

Rule 9.2 Submission Concerning the Implementation of the General Measures on Mammadli v Azerbaijan (Application No. 47145/14) group of cases in connection with the ongoing wave of repression in Azerbaijan

For the Establishment of an Ad Hoc Mechanism Concerning the Implementation

12 May 2026

I. Introduction

1. In connection with the ongoing wave of the systemic repressive environment in Azerbaijan, the submission by the Campaign to End Repression in Azerbaijan under Rule 9.2 of the Rules of the Committee of Ministers for the supervision of the execution of judgments and of the terms of friendly settlements provides update on the implementation status of Mammadli v Azerbaijan (Application No. 47145/14 ET AL.) group of cases:
 - Mammadli v Azerbaijan (App. No. [47145/14](#))
 - Aliyev v Azerbaijan (App. No. [68762/14](#))
 - Ibrahimov and Mammadov v Azerbaijan (App. No. [63571/16](#))
 - Khadija Ismayilova v Azerbaijan (No. 2) (App. No. [30778/15](#))
 - Yunusova and Yunusov v Azerbaijan (No. 2) (App. No. [68817/14](#))
2. The submission concerns the long-standing climate of abusive practices against human rights advocates, the media, activists, 3and civil society groups in Azerbaijan and highlights how the Azerbaijani Government has employed harsh media and NGO laws, misused the legal system and weaponised the judiciary to carry out a campaign of repression to criminalise, prosecute, and threaten dissent.¹
3. In this submission, the policy of repression is shown through the lens of Azerbaijan's unfulfilled commitments as a member of the Council of Europe. It shows the State's failure to implement the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter, 'the Court') judgments and recommendations from Council of Europe monitoring bodies.²
4. As a general measure, the submission makes a primary recommendation for the establishment of an ad hoc mechanism to address the long-standing lack of progress by the Azerbaijani authorities in implementing the Court's judgments.

¹ Anar Mammadli Campaign, "Quest for Justice in a Climate of Unprecedented Repression. Human rights situation on the eve of COP29 in Azerbaijan," Baku and Geneva, September 2024, available at <https://www.endrepression-az.org/report-2024/>.

² Council of Europe, Committee of Ministers, Interim Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)252: Execution of the Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, Mammadli Group of Cases against Azerbaijan (adopted 17 September 2025 at the 1537th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies), available at <https://hudoc.exec.coe.int/?i=001-245093>.

5. The ad hoc mechanism should emphasize that the implementation of judgments is a shared responsibility of all authorities, including the judiciary; call on the authorities to urgently intensify their efforts to remedy the applicants' situation in line with the above requirements; and, pending the quashing of the impugned decisions, invite the authorities to ensure that the applicants' convictions, which the European Court found to be devoid of any substance, do not have any bearing on any new criminal proceedings initiated against them.³

II. Rule 9.2 Contributor

6. The Campaign to End Repression in Azerbaijan is a joint project of human rights defenders and non-governmental organisations, highlighting the systemic nature of arbitrary detention by the Azerbaijani Government for over two decades.
7. The Campaign is managed by Progress & Change Partnerships at the behest of Azerbaijani human rights defenders, lawyers, and several international non-governmental organisations.⁴ The identities of certain Azerbaijani members are withheld due to the prevailing conditions of repression in Azerbaijan and in order to safeguard their personal security.

III. Case Overview

8. The Mammadli group of cases (Applications No. 47145/14 et al. Final Judgment Date: 19/07/2018) concerns the cases of several human rights defenders, journalists, and independent civil society representatives who were subjected to arbitrary criminal persecution by Azerbaijan authorities between 2013 and 2016.⁵
9. The Court found violations of Article 5 (right to liberty and security) and Article 18 (prohibition of restrictions of rights based on illegitimate purposes) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950 (hereinafter, "the Convention"), demonstrating the failure of the Azerbaijan authorities to establish the requisite 'reasonable suspicion' requirements and base the criminal proceedings on true and sufficient evidence. In these respective cases, the failure stemmed either from the criminal proceedings being backed on insufficient factual evidence or from the criminal law being unnecessarily interpreted for an ulterior and illegitimate purpose. Furthermore, the Court observed that in those cases, the national authorities acted in bad faith and with ulterior motives to unjustly punish the applicants on account of their professional activities.
10. Drawing from the Court's judgment that found Azerbaijan in violation of the Convention, the Committee of Ministers stipulated individual and general measures for Azerbaijan to rectify the negative consequences of the abusive criminal charges against all applicants and to take comprehensive actions for amending the restrictive legal framework and practice. The Committee has

³ Council of Europe, Committee of Ministers, Decision CM/Del/Dec(2025)1531/H46-6, Mammadli group v. Azerbaijan (Application No. 47145/14): Supervision of the Execution of the European Court's Judgments, adopted at the 1531st meeting of the Ministers' Deputies (10–12 June 2025), Reference document CM/Notes/1531/H46-6, available at <https://rm.coe.int/0900001680b64827>.

⁴ <https://free-anar.site/about/>.

⁵ MAMMADLI v. Azerbaijan | Application N°: 47145/14 | Date(s) of Judgment: 19/04/2018 | Judgment(s) became final: 19/07/2018 | Latest Decision: CM/Del/Dec(2025)1531/H46-6.

also urged Azerbaijan to align its actions with the recommendations of Council of Europe bodies and the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).⁶

IV. Update on General Measures

11. Despite the CM/ResDH decisions on general measures and repeated international calls for reform, Azerbaijan has failed to undertake comprehensive action to amend the restrictive legal framework and practices identified by the Court. Although recent amendments to the norms regulating judiciary system reduced the number of non-judge members in the Judicial-Legal Council and introduced changes to the rules governing the selection and performance assessment of judges, these reforms have remained largely formalistic and have not resulted in substantive improvement capable of ensuring judicial independence or preventing the misuse of criminal proceedings.⁷ For example, if during the selection process of judges to the Constitution and Supreme Courts, his nominees are rejected, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan can dissolve the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Parliament) and appoint judges.⁸
12. In its Opinion on the 2016 draft modifications to the Constitution of Azerbaijan (CDL-AD(2016)029), the Venice Commission strongly condemned this infringement on judicial independence.⁹ This strong presidential influence is not a new development, but it's rooted in the failure of previous reforms. Between 2003 and 2006, the Council of Europe (CoE) and the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) efforts to support the Azerbaijan Government in reforming the country's legal system failed to achieve tangible results. The cooperation that involved strengthening the Judicial-Legal Council's independence and developing a new legal framework seemed sufficient on paper, but in practice, it failed to ensure judicial independence. Accordingly, the Parliamentary Assembly issued several resolutions to bring attention to this issue. In particular, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Resolution 1917 (2013) observed that in Azerbaijan, the executive branch's continued influence over the judiciary undermined the principle of the separation of powers and the rule of law.¹⁰ Another issue was highlighted with regard to the lack of fairness of trials, including during the pre-trial phase.
13. The appointment of judges from the executive branch, including the Ministry of Justice and the Presidential Administration, has been the primary obstacle to Azerbaijan's judiciary becoming independent. Since 2013, the politically motivated cases, where executive influence undermined fair trial guarantees, resulted in violations of Article 18 of the Convention through the misuse of criminal law for ulterior motives. Hitherto, the judiciary continues to lack independence. Subsequent reforms in 2019 and beyond, prompted by the Committee of Ministers' general measures under the Mammadli group of cases (CM/Del/Dec(2019)1348/H46-1), increased judicial representation in the Judicial-Legal Council but failed to ensure independence, particularly in politically sensitive cases. This mirrors critiques of Poland's 2015-2020 judicial reforms, where the Venice Commission (CDL-AD(2016)001)

⁶ Committee of Ministers, Notes on the Agenda, CM/Notes/1428/H46-4, 9 March 2022, 1428th meeting (DH).

⁷ Anar Mammadli Campaign, "Quest for Justice in a Climate of Unprecedented Repression. Human rights situation on the eve of COP29 in Azerbaijan," op. cit.

⁸ Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan of 12 November 1995, as amended by referendums on 24 August 2002, 18 March 2009, and 26 September 2016, Article 98, available at <https://president.az/en/pages/view/azerbaijan/constitution>.

⁹ European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), Opinion on the draft modifications to the Constitution of Azerbaijan, CDL-AD(2016)029, 14-15 October 2016.

¹⁰ Parliamentary Assembly, Resolution 1917 (2013), The functioning of democratic institutions in Azerbaijan, 22 January 2013.

condemned appointments of judges aligned with the ruling authorities, undermining fair legal processes.

14. In Azerbaijan, the failure to achieve judicial independence despite the amendments to the legal framework is rooted in the political culture of highly personalised public administration and executive loyalty. This conclusion is empirically supported by the work of various local scholars,¹¹ legal experts, and civil society monitoring reports. Their analyses demonstrate the high level of personalisation of power and the expected loyalty to the ruling political elite in the country. This connection is ensured by judicial appointments, especially following the post-2003 reforms,¹² which are drawn almost exclusively from a narrow, politically aligned pool of appointees whose allegiance lies with the Presidential Administration and related executive bodies. The acknowledgement of the flawed judicial system in Azerbaijan requires the establishment of an *ad hoc* procedure to effectively and permanently address the persistent and long-standing violations that have occurred since Azerbaijan joined the Council of Europe in 2001.
15. Despite the high-level consultations with the Committee's Secretariat on both individual and general measures, Azerbaijan didn't bring its laws and actions in line with international standards or its promises.¹³ Instead, since the end of 2022, Azerbaijani authorities have accelerated the wave of repression against independent media, human rights defenders, and civil society space through remarkably similar abuses of the criminal law, even though the Mammadli group case is still being monitored under the enhanced procedure.
16. In June 2025, the Deputies voiced grave concerns that, despite repeated assurances, Azerbaijan has not supplied any information about the applicants from the Mammadli group of cases and that their criminal convictions remained valid. They reminded Azerbaijan of its duty to promptly and completely comply with the rulings of the Court.¹⁴
17. On 17 September 2025, in its Interim Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)252, the Committee once again reiterated its concern about the considerable delay and the absence of contact from Azerbaijan in regard of Mammadli group of cases.¹⁵ The Resolution urged the authorities to take immediate action and re-engage in a constructive dialogue and set a deadline for an update on the progress for the convictions to be quashed, for the applicants to be fully compensated, and for their civil and political rights to be restored by the December 2025 meeting.
18. The Committee asserted that annulment of the remaining applicants' convictions from the Mammadli group of cases would serve not only as a personal remedy for those individuals but also as an essential general measure.¹⁶ The Committee observed that the extended delays in these cases indicate a deficiency in Azerbaijan's national protocol for revisiting matters following the Court's ruling and

¹¹ Guliyev, Farid (2012) "Political Elites in Azerbaijan". In Andreas Heinrich and Heiko Pleines (eds.) Challenges of the Caspian Resource Boom. Domestic Elites and Policy-Making (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 117-130. URL: <http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=509796> and https://www.researchgate.net/publication/256047647_Chapter_9_Political_Elites_in_Azerbaijan.

¹² Hacıbəyli, Ənnaği. Azərbaycanca məhkəmə hakimiyyətinin müstəqilliyinin monitorinqi / Ə. Hacıbəyli.- Bakı: "Patronat-S" şirkəti, 2003.

¹³ International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR) & Campaign to End Repression in Azerbaijan, "Azerbaijan's Defiance: A Decade of Contempt for the Council of Europe," Baku, Brussels and Geneva, December 2024.

¹⁴ Committee of Ministers, Decision CM/Del/Dec(2025)1531/H46-6, Mammadli group v. Azerbaijan (Application No. 47145/14), adopted at the 1531st meeting (DH) on 12 June 2025.

¹⁵ Interim Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)252, Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, Mammadli group of cases against Azerbaijan (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 17 September 2025).

¹⁶ H46-3 Mammadli group v. Azerbaijan (Application No. 47145/14), Supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments, 1537th meeting, 15-17 September 2025 (DH), Council of Europe Committee of Ministers, Reference document CM/Notes/1537/H46-3.

expressed a grave concern about the ‘troubling pattern’ of politically motivated arrests and detentions of critics and activists in Azerbaijan.

V. Update on the Continued Misuse of Legal Frameworks and Practice

19. Azerbaijani government stepped up its crackdown on dissent from late 2022 through 2025. While isolated arrests began in late 2022 with the arrest of the co-founder of Caspian Platform and Public-Political Institute, pro-democracy activist Bakhtiyar Hajiyev,¹⁷ the repression accelerated over the following years. In mid-2023, along with other events that led to the mass arrest of the independent media and civil society representatives, Azerbaijani authorities violently dispersed the protest against the gold mine in the village of Soyudlu, Gadabay.¹⁸ They blocked the entrances to the village, restricted journalists from covering the site, and blamed non-governmental organisations and the media for inciting the protest.
20. The recent wave of persecution against dissent closely resembles the abuses highlighted in the Court’s judgment of Mammadli group of cases, thus ‘demonstrating a blatant continuation of the revealing a troubling pattern of arbitrary arrests and detention of government critics, civil society activists and human-rights defenders through retaliatory prosecutions and misuse of criminal law in defiance of the rule of law.’¹⁹
21. The persistent violations of Article 18 of the Convention, involving the misuse of criminal law for ulterior political motives, has been particularly evident in the ongoing intensified repression from 2022, as documented by the reports of Pace (2024)²⁰ and the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights (2025).²¹ General judicial reforms, due to their broad and generalised nature, have proven inadequate to address these specific violations.
22. These State-led actions, which are overt violations of the rule of law principles, have also drawn the attention of international human rights organisations. This worrying trend confirms that practices of arbitrary arrest and pre-trial detention for punishing and silencing people for their social engagement, human rights activism, and government criticism are rather part of a continuing pattern of government efforts to eradicate the independent civil society space in Azerbaijan.²²
23. Alarming, in 2025, the Azerbaijani prosecuting authorities (the Office of Prosecutor General) also renewed the criminal case against non-governmental organisations that was terminated in 2023. The investigation began charging those civil society representatives, who received funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and German Marshall Fund under so-called service contracts. They are accusing civil society representatives, including human rights

¹⁷ Lomsadze, Giorgi, "Prominent activist detained following U.S. sanctions on Azerbaijani official," Eurasianet, 29 August 2024.

¹⁸ Global Voices, "A year after environmental protests rocked Azerbaijan's village of Soyudlu, it is business as usual," Global Voices, 4 July 2024.

¹⁹ Committee of Ministers, Decision CM/Del/Dec(2025)1531/H46-6, Mammadli group v. Azerbaijan (Application No. 47145/14), adopted at the 1531st meeting (DH) on 12 June 2025.

²⁰ Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Progress of the Assembly’s Monitoring Procedure (January–December 2024), Resolution 2580 (2025), adopted on 27 January 2025 during the 2nd sitting of the Parliamentary Assembly, based on Doc. 16086, report of the Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe (Monitoring Committee), rapporteur Ms Zanda Kalniņa-Lukaševica, available at <https://pace.coe.int/en/files/34061/html>.

²¹ Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Azerbaijan: the Commissioner reiterates his call for the release of imprisoned human rights defenders, journalists and civil society activists, Strasbourg, 25 June 2025, available at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/country-work/azerbaijan>.

²² Parliamentary Assembly, Resolution 2322 (2020), Reported cases of political prisoners in Azerbaijan, 30 January 2020.

defender Bashir Suleymanli,²³ of illegal entrepreneurship, money laundering, and abuse of office. These charges resemble those of the 2013-2016 prosecutions, which the European Court of Human Rights already found constituted the misuse of criminal law for ulterior purposes. The ongoing case of Bashir Suleymanli provides empirical evidence of the resurgence of the NGO case,²⁴ which continues despite the relevant rulings rendered by the Court.

24. The Mammadli group case highlighted that the government of Azerbaijan persecutes media, human rights, and civil society groups by abusing criminal law and the judiciary. This conclusion directly relates to the current wave of repression in the country. The similarity of criminal charges or procedural violations, targets with public status comparable to those in the original Mammadli group (e.g., journalists, human rights defenders, civil society group leaders); and biased actions of the authorities toward the individuals either before or following the start of criminal proceedings demonstrates that the persecution of dissent in Azerbaijan is a persistent, systemic practice rather than a collection of isolated incidents. The following similarities are evident:

Similar Charges and Procedural Violations

25. Charges and procedural infractions used by Azerbaijani authorities bear a striking resemblance to those in the Mammadli group of cases. Like the previous cases, most of the new ones are based on allegations of financial crimes like money laundering, tax evasion, and illegal entrepreneurship.
26. The 2013–2016 crackdown in Azerbaijan was marked by the government's use of overly strict laws that targeted critical voices in the media and non-governmental organisations. Law enforcement authorities broadly construe the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to financial crimes in order to prosecute dissenting actors, framing them as engaged in unlawful entrepreneurship and associated criminal offenses, including money laundering, tax evasion, and bulk cash smuggling.
27. Restrictive non-governmental and media work regulating legal norms deprive independent organisations and critical media outlets of legal status through denial of registration, as well as of access to funding through ordinary channels. Consequently, such entities are compelled to operate on the margins of legality. The government subsequently exploits this framework to bring criminal charges against them.²⁵ In the Mammadli Group case, the Court judicially recognized this practice.
28. The procedural similarities in these cases concern the police's use of the 'Operational Search Act' instead of the Criminal Procedure Code to conduct searches, restricting the legal representation. Authorities have allegedly used cash and illegal drugs to incriminate activists, continuing the practice of planting evidence. For instance, drug charges led to the conviction of whistleblower Ilhamiz Guliyev and labour activists.²⁶ This repeated pattern of conducting flawed searches and seizures and using allegedly fabricated evidence demonstrates a lack of reasonable suspicion, which is a clear violation of Article 5 § 1 (c) of the Convention.

²³ By the December 2022 judgment, the European Court of Human Rights found violation of Article 11 (freedom of association), as well as interference with the applicants' right of individual application under Article 34 in connection to the repeated delays in registering and subsequent dissolution of the NGO, co-founded by Mr Suleymanli and Anar Mammadli. European Court of Human Rights, *Election Monitoring Centre and Others v. Azerbaijan* (Application no. 64733/09), Judgment of 2 December 2021, final 2 March 2022, available at <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-213527>.

²⁴ World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), Urgent Intervention, 'Azerbaijan: Arbitrary arrest of Bashir Suleymanli and Mammad Alpay' (n.d.), accessed 21 November 2025 at <https://www.omct.org/en/resources/urgent-interventions/azerbaijan-arbitrary-arrest-of-bashir-suleymanli-and-mammad-alpay>.

²⁵ Human Rights Watch & Freedom Now, "We Try to Stay Invisible: Azerbaijan's Escalating Crackdown on Critics and Civil Society," September 2024, ISBN: 979-8-88708-169-4.

²⁶ Farhadova, Aytan, "International labour movement launches campaign to free detained labour activists in Azerbaijan," OC Media, 22 April 2025.

The profiles of the target

29. The current crackdown in Azerbaijan is targeting people with public profiles similar to those in the Mammadli group case, especially journalists, human rights advocates, and civic or political activists. This continued persecution, which includes names such as Anar Mammadli, routinely silences prominent government critics, particularly those involved in independent journalism, election monitoring, and anti-corruption work.
30. The State not only failed to implement the individual measures required in connection with the Mammadli group of cases but also relied on Anar Mammadli's non-expunged 2014 conviction in the new indictment brought against him to aggravate the bogus charges filed in 2025. The indictment issued by the Baku City Main Police Department alleges that Mr Mammadli committed new offences while his previous conviction 'had neither been expunged nor fully served in accordance with the law' and treats this circumstance as an aggravating factor increasing his criminal liability and potential punishment.²⁷

Demonstrated Prejudicial Attitude

31. Azerbaijani authorities and state-run media have continuously persecuted dissent. Before or during criminal proceedings against government critics, they launch smear campaigns, labelling individuals 'foreign agents' and 'traitors.' Public assertions by high-ranking officials that civil society receives illegal foreign funding for "anti-Azerbaijani purposes" are not uncommon. In violation of Article 18 of the European Convention on Human Rights, this flagrant pattern of behaviour demonstrates that the prosecutions had political motivation.²⁸
32. According to lawyers for those detained since 2022, Azerbaijani courts have not adequately monitored cases, and rulings frequently merely restate the arguments made by the prosecution. Particularly in light of recent legal changes and the targeting of foreign media funding, the trend of politically motivated arrests and the abuse of the criminal code persists. This has led to a record high number of political prisoners, with local sources reporting over 375 individuals behind bars,²⁹ which echoes a similar crackdown in 2013-2014.

VI. Recommendations

33. Given the severity of the violations and the ongoing failure by the Azerbaijani authorities to implement the Mammadli group of cases, the CM is compelled to take decisive action. The Republic of Azerbaijan must address the primary causes of the violations, particularly by discontinuing the politicisation of the judiciary and prosecution system. The pattern of the overstretching ongoing repression poses a serious threat to Azerbaijan's compliance with the Convention.
34. In light of the insufficient legislative amendments, such as altering the Judicial-Legal Council's composition back in 2019 with remained entrenched executive affiliations within the judiciary and systemic misuse of the criminal and administrative frameworks against dissent, the existence of a specialised CoE body devoted to cases involving political prisoners is necessary to effectively address Article 18 of the Convention violations under the Mammadli group of cases.

²⁷ Mammadli v. Azerbaijan (Application No. 47145/14), Submission pursuant to Rule 9(1) of the Committee of Ministers' Rules for the Supervision of the Execution of Judgments, 23 October 2025, para 8-12, available at [https://hudoc.exec.coe.int/?i=DH-DD\(2025\)1266E](https://hudoc.exec.coe.int/?i=DH-DD(2025)1266E).

²⁸ Farhadova, Aytan, "Azerbaijan restricts banking operations related to foreign financial sources," OC Media, 6 August 2025.

²⁹ Institute for Peace and Democracy, "Political prisoners for 9 June 2025," 9 June 2025.

35. This *ad hoc* mechanism, similar to the one decided upon Azerbaijan's CoE accession in 2001, with expertise in identifying and addressing politically motivated prosecutions, is necessary to oversee the progress on case-specific remedies, such as quashing convictions, ordering fair retrials, or providing compensation for Article 18 violations. This body should operate within a time-bound transitional framework (under CoE monitoring) to ensure compliance with Azerbaijan's CoE obligations in light of the persistent repression in the form of misuse of criminal law against critical voices.
36. The establishment of an *ad hoc* mechanism is strongly supported by the Reykjavik Declaration 2023 (specifically Appendix IV), which serves as an authoritative supporting source for the execution of judgments.³⁰ The Declaration emphasises the 'fundamental importance of the execution of the Court's judgments and the effective supervision of that process to ensure the long-term sustainability, integrity and credibility of the Convention system.'³¹ It also calls for stronger political dialogue when execution is impeded and calls for the Committee of Ministers (CM) to enhance the efficiency of the process of supervision of the execution of the Court's judgments.

37. *In light of the judgments' implementation:*

- Considering the authorities' reliance on Anar Mammadli's previous conviction to reinforce the continued misuse of criminal law against him, and in light of the Committee of Ministers' calls for general measures aimed at eliminating the ongoing negative consequences of the abusive use of criminal proceedings to punish and silence the applicants, it is crucial to ensure, in respect of all applicants, the quashing of their convictions, the removal of those convictions from their criminal records, and the elimination of all other adverse consequences arising from the criminal charges brought against them, including through the full restoration of their civil and political rights.
- In particular, the prompt implementation of *restitutio in integrum* is urgently required in the case of Anar Mammadli, whose current criminal persecution has been facilitated by the authorities' continued failure to implement the Court's judgment and the corresponding individual measures.

38. *In light of amendments of legislative frameworks and practices:*

- Authorities in Azerbaijan must repeal and amend restrictive NGO and Media laws and remove impediments from the NGO registration and Media accreditation practices.
- Authorities in Azerbaijan must take all necessary and concrete steps to cease and prevent the continuation of the administrative practice of misusing criminal law to repress civil society, human rights defenders, journalists, and civic and political activists.
- Authorities in Azerbaijan must implement effective structural changes that ensure the genuine independence of the judiciary and the prosecutor's office from executive influence, thereby preventing the recurrence of politically motivated prosecutions.
- Authorities in Azerbaijan must cease all forms of harassment, intimidation, and smearing of independent media, civil society, and human rights defenders, and foster an environment conducive to their legitimate work in a democratic society.
- Authorities in Azerbaijan must drop all charges against arbitrarily detained and convicted members of independent media, civil society, human rights groups, and the political opposition.

³⁰ Council of Europe, Reykjavik Summit of the Council of Europe: United around our values – 4th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe (Reykjavik, 16–17 May 2023), available at <https://edoc.coe.int/en/the-council-of-europe-in-brief/11619-united-around-our-values-reykjavik-declaration.html>.

³¹ *Ibid*, pg. 18

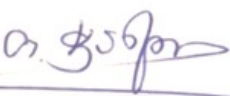
39. *In light of creating ad hoc mechanism*

- For CM to adopt an interim resolution expressing concern about the persistent administrative practice of misuse of criminal law against critical voices and urge to create a mechanism (*ad hoc* body) for the impartial and open review of the cases of the parties concerned (mentioned in the Annex I), based on the standards outlined in the Resolution 1900 (2012) of the Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe on ‘Definition of Political Prisoners’ and the Mammadli group judgments, building on previous instances of collaboration in comparable circumstances.
- Encourage and prioritise Council of Europe co-operation and assistance programmes aimed at strengthening and safeguarding the capacity of independent legal experts and civil society organisations (*both in country and in exile*) to conduct court monitoring, judicial reform advocacy, and human rights oversight activities. Such support could include assistance for legal aid initiatives, training on international human rights standards, and institutional and operational capacity-building.

VII. Annexe 1

40. The list presented herein provides an overview of the crackdown on dissent in Azerbaijan from 2022 to 2026. It is not exhaustive and may be subject to change as the pattern of repression continues. The list includes human rights defenders, civil society leaders, political activists, academics, and media workers.³²
41. This compilation highlights the lack of transparency and independence of the Azerbaijani judiciary over the years, which stems from the authorities’ persistent failure to implement judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, to act upon recommendations of Council of Europe monitoring bodies, and to bring domestic legislation and practice into compliance with international human rights standards.

On behalf of the Campaign to End Repression in Azerbaijan:



Tamar Chanturia
Coordinator of the Campaign to End Repression in Azerbaijan
Adviser, International Human Rights Law, Progress & Change Partnerships

Tamar.Chanturia@progresschange.org

³² For additional information about individual cases, please visit the Campaign to End Repression in Azerbaijan, *Emblematic Political Prisoners and Repression Framing*, available at <https://www.endrepression-az.org/political-prisoners/>.



info@endrepression-az.org | https://endrepression-az.org
 Twitter (X): @EndRepressionAZ | Bluesky: @EndRepressionAZ
 Facebook: Campaign to End Repression in Azerbaijan

The Campaign to End Repression in Azerbaijan is a joint project of human rights defenders and NGOs managed by Progress & Change Action Lab.

Annexe I

#	Name / Surname	Affiliation	Date of arrest	Charges	Case status	Date of conviction	Sentence	Additional information, including on the Court's judgments
1	Bakhtiyar Hajiyev	Pro-democracy activist and blogger; former parliamentary candidate; Harvard graduate. Founder Caspian Platform and Public-Political Institute	09 December 2022	Unlawful entrepreneurship; Money laundering in substantial amounts; Bulk cash smuggling; Tax evasion; Aggravated hooliganism; Contempt of court; Forgery	Convicted	13 January 2025	Ten years' imprisonment	The ECtHR ruled on different occasions on violations of Article 3 (prohibition of ill-treatment) and Article 3 of Protocol 1 (electoral rights) and accepted the government's unilateral declaration acknowledging the violation of electoral rights. (Hajiyev v. Azerbaijan) (Aslan Ismayilov and others v. Azerbaijan: application no.

								29604/11 concerning Bakhtiyar Hajiyev) (Sadigli and others v. Azerbaijan : application no. 38282/20 concerning Bakhtiyar Hajiyev)
2	Rail Abbasov	Human rights defender; Co-founder of Founder Caspian Platform and the Public-Political Institute together with Bakhtiyar Hajiyev	19 September 2023	Large-scale fraud	Convicted	9 January 2025	Six and a half years' imprisonment	
3	Anar Mammadli	Pro-democracy and human rights activist; co-founder and head of the Election Monitoring and Democracy Studies Center; co-creator of the Fair Environment Initiative-COP29	29 April 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Pre-trial detention			The ECtHR previously ruled on violation of Articles 5 (right to liberty and security) and 18 (improper motives on restriction of rights) of the Convention (Mammadli v. Azerbaijan) In addition, the ECtHR ruled on violation of Article 11 of the Convention in two judgments (freedom of association) (EMC and others v. Azerbaijan and EMDS and others v. Azerbaijan)

4	Anar Abdulla	Freelance journalist and civil society activist; former associate in EMDS	4 August 2025	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Pre-trial detention			Anar Abdulla was under the police supervision since 8 April 2025. On 4 August 2025, the prosecutor filed a motion for placing him under custody claiming that he “does not comply” with the “police supervision” and “he does not report to the Narimanov District Police Department of Baku in a timely manner.”
5	Azer Gasimli	Co-founder and director of the Institute of Political Management	8 December 2024	Extortion	Convicted	11 March 2026	Twelve years' imprisonment	
6	Emin Ibrahimov	Former Diplomat and activist	22 July 2024	Aggravated bodily assault	Convicted	12 April 2025	Seven years' imprisonment	Ibrahimov and others v. Azerbaijan , Application no. 2865/24, 3755/24, and 3757/24 (ECtHR, communicated on 29 April 2025). It has been communicated before the Court, and is pending. The case concerns the administrative arrest of

								the applicant in violation of Article 10 of the Convention.
7	Gubad Ibadoghlu	Economist, civic and political activist; affiliated with Azerbaijan Democracy and Prosperity Movement; founder of Azerbaijani Youth Education Foundation	23 July 2023	Conspiring to produce, sell, and store counterfeit money; Distribution of religious extremist materials.	House arrest			On 22 April 2024, he was moved to house arrest due to international pressure. Currently, Dr. Gubad's case is frozen, and he is under house arrest and police surveillance.
8	Ali Zeynal	Multimedia journalist, media activist; worked for OC Media, Toplum TV; IDI activist	6 March 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Unlawful employment of a substantial number of employees without labour contracts	Pre-trial detention			
9	Ramil Babayev	Project Coordinator at Institute of Democratic Initiatives (IDI); animal rights advocate	8 March 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a	Pre-trial detention			

				substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Unlawful employment of a substantial number of employees without labour contracts			
10	Ilkin Amrahov	Office manager, group coordinator for Young Managers at Institute of Democratic Initiatives (IDI)	6 March 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Unlawful employment of a substantial number of employees without labour contracts	Pre-trial detention		
11	Afiaddin Mammadov	Labor rights and peace activist; Workers' Table Trade Unions Confederation Chair (stopped operating)	20 September 2023	Aggravated bodily assault; Aggravated hooliganism; Illegal possession of a weapon.	Convicted	14 January 2025	Eight years' imprisonment

12	Elvin Mustafayev	Labor rights activist; board member of the Confederation of Trade Unions Table of Workers	4 August 2023	Illegal possession of drugs in substantial amounts	Convicted	31 January 2024	Three years' imprisonment	
13	Aykhon Israfilov	Labor rights activist; board member of the Confederation of Trade Unions Table of Workers	11 August 2023	Illegal possession of drugs in substantial amounts	Convicted	2 April 2024	Three years' imprisonment	On May 28, 2025, ECtHR ruled to join a number of applications regarding the lack of justification for pre-trial detention in the case of Rasim Mammadov v. Azerbaijan (App. no. 14078/23 and 7 others). After the Azerbaijani government unilaterally acknowledged a violation of the applicants' rights under the Convention and offered to compensate, the Court removed the cases from its list. While noting that the cases could be restored if the government does not follow the terms of its declaration.

14	Mohyeddin Orucov	Civil rights/labor rights activist	13 December 2023	Illegal possession of drugs in substantial amounts	Convicted	26 February 2025	Three years' imprisonment	
15	Bashir Suleymanli	Pro-democracy activist and chairman of the Institute for Citizens Rights	14 March 2025	Money laundering in a substantial amount instead of 'legalisation of property' (the last one is a literal translation); Abuse of power; Falsification of Public Records (UK version of legalese) or Tampering with Government Records (US version of legalese)	Pre-trial detention			On 2 December 2021, ECtHR ruled on violation of Article 11 of the Convention in two judgments (freedom of association) (EMC and others v. Azerbaijan and EMDS and others v. Azerbaijan)
16	Ilhamiz Guliyev	Human rights activist; former program manager at the Institute for Citizens' Rights	4 December 2023	illegal drug trafficking with intent to sell on a large scale	Convicted	12 December 2024	Three years' imprisonment	On 12 December 2024, the Baku Court on Grave Crimes reclassified the charge brought against Guliyev from Article 234.4.3 of the Criminal Code (illegal drug trafficking with intent to sell on a large scale) and found him guilty under the lesser offence provided for in Article 234.1-1 of the Criminal

								Code, namely illegal acquisition, possession, manufacture, processing, or transportation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in large quantities without intent to sell.
17	Rufat Safarov	Human rights defender; founder of Defense Line	3 December 2024	Large-scale fraud; Hooliganism	Pre-trial detention			<p>ECtHR case Rufat Safarov v. Azerbaijan, Application No. 82482/17, lodged on 29 November 2017 and communicated on 12 February 2024.</p> <p>The Court is considering potential violations of: Articles 6 (right to a fair trial), 10 (freedom of expression), and 18 (improper motives for restricting rights) in conjunction with Articles 6 and 10.</p>
18	Imran Aliyev	Cyber-security expert; co-founder of Meclis.Info	18 April 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount;	Pre-trial detention			

				Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery				
19	Mammad Mammadzade (Alpay)	Pro-democracy activist and head of the Election Monitoring Alliance	14 March 2025	Money laundering in a substantial amount instead of 'legalisation of property' (the last one is a literal translation); Abuse of power; Falsification of Public Records (UK version of legalese) or Tampering with Government Records (US version of legalese)	Pre-trial detention			
20	Zamin Zakiyev	Social Worker; founder and program manager of "Ubuntu Social Work Association"	9 April 2025	Money laundering in a substantial amount instead of 'legalisation of property' (the last one is a literal translation); Abuse of power; Falsification of Public Records (UK version of legalese) or Tampering with Government Records (US version of legalese)	Convicted	11 March 2026	Seven years and six months' imprisonment	

21	Asaf Ahmadov	civil society representative; former associate of EMDS and Chair of Ganja Regional Community Centre	9 April 2025	Money laundering in a substantial amount instead of 'legalisation of property' (the last one is a literal translation); Abuse of power; Falsification of Public Records (UK version of legalese) or Tampering with Government Records (US version of legalese)	Pre-trial Detention			
22	Famil Khalilov	Civic activist with cerebral palsy	2 May 2024	Drug possession	Convicted	6 February 2025	Three-year conditional sentence with a two- year probation period	
23	Ahmad Mammadli	Founder of Yoldash Media, a digital media platform documenting labour rights violations and political repression	7 May 2025	Hooliganism	Convicted	16 March, 2026	Six years' imprisonm ent	
24	Tofiq Yagublu	Seasoned opposition politician and journalist; former deputy chairman of the Musavat Party; member of the coordinating center of the National Council of Democratic Forces	14 December 2023	Large-scale fraud; Forgery of official documents.	Convicted	10 March 2025	Nine years imprisonm ent	The ECtHR previously ruled on violation of Article 5 (right to liberty and security) (Yagublu v. Azerbaijan)

							<p>In addition, the ECtHR has previously ruled on different occasions that Articles 5, 6 (fair trial), 11 (freedom of assembly), and Article 1 of Protocol 3 (electoral rights) were violated.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[\(Yagublu v. Azerbaijan\)](#)
[\(Yagublu and Ahadov v. Azerbaijan\)](#)

[\(Mustafa Hajili and others v. Azerbaijan:](#)
application no. 76319/13 concerning Tofig Yagublu)

[\(Aslan Ismayilov and others v. Azerbaijan:](#)
application no. 20443/11 concerning Tofig Yagublu)

25	Akif Gurbanov	Chairperson of Institute of Democratic Initiatives; co-founder and spokesperson for the Third Republic political initiative; former member of the Central Election Commission; one of three finalists for the 2024 Václav Havel Human Rights Prize	6 March 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Unlawful employment of a substantial number of employees without labour contracts	Pre-trial detention			ECtHR judgment concerning the violation of Article 11 of the Convention (freedom of association) (Abdullayev and others v. Azerbaijan : application no. 20700/15 concerning Akif Gurbanov)
26	Ruslan Izzatli	Founding board member of Third Republic political initiative; former parliamentary candidate; founder of Democracy-1918 Movement	8 March 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Unlawful employment of a substantial number of employees without labour contracts	Pre-trial detention			

27	Nazim Baydamirli	Former MP and businessman	4 July 2023	Aggravated blackmail.	Convicted	30 September 2024	Eight years' imprisonment	
28	Ulvi Hasanli	Journalist; Director of Abzas Media	20 November 2023	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Convicted	20 June 2025	Nine years' imprisonment	ECtHR decision concerning accepting the unilateral declaration of the Government acknowledging the violation of Article 3 of Protocol 1 (electoral rights) (Samadbayli and others v. Azerbaijan : application no. 27984/16 concerning Ulvi Hasanli)
29	Sevinj Vagifgizi	Journalist; Editor-in-chief of Abzas Media; former correspondent for Meydan TV	21 November 2023	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Convicted	20 June 2025	Nine years' imprisonment	ECtHR decision concerning accepting the unilateral declaration of the Government acknowledging the violation of Article 2 of Protocol 4 (freedom of movement) (Nikolov and Abbasova v. Azerbaijan)

30	Mahhamad Kekalov	Journalist and disability rights activist; affiliated with Abzas Media; founder of "Kekalove Adaptive Fashion"	20 November 2023	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Convicted	20 June 2025	Seven and half years' imprisonment	
31	Nargiz Absalamova	Independent journalist; worked with Abzas Media	30 November 2023	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Convicted	20 June 2025	Eight years' imprisonment	
32	Hafiz Babali	Investigative journalist; head of the economic department of Turan News Agency; worked for various outlets including Abzas Media	13 December 2023	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling;	Convicted	20 June 2025	Nine years' imprisonment	ECtHR decision concerning accepting the unilateral declaration of the Government acknowledging the violation of Article 3 of Protocol 1 (electoral rights) (Samadbayli and

				Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery				others v. Azerbaijan : application no. 28738/16 concerning Hafiz Babali)
33	Elnara Gasimova	Freelance journalist; worked for Abzas Media	15 January 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Convicted	20 June 2025	Eight years' imprisonment	
34	Aynur Ganbarova (Elgunesh)	Independent journalist; editor-in-chief for Meydan TV	6 December 2024	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			In 2023, the ECtHR found violation of both Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) and Article 2 of Protocol No. 4 (freedom of movement) of the Convention in the case Ganbarova and Others v. Azerbaijan (App. nos. 1158/17 and 2 others).

35	Natig Javadli	Journalist at Meydan TV	6 December 2024	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			In 2023, the ECtHR found violation of both Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) and Article 2 of Protocol No. 4 (freedom of movement) of the Convention in the case Ganbarova and Others v. Azerbaijan (App. nos. 1158/17 and 2 others).
36	Khayala Aghayeva	News journalist working for Meydan TV	6 December 2024	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			
37	Aytaj Ahmadova (Tapdig)	Journalist working for Meydan TV	6 December 2024	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			In 2023, the ECtHR found violation of both Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) and Article 2 of Protocol No. 4 (freedom of movement) of the Convention in the case Ganbarova and Others v. Azerbaijan (App. nos. 1158/17 and 2 others). In June 11, 2025, the ECtHR found violation of Article 8 (right to respect for private life) of the Convention in the case of Aytaj Ahmadova

								v. Azerbaijan (App. no. 30551/18).
38	Aysel Umudova	Journalist working for Meydan TV	6 December 2024	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			
39	Ramin Jabrayilzade (Deko)	Journalist at Meydan TV; previously at Azadliq newspaper and RFE/RL	6 December 2024	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			In 2025, the ECtHR found violations of Article 10 (freedom of expression) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention in the case Jabrayilzade v. Azerbaijan (Application no. 18180/14), concerning the authorities' failure to provide access to information requested by a journalist and the lack of an effective domestic remedy in this regard.
40	Shamshad Aghayev	Editor of Argument; cooperated with Meydan TV and hosted a program on Toplum TV	5 February 2025	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			
41	Alasgar Mammadli	Media-rights expert; co-founder of Toplum TV	8 March 2024	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency; Hiring workers without a labor contract;	Pre-trial detention			

				Illegal entrepreneurship with significant income; Large-scale money laundering by an organized group; Tax evasion by an organized group				
42	Mushfig Jabbar	Multimedia journalist, video editor at Toplum TV; worked with RFE/RL	6 March 2024	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency; Hiring workers without a labor contract; Illegal entrepreneurship with significant income; Large-scale money laundering by an organized group; Tax evasion by an organized group	Pre-trial detention			
43	Farid Ismayilov	Journalist who worked for Toplum TV	17 January 2025	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency; Hiring workers without a labor contract; Illegal entrepreneurship with significant income; Large-scale money laundering by an organized group; Tax evasion by an organized group	Pre-trial detention			
44	Shahnaz Huseynova (Baylarqizi)	Presenter and editor at Toplum TV; also worked for Radio Free Europe/Radio	5 February 2025	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency; Hiring workers without a labor contract;	House arrest			

		Liberty and various Azerbaijani newspapers		Illegal entrepreneurship with significant income; Large-scale money laundering by an organized group; Tax evasion by an organized group				
45	Farid Mehralizade	Expert on economy; researcher and author of research papers on economic, social, and environmental issues, RFE/RL-associated journalist	30 May 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Convicted	20 June 2025	Nine years' imprisonment	
46	Ulviyya Ali	Prominent journalist; worked for Voice of America; active on Twitter documenting human rights abuses	7 May 2025	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Pre-trial detention			

47	Ulvi Tahirov	Deputy director of the Baku School of Journalism	6 December 2024	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Pre-trial detention			
48	Nurlan Gahramanli	Anti-war activist, blogger, and freelance reporter for Meydan TV; founder of Orange Media	20 February 2025	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			
49	Fatima Movlamli	Political activist and freelance journalist; worked with various independent media outlets like Jam News, Mikroskop Media, and Meydan TV	28 February 2025	Conspiring to smuggle foreign currency	Pre-trial detention			

50	Ahmad Mukhtar	Freelance journalist	27 August 2025	Conspiracy to commit illegal entrepreneurship in an aggravated and significant amount; Conspiracy to commit money laundering in a substantial amount; Conspiracy to commit bulk cash smuggling; Conspiracy to commit tax evasion; Forgery	Pre-trial detention			
51	Iqbal Abilov	Independent researcher of Talysh origin and human rights defender	22 July 2024	Treason; Aggravated sedition; Incitement of hatred	Convicted	20 May 2025	Eighteen years' imprisonment	
52	Bahruz Samadov	Peace activist and political analyst; PhD candidate at Charles University in Prague	21 August 2024	High treason	Convicted	23 June 2025	Fifteen years' imprisonment	
53	Fazil Gasimov	Doctoral student in economics	7 August 2023	Counterfeiting	Convicted	13 March 2025	Nine years' imprisonment	Fazil Gasimov was arrested in Turkey and extradited to Baku, Azerbaijan
54	Zabil Gahramanov	Azerbaijani defence lawyer	23 October 2025	Hooliganism	Pre-trial detention			
55	Niyamaddin Ahmadov	PPFA activist	15 April 2020	financing of terrorism; preparation for public calls against the state by a group of persons;	Convicted	8 October 2021	Thirteen years' imprisonment	

				illegal acquisition and possession of prohibited items				
56	Ali Karimli	Azerbaijani opposition leader and the chairman of the Azerbaijan Popular Front Party.	29 November 2025	Violent change of the constitutional order	Pre-trial detention			