

**Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms  
(Resolution 63/57)  
Republic of Azerbaijan**

Republic of Azerbaijan attaches particular importance to confidence-building and transparency measures in the field of conventional arms. Being a party to the following international instruments in this field, Azerbaijan observes its relevant confidence-building and transparency obligations through participation in regular verification and information exchange measures:

**a) Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe**

The Republic of Azerbaijan is a party to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty).

- In the framework of the CFE Treaty the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan received 4 inspections on its territory;
- As usual, annual military information in the framework of the CFE Treaty was provided to the States Parties on January 1, 2010;
- The Republic of Azerbaijan conducted mutual inspection trainings on CFE Treaty in the military bases of the United Kingdom and United States in Europe in the framework of the bilateral agreements.

**b) Vienna Document 1999 of the Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures of the OSCE**

The Republic of Azerbaijan is a party to the Vienna Document 1999 of the Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures of the OSCE (Vienna Document 1999).

- In the framework of the Vienna Document 1999 the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan received 3 inspections and 1 evaluation visit on its territory;
- Annual military information in the framework of the Vienna Document 1999 was submitted to the OSCE on January 1, 2010;
- Representatives of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan participated in the inspection training course pursuant to Vienna Document 1999 and arms control terminology course held by the UK Verification Center.

**c) OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security**

The Republic of Azerbaijan participated in the information exchange on the implementation of the Code of Conduct according to the relevant OSCE decision.

Recognizing the need to enhance security co-operation, including through the further encouragement of norms of responsible and co-operative behavior in the field of

security the Republic of Azerbaijan has taken appropriate measures according to the principles, norms and commitments set out in the Code of Conduct.

Reaffirming the adherence to the respective commitments in the area of arms control and confidence and security-building measures, Azerbaijan works both multilaterally through international organizations and bilaterally with other governments to promote closer international co-ordination in this field.

**d) OSCE document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**

The Republic of Azerbaijan participated in the annual information exchange pursuant to the OSCE Document on SALW and provided information on transfers of SALW to and from other state parties, on seized/surplus and destroyed SALW for previous calendar year.

Azerbaijan fully shares international community's concern of illicit SALW trafficking to represent a grave threat to security and stability.

At international level Azerbaijan puts every effort to strengthen cooperation with states to jointly tackle the illicit trafficking of any kind. Azerbaijan convinced that increased transparency in SALW sales significantly contributes to the security and stability in the South Caucasus, as well as in the whole OSCE area,

The SALW problem is of a specific relevance to the South Caucasus region. Flows of SALW to conflict zones undermine the settlement processes and threaten the regional and international security. Azerbaijan stresses that efficient regime to curtail proliferation of SALW in the South Caucasus could be possible only when all the countries in the region demonstrate their clear intention to renounce territorial claims to their neighbors, and through the restoration of territorial integrity of the countries.

**e) UN Register of Conventional Arms**

Republic of Azerbaijan submitted its national report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. This report includes the information on transfers of the seven types of conventional arms.

**f) OSCE Document on Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers**

The Republic of Azerbaijan submitted information on the national practices, policies and procedures on conventional arms transfers to the OSCE in accordance with relevant OSCE questionnaire.

In order to promote the establishment of international peace and security Azerbaijan has always stressed its adherence to the principles of transparency and restraint in the

transfer of conventional weapons and related technology, and its willingness to promote them in the security dialogue of the Forum for Security Co-operation.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has always attached great importance to ensuring effective national mechanisms for controlling the transfer of conventional arms and related technology.

**g) Global Exchange of Military Information**

The Republic of Azerbaijan participated in the Global Exchange of Military Information and provided information to the OSCE on major weapon and equipment systems and personnel of its conventional armed forces as specified in the OSCE Vienna Document 1999.

**h) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention)**

The Republic of Azerbaijan fully supports the goals, purposes and principles of the Ottawa Convention and comprehensive ban of use, storage and transfer of anti-personnel landmines.

The Republic of Azerbaijan did not accede to the Ottawa Convention since our country was forced to use landmines as a measure of containment from possible resumption of hostilities. Azerbaijan has been suffering from the landmine problem in consequence of the armed conflict resulted in the occupation of 20% its territories. Azerbaijan can not accede to the Ottawa Convention without settlement of the armed conflict, restoration of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and having a threat of hostility resumption, even though Azerbaijan stopped planting of additional mines. Therefore, adherence to the Ottawa Convention will be possible only after the final settlement of the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, Azerbaijan follows most of the provisions of the Convention by not producing or transferring antipersonnel mines. In addition to this, taking into consideration the humanistic goals of the annual UN General Assembly resolution calling for universalization of the Ottawa Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan demonstrates its support the global endeavor of making the world free of the menace of mines and votes in favor of Resolution.

Moreover, from 2008 the Republic of Azerbaijan submitted its national report under Article 7 of the Ottawa Convention which embraces transparency measures.

Azerbaijan also submitted its report within the framework of the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-Personnel Mines and Explosive Remnants of War in 2010.