
INDONESIAN ENVOY: KARABAKH CONFLICT IS AZERBAIJAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIR

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The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is an internal affair of Azerbaijan, Indonesias Ambassador to Azerbaijan Husnan Bey Fanani, who is on a trip to Azerbaijan's Guba district, told reporters, APA reported.

He noted that Azerbaijan should liberate its lands from occupation at all costs.

We have always supported a peaceful solution to the conflict. We have always supported and will continue to support Azerbaijan on the Karabakh issue within international organizations, said the ambassador.

Touching upon the prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries, the diplomat stressed the great potential for deepening cooperation.

Husnan Bey Fanani said he is periodically informed about Indonesian businessmen's investments in Azerbaijan.

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict entered its modern phase when the Armenian SSR 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 December 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: