Security Issues of the Caucasus and Neighboring Regions

NATO Advanced Research Workshop

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Azerbaijan Future Studies Society
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Outline

* Terrorism
* Threats to territorial integrity and regional conflicts
* Smuggling and trafficking
* Energy security
* Azerbaijan-NATO cooperation
34 terrorist acts against Azerbaijan

* From 1988 to 1994, 34 terrorist acts were carried out against Azerbaijan.
NATO-Azerbaijan cooperation

* Beginning of Relationship between Azerbaijan and NATO 4 May, 1994
* Planning and Review Process (1997)
* The Alliance support for the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, which was reflected in the declaration adopted at the NATO summit in Chicago in 2014.
Summit in Warsaw
July, 2016
The occupation of 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory
4 Resolutions of UNITED NATIONS Security Council

822 Resolution: Armenia-Azerbaijan (30 April, 1993)


874 Resolution: Armenia-Azerbaijan (14 October, 1993)

884 Resolution: Armenia-Azerbaijan (12 November, 1993)
822 Resolution: Armenia-Azerbaijan (30 April, 1993)

- Calls for the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Armenian troops from Kelbajar and other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic following its occupation on April 3, 1993.
Demands the immediate cessation of all hostilities, calls on withdrawal of Armenian troops from Aghdam and other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic and reaffirms UN Resolution 822.
874 Resolution: Armenia-Azerbaijan (14 October, 1993)

- Calls for the preservation of the ceasefire, cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Armenian troops from recently occupied Azerbaijani districts of Fizuli (August 23, 1993), Jabrayil (August 26, 1993), Qubadli (September 31, 1993) and other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic, and reaffirms UN Resolutions 822 and 853.
884 Resolution: Armenia-Azerbaijan (12 November, 1993)

* Condemns the recent violations of the cease-fire established between the parties, which resulted in a resumption of hostilities; calls upon the Government of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with resolutions 822, 853 and 874; demands from the parties concerned the immediate cessation of armed hostilities; calls for the withdrawal of Armenia from Azerbaijani district of Zangilan and reaffirms UN Resolutions 822, 853, 874.
Threats to territorial integrity and Regional Conflicts

- Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan
- Georgian-Abkhaz and Georgian-South Ossetian Conflicts implies a potential threat to the emergence of new opposition hotbeds in the region and creates a fertile ground for the spread of ideas of terrorist organizations, as well as drug and human trafficking, and arms trade.
Georgian-Abkhaz and Georgian-South Ossetia conflicts
21 June was established State Committee for Work with Religious Organizations
* The political stability and economic prosperity - is a preventive measure in the fight against international terrorism in the country
The threat of religious terrorist organizations and groups actual for the North Caucasus, adjacent to the South Caucasus region

"Caucasus Emirate" proclaimed in 2007
June 21, 2015 was reported swearing in full militants belonging to the structural units of Caucasus Emirate an Islamic state Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi
ISIS is the threat for the whole world
After Azerbaijan gained independence contracts for the development of the Azerbaijani oil fields "Azeri", "Chirag“, "Guneshli" and gas field "Shahdeniz" were signed.

* Was signed Contract of the Century 20 September, 1994
Energy security

Regional energy projects – pipelines

* Baku – Novorossiysk
* Baku – Supsa
* North Exporting Baku-Novorossiysk route
* Western Export Route Baku-Supsa and Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan
* South Caucasus pipeline - Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum
Security of pipelines
One of the most important achievements in 2015 is the foundation and the implementation of the project TANAP (Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline).
Moreover, in recent years, terrorists and insurgents annually make an average of about 500 attacks on facilities related to energy.
There was an agreement that the special security forces will carry out measures to prevent terrorist attacks on these infrastructures.
Security allows to provide a stable supply of energy resources and realize the interests of the partners and the transit countries.
Basic principles of the Alliance's policy in the sphere of energy security

NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence
Port facilities differ with greater complexity and congestion, compared with the past and many of the constituent elements of the most important energy infrastructure vulnerable to cyber-attacks.
NATO's Alliance and energy secure of the world
Azerbaijan can play the main role in maintaining security in the Caucasus region.
Thank You!

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