

**ATƏT YANINDA  
AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASININ  
DAİMİ NÜMAYƏNDƏLİYİ**



**PERMANENT MISSION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN  
TO THE OSCE**

---

Hügelgasse 2, A-1130 Vienna Tel: +43 (1) 403 13 22 Fax: +43 (1) 403 13 23 E-mail: [vienna@mission.mfa.gov.az](mailto:vienna@mission.mfa.gov.az)

**Statement by the Delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan  
at the Working Session II  
of the 2011 Annual Security Review Conference**

*Delivered by Ambassador G.Israfilov*

Thank you Mr. Moderator,

At the outset, I would like to touch on the issue related to the modalities of the Annual Security Review Conference. For the last two days we heard the interventions by the NATO Secretary-General, CSTO Secretary-General and EU External Relations Service Representative and others. Regretfully, no space was provided in the panel for contributions by the Delegations of the OSCE participating States who are not members of any regional military blocks. Our Delegation would like to encourage the Lithuanian Chairmanship to allow broader spectrum of views of the OSCE participating States on the issue of Euro-Atlantic security. This would increase sense of ownership of the OSCE for our and some other Delegations.

Mr. Moderator,

Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is one of the most serious threats to the peace and security in the OSCE area. Its existence represents a serious impediment for other dimensions of the OSCE.

It is suffice to say that this protracted conflict undermines the arms control regimes, violates the basic human rights of million of displaced people and prevent full-scale economic development of conflict affected territories. Consolidating the efforts of the international community to achieve last and durable solution to this conflict is crucial.

The strict observance of the principles and norms of international law as enshrined in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final as well as implementation of relevant resolutions adopted by UN Security Council and General Assembly and OSCE decisions should lead the peace process on the settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

This year, under the leadership of the Lithuanian Chairmanship, we are discussing the issues of strengthening of the OSCE capacities in conflict cycle. We would like to raise some points in this regard.

Last year within the Corfu process the Azerbaijani delegation distributed food for thought paper under the reference PC.DEL/412/10 on the OSCE role in conflict settlement in which we provided a set of principles for conflict settlement. We believe that these principles may well serve the purpose of our discussions on the conflict cycle related issues.

Let me recall that this paper refer to a full respect to territorial integrity of states, sovereignty and inviolability of internationally recognized borders of states, inadmissibility of acquisition of territories resulting from the use of force in breach of the relevant norms of international law or military occupation, inadmissibility of recognizing as legal under any circumstances of self-declared entities on the occupied territories, re-integration of occupied territories into the states that they are part of, return of forcibly displaced population to the areas of permanent residency, peaceful coexistence of various ethnic groups within the internationally recognized borders of the states, deployment of multinational peacekeeping forces, constructive and faithful conduct of peaceful negotiations.

In our view, the discussions on conflict cycle should be based on the fundamental OSCE documents adopted at the highest level. Also, there is a need to bring more clarity to many issues related to the different stages of the conflict cycle.

A lot has been said during the Conference on the necessity of realization of confidence-building measures in conflict situations. We agree that CBMs are necessary in conflict settlement, but there is “no one size fits all” in this issue. CBMs implemented in the context of one conflict, may not be appropriate for another one. While putting forward proposals on CBMs, the situation existing on the ground should be taken into account.

We are convinced that in the context of Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict CBMs should contribute to resolution of the conflict, but not to the consolidating of the status quo in the occupied territories. They should serve for overcoming the consequences of conflict and reintegration of the territories to the state that they are part of.

Sometimes we see the attempts to promote the illegally established regimes in the occupied territories and advocate for contacts, which is, absolutely unacceptable for Azerbaijan.

Finally, before engaging in discussions on how to mainstream the principle of non use of force or threat of use of force into the various stages of conflict cycle, we need to address the situation where use of force already has led to occupation of territories and infringement of internationally recognized territories of states and gross violation of human rights. Status-quo evolved as a result of use of force is unsustainable. The only way to resolve this situation is to ensure withdrawal of occupational forces, return of displaced population and then we can discuss the principle of non use of force.

Thank you.