

USAN Factsheet on the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan

As the result of the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, during 1988-1994, serious material damage has been inflicted, estimated to be at least \$22 billion dollars.

Overall area of the occupied and affected territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan includes:

- territory of the Nagorno-Karabakh region (former Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast (NKAO), abolished in 1991);
- territories of 7 regions bordering with Nagorno Karabakh (Aghdam, Fizuli, Jabrail, Zangelan, Gubadly, Lachin and Kelbajar);
- territories of 4 regions bordering with Armenia (Gazakh, Agstafa, Tovuz and Gedabey);
- territories of 4 regions bordering with the Line of Contact (Ter-Ter, Goranboy, Agjabedi and Beylagan);
- territories of the administrative regions of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic (an Azerbaijani exclave, separated from the rest of the republic by Stalin on December 1920).

Total: 17,000 sq.km. (10,563 sq. miles) – nearly 20% of Azerbaijan

The Gazakh (Qazakh, Kazakh) district's villages occupied are:

March 24, 1990. Village of Baganis Ayrum occupied

March 8, 1992. The village of Kheyrimli of Gazakh region was occupied

April 27, 1992. Exclave village of Barkhudarli occupied

April 27, 1992. Sofulu village of Gazakh region was occupied

June 8, 1992. Exclave village of Yukhari Eskipara of Gazakh region was occupied

June 11, 1992. Village of Gyzyl Hajyly of Gazakh region was occupied

June 14, 1992. Exclave village Ashagy Eskipara of Gazakh region was occupied

Occupied regions of Azerbaijan have been totally destroyed and robbed. Significant economic damage has been inflicted also to 4 regions of Azerbaijan bordering with Armenia, 4 regions bordering with the Line of Contact and the territories of the administrative regions of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic. From the beginning of the aggression against Azerbaijan, more than 877 settlements have been burned and destroyed.

U.S. Position on the Armenia-occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan

UN Security Council passed four subsequent resolutions 822, 853, 874, 884 in April-November 1993, expressing discontent and calling Armenian occupying forces to withdraw from occupied territories and allow the return of Azerbaijani refugees/IDPs. On March 14, 2008, the UN General Assembly reiterated its position on the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and illegal occupation on the part of Armenia by adopting resolution A/62/L.42, calling for immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian forces "from all the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan." Source:

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=25986&Cr=general&Cr1=assembly>

"The actions taken by the government of Armenia in the context of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh are inconsistent with the territorial integrity and national sovereignty principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Armenia supports Nagorno-Karabakh separatists in Azerbaijan both militarily and financially. Nagorno-Karabakh forces, assisted by units of the Armenian armed forces, currently occupy the Nagorno-Karabakh region and surrounding areas in Azerbaijan. This violation and the restoration of peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan have been taken up by the OSCE." Source: **William J. Clinton**, President of the United States of America, Presidential Determination (PD) PD No. 98-11 of January 26, 1998 and No. 99-8 of December 8, 1998, Memorandum for the Secretary of State, Re: "Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union").

"America strongly supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. We are committed to achieving a negotiated solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict -- a solution that starts with the principle of territorial integrity, and takes into account other international principles." Remarks by **Vice President Cheney**, The White House, Office of the Vice President, September 3, 2008, <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2008/September/20080903153054eafas0.2325403.html#ixzz1ETOA5Abi>

"Armenia supports ethnic Armenian secessionists in Nagorno-Karabakh and since the early 1990s has militarily occupied 16% of Azerbaijan; over 800,000 mostly ethnic Azerbaijanis were driven from the occupied lands and Armenia; about 230,000 ethnic Armenians were driven from their homes in Azerbaijan into Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh;" Source: **CIA World Factbook** 2010: Azerbaijan, ISSN 1553-8133, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/aj.html>

The U.S. State Department acknowledged that "[d]uring the N-K conflict, Armenian forces have conducted combat operations inside the territory of Azerbaijan in support of the ethnic Armenians in N-K" and that "[t]he Government of Armenia has failed to observe international law and obligations, as well as OSCE commitments, in this respect as a result of the continuing conflict over

Nagorno-Karabakh. Because of the conflict, Armenian military forces occupy some areas of the territory of Azerbaijan.” US State Department FY2000 report “US Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union”, January 2001, Accessed: 1 September 2012 at URL: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/2377.pdf>

“SAFETY AND SECURITY: A cease-fire has been in effect since 1994 around the self-proclaimed “Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh,” an unrecognized ethnic-Armenian enclave within Azerbaijan.” Source: Armenia: Country Specific Information, Bureau of Consular Affairs, **U.S. Department of State**, Updated Nov 22, 2010, http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1141.html

“Azerbaijan’s history since independence has been dominated by the conflict with Armenians over NagornoKarabakh. Violence began as ethnic strife in 1988, but escalated into fullblown war after the collapse of Soviet power. Armenian forces made sweeping gains, and the May 1994 ceasefire left Armenians in control of the southwestern fifth of Azerbaijan. Fighting resulted in some 800,000 internally displaced persons, most of whom have yet to be resettled. As many as 120,000 ethnic Armenians live in NagornoKarabakh and other Armenian occupied territories of Azerbaijan. ... The Republic of Azerbaijan is a country of great physical variety and complicated boundaries. Its territory of 33,774 square miles (about the size of Maine or Portugal), includes one autonomous region, Nagorno Karabakh (currently occupied by Armenian forces);” Source: US Embassy in Baku Post Report, **U.S. State Department**, Last Updated: 11/25/2003 2:12 PM, http://www.ediplomat.com/np/post_reports/pr_az.htm

“The President spoke with Prime Minister Demirel of Turkey today **on the escalating crisis between Armenia and Azerbaijan**. The President is concerned about the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh and calls on the parties to declare an immediate ceasefire, so that they can attempt to resolve their differences peacefully. The involvement of the CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe] in the crisis in Nagorno-Karabakh reflects the deep concern of the international community about the violence that threatens to scar this region for generations to come. **The parties must not seek to gain a temporary military advantage during a time of great uncertainty and heightened tensions**. We call on them to exercise restraint even in the face of apparent provocation. The bloodshed must end. The United States joins Turkey, Russia, and other countries in calling for an immediate cease-fire and **for Armenia and Azerbaijan to cooperate with the CSCE to put a peaceful end to this growing tragedy**.” Source: State Department statements on Romania and Nagorno-Karabakh, **Richard Boucher and Marlin Fitzwater, US Department of State** Dispatch, March 16, 1992, http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1584/is_n11_v3/ai_12097833/
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PPP-1992-book1/pdf/PPP-1992-book1-doc-pg438-2.pdf>

“As a result of the continuing conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh, *Armenian military forces occupy a portion of the territory of Azerbaijan*.” Source: Criteria for U.S. Assistance Under Section 498a(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act. Armenia. U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with Eurasia - FY 2003, Released by the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, January 2004, <http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/rpt/c13148.htm>

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elizabeth Jones remarked on January 13, 2005: “It is in Russia’s interest for these areas, for Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno- Karabakh, for these areas to be stable, for corruption to end there, for the criminal secessionists who rule there to be removed. It is not appropriate for this kind of instability and criminality to exist right in the middle of Europe. ... What about the areas that are right around Russia’s borders where there are as I said secessionists who are criminals that seem to us to undercut Russia’s security by allowing and not really addressing in a concrete way the fact that there are secessionist, two secessionist areas remaining in Georgia and one in Moldova. There are still outstanding questions with Nagorno-Karabakh. Russia can play a very positive leadership role in addressing these questions. It cannot be in Russia’s interest to allow this kind of criminal activity to take place so close to its borders. This is where there can be a breeding ground for terrorists. That is not in Russia’s interests. It is not in Russia’s interest, or in the interests of the United States or Europe for these areas to be free for weapons transportation, for narcotics transportation and trafficking. It cannot be in Russia’s interests.” Source: complete transcript from the video-conference used to be at the U.S. Embassy-Moscow, Russia website:

http://moscow.usembassy.gov/embassy/transcript.php?record_id=99. Currently a portion of the transcript is available via the Congressional Research Service (CRS) report: <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/43390.pdf>

U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Russia, William J. Burns: “Territorial conflicts, most of them separatist, erupted in Nagorno-Karabakh, Transnistria, South Ossetia, North Ossetia/Ingushetia, Abkhazia and Tajikistan. Russian troops were involved in combat in all of those conflicts, sometimes clandestinely. In all except Nagorno-Karabakh, Russian troops remain today as peacekeepers. Russia doggedly insists on this presence and resists pulling its forces out. Its diplomatic efforts have served to keep the conflicts frozen, with Russian troops remaining in place.” Source: Cable reference ID: 06MOSCOW5645, sent on 2006-05-30 09:09, <http://www.wikileaks.ch/cable/2006/05/06MOSCOW5645.html>

“In the late 18th century, several khanates [Azerbaijani kingdoms – ed. note], including Karabakh [*founded in 1747*], emerged in the south Caucasus to challenge the waning influence of the [*Iranian Empire and*] Ottoman Empire. After the Russian Empire eventually took control over the region in 1813, Azerbaijani Turks began to emigrate from Karabakh while the Armenian population of mountainous (Nagorno) Karabakh grew. With the 1917 Russian Revolution, Azerbaijan and Armenia each declared independence [*in 1918*] and sought control over Karabakh during the Russian Civil War. In 1923, after the Bolshevik takeover of

the Caucasus, Nagorno-Karabakh (NK) was made an autonomous region [NKAO] within the Azerbaijani Soviet Republic. Soviet control temporarily quieted ethnic tensions.

By the 1980s, NK's population was about 75% ethnic Armenian, with most Azerbaijanis living in the district and city of Shusha. [According to the last official Soviet census (1989), 91.7% of population of Shusha district and 98% of the city Shusha were ethnic Azerbaijanis. Since 1992, all were either killed or became refugees (IDPs). It is important to note the spiritual, cultural and historical value of Shusha and Karabakh region to all Azerbaijanis. According to Encyclopedia Britannica: "The people of Azerbaijan have retained their ancient musical tradition. For example, the art of ashugs, who improvise songs to their own accompaniment on a stringed instrument called a kobuz, remains extremely popular. Mugams, vocal and instrumental compositions, are also widely known, the town of Shusha being particularly renowned for this art" – ed. note].

The violence increased dramatically after the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Over 30,000 people were killed in the fighting from 1992 to 1994. In May 1992, Armenian and Karabakhi forces seized Shusha (the historical, Azerbaijani-populated capital of the region) and Lachin (thereby linking NK to Armenia). By October 1993 **Armenian and Karabakhi forces eventually succeeded in occupying almost all of NK, Lachin and large areas in southwestern Azerbaijan**. As Armenian and Karabakhi forces advanced, hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijani refugees fled to other parts of Azerbaijan. In 1993 the UN Security Council adopted resolutions calling for the cessation of hostilities, unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts, and the eventual deployment of a peacekeeping force in the region. **The UN also called for immediate withdrawal of all ethnic Armenian forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**. Fighting continued, however, until May 1994 when Russia brokered a cease-fire." Source: **U.S. Department of State**, History of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict, March 30, 2001.

"As a result of efforts by the parties and the Co-Chair countries at all levels, significant progress has been made. The latest version of the Basic Principles, as discussed in Sochi on March 5, lays a just and balanced foundation for the drafting of a comprehensive peace settlement. This document, based on the Helsinki Final Act and elements outlined in our joint declarations in L'Aquila in July 2009 and Muskoka in June 2010, provides a way for all sides to move beyond the unacceptable status quo.

We therefore call upon the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan to demonstrate their political will by finalizing the Basic Principles during their upcoming summit in June. Further delay would only call into question the commitment of the sides to reach an agreement. Once an agreement has been reached, we stand ready to witness the formal acceptance of these Principles, to assist in the drafting of the peace agreement, and then to support its implementation with our international partners." Source: "Joint Statement on the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict by Dmitry Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation, Barack Obama, President of the United States of America, and Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic at the Deauville Summit of the Eight", Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, May 26, 2011, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/05/26/joint-statement-nagorno-karabakh-conflict-dmitry-medvedev-president-russ>

Former Armenian President, Levon Ter-Petrosyan stepped down in early 1998 after accusations of being too soft towards Azerbaijan **over control of the Nagorno-Karabakh region**. ... The question of Armenian citizenship for Karabakh Armenians has been raised, as has the issue of citizenship for other Armenians **in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**, especially the strip between Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia. This is an issue which has potentially explosive consequences, stated the RIC Consultant. **President Kocharian was born in Nagorno-Karabakh and according to "normally accepted" citizenship law he is a citizen of Azerbaijan. The Armenian Constitution explicitly forbids non-native born Armenians from the presidency, yet, Kocharian is now the president** (RIC Area Expert 30 Apr. 1998). Source: INS Resource Information Center, Washington, DC (RIC), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, 24 June 1998, <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.5af9bb95919f35e66f614176543f6d1a/?vgnnextoid=f45a361cfb98d010VgnVCM1000048f3d6a1RCRD&vgnnextchannel=d2d1e89390b5d010VgnVCM10000048f3d6a1RCRD>

"...on May 8 signed a protocol that may finally signal a winding down of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. **The provisions of the agreement include a cease-fire, followed by the withdrawal of Armenian forces from all areas captured**, except for Lachin and Shusha, two key cities whose status will be negotiated subsequently. During this second phase, prisoners of war will be exchanged and refugees are supposed to be able to return to their homes. Phase three will inaugurate negotiations about the future status of Nagorno-Karabakh. While Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh agreed early on to sign the accord, Azerbaijan's representative insisted on several changes in the wording. For example, Azerbaijan has been resisting Russian pressure to station Russian peacekeeping forces in the conflict zone, and demanded that the observers who will be monitoring compliance with the agreement be international in composition." "This raises questions about the sincerity of Moscow's dedication to CSCE mediation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and other disputes on the territory of the former Soviet Union". Source: Sen. Dennis DeConcini, THE BISHKEK PROTOCOL ON NAGORNO-KARABAKH, Congressional Record Volume 140, Number 61 (Tuesday, May 17, 1994), Senate, p. S, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CREC-1994-05-17/html/CREC-1994-05-17-pt1-PgS53.htm>

"Mr. PRESSLER. Madam President, today I rise to call attention to the continuing conflict among Armenians and Azeris **over the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan** in Central Asia."

"Since 1988, Armenians and Azeris have battled violently for control of the Nagorno-Karabakh region. Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh have fought for independence from the **Azeris, who in turn have defended the territorial integrity of the region**."

Source: Sen. Larry Pressler, PEACE IN CENTRAL ASIA: PLEDGING TO END CONFLICT AMONG ARMENIANS AND AZERIS, Congressional Record Volume 140, Number 72 (Friday, June 10, 1994), Senate, p. S, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CREC-1994-06-10/html/CREC-1994-06-10-pt1-PgS14.htm>

“Armenia moved over to help and Armenians took over Nagorno Karabagh, expelling all of the Azeris. There are no Azeris in Nagorno Karabagh. There are some 700,000 Azeri refugees in their own country, in Azerbaijan. Yet we still have the sanction imposed upon Azerbaijan by the United States which is supposed to be a neutral party. My friend who just preceded me said it is to help the oil companies. Is it to help the oil companies that we attempt to repeal section 907 which is a strenuous sanction on one of the parties but not the other? No. It is so that the United States can simply take a balanced view towards a very important strategic part of the world.”

“Do not let the people tell you about the blockade. Azerbaijan represents 20 percent of the border with Armenia. Eighty percent is with other countries like Iran and Georgia. The fact is this blockade is a false issue. Most of the other issues referred to by the gentleman who preceded me are false issues. We should not side with the Armenians. We should not side with the Azeris. We should side with a balanced approach to two prospective friends. That means whether you are Armenian-American or whether you are Azeri-American, you should be in favor of the American point of view which is a balanced view and the lifting of 907. Let us get rid of this outrage which is totally slanted against one party.” Source: con. Robert Livingston, Congressional Record, House of Representatives, September 17, 1998, H7952,

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CREC-1998-09-17/pdf/CREC-1998-09-17-pt1-PgH7946.pdf>

NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 517(b) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be made available for assistance for a Government of the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other new independent state, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 517.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be made available for assistance for a Government of the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other new independent state, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

Sources: 1) Public Laws 105-277 through 105-291 [PDF 168816 KB], United States Statutes at Large (Digitized). United States Statutes at Large, Volume 112, 105th Congress, 2nd Session. Thursday, January 1, 1998.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-112/pdf/STATUTE-112-4-2.pdf>

2) Public Laws 105-89 through 105-153 [PDF 86256 KB], United States Statutes at Large (Digitized). United States Statutes at Large, Volume 111, 105th Congress, 1st Session. Wednesday, January 1, 1997.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-111/pdf/STATUTE-111-3-2.pdf>

3) Public Law 105-118 - Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1998. [PDF 334 KB], Public and Private Laws. 105th Congress. H.R. 2159. Wednesday, November 26, 1997.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-105pub118/pdf/PLAW-105pub118.pdf>

4) H. Rept. 108-792 - MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS FOR THE... [PDF 16031 KB], Congressional Reports. To accompany H.R. 4818. Saturday, November 20, 2004.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-108hrpt792/pdf/CRPT-108hrpt792.pdf>

5) 150 Cong. Rec. H10235 - CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4818, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005 [PDF 13240 KB], Congressional Record. Regarding H. Rept. 108-792. Friday, November 19, 2004.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CREC-2004-11-19/pdf/CREC-2004-11-19-pt3-PgH10235-2.pdf>

6) H. Rept. 108-401 - MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND... [PDF 5446 KB], Congressional Reports. To accompany H.R. 2673. Tuesday, November 25, 2003.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-108hrpt401/pdf/CRPT-108hrpt401.pdf>

7) 149 Cong. Rec. H12323 - CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2673, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004 [PDF 5564 KB], Congressional Record. Regarding H. Rept. 108-401. Tuesday, November 25, 2003.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CREC-2003-11-25/pdf/CREC-2003-11-25-pt2-PgH12323-2.pdf>

International and NGO position on the Armenia-occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan

“Considerable parts of the territory of Azerbaijan are still occupied by Armenian forces, and separatist forces are still in control of the Nagorno-Karabakh region.” Source: **Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe (PACE)**, “The conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh region dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference”, Resolution 1416 (2005), Text adopted by the Assembly on 25 January 2005 (2nd Sitting), <http://assembly.coe.int/Documents/AdoptedText/TA05/ERES1416.htm>

“Now the longest-running conflict in the former Soviet Union, the battle for Nagorno-Karabakh has rapidly expanded and intensified since it began in 1988, resulting in the deaths of an estimated 25,000 soldiers and civilians and the displacement of one million others. What began with demonstrations calling for the unification of the Republic of Armenia with Nagorno-Karabakh, a largely Armenian [populated] region of Azerbaijan, became a full-scale war in 1992. In 1993, the war spilled into other parts of Azerbaijan as Karabakh Armenian forces, often with the support of the Republic of Armenia, conducted massive offensive military operations into the Azeri-populated provinces surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh.”

“The Republic of Armenia has claimed that all Armenian citizens participating in hostilities in Nagorno Karabakh [region] or [remainder of] Azerbaijan are merely 'volunteers.' Human Rights Watch / Helsinki found that this claim is not true...”

“In addition to committing troops to the conflict against Azerbaijan and in support of the Nagorno Karabakh rebels, the Republic of Armenia also has provided material aid to the rebels...” Source: **Human Rights Watch / Helsinki (HRW)**. Seven Years of Conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, December 1994, 136 pp., ISBN 1-56432-142-8.

“Nagorno-Karabakh is a region to which both Azerbaijan and Armenia claim historical ties stretching back centuries. However, the roots of the present conflict can be traced to the early twentieth century. After the Russian revolution, Azerbaijan and Armenia fought as newly independent States over Nagorno-Karabakh. The Paris Peace Conference of 1919 recognized Azerbaijan's claim to the territory. After Azerbaijan and Armenia were incorporated in the Soviet Union, this territorial arrangement for Nagorno-Karabakh was retained, while Armenia was awarded the district of Zangezur which had connected Azerbaijan to its westernmost region of Nakhichevan. Thus, on the resulting map of the region, Nagorno-Karabakh and Nakhichevan were enclaves whose inhabitants were separated from their ethnic kin in the titular republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan respectively. The Soviet handling of the nationalities issue, as reflected in the manner in which borders were drawn, formed part of a wider strategy aimed at safeguarding the centralization of power in Moscow by keeping nationalities in the peripheral regions divided and interdependent so that none would be able to break away from the Union. /See Bill Frelick, Faultlines of Nationality Conflict: Refugees and Displaced Persons from Armenia and Azerbaijan, Washington, U.S. Committee for Refugees, March 1994, pp. 7-9./” Source: **Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Francis M. Deng**, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/50. SPECIFIC GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS: MASS EXODUSES AND DISPLACED PERSONS. Addendum. Profiles in displacement: Azerbaijan. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, Fifty-fifth session, Item 14 (c) of the provisional agenda, Original: ENGLISH, E/CN.4/1999/79/Add.1, 25 January 1999, <http://www.unhcr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/0/c4b0fea3859395d78025675a0035e2b3?Opendocument>

NON-RECOGNITION OF ARMENIAN “ELECTIONS” IN OCCUPIED NK REGION OF AZERBAIJAN

“The United States does not recognize Nagorno-Karabakh as an independent country, and its leadership is not recognized internationally or by the United States. The United States supports the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan...” Source: “The United States and the Conflict Over Nagorno-Karabakh”, Fact Sheet, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, Washington, DC, February 7, 2005, <http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/41401.htm>

“The first point to make is obviously that we don't recognize Nagorno-Karabakh as an independent country. The future status of Nagorno-Karabakh is a matter of negotiations in the Minsk process. Our position is to support the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, and we don't believe that these elections will have an impact on the peace process or the Minsk process”. Source: State Department Briefing: Azerbaijan. Briefer: Adam Ereli, Deputy Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, Daily Press Briefing, Monday, August 9, 2004, 1:05 p.m. EDT

“The independence of Nagorno-Karabakh hasn't been recognized by the United States or any other nations. The so-called parliamentary elections held in Nagorno-Karabakh shouldn't prejudice the final legal status of Nagorno-Karabakh in terms of talks on the settlement to the conflict”. Source: Robert Hilton, spokesman of the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, 28.05.2010, <http://pda.today.az/news/politics/68849.html>

“The OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs (Ambassador Bernard Fassier of France; Ambassador Robert Bradtke of the United States; Ambassador Igor Popov of the Russian Federation) took note that so-called parliamentary elections took place in Nagorno-Karabakh on May 23, 2010. Although the Co-Chairs understand the need for the de facto authorities in NK to try to organize democratically the public life of their population with such a procedure, they underscore again that Nagorno-Karabakh is not recognized as an independent and sovereign state by any of their three countries, nor by any other country, including Armenia. The Co-Chairs consider that this procedure should not preempt the determination of the final legal status of Nagorno-Karabakh in the broader framework of the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict”. Source: OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs issue

statement, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Press Release, Moscow/Paris/Washington, 24 May 2010, <http://www.osce.org/mg/69316> For a similar statement from the OSCE Chairman, see: <http://www.osce.org/documents/69322>

“The OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs took note that the authorities of Nagorno-Karabakh held a referendum on December 10 on a draft 'Constitution' of the so-called 'Nagorno-Karabakh Republic,' which no member of the international community - including the Co-Chair countries - recognizes as an independent state. The Co-Chairs do not believe that such a 'referendum' will contribute to a negotiated settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Any future legal status of Nagorno-Karabakh should be determined without the threat or use of force and only as the result of political negotiations between all parties in the framework of the Minsk process. Conducting such a referendum now, thus pre-empting the final legal status of Nagorno-Karabakh, rather than forging a compromise is particularly unhelpful at a moment when the OSCE Minsk Group-mediated negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan appear to be on a constructive path. The Co-Chairs expect that the results of this referendum, which are not internationally recognized, will have no negative effect on continuing prospects for an agreement between the sides on basic principles for the settlement of the conflict.” Source: Statement by the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs on the 10 December Referendum in Nagorno-Karabakh, OSCE Press Release, Moscow/Paris/Washington, December 11, 2006 <http://www.un-az.org/undp/bulnews45/stateosce1.php>

“The 43-nation Council of Europe today called on the Nagorno-Karabakh de facto authorities to refrain from staging the one-sided "local self-government elections" in the province, planned for 5 September. "These so-called 'elections' cannot be legitimate," stressed Council of Europe Committee of Ministers' Chairman and Liechtenstein Foreign Minister Ernst Walch, Parliamentary Assembly President Lord Russell-Johnston and Secretary General Walter Schwimmer. They recalled that following the 1991-1994 armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, a substantial part of the region's population was forced to flee their homes and are still living as displaced persons in those countries or as refugees abroad.” Source: Council of Europe urges Nagorno-Karabakh to refrain from "elections", CoE, Strasbourg, 24/08/2001, <http://assembly.coe.int/ASP/Press/StopPressView.asp?ID=1247>

“In the meantime, ethnic Armenians had established a “government” in the Nagorno-Karabakh region with its “capital” in Stepanakert (or Khankendi in Azerbaijani). This “government” is not recognised by any of the Council of Europe member states, nor by the OSCE, European Union and the United Nations. Armenia maintains close political, economic and military relations with them, but does not recognise the area as an independent state and hence has not established diplomatic relations with this “government”.” Source: Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe (PACE), "The conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh region dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference", Rapporteur: Mr David Atkinson (UK), Report by Political Affairs Committee, Doc. 10364, paragraph 13, 29 November 2004, <http://assembly.coe.int/Documents/WorkingDocs/doc04/EDOC10364.htm>

UK: “Questions Asked by Lord Maginnis of Drumglass: To ask Her Majesty's Government what is their response to the statement on 21 May by the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Baroness Ashton of Upholland, that the recent elections in the Azerbaijani territory of Nagorno Karabakh were illegal.[HL421]

The Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Lord Howell of Guildford): The UK fully supports the statement made by Baroness Ashton on 21 May in relation to the recent Nagorno Karabakh "elections". The UK does not recognise Nagorno Karabakh as a state and consequently does not recognise the constitutional and legal framework within which these "elections" were held. Baroness Ashton's statement was made on behalf of the EU, on the basis of recommendations from EU ambassadors in Baku and member state representatives in Brussels, including the UK. Similar statements have been made by the EU in relation to previous "elections" in Nagorno Karabakh. We strongly support the conflict settlement efforts of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Minsk Group to find a solution for Nagorno Karabakh on the basis of international norms and principles.” Source: Nagorno Karabakh, Hansard (the Official Report), UK Parliament, House of Lords, 21 Jun 2010: Column WA150, HL421-HL422, <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201011/ldhansrd/text/100621w0002.htm>

“Q:Recently, a parliamentary election was held in Nagorno-Karabakh of Azerbaijan. What's the comment of the Chinese side?

A: Recently, a so-called parliamentary election was held in Nagorno-Karabakh of Azerbaijan. The Chinese Government respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It does not recognize Naka as a sovereign state, nor the legitimacy of its "parliamentary election. China supports the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council on the conflicts in Nagorno-Karabakh of Azerbaijan.” Source: Spokesperson on the parliamentary election in Nagorno-Karabakh of Azerbaijan. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the People's Republic of China, 2000/11/15, <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjb/zzjg/dozys/gjlb/3135/3138/t16618.htm>

RUSSIA: “Question: What could you say apropos of the so-called presidential elections in Nagorno-Karabakh, scheduled for August 11? Answer: I would like to stress that Moscow supports the principle of territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, just as the other underlying rules and principles of international law. It is well known that we do not recognize Nagorno-Karabakh as an independent state. ... Yet Moscow does not think that the course of the peaceful settlement of the conflict could depend on the elections in Karabakh”. Boris Malakhov, Deputy Official Spokesman of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Answers a Question from Russian Media Concerning Upcoming So-called Presidential Elections in Nagorno-Karabakh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Information and Press Department, #1597-07-08-2002, August 7, 2002, http://www.in.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arih/554C2393481BEF1E43256C0E00369B33?OpenDocument

RUSSIA: “Подтверждаем поддержку принципов территориальной целостности, неприменения силы, равно как и других основополагающих принципов и норм международного права. Как известно, Россия не признает «Нагорно-Карабахскую Республику» в качестве независимого государства. Считаем, что проведение выборов в Нагорном Карабахе не может повлиять на ход мирного урегулирования конфликта.” Source: Комментарий официального представителя МИД России А.К.Лукашевича о «выборах в органы местного самоуправления» в Нагорном Карабахе 18 сентября 2011 года, 1386-22-09-2011, 22 сентября 2011 года, http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/31568E5FC0FB09D8C325791300304EDF

REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

"At the end of 1991, the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan escalated into war. Between 1992 and 1994 almost 20 percent of the Azerbaijan's territory, including six districts of Azerbaijan in addition to Nagorno-Karabagh, were under Armenian control, resulting in mass population displacement within the country. The State estimated the number of internally displaced persons at 778,500 by the end of 1993, and 604,574 as of 1 March 1998. UNHCR estimates are lower, with 551,000 persons at the end of 1997." Source: International Organization for Migration, 1999, Migration in the CIS 1997-1998, 1999 Edition, p. 40.

"More than 568,000 persons from western regions of Azerbaijan under Armenian occupation since 1993, including 42,072 from Nagorno-Karabakh, remained displaced within the country. Most were displaced from regions just outside Nagorno-Karabakh, including Fizuli (133,725 persons), Agdam (128,584 persons), Lachin (63,007 persons), Kelbadjar (59,274), Jabrayil (58,834 persons), Gubadli (31, 276), Zangilan (34,797), Terter (5,171) and Adjabedi (3,358)." Source: U.S. Committee for Refugees (USCR), 31 December 2000, World Refugee Survey 2000, Washington D.C.: Country Report Azerbaijan.

"According to the de facto government of Nagorno-Karabakh, the population of the enclave stood at about 143,000 in 2001, slightly higher than the ethnic Armenian population in the region in 1988, before the conflict. Government officials in Armenia have reported that about 1,000 settler families from Armenia reside in Nagorno-Karabakh and the Lachin Corridor, a strip of land that separates Nagorno-Karabakh from Armenia." Source: U.S. Committee for Refugees, World Refugee Survey 2002 Country Report, Armenia, Washington D.C., 2002.

"The more than 600,000 displaced Azerbaijanis constitute the largest group of IDPs in the Caucasus. The displaced include the entire Azeri population of Nagorno-Karabakh and a wide area surrounding it. They comprise a broad range of professionals, farmers, and workers and include men, women, and children of all ages. Because of the ethnic basis of displacement in Azerbaijan, the IDPs there are virtually all Azeri (Turkic) peoples. Most of them are nominally Shia Muslim, but many of those from Lachin and Kelbajar Provinces are Sunni Muslim Kurds." Source: Greene, Thomas, 1998, The Forsaken People, "Internal Displacement in the North Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia", The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C., p. 254.

"The overwhelming majority, over 99 per cent, of the internally displaced population are ethnic Azeris. The remainder are some 4,000 Kurds from the Lachin and Kelbajar districts and several hundred persons of various other ethnic groups, mostly Russian." Source: United Nations Commission on Human Rights (CHR), Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Francis M. Deng, Profiles in displacement: Azerbaijan (E/CN.4/1999/79/Add.1), para. 31, January 25, 1999.

"A policy of resettlement in areas held by the Armenian forces around Karabakh ('occupied territories' or 'security zone') which enjoy relative security has been conducted since 1990s. Applications for settlement are approved by the governor of Lachin who tends to mainly accept families. Settlers normally receive state support in renovation of houses, do not pay taxes and much reduced rates for utilities, while the authorities try to build physical and social infrastructure. At present, the numbers are small – between 20,000 to 28,000, according to local authorities. However, if this process continues (and the expectation is that Armenian labour migrants who will be returning from Russia, will be encouraged to go there), Israel-type scenario can be easily envisaged and it would be even more difficult to reach a 'peace for territories' settlement." Source: Document of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Working Group on Minorities E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.5/2003/WP.7, 5 May 2003, pp. 34-35.

"At the end of 1991, the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan escalated into war. Between 1992 and 1994 almost 20 percent of the Azerbaijan's territory, including six districts of Azerbaijan in addition to Nagorno-Karabagh, were under Armenian control, resulting in mass population displacement within the country. The State estimated the number of internally displaced persons at 778,500 by the end of 1993, and 604,574 as of 1 March 1998. UNHCR estimates are lower, with 551,000 persons at the end of 1997." Source: International Organization for Migration, 1999, Migration in the CIS 1997-1998, 1999 Edition, p. 40.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees has reported that at the end of 2007, there were still about 4,600 people considered

refugees or displaced persons in Armenia. Source: U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. 2007 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons, June 2008.

“Peace talks in early 1993 were disrupted by the seizure of Azerbaijan's Kelbajar district by Nagorno-Karabakh Armenian forces and the forced evacuation of thousands of ethnic Azeris. Turkey in protest then followed with an embargo of its own against Armenia. A cease-fire was declared between Azerbaijani and Armenian/Nagorno-Karabakh forces in 1994 and has been maintained by both sides since then in spite of occasional shooting along the line of contact. All Armenian governments have thus far resisted domestic pressure to recognize the self-proclaimed independence of the "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic," while at the same time announcing they would not accept any peace accords that returned the enclave to Azerbaijani rule. **Approximately 572,000 of the estimated 800,000 ethnic Azeris who fled during the Karabakhi offensives still live as internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan (according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, quoting Azerbaijani Government statistics, June 2008), while roughly 4,700 of 360,000 ethnic Armenians who fled Azerbaijan since 1988 remain refugees.**” Source:

Background Note: Armenia, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, November 17, 2010

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5275.htm> Same statistics from UNHCR: <http://www.unhcr.org/3eb93e184.html>

“Furthermore, the occupation of 20% of the Azerbaijani territories by Armenian military forces that resulted in 132 km of the state border with Iran not being controlled by the Government of Azerbaijan, constitutes a major impediment for achieving progress in the fight against trafficking not only in Azerbaijan but also in the entire region, since this border area, the so-called “criminal black hole”, is used as an attractive trafficking channel.” Source: 11th OSCE Economic Forum on Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and international economic impact. Country Report: Azerbaijan.

“There were credible reports that Armenian immigrants from the Middle East and elsewhere, had settled in parts of Nagorno-Karabakh and possibly other Azerbaijani territories occupied by Armenian forces.” Source: U.S. Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Azerbaijan, 25 February 2004 and Department of State, 31 March 2003, sect. 2d – URLs: <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2003/27826.htm> and <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2002/18353.htm>

"On Oct. 5, the "NKR Prime Minister", A.Danielyan outlined details of a programme to double the population from 150,000 to 300,000. He said that the issue was of demographic, economic and strategic importance. "The programme will be implemented in all districts and in border districts in the first place and is being financed from the budget of the NKR with additional contributions from various organizations." Source: Report on the Activities of the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference, 1 September - 31 October 2004, para. 48, p. 48.

See also: “Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE): Illegal settlement of Armenians in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan by Armenia as a gross violation of the principles of international law, Motion for a recommendation presented by Ms. Pashayeva and 15 other PACE members, Doc. 10991, 28 June 2006, <http://assembly.coe.int/main.asp?Link=/documents/workingdocs/doc06/edoc10991.htm>

It should be noted that there is an important precedent in the United States in denying entrance and prosecuting perpetrators of crimes against humanity in Azerbaijan by Armenian armed forces. According to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), this government agency has deported a former lieutenant in the Armenian militia, Mr Vigen Patatyan, who admitted recruiting soldiers and providing arms to assist in the “persecution of the Azeri people”. Patatyan’s removal was part of ICE’s ongoing effort to identify, apprehend, prosecute, and remove human rights violators. (Inside ICE, Volume 2, Issue 21, October 17, 2005, <http://www.ilw.com/weekly/editorial/2005.1024-ice.pdf>). Attempts by Mr Patatyan to contest his deportation in court were also unsuccessful, and he had to drop his frivolous lawsuit (see: Patatyan v. Ashcroft, U.S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, 2004).

POLLS AND TRUE SENTIMENTS OF THE POPULATION

Armenian Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan: “I wish to touch on one important question. What worries most our citizens? Our studies and sociological surveys have shown that our citizens are concerned about social justice more than about the problem of pensions and salaries, unemployment or creation of new jobs, inflation and not even the issue of the Nagorno-Karabakh or recognition of genocide.” Source: RA Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan’s FY 2010 State Budget Bill Introduction

Remarks for National Assembly, Government of Armenia Official Website, Wednesday, 18 November 2009,
<http://www.gov.am/en/speeches/1/item/2957/>

“Most important issues Armenia is facing (%)”:

"*Problem of Nagorno Karabakh*" - first mention - 17%, all mentions - 25% (ranked #2 for those first mentioning, and #4 for all mentions, behind unemployment, social-economic situation, development of economy/industry).

"*Recognition of genocide*" - first mention - 2%, all mentions - 4% (ranked #9, behind all other concerns).

Source: ARMENIAN NATIONAL VOTERS STUDY, Poll by the International Republican Institute, Baltic Surveys Ltd. / The Gallup Organization, Armenian Sociological Association with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), May 2006, p. 13.

"*Resolving the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh*" - 93% (#1 concern)

Source: AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL PRESENTATION, Poll by the International Republican Institute with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), July 2005, p. 30

MILITARIZATION AND ARMING BY ARMENIA: CONTRADICTIONARY STATEMENTS BY OFFICIALS

Congressional Research Service (CRS) notes: “Armenia’s shift away from a war footing would also further U.S. interests in Armenia’s economic development and improved standards of living (Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations, FY2007)” (RL30679, Updated Jan 31, 2008, p. 29).

U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with Eurasia -FY 2003 Released by the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs January 2004 **Annex A: Assessments of Progress in Meeting the Standards of Section 498A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961**

CRITERIA FOR U.S. ASSISTANCE UNDER SECTION 498A(a) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT

ARMENIA

Section 498A(a)(4): "respect international law and obligations and adhere to the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Charter of Paris, including the obligations to refrain from the threat or use of force and to settle disputes peacefully."

In November 1999, Armenia joined the other OSCE states in signing the Charter for European Security, which reaffirms full adherence to all OSCE documents already in force. **However, Armenia does not recognize the borders of Azerbaijan as defined in OSCE documents at the time of accession.** Armenia facilitated the opening of an OSCE office in Yerevan in 2000. As a result of the continuing conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh, **Armenian military forces occupy a portion of the territory of Azerbaijan.**
<.....>

Section 498A(a)(6): "implement responsible security policies, including--

(A) adhering to arms control obligations derived from agreements signed by the former Soviet Union; (B) reducing military forces and expenditures to a level consistent with legitimate defense requirements; (C) not proliferating nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, their delivery systems, or related technologies; and (D) restraining conventional weapons transfers."

<.....> Armenian compliance with CFE has been uneven. In addition to Armenia's longstanding failure to properly notify or carry out reductions required by the Treaty, there are serious concerns about the completeness of Armenia's data on equipment holdings. Also of concern are: evidence that Armenia may have failed to notify increases in unit holdings involving CFE Treaty limited equipment transferred from Russia, the fact that Armenia continues to station troops and CFE limited equipment on the territory of Azerbaijan without Azerbaijani permission, and evidence that Armenia made a late notification of the entry into service of multiple rocket launchers purchased from China. Another area of concern is Armenia's failure to report the apparent transfer of TLE from Russia in the mid-1990s. There has been no change in this issue by the Armenians. Armenia has taken no new steps toward resolving this issue since the Trilateral Commission, established in 1997 to investigate the transfers, stopped meeting in April 1998. Both Armenia and Azerbaijan have maintained that it is impossible for them to meet certain Treaty obligations because of security concerns associated with the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. This said, Armenia is engaged in discussions both in the CFE context and in the context of the Minsk Group process that may help to address a number of these issues. <.....>

We have received occasional reports of transfers from Armenia potentially related to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction technology or equipment, which we carefully review and pursue in light of the global war on terror, our efforts on Iraq/other states that sponsor terrorism and our legal obligations under the various nonproliferation sanctions laws. Based on U.S. diplomatic efforts in 2002, Armenia worked cooperatively with the United States Government to stop and detain a shipment of dual-use equipment

originating in Armenia that was destined for Iran. **On May 9, 2002, the U.S. imposed sanctions on two Armenian entities – Lizin Open Joint Stock Company and Armenian national Armen Sargasian – pursuant to the Iran Nonproliferation Act for the transfer of Australia Group-controlled items to Iran in the second half of 2001.** The Armenian Government also worked with the USG to ensure transparency regarding this matter. Armenia approved a WMD-related export control system in December 2003 and has worked with the United States and other countries toward this goal.

Armenia is not a significant exporter of conventional weapons, but **has provided substantial support, including materiel, to separatists in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.** It provided both ammunition and weapons to support the U.S. led effort to train and equip the new Afghan National Army as part of Armenia's participation in Operation Enduring Freedom. [*note: all emphasis is added by USAN]

“COUNTRY ASSESSMENTS: ARMENIA FINDING

Armenia has failed to comply with CFE Treaty provisions in regard to declaring and meeting required reduction liabilities, and to making notifications and other declarations under the Treaty. Armenia has not been assessed to have exceeded any CFE Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) limits.

BACKGROUND

Available information indicates Armenia has failed to: (1) notify properly and to carry out reductions required by the Treaty since the Treaty entered into force in 1992; (2) address the CFE issues surrounding TLE transfers from Russia to Armenia between 1994 and 1996; (3) address issues regarding the status and locations of all MT-LBu variant armored personnel carrier (APC) look-alikes; and (4) resolve issues about unreported holdings of conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST). Armenia has not been assessed to have exceeded any CFE Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) limits. Armenia's failure either to notify properly or to complete its required CFE Treaty reduction obligations contributes to the collective failure by the eight USSR successor states that became States Parties to the CFE Treaty to meet the Oslo commitment to declare and to complete reduction requirements that are no less than the reduction requirements of the FSU (see the Collective Obligations section below).

Compliance Discussions

The United States and NATO Allies have continued to raise compliance issues involving Armenia in bilateral discussions as appropriate. Armenian officials have expressed their full support for the CFE Treaty.”

Source: Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation, July 2010, pp. 28-29.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/145181.pdf>

Armenia escalates its military buildup and is the most militarized country in the South Caucasus region: Armenia tries to camouflage its militarist policy by accusing Azerbaijan in increasing its defense expenditures. However, Armenia's track record demonstrates that this country has been steadily increasing its military expenditures since 1994 (when cease-fire was declared) and as a percentage of GDP Armenia's military budget is the highest in the region. The U.S. Department of State's 1998 report listed Armenia among countries “whose military expenditures in 1993-1997 have risen most rapidly (by an average 10% or more annually)”. In 1997 Armenia ranked 86th in military expenditures (spending \$342 millions) whereas Azerbaijan ranked 95th (\$224 millions). In 1997 Military Expenditure/GNP ratio for Armenia was 3.6% (ranked 51st) whereas Azerbaijan's ratio was 1.9% (ranked 96th). [Source: 27th Edition of the World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers Report (1998), U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Verification and Compliance. Accessed: September 3, 2012, URL: http://www.state.gov/www/global/arms/bureau_ac/wmeat98/wmeat98.pdf] The rising trend in Armenia's military expenditures has been persistent throughout the years. In 2005 Armenia's Military Expenditure/GDP ratio was 6.0%; in Azerbaijan this figure was only 2.3%. [Source: 29th Edition of World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers (2005), Accessed: September 3, 2012, URL: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/121777.xls>] In 2010 these figures for Armenia and Azerbaijan were respectively 4.2% and 2.9%. [Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Military Expenditure Database, Accessed: September 3, 2012, URL: <http://milexdata.sipri.org/result.php4>] According to the Military Balance 2012 figures Armenian budget is still among top 10 defense budgets as a percentage of GDP (3.77%). [Source: Comparative Defense Statistics, the Military Balance 2012, IISS, <http://www.iiss.org/publications/military-balance/the-military-balance-2012/press-statement/figure-comparative-defence-statistics/>] According to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, in 2010 alone Armenia imported some 16,500 pieces of “Kalashnikov” submachine guns. [source: Letter A/66/829-S/2012/427 (8 June 2012) from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/66/808] If one counts the military equipment illegally transferred to Armenia from Russia free of charge, then the defense expenditure of Armenia is even higher. [Source: Ian Anthony (Ed.), Russia and the

Arms Trade, (1998), Oxford University Press Inc., New York, pp. 154, 224, URL:

http://books.sipri.org/product_info?c_product_id=162] On the contrary, Azerbaijan's defense budget is rising in step with its overall economic growth although it continues to spend a much smaller percentage of its GDP on its defense than Armenia. Increase in Azerbaijan's defense expenditures should be viewed exclusively in the context of continued occupation of its territories by Armenia and warmongering rhetoric of its leadership.

Armenia failed to comply with its Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty obligations: Armenia continues to violate CFE Treaty provisions by increasing its holdings of treaty-limited equipment (TLE) in excess of CFE ceilings. Much of these offensive weapons, including 316 tanks, 324 armored combat vehicles, 322 artillery systems is transferred and stationed in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. The U.S. State Department in its 2012 report confirmed that "Armenia has failed to comply with a number of its [CFE] Treaty obligations." Among the compliance issues referred to in this report are stationing of forces on the territory of Azerbaijan without Azerbaijani consent; failure to declare unreported holdings of conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty and failure to complete necessary reductions. [Source: Condition (5) (C) Report "Compliance with the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe", March 2012, US Department of State, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance, Accessed: 3 September 2012, URL:<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/197294.pdf>]

Armenia hosts Russian military base and expands bilateral military ties: Russia is the main supplier of arms to Armenia. Between 1993 and 1996 Russia illegally supplied to Armenia large quantities of arms in the amount of US\$1 billion (including main battle tanks, large-caliber artillery, missiles and missile launchers) unreported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. [source: Ian Anthony, "Illicit arms transfers" in Russia and the Arms Trade, (1998), Oxford University Press Inc., New York, URL: http://books.sipri.org/product_info?c_product_id=162] In 2008 military hardware worth US\$ 800 million was transferred to Armenia. During the active phase of the conflict in 1992-1994 a large amount of arms from the Russian 147th Motorized Division at that time located at Akhalkalaki (Georgia) was transferred to Armenia. The T-72 tanks from this division, which reportedly had Russian crews, launched offensive actions against Azerbaijani towns of Shusha, Lachin and other places. [Source: Ian Anthony (Ed.), Russia and the Arms Trade, (1998), Oxford University Press Inc., New York, pp. 154, 224, URL: http://books.sipri.org/product_info?c_product_id=162] Russia remains main supplier of arms to Armenia. In 2007–2011 it provided 96 % of Armenia's arms imports. [Source: Trends in International Arms Transfers (2011), SIPRI Fact Sheet, March 2012, Accessed: September 3, 2012, URL: <http://books.sipri.org/files/FS/SIPRIFS1203.pdf>] Armenia hosts 102nd Military Base in Gyumri with 5,000 personnel as well as S-300 surface-to-air missile systems and MiG-29 jet fighters. In June 2012 Russia ratified a protocol on extending its use of the military base through 2044.

Armenian Deputy Defense Minister Ara Nazarian reaffirmed Yerevan's positive assessment of Iran's role in regional security and said that bilateral relations with Iran reached the "the highest level." Source: RFE/RL "Iranian Defense Official Visits Armenia", May 04, 2011, URL:http://www.rferl.org/content/iran_armenia_ties/24090867.html

"In addition, some questions were resolved regarding undeclared APCs and NICD limits, there were new questions regarding supplementary inspections, AIFV notification, and invocation of *force majeure*, and there was no change regarding previously reported issues involving the transfer of TLE to Armenia, site diagrams, and the failure to report APCs. The United States notes that Russia's actions have resulted in noncompliance with its Treaty obligations." Source: Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation, July 2010, p. 3. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/145181.pdf>

Attempts to circumvent U.S. embargoes by Armenian nationals and firms have persisted into 2008, with the U.S. Commerce Department Bureau of Industry and Security suspending for 180 days the exporting privileges of the Blue Airways based in Armenia and other firms. It cited evidence that the parties knowingly violated U.S. export regulations and lied about the destination of three Boeing 747-400 planes. U.S. Senate Banking Committee Chairman and Helsinki Commission member Sen. Christopher Dodd welcomed the decision on March 24 as in line with efforts to block the transfer of sensitive technology. For details, see: Federal Register, March 21, 2008 (Volume 73, Number 56), pp. 15130-15132, <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/E8-5758.htm> Also see these US Government documents on the matter: <http://efoia.bis.doc.gov/exportcontrolviolations/e2058.pdf> Federal Register / Vol. 73, No. 143 / Thursday, July 24, 2008 / Notices, pp. 43208-43209, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2008-07-24/pdf/E8-16935.pdf>

According to Wikileaks-published cable from the U.S. Embassy in Armenia, in 2003, two Bulgarian manufacturers “Vazovski Mashinostroitelnye Zavodi” and “Arsenal”, and the Armenian Ministry of Defense (MOD) completed a sale of weapons that were then sold to Iran via the Armenian government-owned company “ZAO Veber” and an Iranian arms dealer Abbas Abdi Asjerd through an Armenian bank, and later recovered by the U.S.-led Coalition forces in Iraq. In a deal signed by then-defense-minister and now-president Serzh Sargsyan, our Armenian "allies" **have delivered at least 1000 RPG-22Ms and 260 PKM machine guns to Iran, who in turn passed them on to Iranian-backed Hizbullah brigades in Iraq, killing at least one U.S. soldier and wounding several more, on January 31, 2008. This American hero was Matthew F. Straughter**, native of St Charles, Missouri, and formerly of Belleville. He was declared dead on January 31, 2008 in Baghdad from wounds suffered when his vehicle was struck by an Armenian-shipped RPG-22. He was assigned to the 1138th Engineer Company, 35th Engineer Brigade, Missouri National Guard, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. He was only 27 years old. He is survived by wife, Thelma, and five children, Matthew Jr., Serenity Renee, Donte, Justice and Tavia. Source: <http://wikileaks.ch/cable/2009/01/09YEREVAN20.html> and <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,733308,00.html>

Armenian Defense Minister Gen. Seyran Ohanyan: “**As regards possible threats to Nagorno-Karabakh, I should note that it is Armenia, not any other country that is guarantor of security of Artsakh**, which gained independence more than 20 years ago. On the other hand, if a threat to Nagorno-Karabakh turns into a threat to Armenia, I am sure Russia will fulfill its commitments as Armenia’s ally.” Source: Russia to ensure Armenia’s security, RA Defense Minister says, RFE/RL / NEWS.am, August 25, 2010, <http://news.am/eng/news/28822.html>

Maj-Gen. Bako Sahakyan: “**We have a capable army that is always ready to rebuff any attacks** on the security of our nation and people”. Source: Karabakh Army Always Ready To Rebuff Interference, Says Sahakyan. Novosti-Armenia, Feb 22 2010.

Maj-Gen. Bako Sahakyan: “It is worth mentioning that **successful completion of the recent offensive war games has demonstrated that the Defense Army not only effectively protects our borders but if necessary it is able to transfer military operations deep into the territory of an aggressor state and enforce it to accept peace.**” Source: Bako Sahakyan: NKR Army Is Strong And Ready To Rebuff Any Encroachment of Enemy, Noyan Tapan, Dec 19, 2008

Armenian Defense Minister Gen. Seyran Ohanyan: “We are ready to give an adequate rebuff to any encroachments of the enemy. We are ready not only to silence the enemy with a retaliatory fire, but also respond to Azerbaijan’s warlike statements...” Source: Armenia is ready to rebuff any encroachments, Defense Minister. NEWS.am, Sat 29 January 2011 05:52 GMT, <http://news.az/articles/armenia/30526>

First Deputy Defense Minister Davit Tonoyan: “**From a military standpoint, those systems [Azerbaijani S-300’s] do not threaten Armenia’s and Karabakh’s security for the simple reason that it’s an anti-aircraft defensive weapon** and neither Armenia nor the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic plan to start a military campaign against Azerbaijan”. Source: Armenia Dismisses Azerbaijani Military Buildup, RFE/RL Yerevan, June 28, 2011, http://www.rferl.org/content/armenia_dismisses_azerbaijani_military_buildup/24249543.html

“**Armenian Defense Minister Gen. Seyran Ohanian has played down the significance of a possible sale of sophisticated Russian anti-aircraft missiles to Azerbaijan, saying that it will not give Baku a "strategic advantage" in the unresolved Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.**” Source: Armenian Minister Downplays Anticipated Russian Missile Sale To Azerbaijan, Last updated (GMT/UTC): 26.08.2010 08:3, http://www.rferl.org/content/Armenian__Minister_Downplays_Anticipated_Russian_Missile_Sale_To_Azerbaijan/2137546.html

Armenian Defense Minister Gen. Seyran Ohanyan: “**Like the Azeri people, we do not want war**”. Source: Ohanyan: Armenian army ready to rebuff the enemy, PanARMENIAN.Net, June 9, 2008 - 14:42 AMT 09:42 GMT, <http://www.panarmenian.net/eng/politics/news/26162/>

Maj-General Arkady Ter-Tadevosyan: “**The Azeris do not want a new war...**” source: Hero of Nagorno-Karabakh war: Safarov case will be followed by other adventurous steps, ARMINFO, Thursday, September 20, 2012, 17:47.

Hrant Bagratyan, ex-Prime Minister of Armenia (1993-96), MP from the Armenian National Congress Faction: Azerbaijan purchases long-range artillery and drone aircrafts to diminish the human losses in the war, while Armenia has not such an arsenal. Moreover, within the next few months Azerbaijan will shortly complete the project on launching its own satellite in order "to

photograph every single machine gun in Armenia". Source: Ex-premier Bagratyan: Azerbaijan prepares for war against Armenia, ARMINFO, Thursday, September 20, 2012, 20:02

Armenian Defense Minister Gen. Mikael Harutyunyan: "If Azerbaijan wants 2 more million refugees, it will get them in case it resumes war in Karabakh". Source: Armenian army ready to rebuff any Azeri aggression, PanARMENIAN.Net, January 18, 2008 - 18:01 AMT 14:01 GMT, http://dev.panarmenian.net/eng/politics/news/24504/Armenian_army_ready_to_rebuff_any_Azeri_aggression

President Serzh Sargsyan at a joint press conference with NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen on May 25 at NATO Headquarters: "*The Armenian army has types of ammunition that countries ten times the size of Armenia would dream of having*". Source: Transcript of the event with NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen and the President of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan, Press Point, 25 May 2010, http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/opinions_63920.htm

"Armenia's military budget is sufficient for making the country's armed forces strong, Armenian Defense Minister Serge Sargsyan told journalists on Monday after presenting draft state budget for 2007 to lawmakers". Source: Armenia's military budget sufficient for ensuring country's defense, ARKA / Trend, 07.11.2006 11:10, <http://en.trend.az/regions/scaucasus/armenia/865592.html>

"Armenian President Serzh Sarkisian and his National Security Council have approved a five-year plan to modernize the armed forces, including the acquisition of long-range, precision-guided weapons, RFE/RL reports. Sarkisian's office referred to the plan as the "State Program for Developing Weaponry and Military Hardware in 2011-2015." It said over the weekend that the **military will receive "state-of-the-art weapons" and become "considerably" stronger as a result.** Speaking to journalists on August 10, Ohanian did not deny that the modernization plan is connected with the risk of another Armenian-Azerbaijani war over the breakaway Azerbaijani region of Nagorno-Karabakh. In an interview with RFE/RL two weeks later, **he said the long-range weapons sought by Yerevan would be aimed at "strategic facilities" of hostile neighbors. ... The Armenian military is believed to be equipped with short-range tactical missiles capable of striking targets in Azerbaijan.** Source: Armenia Approves Army Modernization Plan, RFE/RL, December 14, 2010, http://www.rferl.org/content/armenia_approves_army_modernization/2247620.html

"The Republic of Armenia is a guarantor and supporter of security for the population of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and the course of development it has chosen". Source: **Military Doctrine of Republic of Armenia**, Appendix of RA President Decree NH-308-N of December 25, 2007, published on November 4, 2009, http://armenianmilitary.com/?page_id=503

"Sarkisian has admitted in the past that the state budget is not the only source of funding for the Armenian military". Source: Hrach Melkumian and Armen Zakarian, "Russia To Continue Arms Supplies To Armenia", 11.11.2003, <http://www.azatutyun.am/content/article/1572576.html>

"Так, в 2005г. министр обороны Армении Серж Саркисян заявил, что Ереван сохранит паритет с Азербайджаном по расходам на оборону: **«В 2005г. мы ни на один цент не отстанем от Азербайджана в расходах за оборону, а как и откуда будут найдены эти средства – это уже другой вопрос»**" Source: Самвел Мартиросян, Милитаризация Южного Кавказа, NORAVANK, 21.12.2006, http://noravank.am/rus/articles/detail.php?ELEMENT_ID=2068

Russia is reorganizing its military facilities. As a result, **some 10 facilities of the 102nd military unit will be given to Armenia, Russia's Defense Minister Anatoliy Serdyukov said** during a joint briefing with Armenia's DM Seyran Ohanyan on Wednesday. Source: Russian DM: Armenia will be given some 10 facilities of 102nd Russian military unit, ARMINFO, Wednesday, September 19, 2012, 21:20

Armenian General Arkady Ter-Tadevosyan (Commandos): "If Azerbaijan unleashes a new war, it can dominate for a while, thanks to its military hardware. But, thanks to its experience and spirit, Karabakh defense army will rebuff the Azeri aggression" and **"Our task will just be to disrupt the operation of pipelines"**. Source: "Arkady Ter-Tadevosyan: return of liberated territories can result in Armenia's collapse", PanARMENIAN.Net / TIMES.AM, 1 July 2010, 3:26 PM, <http://times.am/2010/07/01/arkady-ter-tadevosyan-return-of-liberated-territories-can-result-in-armenia%E2%80%99s-collapse/>

“While a new war over Nagorno-Karabakh would be a risky proposition for Azerbaijan, Oskanian sees two elements that indicate the situation there is worsening: 1) people are losing hope in the diplomatic process to settle the issue; and 2) **the military balance in the area is shifting in favor of Azerbaijan**”. Source: Vartan Oskanyan, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Wikileaks, <http://cables.mrkva.eu/cable.php?id=250637>

“Sargsian made a pitch to restart the flow of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) money allocated to Armenia. He also noted that Armenia's ability to reform its military was limited, saying that, **if Armenia pulled its soldiers out of the trench positions along the line of contact, Azerbaijani forces would overrun those positions within hours.**

Sargsian told the General that, much as the GOAM would like to step up the pace to reform its military, it could not do so fully as long as the possibility of renewed conflict with Azerbaijan remained a national security threat. **He said that 80 percent of the Armenian military is involved in "daily vigilance" in trench positions in Nagorno Karabakh. "If we don't man trenches for five hours, the Azeris will take them," he said. Sargsian said the GOAM could not divert its full attention to training and reform.** General Ward said he understood Armenia's positions, but said the U.S. learned in World War I that trenches were not necessarily a guarantee against attack.”

Source: Armenia President Serzh Sargsyan to U.S. General William Ward (EUCOM Deputy Commander), Wikileaks, confidential cable sent on September 25, 2006, <http://www.cablegatesearch.net/cable.php?id=06YEREVAN1328>

“The relationship with Russia is "sweet." Russia provides gas cheaper than it does to Belarus; they are about to provide a "huge" credit to Armenia; and CSTO countries are evaluating an important change in the CSTO Agreement which would provide a "serious security guarantee" against a possible Azeri attack.” Source: Vigen Sargsyan, Foreign Policy Advisor to President of Armenia, Wikileaks, secret cable sent on December 31, 2008, <http://www.cablegatesearch.net/cable.php?id=08YEREVAN1051>

“Russia and others frequently send high level visitors, and **Azerbaijan is commonly invited to join the Collective Security Treaty Organization. At this time, however, CSTO membership remains unappealing for Azerbaijan,** Mammadov acknowledged. Meanwhile, the United States wants Azerbaijan to raise its military to NATO standards, but no NATO member has authority to sell weapons to Azerbaijan. Rather, Baku must rely on "Kalashnikovs," he said.” Source: Novruz Mammadov, Foreign Policy Advisor to President of Azerbaijan, Wikileaks, confidential cable sent on December 9, 2009, <http://www.cablegatesearch.net/cable.php?id=09BAKU940>

“Could Azerbaijan gain the upper hand with time? After all, Baku has oil money flooding in and its defense budgets are fat and getting fatter. **Yerkanian argued that Armenians should be concerned, since serious research on demographics and resources shows time is not on the Armenian side.** But, he said, Armenians are not prone to such worries. As Stepan Grigorian, Chairman of the Analytical Center on Globalization and Regional Cooperation, explained, **Armenians don't engage in such rational calculation, calling it "too western." The Armenian calculation, he said, is an easy one: "We won; we're not giving up."**

There is one sense in which Sargsian is ready for compromise now, we heard. **As Nikoian explained, for Armenians, "Compromise means being able to keep what is yours and tricking your enemy into accepting it."** Several contacts spoke of Sargsian's love of chess, suggesting that in negotiations, the President was playing a patient game, waiting for the opening that would allow him to outmaneuver Aliyev and seize victory. But Sargsian overestimates his own cleverness, we heard. As Hovanissian put it, "He's just not that crafty.” Source: Wikileaks, confidential cable sent on September 23, 2009, <http://www.cablegatesearch.net/cable.php?id=09YEREVAN662>

“CFE A VALUABLE FORUM: Foreign Minister Vartan Oskanian told CDA July 23 that Armenia was very concerned about Russia's announced suspension of the CFE treaty. Oskanian said Armenia was most directly and negatively affected by this development. Oskanian noted that Russia has a military base here in Armenia, and Russian equipment is counted against Armenia's quota of treaty-limited CFE arms. Armenia has expressed concerns about the move to the Russians, and hopes Russia can be persuaded during the 180-day period not to pull out of CFE. The foreign minister mentioned media reports that Azerbaijan had recently bought 40-50 tanks from Ukraine as a compelling example of the real dangers posed by a conventional arms race in the South Caucasus. If nothing else, Oskanian said, CFE provides Armenia a forum in Vienna to protest Azerbaijan's weapons purchases that put it in violation of CFE limits. **Oskanian offered a nod to Azerbaijani sensibilities as well, noting that Azerbaijan often objected that military forces in Nagorno Karabakh (NK) were not counted against Armenia's quota limits.**

THE REAL WORLD IMPACT: Sergei Sargsyan, a CFE expert at the local NGO Spectrum Center for Strategic Analysis, commented that **the real key issue for Armenian security was Azerbaijan's ability to punch through Armenian and Karabakhi fortifications surrounding the disputed territory of Nagorno Karabakh. While treaty-limited heavy weaponry (such as tanks, large caliber artillery, and combat aircraft) are of only limited use for sustained combat operations in the ruggedly mountainous terrain in and around NK, he said, they would be critical to Azerbaijan's ability to penetrate the entrenched defensive ring that Armenian/Karabakhi forces have built up around the disputed territory over the past 13 years, and could make a decisive difference in the early phase of any future conflict.**” Source: Wikileaks, sent on August 9, 2007, <http://www.cablegatesearch.net/cable.php?id=07YEREVAN1015>

Ethnically Russian Lt.-General Anatoliy Vladimirovich Zinevich was a "Chief of the Nagorno-Karabakh Army Headquarters", the "First Deputy Commander of the Army" between 1992-1997. Since 1997, Lt.-General Zinevich had been the Deputy Minister of Defense of Armenia. Source: Ara Tatevosyan, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI staff correspondent, "Once a Russian General...", Yerevan's VREMYA newspaper in Russian, 24 August 1996, p. 3; and "Lt.-General Anatoli Zinevich", 2000, Yerevan, 30 min., dir. A. Gevorkyan.

Lt.-Gen. Manvel Grigoryan, who is the Chairman of Erkrapa Military Volunteers Organization: "Let it be known – I have things to do in Baku [in the next war]" Source: Manvel Grigoryan, A1+ TV (Armenia), "I have things to do in Baku", June 27, 2011, <http://www.a1plus.am/ru/politics/2011/06/27/manvel-grigoryan>

Armenia will deal a "devastating and final" blow to Azerbaijan if it attempts to resolve their conflict by force, President Serzh Sarkisian warned: "If push suddenly comes to shove, we will manage not just to repeat what happened in 1992-1994 but to finally resolve the conflict and the issue will be closed once and for all." and "But if the moment arrives, if they force us, **our strike must be devastating and final this time around.**" Source: Lusine Musayelian, Sarkisian Threatens 'Final Strike' On Azerbaijan, Radio Liberty/Armenia, 14.11.2010, <http://www.azatutyun.am/content/article/2219753.html>

Armenian Defense Minister Gen. Seyran Ohanyan: "**We have acquired new means [of air defense] ... and those acquisitions will be expanded in 2011. The air defenses of our enemies do not have means of this type and quantity,**" Ohanian said (Armenian Public Television, December 25). ... In a subsequent interview with Radio Free Europe's Armenian service, Ohanian noted that the precision-guided weapons sought by Yerevan would potentially target the "strategic facilities" of Armenia's hostile neighbors. The Armenian military is believed to already possess short-range tactical missiles capable of striking military and civilian targets in Azerbaijan (RFE/RL, December 13)". Source: Emil Danielyan. Armenia Displays Sophisticated Air Defense Systems. Jamestown Foundation, Eurasia Daily Monitor Volume: 8 Issue: 13 January 19, 2011 12:33 PM, [http://www.jamestown.org/single/?no_cache=1&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=37381&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=7&cHash=e7ca46b0b4](http://www.jamestown.org/single/?no_cache=1&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=37381&tx_ttnews[backPid]=7&cHash=e7ca46b0b4)

Armenian military expert Davit Jamalyan: "Who will be part of these forces, where they will be deployed, what functions will perform? No one knows anything. On the other hand, we should always remember the example of Yugoslavia. What have "peacekeeping forces" done there?" and "Deployment of peacekeepers will bring anything but not peace to the region". <http://news.am/eng/news/70139.html> Armenian military expert Davit Jamalyan: "Azerbaijan must understand that 86,000 odd square kilometers, used to be Azerbaijani Soviet Republic, have gone". Source: <http://news.am/eng/news/70138.html> Armenian military expert Davit Jamalyan: "Azerbaijan knows if they resume war, Armenian armed forces will reach up to the River Kur". Source: <http://www.panorama.am/en/politics/2011/08/05/d-jamalyan/>

- “(a) On 26 January 1992, a French mercenary was killed during an Azerbaijani attack on the village of Karin-Tak, near Stepanakert;
- (b) In February 1992, a foreign mercenary fighting with the Armenian self-defence forces was killed in the attack on the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly;
- (c) From 12 to 14 June 1992, nine foreign mercenaries fighting in the Armenian forces were killed in the battles around Askeran;
- (d) On 1 July 1992, the commander of a battalion of the self-defence forces of Azerbaijan, stated to the Turan News Agency that, in a battle in the Mardakert region, a foreign mercenary who had sided with the Armenian National Army was killed;
- (e) On 1 June 1993, six former Russian soldiers [members of elite Spetsnaz forces] were captured in action, after reportedly carrying out subversive operations in Nagorny Karabakh. According to the information received, they were recruited by Russian officers to

train Armenian units in Nagorny Karabakh after their Russian units in Armenia had been dissolved and they had been discharged. They were reportedly convicted as mercenaries;

(f) It is reported that foreign mercenaries working for payment for the Nagorny Karabakh and the Armenian forces, but also for the Azerbaijani forces, have shelled houses, hospitals and churches, looted and burned houses, and intentionally terrorized and forced the civilian population out of villages, by killing and wounding civilians, including women and children, and by taking civilian hostages;

70. According to eyewitness accounts, Russian publications contain the names of individuals and details regarding payments granted to Russian soldiers and officers for their recruitment as mercenaries; they also contain information regarding persons captured for having violated Azerbaijani sovereignty, who admitted their guilt in the judicial investigation and testified that the Armenians were making much use of mercenaries. These persons (at least 11 in number) were sentenced to 15 years in prison; subsequently, in response to the appeals of the President of the Russian Federation, they were handed over to the state agencies of the Russian Federation.” Source: RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION: Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination. Note by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/92 of 20 December 1993, **the report prepared by Mr. Enrique Bernales Ballesteros (Peru), Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries**. Annex: Report on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights. Forty-ninth session, Item 97 of the provisional agenda [A/49/150], A/49/362, 6 September 1994, <http://www.unhcr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/0/9c7293cd53263251802566f7005f53ca?Opendocument>

“Most of the money for the mine clearance comes from the U.S. government, with a \$1 million contribution planned for 2012. The Karabakh government doesn’t help because it has other priorities, said Georgy Petrosyan, the foreign minister. The mines and bombs were mostly left by Armenian forces, but Smart said [Nick Smart, the program manager of demining nonprofit group Halo Trust – ed.] that getting in touch with Armenian officers for help in mapping the minefields has been frustratingly difficult.” Source: Will Englund, "In Nagorno-Karabakh, peace elusive 20 years after Soviet fall", Washington Post, August 11, 2011, http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/20-years-after-soviet-fall-peace-elusive-in-karabakh/2011/07/20/gIQA8SFE8I_story.html

"YEREVAN -- Armenian's chief military prosecutor says the number of Armenian soldiers who died in action and noncombat circumstances fell by 33 percent to a total of 36 last year [in 2011], RFE/RL's Armenian Service reports. Gevorg Kostanian said that according to official data 26 soldiers committed suicide, were killed by fellow servicemen, or died from diseases or in various accidents in 2011, down from 43 such cases in 2010. The 10 other soldiers were shot dead in skirmishes with Azerbaijani forces." Source: Armenian Army Death Toll Down In 2011, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, January 20, 2012, http://www.rferl.org/content/armenia_army_deaths_down_in_2011/24458025.html

"Another conscript died at one of the military units in Nagorno-Karabakh on Monday, according to preliminary information, of acute pneumonia. Mary Sargsyan, head of the press service of the Investigation Service of the Ministry of Defense, confirmed the information, saying that 19-year-old conscript Narek Martirosyan “was admitted to military hospital on February 16 and was diagnosed with double sided subtotal pneumonia, exudative pleuritis and serious respiratory problems”, and spending two days at the hospital, he died. **This year it was already the fourth non-combat death in the army of Armenia.**" Source: "Casualty: Fourth non-combat death registered this year", 21.02.12 | 13:45, http://armenianow.com/news/35813/soldier_death_disease_army_armenia

Armenian ceasefire violations in occupied Karabakh region and throughout the border with Azerbaijan

See separate USAN factsheet: <http://CeaseFire.UZAzeris.org>

Ramil Safarov case

See separate USAN factsheet: <http://RamilSafarov.UZAzeris.org>

Khojaly airport (a.k.a. Khankendi airport, Stepanakert airport)

See a separate USAN factsheet: <http://airport.UZAzeris.org>

SUMGAI EVENTS

1) Since 1985, and especially from late 1987, some 11,000 ethnic Azerbaijanis were ethnically cleansed from their homes in Armenia, and became the very first refugees of the NK conflict, settling primarily in and around Sumgait. "Meanwhile, there were more pro-Anschluss demonstrations in Yerevan and Stepanakert and anti-secessionist demonstrations by local Azeris in other parts of Karabakh. Tensions continued to mount when thousands of ethnic Azeris and Kurds living in Armenia began packing their possessions and leaving, either because they were 'encouraged' to do so by Armenian nationalists or simply because they saw the omens and decided to leave of their own accord. ... Azeris and Kurds, among them many mixed, Azeri-Armenian couples, also began leaving their homes in the Karabakh capital, Stepanakert. Once again, the question of whether this was due to a general fear of the future or thanks to more 'active' measures on the part of Armenian nationalists is a matter of the most bitter dispute. The refugees settled in the nearby Azeri towns Xodjali or Shusha, or went (or were sent) to places like the Caspian Sea industrial wasteland city of Sumgait, north of Baku." (Thomas Goltz, "Azerbaijan Diary: A Rogue Reporter's Adventures in an Oil-Rich, War-Torn, Post-Soviet Republic", M.E. Sharpe, 1998, p. 83).

2) On February 14, the Armenian nationalists held the first large rally in NK region, on February 20, adopted an appeal on the need to separate the NK region from Azerbaijan and its attachment to Armenia, stunning and frustrating the people of Azerbaijan. "There was no mobilized Azeri ethnic nationalism to speak of on 26 February 1988; people in Azerbaijan had hardly begun to be affected by the events in Armenia; most Azeris were in fact shocked by the event." (Svante E. Cornell, "Small Nations and Great Powers: A Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict in the Caucasus", Routledge, 2001, p. 84).

3) On February 22, 1988, the first casualties of the NK conflict appeared: two Azerbaijani youths, Bakhtiyar Uliyev, 16, and Ali Hajiyev, 23, were shot and killed. Their killings, with emphasis on their ethnicity, were announced on February 27, 1988, on state-run TV and radio, by the Chief Military Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor General of USSR, Gen. Alexander Katusev. "Two Azeris were killed, though that fact was not revealed until later..." and the violence was "... sparked off by the belated report that two Azeris had been killed..." (Source: Patrick Brogan, "World Conflicts", London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 1998, p. 399).

4) Sumgait, third largest city in Azerbaijan, within about half hour drive from the capital of Baku, had 14,000 Armenian residents (4,67% of total city population). Of them, according to Soviet Prosecutor-General Office, 26 died (0,20% of Armenian population) during the tragedy (independent Armenian sources claim 28-30 dead, whilst some nationalists claim as much as 450). Evidently, had it been an act of inter-ethnic strife, the wholly outnumbered Armenians would have sustained larger casualties than 0,20% of their population. Today, up to 800 Armenians continue to live in Sumgait, and a total of up to 30,000 Armenians live in major cities of Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, no Azerbaijanis are left in Armenia - all 194,000 were ethnically cleansed;

5) Hundreds of people of all nationalities were arrested and detained by police for the killings, property crimes, and vandalism. According to court documents (USSR criminal case 18/55461-88, vol. 29, p. 260), among the arrested were "Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Russians and Lezgins". Over eighty people were imprisoned;

6) Among key ringleaders, arrested for killings of 7 of the 26 Armenians, were ethnically Armenian, convicted felons, Eduard Grigoryan and Zhirayr Azizbekian, as well as other Armenians;

7) This has been recently carefully acknowledged by then Defense Minister, currently the President of Armenia, Mr. Serzh Sargsyan, during March 30, 2005, Parliamentary hearings in Armenia: "There are grounds for a judgment that the mass pogroms and killings of peaceful Armenian population in Sumgait ... were exercised with the knowledge of CC CPSU [Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in Moscow]". He has confirmed his words during a briefing at the National Press Club in Washington DC in October 2005 (Original quote in Russian: "Есть основания для суждения о том, что массовые погромы и убийства мирного армянского населения в Сумгаите, Кировабаде и Баку, а также этническая чистка Северного Арцаха осуществлялись с ведома ЦК КПСС". <http://www.regnum.ru/news/437271.html>) <http://sumgait.usazeris.org/>

8) "Meanwhile, city officials said 3,500 Azerbaijani refugees have moved into Sumgait from villages in Armenia, part of a larger wave fleeing what they say is continuing persecution at the hands of Armenian nationalists. One refugee from the Masis region of Armenia, who insisted on anonymity to protect relatives she left behind, said that since the dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh became heated in February, Armenians have burned the houses of Azerbaijani villagers, refused to sell them food, and prevented them from selling their vegetables at local bazaars in an attempt to drive them back to Azerbaijan. 'A Lot of Sumgait's' "You see, there are a lot of Sumgait's," said Zulfi S. Gadzhiev, the Communist Party leader in Sumgait since March 16. "Every Azerbaijani region of

Armenia is a little Sumgait.” Source: BILL KELLER, Special to the New York Times, Riot's Legacy of Distrust Quietly Stalks a Soviet City, August 31, 1988, <http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=FB0713FC355F0C728FDDA10894D0484D81>

KHOJALY MASSACRE – LARGEST CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY IN SOUTH CAUCASUS

According to Human Rights Watch, Khojaly Massacre was "the largest massacre to date in the conflict" over Nagorno-Karabakh. Source: Human Rights Watch / Helsinki. Azerbaijan: Seven Years of Conflict in Nagorno- Karabakh. New York, 1994, <http://books.google.com/books?id=4ipKwifQaNIC&pg=PA6#v=onepage&q=&f=false>

In the words of the current President of Armenia and then the Armenian military commander Serzh Sargsyan: "**Before Khojali, the Azerbaijanis thought that they were joking with us, they thought that the Armenians were people who could not raise their hand against the civilian population. We were able to break that [stereotype].**" Source: Thomas de Waal, "Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through peace and war", New York & London: New York University Press, 2003, p. 172.

Another detailed account of the Armenian involvement was given by Markar Melkonian in the book about his brother, Monte Melkonian, the leader of ASALA terrorist group in 1980s and Armenian field commander during Karabakh war, who witnessed Khojaly Massacre: "**By the morning of February 26, the refugees had made it to the eastern cusp of Mountainous Karabagh and had begun working their way downhill, toward safety in the Azeri city of Agdam, about six miles away. There, in the hillocks and within sight of safety, Mountainous Karabagh soldiers had chased them down... fighters had then unsheathed the knives they had carried on their hips for so long, and began stabbing..**" Source: Markar Melkonian. My Brother's Road: An American's Fateful Journey to Armenia. New York: I.B. Tauris, 2005, p. 213.

"Аяз Муталибов, комментируя ежегодные публикации армянских СМИ, где делаются попытки обвинить азербайджанскую сторону в трагедии Ходжалы. «Имеются многочисленные материалы такой авторитетной организации как „Мемориал“, заключения специалистов и следствия, в которых однозначно доказано, что Ходжалы — это акт геноцида, совершенный армянами при помощи российских военных из 366-го полка», — отметил Муталибов. Source: "Только армянская подлость может позволить обвинить самих азербайджанцев в организации геноцида в Ходжалы": Source: Экс-президент Азербайджана, ИА "Туран", 18:05 26.02.2004, <http://www.regnum.ru/allnews/223355.html>

Микаэл Даниэлян: «Еще четыре года назад я попросил извинения за произошедшее в Ходжалы». Source: Day.Az, 7.07, 24 мая, 2006, http://news.day.az/armenia/49412_print.html

"Правозащитник Карен Огаджанян даже попросил публичное извинение перед азербайджанцами за трагедию в Ходжалы." Source: Арзу Абдуллаева: «Если мы хотим вернуть наши территории, то мы не должны отдалять от себя живущих в Карабахе армян», Day.Az, 04.08.2006, <http://www.memo.ru/hr/hotpoints/caucas1/msg/2006/08/m60644.htm>

“Вы хотите знать, что думают в Армении о Ходжалы? Ничего. Для подавляющего большинства – это выдумка азербайджанской пропаганды. Есть мало людей, которые в Армении что-либо думают о Ходжалы. Нет ни одного человека, который говорит в Армении о Ходжалы. Начать разговор очень трудно. Надо начать его так, чтобы он стал частью нашего примирения, иначе этот разговор лишен смысла. Я не буду иметь морального права просить прощения за Ходжалы до тех пор, пока ко мне не присоединятся все мои соотечественники. Я виноват, что пока ничего не сделал для того, чтобы боль по невинным жертвам конфликта стала общей для армян и азербайджанцев.” Source: Георгий Ванян: Я НЕ БУДУ ИМЕТЬ МОРАЛЬНОГО ПРАВА ПРОСИТЬ ПРОЩЕНИЯ ЗА ХОДЖАЛЫ ДО ТЕХ ПОР, ПОКА КО МНЕ НЕ ПРИСОЕДИНЯТСЯ ВСЕ МОИ СООТЕЧЕСТВЕННИКИ, Day.Az, 21-07-2006, <http://www.southcaucasus.com/index.php?page=publications&id=533>

COMPARISON TO KOSOVO

"PanARMENIAN.Net - U.S. Ambassador to Armenia Marie L. Yovanovitch said that Karabakh and Kosovo conflicts differ from each other. “Any conflict is unique due to its historical peculiarities and origin. One should not compare Karabakh and Kosovo,” Yovanovitch said in Yerevan State University." Source: U.S. Ambassador to Armenia: one should not compare Karabakh and Kosovo, February 28, 2011 - 18:16 AMT, http://pn.am/mobile/eng/politics/news/62801/US_Ambassador_to_Armenia_one_should_not_compare_Karabakh_and_Kosovo

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN ARMENIA

“Election observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe (COE), and the European Parliament (EP), issued a final report (with a more negative assessment than given in a preliminary report) that the election “mostly met OSCE commitments ... in the pre-election period and during voting hours,” but that **“serious challenges to some commitments did emerge, especially after election day. This displayed an insufficient regard for standards essential to democratic elections and devalued the overall election process. In particular, the vote count demonstrated deficiencies of accountability and transparency....”** Demonstrations by oppositionists claiming that the election was not free and fair were **forcibly suppressed by military and police forces in the capital of Yerevan on March 1. Street battles and looting were reported later in the day. The government reported that ten people were killed, that dozens were injured...**” Source: Jim Nichol. "Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia: Political Developments and Implications for U.S. Interests", Congressional Research Service (CRS), RL33453, July 13, 2009, p. 19.

“In December 2005, the MCC approved plans to sign a five-year, \$235.65 million compact with Armenia—to bolster rural agriculture through road-building and irrigation and marketing projects—but **raised concerns about the November 2005 constitutional referendum.** Following assurances by then-Foreign Minister Oskanyan that Armenia would address democratization shortfalls, the MCC and Armenia signed the compact, and it went into force in September 2006. After the political turmoil in Armenia in March 2008, the **MCC indicated that as an expression of its “serious concern,” it would halt contracting for road-building.** In response, the Armenian government stated that it would devote \$16.8 million of its own funds to carry out initial roadbuilding. In December 2008, the **MCC Board reiterated its concerns about democratization progress in Armenia and decided to retain the suspension of some road work,** while moving ahead on other projects. In June 2009, the **MCC Board announced that it was cancelling \$67.1 million in funding for the road building project because of Armenia’s halting democratization,** although other projects would continue”. Source: Jim Nichol. "Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia: Political Developments and Implications for U.S. Interests", Congressional Research Service (CRS), RL33453, July 13, 2009, pp. 23-24.

"In addition, the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh has impeded the development of democratic and legal reforms [in Azerbaijan – ed. note] by diverting attention and resources from the task of building a democratically oriented nation." Source: USAID. Azerbaijan: FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets. Activity Data Sheet, Program: Azerbaijan, TITLE: Civil Society Better Organized and Represented, 112-021, http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/ee/az/az_ads.html

DESTRUCTION OF KHACHKARS, CHURCHES, MOSQUES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

“Stone fragments with Armenian letters inscribed on them were scattered on the ground. Two huge heaps of headstones not far from each other. ... It was in Yerevan, the capital of the Republic of Armenia, in April 2006. This construction site was on Aygegortsneri Street, on the road between the Nork and Nor Nork districts. "I wonder who the owner of this is," my son said. I had taken him along with me to show him how we Armenians treat our national treasures. "What difference does it make who the owner is?" I said. The headstones had been brought here from somewhere else. Apparently they had been in someone's way, and he or she "liberated" the territory and decided to use them as building materials. No one had tried to prevent the dislocation, the carnage of headstones. There was a dead dog lying right between the piles of headstones, next to the symbols of eternity, and, a few steps away, a broken piece of a cross. **We Armenians are now building one more restaurant or hotel using our ancestors' headstones. ...** But who will protest, who will fight against us, here at home? **Perhaps we should appeal to various international organizations and ask them to come and protect our treasures from ourselves?** Do you think that after seeing these pictures the minister of culture or the prosecutor general or some other official will take this matter up? Of course not—they have more important things to do. One is planning an upcoming pan-Armenian cultural event, another is planting trees, a third is building a hotel, or putting up an "elite" apartment building in the center of Yerevan, or staging a show about fighting against corruption in the National Assembly.” Source: Edik Baghdasaryan. “We Need to Defend Ourselves from Ourselves”, HETQ.am, April 10, 2006, <http://archive.hetq.am/eng/society/0604-tapan.html>

Armenia makes allegations against all neighbors: “Georgia has a different attitude. Azerbaijan cannot appropriate an Armenian church or a khachkar in any way. And they have to destroy them. As for Georgia, under the pretext of restoring the churches they get rid of the Armenian signs - scrape off lithographic inscriptions and frescoes, and demolish the features that their churches don't have – such as elevated stages, fonts, etc. In other words, they make the signs asserting their Armenian origins disappear; they even change the crosses, since they have a different appearance, and consecrate them as if they were Georgian churches, turning them into Georgian churches. So the buildings remain, but all the Armenian features disappear. For example, I've seen khachkars with Armenian inscriptions scraped off. But being Christians they don't scrape off the crosses. And I've seen khachkars in Azerbaijan

with the engraved framings intact but with the crosses scraped off. You can see such things at the Museum of History of Karvatchar". Source: Vahe Sarukhanyan. "In Iran, they do what they can to restore them. In Azerbaijan and Georgia, they do what they can to destroy them." Interview with Samvel Karapetyan, director of the Yerevan office of the NGO Research on Armenian Architecture (RAA), March 12, 2007, <http://archive.hetq.am/eng/culture/0703-skarapetyan.html>

"The accompanying photo showing polished facing tiles being affixed to the outer walls of the 13th century Gandzasar Monastery in Artsakh has created a growing furor in Armenia. The "brain" behind the move belongs to wealthy Russian-Armenian businessman and benefactor Levon Hayrapetyan who hails from Karabakh. We dare say that concerned Armenians overseas have been shocked as well at this nonsensical defacement of our cultural and historical monuments." Source: Gandzasar Fiasco: Who is Responsible for Monastery Defacement?, HETQ, 11:01, July 7, 2011, <http://hetq.am/eng/news/2718/>

"Armenian historians accuse their government of letting the country's rich architectural heritage go to ruin, and warn that thousands of important monuments are on the verge of collapse. "If we don't get involved now, as swiftly as possible, it's going to take a huge amount of money to restore these monuments in future," Samvel Karapetyan, a historian and heritage campaigner, said. According to Karapetyan's Research on Armenian Architecture group, **half of the country's 24,000 registered historical buildings require urgent repair, and most of the rest need work to reinforce them.** Even the Echmiadzin cathedral complex, the spiritual centre of the ancient Armenian Christian church, is in trouble with water seeping into its foundations. ... The government earmarked 213 million drams, around 590,000 US dollars, to restore 12 buildings last year, but **the national auditing agency has since pointed to inefficiencies and other problems with the work. Karapetyan says official restoration projects have been dogged with problems. "In the last 15 or 20 years, there has not been a single project completed without defects,"** he said. ... Apart from underfunding, Karapetyan said **vandalism and plain neglect were major problems.** Many old buildings are **unprotected against opportunists looking for ancient objects to steal.** Asoghik Karapetyan, the priest in charge of the archives at Echmiadzin, said disused churches were particularly vulnerable to treasure hunters, and there was little the authorities could do. "Sadly this trend exists, although it is not widespread. It isn't just the church that must combat it – all believers must set themselves the task of changing the way people think," he said. "Other people visit **monuments and churches and write things on the walls.** This needs to end; the reason lies in human ignorance and indifference to cultural treasures." ... Last year, donations helped pay to put a cover over the collapsed dome at the Akhtala church, after water poured through and severely damaged 900 square metres of fresco work. But according to archaeologist Shavarsh Avetyan, **it was too late to save much of the art, which was in the Byzantine style with inscriptions in Greek and Georgian** as well as Armenian. **Avetyan says the government in Yerevan spends too much time complaining about the lack of conservation of historic Armenian buildings in Turkey and Georgia, and too little money securing treasures that are under its own control.** "The Soviet authorities used to destroy churches," he said. **"Now the churches fall down by themselves because of the failure to protect them,"** he said." Source: Galust Nanyan. ARMENIA'S CRUMBLING HERITAGE. Ancient churches at risk from poorly-funded restoration work, weather damage and vandals. IWPR, CRS Issue 579, 17 Feb 11, <http://iwpr.net/report-news/armenia%E2%80%99s-crumbling-heritage>

European Parliament resolution on cultural heritage addressed both Azerbaijan and Armenia:

“– having regard to the Council decision of 14 June 2004 to include both Armenia and Azerbaijan in the European Neighbourhood Policy, in particular for the purpose of fostering good neighbourly relations, especially through **respect for minorities,**
– **having regard to the obligations of Armenia and Azerbaijan within the framework of the Council of Europe, especially through the European Cultural Convention, the revised European Convention for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage,** and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, which they have ratified and undertaken to respect,

– **having regard to the UNESCO 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its 1954 Protocol, as applicable to occupied territories, to which both Armenia and Azerbaijan are party,**
– having regard to the 2003 UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage, by which the international community recognises the importance of the protection of cultural heritage and reaffirms its commitment to combat its intentional destruction in any form so that such cultural heritage may be transmitted to the succeeding generations,
– having regard to the report of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)(6) and the UN Committee for Human Rights' intermediary report on freedom of worship and religion(7),

...

1. **Condemns strongly ... the destruction of all sites of historical importance that has taken place on Armenian or Azerbaijani territory, and condemns any such action that seeks to destroy cultural heritage;**
2. **Calls on the Council and the Commission to make clear to the governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan that all efforts must be made to stop the practice of ethnic cleansing, which has led to such destruction, and to find ways in which to facilitate the gradual return of refugees and displaced people;**
3. **Demands that the governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan respect their international commitments, notably as regards cultural heritage, and, in particular, those deriving from the two countries' accession to the Council of Europe and their inclusion in the European Neighbourhood Policy;**

Source: European Parliament resolution on cultural heritage in Azerbaijan. P6_TA(2006)0069, Strasbourg Final edition, Thursday, 16 February 2006, <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P6-TA-2006-0069&language=EN&ring=P6-RC-2006-0111>

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE): "One of the tragic consequences of Armenian aggression towards the Republic of Azerbaijan besides the occupation of 20 per cent of the territory of the country is the destruction and seizure of Azerbaijani national and cultural heritage. In spite of many appeals by international organisations, Armenia has not made any constructive steps towards providing security for the cultural wealth of Azerbaijan left in the occupied regions. **500 historical architectural and more than 100 archeological monuments, 22 museums, 4 art galleries, 927 libraries, 85 musical schools, 4 state theatres remain on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. As a result of military actions, the Museums of Historical and Regional Studies in Kelbajar and Lachin, the Museums of History of Shusha and Karabakh, the Stone Monuments Museums in Zangelan as well as many others were plundered and destroyed. The occupations caused the levelling to the ground of unique monuments of the Bronze Epoch – Khojali Barrow Field with about 100 barrows. The Assembly is deeply alarmed by the transformation of the Azykh Cave, a precious monument, which is one of the oldest places of human civilization, into an ammunition dump.**" Source: "Seizure and destruction of Azerbaijani cultural heritage", Motion for a recommendation presented by Mr Rafael Huseynov and 17 other members of PACE, Doc. 9147, 27 June 2001, <http://assembly.coe.int/main.asp?Link=/documents/workingdocs/doc01/edoc9147.htm>

"2. It is now 20 years since Azerbaijani historic monuments are constantly destroyed by Armenia on the occupied Azerbaijani territories.

3. The numbers and scope of destruction is unprecedented for 21st century Europe.

- Khojavend region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 18.02.1992)
25 historic monuments, 12 religious monuments, and 112 cultural and educational centres.
- Khojaly region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 26.02.1992)
16 historic monuments, 6 religious monuments, and 112 cultural and educational centres.
- Shusha of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 26.02.1992)
16 historic monuments, 6 religious monuments and 112 cultural and educational centres
- Lachin region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 18.05.1992)
24 historic monuments, 21 religious monuments and 330 educational and cultural centres
- Kalbajar region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 03-06.04.1993)
25 historic monuments, 5 religious monuments and 269 educational and cultural centres
- Agdere region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 17.06.1993)
178 educational and cultural centres, one religious monument
- Agdam region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 23.07.1993)
13 historic monuments, 18 religious monuments and 237 educational and cultural centres
- Jabrail region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 18.08.1993)
30 historic monuments, 36 religious monuments and 197 educational and cultural centres
- Fuzuli region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 23.08.1993)
24 historic monuments, 20 religious monuments, 353 educational and cultural centres
- Gubadli region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 31.08.1993)
33 historic monuments, 19 religious monuments, 143 educational and cultural centres
- Zengilan region of Azerbaijan (occupied by Armenia on 28-30.10.1993)
13 historic monuments, 19 religious monuments."

Source: Destruction of Azerbaijani historic monuments, Motion for a recommendation presented by Mrs Pashayeva and 26 other PACE members, Doc. 11501, 22 January 2008, <http://assembly.coe.int/main.asp?Link=/documents/workingdocs/doc08/edoc11501.htm>

Concerns about Armenian destruction of Azerbaijani material culture was also raised in PACE document: "Massive fires in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan committed by Armenia and Mountainous Karabakh separatists during the last 20 days", Motion for a recommendation presented by Mr Seyidov and other members of PACE, Doc. 10992, 28 June 2006, <http://assembly.coe.int/main.asp?Link=/documents/workingdocs/doc06/edoc10992.htm>

According to media and official Armenian government sources, there is only one functioning mosque, Blue Mosque (Goy Mescit), remaining in entire Armenia today, which is in Yerevan (it was reclassified by Armenians as Persian, despite being built in 1766 by the Azerbaijani Turkic khan of the Yerevan Khanate), and one semi-destroyed non-functioning one, also in Yerevan, built in 19th century. Both of these mosques are on the "protection" list of the Armenian Ministry of Culture. All other mosques have been destroyed -- the last one was literally bulldozed in 1990 (see below for references). Here's the link to the official Armenian government website that claims the Blue Mosque is "Persian": www.gov.am/u_files/file/kron/G1043746.pdf

List of mosques in the city of Yerevan that existed there in the first thirty years of the 19th century from an Armenian book: Bournoutian, George A. (1992). *The Khanate of Erevan under Qajar Rule, 1795 - 1828*. Costa Mesa, CA: Mazda Press, p. 205: 1) ‘Abbas Mirza (in the fortress) Mohammad Khan (in the fortress), 2) Zali Khan, 3) Nouruz ‘Ali Beg, 4) Sartip Khan, 5) Hosein ‘Ali Khan (Gok-Jami), 6) Hajji Imam Vardi, 7) Hajji Ja’far Beg (Hajji Nasrollah Beg).

Meanwhile, according to the official Russian Imperial archival source, *Caucasus Calendar* (Kavkazskiy Kalendar, Кавказский календарь) published in 1870 in Tbilisi (Тифлис) and covering the year 1869, page 392, there were this many Shia Muslim mosques (doesn't include Sunni mosques): **Erivan Guberniya (nearly entirely in today's Armenia): 269**, Tiflis Gubernia (mostly today's Georgia): 7 and Elizavetpol Guberniya (Azerbaijan): 156. So there used to be at least over 200 Shia mosques in today's Armenia in the second half of the 19th century. Today, only 2 remain. What happened to the rest 200 or so is a rhetorical question.

"In Yerevan one night, a friend took me to see a pile of rubble behind an apartment building at 22 Ulitsa Khunyantsaya. It had been, he whispered, a small, simple Azerbaijani mosque back in the days when Azerbaijanis still lived in Armenia. Then, during the cycle of pogroms and *izgnaniya*, the Armenians of the neighborhood had descended on the mosque and torn it apart with pics and crowbars, and a bulldozer had come to level the pile. Once in a while, after listening to an Armenian passionately list the uncivilized and genocidal acts of the Azerbaijanis against his people, I would mention the destruction of this mosque. Almost invariably, the response was an indignant denial that such a thing could have occurred. Even Rafael Papayan, the chairman of the new Supreme Soviet's commission on human rights - a man who served several years as a political prisoner in the pre-glasnost days - insisted that such a tale could not be true. "Absolute disinformation," he told me. "The only mosque that was in the city is still preserved, and I can show you where it is." He was not lying; he simply did not know what had happened. It was not the sort of thing the Armenian press would report. It was not the sort of thing the people of Yerevan would talk among themselves. To do so would threaten their self-image as civilized victims." Source: Robert Cullen, "ROOTS," *The New Yorker*, April 15, 1991.

"In a conversation with "Armenpress" the Chairman of the Armenian Architectural Studies Foundation Samvel Karapetyan stated: "Any monument must remain there it was born and not to be torn up by the roots. Unfortunately, we have many examples, when the monuments had been taken from different parts of Armenia and were not returned evermore." According to Samvel Karapetyan it's often unacceptable and disrespectful to take monuments from one place to another." Source: "The return" of the historical and cultural monuments to the History Museum of Armenia caused puzzlement, Armenpress state news agency, 09:56, 8 November, 2012, armenpress .am/eng/news/698762/the-return-of-the-historical-and-cultural-monuments-to-the-history-museum-of-armenia-caused-puzzlement.html

MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF THE KARABAKH REGION

«Towards the end of the 5th century, the ancient ruling dynasty of Albania seems to have died out, and in the later 6th century and at the time of the Arab invasions some decades after then, Albania was ruled by princes of the Mihrān family, who claimed descent from the Sasanians but were probably of Parthian origin. Their most famous representatives in the 7th century were Varaz-Grigor, his son Juanšēr (Persian Javānšīr) and Varaz-Trdat I. The military exploits of the latter two potentates in the period of the first Arab invasions of Armenia and Arrān figure prominently in the 2nd book of Movsēs Daxuranc 'i's chronicle. **These princes bore the Persian title of Arrānšāh (in certain of the Arabic sources corruptly written as Līrānšāh), Armenian Eranšahi' or Ařanšahi' ».** Source: *Encyclopedia Iranica*, <http://www.iranica.com/newsite/articles/unicode/v10f3/v10f382.html>

«It is not impossible that, after the disappearance of the monarchy, certain dynasties may have asserted their authority on a regional basis and secured recognition of themselves by the Sasanian government (cf. Markwart, *Ērānšahr*, p. 119). This would have been the position of the Mihrakan family, which claimed to be of Sasanian extraction (for genealogy, see Movsēs, *History* 1.17, tr. p. 109; on its doubtful authenticity, cf. N. Akinian, *Handes Amsorya*, Venice, 1953, p. 68; Dowsett, tr. of Movsēs, *History*, p. 107, n. 3). Opposite Qaraja-dagh, on the northern bank of the Araxes and up to the course of the Kur, there lies another hilly tract which, at the time in question, was studded with small principalities. **In its north-eastern corner (on the Terter) lay the dominions of the descendants of ancient Albanian kings issued from one Mihran (of Sasanian times) ».** Source: Dr. Vladimir Minorsky. *Caucasica IV*. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*, Vol. 15, No. 3. (1953), pp. 504-529

“**Karabagh was the main Kajar centre in the 10th/16th century and the office of beglebegi of Karabagh was held by various Kajar Khans. ... The offices of beglerbegi and amir al-umara'i of Karabagh appear to have remained in the hands of the Ziyadoghlu family.** (p. 367) ... Kajar historians attribute the dispersal of the Kajars in the frontier areas of the empire to the deliberate policy of Shah Abbas, aimed on the one hand at reducing their power because they had by this time become very numerous in Karabagh ...” Khanam R. (ed.). *Encyclopaedic ethnography of Middle-East and Central Asia: A-I, Volume 1*, Global Vision Publishing House, 2005, pp. 367-368, http://books.google.com/books?id=q_189OeDwSMC&pg=PA367

“Back in the Middle Ages, before the Turkish people migrated here from central Asia, eastern Transcaucasia was known as Caucasian Albania. No relation to the Balkan Albanians, these were a Christianized people quite close to the Armenians. Once the Seljuk Turks began arriving in the 11th century, the Albanians in the mountainous area -- Karabagh up to historic Armenia -- remained largely Christian and eventually merged with the Armenians. **The Albanians in the eastern plain leading down to the Caspian Sea mixed with the Turkish population and eventually became Muslims**”. Source: Prof. Ronald G. Suny: What Happened in Soviet Armenia? Ronald G. Suny interviewed by Joe Stork. Middle East Report, No. 153, Islam and the State (Jul. - Aug., 1988), p. 37, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3012134.pdf?acceptTC=true>

“...**Karabagh had been in ancient and medieval times part of the kingdom of the Caucasian Albanians. This distinct ethno-religious group**, now long extinct, had converted to Christianity in the fourth century and drew close to the Armenian Church. Over time its upper Classes were effectively Armenized. When the Seljuks invaded Transcaucasia in the eleventh century, **a process of Islamization began that resulted in the conversion of the peoples of the plain to the east of Karabagh to Islam. These people, the direct ancestors of present-day Azerbaijanis, spoke a Turkic language and adopted the Shi'i brand of Islam dominant in neighboring Iran.** The mountains remained largely Christian, and in time the Karabagh Albanians merged with the Armenians. **The central seat of the Albanian Church at Gandzasar became one of the bishoprics of the Armenian Church, and the memory of the once-independent national religion was preserved in the stature of the local primate, who was called Catholicos.**” Source: Ronald Grigor Suny Looking toward Ararat: Armenia in modern history. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1993, p. 193.

Origins of the so-called “Armenian melikdoms” in Karabakh in XVII-XVIII centuries according to the historical works “**Karabakh-nameh**”, one of the most valuable sources on the history of Karabakh by an Azerbaijani Turkic chronicler **Mirza Adigezal bey** (1770-1848):

- 1) The founder of the Dizak melikdom was Yegan, originally from the Lori region in Armenia. He moved to Karabakh and got the melik title by Nadir shah Afshar's (Azerbaijani Turkic ruler) order in XVIII century.
- 2) The founder of the Varanda melikdom was Mirza Shahnazar originally from the Sevan region in present-day Armenia. He moved to Karabakh in the beginning of XVII century during the Safavid-Ottoman war and in 1603 got «the melik of Varanda» title from the Safavid shah Abbas I (also a Turkic-speaking Azerbaijani dynasty).
- 3) The melik of Chelaberd was melik Allahkulu from the clan of Yesayi. He was originally from Syunik and moved to Karabakh in 1637 (and therefore also got his title from the Safavid dynasty).
- 4) The Talish (Gulistan) melikdom was established in the beginning of XVIII century. Its melik was melik Usub from the Beyleryan clan of the village of Nij in Gabala region of Azerbaijan where the Udins live (he could have gotten his title from either Safavid or Afshar dynasty).
- 5) The Khachin melikdom was the only native melikdom in Karabakh. Its possessors claimed to be the heirs of Hasan Jalal, the descendants of local Christian Albanians. The melik of Khachin Mirza, like the melik of Varanda, was the Karabakh khan's ally.

Cross-compare with **Raffi (Hakop Melik-Hakobian)**, the leading 19th century Armenian historian and publicist, “The princedoms of Khamisa” in Chapter 1:

“**In more distant times, it [Karabakh] was part of the country of Caucasian Albania.**”
“**These parts of land, as I mentioned above, long ago were part of the Caucasian Albanian kingdom....**”

From Chapter 2:

- “1. **Origin of Melik-Beglaryan's, rulers of Golistan. Melik-Beglaryan's – were native Udins, from the Nizh village. What circumstances forced them to leave their motherland, move to Karabakh and settle in the Golistan gavar – about this history is silent.**”
- “3. **Origin of Hasan-Jalalyan, rulers of Khachen. From the five ruling melikdoms of Karabakh, only the Khachen rulers were local inhabitants, all others, as we already saw and will see some more, were settlers from other places.** The origin of the meliks of Khachen we should consider to be very ancient, they are descendants of the counts of Hasan-Jalalyan”.

In other words, at least two (2) and possibly more, of the five (5) meliks were not even ethnically Armenian, and four (4) of the five (5) were not autochthonous (native) to Karabakh region, arriving there after 1603. **For comparison, the Ziyadli Qajar family, the Azerbaijani Turkic beylerbey's (beglerbeg) of the Ganja-Karabakh Beylerbey** (super-province ruled by a “bey of bey's”, i.e., a Turkic nobleman of highest rank, subordinate only to the Turkic shah of Iran or Ottoman Turkish sultan), **ruled the entire historic Karabakh (not just its mountainous part) since 1500's, and the Javanshir family, who eventually became independent khan's in 1747, were also the local rulers there since then.** So clearly, aside from ethnically Caucasian Albanian local rulers (who were ancestors of modern-day Azerbaijanis), the Turkic rulers (also ancestors of modern-day Azerbaijanis) had the most legitimate claims to the rule of Karabakh.

“The population of Karabagh, according to the official returns of 1832, consisted of 13,965 Mohammedan [Azerbaijani – ed. note] and 1491 Armenian families, besides some Nestorian Christians and Gypsies. This limited population may be ascribed to the frequent wars which have long desolated the province, and emigration to Persia of many Mohammedan families since its subjection to Russia, although many Armenians were induced by the Russian government, after the peace of Toorkmanchai, to emigrate from Persia to Karabagh. The only town of Karabagh is Shooshee, situated on a high rocky mountain, about 4000 feet above the level of the Caspian. It is fortified by nature and a little by art; it contains about 1700 houses. The population is composed by of 762 Armenian and 936 Mohammedan families.” Source: The Penny Encyclopædia [ed. by G. Long] of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Publication Date: 1833.

“Исключение составляли неправильно называемые (по отношению к прошлому) армянами жители Карабага (Албания или Агвания), исповедывавшие армяно-григорианскую веру, но происходившие от горских и тюркских племен и обармянившиеся лишь 3-4 века тому назад.” and “Весьма интересен также вопрос о закавказской Албании, или по-армянски, Агвании. Эта страна, в состав которой входили и нынешняя Елисаветпольская губерния, и части Тифлисской и Дагестана, была населена народами не армянского происхождения, получившими христианство от армян. До начала XIX века существовал отдельный агванский или гандзасарский католикос, соперничавший с эчмиадзинским и по временам совершенно независимый от последнего. В настоящее время христиане, бывшие некогда паствою агванского католикоса, считаются армянами и, перемешавшись с ними, усвоили их характер.” Source: Отрывки из книги: Величко, Василий Львович, "Кавказ. Русское дело и междуплеменные вопросы". С.-Петербург. Типография Артели Печатного Дела, 1904, <http://zerrspiegel.orientphil.uni-halle.de/t1150.html>

KARABAKH and ZANGEZUR DURING THE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD OF 1918-1920

Prof. Richard G. Hovannisian (UCLA): "The first conference of the nation's governors took steps to upgrade the quality of the militia by providing it uniforms and higher pay and by petitioning the Ministry of Interior to establish training academies. The conference also rectified certain unnatural variants in the administrative boundaries separating the ten existing provinces: Erevan, Etchmiadzin, Surmalu, Daralgiaz, Zangezur, Novo-Bayazit, Dilijan, Karakilisa, Alexandropol, and Kars." Source: Richard G. Hovannisian. The Republic of Armenia: The first year, 1918-1919. University of California Press, 1971, pp.448-449, <http://books.google.com/books?id=WSI4JW5hQewC>

“That the Elisavetpol guberniia was bound to Azerbaijan was clearly demonstrated by the fact that nearly every road led eastward toward Baku, not westward to Erevan. The Armenians of Karabagh depended on Baku for a large share of their supplies, and thousands of them were either seasonal laborers or permanent employees in the oil fields and offices of that rapidly expanding metropolis on the Caspian Sea.” (ibid., p. 82)

“The second district [of the Elisavetpol guberniia], Mountainous Karabagh proper, encompassed most of the Shushi uezd and parts of the Elisavetpol (Gulistan), Jevanshir, and Jibrail (Kariagin) uezds and was populated by approximately 165,000 Armenians, 59,000 Muslims (20,000 of whom lived in or near the town of Shushi), and 7,000 Russians”. (footnote 42: Rep. of Armenia Archives, File 70/2 and File 105/4. H.H.Patviraktutun, 1919: Hushagrer. Statistics in File 3/3 show 137,000 Armenians and 47,000 Tatars in Mountainous Karabagh, while figures in US Archives, RG 84, Tiflis Consulate, 1919, pt. 4, File 711, show 150,000 Armenians and 58,000 Muslims.) (ibid., p. 82)

“The uezd of Zangezur, an area of 2,744 square miles subdivided into the districts of Sisian, Goris, Ghapan (Kafan), and Meghri, formed the strategic passageway between eastern Transcaucasia and the Erevan guberniia. Zangezur, like Karabagh, was inhabited by a mixed population, made up in 1916 of 101,000 Armenians and 120,000 Muslims, Sunni and Shi'a combined”. (ibid., p. 86)

“Andranik struck at the defiant fortified Muslim villages that controlled the major routes connecting the four major subdistricts of Zangezur. The process of transforming Zangezur into a solidly Armenian land had begun. The destruction wrought by Andranik drew sharp protests in Erevan from General Halil Pasha, who threatened the Armenian government with retaliation. In reply Premier Kachaznuni claimed to possess no jurisdiction over the partisans. He reminded Halil that Nuri Pasha, having declared the entire Elisavetpol guberniia Azerbaijani territory, had banned regular Armenian units from Zangezur. Certainly, therefore, Armenia should not be held responsible for the prevailing state of affairs in that region. Kachaznuni's sincerity might well have been doubted, but his arguments were reasonable”. (ibid., pp. 87-88)

“... The armed encounters between the Armenians on the one side and the native Muslim inhabitants...” (ibid., p. 194)

“while the ultranationalist Georgian press warned against trusting the Armenian "wolves in sheep's clothing", at least until a final territorial settlement has been reached, Zhordania's government closed ranks with Armenia to resist the extension of an invitation to the local administration at Kars. In a devious tactic, the two Christian countries consented to an advisory voice of the South-West Caucasus Provisional Government only on condition that Azerbaijan assent to like representation for Mountainous Karabagh. Azerbaijan naturally could not jeopardize her tenuous hold over the Armenian-populated highland by acquiescing in such a proposition. The overthrow of the South-West Caucasus Republic in mid-April and the Armenian occupation of Kars seem to have obviated that aspect of the issue. Azerbaijan no longer pressed for inclusion of delegates from Kars, and Armenia tacitly accepted the impracticability of gaining a rostrum for Mountainous Karabagh.” (ibid., p. 356)

“Failure at Khankend sealed the doom of Shushi. As planned, the Varanda militia entered Shushi on the evening of March 22, supposedly to receive its pay and to felicitate Governor-General Sultanov on the occasion of Novruz Bairam. That same night, about 100 armed men led by Nerses Azbekian slipped into the city to disarm the Azerbaijani garrison in the Armenian quarter. But everything went wrong. The Varanda militiamen spent most of the night eating and drinking and were late in taking up their assigned positions, whereas Azbekian's detachment, failing to link up with the militia, began firing on the Azerbaijani fort from afar, awakening the troops and sending them scurrying to arms. It was only then that the Varanda militiamen were roused and began seizing Azerbaijani officers quartered in Armenian homes. The confusion on both sides continued until dawn, when the Azerbaijanis learned that their garrison at Khankend had held and, heartened, began to spread out into the Armenian quarter. The fighting took the Armenians of Shushi by surprise. Several thousand fled under cover of the dense fog by way of Karintak into the Varanda countryside”. Source: Richard G. Hovannisian. *The Republic of Armenia, Vol. III: From London to Sèvres, February-August 1920*, pp. 151—152.

On page 162 and beyond of the same book, Prof. Richard Hovannisian once again openly admits that Armenia never controlled NK.

ARMENIANS CLAIM AND THEN PROVE THAT KARABAKH IS REALLY PART OF AZERBAIJAN

Professor of Yerevan State University Aleksander Manasyan: “When former Minsk group mediator, U.S. incumbent Ambassador to Azerbaijan Matthew Bryza claimed that Karabakh belongs to Azerbaijan, we told him to present a document and Armenians will grant him \$ 5 million. However, no such legal document exists.” Source: No legal document to prove Karabakh belongs to Azerbaijan - expert, August 31, 2011 | 16:20, <http://news.am/eng/news/72535.html>

An Armenian proved Karabakh is part of Azerbaijan in a U.S. Court Case in 1999: "Mr. Andriasian claimed that the territory was part of Azerbaijan. Subsequently, in a written submission to this court, the INS conceded that Karabakh is in fact a province of Azerbaijan." Source: United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. *ANDRIASIAN v. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE*. Samvel ANDRIASIAN, Petitioner, v. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, Respondent. No. 97-70894. Argued and Submitted Dec. 9, 1998. -- June 11, 1999. Before: FARRIS, REINHARDT, and HAWKINS, Circuit Judges. Steven A. Hirsch, Kecker & Van Nest, San Francisco, California, for petitioner. Michelle Gluck, Office of Immigration Litigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., for respondent. <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-9th-circuit/1414151.html>

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS BY ARMENIA AGAINST AZERBAIJAN, TURKEY AND GEORGIA

Grigor Hambarzumyan, a student, asked Armenian president whether Armenia would have great future, which would return them Western Armenia with Ararat, during the meeting in Tsakhkadzor on July 23, 2011. Armenia President Serzh Sargsyan responded: “It depends on you and your generation. I believe my generation has fulfilled the task in front of us; when it was necessary at the beginning of the 1990s to defend part of our fatherland – Karabakh – from the enemy, we did it.” Source: http://armenianow.com/news/31404/serzh_sargsyan_recep_erdogan_armenia_comment
<http://times.am/2011/07/25/armenian-president-to-armenian-schoolboy-%E2%80%9Ceverything-depends-on-you%E2%80%9D/>
<http://asbarez.com/97233/sarkisian-tackles-western-armenia-question/>

WEAPONS SMUGGLING AND TERRORISM

“U.S. authorities charged 18 people in an alleged scheme to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles and other Russian military weapons into the United States, officials announced Tuesday. The arrests resulted from a yearlong investigation in which an FBI informant posed as an arms buyer with ties to al Qaeda. Artur Solomonyan, an Armenian citizen who lives in New York and

Los Angeles, and Spies, a South African citizen who lives in New York, were arrested Monday night at a Manhattan hotel after meeting one last time with the informant to finalize their plans before leaving the country to obtain the weapons, prosecutors alleged.” Source: U.S. Alleges 18 Plotted To Smuggle Soviet Arms, Associated Press, Wednesday, March 16, 2005; Page A03, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A38611-2005Mar15.html>

LEV L. DASSIN, the Acting United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, announced that ARTUR SOLOMONYAN, 30, the leader of an international arms trafficking operation, was sentenced today to 22 years in prison for plotting to smuggle shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles ("SAMs"), rocket-propelled grenades ("RPGs"), anti-tank guided missiles, and other high-powered military weapons into the United States for sale. United States District Judge RICHARD J. HOLWELL imposed the sentence today in Manhattan federal court. Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern District of New York, March 06, 2009, <http://www.fbi.gov/newyork/press-releases/2009/nyfo030609.htm>

Full names of all mostly Armenian defendants in the criminal case: United States v. Nadirashvili (Solomonyan), 08-4211-cr (L), UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT, August Term, 2010, (Argued: February 9, 2011 Decided: August 23, 2011) - Appellee, NIKOLAI NADIRASHVILI, also known as Nikoloz Nadirashvili, also known as Nikush, LEVAN CHVELIDZE, DIMITRIY VOROBAYCHIK, IOSEB KHARABADZE, also known as Soso, CHRISTIAAN DEWET SPIES, also known as David, and ARTUR SOLOMONYAN, also known as Alex, Defendants-Appellants, JOSEPH COLPANI, also known as Joe, MICHAEL GUY DEMARE, also known as Michel, ARMEN RAZMIK BARSEGHYAN, SPARTAK VAHAGN YERIBEKYAN, LEVON SOLOMONYAN, ALLAH MCQUEEN, RAJAB CHAVIS, also known as Jabs, also known as Keith Chavis, GAREGIN GASPARYAN, also known as Garik, MICHAEL JIMENEZ, also known as Mike, NIEMAN MYLES, also known as Luis, WILLIAM JESUS THOMAS, VAKHTANG MACHITIDZE, TIGRAN GEVORGYAN, also known as Tiko, ARMAND ABRAMIAN, also known as Armo, Defendants. http://docs.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/ca2/08-4211/08-4211_opn-2011-08-23.pdf?1314118647

“The government of Armenia and Armenian American organizations engaged in a furious round of lobbying that ended yesterday when the Department of Justice said Armenia would not be included among the countries whose male citizens residing in the United States must undergo special registration and fingerprinting. Armenian Ambassador Arman Kirakossian said the episode began Friday, when the Justice Department published a notice in the Federal Register adding Armenia, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan to the 18 countries that are considered high risks for terrorists and whose adult male citizens must register with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.” Source: Armenians in U.S. Not on INS List, Alan Cooperman, The Washington Post, December 18, 2002, <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P2-396532.html>

In light of September 11, 2012 events at the US Embassy in Cairo and US Consulate in Libya, the Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the US Department of State has issued an alert on September 12, 2012, for all US citizens in Yerevan (Armenia), as well as six other countries, for "increased vigilance". Armenia is the only country in the greater region to receive such an alert from the State Department. The OSAC alert: <https://www.osac.gov/Pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=12863> The alert stated: "Given the uncertainty and volatility of the current situation, all U.S. citizens in Armenia are cautioned to maintain good situational awareness and should stay current with media coverage of local events. The U.S. Embassy in Yerevan has no specific information to indicate that these events will affect security in Yerevan; however, all U.S. citizens should remain particularly vigilant in the near term to their personal safety, and report any suspicious circumstances to the local authorities." This alert is due to the illegal arms trade with Libya that Armenia participated in 2011. Despite furious protestations by Azerbaijan, no one seemed to pay attention to Armenia's arming of terrorists. Read more: <http://www.eurasianet.org/node/64328>

An ethnic Armenian, Vladimir Arutyunian, was convicted to life in prison for attempted assassination of President George W. Bush in 2005 in Tbilisi, Georgia. Source: FBI: The Case of the Failed Hand Grenade Attack. Man Who Tried to Assassinate President Convicted Overseas, 01/11/06, http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2006/january/grenade_attack011106

THREATS AGAINST CIVILIANS AND NATURAL LIFE

Armenian expert in Physical Geography and Hydrometeorology Ashot Khoetsyan: "It is not a secret that **40 - 50% of the water resources of Azerbaijan are formed in Armenia but we simply let this water go** without even using it" Source: Turkey locks neighbors' water - Armenian expert, July 30, 2011, 18:02, <http://news.am/eng/news/69647.html>

“Voskepar River will irrigate the lands of Armenian villages in Tavush region instead of flowing to Azerbaijan. Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan was present at the opening ceremony of the water channel on Wednesday. Besides the water channel, concrete dam was also built with all the necessary equipment of carrying water. Previously water of the river flew to the reservoir of Joghazh on the Armenian-Azerbaijani border”. Source: “Voskepar River to irrigate Armenian villages instead of flowing to Azerbaijan”, News.am, Yerevan, Armenia, August 31, 2011 | 19:18, <http://news.am/eng/news/72567.html>

Tartar River water banned for using because Armenians poison it, APA, 04 Oct 2008 15:17, <http://en.apa.az/news.php?id=89619>

ADMISSION THAT AZERBAIJAN’S AND TURKEY’S OPENING OF BORDERS WITH ARMENIA IS ONLY NEEDED TO SOLIDIFY THE OCCUPATION OF KARABAKH AND BUY ARMENIA MORE TIME

Есть масса других вопросов, **но самое главное – можно будет заморозить на неопределенное время так называемое урегулирование.**

Карабахская проблема для армянской стороны давно урегулирована, если не считать пары нерешенных вопросов. **И единственной нашей задачей является торпедирование любых попыток «урегулирования»**, которые предполагают статус и территории, меньше нынешних. «Урегулирование» на руку азербайджанской стороне, и ради того, чтобы они продолжались, Баку и Анкара продолжают блокировать Армению.

Разблокирование и открытие коммуникаций сведет на нет попытки Баку «урегулировать» карабахский вопрос, отказываясь от признания нынешнего статус-кво. Source: Наира Айрумян, “Или дороги откроются, или...”, Lragir newspaper, Политика - Среда, 07 Ноября 2012, 14:00, <http://www.lragir.am/index.php/rus/0/politics/view/27033>

RACISM, ANTI-SEMITISM, TURCOPHOBIA and ANTI-AZERBAIJANISM IN ARMENIA

“In response, the demonstrators attacked the police, chanting slogans “Turks, Turks”, meaning to be and sound very offensive. ... But the reality is Levon Ter-Petrossian started this racist approach in his numerous speeches by introducing the term “Tatar-Mongols” to describe the Armenian government, calling their actions worse than what “Turks” have been doing to the Armenian nation and bringing a sharp division between Armenians from Karabakh and Armenia proper.” Source: Armenian Opposition Promotes Racism Again, The Armenian Observer Blog, Posted on November 12, 2010, <http://ditord.com/2010/11/12/armenian-opposition-promotes-racism-again/>

"Judging from all LTP has really studied this stage of Mongol-Tatar caravanserai in a very good way and at present he is trying to use the same methodology in the political processes in Armenia. **But Armenia is not a Mongol-Tatar caravanserai**, LTP's methodology won't work here." Spartak Seyranyan believes." Source: ARMENIA IS NOT MONGOL-TATAR CARAVANSERAI, "Hayoc Ashkharh" daily newspaper in Armenia, Tuesday, 4 March 2008, #41/2593, http://www.armworld.am/archive.php?day=4&month=3&year=2008&lang=_eng

"Another part of the protest mass does not understand how the ANC, **which still calls the current authorities “a Mongol-Tatar yoke”**, could agree to negotiate with the man whom it accuses of usurping power". Source: NAIRA HAYRUMYAN, Political vacation: Opposition takes ‘time out’, but issues another ultimatum to authorities, ArmeniaNow, 01.07.11, http://www.armenianow.com/commentary/analysis/30790/armenian_national_congress_rally

"According to a transcript posted on an opposition website, **former president and opposition Levon-Ter Petrosyan called Armenia’s current administration a “Tatar-Mongolian” regime, a euphemism for “invading Turks,” just seconds into his speech** on Friday, June 20, 2008". Source: Enough of the Racism, Mr. Petrosyan!, Blogian, 21 Jun 2008, <http://blogian.hayastan.com/2008/06/21/enough-of-the-racism-mr-petrosyan/>

Nikol Pashinyan at the Armenian National Congress rally in Yerevan on June 22, 2011: **"The kleptocratic, Mongol-Tatar government must leave.** On these days, we are asked about the dialogue why we are ready to engage in a dialogue with the

bandits." Source: BANDITS MUST BE ELIMINATED THROUGH OFFENSIVE, Lragir newspaper, June 30, 2011, [http://www.lragir .am/engsrc/country-Irahos22451.html](http://www.lragir.am/engsrc/country-Irahos22451.html)

"MP Galust Sahakyan (Republican), who used to learn music, says there is a Mongol-Tatar motif in the song, and one would rather say the Armenians are going to sing a Mongol-Tatar song. ... Artashes Geghamyan, the leader of the National Unity, endorses Galust Sahakyan's `public stricture that the esthetic taste of the top-officials of Armenia likes Mongol-Tatar music.'" Source: EUROVISION, ANDRE AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, Lragir newspaper, March 24, 2006.

About the Armenian Minister of Agriculture Sergo Karapetyan: "The journalists also asked about the results of minister's decision on including the Christian priest into the works of agriculture ministry. "I do not understand. Are you Christians at all or you are Muslims?" replied the minister annoyed." Source: "Are you Christians at all or you are Muslims?" Armenian official annoyed at journalists, August 13, 2011, <http://news.am/eng/news/70895.html>

Beginning in mid-May, pro-government print media and state-run Public Television have made outlandish anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic accusations against former president and current opposition leader Levon Ter-Petrossian (LTP). Most of the accusations appear to be harsher versions of previous allegations that surfaced right before and after Armenia's disputed February presidential election. The small, pro-government Armenian Jewish community has expressed deep concern over the attacks, given the fact that anti-Semitic rhetoric has not been an issue in Armenia before, wrote then US Embassy in Armenia Charge d'Affaires Joseph Pennington in a US cable dated Jun. 18, 2008, but released by Wikileaks on Aug. 26, 2011. The US cable notes that "the first accusations appeared in late May in the pro-government Russian-language Golos Armenii (Voice of Armenia) and Armenian-language Hayots Ashkhar (Armenian World) dailies, both with circulations under 3,500. [Armenian] President [Serzh] Sargsyan reportedly sponsors both outlets, and in the past the two have had ties with the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (Dashnaktsutuun) political party," which was then part of the four-party ruling coalition.

"The accusations that appeared in several scathing articles portray LTP as a traitor to Armenia, claiming his true allegiance lies to the West — particularly to Israel and the Freemasons. In an identical article published in both papers entitled 'Levon Hakob Ter-Petrosan or Levon Frayim Pliskovsky — Armenian National Congress or Jewish Congress?' the author questions LTP's loyalty by speculating on his alleged conspiratorial meeting with a wealthy Russian Jewish businessman in January where he presumably got the businessman to give him USD 100-200 million for his presidential campaign. The author then alleges that 'the Jewish-Masonic lobby spent USD 65-70 million' on the same campaign.

"On June 12 Hayots Ashkhar published an interview with Samvel Karapetyan, a noted Armenian historian and architecture critic, who asserted that LTP is not an opposition leader but a traitor, since he made speeches under the Israeli flag. He asserted that people don't call LTP a traitor because they are afraid of his masters — Washington and Tel Aviv."

The cable also includes an opinion from Armenia's Jewish community, noting that the community is seriously concerned particularly as such anti-Semitism might have "the backing of the people in power". Source: Newspapers that Used Anti-Semitism to Vilify Ter-Petrossian were Sponsored by Sargsyan: US Cable, epress.am, 08.29.2011 13:06, <http://www.epress.am/en/2011/08/29/newspapers-that-used-anti-semitism-to-vilify-ter-petrossian-were-sponsored-by-sargsyan-us-cable.html>

"Though Ter-Petrossyan is considered a nationalist who has at times incited anti-Azeri activity, there are politicians and parties in Armenia espousing even more extreme nationalism than Ter-Petrosyan." Source: Daniel C. Diller, Russia and the Independent States, 1993, p. 267, <http://books.google.com/books?id=p9obAAAIAAJ&q=anti-azeri&dq=&lr=&pgis=1>

"and in the case of Armenian programmers, a vehement anti-Turkish and anti-Azeri stance." Source: Sasha Torres, Living Color: Race and Television in the United States, 1998, p 90, <http://books.google.com/books?id=QQB4YA4YsNIC&pg=PA90>

Poghos Poghosian, an ethnic Armenian from Georgia (and citizen of Georgia), who was a member of the Dashnak party, shouted "Turki tsnund" (Turkish-born) to President Robert Kocharyan, who, together with singer and ambassador Charles Aznavour were at the elite Poplavok cafe in Yerevan on the night of September 24-25. The President's guard took Poghos Poghosian to the bathroom of the cafe just minutes later and beat him there to death. Later, they suppressed evidence and let the bodyguards guilty of murder go free. Only one bodyguard, Aghamal Harutiunian, was convicted of a "negligent homicide" and given a one-year (!) suspended (!) prison sentence. Sources: <http://books.google.com/books?id=QjWCHaInTAsC&pg=PA252&lpg=PA252>

<http://www.tol.org/client/article/3658-a-sickening-terrible-sight.html?print>
<http://www.oneworld.am/journalism/articles/poplavok.html>
http://www.hra.am/en/events/2002/02/09/death_at_poplavok_british_witness_saw_six_to_nine_bodyguards_beating_poghosian
<http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/pp030202.shtml>
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country...ARM..4ffd6d452.0.html>
<http://www.newint.org/columns/worldbeaters/2006/12/01/worldbeaters/>
<http://witnesshr.blogspot.com/2012/07/in-armenia-powerful-politicians-kill.html>
<http://www.eurasianet.org/node/65624>

The Armenian intellectuals, society and government used the pretext of its soldier, Albert Adibekyan, being killed, supposedly by an Azeri sniper, in order to justify its "boycott" of Eurovision 2012 in Baku and thus miss a change on a great confidence building measure (CBM): <http://times.am/?p=5096> and <http://www.rianovosti.com/world/20120224/171507138.html?id=>

However, later it turned out that this soldier, Albert Adibekyan, was actually killed by Armenians themselves. Of course, no apology was made for trying to smear Azerbaijan with such an allegation, It's unfortunate, because Armenia's participation would have been a great CBM, which Armenians as a nation turned down, while also using this human tragedy as cannon fodder for their propaganda machine. Source: <http://www.epress.am/en/2012/03/06/armenian-soldier-shot-by-fellow-draftee-and-not-azerbaijani-sniper-defense-ministry.html> and http://armenianow.com/news/36143/army_death_adibekyan_murder

“The proposition is initially faulty considering there’s no Azeri population in Iran, but rather Turkish-speaking Iranians,” an Iranian studies expert Vardan Voskanyan added: source: Expert: Turkish-speaking Iranians mistaken for Azeri population in Iran, PanArmenian, September 19, 2012 - 17:56 AMT

Official Armenian news agency: instead of referring to the Eastern Azerbaijan province by its name, "Azerbaijan", the Armenian agency refers to it by its obscure historic name of "Atrpatakan", to avoid any positive mention of Azerbaijan - see: "Armenian ambassador to Iran visited Eastern Atrpatakan region suffered from earthquake", 14:53, 20 August, 2012, <http://armenpress.am/eng/news/690773/armenian-ambassador-to-iran-visited-eastern-atrpatakan-region-suffered-from-earthquake.html>

Table I: Comparable Indicators of Social Development as of 1988

Items	Azerbaijan SSR	NKAO	USSR	Armenia SSR
1. Number of hospital beds per 10,000 persons	97.7	101.7	130.1	86.2
2. Number of physicians of all specialties per 10,000 persons	38.4	29.1	42.7	38.6
3. Number of middle-level medical workers per 10,000 persons	93.5	122.7	114.7	93.5
4. Number of public libraries per 10,000 persons	6	13	4.8	4.1
5. Number of clubs per 10,000 persons	5	15	4.8	3.8
6. Number of movie projectors [movie theaters] per 10,000 persons	3	11.2	5.4	2.9
7. Number of children served by preschool institutions (in percentages of size of population of the corresponding age)	20	35	57	39
8. Number of students attending first shift (in percentages of overall number of students)	74.3	92.5	78.2	87.8
9. Housing fund per inhabitant (square meters)	10.9	14.6	14.9	13.7
including:				
in urban localities	12.2	14.6	14.3	13.1
in rural localities	9.2	14.6	16.1	15.0

Table reproduced from: "Expert Contrasts Armenia, Azerbaijan Development", FBIS-translated item WA182000106, Baku, "BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY" newspaper, in Russian, (11 March 1988), pp. 2-3.

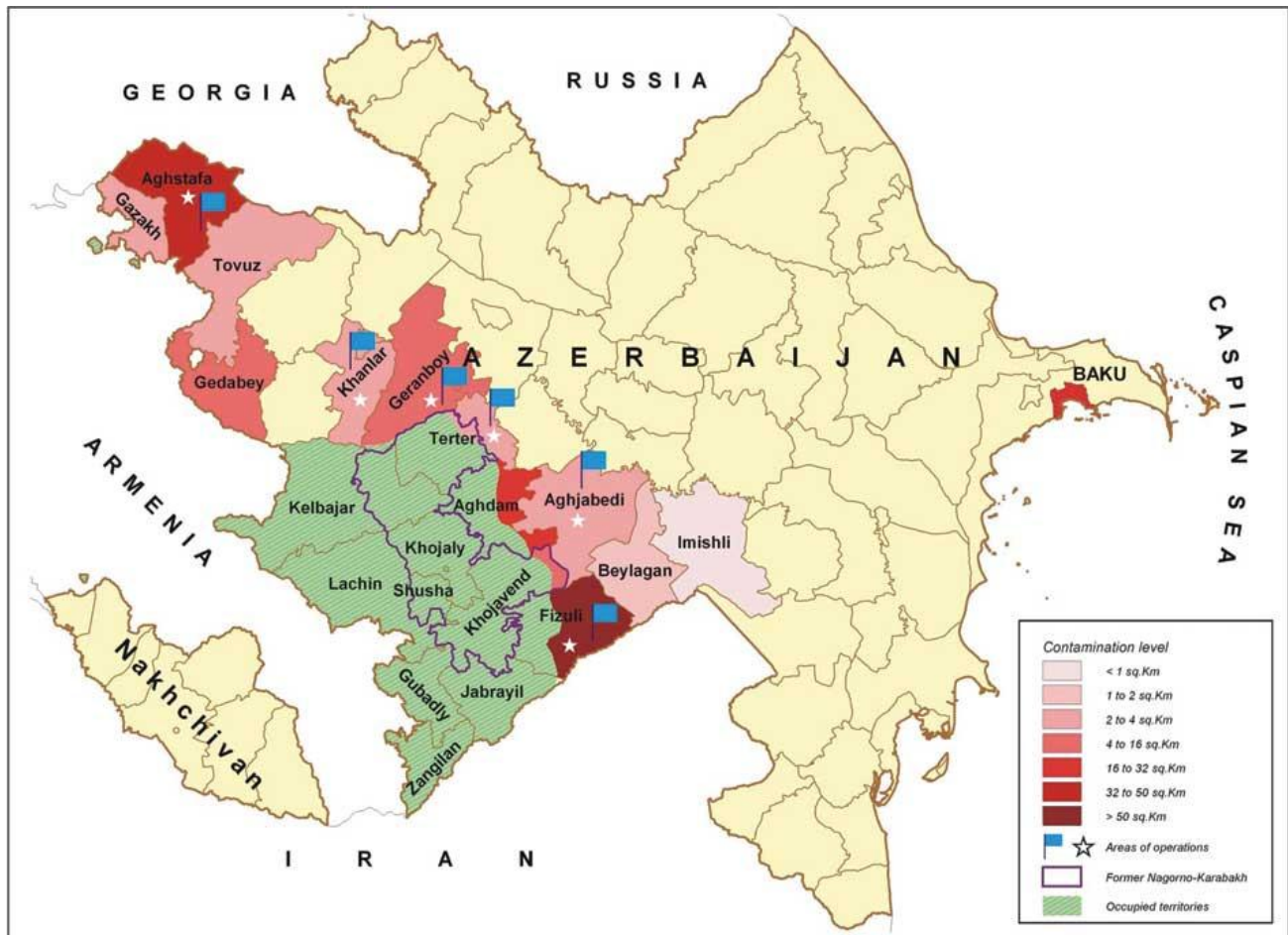
Table II: Demographics of the Nagorno-Karabakh region since earliest available Russian census of 1823 till last Soviet census of 1989/1990

Year	Armenian	Azerbaijani	Russian	Notes
1810	2,500	9,500	N/A	Karabakh was still a khanate at the time (abolished in 1822).
1823	9%	91%	N/A	At the time Nagorno-Karabakh was not an autonomous oblast, instead was split into several <i>uezd</i> (districts). When listing "N/A" in case of Azerbaijanis, they represented overwhelming majority of the remainder population. Russian, Greek, Assyrian, Ukrainian, German and other population represented less than 2% at all times.
1832	35%	N/A	N/A	
1871	29,200 (24%)	87,800 (73%)	N/A	
1897	109,250 (39.5%)	164,098 (59.5%)	2,605 (1%)	At the time of when it was not an autonomous oblast but 4 <i>uezds</i> ; last official Russian Imperial census.
1897	1,987 hereditary nobles	5,033 hereditary nobles	N/A	One of the population categories from the 1897 census – hereditary nobles, which factually shows how many nobles were native, for generations, to Shusha <i>uezd</i> and city.
1916	nearly 70%	N/A	N/A	At the time Nagorno-Karabakh was not an autonomous oblast, instead was part of the larger Karabakh region. When listing "N/A" in case of Azerbaijanis, they represented overwhelming majority of the remainder population, Russian, Greek, Assyrian and others represented less than 2% at all times. Both 1916 and 1919 figures are from Armenian sources, Russian and Azerbaijani numbers differ significantly.
1919	165,000	59,000	7,000	
1926	111,700 (89,5%)	12,600 (10,06%)	596	First official Soviet census
1979	123,076 (75,9%)	37,264 (23%)	1,265 (0,8%)	Last Soviet census before the outbreak of war
1989	145,500 (76,9%)	40,688 (21,5%)	1,99 (1%)	Last Soviet census; a re-count was ordered in October 1990 which showed the number of Azerbaijanis higher, at 46,000 (24%), plus 1,000 of other minorities.

Population statistics is based on the figures from the following sources, in order of appearance: Cornell, Svante, “Small Nations and Great Powers: A Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict in the Caucasus”, Surrey, England: RoutledgeCurzon Press, (2001), p. 68, and Присоединение Восточной Армении к России, Ереван, 1972, с. 562; Cornell, *ibid.* Also see: Swietochowski, Tadeusz, “Russia and Azerbaijan, a Borderland in Transition”, New York: Columbia University Press, (1995), p. 11, and Сборник сведений о Кавказе, т. 7, Тифлис, 1873; Altstadt, Audrey, “The Azerbaijani Turks: power and identity under the Russian rule”, Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, (1992), p. 30, table 3.1, Imperial Census of 1897; Джамал, Сахиб, Карабахская Хроника (реконструкция этнической истории Карабаха по архивным материалам (1805-1905 гг.)), in: IRS journal, №7, (2003), http://www.irs-az.com/gen/n7/n7_11.htm; Hovannisian, Richard, The Armeno-Azerbaijani Conflict over Mountainous Karabagh, 1918-1919, in: The Armenian Review, Vol. 24, 2-94, (Summer 1971), p. 5; *Ibid.*, p. 4-5, footnote 4; Soviet population census of 1926 (in Russian), Wikipedia, http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Всесоюзная_перепись_населения_СССР_1926_года (accessed October 2007); De Waal, Thomas. “Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War”. New York: New York University Press, (2003), p. 130; Численность и состав населения СССР (по данным переписи населения 1979 года), М., Финансы и статистика, 1985; Human Rights Watch, “Seven Years of Conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh”, printed in USA by Human Rights Watch / Helsinki, (December 1994), p. xiii, ISBN 1-56432-142-8, citing: Natsional'nyi Sostav Naseleniya SSSR, po dannym Vsesoyuznyi Perepisi Naseleniya 1989 g., Moskva, "Finansy i Statistika"; Yunusov, Arif, Armenian-Azerbaijani Conflict: Demographic and Migratory Aspects, in: Central Asia and Caucasus Journal, #16, (1998), http://www.ca-c.org/journal/16-1998/st_10_junusov.shtml



Map of Azerbaijani khanates (kingdoms) in early 19th century. The largest Azerbaijani khanate – the khanate of Karabakh. Map from the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, edited by L.S.Shaumyan, 3rd edition, 1970, in Russian.



Map of occupied districts, exclaves and lands of Azerbaijan (in green color) and war-torn, war-affected districts (in red and pink). Armenia occupied about 16% of Azerbaijan since 1994.



General map of the Republic of Azerbaijan