
ARMENIA HARMS NEGOTIATIONS, PROMOTES SEPARATIST REGIME

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Armenia continues to carry out provocations, which are detrimental to the negotiation process conducted by the countries co-chairing the OSCE Minsk Group, increase tension and serve for propaganda of the separatist regime established in occupied Azerbaijani lands, said Hikmat Hajiyev, spokesman of Azerbaijan's Foreign Ministry Aug. 25.

He made the remarks commenting on an international conference titled 25 years of separatist regime established in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, which Armenia is trying to organize in the Nagorno-Karabakh in late August □ early September, through the Centre for Political and Foreign Affairs located in France.

Hajiyev said that official Yerevan sends invitations to a number of former officials of states, public figures, members of parliaments for their participation in this conference.

The Armenian side also plans under some pretext or other to organize a visit of the participants to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, he noted.

It is evident that Armenia is carrying out work secretly in connection with the event and does not provide any information to media, he added.

Hajiyev also noted that Armenia's secret preparation for this event speaks about its filthy intentions.

Official Yerevan and lobbying circles are trying to ensure the participation of some persons in the

event for a specific material interest, he said.

The spokesman added that Azerbaijan's Foreign Ministry calls on the individuals, who was invited to the conference, to respect the rules and principles of international law, not to turn into an instrument of the Armenian propaganda machine and to refrain from participating in this conference, which serves for provocative purposes, and from an illegal visit to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

It is gratifying that public and political figures of some countries have already refused to participate in this event, said Hajiyev. Names of individuals, who will illegally visit Azerbaijan's occupied territories, will be included in the list of undesirable persons, he added.

The conflict between the two South Caucasus countries began in 1988 when Armenia made territorial claims against Azerbaijan. As a result of the ensuing war, in 1992 Armenian armed forces occupied 20 percent of Azerbaijan, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven surrounding districts.

The 1994 ceasefire agreement was followed by peace negotiations. Armenia has not yet implemented four UN Security Council resolutions on withdrawal of its armed forces from the Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding districts.

Kaynak/Source: