

**INVOLVEMENT OF FOREIGN MERCENARIES AND INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISTS DURING THE AZERBAIJANI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE
REPUBLIC OF ARTSAKH***

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This study aims to present the involvement of foreign mercenaries and international terrorists during the Azerbaijani aggression against the Republic of Artsakh on the basis of relevant international conventions and regulatory legal acts. It is clearly emphasized that impunity prepares fertile ground for new terrorist acts, genocides and war crimes. To achieve the above goal , the research is based on the following tasks:

- *to present facts related to the involvement of foreign mercenaries and international terrorists during the Azerbaijani aggression against the Republic of Artsakh;*
- *Activities of radical Islamic organizations operating in Azerbaijan;*
- *Legal aspects of the involvement of foreign mercenaries and international terrorist organizations in military-political conflicts.*

Relevance of the topic this is due to the fact that in 1918 the artificial state of Azerbaijan appeared on the world map as a result of Turkey's military intervention. Since its creation, it has been pursuing a policy of occupation, which continues to this day, expanding its geography.

A key part of this policy is the aggression carried out by the Turkish-Azerbaijani tandem against the Armenian statehood with the involvement of foreign mercenaries.

The study is presented in a comprehensive study of the available facts using the method of analysis of documentary materials.

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The article substantiates the fact that Azerbaijan's aggression is carried out at the state level and is a component of Azerbaijan's fascist policy, which clearly shows that Azerbaijan does not have a peaceful agenda.

As a result of the study, we came to the conclusion that Azerbaijan continues its terrorist and aggressive policy in the region.

Keywords: Republic of Artsakh, terrorist organizations, information terrorism, Turkish-Azerbaijani-terrorist tandem, occupation policy, war crimes, international terrorism, Al-Qaeda, regulatory legal acts.

Introduction

Terrorism this is a policy based on the systematic use of terrorism¹. Terrorist acts are widely used as a means of deliberately intolerant use of violence or creating an atmosphere of fear to achieve political, religious or ideological goals².

In Latin, the verb *terrere* means "to frighten". The English word "**terror**", like the French *terreur*, comes from the Latin word meaning fear, anxiety, terrible suffering, panic.

The **Oxford English Dictionary** claims that the word "terrorist" was first used during the French Revolution of 1794. Then, as the first meaning of the word "terrorist", a supporter or supporter of the Jacobins was appointed³.

In December 1795, **Edmund Burke** used the term "terrorists" in describing the new French government under the name "Directory".

In the 1960s, a clear term was coined to define terrorism - **international terrorism**.

Terrorism by its nature happens:

1. **Unorganized or individual** (terrorism by one person) - in this case, the terrorist act is committed by one or two persons who are not behind the organization.
2. **Organized, group** - terrorist activities are planned and carried out by organizations (*Narodnaya Volya*, *socialist revolutionaries*, *Al-Qaeda*- in Arabian 'عدةالقا, *al-qā'idah*, IPA: /æɪ'qɑːʕɪdæ/, *ISIL*- *Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant* (*ISIL* in Arabian 'الدولة الإسلامية, *والشام العراق في الإسلامية*, Also known as: *The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria*, *The Islamic State of Iraq and Al-Sham*, *Daesh* (disambiguation), and *Daish* (surname), in Arabian'

¹Oxford English Dictionary. Second general definition of terrorism: «A policy intended to strike with terror those against whom it is adopted; the employment of methods of intimidation; the fact of terrorizing or condition of being terrorized.», **Ricardo Luiz da Cunha Rabelo**. The definition of terrorism and the current Brazilian Legislation, Rio de Janeiro 2018, p. 13, The Oxford Essential Dictionary of the U.S. Military Oxford Dictionaries, **terrorism** the calculated use of violence or threat of violence to inculcate fear. Terrorism is intended to coerce or intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.... Access to the complete content on Oxford Reference requires a subscription or purchase. Public users are able to search the site and view the abstracts and keywords for each book and chapter without a subscription, <https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/acref/9780199891580.001.0001/acref-9780199891580-e-8251>, Online Etymology Dictionary, <https://www.etymonline.com/word/terrorism>.

²**Virginia Page Fortna**. Do Terrorists Win? Rebels' Use of Terrorism and Civil War Outcomes, International Organization, Volume 69, Issue 3, Summer 2015, pp. 519 - 556, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020818315000089>

³**Hoffman B.** Inside Terrorism, https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/first/h/hoffman-terrorism.html?_r=2.

(داعش, *Dā'ish*, IPA: [ˈdaːʃɪ]), Radical Islamist group operating on the territory of the Allied Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, **Bozkurt or gray wolves**- (in Turkish` Bozkurtlar or turkish` Bozkurtçular, real name: Turkish` Ülkücülük "idealism"¹ etc.). Organized terrorism is more widespread in the modern world.

3. **State** (organized by the state) - in this case, the terrorist operation is carried out by state structures (Turkey, Azerbaijan, etc.).
4. **Psychological** - This type of terrorism is used by both terrorist organizations and States. It is most common in areas of military-political conflicts.
5. **Information** - Information terrorism is an integral part of modern terrorist acts. This type of terrorism is used by both international terrorist organizations and States. It is applied by Turkey and Azerbaijan in relation to the Armenian statehood².

In different historical periods, terrorist groups have been involved in military conflicts. **However, since the 60s of the XX century**, terrorist organizations have become a tool systematically used in military-political conflicts.

According to the World Terrorism Database published by the University of Maryland in the USA, from 2000 to 2014, more than 61.000 cases of non-State terrorism were registered, resulting in at least 140.000 deaths³.

During the Azerbaijani aggression against the Republic of Artsakh, the military-political leadership of Turkey and Azerbaijan also attracted foreign mercenaries and international terrorist structures.

Involvement of foreign mercenaries and international terrorists during the Azerbaijani aggression against the Republic of Artsakh

1992 by the end of the year, the Azerbaijani army had actually completely exhausted its offensive capabilities. According to neutral sources, in 1992, in the war unleashed by him, Azerbaijan lost 3,300 killed, including more than 2,000 servicemen, and the losses of Armenians amounted to 1,000 soldiers and officers and 1.5 thousand civilians⁴. A real balance of power was created. That is why the Azerbaijani side expressed its readiness to solve the problem through negotiations, while at the same time continuing military training and threats of the use of force. However, neither rocket attacks and bombardments, nor these threats, nor the allocation of 80 billion rubles from the state budget for arming Azerbaijan with all possible consequences could suppress the fighters of the Artsakh Self-Defense Forces, whose strong blows would be powerless to withstand not only Azerbaijani soldiers, but also foreign mercenaries.

The armed formations in Artsakh, on the basis of which the regular army was subsequently formed, were created precisely for the purpose of self-defense against attacks by Azerbaijan

¹Update to the UNHCR CDR Background Paper on Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Turkey, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a63f4.html>.

²Avanesov H., Rishar F., Ferari A. Implication d & apos; entités terroristes dans des conflits militaires modernes, Paris 2023, p. 4-5.

³Global Terrorism Index 2015, measuring and understanding the impact of terrorism, Institute for Economics and Peace, Nov 2015 / IEP report 36, p. 33.

⁴"Commonwealth", 1995, N 3: Report of Amnesty International Hostages in the Karabakh Conflict. London, April 1993, p. 4, Russia and Transcaucasia: the realities of independence and a new partnership/ Edited by Avakov R. M., Lisov A. G. IMEMO RAS, M., 2000, p. 108 (in Russian).

armed formations. Similarly, the creation of a regular army was a requirement of life in order to counter the large-scale offensive of the regular and conscript army of Azerbaijan, reinforced by foreign mercenaries and former Soviet military equipment, to liberate the occupied territories of our republic.

Presenting the operational and tactical situation on the Martakert front, Major General Arkady Ter-Tadevosyan highlighted the following unique aspects: "The enemy, realizing its superiority in manpower and means, stubbornly tried to break through the front, using armored vehicles with an experienced hired crew":

In addition to the tactics of breakthrough by armored forces, the enemy made extensive use of its air superiority. About this and, in particular, about the tactics of the Air Force, the former commander of the Self-Defense Forces writes: "The enemy's attack from the air was supported by aviation. The crews of military aircraft and helicopters also consisted of experienced mercenary pilots. And we had several mobile Strela 2M anti-aircraft missile systems and three ZU-23-2 anti-aircraft missile launchers in the Martakert direction, which could not cause significant damage to the enemy's air forces. During the air attack on the Armenian positions, the enemy, as a rule, used a pair of Su-25 attack aircraft, which, again in pairs, were followed by L-29 combat training aircraft or Mi-24 attack helicopters"¹.

In 1990 only one regular military unit has been created - a special regiment. Because of this, when in 1992. in June, a new stage of the war began, and military operations were already unfolding according to all the rules of the art of war, Armenian volunteer detachments were no longer able to withstand large-scale attacks by regular military units of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, they used armored vehicles with experienced hired crews to break through the defense. Neither in Armenia nor in Artsakh was there a sufficient number of regular military units that could be transferred to the part of the front where there was a threat of a breakthrough.

Despite the fact that Azerbaijan has widely used mercenaries and international terrorists, nevertheless, the victorious march of the units of the Defense Army of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in 1993 was unstoppable. Official Baku has asked for help from the leadership of Afghanistan to involve the Afghan Mujahideen in military operations against the Artsakh Self-Defense Forces. Azerbaijan, involving the Afghan Mujahideen in military operations, pursued two goals - military and political. Firstly, with the help of these armed groups to achieve a breakthrough at the front. Secondly, to internationalize the conflict in order to give it a religious character and expose the entire Muslim world against the Republic of Armenia and Artsakh.

Information from various sources about the Afghan Mujahideen

In July 1993, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan Rovshan Javadov arrived in the capital of Afghanistan Kabul and met with the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, afghan "**Hezb-i-Islami**" (Islamic Party) leader **Gulbuddin Hekmatyari** for negotiations on sending Afghan militants to Azerbaijan. Soon the first group of 200 Afghans arrived in Baku with Javadov.

¹**Ter-Tadevosyan A.** Analysis of Military operations in Artsakh (1991 July-1992 May), "Armenian Soldier", (Hay zinvor) May 19-26, 2007, No. 19 (in Armenian).

All of them belonged to the **Hezb I Islam group**, which was provided by G. Hekmatyar and financed by Saudi Arabia¹.

To conceal or justify the facts of Azerbaijan's recruitment and use of multinational mercenaries and terrorists against Artsakh, as well as the acquisition of large quantities of weapons and equipment from foreign countries, The Azerbaijani propaganda machine spread information about taking additional measures to increase the offensive capabilities of the forces allegedly controlled by the Armenian lobby with the support of financial structures of the Russian Federation and Western powers, to intensify the process of attracting Russian military personnel to combat operations in Armenia on a contractual basis. The following data testify to Azerbaijani falsifications and deliberately false information. **"The number of mercenaries has increased," one of the Azerbaijani sources noted,- In 1993. As of November, there were more than 480 former servicemen of the special purpose battalion of the Marines of the Pacific Fleet of the Russian Federation in Karabakh, more than 870 fighters from the Armenian diaspora of the USA, Europe, the Middle East, about 1,200 militants of Cossack organizations from the North Caucasus region of Russia"**². Even the fact that new groups of officers and cadets were sent to Russia and Belarus for training and retraining did not escape the attention of Azerbaijanis. Armenia even blamed the geopolitical changes taking place in the Caucasus region, what did Azerbaijani analysts call the defeat of Georgia in the Abkhaz conflict in 1993 in autumn, and then the latter's entry into the Commonwealth of Independent States at the service of its interests, claiming that this ensures additional strength of Armenia's strategic rear and a more reliable connection with the Russian Federation. It is these expressions of venomous jealousy that reveal Azerbaijan's complicity in the subversive actions of sabotage and intelligence groups on the territory of Georgia, who were killed in 1993 as a result of sabotage and intelligence actions. Since January, the activities of the railway and gas pipeline feeding the Armenian economy have been put at risk.

On December 20, the Ivanovo governor on a Tu-154 plane escorted 92 Russian mercenaries to Baku, each of whom the Azerbaijani leadership promised to pay 500 thousand rubles, and in case of death -5 million rubles to their families. The recruitment of Russian mercenaries was carried out by a certain Colonel Huseynov, who, of course, was not without benefit helped by the local military enlistment office. It was also reported that 200 Russian mercenaries were sent from Volgograd to Baku.

The import of weapons and armaments from Turkey was supplemented by the arrival in Azerbaijan of a large number of officers and military instructors and their comprehensive use in the war against Nagorno-Karabakh. The composition of military personnel for the Azerbaijani army has been increased in military educational institutions of Turkey and other countries. It was recorded back in 1993. the recruitment process of mercenaries resumed on November 2.

After these and other preparatory works, the Azerbaijani armed forces, with the involvement of numerous foreign mercenaries and international terrorist groups, launched a large-scale offensive on December 15 in 1993 in five directions: Fuzuli, Martuni, Akna (Aghdam), Martakert,

¹Danielyan V. **Afghani Mujaheds in the first Artsakh war**, Science and Education Role in the State Development/ Mesrop Mashtots University, Stepanakert, Dizak Plus 2022, pp. 151-152 (in Armenian).

²Arasly J. **The Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict (military aspect)**, Baku, 1995, pp. 45-46 (in Russian).

Karvachar (Kelbajar). In all operational directions, the enemy received a worthy rebuff and was mostly thrown back to their original positions.

Despite the fact that neither Muslim countries nor Islamic extremist groups have officially recorded the fact of their participation in the Artsakh war, however, there is enough evidence based on the presence of corpses of Mujahideen killed during the fighting, information found in their possession, as well as information published by foreign journalists and high-ranking officials, eyewitnesses of military operations. In 1993, during the fighting in the south-west of Artsakh in the spring and autumn months in the direction of Goradiz and Zangelan, the Armenian side got into the hands of literature published in Afghanistan, notebooks, maps, drawings, personal letters to Pakistani and Afghan addresses, photographs of Afghan militants taken in Baku. The documents were written in Dari and Pashto languages, and some of them were printed on the letterheads of the Islamic Scientific Society of Afghanistan.

In 1994, Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani, in an official letter sent to the President of the Republic of Armenia Levon Ter-Petrosyan, noted that the Afghan government does not approve of the unacceptable and unprecedented participation of Afghan citizens in military operations in Artsakh and expressed concern that some adventurous groups, pursuing personal financial interests, contribute to the deterioration of relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan, at the same time, jeopardizing the socio-political stability of Afghanistan¹.

In the future, new information about enemy attacks involving mercenaries appears. So, on the morning of January 5, 1994, the enemy, with the support of tanks, again attacked the positions of the defensive area of Hadrut. A group of Azerbaijani saboteurs, using the territory of Iran, went to the rear of the units of the Defense Army. Large enemy infantry with the support of 3 tanks broke into Shukurbeyli. Another military unit moved in the direction of the settlement of Upper Abdurrahmanlu. The Azerbaijani command, not taking into account the colossal losses of manpower, brought all new units manned by foreign mercenaries to the battlefield with the help of special forces, as a rule, shooting their fugitive soldiers².

The next example of the mass use of mercenaries was in the Fuzuli direction, where the enemy twice bombed the positions of the Interior Ministry troops from the Air Force. Under the increasing pressure of the enemy, one of the posts was temporarily abandoned, and the attack continued at the next position. By the forces of foreign mercenaries, with the support of armored vehicles and artillery, the enemy again tried to develop an offensive in the direction of Nerkin Seyidahmedli, but to no avail. On April 20, after artillery training with the support of armored vehicles, the enemy launched an offensive along the entire front line stretching from Alkhanlu to Nerkin Abdurrahmanlu. The enemy managed to capture one of the watchtowers at an altitude of 308.9 points. Hot and uncompromising battles continued until the end of the day. Having regrouped forces and taken additional measures to strengthen the defense, the units of the Defense Army managed to stop the advance of the prevailing enemy forces and means.

Counting on broader mobilization resources, in Azerbaijan only from October of the same year to 1994 four appeals took place in May. Large quantities of military equipment and weapons

¹**Chobanyan G.** The Islamic mercenaries in Nagorno-Karabakh war, "VEM" Pan-Armenian journal, E(ZHA) year, number 3, July-September, 2013, pp. 168-169 (in Armenian).

²Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Artsakh, Workbook of operational duty, 88l., RT N 141 (23.XI 1996), n. 25. X. 1993-ca.14. I. 1994, l. 78. b (in Russian).

were purchased and imported from abroad. In September-October, 40 T-55 tanks were delivered from Ukraine to Azerbaijan on the An-124 Ruslan aircraft.

Islamic radical organizations operating in Azerbaijan

To make our arguments regarding Azerbaijan's interaction with the international terrorist network and the use of the Armed Forces of international terrorists against the Republic of Artsakh more reasonable, we will present radical organizations operating in Azerbaijan.

Al-Jihad -1995 It was one of the first Islamic radical structures created in Azerbaijan, the founder of which was the Egyptian Ibrahim Aidarusi. The 1990s. In the second half, al-Jihad adopted a terrorist style, joining Al-Qaeda.

"Forest brothers" - Created in the south of Dagestan. 2007-2008 The "forest brothers" group was headed by Azerbaijani Ilgar Molachiev, who, led by Khatab, Shamil Basayev and a number of other Islamists, took an active part in the Russian-Chechen wars.

"Partisans of Karabakh" - Islamic groups are active in Azerbaijan. The structure is staffed by Azerbaijani Islamists who have experience in fighting jihadists who participated in the wars in Afghanistan and Chechnya, and were also involved in military operations against Armenian forces in Nagorno-Karabakh. Azerbaijani radical Islamic structures and their leaders are actively involved in military operations in the Middle East¹.

Legal aspects of the involvement of foreign mercenaries and international terrorist organizations in military-political conflicts

The large-scale wars unleashed by Azerbaijan are carried out by the Aliyev clan through foreign mercenaries and international terrorist organizations and this is in the case when back in 1997 Azerbaijan ratified on 04.12.1989 the adopted ***International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries***².

Article 1 of the said Convention defines:

1. A mercenary is any person who:

- a. Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict;
- b. Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain and, in fact, is promised, by or on behalf of a party to the conflict, material compensation substantially in excess of that promised or paid to combatants of similar rank and functions in the armed forces of that party;
- c. Is neither a national of a party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a party to the conflict;
- d. Is not a member of the armed forces of a party to the conflict; and
- e. Has not been sent by a State which is not a party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces.

2. A mercenary is also any person who, in any other situation:

- a. Is specially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at:

¹Grigoryan S. Islamic radicalism in the Caucasus, (expressions of radical extremism and its current trends), Yerevan 2017, pp. 70-72 (in Armenian).

²General Assembly resolution 44/34, 04 December 1989.

- i. *Overthrowing a Government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order of a State; or*
- ii. *Undermining the territorial integrity of a State;*
- b. *Is motivated to take part therein essentially by the desire for significant private gain and is prompted by the promise or payment of material compensation;*
- c. *Is neither a national nor a resident of the State against which such an act is directed;*
- d. *Has not been sent by a State on official duty; and*
- e. *Is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken.*

Article 2

Any person who recruits, uses, finances or trains mercenaries, as defined in article 1 of the present Convention, commits an offence for the purposes of the Convention.

Article 3

1. *A mercenary, as defined in article 1 of the present Convention, who participates directly in hostilities or in a concerted act of violence, as the case may be, commits an offence for the purposes of the Convention.*
2. *Nothing in this article limits the scope of application of article 4 of the present Convention.*

Article 4

An offence is committed by any person who:

- a. *Attempts to commit one of the offences set forth in the present Convention;*
- b. *Is the accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit any of the offences set forth in the present Convention.*

Article 5

1. *States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries and shall prohibit such activities in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.*
2. *States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries for the purpose of opposing the legitimate exercise of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination, as recognized by international law, and shall take, in conformity with international law, the appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, use, financing or training of mercenaries for that purpose.*
3. *They shall make the offences set forth in the present Convention punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences¹.*

*It is noteworthy that such legal regulation is also established in the **Criminal Code of Azerbaijan, article 114** of which establishes: mercenary activity:*

114.1 recruitment, training, financing or other material support of mercenaries, as well as their use in armed conflicts or military operations, are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 12 years.

¹International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-against-recruitment-use-financing-and>.

114.2 the same act committed using official position or in relation to a minor is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 9 to 15 years.

114.3 Participation of a mercenary in an armed conflict or military actions is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 11 years¹. This article considers mercenaries to be persons who are not citizens of Azerbaijan, who do not permanently reside on the territory of Azerbaijan, who have not been sent to perform their official duties and participate in armed conflicts and military operations in order to obtain material benefits². **The involvement of foreign mercenaries and international terrorist organizations in military conflicts is a war crime, the non-application of clear sanctions prepares fertile ground for new terrorist acts, war crimes and genocides.**

Conclusion

Cooperation with terrorist organizations recruitment of foreign mercenaries is an integral part of the Armenian-hating policy of Turkey and Azerbaijan. In all the large-scale wars unleashed by these two false states against the Armenian state, foreign mercenaries and international terrorists were used. Based on the facts of the use of the Turkish-Azerbaijani tandem of mercenaries, numerous reports were compiled and presented in various international organizations. The actions of the occupation forces of Azerbaijan are no different in nature from the actions of international terrorist organizations. All this proves that Azerbaijan is a terrorist state....To be continued.

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¹Criminal Code of the "Azerbaijan Republic" https://continent-online.com/Document /? doc_id=30420353#pos=5;-124 (in Russian).

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ԱՄՓՈԹԱԳԻՐ

ՕՏԱՐԵՐԿՐՅԱ ՎԱՐՋԿԱՆՆԵՐԻ Լ ՄԻՋԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱՀԱԲԵԿԻՉՆԵՐԻ ՆԵՐԳՐԱՎՈՒՄԸ
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Միեր Հարությունյան

*Շուշիի տեխնոլոգիական համալսարան,
Հումանիտար ամբիոնի վարիչ,
«Կաճառ» գիտական կենտրոնի տնօրեն,
պատմական գիտությունների թեկնածու, դոցենտ,
Ստեփանակերտ, Արցախի Հանրապետություն*

Հովիկ Ավանեսով

*Մեսրոպ Մաշտոց Համալսարանի Կովկասագիտության կենտրոնի ղեկավար,
Մեսրոպ Մաշտոց Համալսարանի Պատմության և կովկասագիտության ամբիոնի պվագ
դասախոս, Ադրբեջանի հանցագործությունների միջազգային հանրային տրիբունալի՝ IPTCA
կազմկոմիտեի անդամ
Ստեփանակերտ, Արցախի Հանրապետություն*

Սույն հետազոտությունը նպատակ է հետապնդում ներկայացնելու օտարերկրյա վարձկանների և միջազգային ահաբեկիչների ներգրավումը Արցախի Հանրապետության դեմ ադրբեջանական ագրեսիայի ժամանակ հիմք ընդունելով միջազգային համա-

պատասխան կոնվենցիաները և նորմատիվ իրավական ակտերը: Հստակորեն ընդգծվում է, որ անպատժելիությունը պարարտ հող է նախապատրաստում նոր ահաբեկչական գործողությունների, ցեղասպանությունների և պատերազմական հանցագործությունների իրականացման համար:

Վերոնշյալ նպատակի իրականացման համար ուսումնասիրության առանցքում դրված են հետևյալ խնդիրները.

- ներկայացնել Արցախի Հանրապետության դեմ ադրբեջանական ագրեսիայի ժամանակ օտարերկրյա վարձկանների և միջազգային ահաբեկիչների ներգրավմանն առնչվող փաստերը,

- Ադրբեջանում գործող իսլամական ծայրահեղ արմատական կազմակերպությունների գործունեությունը,

- ռազմաքաղաքական հակամարտություններում օտարերկրյա վարձկանների և միջազգային ահաբեկչական կազմակերպությունների ներգրավման իրավական ասպեկտները:

Թեմայի արդիականությունը պայմանավորված է այն հանգամանքով, որ 1918 թ., Թուրքիայի ռազմական ինտերվենցիայի արդյունքում, աշխարհի քարտեզի վրա հայտնվեց արհեստածին Ադրբեջան պետությունը: Այն, ստեղծման պահից ի վեր, իրականացնում է զավթողական քաղաքականություն, որը շարունակվում է մինչ օրս՝ ընդարձակելով իր աշխարհագրությունը: Այս քաղաքականության առանցքային մաս է կազմում թուրք-ադրբեջանական տանդեմի կողմից իրականացվող ագրեսիան Հայկական պետականության դեմ՝ ներգրավելով օտարերկրյա վարձկաններին:

Ուսումնասիրությունը շարադրված է առկա փաստերի համալիր քննությամբ՝ փաստագրական նյութերի վերլուծության մեթոդի կիրառմամբ:

Հոդվածում հիմնավորված է այն իրողությունը, որ Ադրբեջանի կողմից իրականացվող ագրեսիան կատարվում է պետական մակարդակով և հանդիսանում է Ադրբեջանի ֆաշիստական քաղաքականության բաղադրիչ, որն ակնահայտորեն ցույց է տալիս, որ Ադրբեջանը խաղաղության օրակարգ չունի:

Հետազոտության արդյունքում եկել ենք այն եզրահանգման, որ Ադրբեջանը տարածաշրջանում շարունակում է իր ահաբեկչական ու նվաճողական քաղաքականությունը:

Բանալի բառեր՝ Արցախի Հանրապետություն, ահաբեկչական կազմակերպություններ, տեղեկատվական ահաբեկչություն, թուրք-ադրբեջանաահաբեկչական տանդեմ, զավթողական քաղաքականություն, պատերազմական հանցագործություններ, միջազգային ահաբեկչություն, ալ-Կաիդա, նորմատիվ իրավական ակտեր:

РЕЗЮМЕ

**ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ НАЕМНИКОВ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ
ТЕРРОРИСТОВ ВО ВРЕМЯ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОЙ АГРЕССИИ ПРОТИВ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ АРЦАХ**

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Данное исследование преследует цель представить привлечение иностранных наемников и международных террористов во время азербайджанской агрессии против Республики Арцах на основе соответствующих международных конвенций и нормативных правовых актов. Четко подчеркивается, что безнаказанность готовит благодатную почву для новых террористических актов, геноцидов и военных преступлений.

Исследование фокусируется на следующих задачах для достижения вышеуказанной цели:

- представить факты, связанные с привлечением иностранных наемников и международных террористов во время азербайджанской агрессии против Республики Арцах;
- Деятельность радикальных исламских организаций, действующих в Азербайджане;
- Правовые аспекты вовлечения иностранных наемников и международных террористических организаций в военно-политические конфликты.

Актуальность темы обусловлена тем, что искусственное государство Азербайджан, оказавшееся на карте мира в 1918 году в результате военной интервенции Турции. С момента своего создания он проводит политику оккупации, которая продолжается и по сей день, расширяя свою географию. Ключевой частью этой политики является осуществляемая турецко-азербайджанским тандемом агрессия против армянской государственности с привлечением иностранных наемников.

Исследование представлено комплексным изучением имеющихся фактов с использованием метода анализа документальных материалов.

В статье обосновано то обстоятельство, что агрессия Азербайджана осуществляется на государственном уровне и является компонентом фашистской политики Азербайджана, что наглядно показывает, что у Азербайджана нет мирной повестки.

В результате исследования мы пришли к выводу, что Азербайджан продолжает свою террористическую и завоевательную политику в регионе.

Ключевые слова: Республика Арцах, террористические организации, информационный терроризм, турецко-азербайджано-террористический тандем, политика оккупации, военные преступления, международный терроризм, Аль-Каида, нормативные правовые акты.