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**AZERBAIJANI MFA: ARMENIA FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF DANGEROUS RHETORIC**

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Recent statements and actions by the leadership of Armenia, including the introduction of the new formulation new war for new territories, are absolutely unacceptable, Trend reports with reference to the press service of the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry.

We believe that such actions dont correspond to the Vienna meeting at the level of the leaders of the two countries, and the joint statement adopted on its basis, the ministry said. We repeat that such provocations call into question the multi-year negotiation process and the activities of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs. We would like to emphasize that namely Armenia is fully responsible for all possible negative consequences of such dangerous rhetoric.

The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia Nikol Pashinyan met on March 29 in Vienna for the first time under the auspices of the Co-Chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group (Igor Popov of the Russian Federation, Stéphane Visconti of France, and Andrew Schofer of the United States of America).

The meeting was also attended by Foreign Ministers Zohrab Mnatsakanyan and Elmar Mammadyarov. Andrzej Kasprzyk, the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, also participated in the meeting.

The statement issued on the results of the meeting reads that the two leaders underlined the importance of building up an environment conducive to peace and taking further concrete and tangible steps in the negotiation process to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Recalling their conversation in Dushanbe, the leaders recommitted to strengthening the ceasefire and improving the mechanism for direct communication. They also agreed to develop a number of measures in the humanitarian field, said the statement.

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.

[https://en.trend.az/azerbaijan/karabakh/3040481.html?fbclid=IwAR0YtC2zsD4Xz53LzlhWpMAxHbxNi\\_UIYj\\_](https://en.trend.az/azerbaijan/karabakh/3040481.html?fbclid=IwAR0YtC2zsD4Xz53LzlhWpMAxHbxNi_UIYj_)

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