

# STABILITY IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS IN LIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICA - AZERBAIJAN RELATIONS

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# Occupation



# Armenian Azerbaijani Conflict (War) – some facts

- ▣ At the end of 1991 and the beginning of 1992 the conflict turned into a military phase
- ▣ Entire cities, towns and villages occupied and completely destroyed NK and around
- ▣ More than 20000 people were killed
- ▣ 20 % of Azerbaijan's territories are under occupation
- ▣ More than 1 million Azerbaijanis became refugees and IDPs (Internally Displaced People)
- ▣ The Armed Forces of Armenia deployed in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan consist of: 316 Tanks, 324 ACVs (*Amphibious Combat Vehicle*), 322artillery/ammunition and 50.000 military Personnel.



# Armenian Azerbaijani Conflict (War) – some facts

The aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan has severely damaged the socio-economic sphere of the country:

- ▣ 871 settlements, 11 towns, 848 villages, hundreds of thousands of hospitals, medical facilities, houses, libraries, educational institutions, apartments, social-medical buildings have been destroyed.
- ▣ The regional infrastructure including hundreds of bridges, hundreds of miles of roads, pipelines, gas distribution stations have been destroyed.
- ▣ The total damage of the Armenian occupation is estimated to have cost 60 Billion USD to Azerbaijan.

# Khojaly Genocide

In February 1992 the town of Khojaly of Azerbaijan was notoriously overrun and its population was massacred. This act of genocide became known as the Khojaly Genocide. 613 people brutally killed

Casualties of the Genocide:

- ▣ 487 people were wounded, including; 76 children, 1275 people were taken hostage and 150 people went missing,
- ▣ 613 people were killed, among them 63 children, 106 women, 70 the elderly. 8 families were killed completely, 25 children lost both of their parents, 130 children lost one of the parents.

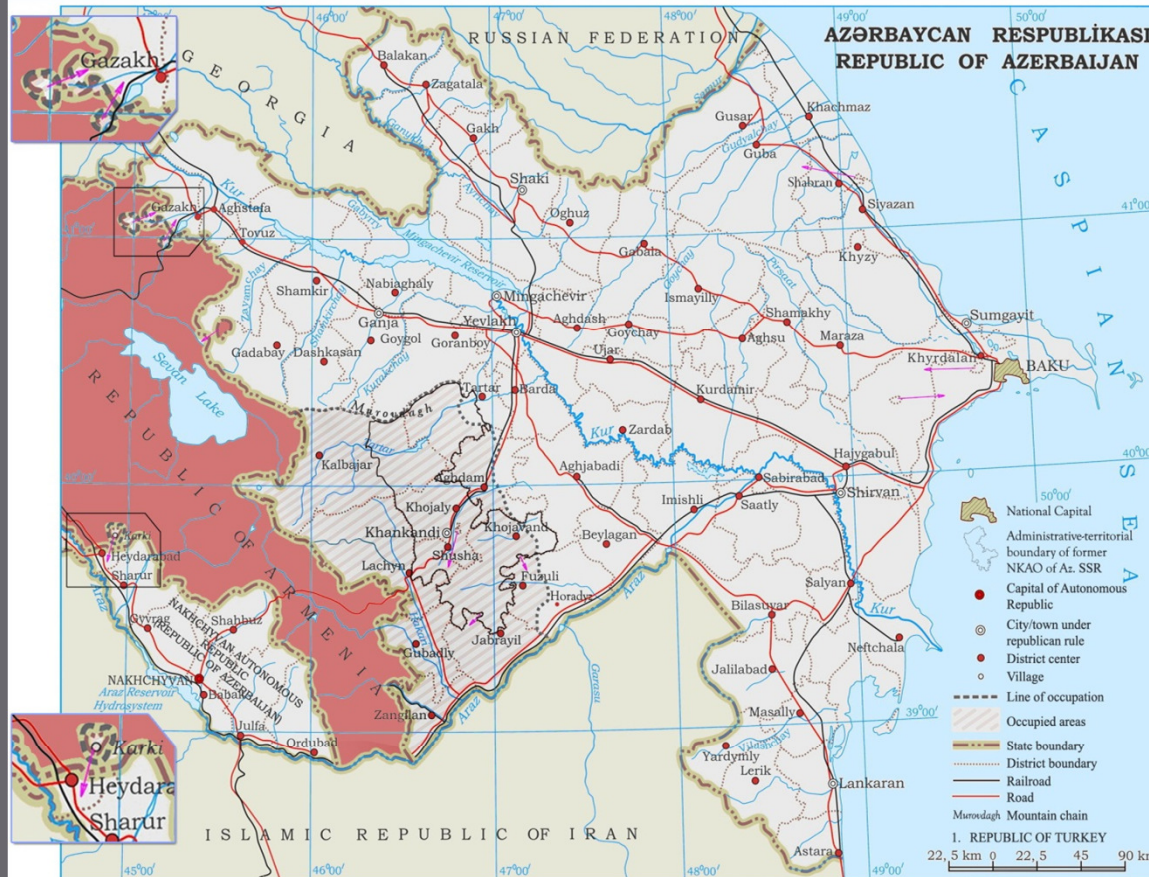
# Khojaly Genocide (cont'd)

The Khojaly Genocide committed by Armenian armed forces against Azerbaijani civilians continues to gain wide international recognition

- ▣ Senate of the United Mexican States (Mexico) (December 20, 2011)
- ▣ Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (February 1, 2012)
- ▣ Senate of the Republic of Colombia (23 April 2012)
- ▣ Parliamentary Union of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (23 January 2013)
- ▣ Senate of New Mexico of the United States of America (28 January 2013)
- ▣ Senate of Arkansas of the United States of America (8 February 2013)
- ▣ National Congress of the Republic of Honduras (13 February 2014)
- ▣ State of Indiana of the United States of America (3 March 2014)

# Map of aggression

## RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION



### Refugees and IDP

Refugees from Armenia	250.000
IDP from the occupied territories	686.586
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>936.586</b>
<b>Settlers illegally transferred to the occupied territories</b>	
former NKAO	8.500
Lachyn	13.000
Kelbajar	700
Zangilan	520
Jabrayil	280
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23.000</b>
<b>Armenian Armed Forces in the occupied territories</b>	
Tanks	350
ACV	398
Artillery	425
Personnel	45.000

### DESTRUCTION and DAMAGE

Settlements	890
Houses	150.000
Public buildings	7.000
Schools	693
Kindergartens	855
Healthcare facilities	695
Libraries	927
Temples	44
Mosques	9
Historical places	9
Historical monuments and museum	464
Museum exhibits	40.000

Ind. and agricul. enterprises	6.000
Motorways	800 km
Bridges	160
Water pipelines	2.300 km
Gas pipelines	2.000 km
Electricity lines	15.000 km
Forests	280.000 ha
Sowing area	1.000 000 ha
Irrigation sys.	1.200 km

**The total damage is estimated up to 60 billions \$ US**

## The occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Former Nagorno Karabakh

Autonomous Oblast - NKAO(1923-1991)

Territory:	4.388 sq.km
Population (1989):	189.085
- Armenians:	145.450 (76,9%)
- Azerbaijanis:	40.688 (21,5%)
- Russians:	1922 (1%)
- Others:	1025 (0,5%)
Adm.territorial div.:	Mardakert, Askeran, Shusha, Martuni, Hadrut districts

### SHUSHA district

Territory:	290 sq.km
Population (1989):	20.579
- Azerbaijanis:	19.036 (92,5%)
- Armenians:	1.377 (6,7%)
Date of occupation:	May 8, 1992

## THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN OUTSIDE FORMER NKAO

date of occup.	area (in sq.km) (1989)	popul. at the time of occup. (1989)	current popul. (2011)
Lachyn	1.840	51.594	70.900
Kalbajar	3.050	57.756	83.200
Aghdam	1.150	132.170	180.600
Fuzuli	1.390	88.729	118.900
Jabrayil	1.050	48.349	72.700
Gubadly	800	28.111	30.700
Zangilan	710	31.330	40.500

### GAZAKH district\*

Baghanis Ayrym	24.03.1990
Kheyrymly	08.03.1992
Ashaghy Askipara	12.03.1992
Barkhudarly**	27.04.1992
Sofulu**	27.04.1992
Gyzylhajlyly	11.05.1992
Yukhary Askipara**	08.06.1992

\*the population of the occupied territories of Gazakh dist. was purely Azerbaijanis.  
\*\*enclave villages.

### SADARAK dist., NAKHCHYVAN AR



	date of occup.	population (1989)	ethnic comp. (1989)
Karki enc.village	15.01.1990	333	100% aze

### Victims of aggression

killed:	20.000
disabled:	50.000
missing :	4.866

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# Where are we?

- ▣ Territories are still under occupation
- ▣ 1 million refugees and IDPs are still waiting to return to their historical lands
- ▣ Stalemate in negotiations
- ▣ Double standards by international community
- ▣ Security and stability in the region is under threat
- ▣ The future of the region is unpredictable
- ▣ Stagnation in negotiations
- ▣ Armenia's desire to fix the status quo and keep the territories under military occupation
- ▣ Increasing destructive input by Armenian Diaspora around the world

# MINSK GROUP MECHANISM

- ▣ The OSCE Minsk Group was created in 1992 by the Conference on Security and Cooperation In Europe (CSCE) and reformed on January 1995 becoming the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to encourage a peaceful, negotiated resolution to the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh.
- ▣ The Minsk Group is headed by a co-chairmanship consisting of France , Russia and the United States. Furthermore, the Minsk Group also includes the following participating states: Belarus, Germany, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Turkey as well as Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The main objectives of the Minsk Process are as follows:

- ▣ Providing an appropriate framework for conflict resolution in the way of assuring the negotiation process supported by the Minsk Group;
- ▣ Obtaining conclusion by the Parties of an agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict in order to permit the convening of the Minsk Conference;
- ▣ Promoting the peace process by deploying OSCE multinational peacekeeping forces.

# Conflict within the Framework of International Law (UN Security Council Resolutions)

- On 30 April 1993 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution No: 822 demanding immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kalbajar and other occupied areas of Azerbaijan.
- On 29 July 1993, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution No: 853 which demanded “the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of occupying forces involved from the district of Aghdam and other occupied districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan”.
- On 14 October 1993, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution no: 874, which called for immediate implementation of the reciprocal and urgent steps provided for in the CSCE Minsk Group’s adjusted timetable, including the withdrawal of forces from the occupied territories”.
- On 11 November 1993, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution no: 884, which condemned the occupation of Zangilan district.

# UN General Assembly Mechanism

- ▣ **United Nations General Assembly Resolution 62/243**, titled "The Situation in the Occupied Territories of Azerbaijan", is a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly about the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh, which was adopted on March 14, 2008 at the 62nd session of the General Assembly. It became the fifth United Nations document concerning Nagorno-Karabakh and the first United Nations General Assembly document on it.



# Council of Europe Mechanism

- ▣ The Resolution No.1416 and Recommendation No.1690 of the Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe (PACE) in 2005 confirmed the occupation of Azerbaijani territories by the Armenian military forces. "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." The resolution further stated: "The Assembly reiterates that the occupation of foreign territory by a member state constitutes a grave violation of that state's obligations as a member of the Council of Europe and reaffirms the right of displaced persons from the area of conflict to return to their homes safely and with dignity."

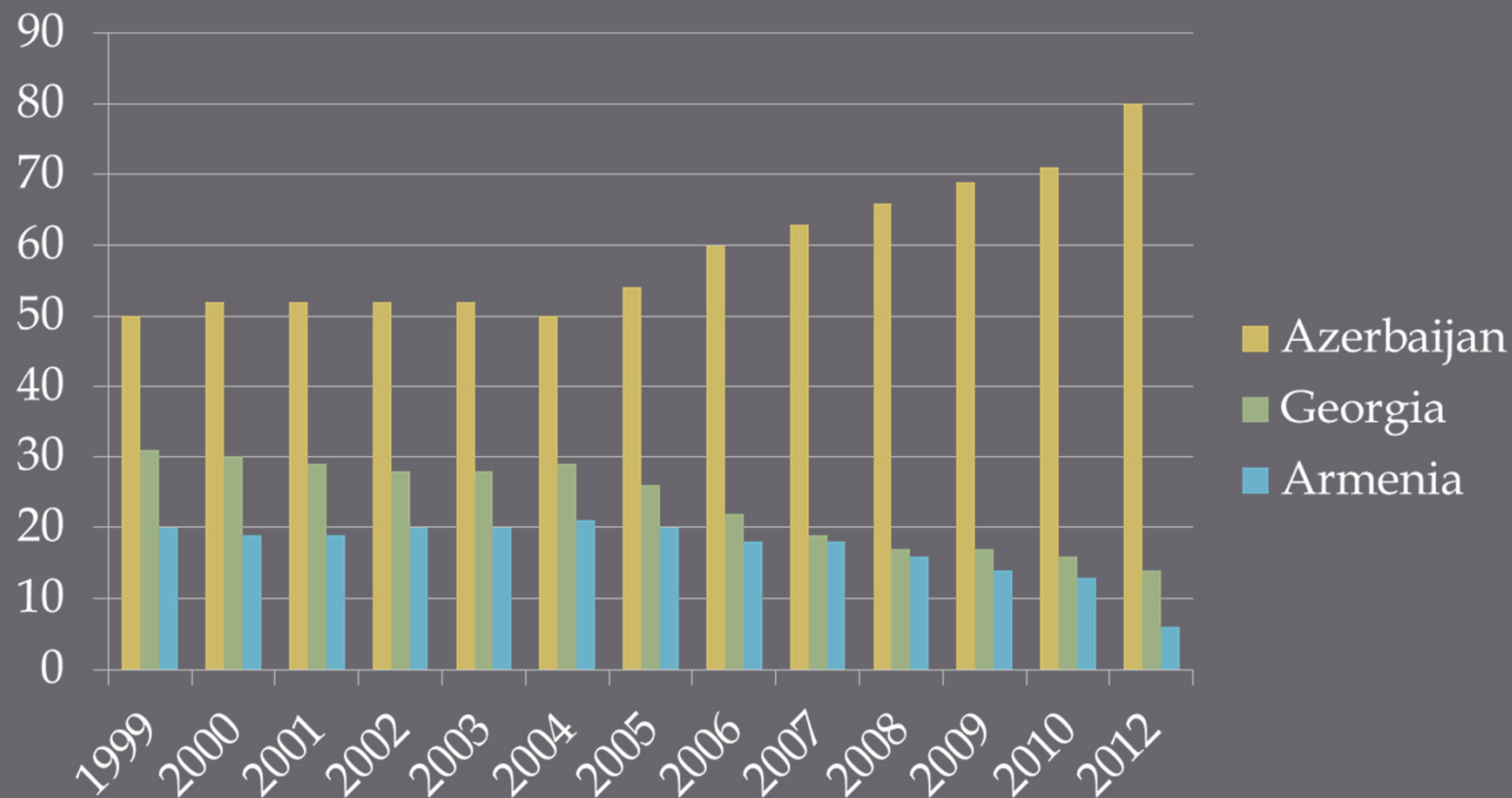
# Peace process and Track 2 Diplomacy

- ▣ Media presence and participation in restoring trust between two communities
- ▣ Inter-communal meetings initiatives
- ▣ Citizen diplomacy
- ▣ Effective trust building measures supported by regional and international efforts
- ▣ A support on the official level
- ▣ A lost trust for 20 years
- ▣ Passive engagement by international community
- ▣ Ultrationalist elements in politics
- ▣ Wrong messages to youth and the populations in general
- ▣ Better understanding of trust building dividends

# Implications on the region

- ▣ Flourishing of the region
- ▣ Restoration of communications
- ▣ More dynamic economic development
- ▣ Faster integration within region and into Euro-Atlantic structures
- ▣ Safer neighborhood
- ▣ More coordinated regional activities, such as fight against terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, pollution and etc

# GDP Share in the South Caucasus





# Investments in 2013

- ▣ Foreign Investments: 10.3 bln USD
- ▣ Foreign Trade: 43.8 bln USD
- ▣ Domestic Investments: 15.4 bln USD

# South Africa- Azerbaijan Trade Relations

- ▣ Imports: 2010: 17528.1 thsnd. USD  
2011: 948.8 thsnd. USD  
2012: 2602.9 thsnd.USD  
2013: 74809.53 thsnd. USD
  
- ▣ Exports: 2010: 9.9 thsnd. USD  
2011: 0 thsnd. USD  
2012: 4.3 thsnd.USD  
2013: 22.37 thsnd. USD

# Azerbaijan's Energy Policy

- ▣ The framework determining the foreign policy identity of the country.
- ▣ The involvement of major international oil companies in oil exploration in Azerbaijan contributed to promote Azerbaijan worldwide
- ▣ The main and the most important aspect of the oil/gas policy: consolidation of the country's sovereignty.

## Oil Fields:

- ▣ Azeri-Chirag-Guneshli
- ▣ Reserves: 7 billion bbl: 0.8 percent of world total
- ▣ Production: about 1 million bpd (more than 1 percent of world total)

# Natural Gas Reserves: Figures of 2011

- ▣ Proved gas reserves: 1.3 trillion cubic meters
- ▣ At the current rate may last for 50 years
- ▣ More than 20 billion annual production
- ▣ 10 billion used domestically
- ▣ The rest is exported and injected underground into oil deposits
- ▣ Estimated gas reserves 2.6 trl cubic meters



# Transportation corridors



Sources: Caucasus atlas project, 2007, ESRI

Note: Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh have officially been disbanded

# Useful Links About Azerbaijan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - <http://mfa.gov.az/>

Ministry of Economic Development - <http://www.economy.gov.az/>

Ministry of Culture and Tourism - <http://www.mct.gov.az/>

Ministry of Communication and Information Technologies:  
<http://www.mincom.gov.az/az/main.html>

Ministry of Energy and Industry - <http://www.mie.gov.az/index1.html>

Azerbaijan Export and Investment Promotion Foundation (AZPROMO) -  
<http://www.azpromo.az/AZDefault.html>