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MEASURES OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND GLOBALLY THREATENING ARMENIAN TERRORISM

(BM GÜVENLİK KONSEYİ'NİN ULUSLARARASI TERÖRLE MÜCADELE
ÖNLEMLERİ VE KÜRESEL TEHLİKE ARZ EDEN ERMENİ TERÖRİZMİ)

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Abstract: *Although the United Nations adopted a range of conventions, decisions, and resolutions on combatting international terrorism, Armenia continues to carry out its actions that can be categorized as terrorism and ignores the resolutions of the global community adopted on this issue. As a result of support of terrorism in Armenia at a state level and impunity of these practices, Azerbaijanis and Turks have been exposed to Armenian terrorism and hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijanis have been expelled from their own lands. All the mentioned offences have been committed by Armenian terrorist groups against Azerbaijanis both inside and outside of the territory of Azerbaijan, also against the Mountain Jews in Guba region of Azerbaijan, against Georgians in Georgia, against Turks in Turkey and other countries at various times in history.*

The terroristic organizations such as Armenakan, Hunchak, Dashnaktsutyun, Nemesis (acted out by Dashnaktsutyun), the secret group of DRO and its secret detachments of DRO-8, DRO-88, DRO-888, DRO-

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8888, Democratic Front were committed to the purpose of breaking up Turkish states. Armenian Secret Freedom Army (ASOA), Armenian Secret Army for the Freedom of Armenia (ASALA), Geregong created by ASALA, Armenian Movement of Freedom (AOD), Armenian Freedom Front, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, the group of Revanchists of Armenian Genocide, Armenian Unity, Apostol tried to force the Turkish government to recognize the Armenian genocide allegations, committed terroristic acts against Turkish diplomats, public figures, intellectuals, and other innocent people in different parts of the world.

After the establishment the Republic of Armenia in historically Azerbaijani lands, the same problem was put forward by anti-Azerbaijan and anti-government provocation in Nagorno Karabakh, while the Republic of Armenia has led a purposely terroristic policy in this direction.

Keywords: international terrorism, Armenian terrorism, production of narcotics, Counter-Terrorism Committee, international convention, international law norms

Öz: Birleşmiş Milletler, uluslararası terörle mücadelede bir takım sözleşme, bildiri ve kararname yayımlamasına karşılık, Ermenistan, hâlâ dünya kamuoyu tarafından kabul görülen belgeleri görmezden gelerek terörizm olarak sınıflandırılabilir faaliyetlere devam etmektedir. Ermenistan'da terörizmin devlet düzeyinde desteklenmesi ve cezazsız kalmasının sonucu olarak tarih boyunca Azerbaycanlılar ve Türkler Ermeni terörüne maruz kalmış, yüzbinlerce Azerbaycanlı tarihi yurtlarından terör yoluyla kovulmuşlardır. Ermeni terör grupları Azerbaycan'da ve yurtdışında Azerbaycanlılara, Azerbaycan'ın Kuba ilçesinde yaşayan Dağ Yahudilerine, Gürcistan'da Gürcülere, Türkiye'de ve diğer ülkelerde Türklere ve diğer halklara karşı defalarca terör eylemleri gerçekleştirmiştir.

Armenakan, Hınçak, Taşnaksütyun, Taşnaksütyun partisinin faaliyetine karar verdiği Nemesis, gizli DRO terör örgütü ve onun DRO-8, DRO-88, DRO-888, DRO-8888 adlı gizli uzantıları, Demokratik Cephe terör örgütlerinin amaçları Türk devletlerini parçalamak olmuştur. Ermeni Soykırımı'nın İntikamcılar Grubu, Ermeni Gizli Özgürlük Ordusu (ASOA), Ermenistan'ın Özgürlüğü Üçünde Ermeni Gizli Ordusu (ASALA), ASALA tarafından kurulan Geregong, Ermeni Özgürlük Harekâtı (AOD), Ermeni Özgürlük Cephesi, Ermeni Soykırımı Adalet Komandoları, Ermeni Birliği, Apostol gibi Ermeni terör örgütlerinin amaçları Türk hükümetine Ermeni soykırım iddialarını tanımayaya zorlamaya çalışmak olmuştur. Listelenen terör örgütleri dünyanın çeşitli yerlerinde Türk devlet adamlarına, aydınlarına, diplomatlarına ve diğer suçsuz insanlara karşı terör eylemleri gerçekleştirmişler.

Measures of the UN Security Council Against International Terrorism and Globally Threatening Armenian Terrorism

Tarihi Azerbaycan toprakları üzerinde Ermenistan Cumhuriyeti kurulduktan sonra Dağlık Karabağ'da hükümet ve Azerbaycan karşıtı propagandayla söz konusu "sorun" da ortaya çıkmıştır. Ermenistan hükümeti düzeyinde bu doğrultuda kasıtlı politika uygulanmış ve bu uygulama halen devam etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: uluslararası terör, Ermeni terörü, uyuşturucu üretimi, Terörle Mücadele Kurulu, uluslararası sözleşme, uluslararası hukuk kurallar

Introduction¹

It should be stated at the beginning that there is no international consensus on the definition of terrorism, which hampers international efforts to combat it.² Taking a look at the wording of a document listed at the website of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism reveals the lack of consensus on this issue; “Definitions of ‘terrorism’ and ‘violent extremism’ are the prerogative of Member States and must be consistent with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law.”³

However, there are actions which are frequently associated with terrorism, such as: aggression, genocide, racism, illegal experiments upon people, torture, slavery, brigandage, piracy against sea vessels, hijacking of airplanes, the kidnapping of diplomats, civilian hostage taking, deliberate harming of the environment, and the violation of human rights. Terrorism is the deliberate use specific kinds of illegal violence. The purpose of terrorism is to create panic in public. Terrorism is not a security issue for the individual, it is also a matter of economic, psycho-social, political, and especially cultural dimensions.⁴

The threats and “modalities of terror” have been identified. These include eco-terrorism, narco-terrorism, agro-terrorism, biological, chemical and nuclear terrorism, cyber-terrorism, as well as suicide terrorism.⁵ The concept of environmental terrorism has been explained, in one conceptualization, as the threat of environmental destruction, in peace or wartime, designed to create fear over the ecological consequences of the act. Agro-terrorism may be considered to be poised between so-called bioterrorism and environmental terrorism. It has been described as deliberately introducing a disease agent into the food chain, including directly into livestock. Cyber-terrorism entails deliberately subjecting civilians to panic or fear through the use of disruptive cyber-attacks. The first type of attack is information attacks, where

1 Note to reader: Armenia’s aggressive policies towards its neighbors and its inclinations towards employing methods that may be deemed as terroristic are intertwined. It is for this reason that certain parts of this article inevitably bear resemblance to a previous article by this author published in the Review of Armenian Studies: Ramila Bahlul Dadashova, “The Factors Which Give Ground for the United Nations Security Council to Determine Armenia as an Aggressor State,” *Review of Armenian Studies (RAS)*, no. 35 (2017): 91-118.

2 Boaz Ganor, “MIA: An International Definition for Terrorism,” *The Arena - Diplomacy and Foreign Relations Magazine*, September 28, 2018, <https://www.eng.arenajournal.org.il/single-post/Ganor-Terrorism-ENG>

3 “Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, Report of the Secretary-General,” *United Nations General Assembly*, Document No: A/70/674, December 24, 2015, <https://undocs.org/en/A/70/674>

4 Seydali Ekici, “Küreselleşme ve Türkiye’de Narkoterör,” *ResearchGate* (Temmuz 2016): 7, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304014144_Kuresellesme_ve_Turkiye'de_narkoteror

5 Sarah V. Marsden and Alex P. Schmid, “Typologies Of Terrorism And Political Violence,” in *The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research*, ed. Alex P. Schmid (London: Routledge, 2011), 188.

electronically stored information, or computer systems, are damaged, altered, or destroyed. Such attacks are considered the most common and are the subject of most analysis. The second type is described as infrastructure attacks which aim to impact upon computer hardware or programming. Finally, the use of cyber-communications can assist fundraising and the promotion of terrorism as a mode of waging conflict.⁶

Dutch researcher Willem Schinkel writes: “Terrorism is perpetrated by non-state actors, works ‘bottom up’ to create, from the outside, a shock in institutions that induces fear.”⁷ John Alan Cohan, the researcher at the University of California writes: “terrorism is the first form of violence that emerges when conflicts escalate, and for many, it is an efficient way of rectifying grievances.”⁸ Alexander Spencer, the researcher at the University of Munich writes: “Related to the religious motivation, many in the ‘new terrorism’ supporters point out that another of the main features of ‘new terrorism’ is the increasing willingness to use excessive indiscriminate violence.”⁹ Brian M. Jenkins, the American expert on terrorism and transportation security writes: “Apart from the problem of distinguishing it from guerrilla warfare, crime or mad serial killers, the well-known phrase ‘one man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter’, is often used to highlight the problem of implying a moral judgment when classifying the term ‘terrorism’. If one identifies with the victim of the attack, then it is considered terrorism, but if one can identify with the perpetrator it is not.”¹⁰

As alluded to earlier in reference to the UN, with the lack of an international consensus, it is up to each country to define terrorism. In Turkey, terrorism is defined as follows at Article 1 of the Law on Fight Against Terrorism (No. 3713), dated 12 April 1991:

“Any criminal action conducted by one or more persons belonging to an organization with the aim of changing the attributes of the Republic as specified in the Constitution, the political, legal, social, secular or economic system, affecting the indivisible unity of the State with its territory and nation, jeopardizing the existence of the Turkish State and

6 Marsden and Schmid, “Typologies Of Terrorism And Political Violence...,” 188-189.

7 Willem Schinkel, “On The Concept Of Terrorism,” *Contemporary Political Theory* 8, no. 2 (May 2009): 183.

8 John Alan Cohan, “Necessity, Political Violence And Terrorism,” *Stetson Law Review* 35, no. 3 (Spring 2006), <https://www.stetson.edu/law/lawreview/media/necessity-political-violence-and-terrorism.pdf>

9 Alexander Spencer, “Questioning the Concept of ‘New Terrorism’,” *Peace Conflict & Development*, no. 8 (January 2006): 9, <https://epub.ub.uni-muenchen.de/13769/1/Feb%2006%20SPENCER%20version%202.pdf>

10 Spencer, “Questioning the Concept of ‘New Terrorism’...,” 2.

the Republic, enfeebling, destroying or seizing the State authority, eliminating basic rights and freedoms, threatening the internal and external security of the State, the public order or general health, is defined as terrorism.”¹¹

As an example of another country experiencing similar problems in defining terrorism, the United States Department of Defense has defined terrorism as follows:

“The calculated use of unlawful violence or the threat of violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.”¹²

Meanwhile, UN offers the following comments about terrorism:

“Terrorism is international. The command and control of terrorist groups, the recruitment, training, active operations and the target audience can all be located in different countries and so counter-terrorist measures will not be effective unless all nations cooperate in agreeing to the characteristics of terrorist groups and their activities. Agreement on a common definition would be a step towards universal cooperation in the prevention of terrorism.”¹³

The Merriam-Webster English-language dictionary can be used to provide another definition: “Terrorism (noun): the systematic use of terror especially as a means of coercion,”¹⁴ and “Terror (noun) - 4: violent or destructive acts (such as bombing) committed by groups in order to intimidate a population or government into granting their demands.”¹⁵

Since the earliest times in history, acts that can be defined as terrorism have threatened and continues to threaten societies and countries. This was true especially when hot wars were replaced by the Cold War and terrorism was

11 Law On Fight Against Terrorism Of Turkey, Act Nr. 3713 (1991, as amended: 1995, 1999, 2003, 2006, 2010).

12 Erik Männik, “Terrorism: Its Past, Present And Future Prospects,” *Kaitseväe Ühendatud Õppeasutused*, no. 12 (2009): 152, https://www.ksk.edu.ee/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/KVUOA_Toimetised_12-M%C3%A4nnik.pdf

13 Gregor Bruce, “Definition of Terrorism,” *Journal of Military and Veterans’ Health - A peer reviewed journal published by the Australasian Military Medicine Association* 21, no. 2 (May 2013): 27, <https://jmvh.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/JMVH-May-2013.pdf>

14 “Terrorism,” *Merriam-Webster*, accessed February 3, 2019, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/terrorism>

15 “Terror,” *Merriam-Webster*, accessed February 3, 2019, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/terror>

seen as the ideal method. In recent decades, terrorism has gained an international scale by spreading all over the world, which means that it not only individual countries that are threatened.

Observing its actions, it can be argued that Armenia, as a country, is supporting terrorism at a state level and, despite this, remains without punishment. Azerbaijanis and Turks have been exposed to Armenian terrorism throughout modern history. Thousands of Azerbaijani were expelled from their own lands by terror actions. Terrorist acts mentioned above have been repeatedly committed and are still being committed by Armenian terrorist groups against Azerbaijanis inside and outside of the territory of Azerbaijan, against the Mountain Jews in Guba, against Georgians in Georgia, against Turks inside and outside of Turkey, also against other nations in other countries.

Although the UN adopted a range of conventions, decisions, and resolutions on fighting against the international terrorism, which is one of the global problems violating human rights, Armenia continues its terrorist actions ignoring all the resolutions of the global community.

The UN Resolutions For Fighting Against The International Terrorism

The UN started improving its legal activity on this aspect in the 1990s considering international and national threat features of terrorism. In the UN General Assembly 1994 resolution of “Measures to stop the international terrorism” and in the 17 December 1996 resolution, it is described that the extremist terrorism creates a threat for state and its territorial integrity. The UN Security Council condemned international terrorism actions on the resolution number 1269 adopted on 19 October 1999, called the UN, all regional organizations, and states to fight against the international terror and to stop funding them.¹⁶ The Security Council adopted resolutions to call the world states against the international terror after commitment of the terrorist actions in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania on 11 September 2001, and adopted some conventions about fighting against the funding the terrorist actions including resolution of 9 December 1999. The resolution number 1368 adopted on 12 September was the first of these resolutions.¹⁷ Previously, call for any state to avoid involvement in any terrorist acts of another state had

16 “Резюме доклада Генерального секретаря, При большей свободе: К развитию, безопасности и правам человека для всех,” *United Nations*, accessed February 3, 2019, <https://www.un.org/ru/events/pastevents/largerfreedom.shtml>

17 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2001 году,” *United Nations*, accessed February 3, 2019, <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-0>

been reflected in the General Assembly October 1970 declaration¹⁸ and in the Security Council resolution number 1189 adopted on 13 August 1998.¹⁹

According to the UN Security Council Resolution Number 1373 adopted on 28 September 2001, Article 7 of this resolution indicates that all states have to take necessary actions against terrorists, stop the funding of terroristic organizations, conduct an operative information exchange among the relevant institutions of the countries (related to terroristic network, weapon sales, seizure of weapons of mass destruction) to prevent terrorism. In the resolution notifying the relation between international terrorism and transnational crimes such as illegal narcotics, weapons, dirty money laundering, nuclear, chemical and biological weapon sales, the Security Council called upon all states to fight against this global problem in a national, sub-regional, regional, and international level.

Based on the Resolution 1373, a Counter-Terrorism Committee was established by all members of the Security Council. Each state must report to this experts' organization about its fight against terrorism, control over borders, and prevention of the funding of terrorism.²⁰

In the session of the General Assembly held in 2001, all states were called upon for fighting against terrorism and join the international conventions and protocols of anti-terrorism. The Security Council again made a call towards states to avoid supporting terrorist acts in an active or passive way by its Resolution 1370 adopted on 12 November.²¹ It should be noted that since that time, no measure has been taken against terrorism despite its increased occurrence in many different countries.

Specifically focusing on the statements made by the UN Security Council - by reminding Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, Article 3 and 19 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the right of getting a shelter reflected on Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol, it called upon all states for prohibiting the commitment of terrorist acts, to refuse giving shelter to anybody who had been informed to be guilty, and to report to Counter-Terrorism Committee.²²

18 “Декларация о принципах международного права, касающихся дружественных отношений и сотрудничества между государствами в соответствии с Уставом Организации Объединенных Наций,” Принята резолюцией 2625(XXV) Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН от 24 октября 1970 года, http://www.un.org/ru/documentes/decl_conv/declarations/intlaw_principles.shtml

19 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 1998 году,” *United Nations*, accessed February 3, 2019, <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-0>

20 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2001 году.”

21 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2001 году.”

22 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в [1998, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008] году,” *United Nations*, accessed February 3, 2019, <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-0>

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The Security Council assigned the below listed responsibilities to the Counter-Terrorism Committee: 1) Conduct dialogues with member states for execution of the current resolution, 2) Cooperate with member states on information exchange and following the right norms, 3) Report to the Security Council after 12 months about execution of the current resolution.²³

Besides the mentioned resolutions and decisions, 13 international conventions were adopted related to fighting against international terror within the UN. They are as listed below:

- Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft, signed at Tokyo, on 63 (Tokyo convention)
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft on
- Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation (with Final Act of the International Conference on Air Law held under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal in September 1971 - Montreal convention)
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973)
- International Convention against the taking of hostages (1979)
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal,)
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of violence at sea against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal,)
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)

23 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2005 году.”

- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)

Despite all these conventions, not every state follows international norms and principles or complies with the official documents adopted by the world community. As a result of the support of terrorism at Armenia in a state level, which has been left without sanctions, staying Azerbaijanis and Turks have been exposed to Armenian terrorism and hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijanis have been expelled from their own lands.

Transnational Armenian Terrorism

Transnational Armenian terrorism has been analyzed in the works of foreign researchers. Austrian researcher E. Figl confirms that militant Armenian groups have always used terror as a method for achieving their targets.²⁴ The Dashnaks and the Hunchaks competed for the attention of Armenians in the same way. The Hunchaks stressed their socialist convictions whereas the Dashnaks put more emphasis on their nationalist views. Together, they produced the same fanatically distorted, national-socialist world view as other organizations with the same ideological persuasions. The Dashnaks later changed their name to “Hai Hegapokhakan Dashnaksutiu” - “Armenian Revolutionary Federation”. This name is still used by the Dashnaks today.²⁵ Since 1882, first the Ottoman State and then the Republic of Turkey have been the target of several waves of terrorism. Indirect aggression, in the form of terrorism continued via various phases of Armenian terrorism committed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) militants.²⁶

Russian researcher and lawyer Oleg Kusnetsov states that, from the perspective of Russian norms of crime law, 1988-1994 Karabakh war is a terroristic war merging different forms of terroristic crimes. The crime codex of Russia Federation considers below mentioned illegal actions: terrorist acts, hostage taking, forming illegal armed groups or being part of those groups,

24 Erich Feigl, *Armenian Mythomania - Armenian Extremism: Its Causes and Historical Context*, edition Zeitgeschichte (Salzburg: Freilassing, 2007), 70.

25 Feigl, *Armenian Mythomania...*, 71.

26 Feigl, *Armenian Mythomania...*, 124-129.

seizure of sea, air and railways, assassination of state or public figures, armed revolt, calls for implementation of extremist activity, attacks to internationally protected persons or enterprises.²⁷ The author notes that, the massive destruction of people and the harm inflicted to their livelihood Khodjali shows the execution of at least 3 actions: taking hostages, taking part in the illegal armed groups, and armed revolts. These actions confirm that the Khodjali events committed in 25-26 February 1992 as an act of international terror.²⁸

Kuznetsov mentions that Armenian terror started from Ottoman Empire at the end of 19th century and from there spread to Russia, the Balkan countries, and from there to Western Europe and North America.²⁹

The main aim of the Hunchak (Bell) party, which was founded on 1885 by Vand Avetist Nazarbekyan and other chauvinist Armenians with the symbol of bell, was to create “Great Armenia” by merging the Anadolu part of Turkey with the lands they called Russian and Iranian Armenia.³⁰ During 1890-1892 alone, the terroristic organization Hunchak killed 65,000 civilian Muslims (including Turks, and Kurds).³¹

The aim of Dashnaksutyun party founded in 1890 in Tbilisi was to create a “Great Armenia” in Azerbaijani lands of Nakhichevan and Nagorno-Karabakh and the Anadolu part of Turkey. The “Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide”, the secret terror group DRO (which took its name from Drastamat Kanayan (Dro)) and its divisions: DRO-8, DRO-88, DRO-888, DRO-8888 were established in 1980-1982 which assassinated Turkish diplomats in multiple countries.³² It is worth to mention that Dashnaksutyun party is currently acting in Armenia under the name of Armenian Revolutionary Federation.³³ The Dashnaksutyun party was founded by three Armenian nationalist - Rostom Zoryan, Simon Zavaryan and Christofor Mikayelyan. The leading staff of the Dashnaksutyun party and the names that are attributed national heroic status in Armenia are: Krisdapor Mikaelyan, Stepan Zoryan, Karekin Pastermadjian (Armen Garo), Antranik Ozanyan, and Drastamat Kanayan (Dro). These leaders carried out many atrocities in the Ottoman

27 О. Кузнецов, “Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества,” *Qarabağ Dünən, Bugün və Sabah 16-cı elmi-əməli konfransın materialları* (Баку: QAT. 2017), 218.

28 Кузнецов, “Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...,” 218.

29 Кузнецов, “Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...,” 219.

30 “Преступления Армянских террористических и бандитских формирований против человечества (XIX-XXI вв.),” *Краткая хронологическая энциклопедия. Институт по правам человека Национальной Академии Наук Азербайджана* (Баку: ЭЛМ, 2002), 13.

31 “Преступления Армянских террористических и бандитских формирований...,” 7.

32 *Ermənistan Respublikası (məlumat-sorğu kitabçası)* - “Bölgə” silsiləsindən 1 buraxılış (Баку: Qafqaz Etno-siyasi Araşdırmalar Mərkəzi, 2006).

33 *Ermənistan Respublikası (məlumat-sorğu kitabçası)*...

Empire between 1892-1920 years.³⁴ The aim of the Dashnaks was to establish an Armenian state in the east of Ottoman Empire by armed revolt and force.

The first generation of Armenian terror covers the period between 1882 and 1909. Armenian secret organizations (Black Cross, Homeland Defenders) and political parties (Armenakan Party, Hunchak Party, The Armenian Revolutionary Federation/Dashnaktsutyun Party) had been active in this period.³⁵ The most famous terrorist act of Dashnaks in the 19th century was the attack on the Ottoman Bank on 26 August 1896. The purpose of the attack was to direct European countries and Russia to interfere in the internal conflicts in the Ottoman Empire. In the 19th century, the Ottoman Bank was the leading financial institution in the Ottoman Empire. It played an especially important role in the construction of the railroads and industries of the time. On 26 August 1896, Armenian terrorists raided the Ottoman Bank, taking hostages in the process. This was the sad culmination of a year which had already seen more than its share of violence. This time, the operation was masterminded by the Dashnaktsutyun Party. They saw this spectacular raid as a chance to catch up with their competition, Hunchak Party, which was responsible for almost all the other acts of terrorism in 1896.³⁶

The second generation of Armenian terror covers the years between 1914-1922 years. During the First World War, Russia took the advantage of the contribution of the Armenian armed organizations in order to possess Istanbul, the Turkish straits around it, Eastern Anadolu, to weaken the Ottoman Empire, to strengthen itself in the Southern Caucasus, and organized the rebellion of the Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire against the government. Russian ruling circles put forward the Armenian matter in order to take advantage of them. Armenians involved in the war to create their own government by obtaining the territory including Van, Bitlis, Tigranakert, Arzurum, Kharberd and Sebastya, as well as Cilicia from the Ottoman Empire to solve their Armenian problem. E. Figle writes: The superpowers of the time - England, Russia and France - wanted to weaken the Ottoman Empire, and they used the Armenians callously toward this end.³⁷ The organizations of Hunchak and Dashnaktsutyun actively participated in creating the Armenian armed detachments. Dashnaks mobilized 40,000 people to wreak havoc on the Turkish people. They established tens of humbas. The armed workers detachments were commanded by Andranic Ozanyan, Dro, Amazasp, Keri,

34 C. Bülent, "Sözde Ermeni 'Milli Kahramanları'nın Osmanlı Devletindeki Terör Eylemlerine Etkileri," *Akademik Bakış – Uluslararası Hakemli Sosyal Bilimler E-Dergisi*, no. 51 (Eylül – Ekim 2015): 241, <http://www.akademikbakis.org>

35 Sadi Çaycı, "Terrorism And Asymmetric Threat: Activities Against Turkey, From The Beginning Of The 20th Century To The Present," *Review of Armenian Studies (RAS)*, no. 18 (2008): 93-94.

36 Feigl, *Armenian Mythomania...*, 74.

37 Feigl, *Armenian Mythomania...*, 39.

Checho, and Vardan. The Armenian armed detachments, which were supposed to move in 4 directions, were to act in the directions where the Armenian people were densely populated. These 4 armed detachments fought against the Ottoman Empire and its civilian population in all important combat operations from Sarigamish to Arzurum.³⁸

Meanwhile, Armenian special drujinas formed to act in Iran-Bashkala-Van (first detachment), Igdır-Bayazid-Bepkri-Van (second detachment), Kagizman-Alaşkerert-Manazkert-Bitlis (third detachment), and Sarigamiş-Kars-Orzan-Kepri-Key-Erzurum directions (fourth detachment) were to operate in the densely Armenian populated areas and organize the rebellion of the local population against the Ottoman government.³⁹ In this sense, Russia voiced the “problem of Armenia” to use Armenians for its own ends. Western researcher George de Malevil showed in his research that in the early May 1915 when the Russian army entered Van, there was no Muslim left in the city.⁴⁰ The Armenian violence against the Muslim population in Van continued in 1916 as well. 2.5 million Turks and Muslims were killed by Armenian terrorists in the region in 1915-1918 years.⁴¹

From 31 March 1918, Dashnaksutiun party under the chairmanship of Stepan Shaumyan, a member of the Baku Committee, jointly with the Army of the Baku Commune, committed grave massacres against the Muslim population in Baku and in many regions of Azerbaijan. Based on the documents of the investigation commission, approximately 11,000 Azerbaijanis were killed in Baku in March 1918. Bodies of many people were missing; according to witnesses’ testimonies, The Armenian aggressors threw corpses into burning houses, the sea, and wells to cover up the crimes.⁴² Under the leadership of Dashnak A. Mikoyan, the hospital in Icherisheher (where wounded were hospitalized) was set on fire. Nearly 2000 patients were burned to death and those who tried to run were shot. A. Amiryan wrote that 200 Azerbaijani villages were destroyed by Dashnaks only in the Iravan province.⁴³

In early March, information leaked out that Armenian detachments of approximately 3000 soldiers armed with rifles and machine guns arrived in Shamakhi from Baku. The Armenian-perpetrated violence in Shamakhi continued for several days. A scrutiny confirms that both Armenian attacks on

38 А.О. Арутюнян, *Кавказский фронт. 1914—1917 гг.* (Ереван: Айастан, 1971), 298.

39 Арутюнян, *Кавказский фронт. 1914—1917 гг.*....., 299.

40 Малевил де Жорж, *Армянская трагедия 1915 года* (Баку: изд.Элм, 1990), 45, 85.

41 İ.M. Musayev, *Azərbaycanın Naxçıvan və Zəngəzur bölgələrində siyasi vəziyyət və xarici dövlətlərin siyasəti* (Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, 1996), 48.

42 Anar İsgenderli, *Realities of Azerbaijan: 1917-1920* (Xlibris Corporation, 2011), 79.

43 *Бакинский Рабочий*, no. 53 (May 28, 1918).

Shamakhi were based on detailed plans elaborated by the Dashnaks. The raids were led by Stepan Lalayev, Gavril Karaoglanov, Arshak Gulgangian, Mikael Arzumanov, Karapet Karamanov, Sedrak Vlasov, Samvel Doliev, the Petrosiants, the Ivanovs (father and son), Barber Avanesov, Agamalov from Shusha, and others. Pursuant to the investigation materials, the Armenians killed 8,027 people in 53 villages of Shamakhi, including 4190 men, 2560 women, and 1277 children; the gross total amount of damages in these villages was 339.5 million manats in then-year values.⁴⁴

The tragedy in Guba was foreshadowed by extensive advance preparations by the Dashnaks. More than 16,000 people were killed in total by Amazasp's gang in Guba during the first five months of 1918. According to different sources and witnesses' testimonies, the death toll included approximately 12,000 Lezghins and over 4000 Azerbaijani Turks and Muslim Tats. 2000 people were murdered in Lankaran. The casualties suffered by Azerbaijanis in Zangezur uyezd are laid out in the commission's papers: 3257 men, 2276 women, and 2196 children were murdered, and 1060 men, 794 women, and 485 children were injured in 115 villages. The total casualties in Zangezur alone summed up to 10068 people. In August 1918, the massacres of the Azerbaijanis in the Iğdir and the Eçmiedzin uyezds were arranged under the command of General Dro (Drastamat Kanayan). By his order, more than 60 Muslim villages were destroyed and burned down. One of the numerous appeals of the Azerbaijanis of Erivan mentioned that 88 villages were destroyed, 1920 households were burned down, and 132,000 Azerbaijanis were killed in Erivan—the historically native province for Azerbaijanis—over a period of several months.⁴⁵ The massacres of the Muslim population in 1918-20 thus proved to be a policy of systemic massacres and destruction deliberately planned and executed by the Dashnaktsutium toward the establishment of Great Armenia.

Urmia, Khoy, Tebriz, Selmas, and other provinces of South Azerbaijan witnessed terrible crimes committed by Armenian and Aisor gangs. In one disturbing instance, Armenian aggressors killed 1,500 Azerbaijanis in one night. After the declaration of independence of the Armenian Republic in May 1918, the Dashnak leader, Andranik, with 5000 troops, attacked Khoy. At that time, Khoy was one of the liveliest cities of South Azerbaijan. In those tragic days, the Ottoman army rendered support to the Azerbaijani people and rescued them. The involvement of the Ottoman forces in South Azerbaijan prevented the slaughter of thousands of people. Defeated in Khoy, the Dashnak and the Aisor units prepared for a decisive attack on Urmia. The well-trained unit of 180 gunmen was to land and suddenly invade the city.

44 Isgenderli, *Realities of Azerbaijan: 1917-1920...*, 107-112.

45 Isgenderli, *Realities of Azerbaijan: 1917-1920...*, 119-130.

Upon landing, the gang encountered the resistance of Turks and Azerbaijanis and was defeated, resulting in failure of the Armenian plan to capture Urmia.⁴⁶ The Dashnaksutyun Party, which continues to exist in today's Republic of Armenia, continues its thoughts and actions in the same line. Mentioning that the Karabakh problem is being used for their own ambitions in the internal policy in Armenia, Aqasi Enokyan states: "Armenian Revolutionary Federation – nationalists-socialists from Dashnaksutyun consider merging all Armenian lands and the punishment of all historical enemies of Armenian people. The only goal of the foreign policy of Dashnaksutyun can be to attain of historical justice and return all the Armenian lands. Negotiations can be possible by force only, and no compromise can be made."⁴⁷

ASALA – Armenian Freedom Armenian Secret Army founded by Akopyan in Beyrut in 1975, ASOA- Armenian Secret Freedom Army, the Revanchist Group of "Armenian Genocide" founded in 1973 and other terrorist organizations killed more than 50 Turkish citizens, especially councils, diplomats, and their relatives starting from 1975 onwards.⁴⁸ The ORLI group, funded by young Armenians living in France on 1981 committed more than 10 terrorist acts in different airports of the world until 1987.⁴⁹

Erik Figle lists 34 Turkish diplomats acting in different Europe countries killed by Armenians between 1973-1994 in his work devoted to his best friend Erdogan Ozen's memory, who was tragically murdered by ASOA in 1984.⁵⁰ In 1980, ASALA got agreement with PKK (considered a terrorist organization by Turkey, NATO, and the EU) for commitment of terrorist acts together and in 1993 declared that they will not allow the project of "Panturkist oil pipeline" (Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan) to be implemented.⁵¹ Francis Highland - American researcher of the Armenian terror- in his book titled "Armenian Terror –Today and in the Future" writes that, the near term goal of transnational Armenian terror was to act not in the Republic of Turkey as it was in 1970-1980, but it to act in the USSR. The epicenter of the Armenian nationalists' terroristic activity would be Azerbaijan's Nagorno-Karabakh region where Armenian population was revolting against the Muslim community who were allegedly displacing them.⁵²

46 Isgenderli, *Realities of Azerbaijan: 1917-1920...*, 133-136.

47 А. Енокян, "Армения: противоречивые подходы к урегулированию Карабахского конфликта," *Центральная Азия и Кавказ*, no. 1 (2002): 116.

48 Т.В. Qaffarov, *Azərbaycan Respublikası 1991-2001* (Bakı: Tural-Ə, 2001), 14.

49 "23.02.2017-ci il tarixinə olan məlumat. Ermənistan-Azərbaycan, Dağlıq Qarabağ münaqişəsi nəticəsində itkin düşmüş, əsir-girov götürülmüş, həmçinin azad edilmiş şəxslərlə bağlı statistik məlumatlar," *Əsir və itkin düşmüş, girov götürülmüş vətəndaşlarla əlaqədar Dövlət Komissiyası*, <http://www.human.gov.az>

50 Feigl, *Armenian Mythomania...*, 1-2.

51 *Erməni terror/Armenian terror/Армянский террор* (Bakı: Vətən, 2005), 139.

52 Кузнецов, "Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества..." 220.

The goal of Geqaron organization founded by ASALA in 2001 is to commit terrorist acts against Turkish origin political leaders, diplomats, businessmen in the Southern Caucasus and Middle Asia regions. Armenian freedom organization – AOD founded in France in 1991 executes its terrorist acts in a close cooperation with ASALA. Armenian Freedom Front, which is considered to be a part of the ASALA and founded in 1979, prepares terrorists against Turkey and Azerbaijan.⁵³ The goal of the “Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide” -founded in the 1972 Congress of Dashnaksutyun party- was to put together the Armenian origin Lebanon young citizens in the military groups and execute bloody terrorist acts against Turks and Azerbaijanis.⁵⁴

Young Armenians Union was formed at France in 1990 to engage in the kidnapping of diplomats.

In 9 June 1991, a group was founded to attempt to release the Armenian military terrorists from prison in Sweden.⁵⁵ The Sweden group, acting in many European countries took the accountability of 4 terrorist acts committed in France, Italy, and Greek.

The main goal of Democratic Front acting in the US, Canada, and the Western Europe is to break up the government of Turkey.⁵⁶

A suicide squadron was founded in 1991 and was involved in occupation of Turkish embassy in France in the same year. Four members of the group, as well as the former leader of the group Yan Kashkayan were arrested. Currently, the group is led by Vashgen Sakasaslenyan.

Armenian Unity Organization founded in Moscow in 1988 also closely cooperates with ASALA.⁵⁷ The organization provides the former Soviet region terrorists with fake passports for their activity and takes part in passing weapons hired soldiers to the Nagorno-Karabakh.⁵⁸

The goal of Apostol organization formed on 29 April 2001 by the then Armenian Minister of Defence, which comprises of mainly Armenia, Syria and Lebanon citizens, is to conduct terrorist acts in Azerbaijani and Turkey regions⁵⁹.

53 “23.02.2017-ci il tarixinə olan məlumat...”

54 “23.02.2017-ci il tarixinə olan məlumat...”

55 “23.02.2017-ci il tarixinə olan məlumat...”

56 “23.02.2017-ci il tarixinə olan məlumat...”

57 “23.02.2017-ci il tarixinə olan məlumat...”

58 “23.02.2017-ci il tarixinə olan məlumat...”

59 “23.02.2017-ci il tarixinə olan məlumat...”

Karabakh Anti-Azerbaijan Committee directed by former President of Armenia Levon Ter-Petrosyan developed separatist movement among the Armenian population in Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. As a result, the Azerbaijani population was expelled from Armenia by force of armed groups and massive terrorist acts were committed in Nagorno-Karabakh by taking advantage of Armenian origin of anti-Azerbaijan, anti-government citizens. Within the last 10 years of 20th century, 4 terrorist acts have been committed only in transportation by Armenian terrorists in Azerbaijan where 68 people were murdered, 132 were wounded. 8 terrorist acts have been committed in freight and passenger trains, 14 people were murdered and 125 were wounded. 3 terrorist acts were committed in the Baku metro, tens of people were murdered and hundreds of them were wounded. 3 terrorist acts were committed in the air transport and 104 people were murdered.

In the terrorist act committed in Krasnovodsk-Baku passenger sea ship, 25 people were murdered and 88 were heavily wounded. Armenian groups committed 337 terrorist acts in civilian objects and settlements, and 881 people murdered while 1239 were wounded. 8 terrorist acts were committed against the government and civilian facilities, 10 people were murdered, 30 people were wounded. Azerbaijani economy was exposed to massive loss as a result of such attacks. The tragic results of Armenian terror were reflected in the book of “Armenian Crimes (Based on Documents)” by the Ministry of National Security of the Republic of Azerbaijan.⁶⁰ Armenian terrorist acts against Azerbaijan people and constitutional order, provocations, armed separatism and military aggression acts were reflected in the book titled “Nagorno-Karabakh – Chronology of the Events (1988-1994)” by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan in detail.⁶¹

As stated earlier, according to Oleg Kuznetsov, the Nagorno-Karabakh war was the first terroristic war. Armenian terrorists commanded detachments in Karabakh. The first of these was Mens Murad detachment that was fighting in Mardakert led by Livian Armenian citizen Gevork Gozelyan. 200 foreign citizens and 50 Armenian citizens were in the detachment.⁶² The second detachment was Arabo, created in 1989 in Erevan by initiative of Dashnaktsutyun party under leadership of Livian citizen Manvel Egizeryan. It was comprised of Syrian and Livian citizens. This detachment actively participated in Khojaly massacre.⁶³ On 28 July 1992, the Arabo detachment was sieged by Azerbaijani national army detachments near Askaran and 166

60 Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Təhlükəsizlik Nazirliyi. I c., *Erməni cinayətləri (sənədlər əsasında)* (Bakı: Vətən, 2004), 128-159.

61 Azərbaycan Respublikası Daxili İşlər Nazirliyi, *Dağlıq Qarabağ: hadisələrin xronikası (1988-1994-cü illər)* (Bakı: Vətən, 2005).

62 Кузнецов, “Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...,” 223.

63 Кузнецов, “Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...,” 223.

terrorists were killed. Although M. Egezaryan was able to flee to Erevan, he was killed there under unknown circumstances.⁶⁴ Another armed detachment was formed to fight in Shusha under command of Beirut Armenian Jirair Sefilyan. He merged with opposition in Armenia, and in 2006 he tried to instigate an armed revolt and he was arrested on 10 December together with Vardan Malxasyan.⁶⁵

Apart from militant Armenian groups sheltered by Armenia who frequently resorted to terroristic attacks, Armenia itself committed grave acts even against to peacekeeper missions, diplomats, and journalists, which may be categorized as terrorism. For example, the S-130 Hercules Iran airplane was shot down by Armenia over Khankendi on 18 March 1994 flying from Moscow to Tehran. In this act of terror, 32 people were killed, including 7 of Iran's Russia embassy members, women, and men. The special commission created by the Islamic Republic of Iran to investigate this incident confirmed that the crime had been committed by Armenia. Azerbaijan condemned the terrorist act and declared that murdering the peacekeeper missions, journalists was an international crime. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran made a declaration that Armenia was responsible for the incident committed in Khankendi. The media secretary of Armenian Presidential Office L. Zurabyan in his speech officially declared that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran had made the declaration earlier than needed and that this declaration was made before the investigation of the tragedy by Iran government and Commonwealth of Independent States was completed.⁶⁶ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan recognized this declaration of Armenia as an attempt to spread disinformation in the world community.

Lastly, according to the 1979 international convention about combatting hostage taking, taking people hostages is also a kind of international terrorism crime. Armenia does not treat its hostages and captives according to the requirements of Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 about the defense of war victims. Per numerous reports, most of the hostages are kept in private houses or the military units where they were taken captive. Armenia continues taking military servants and civilian people as captives and applies torture on them even after 12 May 1994 ceasefire agreement.⁶⁷

64 Кузнецов, "Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...", 224.

65 Кузнецов, "Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...", 224.

66 "Письмо представителя Азербайджана от 31 марта 1994 года на имя Генерального секретаря, Документ S/1994/377, Совет Безопасности. Официальные отчеты сорок девятый год дополнение за январь, февраль, март 1994 года," (Организация Объединенных Наций, Нью-Йорк, 1997), 3.

67 "BQXK əməkdaşları Dilqəm Əsgərov və Şahbaz Quliyevlə görüşüblər," *Kaspi.az*, November 3, 2016, <http://kaspi.az/az/bqxc-emekdaslari-dilqem-esgerov-ve-sahbaz-quliyevle-grusubler/pages/q.pdf>

Armenian State Apparatus Gathers Terrorists Around It

S. Sarkisyan administration of Armenia (at the time of the initial submission of this article) continues terrorist acts against Azerbaijanis in Armenia controlled lands at the state level, as did R. Kocharyan – who worked in administrative positions for the separatist organizations in the occupied lands of Azerbaijan, oversaw the expulsion of more than 1 million Azerbaijani citizens from Khankendi and other settlements by force, the murdering of thousands of people, and provided Armenian aggressors with the necessary equipment and provisions. The Occupation of Zangilan and Jabrail was organized by R. Kocharyan, S. Sarkisyan, S. Ohanyan, S. Babayan, A. Qukosyan.⁶⁸ However, R. Kocharyan's (1999-2007) and then S. Sarkisyan's being president of Armenia, who were involved in killing of thousands of people and the expulsion of countless more, has disturbingly not been made the subject of international courts. S. Ohanyan is currently Minister of Defense of Armenia. S. Sarkisyan, who was elected the President of Armenia on February 2008 had started his career as a chief of the fictitious "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Self-Defense Force Committee". In 1993, he was the Minister of Defense of Armenia and then its Prime Minister. Oleg Kuznetsov comes to the conclusion of his investigations into Armenian terrorism and states that the main responsibility of Khojaly massacre as well as Nagorno-Karabakh war was lays with President S. Sarkisyan. The commander of two battalions of 366th detachment which committed Khojaly massacre, Seyran Oganyan, was assigned a commander for fictitious "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Defense Army" and Minister of Defence of the Armenian Republic between 2008-2016, then got the title of colonel-general despite his committing crimes. These facts show that separatist Armenian groups in Nagorno-Karabakh region are still acting in Armenian armed forces. The Armenian administration accepts them as heroes and assign them to the high positions in power.⁶⁹ The Deputy of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Armenia Levon Eranosyan actively participated in battles of Nagorno-Karabakh, and on 2013, he got the title of lieutenant general. This individual who openly engaged in terrorism was ironically assigned as the Chief of the Department of Fighting against Terrorism in Armenia.⁷⁰

Conducting the investigation about Armenian terrorism, Kuznetsov concludes that the separatist, fictitious Armenian organization in Nagorno-Karabakh is mainly funded by Armenia.⁷¹ The first president of this organization from

68 *Erməni cinayətləri (sənədlər əsasında)*..., 128-129.

69 Кузнецов, "Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...", 225-226.

70 Кузнецов, "Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...", 227-228.

71 Кузнецов, "Война в Карабахе – первая террористическая война в истории человечества...", 230.

1994 to 1997, Robert Kocharyan, later on became the Prime Minister of Armenia. Later, he was elected as the President of Armenia from 1998 to 2008. As such, the de jure administrative organs of Armenia became de facto under the control of the fictional Nagorno-Karabakh Republic.⁷² These individuals, who have been demonstrated to have engaged in terrorism, are being rewarded by Armenian state apparatus and are being assigned to official positions.⁷³ As such, the Armenian state apparatus has gathered terrorists around it.⁷⁴

Vagan Oganesyanyan, who was arrested in 1996 for his activity in Dro terrorist organization was released from prison by the initiative of R. Kocharyan and was assigned the consultant of the President of Armenia. Davidyan and Melkonyan, former ASALA terrorists who actively participated in the terroristic explosions in 20 Yanvar, 28 May-Ganjlik and Ulduz-Nariman Narimanov metro stations of Baku were assigned as desert commanders by Kocharyan. Besides giving the national hero honor name to Armenian terrorist Melkonyan, who was killed during occupation of Khojavend, after his death, his name was given to one of the diversion centers of the Ministry of Defense. Ayriyon Arkadi Abramovich and Samvel Babayan were arrested for committing the terrorist act in 11 July 1990 to the passenger bus and household goods conveyor cars, resulting in the of killing peaceful civilians. Despite their arrest, Samvel Babayan was exchanged with Azerbaijani captives and hostages on July 1992 and became the Minister of Defense of the fictional Nagorno-Karabakh Republic between 1993-1999.

Based on the aggression that Azerbaijan and Azerbaijani people were subjected to, it can be discerned that separatism was the main factor behind the terrorism instigated by militant Armenian groups and Armenia. Former President of Azerbaijan H. Aliyev, in his meeting with the OSCE Minsk group US co-chair Rudolf Perina on 28 October 2001, made the following observation: “The reason why terrorism occurs is aggressor separatism. The aggressor separatism is almost certainly the origin of terrorism. But unfortunately, this root cause was not properly assessed in time...”⁷⁵ So, gathering from the painful experiences of Azerbaijan, one of the main ways to prevent terrorism is to combat separatism.

72 *Сборник документов ООН по армяно-азербайджанскому нагорно-карабахскому конфликту* (Баку: Министерство Иностранных Дел, 2009), 138.

73 *Сборник документов ООН...*, 139.

74 Dadashova, “The Factors Which Give Ground...,” 98-100.

75 H.Ə. Əliyev, *Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: 46 kitabda*, 36-cı kitab (Bakı: Azərnaşr, 2011), 406.

Armenia's Activity On Production Of Narcotics In Nagorno-Karabakh

As we said above, narco-terrorism is one of the types of terrorism.⁷⁶ Drug traffickers, who form crime organizations, are involved in this illegal activity for personal gain, while terrorist organizations use the drug trade to obtain the money they need to carry out terrorist acts. For this reason, drug trafficking is increasingly preferred by terrorist organizations as a source of financing.⁷⁷ Since the Nagorno-Karabakh region and its surrounding territory is under occupation of Armed Forces of Armenia, and thus under the effective control of Armenia,⁷⁸ Azerbaijan cannot have control over this lands and Armenia uses it as per its own will.

After the occupation of the Nagorno-Karabakh region by Armenia, narcotics began to be produced there and its profit has been used to fund terroristic organizations. The US Department of State mentioned these facts in its report of "International Narcotics Control Strategy Report" on March 2001. Profit gained from the drug business was directed to maintaining the occupied lands under control and hired soldiers. These facts have been reflected in the relevant report of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe as well.⁷⁹ No official response was received after Azerbaijan sent the document to the UN and this issue has not been discussed in the UN. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the UN International Drug Control Programme must take the necessary measures against the narcotic activity of Armenian elements in the Nagorno-Karabakh region.

When the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, in his meeting with the Deputy of the UN General-Secretary and the Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Antonio Mria Costa on December 2003 suggested to conduct monitoring on the occupied lands of Azerbaijan, the representative mentioned that he wanted to get the agreement of Armenia for doing that as well.⁸⁰ In this case, Aliyev stated:

"Nagorno-Karabakh and other occupied surrounding regions are lands of Azerbaijan. But these lands are now in the control of another state. That's why I consider that pressure of the international community, UN

76 Marsden and Schmid, "Typologies Of Terrorism And Political Violence...", 188.

77 Ekici, *Küreselleşme ve Türkiye'de Narkoterör*, 9.

78 "Information Note on the Court's case-law 186 - June 2015 - Chiragov and Others v. Armenia [GC] - 13216/05 - Judgment 16.6.2015 [GC]," *European Court of Human Rights*, June 2015, <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#%7B%22itemid%22:%5B%22002-10619%22%5D%7D>

79 "Письмо представителя Азербайджана при Организации Объединенных Наций от 28 февраля 2005 года на имя Генерального Секретаря Приложение1письму космические снимки оккупированных территорий Азербайджанской Республики," *Diplomatiya Alami Jurnalı*, no. 10 (2005): 110.

80 İ.H. Əliyev, *İnkışaf – məqsədimizdir: 18 kitabda*, 2-ci kitab (Bakı: Azərənşər, 2009), 145-146.

and other organizations must make Armenia to allow international auditors and monitoring groups to those uncontrolled lands and the necessary monitoring to be conducted on this region. Because these uncontrolled lands create threat for all the region. We have got information that terroristic camps are being settled there and international terroristic organizations are conducting trainings there.”⁸¹

According to the investigations of Rovshan Novruzoglu in the book titled “Karabakh: Uncontrolled Zone,” Armenian and Iran dealers are engaged in narco-business in the occupied Azerbaijan territories.⁸² Novruzoglu, investigating “Evkrapa” terror group’s activity in Karabakh, came to conclusion that this group has joined the Astana (Kazakhstan) group of narco-business. As a result of this, 93% of heroin, 85% of poppy, 78% of hash transferred to Russian Federation passes through Kazakhstan via the connections in Nagorno-Karabakh.⁸³

Resolving Regional Conflicts As One Of The Measures To Prevent International Terrorism

Resolving regional conflicts is one of the measures to prevent international terrorism. Azerbaijan’s experiences indicated that terrorism and separatism are often closely linked phenomena. It is no coincidence that, former Secretary-General of the UN Kofi Annan also put in the front plan of the UN the resolution of regional conflicts within the UN framework to prevent international terrorism.⁸⁴ President Aliyev, in his speech on 58th session of the UN General Assembly on 24 September 2003, stressed the activity of Armenian terroristic groups at occupied lands of Azerbaijan mentioned and that, if the reasons generating terrorism and factors creating a conducive condition for that to spread are not eliminated, fighting against terrorism will never be successful. In other hand, conflicts in the world as well as in the Southern Caucasus are impossible to be solved in the conditions of permanent terror practices and their being supported in a state level.⁸⁵

From its inception at the turn of the 20th century to its regaining of independence after the end of the Cold War, Armenia has been intimately involved at various levels with militant and extremist groups and individuals who have engaged in various of activities that can defined as terrorism. Not

81 Əliyev, *İnkişaf – məqsədimizdir: 18 kitabda*, 2-ci kitab, 147.

82 Rovshan Novruzoglu and Yunus Oguz, *Karabakh: Uncontrolled Zone* (Baku: Ozan, 2002), 10-14.

83 Novruzoglu and Oguz, *Karabakh: Uncontrolled Zone...*, 5.

84 Ç. Mustafayev, *Terrorçuluq anlayışı, yaranma səbəbləri, xəbərdarlıq və proqnozlaşdırılması* (Bakı: Çinar-Çap, 2005), 144.

85 İ.H. Əliyev, *İnkişaf – məqsədimizdir: 18 kitabda*, 1-ci kitab (Bakı: Azərənşr, 2008), 191.

only that, the modern Republic of Armenia has not only awarded terroristic individuals with honorific titles, it has allowed them assume positions of power at the highest level both in Armenia and the fictional Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. This demonstrates that Armenia has, implicitly at the least, embraced terrorism as a state policy tool. This stance presents a significant challenge to the resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the combat against international terrorism.⁸⁶

Conversely, leading its foreign policy based on the principles of the UN in defense of international peace and security and principles of Helsinki Final Act, Azerbaijan, as a peaceful state, joined the UN 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and other conventions concerning this problem. However, the occupation of some of the territory of Azerbaijan by Armenia does not allow the fulfillment of all commitments. One of these commitments is the contract about ordinary armed forces in Europe. Armenia keeps heavy military equipment and military groups out of governmental control in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, which is a member of OSCE and North Atlantic Cooperation Council. If the members of the OSCE Minsk group and participants of the contract about ordinary armed forces in Europe would demonstrate the unequivocally position for judgment of the aggressor, the military-political balance would not be disturbed in Azerbaijan as well as in the Southern Caucasus.⁸⁷ The government of Azerbaijan proposed the creation of a multinational inspection team for strengthening of contract about ordinary armed forces in Europe, including the members of this contract to investigate the real situation of the weapon and combat technique and in the Nagorno Karabakh region, and the combined consulting group to assist eliminating the results of Armenia's aggression to Azerbaijan.⁸⁸ Former Azerbaijan President Heydar Aliyev, in the Istanbul Summit of the OSCE brought to the attention of the world states the necessity of strengthening the efficiency of the contract

86 A most recent incident clearly demonstrates Armenia's embrace of terrorism as a state policy tool; on 5 May 2019, it reburied the remains Gourgen Yanikian in Armenia, who, in 1973, assassinated in cold blood Turkey's Consul General of Los Angeles Mehmet Baydar and Consul Bahadır Demir. Yanikian was sentenced to life imprisonment and designated a terrorist by US authorities. Despite this, his remains were removed from their resting place in the US, and transported to Armenia, and reburied in a military cemetery in Yerevan with a state ceremony. See: Melek Sina Baydur, "Open Letter To The President Of Armenia," *Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM)*, Blog No: 2019/33, May 27, 2019, <https://avim.org.tr/Blog/OPEN-LETTER-TO-THE-PRESIDENT-OF-ARMENIA-27-05-2019>

87 "Выступление министра иностранных дел Азербайджана на заседании Совета Североатлантического сотрудничества в Брюсселе 3 декабря 1993 года," Документ S/26852, Совет Безопасности. Официальное отчеты сорок восьмой год дополнение за октябрь, ноябрь, декабрь 1993 года (Организация Объединенных Наций, Нью-Йорк, 1997), 341-343.

88 "Письмо министра иностранных дел Азербайджанской Республики от 10 декабря 1993 года на имя Председателя Совместной консультативной группы по Договору об обычных вооруженных силах в Европе," Документ S/26876. Официальное отчеты сорок восьмой год дополнение за октябрь, ноябрь, декабрь 1993 года (Организация Объединенных Наций, Нью-Йорк, 1997), 365-366.

about ordinary armed forces in Europe and the endangerment of international safety as well as participant states' safety by the placement of illegal foreign weapons in the occupied Azerbaijani lands.⁸⁹ The UN Security Council condemned terror acts and called to fight against them in the resolution number 1189 in Nairobi (Kenya) and Dar Es-Salam (Tanzania)⁹⁰, in the resolution 1438 in Moscow⁹¹, in the resolution 1516 in Istanbul, in the resolution 1465 in Bogotá (Columbia)⁹², in the resolution 1530 in Madrid (Spain)⁹³, in the resolution 1611 in London, in the resolution 1623 in Iraq⁹⁴ etc. However, bizarrely, no resolution has been adopted for the terror acts perpetrated by Armenia or Armenia-linked groups in Azerbaijan. In the resolution number 1456, paragraph 3 of the Security Council adopted 20 January 2003, it is stated that any state that funds, plans, supports terrorism and gives shelter for terrorists is responsible according to the international law norms.⁹⁵ In the UNSC resolution number 1805 adopted on 20 March 2008, all forms of terrorism were condemned and the necessity of increasing the efficiency of activity of Counter-Terrorism Committee on execution of resolution number 1373 was stressed.⁹⁶ Yet, Armenia has managed to evade condemnation and sanctions despite these resolutions.

Conclusion

Summarizing the above studies, it can be concluded that Armenakan, Hunchak, Dashnaksutyun, Nemesis the group of Revanchists of Armenian Genocide, the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, the secret group of DRO and its secret detachments of DRO-8, DRO-88, DRO-888, DRO-8888, Armenian Secret Freedom Army (ASOA), Armenian Secret Army for the Freedom of Armenia (ASALA), Geregon, Armenian Movement of Freedom (AOD), Armenian Freedom Front, Armenian Unity, Democratic Front, Apostol are the globally dangerous terrorist organizations. They committed terroristic acts against Turkish diplomats, public figures, intellectuals and other innocent people in different parts of the world on purpose of splitting the Turkey government. After establishment of Armenia Republic by Azerbaijani lands, the same problem was put forward by anti-Azerbaijan and anti-government provocation in Nagorno-Karabakh. The

89 *Azərbaycan beynəlxalq aləmdə: Vcildə*, 5-ci cild (Bakı: Göytürk, 1999), 429.

90 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 1998 году.”

91 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2002 году.”

92 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2003 году.”

93 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2004 году.”

94 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2005 году.”

95 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2005 году.”

96 “Перечень резолюций Совета Безопасности принятых в 2008 году.”

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Republic of Armenia led a purposeful policy in this direction and continues doing so today. Based on observations on its past and present conduct, Armenia is a state that executes terrorism at a state level. That is why necessary actions need to be taken against this aggressor entity following the VII. Chapter of the UN Charter and decisions and resolutions of the UN for fighting against the international terrorism.

If the Armenian-Azerbaijan Nagorno Karabakh conflict is regulated, the sovereign rights of Azerbaijan on the occupied lands recovered, Armenia's usage of these lands for terrorism, drug trade, and other illegal purposes would be stopped.

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