

REPORT

**ON THE USE OF FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS BY THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA IN
ITS RECENT AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

NOVEMBER 2020

CONTENTS

Overview	3
Recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) by Armenia	
Data from open media sources.	4
Data from intelligence sources	12
International framework on the use of FTFs	18
Annexes	20

A. OVERVIEW

In blatant violation of international law, including international humanitarian law Armenia has been occupying for almost 30 years now one fifth of internationally recognized territories of Azerbaijan. As a result of military aggression by Armenia hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijanis were forcefully expelled from their homes and became internally displaced persons.

Over the years Armenia systematically and deliberately pursued the goal of securing the annexation of the occupied territories. Being against the political settlement which rejects the status-quo based on illegal use of force, Armenia has undertaken a chain of provocative statements and actions undermining this process. This included, among others the movement of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and their recruiters from Syria, Iraq and Lebanon through specific geographic routes into the occupied Azerbaijani territories. Some of them, according to the intelligence information, have been moved together with women and children illegally settled by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan following the crises broke out in Syria and Lebanon.

Throughout the years the Government of Armenia organized accommodation, training and logistical maintenance of FTFs in the occupied territories for preparing them to carry out terrorist activities against Azerbaijan. They have undertaken extensive trainings in the training camps established by Armenia under the instruction of skilled terrorists of PKK and ASALA terrorist organizations. The movement of FTFs has been intensified immediately after the recent aggression by Armenia starting from 27 September 2020.

Azerbaijan has repeatedly brought this growing threat to the attention of world community. In its communications Azerbaijan called all states to condemn Armenia of its illegal settlement policy in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, to strengthen border control measures for preventing the movement of foreign terrorist fighters into the territories of Azerbaijan, to suppress the financing of terrorism undertaken under the cover of charity activities by Armenian organizations, as well as to prevent the abuse of civilian aviation for the purpose of transportation of FTFs and armament into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

Armenia in an open attempt to cover-up its above-mentioned wrongdoings, brazenly accuses Azerbaijan of the same with a view to diverting the attention of the international community, and to that end carries out a massive campaign of fake news. Professional analysis of video and photo materials presented by Armenia to substantiate its claims proves that all these are nothing more than pre-fabricated falsifications.

B. Recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) by Armenia – data from open media sources

In the course of its recent military aggression against Azerbaijan Armenia recruited foreign nationals, including Armenians from different countries into its armed units illegally deployed in the temporarily occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

Immediately after the outbreak of recent hostilities on 27 September 2020 Prime Minister of Armenia – Nikol Pashinyan called all Armenians (including foreign nationals of Armenian origin) to stand united in defence of “homeland”.

The leadership of Armenia, in order to boost its ideological campaign of terrorist nature, refers to the term “homeland” while calling all Armenians to unite for. It must be particularly noted that Azerbaijan carried out its counter-offensive operation in its sovereign territories. Therefore, by calling all Armenians to be united in defence of the “homeland” that does not belong to them, the leadership of Armenia brings the elements of nationalism, chauvinism and ethnic hatred to the conflict.



Nikol Pashinyan 
@NikolPashinyan

All #Armenians must unite to defend our history, our homeland, identity, our future and our present. And we will win and there is only one prerogative, that we promise ourselves that we won't retreat a single millimeter from defending our people and our #Artsakh.

22:41 · 27.09.20 · Twitter Web App

On his interview to *Ria Novosti* on 15 October 2020, Prime Minister Pashinyan confirmed the participation of foreign nationals, including those of Armenian origin in the recent hostilities against Azerbaijan¹.

The evidences and facts gleaned before and throughout the aggression clearly indicated that Armenia had been recruiting foreign mercenaries and terrorist fighters (hereinafter “foreign terrorist fighters”).

Armenia has a long history of using foreign fighters, including terrorist groups of Armenian origin to advance its malign foreign and security policy goals. Terrorist organizations such as ASALA and Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG) have been actively involved in aggression against Azerbaijan in early 1990s. Monte Melkonyan, a notorious ASALA terrorist who participated in these operations with his armed unit was posthumously named a national hero by Armenia².

¹<https://ria.ru/amp/20201015/karabakh-1580006838.html?>

²Monte Melkonian A Commander During The Karabakh War A National Hero of Armenia & N.K.Republic. (2012a, April 23). [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YLxSdRcrw-Y>

I. PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party)

PKK is one of the internationally recognized terrorist organizations in close collaboration with Armenia. Armenia has always supported the PKK due to animosity with Turkey and used its ties with the PKK and its affiliates as a leverage vis-à-vis Turkey³.

Before the latest aggression, there have been numerous reports on “300 militants belonging to the PKK transferred by Armenia from various countries in the Middle East and placed in the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, where they have subsequently begun training with Armenian military”⁴.

Armenian government reportedly set up shelters and camps for the PKK in Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and even has a PKK office in one of Yerevan's central streets. In addition to the current deployment of PKK terrorists from Iraq and Syria in the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region⁵, in the past, there were even reports of Kurdish civilians from those countries relocated to occupied Azerbaijani territories and provided with one-time cash benefits or 20-year low-interest loans.

Armenia is reportedly supplying missile systems to the PKK that would be used to combat drones in exchange for the use of PKK militants in operations against Azerbaijan. The delivery of these missile systems is said to be coordinated by the PKK commander, one of the organization's five founders, Jamil Bayik, and the missiles are expected to be delivered to PKK strongholds in Qandil shortly.



Some sources⁶ suggest that the members of **Nubar Ozanyan Brigade**, an Armenian-run terrorist group based in Qamishli city of Syria with strong ties to Yerevan, have left for joining armed forces of Armenia illegally deployed in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

The Brigade was formed under the leadership of the YPG, the Syrian wing of PKK.

On the left: Photo of the member of Nubar Ozanyan Brigade. Text in the post (in Arabic): “*We are proud of you brave son of Qamishli*” (Syria).

³Barkey, Henri J.; Fuller, Graham E. *Turkey's Kurdish Question* (Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1998) pp 32, 166.

⁴Turkey: Armenia transports hundreds of PKK militants to fight Azerbaijan. (2020, September 30). Middle East Monitor. <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20200930-armenia-transport-hundreds-of-pkk-militants-to-fight-azerbaijan/>

⁵<https://twitter.com/LukeDCoffey/status/1312063454975590401>

⁶<https://www.trtworld.com/magazine/are-pkk-linked-terrorists-fighting-alongside-armenia-in-occupied-karabakh-40201>

Armenia transferred hundreds of armed terrorists from **Suleymaniyah**, which is considered to be a stronghold of the PKK in Iraq, to the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan⁷.

Flight data acquired from open internet resources suggests that there have been growing number of flights from Suleymaniyah to Yerevan in the month of October 2020, while there had not been single flight before the start of military operations.

The flights took place on 9 and 19 September, as well as on 8 and 13 October 2020 (each time carrying at least 300 terrorists on board) and conducted by the aircrafts of Olympus Airways of Greece.



Some media sources report that the contact with the PKK terrorists in Syria and Iraq was established by Hrachya Poladian, Armenian Ambassador to Baghdad. Poladian convinced the groups in meetings and agreed with the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan for the transfer of terrorists from Syria and Iraq to Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

According to some media sources⁸ Armenia had made YPG/PKK terrorists, it brought and reportedly deployed in Shusha city of Azerbaijan, to wear Azerbaijani soldiers' uniforms.

With this tactic Armenia aimed to confuse Azerbaijani forces and to create a condition when those terrorists are killed, to claim that they were mercenaries brought from Syria by Azerbaijan.

Armenian soldier [REDACTED], who was taken as prisoner of war in the course of counter-offensive operations of Azerbaijan, also admitted that foreign terrorist fighters were fighting in the Armenian ranks in Nagorno-Karabakh with a monthly salary of \$600.

II. Syrian and Lebanese nationals

Exploiting the consequences of the Syrian and Lebanese crisis and the grievances of the people from this region, Armenia had taken the advantage of those hopeless people and actively recruited them as foreign fighters⁹.

Just in 2011-2017 Armenia has settled more than 20 000 Syrian nationals on its territory and the occupied territories of Azerbaijan¹⁰. In 2016, former residents of the Syrian village of Yacoubiyah were enticed to settle en masse to Nagorno-Karabakh region¹¹.

⁷ <https://www.eupoliticalreport.eu/pkks-involvement-in-the-armenia-azerbaijan-conflict-would-jeopardise-european-security/>

⁸ <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/azerbaijan-front-line/armenia-making-pkk-terrorists-wear-azerbaijani-uniforms/2018969>

⁹ Radio Liberty, R. (2016, September 05). From The Turmoil Of Aleppo To Conflict In Nagorno-Karabakh. Retrieved October 03, 2020, from <https://www.rferl.org/a/nagorno-karabakh-syrian-armenians/27967773.html>

After liberation of Zangilan district of Azerbaijan from Armenian occupation in October 2020, official documents have been revealed in one of the buildings belonging to Armenian intelligence services, where the list of names of 60 Syrian nationals (19 families) moved from Syria¹² to the occupied territories had been reflected.

Immediately after the Beirut Port explosion in Lebanon on 4 August 2020, Armenia misused the situation and purposefully organized the movement of the people suffered from the consequences of this tragic event to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Since August 2020, nine Lebanese families have been settled by Armenia in the occupied NK region¹³, while Armenian authorities expressed their readiness to settle 100-150 families¹⁴ there.

The video footage appeared on 29.10.2020 where Lebanese national acknowledged fighting in the ranks of Armenia's Army against Azerbaijan¹⁵.

According to Radio France International (RFI), fighters from Lebanon, Syria, Latin America arrived in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan to fight for Armenia. The report reveals that, around 30 fighters received "express training" before joining the attacks. The volunteers who spoke on the condition of anonymity described their experiences. "Since the start of the conflict, so many (volunteer fighters) have been registered that some are still waiting in Yerevan to be called in to support those who are fighting," the RFI reports¹⁶.

Associated Press (AP) reported that Lebanese Armenians joined the fight against Azerbaijan. Several residents of Beirut's main Armenian district, Bourj Hammoud, told AP that they too are ready to abandon their lives in Lebanon to fight against Azerbaijan¹⁷. "We will fight until the last Armenian soldier," one shop owner was quoted as saying. Opera singer ██████████, who was known for his rousing renditions of nationalist Armenian songs, was killed in combat.

██████████, 50 y/o Lebanese national of Armenian origin in his interview to Associated Press¹⁸ expressed his intention to leave for Armenia and join the ongoing military hostilities against Azerbaijan. He confirmed that many of his compatriots of Armenian origin have already left for that purpose.

¹⁰Babajanyan, P. B. A. B. T. A. C. B. A. K. A. A. (2018, January 16). Karabakh: Syrian Refugees Flee One War Zone for Another. Eurasianet. <https://eurasianet.org/karabakh-syrian-refugees-flee-one-war-zone-for-another>

¹¹Balanche, F. (2016, February 24). Two Potential Safe Zones in Northern Syria. Retrieved October 02, 2020, from <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/two-potential-safe-zones-in-northern-syria>

¹² <https://m.haqin.az/news/193308>

¹³Ghazanchyan, S. (2020, August 27). Nine more Lebanese Armenian families to settle in Artsakh. Public Radio of Armenia. <https://en.armradio.am/2020/08/27/nine-more-lebanese-armenian-families-to-settle-in-artsakh/>

¹⁴ <https://jamestown.org/program/armenian-resettlement-from-lebanon-to-the-occupied-territories-of-azerbaijan-endangers-peace-process/>

¹⁵Soylu, R. S. (2020, September 29). Ragip Soylyu on. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/ragipsoylu/status/1311035752847937539>

¹⁶<https://www.dailysabah.com/politics/foreign-fighters-from-lebanon-syria-latin-america-fight-for-armenia-in-conflict-reports-say/news>

¹⁷<https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20201013-lebanese-armenians-join-fighting-in-nagorno-karabakh/>

¹⁸<https://www.unian.net/world/nagornyy-karabah-armyane-iz-livana-edut-na-voynu-s-azerbaydzhanom-novosti-mira-11176991.html>

██████████ young Lebanese national of Armenian origin who had asked not to be identified by his last name told Reuters that he wanted to go to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan for joining battles. ██████████, the combat instructor in Yerevan, who trained local and foreign volunteers, informed that around 10 Lebanese-Armenians had received training in his camp. He said they had arrived from Beirut after the fighting broke out in late September to go to the frontline¹⁹.

III. Other nationals

Besides PKK and Middle Eastern nationals Armenia deployed foreign terrorist fighters from other countries as well.

Greek City Times revealed that the first batch of Greek fighters would consist of approximately 80 Greek citizens, around 50 of Armenian origin and around another 30 ethnic Greeks²⁰. According to the Greek media, Armenian recruitment involves around 500-800 Greek nationals, some with combat experience in NATO missions in Afghanistan and Kosovo²¹.

██████████, a US national, was visiting family in Armenia when hostilities resumed in Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan on September 27. He did not leave for US and joined the ongoing battles. His relative, another US national, ██████████ also left Glendale, US for the occupied territories of Azerbaijan to take part in ongoing hostilities²².

██████████²³ was also among tens of US nationals who have reportedly joined the armed forces of Armenia as foreign terrorist fighter. He is a famous mountain skier coach in the US who has taken part in Winter Olympics as part of US national team.

There are plenty of sources attesting the involvement of French nationals to the armed units of Armenia against Azerbaijan.

Referring to French media, *Daily Sabah* reported that "scores of Armenians living in France have arrived in the illegally occupied Azerbaijani territory of Nagorno-Karabakh to fight alongside Yerevan forces". "Armenians from France are starting to arrive in Armenia to fight the Azerbaijani army on the Nagorno-Karabakh front," Georges Malbrunot, a senior reporter of French newspaper *Le Figaro* said in a tweet. According to France 24 report, "██████████ an Armenian builder living in western France, flew back to Armenia to fight in the conflict with Azerbaijan."

¹⁹<https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-armenia-azerbaijan-lebanon/despite-lebanons-woes-armenians-spring-to-action-for-nagorno-karabakh-idUKKBN27H157>

²⁰<https://greekcitytimes.com/2020/10/01/greeks-going-to-artsakh-battlefront/>

²¹<https://greekcitytimes.com/2020/10/03/former-non-commissioned-officer-im-going-to-artsakh-with-500-800-greeks-to-crush-the-turks/?amp>

²²<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-10-09/armenia-azerbaijan-los-angeles-artsakh-war-connections>

²³<https://defence.az/en/news/147955>

██████████ (photo on the right), 45 y/o French citizen, who was born in Aleppo, Syria to an Armenian family, came to Nagorno- Karabakh with his eldest son to participate in the operations immediately after the start of hostilities on September 27²⁴.



██████████²⁵, 31 y/o French national from Strasbourg and ██████████ French national of Armenian origin are also among those French citizens taking part in ongoing hostilities.

It is worth reading the following passage of ██████████ interview²⁶ to Russian *Novaya Gazeta* which draws the solid picture of disappointment of foreign terrorist fighters fighting in the ranks of Armenian army:

- *"They - the Armenian government deceives the people! They sent 18-year-old soldiers to the front only with machine guns. They say, "Sorry, no bullets, sorry, no tanks." Bulletproof jackets are completely useless. There is nothing there. The food truck unloads everything on the road, and if you want to eat, you have to walk 4 kilometers under the Grads. We, 8 friends, went for 4 nights and carried food for all four lines on our shoulders"*
- *How did you get to the front?* - The journalist clarifies
- *"I just came, I don't even have any documents, I bought a machine gun and went ahead. I had two brothers there and I followed them and stayed. I am a French citizen. I came from there two weeks ago. Everything is very bad there. The authorities say the losses are about 200. But 200 people died in front of me, on our line! There are thousands of dead in total!"*



The leader of the extreme right-wing group Zouaves Paris (ZVP), ██████████, reported on Instagram that he had arrived in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan to fight alongside Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh in conflict with Azerbaijan, *Libération* reported on Friday, October 30. To illustrate his commitment, ██████████ broadcasted a picture of him in uniform with an assault rifle in his hands that could be a Kalashnikov. On his bust were two patches: an Armenian flag and a totenkopf, the skull used by some SS units. The



²⁴<https://www.azerbaycan24.com/en/french-citizens-fight-against-azerbaijani-army-in-nagorno-karabakh-nbsp/>

²⁵<https://www.lefigaro.fr/international/tout-le-monde-doit-combattre-les-volontaires-armeniens-affluent-vers-le-haut-karabakh-20201006>

²⁶<https://novayagazeta.ru/articles/2020/10/07/87416-voyna-u-yuzhnyh-vorot>

Another foreign terrorist fighter - ██████████³¹, German national of Armenian origin, who was an IT specialist in Germany before arriving in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, took part in terrorist activities against civilian population of Azerbaijan.

Russian media sources report that³², the Union of Armenians in Russia compiled a list of 20,000 volunteers willing to join the fighting. Some of those who had already traveled to the region were turned away from the battlefield. The source cited a student from Moscow, ██████████ who went to Nagorno-Karabakh region with three friends as saying "I was in Stepanakert (Khankendi) a few days ago, they wrote my name down but said I was not yet needed. At the moment they are only accepting fighters with experience."

Reuters confirmed that ██████████³³, 26 y/o Russian national from Moscow, joined the Armenian forces immediately after the hostilities started.

IV. Public military-patriotic organization – VoMA

According to the information available to the law-enforcement agencies of Azerbaijan Russian/Armenian citizen ██████████ (date of birth: ██████████) and others, having created the armed formation called "VoMA" ("VoxjMnaluArvest" - the art of survival), attracted citizens of different nationalities from other countries into the terrorist training.

The members of this armed formation were in preparation of committing terrorist acts in the occupied Azerbaijani territories, and their major means of communication was internet.

Immediately after the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan resumed on 27 September 2020 VoMA posted an announcement (*in the Annex*) on social network calling for Armenians aged between 18-55 to join fighting. For volunteers VoMA organized a charter flight from Moscow to Yerevan and expressed readiness to provide the flight tickets free of charge to those who are not able to afford them³⁴. Activities of VoMA has reportedly been funded by Ministry of Defence of Armenia and Armenian Diaspora acting in different countries. There has been a separate link in the website of VoMA for donation.

Vartanov and others attracted foreign nationals, as well as members of ASALA, PKK and other terrorist groups to "VoMA", organizing their participation in military exercises within the "Mountain Rifle Reserve Battalion" ("VoMA" battalion).

The General Prosecutor's Office of Azerbaijan revealed that these foreign terrorist fighters crossed the internationally recognized borders of Azerbaijan outside the checkpoints,

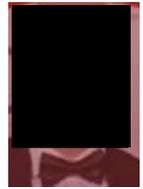
³¹<https://www.jpost.com/international/armenian-nationals-abroad-return-to-fight-in-nagorno-karabakh-conflict-647381>

³²<https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2020/10/07/i-want-to-join-the-final-battle-armenians-in-russia-flock-to-karabakh-a71686>

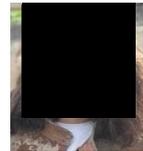
³³<https://www.reuters.com/article/armenia-azerbaijan-volunteers-int-idUSKBN26U13N>

³⁴https://vk.com/voma_official

██████████ is a Belgian national (date of birth: ██████████) from Zamar region of Syria. He is resident of Brussels city (address: ██████████ ██████████, phone number: ██████████). Besides his personal involvement to the ongoing military operations as a foreign terrorist fighter, he has reportedly brokered the illegal shipment of armament from Iraq to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.



██████████, Palestinian national reportedly has illegally crossed the state border between Azerbaijan and Armenia in early October and joined the illegal armed groups in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.



██████████, ██████████ y/o French national from Marseille is also among the foreign terrorist fighters fighting against Azerbaijani army in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. He was the head of “Young Communists” movement in France in 1970s.



██████████, French national (date of birth: ██████████), resident of Strasbourg has committed several terrorist acts in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Besides his participation in the military operations, he organized fundraising activities in Strasbourg for purchasing armament for the illegal forces.



██████████ (photo on the right), ██████████ (██████████ y/o) and ██████████ (██████████ y/o), all of them being French nationals, have joined the Armenian illegal armed units in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in September-October 2020.



██████████ (surname unidentified), ██████████ y/o French national, resident of Paris was employee of ██████████ before joining the ongoing hostilities against Azerbaijan.

██████████ and ██████████, Georgian nationals from Samtskhe-Javakhetia region of Georgia, have reportedly carried out terrorist activities in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and consequently criminal cases have been launched in relation to them in accordance with the Penal Code of Azerbaijan.

██████████ (██████████ y/o from Akhalkalaki region), ██████████ (██████████ y/o from Ninotsminda region), ██████████ (██████████ y/o from Ninotsminda region) and ██████████ (██████████ y/o from Ninotsminda region), all of them being Georgian nationals, were also among the foreign terrorist fighters in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

██████████ (██████████ y/o), ██████████ (journalist), ██████████ (██████████ y/o), ██████████ (██████████ y/o, employee of the ██████████) and ██████████, all of

them being nationals of Greece, have reportedly joined the illegal armed groups in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

██████████, ████ y/o Syrian national, priest, have been involved in terrorist activities against civilian population of Azerbaijan in September – October 2020. He was wounded during military operations. Criminal case has been launched against him in accordance with Penal legislation of Azerbaijan.

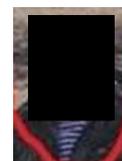


██████████, Syrian national from Qamishli region and member of “Nubar Ozanyan” terrorist organization have joined the illegal armed groups in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in late September – early October.



██████████, Syrian national, joined the recent hostilities in late September.

██████████, ████ y/o national of Spain, resident of ██████████ city of Girona province, was a chief of private security company before joining the illegal armed groups in the occupied territories. He has committed terrorist acts against civilian population of Azerbaijan and criminal case was launched against him in accordance with Penal legislation of Azerbaijan.



██████████, Spanish national (date of birth: ██████████), resident of ██████████ city of Girona province, was a manager of restaurant before joining illegal armed groups. He was killed in action on 10 October 2020.

██████████, resident of ██████████ city was a cook before joining the recent military hostilities in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. He is the cousin of ██████████

██████████, Jordanian national from Amman, has joined the illegal armed groups in September-October.



██████████ (date of birth: ██████████), national of Russian Federation known with his pseudonym “██████████” – Nazi SS general. He has organized illegal armed unit called “Garegin Nzhdeh troop” and came to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan from Moscow via Yerevan. He has been involved in terrorist activities against civilian population of Azerbaijan.



██████████, ████ y/o national of Russian Federation, presented himself as a journalist, but in fact has been involved in military operations as combatant with military uniform. His reports from the areas of military operations have been motivated by terrorist ideology. Criminal case has been launched against him in accordance with Penal legislation of Azerbaijan.



“Hello dear Vartan. I am in Yerevan. I hope the current situation will be over soon and ceasefire will be established. I arrived in Yerevan on Saturday. I should have been in Artsakh with my fellow compatriots, but we have been strictly suggested to limit our numbers. Therefore, we decided to be only two of us”.

██████████ is a graduate of Lebanese American University and currently holds important position at the ██████████ (██████████). He is a member of “██████████ Armenian ██████████ of Lebanon. It is not excluded that while referring to his “fellow compatriots” ██████████ meant his teammates from the mentioned ██████████ team.

██████████, Lebanese national, arrived in Armenia at the end of September 2020, illegally crossed the border of Azerbaijan and moved to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan where he committed terror acts as a member of illegal armed group. Criminal case has been launched against him.

██████████ (journalist), ██████████ (██████████), ██████████ and ██████████, nationals of Lebanon illegally crossed the border of Azerbaijan and moved to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in September-October 2020 to participate in military operations.

██████████, born in Beirut on ██████████, Lebanese national and resident of Beirut, used to work as a chief accountant at Beirut-based “██████████ ██████████”. Previously, she repeatedly visited illegally the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. She arrived in Yerevan, Armenia on October 6, 2020 and reportedly crossed illegally the border of Azerbaijan, moved to the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan to participate in military operations.



██████████, Lebanese national, from Beqaa region’s Anjar city, took part in military operations as a member of illegal armed groups in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

██████████, ██████████ y/o, Canadian citizen of Lebanese origin, participated in military operations in the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, killed in action.

██████████, ██████████ y/o Lebanese national, born in ██████████ town in south Lebanon, resident of Beirut and graduate of the Geography department of the Lebanon University, reportedly moved to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and joined illegal armed groups to participate in military operations.

██████████, Lebanese national, resident of Beirut and graduate of the “██████████ ██████████” and ██████████ “██████████” department,

reportedly moved to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and joined illegal armed groups to participate in military operations.

██████████, Lebanese national, resident of ██████ town, graduate of Art, Science and Technology University, reportedly moved to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and joined illegal armed groups to participate in military operations.

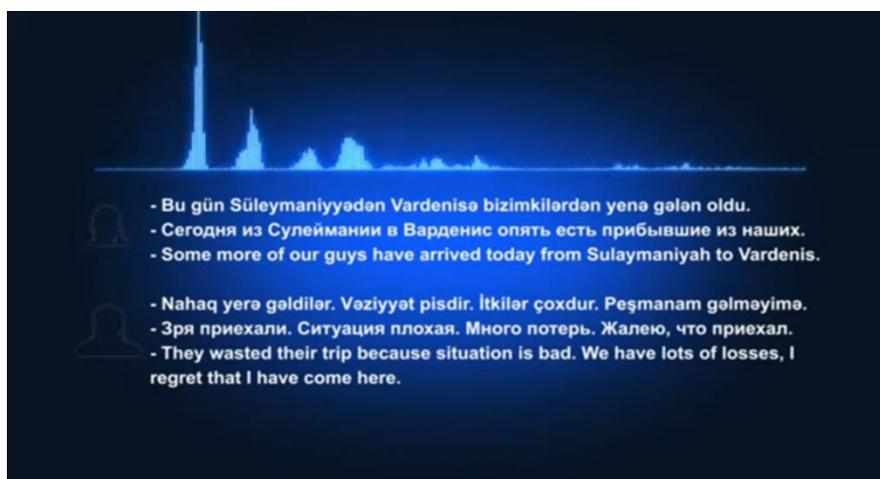
██████████, Lebanese national, lives in Beirut and graduated from the Lebanon University. He is a member of “dashnak” party, received training within Armenian terror organizations. He illegally crossed border of Azerbaijan on March 3, 2020, moved to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and reportedly joined illegal armed groups since the start of military operations.

██████████, Beirut-born Lebanese national, graduated from the “██████████ ██████████” department of the “American University of Beirut”, reportedly moved to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and joined illegal armed groups to participate in military operations.

██████████, Lebanese national, resident of Beirut, graduated from the “██████████ ██████████” and “██████████”, reportedly moved to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and joined illegal armed groups to participate in military operations.

██████████, Lebanese national, received military training in Lebanon, arrived in Armenia in September-October 2020, illegally crossed the border of Azerbaijan through Armenia reportedly to participate in military operations within illegal armed groups in the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. He was killed in action on October 2, 2020.

State Security Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan has intercepted radio-communication (*full recording is in the Annex – “Useful links”*) of terrorists linked to PKK who are taking part in ongoing hostilities against Azerbaijan. They discuss the miserable situation that the armed forces of Armenia currently experience and their own hardships, as well as effective use of UAVs by Azerbaijani Army. Thus they express their regret for being deceived by Armenian side and their arrival at the conflict zone. One of them informs the other one about the arrival of another group of terrorists from Suleymaniyah (Iraq) to Vardenis (Armenia).



D. International framework on the use of FTFs

Under the UN Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) *“individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict”* are defined as *“foreign terrorist fighters”*.

Regardless of their ethnic origin (Armenian or non-Armenian), intention (voluntary or involuntary) or material motivation (paid or unpaid), all individuals leaving their countries of residence or nationality for the purpose of joining ongoing armed conflict are considered as foreign terrorist fighters.

In the course of military aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan, as of 06 November 2011, 92 Azerbaijani civilians have been killed, more than 400 injured, most of them as a result of terrorist attacks by Armenian forces. Azerbaijan carries out counter-offensive operations in its sovereign soil. Therefore, Azerbaijan considers members of all armed groups, illegally deployed in its internationally recognized territories for the purpose of fighting against its Armed Forces and organizing terrorist attacks against its civilians, as terrorists.

Armenia bears international legal liability for bringing terrorist groups and individuals into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and for organizing terrorist activities against Azerbaijani civilians.

At the same time according to the relevant operative paragraphs of the above-mentioned resolution and the UN Security Council Resolution 2396 (2017): the UN Member States *“shall prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups by effective border controls and undertake necessary punitive measures under their penal legislation”*.

In accordance with the UN Security Council resolution 2253: *“Member states shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities”*.

Pursuant to the UN Security Council resolution 2462, the Security Council *“calls upon Member States to conduct financial investigations in terrorism related cases and to seek ways to address the challenges in obtaining evidence to secure terrorist financing”*

convictions". The Security Council "further calls upon Member States to more effectively investigate and prosecute cases of terrorist financing and to apply, as appropriate, effective, proportionate, and dissuasive criminal sanctions to individuals and entities convicted of terrorist financing activity".

Article 5 of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries prohibits States Parties to recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries and shall make offences related to mercenarism punishable by appropriate penalties. The Convention also contains provisions outlining the responsibility of States to cooperate in preventing mercenary offences (Article 6) and implementing Convention (Article 7).

According to common Article 1 of Geneva Conventions States are required to adopt all measures necessary to ensure respect for Geneva Conventions not only by their organs, but also by private individuals within their jurisdictions as well.

Both international humanitarian law and international human rights law require States to take appropriate measures to bring perpetrators of violations to justice and to provide effective remedies to victims.

In addition to their obligations deriving from international law and national legislation, the states of origin should also bear in mind that the foreign terrorist fighters taking part in military operations against Azerbaijani Army once being able to return to their countries of origin would represent a serious threat to their societies as persons involved in terrorist training.

In view of the above-mentioned, the Republic of Azerbaijan strongly urges the respective authorities of all states, origin or transit, to exercise due diligence in light of increased intensity of travel by their nationals to Armenia and put in place necessary preventive border control measures, as well as take all steps required for not allowing their territories to be used for supporting or financing terrorist activities against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its civilian population.

The Azerbaijani side is determined to take all measures stemming from its rights under relevant bilateral and multilateral mechanisms with a view to curbing terrorist activities within its internationally recognized territories and against its civilian population and bring the perpetrators to justice.

ANNEXES

PKK/Kurdish fighters in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan



Military experts confirmed that Armenian combat UAV – BZEZ destroyed by Azerbaijani Army at Jabrayil (Azerbaijan) direction on 25.10.2020 has been designed in a style widely used by terrorist organizations, like ISIS and PKK



VOMA announcement/trainings



Общественная организация ПУУ | VOMA

Дорогой соотечественник! Пришел тот заветный день, когда армянская нация должна стать армией. У тебя есть уникальная возможность участвовать в защите Родины. Если ты готов быть причастным к этому Великому делу, мы ждем тебя в Армении.

Важная информация:

25 октября состоится чартерный рейс в 15:00 из аэропорта Домодедово (Москва). Необходимо к 11:00 быть в аэропорту.

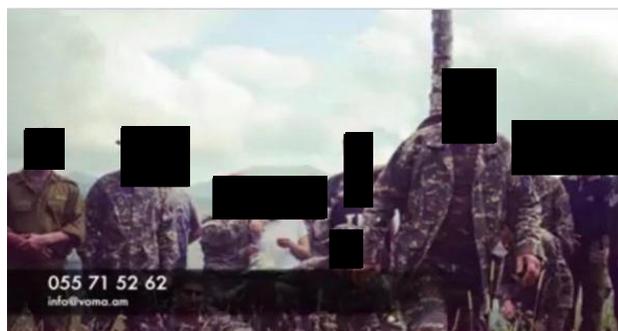
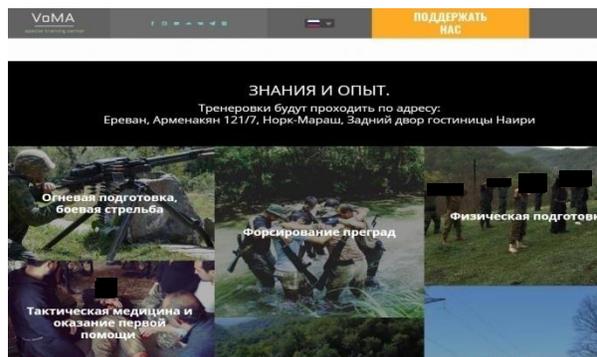
Внимание! Мы готовы оплатить билеты в Ереван тем, у кого есть финансовые трудности. Для этого нужно отправить паспортные данные на почту:

[REDACTED]

Огромная просьба присылать данные тем, кто точно уверен в своей поездке и желанием стать добровольцем.

Обратная связь в РФ:

[REDACTED]



Foreign terrorist fighters of different nationalities

[Redacted] (FRA)



[Redacted] (FRA)



[Redacted] ... (FRA)



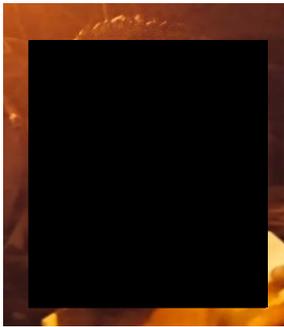
[Redacted] ... (FRA)



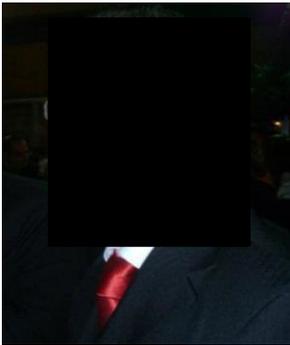
[Redacted] (LBN)



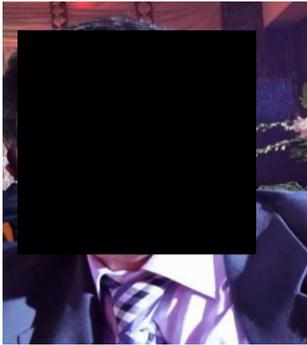
[Redacted] (LBN)



[Redacted] (LBN)



[Redacted] (LBN)



[Redacted] (LBN)



██████████ (LBN)



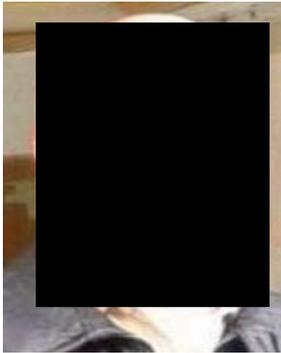
██████████ (LBN)



██████████ (LBN)



██████████ (LBN)



██████████ (LBN)



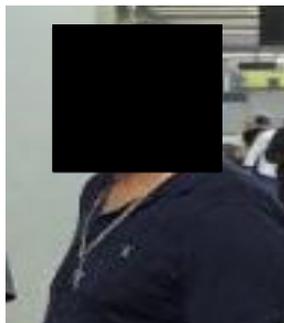
██████████ (LBN)



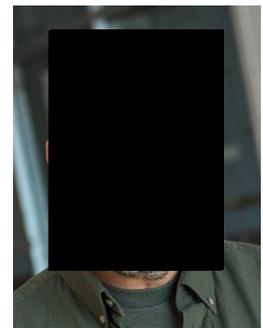
██████████ (SYR)



██████████ ... (RUS)



██████████ (RUS)



██████████ (CAN)



██████████ (USA)



██████████ (SPA)



████████████████████ (GRE)



██████████ (UKR)



██████████ (EGY)



██████████ (BRA)



██████████ (IND)



██████████ (USA)



ASALA (Armenian Secret Army for Liberation of Armenia) Terrorist Organization in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan



Other useful links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b6mbK9f0oiQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pWaUaTiIDPs>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r98uSSN_B28

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pWaUaTiIDPs&t=32s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2wv-YAOD2KA>

LISTS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS INVOLVED IN ARMED GROUPS OF ARMENIA ILLEGALLY DEPLOYED IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF AZERBAIJAN

Australian nationals

№	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
2.	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████

Belarus nationals

№	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	██████████	██████		
2.	██████████	██████		
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████

Belgian nationals

№	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	██████████	██████		
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████

Brazilian nationals

№	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	██████	██████	████████████████████	██████████

Canadian nationals

№	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	Simonyan	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████	████████████████████	██████████
█	██████████	██████		

Denmark nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	████████	██████	██████████████████	████████

Egyptian nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	██████	██████████	██████████████████	██████████

French nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████	██████████████████	██████████
█	████████	██████	██████████████████	██████████
█	██████	██████	██████████████████	██████████
█	████████	██████	██████████████████	██████████
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		

Georgian nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████		
█	██████	████████		
█	██████	██████		
█	████████	██████		

Indian nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	████████	██████	████████████████	████████
█	██████	██████	████████████████	████████

Iranian nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████	████████████████	████████

Israeli nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	████████	██████	████████████████	████████

Jordanian nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	████████	██████		
█	████████	██████	████████████████	████████

Lebanese nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	████████	██████		████████
█	████████	██████	████████████████	████████
█	██████	██████		████████
█	████████	██████		████████
█	██████	██████		████████
█	████████	██████		████████
█	██████	██████		████████
█	██████	██████		████████

27.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Ukrainian nationals

No	Surname	Name	E-mail address	Phone number
1.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

