
AZERBAIJANI MOD: ARMENIA BREAKS CEASEFIRE 143 TIMES IN 24 HOURS

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Over the past 24 hours, Armenias armed forces have 143 times violated the ceasefire along the line of contact between Azerbaijani and Armenian troops, Azerbaijan's Ministry of Defense told APA on March 22.

The Azerbaijani army positions located in Jafarli, Gushchu Ayrim, Qaymagli and Kamarli villages of Azerbaijan's Gazakh district came under fire from the Armenian army positions located on nameless heights of Ijevan district and in Shavarshavan, Voskevan, Barekamavan villages of Noyemberyan district of Armenia.

Meanwhile, the Azerbaijani army positions located in Munjuglu, Aghbulag villages and on nameless heights of Azerbaijan's Tovuz district were shelled from the Armenian army positions located in Chinari village and on nameless heights of Armenias Berd district.

The Azerbaijani army positions located on nameless heights of Gadabay district also underwent fire from the Armenian army positions located on nameless heights of Armenias Krasnoselsk district.

Moreover, the Azerbaijani army positions were shelled from the Armenian positions located near the Armenian-occupied Chilaburt village of Tartar district, Garagashli, Bash Garvand, Shikhlar villages of Aghdam district, Kuropatkino village of Khojavand district, Ashagi Veysalli, Horadiz, Garakhanbayli, Ashagi Seyidahmadli villages of Fuzuli district, Mehdili village of Jabrayil district, as well as from the positions located on nameless heights of Goranboy, Tartar, Khojavand, Fuzuli and Jabrayil districts of Azerbaijan.

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict entered its modern phase when the Armenian SRR made territorial claims against the Azerbaijani SSR in 1988.

A fierce war broke out between Azerbaijan and Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. As a result of the war, Armenian armed forces occupied some 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory which includes Nagorno-Karabakh and seven adjacent districts (Lachin, Kalbajar, Aghdam, Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Gubadli and Zangilan), and over a million Azerbaijanis became refugees and internally displaced people.

The military operations finally came to an end when Azerbaijan and Armenia signed a ceasefire agreement in Bishkek in 1994.

Dealing with the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is the OSCE Minsk Group, which was created after the meeting of the CSCE (OSCE after the Budapest summit held in Dec.1994) Ministerial Council in Helsinki on 24 March 1992. The Groups members include Azerbaijan, Armenia, Russia, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Belarus, Finland and Sweden.

Besides, the OSCE Minsk Group has a co-chairmanship institution, comprised of Russian, the US and French co-chairs, which began operating in 1996.

Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 of the UN Security Council, which were passed in short intervals in 1993, and other resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, PACE, OSCE, OIC, and other organizations require Armenia to unconditionally withdraw its troops from Nagorno-Karabakh.

Kaynak/Source: