

**Right of reply by the Delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the
Statement made by the head of Delegation of the Republic of Armenia
14.04.2015**

Dear Mr. Chairperson,

Thank you for giving me the floor in accordance with the Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure of the Congress to respond to the comments made by the delegation of Armenia in their statement and in their right of reply to the Delegation of Turkey.

Mr. Chair,

Since the beginning of the Congress we have been listening to the statements of tens of delegations on their best practices and national experiences in the field of countering different kinds of criminal activities and ensuring effective criminal justice systems.

However the statement and comments made by the Delegation of the Republic of Armenia were merely of political nature, only directed against two UN Member States, and was completely irrelevant for the aims of this forum. These comments are illustrative of Armenia's purposeful efforts to mislead the international community once again.

The Delegation of Armenia yesterday repeatedly mentioned about their dissatisfaction with the adopted Doha Declaration which was a product of huge concessions from all delegations, including my delegation. There were enough opportunities in Vienna to comment on every part of the Declaration during its drafting process. We consider the expressed view of Armenia on Declaration after its adoption as a big disrespect to

all delegations, as well as to the host country and the facilitator who have spent enormous efforts to reach consensus.

When it comes to the issue of the principle of territorial integrity, the unlawfulness within the Soviet legal system of any attempts aimed at either unification of Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia or its secession from Azerbaijan without Azerbaijan's consent was confirmed at the highest constitutional level. Accordingly, Azerbaijan was entitled to come to independence within the territorial boundaries that it had within the Soviet Union.

The documentary evidence — and there is a mountain of it — proves that Armenia unleashed the war; attacked Azerbaijan and occupied its territories, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven adjacent districts; carried out ethnic cleansing on a massive scale; and established the ethnically constructed subordinate separatist entity on the captured Azerbaijani territory. The most serious international crimes have been committed in the course of the war.

In 1993, the United Nations Security Council adopted four resolutions, condemning the use of force against Azerbaijan and the occupation of its territories and demanding immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. In these resolutions, the Council confirmed that Nagorno-Karabakh is part of Azerbaijan and reaffirmed respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the inviolability of its international borders. The General Assembly and other international organizations have adopted a similar position.

The illegality of the separatist entity and its structures, established by Armenia in the occupied territory of Azerbaijan, has been repeatedly stated at the international level. No State in the international community, including Armenia has recognized the separatist entity as independent. This position was reaffirmed by the European Court of Human Rights in its judgment of 14 December 2011.

The international community made it clear that any attempt by Armenia to encourage, procure or sustain the secession of Nagorno-Karabakh is simply unlawful in international law as amounting to a violation of the principle of the respect for the territorial integrity of sovereign States and imports the responsibility of that State.

Thank you.