

During the course of the investigation, the following was established:

The preliminary investigation established that Ruben Karlenovich Vardanyan, in early December 2020, joined a criminal community (organization) established for the commission of serious and especially serious crimes. Until the end of September 2023, he led this community (organization) and its structural subdivisions. Acting as part of the criminal community (organization), in accordance with the common criminal objective and intent, he participated in planning an aggressive war that had already begun, preparing new attack plans, and conducting aggressive warfare by pursuing those objectives and intentions. Vardanyan was also involved in the forcible displacement of populations from their lawful places of residence without grounds provided by international law and the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in the persecution of a group identified on national, ethnic, cultural, and religious grounds, i.e., the gross deprivation of individuals of their fundamental rights based on their belonging to a particular group. He also participated in the detention, arrest, and abduction of individuals, subsequent unlawful deprivation of liberty, refusal to provide information regarding their fate and whereabouts, and arrest and other forms of deprivation of liberty in violation of international law, causing physical pain and psychological suffering to persons who were detained or otherwise restricted in their freedom. Furthermore, he engaged in the recruitment, training, financing, and provision of other material support to mercenaries, as well as their use in military conflicts and operations.

Instances of torture of prisoners of war and other persons protected by international humanitarian law were recorded, along with cruel and inhuman treatment, hostage-taking, the use of methods of warfare that may cause significant harm during armed conflict, and the intentional infliction of large-scale, long-term, and serious environmental damage. He carried out attacks on the civilian population and individual civilians not participating in hostilities, acts of violence against the population in areas of military operations, destruction of property, and infliction of damage likely to cause significant civilian casualties, as well as attacks on objects capable of causing substantial harm to civilian facilities. There was also use of types of weapons, means, and methods of warfare prohibited by interstate treaties to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party, during armed conflicts. Moreover, he was involved in the arrest and other unlawful deprivation of liberty of prisoners of war and other persons under the protection of international humanitarian law, in violation of international law, as well as the deprivation of procedural rights.

Vardanyan also committed the intentional murder of more than two individuals in connection with their official and public duties, with exceptional cruelty and in a manner dangerous to the public, in connection with terrorism, with the intention of inciting national hatred and enmity, i.e., intentional deprivation of life. The intentional murder of more than two persons in connection with terrorism, with the aim of inciting national hatred and enmity, i.e., deliberate killing. The intentional murder of more than two persons in connection with terrorism, with the aim of inciting national hatred and enmity, i.e., deliberate killing. He engaged in illegal entrepreneurial activity that caused especially large-scale damage to the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as to its natural and legal persons. He conducted business activity without state registration (tax registration) in the manner established by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan and without obtaining the required special permit (license), if such a permit (license) was required.

He issued threats to commit explosions, arson, and other actions (terrorist acts) that created a danger to human life, health, caused significant material damage, and led to other socially dangerous consequences, which resulted in loss of life and other grave outcomes. The threat of such actions, regardless of the source of acquisition, partial, direct, or indirect misappropriation of funds and other property, is punishable under Articles 214 (terrorism), 270–1 (acts endangering flight safety), 278 (violent seizure or retention of power).

Below are the punishments according to the Criminal Code: preparation, organization, and commission of actions provided for in Articles 279 (violent change of the constitutional structure of the state) and 279 (creation of armed formations or groups not provided for by law) regarding the criminal organization. Transport and possession of firearms, their components, ammunition, explosives, and devices contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan within the state's territory. Participation in the supply of military equipment, military gear, organized attacks on enterprises, institutions, organizations, and individuals as part of these formations and groups, resulting in fatalities and other serious consequences. Also, illegal crossing of the protected state border of the Republic of Azerbaijan without the required permits.

Thus, the military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia, including the armed forces and other armed formations, as well as their direct material-technical and personnel support, centralized management, oral and written directives, and strict control of the criminal organization and its structural subdivisions, which were established in the second half of the 1980s for the purpose of committing serious and especially serious crimes, during the period from 1987 to 1994 became part of the organization and its subdivisions, led the organization and its subdivisions, and held high and various positions in Armenia, serving the same goals and intentions. They were also appointed to various positions in the so-called "Artsakh" organization, which was part of the criminal organization, including Vazgen Zavenovich Sargsyan, who from December 5, 1991, to October 20, 1992, served as Minister of Defense of the Republic of Armenia, and in 1992–1994 held other military positions; co-founder and coordinator of the Organizing Committee for the "Unification of Karabakh"; Prime Minister of Armenia in 1990–1991; Minister of Defense of the Republic of Armenia from October 20, 1992, to August 21, 1993; and subsequently elected to the Armenian National Assembly in 1995, 1999, and 2003.

Vazgen Mikaelovich Manukyan, Chief of the General Staff of the Armenian Army, First Deputy Minister of Defense from 1991 to 1993. Gurgen Arutyunovich Dalibaltian, Deputy Head of the Operations Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia from 1992 to 1993. Leonid Armenakovich Martirosov, First Deputy Minister of Defense of the Republic of Armenia – Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces from April 1992 to 1994. Hrach Amayakovich Andreasyan, who served as Prime Minister of the so-called organization they illegally created on the occupied territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Oleg Esaevich Yesayan, who served as Prime Minister of the so-called entity called the "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic" ("Artsakh") and who, since January 7, 1992, served as Deputy of the Supreme Council of Armenia from 1990 to 1995, Deputy of the Supreme Council of the so-called entity from 1991 to August 1992, member of the "Krunk" ("Crane") Committee, and also head of "Miatsum" ("Union") from August 1992 to 1994.

Aydjan, known as “Artak,” and from December 29, 1994, to March 20, 1997 (also on November 24, 1997), Robert Sedrakovich Kocharyan, who was the first “president” of this so-called formation (on the basis of illegal elections held on the sovereign territory of Azerbaijan, which they occupied in 1996) and was not recognized by any state in the world, including the Republic of Armenia, nor by any international organizations.

Construction and Control of the City of Khankendi - Arkady Manvelovich Manucharov, head of the “Krunk” Committee and director of the Telman collective farm in the Shusha district; Eduard Movsesovich Safaryan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council of People’s Deputies of the Nagorno-Karabakh region; the Executive Committee of the Council of People’s Deputies of the city of Khankendi; Rolis Grigory Agadzanyan, head of the construction department of the city of Khankendi; Armo Mardiev Chaturyan, director of the oil plant in Khankendi; Boris Vartanovich Dadamyan, head of the city’s motor transport base; and the local unit of the “Karabakh Movement” — all contributed to military aggression against Azerbaijan, including promoting and spreading the ideology of occupying the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, organizing armed attacks and the annexation by Armenia.

These individuals, including members of the “Karabakh Movement” formed between 1989 and 1992, took part in the establishment and operation of illegal armed groups. These groups, referred to by them as “self-defense forces” or the “committee,” constituted the so-called entity they named “Artsakh.” From August 1992 to August 20, 1993, the commander of one such illegal armed group was appointed as “Minister of the Army” within this structure, also referred to as the “self-defense committee.”

Subsequently, from August 21, 1993, to May 17, 1995, he became the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Armenia; later, from 1995 to 1996, he served as the first head of the State Security Department of the Republic of Armenia, then Minister of National Security; and from 1996 to 2000 — Minister of Internal Affairs and National Security. He continued as Minister of Defense of the Republic of Armenia from 2000 to 2007, then served as Prime Minister from April 4, 2007, to February 19, 2008. From April 9, 2008, to April 9, 2018, Serzh Azati Sargsyan held the post of the third President of the Republic of Armenia and was Prime Minister from April 17 to April 23, 2018.

Lieutenant Colonel Gzogyan Rafael Ohannesovich, known as “Felix,” held the post of Chief of Staff of an illegal armed group known as the “self-defense forces” of the so-called entity from February to October 1992. His son, Gzogyan Arsen Rafaelovich, served as Deputy Chairman and Deputy Commander of the illegal armed group named the “self-defense committee” from January to August 1992, and from August 1992 to April 1993 — as First Deputy Commander of the armed group.

Samvel Andranikovich Babayan was the leader of the armed group and served as “Minister of Defense” of the so-called entity from 1995 to 1999. He was also Deputy Chief Editor of the “Soviet Karabakh” newspaper from 1980 to 1992, where he promoted national hatred and discrimination against Azerbaijanis. From 1992 to 1993, he was a “member of parliament” of the so-called regime and “political advisor to the Chairman of the State Defense Committee” of the same entity from September 1992 to July 23, 1993.

Arkady Arshavirovich Gukasyan held the post of “Foreign Minister” of the so-called entity from July 23, 1993, to September 8, 1997. He was also the leader of illegal “self-defense”

units in the Askeran district from 1988 to 1990. Vitaly Mikhailovich Balasanyan headed an armed group and served as commander of the illegal “self-defense” units in the Askeran district from 1990 to 1996. He was elected to the so-called “National Council of Artsakh” in 1991.

Zori Aykovich Balayan, a writer, served as a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from 1989 to 1992 and as a “deputy” of the so-called regime from 1992 to 1994. Arkady Muradovich Karapetyan was a member of the illegal armed group called the “Self-Defense Committee under the Council of Ministers” of the so-called entity from March 1992 to 1993. In May 1992, he led the 2nd Eastern Assault Division toward the Shusha district.

This entity was involved in logistics under the “Material and Technical Supply Department” of the illegal armed group called the “self-defense committee,” created to pursue criminal goals. From June 1992 to early 1993, Karapetyan was Deputy Chief of Logistics, and from early 1993 to the second half of that year, he was Chief of Staff for Logistics. From the second half of 1993 to 1995, he was a member of the so-called “Defense Army,” formed by the regime to pursue the same criminal objectives. He served as Chief of the Rear Services and Deputy Commander for Foreign Relations of the illegal “Defense Army” from 1995 to 1996, and later as Deputy Commander for Rear Services of the 10th Mountain Motor Rifle Division of the same formation from 1996 to 1997.

From 1997 to 1999, he was Assistant to the Minister of National Security and Internal Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, then “Minister of Internal Affairs” of the so-called entity from 1999 to 2001, and “Director of the National Security Service” of the same entity from 2001 to 2007. From September 7, 2007, to September 7, 2017, he served as the “President” of the so-called entity, and from that date until September 20, 2023, he continued in official leadership roles within the regime.

Bako Saakovich Sahakyan, born on August 30, 1960, directly participated in the adoption of decrees and other important decisions concerning the preparation and commission of crimes against the Republic of Azerbaijan and its citizens and legal entities. These decisions were made at meetings of the “Security Council,” one of the governing bodies of the criminal organization. Thus, even when not officially holding office, he had the authority to make decisions and provide leadership within the criminal organization.

He also served as Head of the Non-Military Training Department of the Defense Committee, the first state military administration under the government of the Republic of Armenia.

In 1991–1992, he was the commander of an illegally formed armed organized group in the city of Khankendi, part of the so-called “Artsakh” organization, and referred to it as the “self-defense forces.” From 1992 to 1993, he served as the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia. Ashot Vladimirovich Gulyan (Gulyan), a division commander and field commander of an organized group called the “Defense Army” of this so-called organization during 1991–1992, served as the “Minister of Foreign Affairs” of this organization from 2002 to 2004. He was also a battalion commander in the 366th Motorized Rifle Regiment of the Armed Forces of the former USSR and the Russian Federation, stationed in the city of Khankendi from 1989 to March 1992, as well as a commander of the illegal armed group called the “Self-Defense Units” in the Askeran and Agdere districts of the “Defense Army” of this so-called organization from March 1992 to

March 1993. He later held the position of commander of the so-called “Main Directorate of the Defense Army” from March 1993 to February 1994, and served as Chief of Staff and “First Deputy” of the illegal armed formation called the “Defense Army” from 1994 to 1997. From 1997 to 1999, he commanded the 5th Army Corps of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, and from 1999 to 2007, he was the commander of the illegal armed formation known as the “Defense Army.” He was Chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia – First Deputy Minister – from 2007 to 2008, and Minister of Defense of the Republic of Armenia, with the highest military rank of Colonel General, from 2008 to 2016. He actively participated as a member of a centrally controlled criminal organization in the more active phase of the aggressive war launched on September 27, 2020. Subsequently, he worked as an “advisor to the president” of this so-called organization.

Seyran Mushegovich Ohanyan served from 1991 to September 1, 1992, as a soldier in the 8th Company of the 3rd Battalion of the Central Defense District of the illegal formation known as the “self-defense forces” of the so-called “Artsakh” organization. From October 10, 1992, to 1995, he served as an officer in the 3rd Battalion of the illegal formation known as the “Defense Army,” stationed in the city of Khankendi, as Deputy Head and Head of the Rocket-Artillery Armament Service. From July 3, 1995, to May 21, 1997, he served as “Assistant Minister of Economy and Finance” of this organization; from 1997 to 2003, as the manager of the so-called “ARM Agro Bank”; from 2003 to 2005, as director of the “Cognac Factory” in Karabakh; from 2005 to 2007, as a “member of parliament” of this organization; from September 14, 2007, to September 25, 2017, he served as the “Prime Minister” of the organization; from September 25, 2017, to June 6, 2018 – as the “State Minister”; and from May 21, 2020, to September 1, 2023 – as the “President” of the organization. From that date until September 20, 2023, he directly participated in decision-making related to the planning and execution of crimes committed by the criminal organization during meetings of the “Security Council,” invited by high-ranking officials of the organization, thus participating in the criminal group despite no longer officially holding a position.

Araik Vladimirovich Harutyunyan, born on December 14, 1973, who in fact had decision-making and leadership powers, served from September 1992 to February 1993 as deputy battalion commander of an illegal armed formation called the “self-defense forces” of the so-called “Artsakh” entity. From February to August 1993, he commanded the artillery division of military unit No. 46492 of the illegal armed formations of this entity. From August 1993 to March 1994, he was the head of artillery for this unit. From March 1994 to January 1998, he commanded the artillery military unit No. 39138 of the illegal armed formations, and from January 1998 to December 1999, he was commander of the 10th Mountain Division of the illegal armed formations. This division was stationed in the current Agdere district. From July 2000 to October 2001, he commanded an artillery unit stationed in the Republic of Armenia. From October 2001 to June 2004, he was the commander of the 18th Mountain Division of the so-called “Artsakh” organization, stationed in the Hadrut settlement of the Khojavend district. From September 2004 to August 2005, he attended the Higher Officer Courses of the General Staff Academy of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in Moscow, specializing in “national security.” From August 2005 to May 2007, he served as “Deputy Commander of the Defense Army” of the so-called organization. He served as “Chief of Staff of the Defense Army” of the so-called entity until November 2012, and then as Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia from November 2012 to

June 2015. From June 15, 2015, to December 14, 2018, he commanded the “Defense Army” of the so-called “Artsakh” in the rank of lieutenant general. From December 14, 2018, to June 11, 2019, he was the Director of the “State Emergency Service” of the entity, and from June 11, 2019, to May 26, 2020, he was the “Chief of Police” of the entity. From May 26, 2020, to September 20, 2023, he held this position by invitation from senior officials.

Leva Genrikhovich Mnatsakanyan, born September 14, 1965, who directly participated in the “Security Council” meetings and other important decisions, thus having actual decision-making and leadership authority within the criminal group despite not officially holding office, was a serviceman in the so-called “Shushi Special Forces Battalion” of the so-called “Defense Army” from December 1992 to May 1994. From that date to September 2001, he served in this battalion (later renamed military unit No. 37043) as an officer, successively holding the positions of platoon commander, company commander, and chief of staff. From September 2001 to 2005, he was chief of staff of the 5th Defense Line of the “Defense Army” of the so-called organization, specifically military unit No. 49971. From 2005 to 2010, he commanded the 7th Defense Line of the “Defense Army,” i.e., military unit No. 38862. From 2010 to 2015, he was Chief of Staff of the 10th Agdere Division of the so-called “Defense Army,” i.e., military unit No. 32964. From March 2015 to July 2016, he headed the Personnel Department of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia. From July 2016 to December 26, 2019, he served as the commander of the 2nd Army Corps of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia (military unit No. 282233). From December 26, 2019, to January 2022, he served as the “First Deputy Commander of the Defense Army – Deputy for Combat Training” of the so-called entity.

Since September 20, 2022, Manukyan David Azatovich, born October 15, 1971, who, by invitation of the leaders of the so-called organization, directly participated in the meetings of the “Security Council” and other key decisions until 2023, thereby held the authority to make decisions and exercise leadership roles in the criminal group, although he did not officially hold a position.

Karapetyan Samvel Jamilovich, who served as “Commander of the Central Defense Forces of the Defense Army (Stepanakert (Khankendi) regiment)” of the so-called organization from 1992 to 2000, was the head of an illegal armed organized group known as the “self-defense squads” in the village of Boyuk Taglar in the Hadrut direction until May 17, 1992, and commander of the “1st Defense District of the Defense Army” of the so-called organization from 1992 to 1996.

Agabekyan Artur Alexandrovich, who served as commander of the “Hadrut Regiment” in 1993,

Ayriyan Bogdan Eduardovich, commander of the 1st battalion,

Sardaryan Saro Shagenovich, commander of the 2nd battalion and head of the illegal armed formation called the “self-defense forces” that illegally entered the Karabakh region from the city of Etchmiadzin (Ukilsa) in the Republic of Armenia in 1991–1992, commander of the 3rd separate motorized rifle battalion of the illegal armed group known as the “self-defense forces”;

Grigoryan Manvel Sektorovich, commander of the 83rd brigade of the Armenian Armed Forces from 1993 to 1996;

Gasparyan Armen Levonovich, commander of the 4th battalion;

Sargsyan Artur Eduardovich, commander of the 5th battalion;
Ayriyan Ararat Artashesovich, commander of the 6th battalion;
Ishkhanyan Vachagan Arshakovich, deputy commander of the 1st “defense district” of the so-called organization in 1993;

Pogosyan Kamo Georgievich, deputy commander for armaments in the so-called organization and an active member of the “Dashnaktsutyun” party, which has incited ethnic hatred towards Azerbaijanis among ethnic Armenians since 1989. He was also an armed member of the illegal armed group known as the “self-defense forces” of the so-called organization named “Artsakh” in 1990–1992. He commanded the 28th “Martuni” battalion of the so-called organization’s illegal armed formations from September 10, 1992, to February 1994; from February 1994 to March 1995, he was deputy chief of staff and then chief of staff of the 27th “Martuni” battalion until 2015. He served as principal of the secondary school in the village of Kheshen, Khojavend district (1995–2000), head of the Kheshen village community (2000–2005), and a representative of the “Artsakh Central Committee of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation” from 2007. He also held positions such as chairman of the bureau of the so-called organization (its global executive body), deputy from the 8th constituency of the “parliament” of the so-called 6th convocation organization, and “member of the permanent commission on financial-budgetary and economic management of the parliament.” He served as a deputy of the “National Assembly” of the so-called “Artsakh” organization from May 2015 to March 2017, was the head of the “Dashnaktsutyun” faction, “Vice Speaker of the Parliament” of the so-called organization from March 2020, and “President of the National Assembly” from August 7 to September 1, 2023. He temporarily held the position of “President” of the so-called organization (until December 27).

Karen Shagenovich Shakaryan, October 1992 — Commander of the illegal armed group called the “self-defense squads” of the Khojavend district until October 10, 1992, and commander of the 2nd district of the so-called “Defense Army” from October 10, 1992, to June 12, 1993.

Monte Charles Melkonyan, aka “Avo,” a Lebanese-born founder and leader of the “ASALA-RM” (“Revolutionary Movement”) wing of the terrorist organization “ASALA” (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia), was posthumously awarded for his active role in the war waged by Armenia against Azerbaijan. He was declared a “National Hero” of Armenia and a “Hero of Artsakh” by the so-called organization. He was also a member of the militia organization “Sasuntsi Davit” established in Armenia in 1991–1992.

Yura Garnikovich Hovhannisyan, known as “Yura 26th,” was the commander of a 300-man detachment at a battle position called “26,” located between Khankendi and Shusha in the direction of the village of Kosalar, Khojaly district.

Papazyan Artur Vardanovich, radio operator in the illegal armed formation known as the “self-defense forces” in 1992–1994.

Zarvigorov Yuri Yuryevich, commander of the 366th motorized rifle regiment of the former USSR and later Russian Federation, stationed in Khankendi.

From 1988 to March 1992, he served as a platoon commander, then as commander of the 2nd company of the 1st battalion. In 1992, he led the illegal “self-defense district” formation in the Shusha district, and then the Chartar “self-defense battalion” in the Khojavend district. From October 10, 1992, to June 12, 1993, he was deputy commander of the illegal formation

known as the “2nd self-defense district,” especially active in southern Khojavend. From June 12, 1993, to the end of the year, he became commander of this unit.

Movses Grantovich Hakobyan, “Minister of Defense” of the so-called “Artsakh” organization from May 11, 2007, to June 15, 2015. In 2018, he served as Chief of the General Staff of the Armenian Armed Forces from September 3, 2016, to May 24, 2018.

Notable figures from the 366th motorized rifle regiment include:

- Vaagn Grigoryevich, head of reconnaissance;
- Grigoriy Akopovich Kisebyan, communications unit commander;
- Armen Volodieovich Beglaryan, company commander;
- Kamo Rafaelovich Arutyunyan, tank division platoon commander;
- Alexander Vladimirovich Smagin, 1st division platoon commander;
- Andrey Artyushevich Ishkhanyan, 1st division supply platoon commander;
- Viktor Anatolyevich Garmash, serviceman;
- Oleg Viktorovich Balyazin, senior sergeant of the 2nd division;
- Vachik Grantovich Mirzoyan, senior sergeant of the 3rd division;
- Vachik Gurgenovich Ayrapetyan, senior sergeant of the 7th division;
- Alexander Alexandrovich Ayrapetyan, private;
- Gasparyan Zhora Isaakovich, aka “Grad Zhora,”
- So-called “chief of staff of the army” Vitaly Arutyunyan, commander of the 1st (41st) motorized rifle battalion of the 5th defense district;
- Kamo Nalbandyan, deputy battalion commander;
- Vladik Georgievich Mangasaryan, chief of staff;
- Zarmik Markosyan, company commander along with Varuzhan Beknazaryan, Albert Ayrapetyan, and Temur Arustamyan.

Vago (Vagho) Beglaryan, commander of the 2nd (42nd) motorized rifle battalion;
Rafik Sayan, deputy commander;
Alik Sargsyan, acting chief of staff;
Company commanders: Julver Seryan, Ambartsum Adamyan, Rashid Arakelyan.

Ilich Bagiryan, commander of the 3rd (43rd) motorized rifle battalion;
Deputy commander: unknown;
1st company commander: Mikhail Arzumanyan;
Chief of staff: Nikolay Avagimyan;
Company commanders: Edik Gurgenovich Musaelyan, Sergey Apants, Mais Arustamyan.

Aramais Pogosyan, commander of the 44th motorized battalion;
Artavazd Sargsyan, chief of staff.

Also mentioned:

- Vladik Rubenovich Khachatryan, commander of the 122-mm howitzer division;
- Garik Manvelovich, BM-21 battery commander, later replaced by Sarasar Gyurjyan, who succeeded Garik Arutyunyan.

Commander of a separate tank company, Volodya Sarkisyan; commander of a separate armored vehicle repair team, Aram Avagyan; commander of a separate engineering and fortification company, Volodya Avanesyan; regional defense commander of Khojavend, Nelson Sergeyevich Soghomonyan; commander of the “Bertashen” battalion, Vachagan Arshakovich Ishkhanyan; commander of the Shusha military police of the so-called organization from 1992–1996; head of patrol and chairman of the political executive committee of the illegal armed formation called the “Self-Defense Region” Martuni in 1992–1993; commander of the illegal armed formation “Defense Region” Gadрут in 1993–1994; commander of the illegal armed formation “Defense Region” Martuni in 1993–1995.

Deputy commander of the Military Police of the Republic of Armenia, Vardan Avetisyan, who served as commander of the Askeran military police in 2000–2002; and Armen Andranikovich Abrahamyan, who had the authority to actively participate in combat and issue orders and instructions. Arshavir Surenovich Karamyan, founder of the criminal armed group known as the “Arsho” battalion, which was illegally established in the village of Garabulag, Khojaly district, in 1990 to attack villages populated by Azerbaijanis. Madat Arakelovich Babayan, member of illegal armed formations created in the territory of the so-called organization from 1990–1994. Garik Grigoryevich Martirosyan, member of the illegal armed group called the 31st military unit, located in the Askeran (now Khojaly) district of the so-called organization in 1993–1994.

Members of the illegal armed group called Military Unit No. 1 include: Melikset Vladimirovich Pashayan, Vigen Grigoryan, Frunze Avagyan, Valery Ayvazyan, Eduard Ayvazyan, Karen Alaverdyan, Saak Poghosyan, Amayak Khroyan, Grant Shamkhalyan, Miron Vartanyan, Vostanik Adoev, Sergey Andranikovich Beglaryan, Sergey Armenakyan Melikovich, Saro Yeremyan, Meruzhan Armenovich Movsisyan, Abrik Khayrapetyan, Arush Babayan, Armen Melkumyan, Mavr Oganyan, Rubik Balayan, Slavik Razmikovich Sarkisyan, Samvel Eduardovich Grigoryan, Vartan Avetisyan, Norayr Danielyan, Ashot Arushanyan, Garik Khachabyan, Robert Ambartsumyan, Ararat Liparitovich Gevorkyan, Misha Asanovich, Ekhish Alaverdyeovich Alaverdyan, Sevan Asaturovich Alaverdyan, Vagan Sarkisovich Khachikyan, Oganess Davidovich Beglaryan, Samvel Davidovich Beglaryan, Agabek Vasilievich Saakyan, Sevan Serezhaevich Alaverdyan, Serezha Agabekovich Saakyan, Revik Sumbatovich Chelinganyan, Armen Shavarkhovich Gukasan, Aram Shavarshovich Gusan, Serezha Santoevich Saakyan, Levon Arshakovich, Samvel Serezhaevich Alaverdyan, Vagan Makarovich Gukasyan, Manvel Vasilievich Yeghyan.

Commander of an illegal armed group created by a criminal association called “Arab,” members of which include: Aram Toghomyan, Armavir Galstyan, Yura Agayan, Eduard Aslanyan, Eduard Khachatryan, Armen Avagyan, Slavik Mirzoyan, Felix Beglaryan, Benik Akopyan, Kaiser Shahbazyan, Kaicher Shahbazyan, Ivan Mekhrabyan, Slavik Stepanyan, Vladik Kazaryan, Vazgen Gabrielyan, Samvel Akopyan, Garik Dadayan, Kamo Melkumyan, Artur Stepanyan, Hamlet Stepanyan, Mger Agharumyan, Avetik Hayrapetyan, Surenn Avanesyan, Karen Arzumanyan, Albert Sarkisyan, Samvel Vartanyan, Karen Avetisyan, Samvel Surenovich Avetisyan, Alyosha Yerevanovich Vartanyan, Gago Zeynalovich Grigoryan, Ashot Andranikovich Vartanyan, Ashot Mikhailovich Kasparyan, Zorik Nikolayevich Harutyunyan, Alexander Solomonovich Abrahamyan, Artur Komulovich Arakelyan, Vaganag Beybudovich Harutyunyan, Ashot Khmayakovich Gulyan—known by

the nickname “Begor”—was commander of the 1st unit of the illegal armed formation called “Self-Defense Forces” in 1991–1992.

In 1991–1992, Argam Harutyunyan, nicknamed “Shosh Agho,” was commander of a unit in the illegal armed group “Self-Defense Forces” of the so-called organization, and commander of the special military unit of Shusha from 1992–1994. Semenovitch served as deputy head of the above-mentioned department. Karo Vanoevich Petrosyan served as a police officer in the above-mentioned department; Samvel Samurkaevich Airiyan served as head of the Khankendi City Department of Internal Affairs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Armo Aramovich Abramyan served as head of the Khankendi City Prison of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Serzhik Sumbatovich Kocharyan served in the same role; Karlen Levonovich Agadzhanyan served in internal affairs bodies of the former Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region from April 5, 1963, to September 4, 1990; Mirzoyan served as head of Khankendi City Bus Depot No. 2718; Maxim Mikhailovich; Valerik Sergeyevich Grigoryan worked in the HR department of the Hasanabad headquarters in the Khojaly region; Georgi Dzhinikorovich Babayan worked as a driver at this state farm; Oleg Nikolayevich Khachaturov was called to serve as a driver in 1988 for traffic control in Khankendi, under the “Regional Headquarters of the Self-Defense Forces,” which was in fact an organized and coordinated management of armed criminal groups.

Marat Armenovich Hakobjanyan, Rolis Grigory Agadzhanyan, Volodya Khachatryan, Emil Abrahamyan, Slavik Arushanyan, and others who joined the criminal association began a systematic and large-scale aggressive war against Azerbaijan, thereby violating the Charter of the United Nations (in effect since October 24, 1945), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948), the Fourth Geneva Convention “On the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War” of August 12, 1949, the First Protocol “On the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts” of June 8, 1977, the Protocol of November 4, 1950, the Protocol of May 12, 1994, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, UN General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX) of December 14, 1974, on the definition of aggression, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted December 16, 1966, in force since March 23, 1976), the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Final Act, 1975), the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of January 27, 1977, and UN Security Council Resolutions 822 (April 30, 1993) and 853 (July 29, 1993).

As a result of gross violations of the requirements of Resolutions 874 (October 14, 1993) and 884 (November 12, 1993), as well as numerous other international conventions and documents prohibiting territorial acquisition by force, from 1988 to 1994, a number of Azerbaijani cities and districts—including Khankendi, Kalbajar, Shusha, Lachin, Khojaly, Khojavend, Zangilan, Jabrayil, Gubadli districts, and other villages such as Kerki, Auteno, Autonomis-Republic, Autonomis Rimli, Barkhudarli, Sofulu, Gizilkhayli, and Yukhari Eskipara in the Gazakh district—along with the district centers of Agdam, Fuzuli, and others were subjected to occupation, destruction, arson, looting, and other actions. This caused material damage amounting to 8,163,534,807 manats, as well as 98,294 private properties totaling 11,130,422,682 manats, and 37,168 state properties of Azerbaijan, 434 valuable historical and cultural monuments, and 263 mosques, churches, museums, historic buildings, and fortresses totaling 906,822,486 manats.

In total, the material damage amounted to 20,200,779,975 manats, leading to the occupation of 924 settlements, including 12 cities, 17 towns, and 895 villages, and the forcible displacement of 442,841 people.

In accordance with the common criminal goals and intentions of each member of the criminal organization, as well as the military-political leadership of Armenia, which is part of this union, from January 15 to 19, 1990, a total of 461 Azerbaijani residents comprising 95 families were forcibly expelled and displaced from the village of Kerki in the Sadarak district of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (prior to occupation — Ilich, later — Sharur, currently — Armenia). Damage was inflicted on 54 state and private properties amounting to 7,719,543 manats.

From March 24, 1990, to June 8, 1992, a total of 3,159 Azerbaijani residents were forcibly expelled and displaced, and 896 state and private properties sustained material damage totaling 137,551,603 manats. The villages of Baganyys-Ayrim, Ashagy Eskipara, Kheyrimli, Barkhudarly, Sofulu, Gyzykhadzhyly, and Yukhary Eskipara in the Gazakh region were occupied by Armenian armed forces, who received material, political, weapons, military, and other support.

From September 1988 to December 28, 1991, a total of 2,944 Azerbaijani residents were forcibly expelled and displaced, and 4,579 state and private properties were damaged with losses totaling 636,180,697 manats.

Damage: During the occupation of the city of Khankendi, including the settlement of Karkijahan, from early 1998 to September 20, 2023, and from December 28, 1991, to March 9, 1992, a total of 7,161 Azerbaijanis were displaced, and 1,070,186 people were affected in Khankendi and the surrounding settlements: Askeran, Khanabad, Badara, Shushakand, Khanyurdu, Pirjamal, Balindzha, Dekhradun, Dashbulag, Kharuv, Kishlag, Pirarar, Sardakan, Garabugat, Almalı, Garakyutyuk, Mehdi beyli, Shanakhchi, Sygyryd, Khyryyid (repeated multiple times), Khanabed Dagan, Aghgedik, Ashagy Kylychgyakh.

From early 1998 to November 10, 2020, and September 20, 2023, the following villages were occupied: Bashkend, Janhasan, Javadlar, Yalobakend, Demirchiler, Gushchubaba, Madatkend, Gyzylyoba, Yukhary Yemishjan, Ashagy Yemishjan, Khachmach, Nakhchivanly, Agbulag, Aranzamin, Dashbashi, Farrukh, Seyidbeyli, Ulubaba, Dashkend, Mukhtar, Tazabina, Shelve, and Kosalar.

From January 26, 1991, to May 15, 1992, 16,299 Azerbaijani residents were forcibly expelled and displaced, and 2,769 state and private properties in the city of Shusha and Shusha district were damaged, amounting to 391,715,248 manats in losses.

The villages of Gushchular, Malibeyli, Goytala, Khanali, Hasanabad, Imamgulelyar, Khalfaly, Arrudlu, Dukanlar, Garabulag, Lakhinlar, Mirzalyar, Shushul, Zamanpeyasi, Boyuk Galadarasi, Kichik Galadas, Gaydavera (repeated multiple times), Sarababa, Onverst, Safichans, Allahlular, Hasangulyar, Khanligpey, Shiran, Agbulag, Dzhamiller, Chaykent, Imamlar, Mamishler, Pashalar, Turabkhan, and the Turshu settlement were occupied from early 1998. As a result, a total of 7,451 Azerbaijanis became victims.

46 settlements of the Khojavend district, including 1 city, 1 township, and 80 villages with the district center, such as Tug, Azykh, Khunarly, Mamed dere, Chiraguz, Aghdam, Atakut, Susanlyg, Bina, Zogalbulag, Salaketin, Dudukchu, Edilli, Agbulag, Akhullu, Beyuk Taglar, Gunesli, Chayly, Dagdoslu, Chynarly, Edisha, Kirmyzygaya, Shakhery, Darakand, Shekher, Khyrmandzhyg, Bulutan, Malikjanly, Binaderesi, Arakul, Djilan, Agdzhakend, Kyokhne Taglar, Dashbashi, Chaylagala, Arpagedik, Mulkudere, Sur, Gushchular, Dolanlar, Bunyadly, Zardanashen, Tagaverd, the villages of Chagaduz, Tagaser, and the town of Hadrut were occupied from early 1998 to November 9, 2020, and September 20, 2023.

From May 17 to May 18, 1992, a total of 57,047 Azerbaijani residents were forcibly expelled and displaced, and 15,459 state and private properties were damaged, totaling 2,731,172,258 manats.

The city of Lachin, the town of Gaygy, and 125 other villages in the Lachin region, including Garikakha, Agbulag, Agdzhakend, Ashagy Farajan, Dzhasazur, Narishlar, Gulabird, Budagdere, Khochaz, Chiragly, Garabeyli, Malkhalaf, and others were occupied from early 1998 to December 1, 2020.

From April 8, 1992, to April 3, 1993, a total of 48,847 Azerbaijanis were forcibly expelled and displaced, and 17,489 state and private properties were damaged with losses totaling 2,299,195,889 manats.

The Azerbaijani army recaptured the following settlements: the city of Kalbajar, the town of Istisu, and the villages of Abdullaushagy, Agbulag, Agdzhakend, Agdaban, Agdash, Aggaya, Agyatag, Alagaya, Alchaly, Alibeyli, Alirzalar, Allykend, Almalig, Alolar, Armudlu, Ashagy Ayrim, Ashagy Garachanly, Ashagy Shurtan, Babaslar, Bagirly, Bagirsag, Baglipeya, Barmakbina, Bash Garachanly, Bashkend, Bashlybel, Bazirkhana, Birinchi Milli, Boyagly, Bozlu, Beyukduz, Boyurbina, Dzhamilli, Dzhamard, Chaykend, Chaygovushan, Shepli, Chirag, Chobangarahmez, Chopurlu, Sharman, Dzhovdar, Dalkylyndzhyly, Dashbulag, Demirkhydam, Derakyshlag, Asrik, Fatalar, Goydava, Guneypeya, Guneshgaya, Guneshli, Khadiduniyamalilar, Khadzhikend, Khasanov, Khopurlu, Khallanly, Kholazay, Ikindzhi Milli, Ilyaslar, Imanbinesi, Kecherendag, Kekhenage, Kecherad, Kekhenag I, Kilse, Kilsali, Kalaboyun, Kamyshly, Kanlikend, Karagyuney, Garakhanchy, Kasimbinesi, Kasimlar, Gazikhanly, Kilinchly, Guzeychirkin, Lachyn, Mammadafy, Maslabame, Mushlamak (repeated variants), Garachanly, Nadirkhanly, Nabylyar, Nadzhafaly, Orta Garachanly, Orta Shurtan, Orkly, Utagly, Utishalag, Pirillar, Rakhimli, Sarydashy, Sedlar, Soyukbulag, Susuz, Shakhker, Shaplar, Shiinli, Tagilar, Takhtabashy, Tatlar, Tekdam, Tekagaya, Tazekend, Tirkeshavand, Tvoladere, Ushukhni Milli, Veng, Yanshag, Yanshagbina, Yillidja, Zilar, Zair, Zurar, Zargulu, Zaylik, Zivel, and Zulfugarly, as well as the well-known settlements of Charektar, Gyozi, Gyoziurpu, Yahar Oratag, Gyzylgaya, Yaysi, Devedashi, Kheivali, Shayleduran, Mekhman, Dovshan, Baranly, Imarat Garvand, Zardahak, Chavar, Hasanriz, Narinklar, Damgaly, and Kolatag.

These were assigned to the administration of the Kalbajar region but were administered from the Aghdara region from 1998 to September 2023.

From March 1992 to April 25, 1994, 899 people were killed or injured in Azerbaijan due to general calamity, 1,127 people died, and material losses totaled 155,815,898 manats due to physical and material reasons.

The villages of Sugovushan, Talysh, Shayla, the city of Aghdara, Dzhanata, Gulyata, Chardagly, Lulesaz, Megrelalay, Tepechend, Kichik Garabi, Ashagas Oratag, Gasapet, Demirli, Ulu Garabi, Umudlu, Dzheylik, Shayla, Shilyburt, Seysulan, Guykharkhar, Yeremirdzha, Agabyaly, and Maralyansary in the Tartar district were affected from 1998 to October 3, 2020, October 9, 2020, and September 20, 2023.

From 1992 to April 26, 1994, there was forced expulsion and displacement of the population, resulting in a total material damage of 3,728,975,815 manats, as well as the destruction of 31,736 units of private property in the city of Adjarly, Sari, and surrounding villages: Madjril, Bayli, Mughnali, Pirzadly, Saybali, Bash Guneipya, Orta Guneipya, Boyamedli, Gizily Kangary, Mollalar, Sefulu, Salahli Kangary, Alimadatli, Jinli, Alagapli, Khachindarbant, Kulai, Unlu, Javahirli, Kosalar, Gulabli, Abdal, Guludja, Ilkhidji, Suma, Tagibeyli, Khidrli, Chukhurmali, Akhmadavar, Kengali, Garagashli, Shirvanli, Gasaymli, Garadagli, Gurdar, Poladli, Shelli, Khatinbayli, Giyasi, Atemazli, Sheshdazli, Shallu, Shalagb, Sheshbal Ishlar, Tepemal, Tarneft, Tukbanli, Salahsamedlar, Malikli, Gazanchi, Marzili, Novruzlu, Yusifyanli, Papuravand, Garapirim, Saridjali, Garazeynalli, Gullar, Sirkhavand, Ballayl, Garazi, Babalhar, Garazinalli, and other villages.

From March 31, 1992, to August 23, 1993, 83,544 residents of Azerbaijan were forcibly expelled and displaced, causing material damage amounting to 3,414,627,671 manats. Affected settlements included: Gadjar, Gazarar, Gadjrar, Gadgar, Guzlak, Khatynbulag, Gorazyli, Sarajig, Yukhari Rafedinli, Garakollu, Gochakhmedli, and others.

From October 17, 1993, forced expulsions and displacements continued, resulting in 141 residents of Azerbaijan being forced to leave their homes, and 15,206 units of private property were confiscated in the city of Jebail and nearby villages, such as Khalafli, Khudaferin, Gumlag, Mahmudlu, and 92 other villages in the Jebail region. The total material damage from the beginning of 1998 to October 4, 2020, amounted to 2,168,440,343 manats.

From early 1992 to October 29, 1993, 32,775 residents of Azerbaijan were forcibly displaced, leading to a total damage of 1,336,035,575 manats, as well as the loss of 9,679 units of private property. The occupied cities included Zangilan, Minivan, Yanyang, Aghin, Garshing, Darali, Burunlu, Yukhari Gayali, Ashagi Gayali, Yusiflar, Garagol, Nadjafar, Seydlar, Sharikan, Sheifli, Kollgishlag, Razdara, Mashadi Ismaili, Vejnali, Amirkhankhli, Chol, Ikintsi Agali, Uchunki Agali, Babayli, Mammadbayli, Zarnali, Khavali, Mughanli, as well as the villages of Khurama, Khakari, Chopadar, and Dallakhli.

From August 23, 1993, to October 28, 1993, 29,539 residents of Azerbaijan were displaced, leading to the occupation of areas including Efendi, Yusifbeyli, Chaytuz, Aliguluushagi, Yukhari Khojamsakhli, Ashaleushaumzakhli, Mehriili, Goyarzhik, Jilfir, Seytas, Goyarabas, Bakhtiyarli, Saraly, Sarasalli, Muradhanli, Khakari, Ishigli, Khandak, Gayali, Abadabanli, Lepakheyani, Karalar, Kavdadig, Khuseynushagi, Novlu, Davudlu, Gurjulu, Eyvazli, Kedili, Mazira, Mahmudlu, Cherali, Boyunekar, Saldash, Makhruzlu, Balligya, Molli, Mamar, Gazyan, Khal, Ashagi Jibikli, Khalavar, Yukhari Jibikli, Malikahmedli, Gundanli, Khodzhik, Mardonli, Teizmumskanli, Khidrli, Balasanovli, Dondali, Dali Miskanli, Mirlar, Saray, Seleti, Basharat, Khat, Deshdakhad, Armudlu, Farjan, Goyal, Khartiz, Zor, Chardagi, Tarovlu, Khazal, Ayn, Karadjalli, Karagadzh, Karakishilar, Yukhari Molli, Ashagi Molli, Mollaburkhon,

Tatar, Karageyunly, Giyasi, Ulashli, Abidja, Altinja, Khodjahan, Kilidjan, and other villages, which were occupied by the Republic of Armenia from early 1998 to October 25, 2020.

The criminal organization mentioned above was established and is managed by the military-political leadership, armed forces, and other armed formations of the Republic of Armenia, as well as its leaders and members, who have common criminal intentions and goals. During the aggressive war they planned and prepared for, they acted against Azerbaijan with the aim of organizing ecological destruction and violating human rights. This was manifested in attacks on unprotected territories, settlements, and armed zones, leading to the destruction of civilian property in war zones, violating ceasefire agreements. As a result of these actions, the Nagorno-Karabakh region and adjacent areas such as Agdakh, Agdam, Fuzuli, Jebrail, Zangilan, Gubadli, and Kelbadjar, as well as seven villages of the Gazakh district and the Kerki village in the Sadarak region of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, were occupied by April 1994.

100,574 people from 27,922 families in the Agdam district, 52,141 people from 13,183 families in the Jebrail district, 83,544 people from 22,699 families in the Fuzuli district, 48,847 people from 12,050 families in the Kelbadjar district, 57,047 people from 13,282 families in the Lachin district, 29,539 people from 7,176 families in the Gubadli district, 899 people from 202 families in the Terter (Agderin) district, 7,161 people in the Khojaly district, 2,944 people (including Kerki-Jahan) in the city of Khankendi, 7,451 people from 1,359 families in the Khojavend district, and 8,210 people in the Zangilan district.

The forced eviction of 32,775 people from 5,544 families in the Shusha district, 3,159 people from 726 families in 7 villages of the Gazakh district, and 461 people from 94 families in the village of Kerki, Sadarak district, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic leads to a total of 442,841 people from 114,184 families displaced from their lawful places of residence without grounds established by international law and the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan. This action grossly violates the requirements of the Geneva Convention "On the Protection of Civilian Populations in Time of War" of August 12, 1949, and leads to the forced resettlement of displaced persons into various parts of the country in unfinished buildings to undermine the state economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, creating a tense socio-economic and political situation, and forcing the occupied sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan to remain under the jurisdiction of Armenia. Citizens are placed in dormitories, medical and educational institutions, tent camps, trailers, and other administrative buildings for residence. They caused material damage to the state of an especially large scale, namely 8,832,002,937 manats. This amount includes 2023 manats allocated for ensuring the standard of living of displaced persons from the Republic of Azerbaijan by providing basic living needs, improving their material and living conditions, constructing temporary tents and Finnish camps, as well as, in later periods, building houses and buildings and settling them. They spent 8,816,009,937 manats of state budget funds, as well as loans from foreign international companies and banks, on improving the social security and material-living conditions of displaced persons. Within this sum, 8,832,002,937 manats was used from 15,993,000 manats for providing drinking water.

The military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia, including the armed forces and other armed formations, as well as their material-technical and personnel support, exercises centralized control, which includes oral and written directives, instructions, and strict

supervision of a criminal organization operating illegally in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in violation of domestic and international law. This organization and its structural subdivisions, equipped with various types of weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and other forms of armament, operate with the support and consent of the state level of the Republic of Armenia. These actions are aimed at implementing a criminal plan in accordance with the overall criminal intent and goal, which violate the norms and principles of international humanitarian law, including Articles 17, 120, 111, 112, 113, and 114 of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, Article 34 of the First Additional Protocol of June 8, 1977, to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, Rules 96, 113, 115, and 116 of customary international law, the United Nations Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance of December 20, 2006, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the UN of December 10, 1948, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950, Protocol No. 1 to this Convention, the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966, the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of December 10, 1984, the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949, the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and Rules 96, 113, 115, and 116 of customary international law, as ratified by Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which prescribes that each party in the conflict immediately, as soon as circumstances permit and no later than the end of active military operations, search for persons declared missing by the opposing side, and assist in locating such persons. They must provide all relevant information about them, including details (last name, first name, place and date of birth, citizenship, last known address, distinctive features, father's name and mother's maiden name, date, place, and nature of measures taken concerning this person, address for mail, and the name of the person to be contacted) regarding individuals who have been detained, imprisoned, or otherwise deprived of liberty for more than two weeks as a result of military actions or occupation, and offer maximum possible assistance in the search and registration of information about individuals who died under other circumstances due to military actions or occupation, and, if necessary, conduct such searches and registrations themselves, as well as send information about individuals declared missing, and requests for such information either directly or through the Central Information Agency of the Protecting State, the International Red Cross Committee, or national Red Cross Societies (Red Crescent, Red Lion, and Sun), and also in violation of many other international legal norms against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

During the aggressive war that lasted from November 10, 1989, to November 8, 2020, in the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and its surroundings, 2 people were killed in 1989 in the Khojaly area, 5 people in the Gadabay region in 1990, 3 people in the Gazakh region, 1 in the Shahbuz area, 10 people in the area, and 4 in the Shahbuz area. In total, 3 people died in the Khojaly area, 3 in the Goranboy region, 2 in the Agdam area, 2 in the Karabakh region, 1 in the Shusha area, and 1 in the Khojavend district, totaling 16 people. Additionally, 142 people died: 76 in Khojavend, 40 in Fuzuli, 29 in Zangilan, 7 in Gubadli, 4 in Kalbajar, 3 in Khankendi, 2 in Jabrayil, and 2 in Goranboy, with the total number reaching 1147 individuals. In 1993, 417 people died in the Agdam area, 336 in Kalbajar, 286 in Agdara, 199 in Fuzuli, 114 in Gubadli, 97 in Jabrayil, 24 in Lachin, and 19 in Zangilan. 1 person died in the Gazakh region, 4 in the Khojavend area, 1 in the Kedabek district, 1 in the Agjabedi district, 1 in the Goranboy region, 1 in the Tovuz district, and 1 in Khankendi, totaling 1521

individuals. In 1994, 335 people died in the Kelbajar district, 290 in the Agdam district, 243 in the Fizuli district, 150 in the Terter district, 149 in Agderin, 51 in Khojavend, 14 in Goranboy, 11 in Beylagan, 11 in Jabrayil, 4 in Agjabedi, 1 in the Karabakh district, 1 in the Gazakh region, and 1 in the Gubadlin district, totaling 1261 individuals. In 1995, 2 people died in the Terter region, 1 in Agderin, and 1 in Tovuz, totaling 5 people. In 1996, 1 person died in Terter, in 1997 — 1 in Nakhchivan, 1 in Gazakh, and 1 in Agjabedi, totaling 3 people. In 2000, 1 person died in Kedabek, in 2002 — 1 in Kelbajar, in 2003 — 1 in Agjabedi, totaling 2 people, and 1 person died in Ordubad in Nakhchivan in 2013, 1 in Gazakh, 2 in Terter, 2 in Fizuli, 1 in Khojavend, 1 in Geigel, totaling 6 people. Of them, 490 men (20 minors), 283 women (18 minors), 773 civilians, 3206 men, and 1 woman — totaling 3207 servicemen, for a total of 3980 individuals. Meanwhile, information about their fate and whereabouts was withheld, and the bodies were not handed over in order to avoid responsibility under international law and to erase traces of crimes committed. On the occupied territories, large pits were excavated in a mass and offensive manner, which was unacceptable both in Armenian and Azerbaijani societies from the perspective of religion and morality. They threw people into large pits in their clothes, buried them, and forcefully disappeared, refusing to provide any information about their whereabouts and fate; these individuals are still considered missing.

In accordance with the Statement by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and the President of the Russian Federation of November 10, 2020, on the full cessation of hostilities and the cessation of all military actions, these measures were taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan in response to the aggressive actions undertaken against it during the period 1987–1994. In particular, as a result of anti-terrorist operations conducted on September 20, 2023, it was established that members of the criminal organization opened fire using automatic weapons, machine guns, grenade launchers, and other firearms, leading to numerous injuries and deliberate killings of Azerbaijani citizens. Among the victims are soldiers of the Azerbaijani Army and civilians, buried in cemeteries and other burial places across the republic and still considered missing.

Among the 23 unknown martyrs buried in the Alley of the First Martyrs in Baku, 11 individuals stand out: Mailov Garabala Agabala oglu, Javadov Elman Khurshud oglu, Aliyev Imameddin Aliaga, Abdurakhmanov Yasin Shakir oglu, Agayev Shahlar Guseynaga, Zeynalov Ujar Fidai oglu, who were intentionally killed by members of a criminal organization on July 19, 1992, in the village of Gasanriz (Aterk) in the Agdere region; Aliyev Rauf Ismail oglu, who was intentionally killed on August 18, 1992, in the village of Childir, Agdere region; Yagubov Fagan Misir oglu, who was killed on August 7, 1992; Askerov Akhliman Vakid oglu, who was killed on September 29, 1992. It has been established that among them were also military personnel: Ghasymov Adigezel Amirsultan oglu, intentionally killed in the city of Lachin in 1993, and Sarkhanov Akper Bayramali oglu, killed in the Agdere region on September 26, 1992, along with 12 individuals whose identities remain unknown.

Additionally, among the 9 unknown martyrs buried in the Second Martyr's Alley in Baku, the remains of military personnel Aliyev Natig Suleyman oglu, intentionally killed by members of a criminal organization on January 3, 1994, in the village of Ashaghi Abdurrahmanli in the Fizuli region, and military personnel Baratov Khormat Beitulah oglu, killed in the village of

Gyulludja, Agdam region, on April 18, 1994, have been identified. The identities of the other 7 individuals remain unknown.

Furthermore, of the 26 unknown martyrs buried at the Tartar Cemetery, 13 were buried by members of the criminal organization. Among them, military personnel Abbasov Adalat Vilayat oglu, intentionally killed on November 15, 1992, in the village of Chailtyrana in the Aghdara district; military personnel Isagov Zakir Nusrat oglu, killed on September 24, 1992; Abdulhakim oglu, killed on September 20, 1992; military personnel Rajabov Osman Khalifa oglu, killed on November 17, 1992; military personnel Khalilov Ismail Anatoliya oglu, killed on November 20, 1992, in the village of Sirkhavendi, Lachin region; military personnel Novruzov Niyaz Ilyus oglu, killed on November 17, 1992, in the village of Dovshanli (Veng), Aghdara region; military personnel Akberov Ikhtir Huseyn, killed on October 13, 1993, in the rural area; military personnel Murodov Zakir Minad oglu, killed in 1992 in the Agdara region; military personnel Jafarov Namig Balakhan oglu, intentionally killed in September 1992. The identities of another 13 martyrs remain unidentified.

Additionally, among the 23 unknown martyrs buried in the cemetery called "Peygamberlik" in the Beylagan region, the remains of the following individuals were found in 10 graves: military personnel Aliyev Rasul Arif oglu, intentionally killed by members of a criminal organization on October 28, 1993, in the village of Kyurdmakhmdlu, Fizuli region; military personnel Narimanov Siradja Feyruz oglu, intentionally killed on January 11, 1994, in the village of Abdurrahmanli, Fizuli region; military personnel Agayev Ayaz Gabibulla oglu, Musaev Ibad Musarza oglu, Ismailov Siyavush Eldar oglu, Safarov Asim Nadir oglu, Dadashev Gyulali Magomed oglu, and Jafarov Mushfig Ilyas oglu, intentionally killed on January 27, 1994, in the village of Shishgaya, Khojavend region. It has been established that there are 13 individuals whose identities remain unknown, including military personnel Ismailov Khabib Oruz oglu, intentionally killed near Height 16 on February 16, 1994, in the village of Kerimbeyli, Fizuli region, military personnel Gaimov Elshad Shirin oglu, intentionally killed on February 16, 1994, near the village of Kerimbeyli, Fizuli region, and 11 others whose identities remain unknown.

Additionally, among the 12 unknown martyrs buried in the Shammadli cemetery in the Imishlin region, one of the graves contains the remains of military personnel Ibrahimov Valiaddin Sahra oglu, intentionally killed by members of a criminal organization in the village of Shukurbeili, Fizuli region, on January 19, 1994, and the identities of the other 11 individuals remain unknown.

Moreover, among the 11 unknown martyrs buried in the Balla-Bakhmanli village cemetery in the Fizuli region, 5 have been identified as graves of military personnel: Abish Asgar oglu Makhammadov, who was intentionally killed by members of a criminal organization in the Gubadli region in August 1993; IEV, a resident of the village of Niyazgullar in the Jabrail region, who was intentionally killed in the settlement of Goradiza in the Fizuli region on October 23, 1993; and others identified. It has also been established that in one grave of an unknown martyr buried in the Mahmoudlu-2 village cemetery in the Fizuli region, the remains of military personnel Eldarov Rasim Safar oglu, intentionally killed by members of a criminal organization in the village of Kyurdmakhmdlu, Fizuli region, on August 23, 1993, are buried.

Furthermore, among the 49 unknown martyrs buried in the Martyrs' Alley in the city of Ganja, 3 individuals were intentionally killed by a criminal organization near Mount Murov in Kalbajar on April 3, 1993: Eman Soltanov Sagubi Sabir oglu, intentionally killed on February 10, 1994; military personnel Khasiev Elshan Nazarali oglu, intentionally killed on February 11, 1994; military personnel Isagov Elbrus Isaga oglu; and others. It has been established that there are 27 individuals whose identities remain unknown, including military personnel Nazafati Arif Hamdulla oglu, military personnel Mustafayev Nuhu Mustafa oglu, intentionally killed in the village of Tekagaya, Kelbadjar region, on February 14, 1994, military personnel Amrullayev Rza Ghazanfar oglu, intentionally killed in the village of Togana, Kelbadjar region, on February 18, 1994, military personnel Abbasov Zulfugar Kamil oglu, intentionally killed in the village of Chaparly, Kelbadjar region, on March 30, 1994, and 27 others whose identities remain unknown.

Additionally, it was established that one person was buried in the village of Afetli, Agdam region, three individuals in the cemetery of the village of Hindiristan, Agdam region, one individual in the Martyrs' Alley of the city of Agjabedi, six individuals in the Martyrs' Alley of the city of Barda, three individuals in the Martyrs' Alley of the city of Gazakh, one individual in the yard of the secondary school in the village of Kyurdmakhmdl, Fizuli region, two individuals in the Martyrs' Alley of the city of Shirvan, three individuals in the Martyrs' Alley of the city of Sumgait, two individuals in the cemetery of the village of Yaldili, Yevlakh region, one individual in the Martyrs' Alley of the city of Yevlakh, one individual in the Martyrs' Alley of the city of Ismailly, and three individuals in the cemetery of the village of Huesenli, Terter region. These individuals were buried by members of a criminal organization. It has been established that a total of 27 people were intentionally killed, and their identities remain unknown.

Subsequently, after the liberation of the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, occupied for over 30 years, as a result of the relevant measures taken by the law enforcement agencies and other organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan, during the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan from 1987 to 1994, members of the criminal organization were found with automatic weapons, machine guns, grenade launchers, and other firearms. The remains of at least 128 individuals, whose identities remain unidentified, presumably military personnel of the Azerbaijani army and Azerbaijani civilians, were found by Armenian representatives in various body bags with numerous bullet and shrapnel wounds, as well as signs of forcible disappearance. These remains were discovered on the following dates: February 12, 2021, in 7 body bags; February 20, 2021, in 8 bags; February 17, 2021 (in the village of Dakhras, Khojaly district) in 13 bags; May 23, 2021 (in the village of Garadagli, Khojavend district) in 5 bags; July 10, 2021, in 3 bags (Khojavend district); October 20, 2021, in 5 bags (village of Garadagli, Khojavend); January 26, 2022, in 5 bags and 3 bags (village of Sirkhavend, Agdara district); April 28, 2022, in 7 body bags (village of Sirkhavend, Agdara district); December 1, 2022, in 3 bags (Askeran district); March 30, 2023, when 3 white body bags were found, and September 28, 2023, when 2 body bags, 1 bag, and 3 plastic bags were handed over (territory of the Agdara and Khojavend districts).

Moreover, after the liberation of the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which had been occupied for over 30 years, as a result of the relevant measures taken by law enforcement agencies, other institutions, as well as physical and legal entities of the Republic of Azerbaijan carrying out reconstruction and construction, a military operation was

initiated on January 26, 1992, from the city of Shusha, aimed at disarming and neutralizing the members of the criminal organization. However, in the village of Dashalty, where the members of this organization were ambushed, they opened fire with automatic weapons, machine guns, grenade launchers, and other types of firearms and ammunition of unidentified types, causing numerous gunshot and shrapnel injuries. Deliberately killing military personnel from the "N" military unit of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, such as Abbasov Magerram Abbas oglu, Guseynov Gulverdi Agagusayn oglu, Niftaliyev Adil Kamal oglu, Gurbanov Nofal Nariman oglu, Rustamov Araz Bagi oglu, Agayev Yusif Balasaf oglu, Abdullayev Nuraly Khadjibaba oglu, and Mikayilov Babakisi, as well as at least 9 other soldiers, their bodies were hidden and destroyed in various ways. These individuals were found in the village of Dashalty without regard to Islamic customs, with their clothing and legs tied with wire, and buried in the ground. In total, 11 individuals, including military personnel from the Ministry of Defense "N" as well as at least 7 unidentified individuals, were found on February 17, 2021, in another location in the village of Dashalty, Shusha district, buried 20 meters away from the first cemetery.

Additionally, on July 24, 1993, members of the criminal group, who were hiding in the village of Sarijala, Agdam district, opened fire with automatic, machine gun, grenade launcher, and other firearms and ammunition of unidentified types, causing numerous gunshot and shrapnel injuries, deliberately killing and destroying the bodies of their victims by hiding them and other methods. The bodies of military personnel from the "N" military unit of the Ministry of Defense, soldier Najafov Seyfaddin Eldar oglu, resident of the same town Azizov Magerram Ismail oglu, who was taken hostage in Agdam on July 23, 1993, and soldier Aliyev Hikmet Zili oglu, as well as at least three individuals whose identities remain unknown, totaling six people, were forcibly hidden. The remains of their bodies, stacked on top of each other head to toe, in clothing, and buried with violations of Islamic customs, were discovered on June 19, 2023, in the village of Sarijala, Agdam district.

On March 27, 1993, in the village of Yanikend, Kelbajar district, the remains of the bodies of Garaev Gafar Gambar oglu, Musaev Mekhman Jamal oglu, and Azizov Yusuf Ismail oglu, residents of the village of Taqtabashi, Kelbajar district, members of the village self-defense squad, as well as at least one unidentified individual, were discovered. In total, 4 individuals were found, stacked head to toe, in clothing, and buried in a manner not consistent with Islamic customs.

Furthermore, on February 26, 1992, members of the criminal organization opened fire from positions where they were ambushed in the city of Khojaly, using automatic rifles, machine guns, grenade launchers, and other types of firearms, resulting in injuries to civilians. The list of victims includes Maharramov Basir (Nazli) Veli Gizi, Mahmudov (Azimov) Akif Seydullah oglu, Ismailov Ismail Bakhman oglu, Aliyev Agali Nayb-oglu, Aliyeva Seyyya Behbud, Salimov Agamir, as well as others whose identities have not yet been determined. In total, among the victims, 18 people were found, buried head to toe, in clothing, with their legs tied with rope, in a manner inconsistent with Islamic customs, in one of the places in the city of Khojaly on February 21, 2024.

Also, on March 28, 2024, in the Gala Deresi quarter of Khojaly city, the remains of at least two individuals, whose identities remain unknown, were discovered. These individuals were deliberately killed, hidden, and destroyed by other methods during the aggressive war

waged against Azerbaijan in 1987-1994 by members of the criminal organization. The remains were stacked on top of each other, head to toe, in clothing, and buried in a manner inconsistent with Islamic customs.

Moreover, on April 24, 2024, in the village of Malibeyli, Khojaly district, the remains of at least 10 individuals, whose identities remain unknown, were discovered. These individuals were subjected to forcible disappearance by members of the criminal organization during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan in 1987-1994, as a result of their killing, body concealment, and destruction. The remains were stacked on top of each other, head to toe, in clothing, and buried in the ground in a manner not consistent with Islamic customs.

Also, during the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan in 1987-1994, on December 2, 2023, in the Cholgala mosque in the city of Shusha, the remains of at least 5 individuals, whose identities remain unknown, were discovered. These individuals were deliberately killed, hidden, and destroyed by other methods by members of the criminal organization and were stacked on top of each other, head to toe, in clothing, and buried in a manner not consistent with Islamic customs.

In April 1993, members of the criminal group fired from an unknown model automatic rifle and other firearms from positions in the village of Chirag, Kelbajar district, taking hostage the resident of the Istisu settlement, Kelbajar district, Eyvaz Yusif oglu Mustafaev. In August 1993, after the hostage was released, his wife was deliberately killed, shot in the back, and then the criminals forcibly left the village of Istisu, Kelbajar district. The body of the district resident, Isaev Sanem Hasan kizi, was found on August 1, 2022, under the hood of a car in the "Tovla Deresi" area in the village of Chirag, Kelbajar district.

In addition, during large-scale construction works on the liberated territories from January 6, 2021, to the present, at least 127 people were discovered in the territories of the Agdam, Shusha, Geigel, Tartar, Fizuli, Khojavend, and Zangilan districts, whose identities have not yet been established. These are presumed to be Azerbaijani soldiers and hostages among the civilians who were killed during the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan by members of a criminal organization between 1987 and 1994. The bodies were deliberately hidden and concealed by the perpetrators.

After the liberation of the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which had been under occupation for over 30 years, as a result of relevant measures taken by law enforcement agencies and other organizations on these territories, the following individuals were freed: Private Allahverdiyev Shamsaddin Avaz oglu, captured in the village of Juvarly, Fizuli district, on July 23, 1993; Private Nagiyev Jahid Shafa oglu, captured in the Murguzlu mountain area of the Fizuli district on August 5, 1993; Sergeant Gasanov Vugar Telman oglu, captured in the Uchtepe mountain area of the Fizuli district on August 6, 1993; and Private Guseynov Ali Heydar oglu, captured in the village of Govshadli, Fizuli district, on August 31, 1993. The remains of the captured soldier Lieutenant Asadov Vugar Kabil oglu, as well as at least three others whose identities are currently unknown, totaling eight people, were deliberately killed by members of the criminal organization using firearms with a caliber of 7.62 mm and other methods. Their bodies were stacked on top of each other, in clothing, with their legs tied with wire, wrapped in cellophane, and buried in the ground in a manner

inconsistent with Islamic traditions. This was discovered in the village of Edilli, Khojavend district, between February 23-26 and September 15-21, 2022.

On August 31, 1993, soldiers Atamoglanov Abulfat Sabir oglu, Mamadova Asad Mamad oglu, Takhirov Seyfulla Veitul oglu, Khadzhiev Taksin Fikran oglu, and Babashov Ahmad were deliberately killed by members of a criminal group using firearms with a caliber of 5.45 mm and other methods in the Fizuli region. There were also cases of civilian deaths, including Khalafov Jahangir Memi oglu, a resident of the Dordkhinara village of Fizuli, who was kidnapped and subjected to various forms of torture. As a result of these actions, at least 15 people, including six whose identities have not yet been established, were found in a condition inconsistent with Islamic burial practices in the village of Edilli, Khojavend district.

Furthermore, in the same region, 300 meters north of the first cemetery, the remains of civilians, including Guliyev Novruz Mahmud oglu and Tagiev Anwar Jumshud oglu, who were kidnapped and deliberately killed by members of the criminal group on August 16, 1993, were discovered. These remains were also found in a condition inconsistent with Islamic customs.

After the liberation of the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which had been under occupation for over 30 years, and after relevant measures were taken by law enforcement agencies, on March 31, 2022, in the village of Farrukh, Khojali district, the remains of at least 12 people, including 5 men, 5 women, and 2 children, whose identities were also not established, were found. These remains were deliberately concealed and destroyed by other methods during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan between 1987-1994, further confirming the non-compliance of their burial with Islamic customs.

Following the liberation of the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which had been under occupation for more than 30 years, and as a result of the relevant measures taken by law enforcement agencies and other institutions, as well as physical and legal entities of the Republic of Azerbaijan conducting development and construction work, during the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan between 1987 and 1994, members of the criminal organization used firearms, including automatic rifles, machine guns, and grenade launchers, inflicting numerous gunshot and shrapnel wounds. As a result of these actions, there were deliberate murders, concealment of bodies, and destruction of remains in various ways, as well as forced disappearances of people. To date, on the asphalt road leading to Ashaghi Seyidakhmedli, in the village of Yukhari Seyidakhmedli, Fizuli district, the remains of at least 11 people have been found, including 6 in one location and 5 in another, whose remains were scattered and buried in the ground improperly, violating Islamic customs. These remains were discovered in two areas between November 22-25, 2022, and May 5-8, 2023.

Additionally, as a result of the above-mentioned activities, the remains of at least 31 people were found in the territory of the old prison in the city of Shusha on May 31, June 3, June 22-23, and August 15. In this case, 14 remains were found in one place, and 17 in another, 10 meters apart. These individuals were presumably Azerbaijani Army prisoners and hostages among civilians, killed, hidden, and forcibly disappeared by members of the criminal organization during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan between 1987-1994. These remains were also discovered in 2023.

Thus, to date, a total of at least 602 human remains have been recorded, including the remains of 181 people buried as unidentified martyrs in 20 cemeteries located in 14 cities and districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the remains of at least 166 people found in mass graves on liberated territories, the remains of at least 127 people discovered during large-scale construction works on liberated territories, as well as the remains of at least 128 people provided by representatives of the Republic of Armenia in body bags in the cities of Shusha and Khankendi, of which 120 have been identified.

The criminal organization, unlawfully operating on Azerbaijani territory and violating both domestic and international law, and its structural subdivisions, including armed formations equipped with various types of weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and other armaments, are part of the military-political leadership of Armenia, including the armed forces and other armed formations. They provide direct material, technical, and personnel support, centralized management, verbal and written instructions, and strict control. The members of the armed formations, equipped with various types of weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and other armaments, are some of the main leaders of this criminal organization. They directly led the aggressive war against the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1987 to 1994 and held the position of "Prime Minister" of the so-called entity named "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic" or "Artsakh," created on December 10, 1991. This organization operated from August 1992 to December 29, 1994. Since December 29, 1994 (and also in 1996 and November 1996, the election process was manipulated to create a voting appearance), the "President" of this unrecognized entity, not recognized by any country in the world, including the Republic of Armenia and international organizations, became Robert Sedrakovich Kocharian. He was one of the leaders of the "Karabakh Movement" and the head of the criminal organization propagating and creating national-ethnic hatred and hostility against Azerbaijanis in Armenian society and preparing and planning the aggressive war against Azerbaijan. Serzh Azatovich Sargsyan, who directly led the aggressive war against the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1987 to 1994, held the position of commander of the illegal armed formation called the "Self-Defense Committee" of the so-called "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic" or "Artsakh." From December 10, 1991, he was the leader of this organization, the "Minister of Defense" from January to August 1992, and then held the post of Minister of Defense of the Republic of Armenia from August 21, 1993, to May 17, 1995. Additionally, he served as Minister of National Security and Internal Affairs from November 4, 1996, to June 11, 1999, headed the President's Administration from June 11, 1999, to May 20, 2000, again served as Minister of Defense from May 20, 2000, to March 26, 2007, and was the Prime Minister from April 4, 2007, to April 9, 2008, before becoming President from April 9, 2008, to April 9, 2018. Grigoryan Manvel Sedrakovich fought in the armed group "Echmiadzin," created in 1989-1991 to attack villages inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and was a member of the Armenian armed forces from 1993 to 1996. He was the commander of the 83rd Brigade of the Armenian Armed Forces, First Corps of the Ministry of Defense of Armenia, from 1996 to 2000, Deputy Minister of Defense of Armenia from 2000 to 2008, and played a significant role in establishing Armenia's armed forces in border regions, their arsenal, military-diplomatic work, and the training of ENIA military personnel. Grigoryan also served as the First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense of Armenia, Head of the Main Organizational and Mobilization Department of the Ministry of Defense of Armenia from 1993 to 2003, and Head of the Main Department for Protection of Armenia's State Border - Commander of the Border Troops Arsyar Arshvir. Founder of the "Stop National Security Service of Armenia" and "Arsin

Arsin," as well as the "Main National Security Service of Armenia." The organization was founded in 1990 in the village of Garabulağ, located in the Khojaly region, with the aim of attacking villages populated by Azerbaijanis. From 1991 to 1994, he participated in battles for the occupation of Khojavend, Shusha, Lachin, Khojaly (former Askeran), Agdara, Agdam, Kelbajar, and Fizuli. From 1992 to 1996, he was the commander of the 35th Motorized Rifle Battalion of the so-called "Army of Defense." Voskanian Albert Zavenovich served as Deputy Chairman of the State Commission for Prisoners of War, Missing Persons, and Hostages of Armenia from June 1993 to July 1997. Petrosyan Karo Vanoevich was the head of the fire department of the Internal Affairs of the Khojaly (former Askeran) district from 1991 to 1992.

Samvel Andranikovich Babayan (from 1989 to 1991, served as commander of the "2nd" Khankendi Brigade, which was created for attacks on Azerbaijani villages; he led an illegal armed group known as the "self-defense battalion"). From August 1992 to April 1993, he held the position of First Deputy Chairman of the illegal organization referred to as the "self-defense committee." From November 1993 to December 1999, he was the commander of the illegal armed formation known as the "Defense Army." Between 1995 and 1999, he acted as the "Minister of Defense" of this organization and was a "member of the government and the security council under the president." From May to November 2020, he held the position of "Secretary of the Security Council" of this organization.

Leva Henrikovich Mnatsakanyan (from September 1992 to 1994, served as deputy battalion commander, division commander, and chief of artillery in the "Defense Army" of this organization). From 1995 to 1999, he served as the "Minister of Defense" of the so-called organization, part of the government and the security council under the president. From May to November 2020, he held the position of Secretary of the Security Council of the same organization. Beginning in September 1992, he served as deputy battalion commander, then division commander and artillery chief of the Defense Army, and from 1994 to 1998, he was commander of artillery unit No. 39138. In 1998–1999, he commanded the 10th mountain rifle division stationed in the Aghdara region. From 2001 to 2004, he was commander of the 18th rifle division located in Hadrut village in the Khojavend region, and from 2005 to 2007, he was Deputy Commander of the Defense Army (under Seyran Ohanyan). From 2007 to 2012, he served as Chief of Staff of the Defense Army, and from 2012 to 2015, he was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia. From June 15, 2015 to December 14, 2018, he once again held the post of Minister of Defense, and from 2018 to 2019, he worked in emergency services before being appointed Chief of Police in June 2019.

Arkadiy Arshavirovich Ghukasyan (Ghukasyan) was Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper *Soviet Karabakh*, which from 1980 to 1992 promoted ethnic hatred and discrimination against Azerbaijanis. He also served as a member of parliament from 1992 to 1993 and as a political advisor to the chairman of the State Defense Committee from September 1992 to July 23, 1993. From July 23, 1993 to September 8, 1997, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and from September 8, 1997 to September 7, 2007, he was "President." From 2008 to 2018, he worked as Ambassador-at-Large in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia.

Bako Saakovich Sahakyan held the position of supply officer in the logistics department of an illegal armed group called the "Self-Defense Forces" from 1990 to June 1992. From June

1992 to early 1993, he was Deputy Chief of Logistics, and from early 1993 to the second half of the same year, he served as Chief of Staff for Logistics in the Defense Army. From the second half of 1993 to 1995, he served as Chief of Logistics of the Defense Army. In 1999–2001, he served as Minister of Internal Affairs, and from 2001 to 2007, he was head of the Security Service. He held the post of "President" from September 7, 2007 to May 19, 2020.

David Rubenovich Ishkhanyan has been an active member of the “Dashnaktsutyun” party, which incited ethnic hatred against Azerbaijanis among Armenians, since 1989. From 1990 to 1992, he was an armed member of the illegal formation “Self-Defense Forces.” From September 10, 1992 to February 1994, he served as commander of the 28th "Martuni" Battalion; from February 1994 to March 1995, he was Deputy Chief of Staff and then Chief of Staff of the 27th "Martuni" Battalion. From 1995 to 2000, he worked as the principal of the secondary school in the village of Heshan, and from 2000 to 2005, he headed the Heshan village community. He has been a representative of the "Artsakh Central Committee" of the "Armenian Revolutionary Federation" since 2007, including chairing the bureau of the organization since 2022. In addition, from May 3, 2015, he served as a deputy of the 8th electoral district of the “parliament” of the 6th convocation and was a member of the permanent commission on financial-budgetary and economic management of the parliament. From 2015 to 2017, he led the "Dashnaktsutyun" faction in the National Assembly. He again became a "parliamentary" deputy in March 2020.

Arayik Vladimirovich Harutyunyan, born December 27, 1968, held the position of President of the National Assembly of the so-called organization until 2023 and served as acting President from September 1 to 9, 2023. From December 1991 to September 1, 1992, he served in the Defense Army; from October 10, 1992 to 1995, he served as an officer in the 3rd Battalion of the Defense Army, and also held the positions of Deputy Head and Head of the Rocket and Artillery Armament Service. From 1995 to 1997, he was an advisor to the Minister of Economy and Finance, and from 1997 to 2003 he headed "ARM Agro" and was director of a cognac plant in the city of Khankendi from 2003 to 2005. He was a deputy in the so-called “parliament” of this entity from 2005 to 2007; “Prime Minister” from September 14, 2007 to September 25, 2017; “State Minister” of the same entity from September 25, 2017 to June 6, 2018; and “President” from May 21, 2020 to September 1, 2023.

Manukyan David Azatovich held the position of soldier in the so-called "Shushi Special Forces Battalion" of the so-called "Defense Army" from January 1993 to May 1994. From May 1994 to September 2001, he served as an officer in the same battalion (later military unit No. 37043), including as platoon and company commander, as well as chief of staff. From September 2001 to 2005, he served as chief of staff of the 5th defense line of the so-called "Defense Army", i.e., military unit No. 49971. From 2005 to 2010, he was the commander of the 7th defense line of the so-called "Defense Army", i.e., military unit No. 38862. From 2010 to 2015, he held the position of chief of staff of the 10th Agdere Division of the so-called "Defense Army", i.e., military unit No. 32964. From March 2016 to July 2016, he was Head of the Personnel Directorate of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia. From July 2016 to December 26, 2019, he served as commander of the 2nd Army Corps of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia (military unit No. 282233). From December 26, 2019 to January 2022, he held the position of “First Deputy Commander of the Defense Army – Deputy for Combat Training” of the said organization. From that date until September 20, 2023, at the invitation of senior officials of

the mentioned organization, he directly participated in "Security Council" meetings and in making other important decisions, which granted him the authority to make decisions and perform leadership functions in the criminal group, despite the absence of an official appointment to the position.

Babayan David Klimovich held several high-ranking positions in government structures, including serving as Second Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1998 to 1999, Head of the Department of Political Programming from 1999 to 2000, and Head of the Department of Political Management from May to December 2001. From December 2001 to 2005, he was a member of the President's Political Planning Group, then served as a political assistant to the President from 2005 to 2007. From 2007 to 2013, he held the position of Head of the Main Information Department of the Presidential Administration, after which, from 2013 to 2020, he was Deputy Chief of Staff. In early 2020 until January 4, 2021, he again became the President's foreign policy adviser, and from January 4, 2021 to January 15, 2023, he continued in this role. Shortly after, from January 17, 2023 to September 19, 2023, he served as a presidential adviser for special assignments.

Balasanyan Vitaly Mikhailovich held the position of head of the illegal armed group "Self-Defense Units" of the Askeran District from 1988 to 1990, and from 1990 to 1996, he was the commander of that formation. In 1991, he was "elected" a deputy of the National Council of Artsakh. From 1996 to 1998, he served as a division commander, and in 1998–1999, as Deputy Commander of the Defense Army. From September 1999 to 2005, Balasanyan continued to command the illegal armed formation. In 2010, he was elected a deputy of the National Council of Artsakh from the "Armenian Revolutionary Federation" – "Dashnaktsutyun" party and held the position of presidential adviser from 2007 to 2010, as well as Secretary of the Security Council from December 2, 2020 to May 29, 2020.

Ohanyan Seyran Mushegovich served as a battalion commander in the 366th Motorized Rifle Regiment stationed in Khankendi from 1989 until March 1992. From March 1992 to March 1993, he became the commander of the illegal armed group "Self-Defense Units" of the Askeran and Agdere districts. From March 1993 to February 1994, Ohanyan was the head of the so-called "Defense Army". From 2007 to 2008, he held the position of Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Defense of Armenia and was First Deputy Minister of Defense. Until October 1992, he served as Deputy Commander of the illegal armed group known as the "Self-Defense Units" of the Khojavend District. From October 10, 1992 to June 12, 1993, he was commander of the 2nd district of the so-called "Defense Army". A Lebanese native, founder and leader of the "ASALA-RM" ("Revolutionary Movement") wing of the terrorist organization "ASALA", he was posthumously awarded for his active role in the aggressive war and battles waged by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan, including the title of "National Hero" of the Republic of Armenia and the so-called "Hero of Artsakh" by the so-called organization (nickname: "Avo").

Also mentioned: **Kocharian Viktor Mikhailovich**, who held various positions in the criminal organization in accordance with assigned roles, **Mkrtchyan Ogan Simonovich**, **Agabekyan Artur Aleksandrovich**, **Ambartsumyan Maksim Amirovich**, **Babayan Karen Andranikovich**, **Agayan Elmira Aleksandrovna**, **Manasyan Khachik Serzhikovich**, **Abrahamyan Kano Vladimirovich**, **Petrosyan Samvel Robertovich**, **Tumanyan Robert Sergeevich**, **Gasparyan Yuri Shagenovich**, **Agamalyan Karen Grigorievich**, **Sarumyan**

Aleksandr Arutyunovich, Azoyan Hovik Basentsi, Harutyunyan Gavran, Poghosyan Melikset Abrahamovich, Abrahamyan Poghos Garnoshevich, Karapetyan Martin Nazarovich, Amiryan Arzuman Aramasovich, Sargsyan Levon Grishovich, Sarkisyan Ashot Grishovich, Grigoryan Bella Setrakovna, Grigoryan Karen Surenovich, Hamlet Aleksandrovich — a serviceman of the illegal armed group called the "Askeran Self-Defense Forces" of the so-called "Artsakh regime" from late 1992 to December 31, 1995, and again a serviceman of the "Self-Defense Forces" created in the village of Ashagy Yemishjan of the Khojaly District from September 27, 2020 to November 10, 2020, as well as from May 2023 to September 20, 2023.

Pashayan Melikset Vladimirovich, born January 28, 1971 — a serviceman of the illegal armed group known as the "Askeran Self-Defense Forces" of the so-called "Artsakh regime" from early 1993 to December 31, 1994, from September 27, 2020 to November 10, 2020, and from January 2023 to September 20, 2023 — was a serviceman of the "self-defense forces" they created in the village of Ashagy Yemishjan, Khojaly District.

Martirosyan Garik Grigoryevich, born March 27, 1972 — a serviceman of an illegal armed group they called the "Agdere Self-Defense Forces" from January 1990 to late 1994, and a serviceman of the "Self-Defense Forces" they created in the village of Gezlu Korpu in the Agdere District.

Babayan Madat Arakelovich, born September 15, 1952, and others, each of whom was a member of the criminal organization, acting with a shared criminal purpose and intent aligned with the ideology of "Greater Armenia"—to reinforce nationalist-ethnic hatred towards Azerbaijanis already embedded in Armenian society, to promote discrimination against Azerbaijanis, to foment conflict, to expel Azerbaijanis from the Karabakh region, adjacent districts, and other parts of Azerbaijan, and to ensure that the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, seized during their aggressive war against Azerbaijan, remained under occupation. To this end, based on ethnic hatred, they committed murders of Azerbaijanis, torture, hostage-taking, enforced disappearances, and spread fear and panic among the Azerbaijani population to prevent their return to their native lands, violating the provisions of the Fourth Hague Convention of October 18, 1907 "On the Laws and Customs of War on Land" and its annexes, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 "On the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field", "On the Treatment of Prisoners of War", "On the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War", Protocols I and II of June 8, 1977 "On the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts" and "On the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts", the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (New York, December 17, 1979), the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948), the European Convention on Human Rights (November 4, 1950), the UN Convention Against Torture (December 10, 1984), the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (December 16, 1966), and other international legal norms.

According to Azerbaijani law enforcement agencies, **1,698 people** were taken hostage or captured from January 1, 1988 to October 3, 2023, with the participation of this criminal group.

From 1992 to October 3, 2023, in the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and the adjacent territories, 647 hostages and 72 prisoners of war were taken in 1992, 325 hostages and 134 prisoners of war in 1993, 15 hostages and 83 prisoners of war in 1994, 9 hostages and 15 prisoners of war in 1995, 5 hostages and 11 prisoners of war in 1996, 1 hostage and 8 prisoners of war in 1997, 7 hostages and 9 prisoners of war in 1998, 1 hostage and 3 prisoners of war in 1999, 3 hostages and 5 prisoners of war in 2000, 3 hostages and 2 prisoners of war in 2001, 1 hostage and 2 prisoners of war in 2002, 3 hostages and 3 prisoners of war in 2003, 4 prisoners of war in 2004, 1 prisoner of war in 2005, 1 prisoner of war in 2006, 3 hostages in 2007, 1 hostage and 2 prisoners of war in 2008, 1 hostage and 2 prisoners of war in 2009, 1 hostage and 2 prisoners of war in 2012, 4 hostages in 2014, 1 hostage and 1 prisoner of war in 2016, 1 hostage in 2019, 3 hostages and 23 soldiers in 2020, 1 hostage and 5 prisoners of war in 2021, and 2 prisoners of war in 2022.

In total:

- 660 men (including 101 underage boys and 120 elderly),
- 376 women (including 68 underage girls and 82 elderly),
- 1,036 hostages (civilians), of which 729 were subjected to torture causing physical pain and moral suffering, and 307 to moral suffering;
- 389 male prisoners of war (military personnel), of which 356 were tortured with physical pain and moral suffering, and 33 with moral suffering.

In total: 1,425 people, of whom 1,085 were subjected to torture with physical pain and moral suffering, and 341 with moral suffering, were illegally captured and taken hostage from the occupied districts and cities of Khankendi, Khojaly, Shusha, Lachin, Khojavend, Kalbajar, Aghdam, Aghdara, Jabrayil, Gubadli, Fuzuli, Zangilan, as well as from the territories of the Gazakh, Tavush, Gadabay, Goygol districts and the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic bordering Armenia during the aggressive war unleashed by them.

Subsequently, under the orders of the Armenian military-political leadership, these prisoners and hostages were held in high-security isolation facilities, paramilitary camps, basements of administrative buildings of district police departments, military units, hospitals, kindergartens, farms, prisons with criminals convicted of serious crimes, and in foul-smelling houses of certain field commanders and other authorized persons in various occupied areas and cities of Azerbaijan, as well as in various regions of Armenia including Yerevan (Iravan), Goris (Gorus), Masis (Zangibasar), Meghri (Mehri), Sisian (Gharakilse), Vardenis (Basarkechar), Noyemberyan (Barana), Berd (Tovuzgala), Vayk (Azizbekov), Leninakan (Gyumri), Ijevan (Karvansara), Krasnoselsk (Chambarak), Artashat (Gamarli), Echmiadzin (Uchkilsa), and other regions and cities.

They were held naked under unbearable conditions in basements, hiding places, and open areas of buildings, exposed to snow and freezing weather. They were subjected to various forms of torture with extreme cruelty, regardless of age, gender, illness, or disability, often in front of their parents, children, or vice versa.

Specifically, detainees were regularly beaten with rifle butts, rubber and iron batons, pieces of metal and wood, and other blunt objects until they became weak; tortured with electric shocks; held by their hands and forced to sit on glass bottles (narrow-necked bottles), which

were inserted into their rectum; had healthy teeth and gold crowns forcibly extracted with pliers; fingernails removed; fingers crushed in doors; body parts mutilated with sharp objects, and wounds filled with sulfuric acid, salt, and molten wax. Burning cigarettes were extinguished on their bodies, red-hot knives were used to brand cross marks on their skin as a form of torture and humiliation. They were forced to swallow broken glass, scabs were ripped from wounds, and they were beaten on the head.

Children were traumatized and developed mental illnesses after being hit with nails, burned with hot objects, and thrown head-first onto concrete floors from heights. Additionally, using physical force or threats, and exploiting their helpless condition, perpetrators engaged in sexual acts with minors, underage girls, and women, including both natural and unnatural forms, raped them, forced them into sexual acts, including unnatural intercourse with men, inflicted acts of sexual violence in perverse ways on both women and men, forced men to have unnatural intercourse with each other, raped and forcibly impregnated women, removed body parts (including the humerus with muscle) for transplantation, and deliberately conducted illegal medical and other experiments to disable them in the future. They forcibly tested drugs on them, injected unknown substances including diesel fuel and gasoline, and subjected them to medical-biological experiments involving radiation exposure.

Psychological violence was also inflicted, aimed at degrading their personality and dignity. They were forced to stay among dogs, being bitten and attacked, spat on, insulted, and threatened with death. They were made to imitate animal sounds and movements under prolonged torture. These acts occurred in various places including Zangilan district, Soyudlu-Zod in Kalbajar, Agdara district, copper-gold mines in Gyzyldag, other deposits, stone quarries in Fuzuli and Khojavend, and lime wells in Aghdam.

Violence was accompanied by the destruction of homes, looting of settlements in the occupied territories, and acts of vandalism against historical and cultural monuments. Prisoners were also subjected to forced labor in the construction and repair of military units, farms, residential and non-residential buildings, private homes, and farms. They were used as slaves and deliberately exposed to infectious diseases.

For propaganda purposes, hostages were displayed in Armenian-populated areas, especially schools, with statements like: "Look, this is a Turk, your enemy." They were forced to participate in public ceremonies and beaten by locals to inflame hatred toward the Azerbaijani people.

They were also illegally interrogated under torture to extract information about national security, the economy, politics, and other spheres of the state.

To conceal the crimes committed against Azerbaijanis from the international delegation that arrived at the battlefield and from the global public, on April 1, 1993, during a large-scale Armenian military offensive in the Kalbajar district of Azerbaijan, the head radio station "QSM-7" of Armenia's Vardenis region ordered the main field radio station "Uragan" in Kalbajar to immediately destroy and bury Azerbaijani prisoners and hostages, including the elderly, women, and children.

At the graves of Armenian soldiers and members of illegal armed groups who died in battles and during the days of remembrance of the so-called "Armenian genocide", captives from

among the citizens of Azerbaijan were subjected to brutal reprisals. They were beheaded, stabbed, cut, and had various body parts cut off, including the mammary glands of women, the genitals of men, earlobes and noses. A cross was cut out on their chests, their eyes and internal organs (heart, liver, spleen, etc.) were removed. Shootings at close range, strangulation, and burning alive were also used. The captives were tied behind their backs with wire, hung from trees, and fires were lit under their feet. They were hung from the ceilings of houses, trees, and other objects, crushed by tanks, armored personnel carriers, infantry fighting vehicles, and other heavy military equipment. People were thrown out into the snow without clothes, doused with cold water, subjected to prolonged detention in icy rivers and tanks with chemical reagents that caused frostbite. Their skin was peeled off, tied to the back of cars and dragged along the ground.

In addition, prisoners were deliberately deprived of medical care, exposed to tuberculosis, anthrax and other infectious diseases. They were kept in cold and damp rooms without food and water, bringing them to a state of malnutrition - a severe metabolic disorder. They were subjected to regular beatings, torture and humiliation, which led many prisoners of war and hostages to suicide or brought them to extreme despair.

Having used more than a hundred different torture methods known to the investigation, the criminals deliberately killed 13 people - 1 out of 34 civilians and 12 out of 65 military personnel taken hostage. The remaining 86 people, including 33 hostages and 53 prisoners of war, were released in exchange for financial benefits provided by the Azerbaijani state through international organizations, as well as through the personal initiatives and connections of their relatives.

The following took part in the crimes:

Arayik Vladimirovich Harutyunyan (born December 14, 1973), who introduced himself as the "president" of the so-called "Artsakh" organization;

David Klimovich Babayan (born April 5, 1973), who introduced himself as his "adviser", a member of the Dashnaksutyun party since 1989, the head of the faction of this party in the so-called "National Assembly of Artsakh";

David Rubenovich Ishkhanyan (born December 27, 1958), who introduced himself as a "member of parliament"; Manukyan David Azatovich (born October 15, 1971), who introduced himself as "Deputy Commander of the Defense Army for Combat Training";

Gukasyan Arkady Arshavirovich (born June 21, 1957), who served as the second "president" of this criminal organization from September 8, 1997 to September 7, 2007;

Saakyan Bako Saakovich (born August 30, 1960), the third "president" of this organization (from July 19, 2007 to May 21, 2020), and also the "Minister of Defense" (from June 15, 2015 to December 14, 2018).

The criminal orders and instructions given by Mnatsakanyan, Lev Genrikhovich (born September 14, 1965) and other leaders grossly violated international law, including:

The Ceasefire Protocol signed on May 8, 1994,

The UN Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (December 4, 1970),

The Warsaw Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2005) and its Additional Protocol (2015).

The members of the criminal organization, whose identities are still unknown to the investigation, pursued a common goal - to deepen national hatred and enmity against Azerbaijanis. During the aggressive war, they sought to maintain the occupied territories under their control and prevent the return of the Azerbaijani population.

Systematically violating the norms of international humanitarian law, they subjected the civilian population of Azerbaijan to shelling using weapons of various calibers. These attacks, carried out both on the line of contact and in areas remote from the front, led to significant destruction and environmental damage. They deliberately used prohibited methods of warfare, including:

attacks on unprotected settlements,

mining of territories without military necessity,

creating danger to the civilian population.

These actions were accompanied by gross violations of human rights: mass murder, torture, terror, banditry, hostage-taking and forced disappearance of people. With particular cruelty, motivated by ethnic hatred, the criminals persecuted Azerbaijanis, killed them for performing their official duties, deprived them of their fundamental rights and freedoms.

To carry out these crimes, qualified military personnel and mercenaries were recruited in exchange for certain guarantees. In order to continue their policy of violence and seizure of territories, on September 27, 2020, the criminal group launched a new large-scale stage of aggressive war against the Republic of Azerbaijan. In preparation for a pre-planned war, the organization "VoMa" ("Voxj Mnalu Arvest" – the art of survival), founded on January 11, 2013 by Vartanov Vladislav Mir (Vova) Levanovich (Levani), commander of the first reconnaissance and sabotage detachment of the Republic of Armenia, created an illegal armed formation - a "reserve battalion of saboteurs", the activities of which are not provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Using Internet resources, this group maintained ties with the United States of America, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Spain, the State of Israel, the United Arab Emirates, the Lebanese Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, Georgia, Greece, Canada and a number of other countries.

By attracting citizens of Armenian origin from various countries, as well as members of terrorist groups, into the criminal organization, they penetrated from the territory of the Republic of Armenia into the occupied regions of Azerbaijan, including the city of Khankendi, the Kelbajar region and other territories from 2013 to 2020. For many years, this organization, being a branch of a criminal formation, conducted illegal military exercises in

the occupied cities of Shusha, Khankendi, as well as in the territories of Jabrayil, Fizuli, Zangilan, Gubadli, Lachin, Kalbajar, Khojavend, Khojaly and Aghdam regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As part of these activities, the said officials of the so-called "organization" and other persons were provided with territories to participate in the exercises, and were also supplied with weapons and ammunition from military arsenals.

On September 27, 2020, around 06:00, to participate in a new stage of the aggressive war against the Republic of Azerbaijan — which they had been planning, preparing, initiating, and conducting since the second half of the 1980s — the following individuals arrived in the combat zone at the invitation of **Vladimir (Vova) Levani Vartanov**, a citizen of the Republic of Armenia (born December 10, 1965, in Yerevan), head of the paramilitary organization "VoMa," along with other leaders and members of the criminal organization:

- **Vaagn Rubenovich Chakhalyan** – citizen of Georgia
- **Artur Oganisyan** – citizen of the French Republic
- **Gilbert Minas-Minasian** – member of the terrorist organization ASALA, citizen of France, originally from Aleppo, Syria, residing in Alfortville, France
- **Sipan Muradyan** – citizen of the French Republic
- **Armen Gamletovich Martoyan**, aka "Samvel" – citizen of the Russian Federation, head of the "Union of Veterans of the People's Militia Regiment of the Republic of Crimea"
- **Ardash Oksuzyan** – citizen of the Russian Federation, resident of Sochi
- **Eduard Saakayan** – citizen of the Russian Federation, resident of the Gali District of Abkhazia (Georgia)
- **Andrey Epromovich Eksuzyan** – citizen of the Russian Federation
- **Galust Parnakovich Trapizonyan** – citizen of the Russian Federation, residing in Abkhazia
- **Garegin Khalaidzhyan**, aka "Garik" – reconnaissance officer of Abkhazia's "Ibris" special unit
- **Garo Karapetyan, Ruslan Peklivanyan, Seyran Ardashevich Kozhamanyan** – citizens of the Russian Federation
- **Viktor Alexandrovich Rastorguev** – citizen of the Russian Federation, head of the legal department of the Cossack society "Stanitsa Admiralteyskaya"
- **Alexander Anakhanyan** – citizen of the Russian Federation, chairman of the "Armenian Museum and Culture of Peoples" and the "Union of Armenians of Russia"
- **David Samvelovich Tonoyan** – former officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Rustem Zigfridovich Akhmetvaleev** – citizen of the Russian Federation, living in Donetsk, member of the paramilitary group "Black Panther"
- **Roman Andreevich Biryukov** – citizen of the Russian Federation, residing in Donetsk, Ukraine
- **Vigen Abraham Euldzhekchyan** – citizen of Lebanon, residing in Beirut
- **Araik Vladimir** – citizen of the Kingdom of Spain
- **Araik Ayrapetyan** – close associate of Araik Arutyunyan, citizen of France, residing in Paris
- **Khrayr Koroglyan** – citizen of France, originally from Aleppo, Syria
- **Aren Osipov** – citizen of Greece
- **Artur Ogannisyan** – citizen of France

- **Christopher Artin** – citizen of Canada
- **Gevorg Aydzhyan** – citizen of Lebanon
- **Stepan Keshishyan** – citizen of Syria
- **Marc de Cacqueray-Valmenier** – leader of the radical group “Zouaves Paris” (ZVP), citizen of France, born in Nanterre
- **Arut Panoyan** – citizen of Syria, member of the Dashnaktsutyun party
- **Akop Astardzhyan** – citizen of Syria, Dashnaktsutyun party member, residing in Aleppo

In addition, **members of the terrorist organizations PKK-PYD-YPG**, citizens of Syria and Iraq, also participated in the hostilities. These included:

- **Ali Abdulkarim Mahbuba** – commander
- **Rustov Fayz Kasim Atye** – commander
- **Nandin Ahmed Ahmed** – commander
- **Abduls-Abduls-Abduls-Ander** – commander
- **Ayman Barkal Amina** – commander
- **Imad Ali Bahar** – commander
- **Mahir Muhammad Zeynab** – assistant commander

Other individuals involved included:

Muhammadali Sheikho Amina, Hussein al-Ahmad Zahra, Shirzad Shamo Hadjar, Sadulla Karim Jamila, Shahin Karimi Sameya, Jalal Yudat Maryam, Michel Boutros, Maria, Azad Izattin Sara, Ibrahim al-Hussein Hadia, Abdulkarim Adil Fatima, Abbas Adil Masuma, Muhammad Faraj Shahla, Ahmed Adnan Layla, Burhan Shukur Iya, Anwar Amin Basima, Latif Asad Rushan, Abdulaziz Rustam Nur, Azad Abbas Amina, Jabbar Abdulsattar Aisha, Lukman Burzo Manal, Abdo Kalo Rana, Alan Rasho Maryam, Basil Khami Nada, Hussein Gencho, Osman Darwish Ali, Haunaz Riyaz Risho, Yasmin Salah Sabir Asma, Shero Omar Vafak, Armen Ahmed Kelsum, Yasmin Imya.

To ensure their participation as **mercenaries** in the war against the Republic of Azerbaijan, **at least 2,000 foreign citizens** were brought to **Khankendi, Shusha, Kalbajar, Khojavend**, and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan via the **Lachin corridor** from the Republic of Armenia — including **Haifa and Ozel Alyaz Farahi**.

Subsequently, they facilitated the participation of individuals recruited as mercenaries into the aggressive activities of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia in military operations against Azerbaijan in the occupied Karabakh region and surrounding districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These included the cities of Shusha and Khankendi, and the territories of the Jabrayil, Fuzuli, Zangilan, Gubadli, Lachin, Kalbajar, Khojavend, Khojaly, and Aghdam districts. The operations were carried out by organized groups formed from stable armed formations.

Among these mercenaries, members of the terrorist organization “PKK-PYD-YPG” actively participated in military operations against the Republic of Azerbaijan, particularly in the areas of Shusha and Khankendi. They were positioned at strategic combat posts in various villages of Kalbajar district, in the village of Taghaverd and the settlement of Girmizi Bazar in Khojavend district. Armed with 7.62 mm and 5.45 mm caliber Kalashnikov-type automatic weapons, other types of automatic firearms, grenade launchers and their components, as

well as various types of ammunition, explosives, devices, and other weapons, they operated from late September 2020 to November 10, 2020, and continued thereafter.

In line with the criminal plan developed to achieve the collective criminal goals and intentions of the criminal organization, serious violations were committed against the following:

- The UN Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing, and Training of Mercenaries (4 December 1970)
- The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (9 December 1999)
- The Warsaw Convention on Countering Terrorism (16 May 2005)
- The Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (12 August 1949)
- The Fourth Hague Convention on the Laws and Customs of War on Land (18 October 1907) and its annexed Statute
- Other international conventions, as well as the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Additionally, the property rights of the Azerbaijani state, municipalities, and the Azerbaijani population displaced due to the occupation were violated. The criminal groups looted natural resources, mined territories and contact lines, thus creating obstacles for displaced persons to return to their homeland. Without obtaining any consent from the authorized state bodies of the Republic of Azerbaijan and without undergoing state registration, they established main sectors of activity on these occupied lands—agriculture, mineral resource extraction, energy production (hydropower), and others. They also organized the involvement of companies both from Armenia and various other countries that maintained ongoing contact with the administrative structures of the so-called entity, illegally plundering and exploiting movable and immovable property belonging to the Azerbaijani state and its physical and legal entities.

Accordingly, the aforementioned leaders and other criminal organizations, sharing common criminal objectives and intentions, entered into criminal collaboration with Vartan Sirmakes, co-founder and CEO of the "Frank Muller Group", financial investor of the "Vallex Group", and head of "Golden Star", a group established in Armenia. Alongside him was Valery Mezhlyumyan, an Armenian citizen and executive director of the "Base Metals" company founded in Armenia under the "Vallex Group".

These individuals organized their operations on the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including Khankendi, Lachin, Kalbajar, Zangilan, and other regions. Violating the provisions of Article 2 of Law No. 405 of 15 December 1992 "On Entrepreneurship" and Article 4 of Law No. 560-IIQ of 12 December 2003 "On State Registration and the State Register of Legal Entities", and without registering as taxpayers as prescribed by law, the closed joint-stock company "Golden Star", led and financed by Vartan Sirmakes, illegally extracted the aforementioned gold-pyrite and quartz-gold-sulfide deposits using geochemical, drilling, and rock techniques in the territories they had occupied, including the quartz-gold-sulfide deposit in the village of Vejnali in the Zangilan district.

Between 2009 and 2016, they extracted 1,405 kilograms of gold worth 139,597,040.9 manats, 1,553.8 tons of silver worth 2,400,771.5 manats, totaling 149,773,996.7 manats.

They continued illegal mining at other sites, including the gold-copper-pyrite deposit in the village of Gizilbulag in Kalbajar district. Between 2009 and 2011, they extracted 47,900 tons of copper worth 761,083,140 manats, 274,400 tons of sulfur worth 4,898,040 manats, 18.03 tons of selenium worth 1,103,400 manats, 0.85 tons of scrap metals worth 950 manats, 18.9 tons of silver worth 29,166,471 manats, totaling 2,157,336,501 manats.

Additionally, from 2011 to 2017, illegal mining activities continued in the village of Demirli in the Tartar district, resulting in the extraction of 700 kilograms of gold worth 69,540,450 manats, 123,000 tons of copper worth 1,954,347,000 manats, and 2.5 tons of molybdenum worth 136,000,000 manats. In total, the Republic of Azerbaijan incurred material damages amounting to 2,184,578,650 manats due to the illegal operations in Vejnali, Gizilbulag, and Demirli.

Moreover, the leaders of the aforementioned criminal organization and other individuals, acting with the same criminal intent and objective, engaged in illegal business activities. They used the gold obtained through illegal mining operations on the occupied state lands of the Republic of Azerbaijan as raw material for the production of gold and jewelry through the company "Frank Muller Group", co-founded and managed by Vartan Sirmakes, during 2009–2017. Through this activity, they illegally earned a profit of 6,602,059.4 manats (six million six hundred two thousand fifty-nine manats and forty qapiks) in the field of watch production and sales, without state registration on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, causing material damage in the same amount.

In addition, the above-mentioned leaders of the criminal organization and other individuals, acting in accordance with the same criminal purpose and intent, engaged in the illegal extraction of fish roe from bodies of water near the village of Sugovushan in the Tartar district (this village was part of the Aghdara district from October 13, 1992, to December 5, 2023) under the guidance of Vartan Sirmakes and the other individuals named above during the period from 2009 to 2016. This caused material damage amounting to 236,904.10 manats and constituted illegal entrepreneurial activity.

Furthermore, the above-mentioned leaders of the criminal organization and other individuals, acting with the same criminal intent, conducted illegal business activities on behalf of the Closed Joint Stock Company "Artsakhbank," established on February 12, 1996. Vartan Sirmakes is a co-owner of this company, which operated 11 branches in the town of Gadрут, Shusha city, and in other occupied territories without state registration. Between 1996 and 2020, they obtained illegal income amounting to 116,972,785.40 manats and caused material damage in the same amount.

Moreover, these same individuals, acting with the same criminal intent, illegally generated electricity through the Open Joint Stock Company "Artsakh HPP" (Hydro Power Plant – Brotherhood of Armenians), established on November 1, 2007, located at the confluence of the Hakari and Zabukhchay rivers in the Lachin district. Vartan Sirmakes is a shareholder and financial investor in this company. Hydroelectric power stations with a capacity of 12 million cubic meters, as well as small hydroelectric stations, were built on rivers in the occupied territories of the Lachin, Gubadli, Zangilan, and Tartar districts, with shares owned by the criminal organization. Between 2009 and 2016, while these territories were under occupation, they obtained significant illegal income.

Thus, the criminal organization inflicted particularly large-scale material damage to the Republic of Azerbaijan through illegal business operations, including:

- 4,491,689,147.70 manats from operations at the Vejneli, Gizilbulag, and Demirli mineral deposits;
- 6,602,059.40 manats from the sale of gold and jewelry produced from extracted raw materials (gold);
- 236,904.10 manats from fish roe production;
- 116,972,785.40 manats from financial operations conducted in the name of “Artsakhbank” CJSC;
- 1,997,681.53 manats from illegal electricity production by “Artsakh HPP” OJSC;

and from the distribution of these illegally obtained funds among members of the criminal group.

Part of this income was used to form, maintain, and economically strengthen the criminal group, to acquire weapons and ammunition, to support mercenaries, and to finance terrorist activities and aggressive warfare. The funds were also used to bring Armenians living abroad to the Karabakh region, to illegally resettle them there, and to implement other criminal plans.

Additionally, the aforementioned leaders and other members of the criminal organization, acting in accordance with the shared criminal purpose and intent, inflicted significant economic damage to Azerbaijan's agricultural sector during their occupation of state lands. This included damage to crop farming, livestock breeding, and beekeeping in the occupied territories.

Specifically, during the occupation of Karabakh and surrounding areas, as well as territories near the de facto border with Armenia between 1991 and 1993, the economic damage from the destruction of agricultural crops amounted to:

- 707,220,000 manats in Aghdam district,
- 548,770,000 manats in Fuzuli district,
- 235,820,000 manats in Jabrayil district,
- 6,950,000 manats in Kalbajar district,
- 84,130,000 manats in Gubadli district,
- 31,320,000 manats in Lachin district,
- 97,000 manats in other districts.

The total damage to crop production amounted to 2,276,700,000 manats, and with livestock and beekeeping included — 3,987,934,000 manats. In total, the economic damage to the agricultural sector amounted to 7,318,240,000 manats.

Additionally, a large number of livestock were destroyed during the occupation, specifically:

- 24,330 heads in Aghdam district,
- 22,441 heads in Jabrayil district,
- 24,518 heads in Fuzuli district,
- 24,770 heads in Kalbajar district,

- 16,298 heads in Gubadli district,
- 154,076 heads in Zangilan district.

Horses were also stolen in the following districts:

- 494 in Jabrayil,
- 559 in Fuzuli,
- 1,070 in Kalbajar,
- 256 in Gubadli,
- 1,122 in Lachin,
- 283 in Zangilan.

Additionally, 6,697 beehives were stolen.

As a result of the aggressive war, the Republic of Azerbaijan suffered agricultural losses totaling 7,637,757,920 manats, of which 319,517,920 manats related to livestock and beekeeping losses.

Furthermore, the executives of the companies “Franck Muller Group,” “Vallex Group,” and “Base Metals,” acting with the same criminal purpose, illegally exploited natural resources, including 128 non-metallic mineral deposits, 13 metallic deposits, and 26 sources of underground drinking, mineral, and thermal-mineral water — totaling 46 deposits.

Out of 167 mineral deposits registered in the national and industrial registries (including ferrous, non-ferrous, precious, and rare metals, chemical raw materials, refractory materials for metallurgy, construction materials, and thermal-mineral waters), they illegally extracted resources in Karabakh and surrounding regions, as well as in areas along the de facto border with Armenia, between 1993 and 2020.

Specifically, they illegally extracted non-metallic minerals and earned:

- 70,000 manats from one deposit in Shusha district,
- 345,590 manats from two deposits in Zangilan district,
- 20,384,934 manats from six deposits in Aghdam district,
- 3,010,000 manats from one deposit in Gubadli district,
- 22,036,000 manats from three deposits in Tartar (Aghdara) district,
- 7,916,100 manats from six deposits in Jabrayil district,
- 2,087,500 manats from two deposits in Fuzuli district,
- 18,454,400 manats from four deposits in Kalbajar district,
- 1,640,900 manats from two deposits in Lachin district,
- 16,831,278 manats from ten deposits in Khojavend, Khojaly, and Aghdara districts.

In total, they illegally extracted 92,776,702 manats worth of non-metallic minerals and 149,773,996 manats from one metallic deposit in Zangilan district.

They also illegally extracted thermal-mineral waters, causing damage of no less than 9,585,262,051 manats.

In the field of hydropower, the damage amounted to 508,348,400 manats, including:

- 111,023,400 manats from the Sarsang HPP (on the Tartar River),
- 397,325,000 manats from the Khudaferin and Giz Galasi HPPs (on the Araz River).

In addition to the above, the leaders of the criminal organization and other participants, acting with the same purpose, were engaged in illegal economic activities in various sectors, such as retail trade, public catering, industrial production, and others, using specific companies for this purpose. As a result of these activities, from 1993 to 2023, they caused material damage to the Republic of Azerbaijan in the occupied territories amounting to no less than 3,140,642,270 manats.

The military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia, its armed forces, and other armed formations, as well as their logistical and personnel support, under the strict control of the criminal organization and its structural subdivisions, illegally operated on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, violating both domestic and international law. Within the framework of their overall criminal intent, they engaged in the illegal exploitation of resources belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan, which led to significant economic losses. This includes the activities carried out by the leaders of the criminal organization, their accomplices, and other individuals and legal entities in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan from 1992 to 2023.

In particular, the illegal exploitation of the agricultural sector generated revenue of 7,637,757,920 manats from 1992 to 2022; extraction of mineral resources – 9,585,262,051 manats from 1993 to 2020; electricity generation (hydroelectric power) – 508,348,400 manats from 1993 to 2023; and activities in retail trade and other sectors – 3,140,642,270 manats from 1993 to 2023. Additionally, it should be noted that illegal activities of the “Franck Müller Group” generated 6,602,059.4 manats (2009–2017), illegal caviar production yielded 236,904.1 manats (2009–2016), and illegal financial operations by “Artsakhbank” brought in 20,995,822,389.9 manats from 1996 to 2020. These illegal revenues, including 116,972,785.4 manats, were used to fund the aggressive war against Azerbaijan and other criminal objectives.

These funds were also directed toward financing combat operations, paying salaries to members of illegal armed groups, contractors, and foreign mercenaries, as well as providing armed groups with various types of weapons, ammunition, and other necessary equipment and gear. Moreover, they were used to fund the illegal settlement of civilians and military personnel from countries such as Lebanon, Syria, and others, as well as Armenia, in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

Under the control of Armenia's military-political leadership, propaganda inciting national hatred and hostility toward Azerbaijanis also continued. During this time, illegal deforestation, destruction of rare plants, agricultural lands, water resources, and other natural sites took place, violating environmental standards and international agreements. This damage resulted from methods contrary to the 5th principle of the UN “World Charter for Nature,” which prohibits environmental destruction during war, and also violates Article 35 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, which protects the environment from serious damage during military operations.

Thus, the actions of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia and the criminal organization under their control inflicted massive damage not only to the economy and

infrastructure of the Republic of Azerbaijan but also led to the destruction of ecosystems and environmental disaster in the occupied territories from the early 1990s to 2023.

Between the early 1990s and September 20, 2023, under occupation, they intentionally and illegally felled or deliberately set fire to perennial trees, shrubs, and other green vegetation of various species and diameters within the forest fund of Azerbaijan, destroying a total of 4,743 hectares in the Aghdam district, including 1,248 hectares of dense forest (total forest area: 4,733 hectares), which included 52,948.4 cubic meters of woodchips worth 2,773,560.33 manats, and 42,872.8 cubic meters of firewood worth 120,855.81 manats—altogether amounting to 2,894,416.13 manats based on the official state price (price determined by government bodies for goods that meet essential needs according to old and new standards).

By destroying 95,821.1 cubic meters ($52,948.4 + 42,872.8$) of wood, worth 2,773,560.33 + 120,855.81 manats, and by illegally cutting down stumps, perennial trees, and shrubs of various species and diameters worth 3,829,411 manats and destroying natural regeneration worth 6,022,280 manats, the total damage amounted to 12,746,107.13 manats on a total area of 4,629 hectares in the Jabrayil district, including 2,319.7 hectares of dense forest over a 2,497-hectare area, that is, 73,503.2 cubic meters worth 3,057,019.63 manats.

They destroyed 139,655.4 cubic meters ($73,503.2 + 66,152.2$) of wood valued at 211,436.92 manats, including 66,152.2 cubic meters worth 3,268,456.54 manats ($3,057,019.63 + 211,436.92$) at market price, as well as illegally felled trees and shrubs of various species and diameters, perennial vegetation worth 5,556,671 manats, and destroyed natural regeneration worth 10,250,680 manats. In total, the damage amounted to 19,075,807.54 manats ($3,268,456.54 + 5,556,671 + 10,250,680$) over a 22,428-hectare area in the Khojaly district, including 3,537.4 hectares of dense forest across 20,403 hectares, with 397,458.9 cubic meters of wood ($208,811.7 + 188,647.2$) totaling 9,381,947.34 manats ($8,777,276.06 + 604,671.28$).

They destroyed 208,811.7 cubic meters of woodchips worth 8,777,276.06 manats and 188,647.2 cubic meters of firewood worth 604,671.28 manats, as well as illegally felled various species and diameters of trees and shrubs, perennial vegetation worth 15,228,110 manats, and destroyed natural regeneration worth 15,756,400 manats. The total damage amounted to 40,366,457.34 manats ($9,381,947.34 + 15,228,110 + 15,756,400$) over an 80,019-hectare area in the Kalbajar district, including 16,524 hectares of dense forest on a 73,468-hectare plot, resulting in the destruction of 1,090,177.1 cubic meters of wood worth 48,144,060.23 manats, 873,676.4 cubic meters worth 2,841,154.03 manats, and 1,963,853.4 cubic meters worth 50,985,214.26 manats.

In the Lachin district, including 9,565.3 hectares of dense forest over 26,793 hectares, 671,650.4 cubic meters of woodchips worth 29,845,204.27 manats, 582,585.4 cubic meters of firewood worth 1,886,118.19 manats, and 1,254,235.8 cubic meters of wood worth 31,731,322.47 manats ($29,845,204.27 + 1,886,118.19$) were destroyed at market price, along with illegal felling of various species and diameters of trees and shrubs worth 38,261,808 manats and destruction of natural regeneration worth 42,069,720 manats. The total damage amounted to 112,062,850.47 manats ($31,731,322.47 + 38,261,808 + 42,069,720$).

In total, they illegally felled 212 acacia trees of various diameters and other trees and shrubs, setting them on fire, leading to destruction of natural resources worth 112,062,850.47 manats.

Furthermore, during the mentioned period, due to the cessation of water supply to 56,200,000 hectares of irrigated agricultural lands in Goranboy, Tartar, Barda, Aghdam, Aghjabadi, Beylagan, and Bilasuvar—lands previously supplied by water sources located in the occupied territories, including the Tartar River—102,831,600 manats were spent from the state budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan to drill 1,279 subartesian wells in these regions from 2005 to 2020 to protect settlements from flood threats and regulate water supplies from the Sarsang reservoir.

To protect the regions of Tartar and Barda, located beneath the reservoir, the necessary structures were built on the Tartar River. As 6,090,000 manats from the state budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan were spent to implement these measures, additional funds were required to provide irrigation water for agricultural lands and to improve the reclamation conditions of winter pastures in the areas temporarily settled by people forcibly displaced from the occupied territories. This included territories within the Aghjabadi and Fuzuli districts between 2006 and 2020. Construction of iron and concrete canals, closed drainage systems, open collectors, metal pipes, and other similar facilities cost 91,861,000 manats. As a result of deliberately rendering water resources unusable and inefficient management of the reservoirs, the ecological damage amounted to 200,782,600 manats (102,831,600 + 6,090,000 + 91,861,000).

Furthermore, during this period, due to the improper operation of the Sarsang Reservoir located in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan—namely, without adhering to any rules, including timely cleaning, reinforcement, and correct regulation of water levels—a fine of 12,000,000 manats was imposed. For the improper operation of the Sugovushan Reservoir—20,708,000 manats; for the Khachinchay Reservoir—20,824,000 manats; and for the Aghdamkend Reservoir—20,824,000 manats. A fine of 1,156,000 manats was also imposed for the improper operation of the “Kondalen-1” reservoir; 2,066,000 manats for “Kondalen-2”; 3,442,000 manats for the Ashagi Kondalen reservoir; and 9,344,000 manats for the exploitation of seven reservoirs constructed before the occupation, in violation of all operational rules. In total, the material damage from improper use of water facilities amounted to 69,540,000 manats. Therefore, the total damage caused to the ecology and nature of the Republic of Azerbaijan due to improper operation of water facilities was 270,322,600 manats (200,782,600 + 69,540,000).

In addition, the above-mentioned leaders and other members of the criminal organization deliberately destroyed 5,210 hectares of public-use agricultural lands in the territories of Zangilan, Jabrayil, Gubadli, Fuzuli, Lachin, Kalbajar, Shusha, Khojaly, Khojavend, Aghdam, Tartar, and the present-day Aghdara districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which they had occupied during their aggressive war against Azerbaijan from the early 1990s until 2023. As a result of military aggression, these lands were subjected to erosion due to shelling with large-caliber artillery and missiles, landmines, and explosive devices, leading to landscape deformation, soil destruction, and vegetation degradation.

Additional funds were required for land-clearing efforts, including the removal of fragments of military equipment, missile and shell elements. These efforts cost 34,000 manats per hectare, totaling 177,140,000 manats. For the application of biological plant protection methods, such as beneficial bacteria and fungal spores, as well as chemical treatments, the total expenditure amounted to 4,428,500,000 manats. Consequently, a total of 11,398,959,000 manats was spent on restoring the 5,210 hectares of agricultural land.

Thus, from the late 1980s to September 20, 2023, the aforementioned leaders and other members of the criminal organization, through deliberate deforestation, destruction of vegetation, contamination of water sources, obstruction of access to water resources, and destruction and erosion of agricultural lands, inflicted material damage on the ecology and environment of the Republic of Azerbaijan amounting to a total of **13,487,959,374 manats** (thirteen billion four hundred eighty-seven million nine hundred fifty-nine thousand three hundred seventy-four manats).

The military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia—including its armed forces and other armed groups, along with their direct logistical and personnel support, centralized command, oral and written instructions, and strict oversight of the criminal organization and its structural units—operating within the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in violation of both domestic and international law, as well as its members whose identities remain unknown to the investigation, each contributed to the common criminal intent and goal of perpetuating national hatred and hostility against Azerbaijanis within Armenian society. They aimed to retain occupied sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan captured during their aggressive war against Azerbaijan, to prevent by any means the return of Azerbaijani citizens to their rightful places of residence, to keep them in constant fear and panic, and to compel the Republic of Azerbaijan to renounce its sovereign territories in favor of Armenia. To achieve this, they committed acts of aggression against the sovereign territories of Azerbaijan both along the line of contact and far beyond it.

They continually kept Azerbaijani civilian areas under fire from weapons of various calibers, provoked explosions and fires in residential areas, used methods of warfare causing significant destruction, and intentionally conducted destructive and polluting acts, creating environmental hazards. They planted minefields and other explosive devices without military necessity, depriving the Azerbaijani population of freedom of movement, safety, and other fundamental rights on their own national territory.

They deliberately killed Azerbaijani citizens with exceptional cruelty within national territory, persecuted them for fulfilling official and public duties, for being Azerbaijani, captured them, enforced disappearances, torture, and committed other criminal acts in violation of international norms, including:

- The **UN Charter** (in effect since October 24, 1945),
- The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (December 10, 1948),
- The **Fourth Geneva Convention** on the protection of civilians during wartime (August 12, 1949),
- **Protocol I** on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (June 8, 1977),
- The **European Convention on Human Rights** (November 4, 1950),

- **UN Resolution No. 3314 (XXIX)** on the definition of aggression (December 14, 1974),
- The **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (December 16, 1966),
- The **Helsinki Final Act** (1975),
- The **European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism** (January 27, 1977),
- The **Ottawa Convention** on the prohibition of anti-personnel mines (December 3, 1997),
- The **Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons** (October 10, 1980),
- The **Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices**,
- The **Warsaw Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism** (May 16, 2005),
- The **Convention on Cluster Munitions** (December 3, 2008),
- Provisions of the **Oslo and Bishkek Protocol** on the ceasefire along the line of contact (May 8, 1994, in effect since May 12, 1994),

and other principles of international law, such as the inviolability of state borders, territorial integrity, and the inadmissibility of the use of force for territorial acquisition.

They grossly violated legal requirements with the intent to cause large-scale destruction unrelated to military necessity, and deliberately destroyed or damaged public and private property—especially foreign-owned—in large amounts through demolition and arson. They also destroyed property, farms, and the infrastructure of civilian settlements for other criminal purposes. These actions were carried out from all directions along the conditional border between Azerbaijan and Armenia, involving not only local residents from the Karabakh region and other Armenian-populated areas of Azerbaijan but also the recruitment of mercenaries from terrorist organizations and individuals of Armenian origin or other foreign nationals residing abroad. These individuals were supplied with weapons and ammunition, logistical support, and formed into armed groups using automatic firearms, artillery systems, multiple-launch rocket systems, and other types of weaponry, the specific types and models of which are still unknown to the investigation. Devices for ambush and landmine installations were also employed.

The actions include organizing armed raids on residential areas, arson and explosions, the use of torture, abuse, special cruelty, and other methods of violence. The victims listed in this decree are recorded in the following years:

In 1988 – at least 24 people, all men.

In 1989 – at least 28 people, of whom 5 women, including 10 children.

In 1990 – at least 118 people, including 108 civilians, of whom 10 women and 8 children, and 6 military personnel.

In 1991 – at least 281 people, of whom 43 were children, 272 civilians, and 52 military personnel.

In 1992 – 4286 men, 346 women, including 199 children, 1331 civilians, and 3301 military personnel.

In 1993 – 3768 men, 323 women, including 129 children, 1079 civilians, and 3012 military personnel.

In 1994 – 4762 men, 27 women, including 32 children, 284 civilians, and 4505 military personnel.

In 1995 – at least 289 people, including 288 men, 1 woman, and 5 children, 39 civilians, and 250 military personnel.

In 1996 – at least 182 people, of whom 181 men, 1 woman, and 4 children, 28 civilians, and 154 military personnel.

In 1997 – at least 163 people, all men, including 3 children, 27 civilians, and 136 military personnel.

In 1999 – at least 114 people.

In 2000 – at least 41 people, of whom 40 men, 1 woman, 1 child, 9 civilians, and 32 military personnel.

In 2001 – at least 44 people, of whom 43 men, 1 woman, 1 child, 11 civilians, and 33 military personnel.

In 2002 – at least 53 people, including 3 children, 6 civilians, and 47 military personnel.

In 2003 – at least 57 people, including 1 woman, 1 child, 6 civilians, and 51 military personnel.

In 2004 – at least 34 people, including 1 child, 13 civilians, and 21 military personnel.

In 2005 – at least 36 people, including 1 child, 8 civilians, and 28 military personnel.

In 2006 – at least 21 people, including 20 men, 1 woman, 4 civilians, and 17 military personnel.

In 2007 – at least 36 people, including 1 child, 7 civilians, and 29 military personnel.

In 2008 – at least 27 people, all men, including 8 civilians and 19 military personnel.

In 2009 – at least 11 people, of whom 10 men and 1 woman, 2 civilians, and 9 military personnel.

In 2010 – at least 20 people, all men, including 2 civilians and 18 military personnel.

In 2011 – at least 16 people, including 15 men and 1 woman, among them 2 children, 4 civilians, and 12 military personnel.

In 2012 – at least 14 people, including 1 civilian and 13 military personnel.

In 2013 – at least 10 people, including 1 civilian and 9 military personnel.

In 2014 – at least 36 people, including 3 civilians and 33 military personnel.

In 2015 – at least 32 people, including 3 civilians and 29 military personnel.

In 2016 – the number of deaths increased to 112 people, among them 1 man, 1 woman, 1 child, 6 civilians, and 106 military personnel.

In 2017 – at least 21 people, including 19 men, 2 women, among them 1 child, 4 civilians, and 17 military personnel.

In 2018 – at least 7 people, all of whom were military men.

In 2019 – at least 5 people, all military men, including 1 civilian and 4 military personnel.

In 2020 – at least 2991 people died, of whom 2956 men, 35 women (including 12 children), 105 civilians, and 2886 military personnel. Of this number, 2866 people participated in the Patriotic War from September 27 to November 10, 2020.

In 2021 – at least 47 people died, including 1 child, 20 civilians, and 27 military personnel.

In 2022 – at least 232 deaths were recorded, including 16 civilians and 216 military personnel.

In 2023 – at least 1 male military personnel died. The total number of deaths for 2023 amounted to 3053 civilians, 15298 military personnel, 17607 men, and 744 women, among them 401 children.

18,351 people were intentionally killed, including 401 children, broken down by years:

In 1988 – at least 42 people, of whom 40 men and 2 women, including 19 civilians and 23 military personnel.

In 1989 – at least 128 people, including 122 men and 6 women, including 4 children, 95 civilians, and 33 military personnel.

In 1990 – at least 267 people, including 245 men and 22 women, including 10 children, 199 civilians, and 68 military personnel.

In 1991 – at least 587 people, including 567 men and 67 women, among them 15 children, 437 civilians, and 217 military personnel.

In 1992 – at least 9284 people, including 8706 men, 578 women, including 265 children, 19413 civilians, and 7343 military personnel.

In 1993 – at least 6778 people, including 6628 men, 150 women, including 57 children, 489 civilians, and 6289 military personnel.

In 1994 – at least 9102 people, including 9046 men, 56 women, including 23 children, 228 civilians, and 8874 military personnel.

In 1995 – at least 1537 people, including 1521 men, 16 women, 13 children, 90 civilians, and 1447 military personnel.

In 1996 – at least 1144 people, including 1130 men, 14 women, including 5 children, 44 civilians, and 1100 military personnel.

In 1997 – at least 1003 people, including 990 men, 13 women, including 3 children, 24 civilians, and 979 military personnel.

In 1998 – at least 557 people, including 555 men, 2 women, including 4 children, 16 civilians, and 541 military personnel.

In 1999, at least 387 people were recorded as killed, including 386 men, 1 woman, and 3 children, 17 civilians, and 370 military personnel.

In 2000, at least 326 people were recorded as killed, including 325 men, 1 woman, and 5 children, 11 civilians, and 315 military personnel.

And continuing through 2024, victims among civilians and military personnel persisted, including in 2021 – at least 676 people, including 672 men, 4 women, of which 65 were civilians and 611 military personnel.

The total number of victims over all the years amounted to 55,177 people, including 3,710 civilians, 51,467 military personnel, 54,103 men, 1,074 women, and 457 children.

However, the intentional killing of most of these people was prevented due to the ability of the victims to evade attacks, timely medical aid, intervention by international organizations regarding prisoners and hostages, and several other factors beyond the control of the victims.

Furthermore, since 1987, during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan, actions were developed and planned to worsen the consequences of this war for the Republic of Azerbaijan, to destroy the country's economic situation, and to achieve other criminal goals. As part of military operations aimed at harming Azerbaijan, the adversary used various methods, including planting mines and other forms of attack preparation, as well as the destruction of infrastructure.

In response to these actions, the Republic of Azerbaijan allocated significant funds to assist affected citizens. Specifically, for the families of those recognized as martyrs, 2,540,657,321 manats were allocated. These funds were intended to compensate for the damage and

assist those who received various levels of disability as a result of injuries sustained during the conflict.

In addition, 1,027,040,000 manats were directed toward addressing housing issues for the affected, 83,970,000 manats were used to provide people with cars, as well as prosthetics and orthopedic products for the disabled. To assist those who survived trauma and disability, Azerbaijan also allocated 44,208,057 manats for providing wheelchairs, bicycles, and other rehabilitation aids.

In addition to the above-mentioned measures, 8,695,675 manats were allocated for socio-psychological support and rehabilitation services for the affected. In 2020, in response to the damage caused to citizens' property in the conflict zones during the 44-day Patriotic War, 15,281,500 manats were paid. These funds were directed toward restoring the property of civilians, including household appliances and everyday items.

During the aggressive war that began against Azerbaijan in 1987, the criminal organization implemented a criminal plan, covered by a general criminal intent, which led to armed attacks on the territory of Azerbaijan until September 20, 2023. These attacks were carried out using the material and technical base of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, as well as illegally obtained resources from the 366th regiment and other armed groups stationed in Karabakh and other territories previously belonging to the Soviet Union and later to the Russian Federation.

One of the goals of the aggression was the destruction and damage of weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, military infrastructure, and other material assets of the Azerbaijani army. The destruction and capture of weapons, ammunition, military optical devices, and other military technological objects occurred in the territories of Lachin, Kelbajar, Gubadli, Agdam, Jebrail, Fizuli, Zangilan, as well as in Gazakh, Tovuz, Gadabay, and other regions located along the border with Armenia.

Moreover, the aggressors inflicted damage on fuel and lubricants depots, as well as food and other military resources. As a result, fuel and lubricants worth 6,499.42 manats, food storage facilities, canteens, and transport vehicles for food transportation worth 2,138,501.48 manats, and military equipment depots and other assets worth 12,780,406.07 manats were destroyed and seized in these territories.

Special attention was given to the destruction and capture of engineering equipment, including demining equipment and other technical support tools. The damage from these actions amounted to 3,275,499.87 manats. Communications equipment, including radio equipment and communication systems, was destroyed and disabled, amounting to 24,793,996.83 manats.

In addition, during the aggression, vital infrastructure facilities, such as headquarters, dormitories, warehouses, laundries, and other buildings, were destroyed, causing damage worth 4,719,445.53 manats. In regions such as Gazakh, Tovuz, Gadabay, and along the border with Armenia, engineering structures, buildings, and other objects under the control of military formations were destroyed and damaged, amounting to 1,380,442.36 manats.

Additionally, a military medical facility and medical transport vehicles were destroyed and rendered inoperable, causing damage worth 57,909.87 manats. All these actions were aimed at weakening the defensive capability of the Azerbaijani army and causing material damage.

As a result of this aggressive war, property under the control of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan and other law enforcement agencies was destroyed and rendered inoperable. The total damage caused by these destructive actions amounted to 908,404,826 manats.

Ruben Karlenovich Vardanyan was convicted for the following crimes: the occupation of sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan by a criminal organization (group) under the control of the military-political leadership of Armenia, under Articles 100.1, 100.2, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114.1, 115.2, 116.0.1, 116.0.2, 116.0.10, 116.0.11, 116.0.16, 116.0.18, 120.2.1, 120.2.3, 120.2.4, 120.2.7, 120.2.11, 120.2.12, 29, 120.2.1, 29, 120.2.3, for the purpose of participating in crimes envisaged by Articles 29, 120.2.4, 29, 120.2.7, 29, 120.2.11, 29, 120.2.12, 192.3.1, 214.2.1, 214.2.3, 214.2.4, 214-1, 218.1, 218.2, 228.3, 270-1.2, 270-1.4, 278.1, 279.1, 279.2, 279.3, and 318.2, having entered this criminal organization (group) at the beginning of December 2020 and having contributed various sums of money and other property to it, directly and indirectly committing acts that threaten terrorism, aviation security, and state security on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, knowing that this would be used to violently change the constitutional structure, to create and organize armed groups and formations not envisaged by law, and to finance a terrorist organization, acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal. He unlawfully acquired, stored, transported, and transferred firearms, their components, ammunition, explosives, and devices as part of a criminal group (organization), unlawfully crossed the protected state border of the Republic of Azerbaijan outside the border checkpoints, and unlawfully entered the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan as a citizen of a foreign state. From November 4, 2022, to February 23, 2023, under the title of "State Minister," and during the subsequent period until the end of September 2023, he worked as part of the criminal group (organization) in the so-called "Artsakh," created by the criminal group (organization) on the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and its members, in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals, directly participated in decision-making related to the preparation and commission of crimes against the Republic of Azerbaijan, its physical and legal entities. As part of the organized group within this criminal community (organization), he unlawfully transported explosives and devices, military firearms, and ammunition from the Republic of Armenia to the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, organized and conducted training on methods of committing these acts, on the application of firearms, explosives, and devices, and on technical means to commit terrorism. He created, as part of the criminal community (organization), armed formations and groups not envisaged by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, equipped them with weapons, ammunition, explosives, combat equipment, and military property, participated in organizing attacks on enterprises, institutions, organizations, and individuals, which led to the deaths of people and other serious consequences.

Moreover, Ruben Vardanyan, leading the criminal organization (group) and its structural subdivisions in collusion with others, acting within the criminal community (organization) in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals, planning to continue the aggressive

war against the Republic of Azerbaijan, preparing new attack plans, conducting an aggressive war, continuing these goals and intentions, forcibly evicting Azerbaijani citizens from their legal places of residence without grounds established by international law and the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan, persecuting a group of Azerbaijanis based on national, ethnic, cultural, and religious grounds, that is, grossly depriving people of fundamental rights based on their belonging to a group, detaining, arresting, and abducting people with the aim of depriving them of legal protection for a long period of time on the instructions, with the support and consent of the state and political organizations, subsequently denying the deprivation of liberty and refusing to provide information about their fate and whereabouts, arresting and otherwise depriving people of liberty in violation of international law, causing physical pain and moral suffering to persons whose freedom is otherwise restricted, collecting, training, financing, and providing them with other material support, using them in military conflicts and operations, torturing prisoners of war and other persons protected by international humanitarian law, cruel and inhuman treatment of them, holding them as hostages, applying methods of warfare that may cause significant destruction during an armed conflict, intentionally causing large-scale, long-term, and significant environmental damage, attacking the civilian population and individual civilians not participating in military operations, applying violence against the population in military conflict zones, destroying its property, attacking objects whose destruction could lead to great losses among the civilian population and cause significant damage to civilian objects, applying weapons, means, and methods of warfare prohibited by international agreements to which the Republic of Azerbaijan and other states are parties. In the arrest and other deprivation of liberty of prisoners of war and other persons protected by international humanitarian law, in violation of international law, and also in depriving procedural rights, in connection with the performance of official duties and public duties of victims, in a particularly cruel and generally dangerous manner, in the intentional killing of more than two persons, related to national, ethnic, cultural, and religious characteristics, as well as in an attempt to kill them, that is, in the intentional deprivation of their lives. Participating in illegal entrepreneurial activities that caused particularly large-scale damage to the Republic of Azerbaijan, its individual persons, and legal entities, that is, in participating in business activities carried out without taking taxes into account. Consent (license) is required for the use of firearms to disrupt public safety, create panic among the population, influence the decision-making of state authorities, cause death to individuals, harm their health, and cause significant destruction. He also participated in the commission of explosions, fires, and other acts (terrorist acts) that created the threat of damage to property and other socially dangerous consequences, resulting in deaths and other serious consequences, as well as the threat of committing such acts for these purposes, in transmitting deliberately false information about aircraft during flight, or in intentionally disrupting the operation of aviation equipment during flights, creating a threat to the safety of aircraft in flight, causing damage that threatens the safety of aircraft, in carrying out actions contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, aimed at the violent change of the constitutional order of the state on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Thus, Ruben Vardanyan, participating in the activities of the criminal association (organization) and its structural subdivisions, planning an aggressive war against the Republic of Azerbaijan, continued the preparation of new attack plans and the organization of aggressive war, knowing that the funds and property belonging to citizens of various foreign countries would be used to finance a terrorist organization. He knew that these

resources would be used by the criminal organization to prepare, organize, and commit acts foreseen by Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code.

Additionally, under the guise of humanitarian purposes, he participated in the creation of the "Aurora" foundation, presenting it as a laureate of the "Awakening Humanity" prize, providing materials and funds that were used to finance terrorist activities. On December 9, 2020, Azerbaijani citizen Mirza Dinnai, following Ruben Vardanyan's instructions, arrived in the city of Khankendi and handed over \$2,370 from the "Aurora" fund, along with field military uniforms considered military property, which were provided to 150 Kurdish mercenaries, part of illegal armed formations. These mercenaries operated as part of the criminal organization on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, where Russian peacekeeping forces were temporarily stationed, and financed terrorism by materially supporting and supplying illegal armed formations and groups not envisaged by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Furthermore, Ruben Vardanyan, as the founder of the terrorist organization "Voma," which is an armed formation not envisaged by law, began leading it as an organized gang as a structural unit of the criminal organization in the Republic of Armenia and in the occupied territories. Currently, the organization has branches in Yerevan (Irevan), Goris, Gafan, Sisian (Garakilsa), Kvare, Echmiadzin (Uchkilsa), and Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend) in Armenia. Vardanyan participated in military operations in 2016 on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, interacting with Vladimir Vartanov (Vova) Levanoch via the "WhatsApp" mobile application on May 22, 2022.

The organization also included individuals such as Akopayan Armen Volodymyr, Ohanian Kharut Araik, Dallakyan Khachik Sevadai, Akopian Mikael Arthur, Isayan Khovhannes Sasuni, Bakshyan Albert Artaki, Khovhanyan Khovhans Mikelin, who participated in military actions on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan as instructors of the terrorist organization "Voma." These individuals organized training in methods of carrying out terrorist acts against the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including the use of firearms, explosives, and other dangerous methods.

Ruben Vardanyan also took actions to finance terrorism, intentionally providing funds and other property, knowing that they would be used to prepare, organize, and commit acts stipulated in Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code.

Furthermore, Ruben Vardanyan, continuing his criminal activities in accordance with the general criminal intent and goals of the criminal community (organization), in violation of the provisions of the Warsaw Convention "On the Suppression of Terrorism" of May 16, 2005, and other numerous international legal norms, as well as in the Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in violation of domestic and international legal norms, and under the control of Armenia's military-political leadership, illegally acted on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the form of organized gangs, armed formations not provided for by law, acting with the use of weapons, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, and military gear, and for the purpose of keeping the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan under occupation by these illegal armed formations and committing terrorist acts and other serious and especially serious crimes against the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in June 2022, through negotiations with officials of the company "AKVA," operating on the territory of the Russian Federation, acquired guided surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), transport-launch

containers (TLC), packet-type transport-launch containers (PTLC), target detection stations (TDS), battery blocks and radio transmission blocks (RTPB), power and testing stations (PTS), and other devices in the possession of the criminal organization, which were used against civilian and military objects. In connection with this, a package of documents titled "Terms of the Agreement" for the creation of a joint venture was prepared and agreed upon, and for this purpose, acts of financing terrorism were carried out by partial, direct, and indirect collection and transfer of personal and other funds.

In addition, Ruben Vardanyan, as part of an organized group that entered the criminal community (organization) in September 2022, in accordance with the general criminal intentions and goals of the criminal community (organization), being a citizen of a foreign state, illegally crossed the protected state border of the Republic of Azerbaijan outside of state checkpoints from the territory of the Republic of Armenia in the direction of the Lachin district and entered the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, settling in the temporarily occupied territory by Russian peacekeepers in the Karabakh economic region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

After that, in violation of the requirements of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction of December 3, 1997, the Council of Europe Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed in Warsaw on May 16, 2005, and other numerous international legal norms, Ruben Vardanyan knowingly used funds at his disposal and the funds of certain foreign nationals, as well as funds allegedly intended for humanitarian purposes, through the organization "We are Our Mountains." This was done in accordance with the general criminal intent and goals of the criminal community (organization) for the preparation, organization, and commission of acts stipulated in Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code, as well as for financing a terrorist organization.

With these funds, various amounts of money and other property were collected, both fully and partially, directly or indirectly. These funds were used to continue the aggressive war on the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in accordance with the goals of the criminal community (organization), as well as to carry out terrorist acts. Within the framework of the organized group that was part of the criminal community, Ruben Vardanyan illegally acquired firearms, their components, ammunition, explosives, and military equipment, which were illegally transported from the Republic of Armenia to the Lachin district of the Republic of Azerbaijan and brought into the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Additionally, he organized a pre-planned operation (coordinates x4410740/y8650423, x4412768/y8650179, x4411833/y8651149) for delivery to military warehouses and a building in the city of Khankendi, which he seized under the guise of a personal office (coordinates x4410849/y8650297), where weapons and ammunition were stored.

Ruben Vardanyan, continuing his activities in accordance with the general criminal intentions and goals of the criminal community (organization), directly participated in decision-making related to the planning and execution of crimes. In collusion with other individuals, under the pretext of being appointed "State Minister" on November 4, 2022, by Arutyunyan Araik Vladimirovich (Vladimirovich), acting as part of the criminal community (organization) under the name of the so-called "President of the Republic of Artsakh," and actually having

decision-making authority and leadership functions in the criminal community, Vardanyan took on the responsibilities and functions of leading the criminal community and its structural divisions.

He was accused of criminal conspiracy under Articles 100.1, 100.2, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114.1, 115.2, 116.0.1, 116.0.2, 116.0.10, 116.0.11, 116.0.16, 116.0.18, 120.2.1, 120.2.3, 120.2.4, 120.2.7, 120.2.11, 120.2.12, 29, 120.2.3, 29, 120.2.4, 29, 120.2.7, 29, 120.2.11, 29, 120.2.12, 192.3.1, 214.2.1, 214.2.3, 214.2.4, 214-1, 218.1, 218.2, 228.3, 270-1.2. He led the commission of criminal acts stipulated in Articles 270-1.4, 278.1, 279.1, 279.2, 279.3, and 318.2, and directly participated in organizing the commission of these criminal acts by the criminal group.

Specifically, since that time, under the guise of working in the aforementioned "position," Ruben Vardanyan, in accordance with the general criminal intentions and goals of the criminal association (organization), as a result of gross violations of the requirements of the Council of Europe Warsaw Convention "On the Suppression of Terrorism," adopted on May 4, and other legal norms, created illegal armed groups operating in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These groups, consisting mainly of professional soldiers, were organized and used to commit crimes. Ruben Vardanyan participated in the creation of these groups and participated in their activities. Military warehouses were located in the Agdara area and in the city of Khankendi, where he used them for his purposes, under the guise of a personal office.

Knowing that the building (with coordinates x4410849/y8650297) would be used by the criminal organization to prepare, organize, and commit acts stipulated in Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code, as well as for financing a terrorist organization, he illegally supplied the military warehouses he organized with firearms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, and other military property at his disposal, as well as at the disposal of certain foreign nationals. He also collected funds and other property, which he intentionally collected in various amounts, both directly and indirectly, under the guise of humanitarian funds, the organization "We are Our Mountains," and other aid campaigns.

Simultaneously with this, Ruben Vardanyan compiled lists of leaders and members of the so-called "local self-defense units," not provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which he formed in accordance with the general criminal design and goals of the criminal community (organization). These lists included other armed groups and formations, consisting mainly of professional military personnel, and on the basis of these lists, he allocated a monthly salary to each member, ranging from 700 to 2000 US dollars depending on their criminal activity. Thus, he knowingly provided funds for the partial, direct, or indirect support of the terrorist activities of these illegal groups and formations, which included organizing and committing explosions, fires, and other terrorist acts. These actions posed a threat to the lives of people, their health, significant property damage, and other socially dangerous consequences. The goal of these actions was to violate public safety, create panic among the population, or influence decision-making by state authorities and international organizations.

Moreover, Ruben Vardanyan, in violation of the European Council Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism signed in Warsaw on May 16, 2005, and other international legal

norms, in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal organization (group), illegally acquired and supplied organized illegal armed groups with weapons and ammunition since September 2022. Among these items were 7 (seven) hand grenade "F-1" manufactured in a factory, 7 (seven) explosive substances "UZRK" and "UZRK-2", 1257 (one thousand two hundred fifty-seven) 7.62 mm caliber cartridges, including 40 "izburakhan" cartridges and 448 5.45x39 mm caliber cartridges, as well as 3 (three) magazines for AK-type automatic weapons (AKM, AKS, AKMZ), with a capacity of 30 rounds each. These items were illegally transported from the Republic of Armenia to the Republic of Azerbaijan as part of other weapons and ammunition. During a search of a building located in the city of Khankendi, which Ruben Vardanyan used as a personal office, on October 3, 2023, ammunition, magazines, as well as 5 (five) tactical helmets, 5 (five) bulletproof vests, 26 (twenty-six) sets of field bedding, and 1 (one) radio were found. These items were considered military property and were transferred to a summer house in the village of Kolatag, Agdara District, where Ruben Vardanyan had previously resided. During a search conducted on October 4, 2023, in the yard of this house, 14 (fourteen) additional sets of field bedding were found and seized, which were also considered military property.

Furthermore, Ruben Vardanyan, acting under the title of "state minister" of the so-called organization within the criminal group (organization), in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal organization (group), with the support and control of Armenia's military-political leadership, in order to supply the aforementioned criminal group (organization) and its structural subdivisions, operating in the form of illegal armed bands, with military equipment, on November 11, 2022, used the mobile application "WhatsApp," with the mobile number +79661370360, to communicate with an actual member of the Russian Engineering Academy, Ernest Sanatrukhovich Arustamyan, using the mobile number +79255066958, regarding the purchase of a helicopter from the Czech company "Liaz," intended for use by illegal armed formations in the so-called "Artsakh" organization, formed in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Ruben Vardanyan, having agreed on the acquisition of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and agreeing with Ernest Arustamyan's offer to receive technical documentation for the purchase of these UAVs and the construction of a factory for their production, contacted the CEO of the organization named "Aurora Humanitarian Initiative Group," of which he is a co-founder, using the mobile number +79661370360 via the WhatsApp application. Ruben Vardanyan sent him the text of the aforementioned communication, instructing him to purchase the UAVs and obtain technical documentation for the construction of the factory, knowing full well that the criminal group would use them for the preparation, organization, and commission of acts provided for by Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code, as well as for financing a terrorist organization, and knowing that the funds and other assets at his disposal would be used to commit terrorist acts.

Ruben Vardanyan, acting under the title of "state minister" of the so-called "Artsakh" organization created by the criminal group (organization), continued to commit criminal acts in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal organization (group), as well as participating in the management of the criminal group (organization) and its structural subdivisions in collusion with other persons, until February 23, 2023. He is guilty of crimes under Articles 100.1, 100.2, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114.1, 115.2, 116.0.1, 116.0.2, 116.0.10, 116.0.11, 116.0.16, 116.0.18, 120.2.1, 120.2.3, and continuing criminal

acts under Articles 120.2.4, 120.2.7, 120.2.11, 120.2.12, 29, 120.2.1, 29, 120.2.3, 29, 120.2.4, 29, 120.2.7, 29, 120.2.11, 29, 120.2.12, 192.3.1, 214.2.1, 214.2.3, 214.2.4, 214-1, 218.1, 218.2, 228.3, 270-1.2, 270-1.4, 278.1, 279.1, 279.2, 279.3, and 318.2. Ruben Vardanyan led the criminal group in committing crimes together with other individuals and directly participated in organizing the commission of these criminal acts by the criminal group.

Additionally, Ruben Vardanyan, in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal group (organization), from July 2, 2023, to September 20, 2023, conducted negotiations and correspondence with a citizen of the Republic of Armenia, Vladimir Sergeevich Poghosyan (Poghosyan), for the purpose of equipping a special armed formation with firearms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, and military accessories, as well as financing. Ruben Vardanyan reached agreements for the purchase of an electronic warfare (EW) system in European countries capable of destroying aircraft belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan, with a 12-channel control system operating on frequencies from 300 MHz to 8 GHz, which Ruben Vardanyan supplied to illegal armed formations. He also engaged in acts of financing terrorism, partially, directly and indirectly, intentionally collecting and transferring funds for this purpose.

Furthermore, in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal organization (group), in September 2023, Ruben Vardanyan, for the purpose of supplying illegal armed units of the criminal group (organization) operating against international law in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, with military equipment, engaged in purchasing unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) of the "Malloy" type, manufactured in the United Kingdom, with a carrying capacity of 180 kg and a flight range of 70 km. This occurred as part of the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal group (organization) with the support and control of Armenia's military-political leadership. He contacted Arthur Alaverdyan, who was closely related to him, via the Telegram application at the number +37497360747, and also through Alaverdyan's number +37499541009, instructing him to acquire the "Malloy" UAVs in the manufacturing country. He also posted information about the purchase of the UAVs in a Telegram group called "ATR 'We are our mountains'". On September 14, 2023, sharing a video file of the UAV and informing group members, he committed acts of financing terrorism by intentionally collecting funds and other assets from various foreign citizens, directly and indirectly, aware that these funds would be used by the criminal group (organization) for the preparation, organization, and commission of acts provided for by Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code.

Furthermore, Ruben Vardanyan, continuing his criminal activities within the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal community (organization) to which he belongs, and in violation of the requirements of the European Council's Warsaw Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, signed on May 16, 2005, as well as other international legal norms, between March and April 2023, developed an action plan titled "The initiative group and political parties of Artsakh should take the following steps." In this plan, he refers to a series of terrorist acts committed by members of Armenian terrorist organizations against officials of various states in the last century (e.g., "Nemesis"). According to this plan, Ruben Vardanyan organized terrorism against representatives of the diplomatic corps of the Republic of Azerbaijan abroad, as well as against citizens performing their official and public duties. He intended to commit an explosion or another terrorist act that would create a threat

of death or other socially dangerous consequences, using firearms and other objects applied as weapons. His actions were aimed at violating public safety, creating panic among the population, and influencing decision-making by state bodies. By initiating the terrorist operation "Nemesis-2," he took the initiative and prepared the aforementioned terrorist acts.

Moreover, Ruben Vardanyan, violating the provisions of the Warsaw Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of May 16, 2005, and numerous other international legal norms, in line with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal community (organization), organized and led the "Artsakh Security and Development Front" group. This group effectively became part of the criminal community (organization) he established on May 18, 2023. Vardanyan organized military training for individuals aged 20 to 55 years in the territories temporarily occupied by Russian peacekeeping forces in the Republic of Azerbaijan. For this, he created military camps, developed a military training plan for 30 people, with two instructors at each camp. Based on this plan, he provided financial resources to the organization "We are Our Mountains" from May to August 2023, including the "Ruben Vardanyan Fund," the "Dilijan Public Center," the "Aznavour Fund," and the "IDEA Charity Fund." These funds, amounting to \$212,000 (360,400 manats), were collected from various organizations and private individuals at different times and in various amounts, including in May 2023. All these funds were directed towards the direct financing of a terrorist organization. Vardanyan also organized sports competitions such as "Airsoft" and "Survival Skills in Extreme Conditions," which were used as a cover for financing terrorist activities. Under the guise of these events, funds were raised and used to finance operations, including the activities of terrorist groups like "ASALA" (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia) and "Nemesis" (Revenge).

Furthermore, he personally organized and conducted combat training, teaching methods for committing terrorist acts, the use of firearms, explosives, and other dangerous means and methods at a special camp on the banks of a river (coordinates x39.906947, y46.655509) from May to August 2023. After completing the training, he informed other members of the criminal community (organization), including his close associate Aik Armenovich Ovakimyan.

In addition, Ruben Vardanyan, in line with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal community (organization), from July 2, 2023, to September 20, 2023, conducted negotiations and correspondence with the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, Vladimir Sergeevich Poghosyan, in order to equip a special armed formation with firearms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, and military supplies. Additionally, for financing purposes, Ruben Vardanyan reached an agreement on acquiring a radio-electronic warfare (REW) system in European countries capable of destroying aircraft belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan, with a 12-channel control system on frequencies from 300 MHz to 8 GHz. Ruben Vardanyan planned to supply this system to illegal armed formations. In doing so, Ruben Vardanyan committed acts of financing terrorism, partially, directly, and indirectly, deliberately collecting and transferring funds for this purpose.

Furthermore, in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal community (organization), Ruben Vardanyan, in September 2023, with the aim of equipping the armed units of the criminal community (organization), acting illegally and contrary to international law in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, took steps to acquire "Malloy" type unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), produced in the United Kingdom,

with a payload of 180 kg and a flight range of 70 km, in line with the general criminal goals of the community, with the support and control of Armenia's military-political leadership. He contacted Arthur Alaverdyan, who was closely associated with him, via the "Telegram" app at the phone number +37497360747, as well as through Alaverdyan's number +37499541009, and instructed him to purchase the "Malloy" UAVs in the manufacturing country. He also posted information about purchasing these UAVs in a Telegram group called "ATR 'We are Our Mountains'." On September 14, 2023, spreading a video file with an image of the unmanned aerial vehicle and informing the group members, he committed acts of financing terrorism, deliberately collecting funds and other assets from various foreign citizens, partially, directly and indirectly, understanding that these funds would be used by the criminal group (organization) for preparing, organizing, and committing acts stipulated by articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code.

Furthermore, Ruben Vardanyan, continuing his criminal activities within the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal community (organization), in violation of the provisions of the Warsaw Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of May 16, 2005, and other international legal norms, as well as within the Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in violation of both domestic and international legal norms, and under the control of Armenia's military-political leadership, unlawfully acting in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan as part of organized bands and armed formations not recognized by law, used firearms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, and military supplies to maintain the occupation of the Republic of Azerbaijan's territory by these illegal armed formations. He also committed terrorist acts and other serious crimes against the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In June 2022, through negotiations with officials of the company "AKVA," operating in the Russian Federation, Ruben Vardanyan acquired guided surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), transport-loading containers (TLC), packet containers (PNBC), target detection stations (SOTZC), battery blocks, and radio transmission devices (BARB), as well as other devices used by the criminal organization against civilian and military targets. A document package called "Agreement Terms" was prepared and agreed upon for the establishment of a joint venture. For this, acts of financing terrorism were committed by partially, directly, and indirectly collecting and transferring personal and other funds.

Furthermore, Ruben Vardanyan, as part of an organized group that became part of a criminal community (organization) in September 2022, in accordance with the common criminal intentions and goals of the criminal community (organization), being a citizen of a foreign state, illegally crossed the border of the Republic of Azerbaijan, leaving the territory of the Republic of Armenia, and entered the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. He settled in the temporarily occupied territory by Russian peacekeepers in the Karabakh economic region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Thereafter, in violation of the requirements of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction of December 3, 1997, the Council of Europe Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed in Warsaw on May 16, 2005, and other international legal norms, he knowingly used financial resources under his disposal and that of certain foreign citizens, as well as funds supposedly intended for humanitarian purposes, to organize the activities of the criminal

community "We Are Our Mountains". This criminal community acted in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal community (organization), aimed at preparing, organizing, and committing crimes provided for by Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code, as well as financing a terrorist organization and other campaigns. They collected various amounts of money and other assets, both directly and indirectly, and used these funds to continue the aggressive war on the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which was directed at the goals of the criminal community (organization) and the commission of terrorist acts.

By illegally acquiring, at various times, firearms, their components, ammunition, explosives, devices, combat weapons, and equipment as part of the organized group within the criminal community, he illegally transported them from the Republic of Armenia to the Lachin district of the Republic of Azerbaijan and to other districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. He also illegally organized pre-planned military depots (at coordinates x4410740/y8650423, x4412768/y8650179, x4411833/y8651149) and in a building in the city of Khankendi, which he seized for his own use under the guise of a personal office (coordinates x4410849/y8650297), where he stored these materials.

Ruben Vardanyan, continuing his activities in accordance with the common criminal intentions and goals of the criminal community (organization), and directly participating in decision-making related to planning and carrying out his crimes, in collusion with others under the pretext of appointing Araik V. Arutyunyan as the "State Minister" of this so-called structure on November 4, 2022 (acting under the name of the so-called "President of the Republic of Artsakh" and being the person who effectively had decision-making powers and leadership functions within the criminal community), took on the responsibilities and functions of leading the criminal community and its structural units, and was charged with criminal conspiracy under Articles 100.1, 100.2, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114.1, 115.2, 116.0.1, 116.0.2, 116.0.10, 116.0.11, 116.0.16, 116.0.18, 120.2.1, 120.2.3, 120.2.4, 120.2.7, 120.2.11, 120.2.12, 29, 120.2.3, 29, 120.2.4, 29, 120.2.7, 29, 120.2.11, 29, 120.2.12, 192.3.1, 214.2.1, 214.2.3, 214.2.4, 214-1, 218.1, 218.2, 228.3, 270-1.2. He, together with others, led the commission of criminal acts as provided for in Articles 270-1.4, 278.1, 279.1, 279.2, 279.3, and 318.2, and directly participated in organizing these criminal acts by the criminal group.

In particular, starting from that time, under the guise of working in the aforementioned "position," Ruben Vardanyan, in accordance with the common criminal intentions and goals of the criminal association (organization), grossly violating the requirements of the Warsaw Convention of the Council of Europe "On the Suppression of Terrorism" and other international norms, participated in the creation of illegal armed groups, consisting mostly of professional soldiers. He also participated in their organization and activities, using military depots in the Agdara region and in the city of Khankendi to store weapons and military equipment. These depots were used to supply the criminal organization, and the building located at coordinates x4410849/y8650297 was used for preparing, organizing, and committing crimes provided for by Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code, as well as for financing the terrorist organization.

He illegally supplied the military depots he organized with firearms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, and property under his disposal, as well as under the disposal of certain

foreign citizens. These resources were gathered using various methods, including attracting funds under the guise of humanitarian funds and organizations such as "We Are Our Mountains" to finance terrorist activities.

At the same time, Ruben Vardanyan compiled lists of leaders and members of the so-called "local self-defense units," which are not provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which he formed in accordance with the common criminal plan and goals of the criminal community (organization). Based on these lists, he allocated a monthly salary to each of the participants ranging from \$700 to \$2000 USD, depending on their illegal activities, thereby providing partial direct or indirect support for the terrorist activities of these groups.

Moreover, Ruben Vardanyan, acting as the "State Minister" within the criminal community (organization), in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the criminal community, and with the support and control of the military-political leadership of Armenia, in order to supply this criminal organization and its units, acting as organized gangs, on November 11, 2022, through the mobile application "WhatsApp," using the mobile phone number +79661370360, communicated with Ernest Arustamyan, a member of the Russian Engineering Academy, regarding the acquisition of a helicopter from the Czech company "Liaz," intended for use by illegal armed formations. Vardanyan agreed to purchase unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), coordinating with Arustamyan the receipt of technical documentation for their acquisition and the construction of a factory for their production. This was done with full awareness that these resources would be used for preparing, organizing, and committing terrorist acts, as well as for financing the terrorist organization.

Further, Ruben Vardanyan also contacted Arman Djlavyan, the CEO of an organization called "Aurora Humanitarian Initiative Group," of which he is a co-founder, via the mobile application "WhatsApp." Vardanyan sent Djlavyan the text of the aforementioned correspondence with Ernest Arustamyan and instructed him to purchase the aforementioned UAVs and obtain the technical documentation for the construction of the factory for their production, knowing that the criminal community would use these drones for preparing, organizing, and committing crimes provided for by Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code, as well as for financing the terrorist organization.

Ruben Vardanyan, acting under the title of "State Minister" of the so-called entity "Artsakh," created by a criminal group (organization) until February 23, 2023, continued to commit criminal acts in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal group (organization), as well as participating in the management of the criminal group (organization) and its structural divisions in conspiracy with other individuals. He is guilty of crimes stipulated by Articles 100.1, 100.2, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114.1, 115.2, 116.0.1, 116.0.2, 116.0.10, 116.0.11, 116.0.16, 116.0.18, 120.2.1, 120.2.3.

Continuing criminal acts, as provided by Articles 120.2.4, 120.2.7, 120.2.11, 120.2.12, 29, 120.2.1, 29, 120.2.3, 29, 120.2.4, 29, 120.2.7, 29, 120.2.11, 29, 120.2.12, 192.3.1, 214.2.1, 214.2.3, 214.2.4, 214-1, 218.1, 218.2, 228.3, 270-1.2, 270-1.4, 278.1, 279.1, 279.2, 279.3, and 318.2, he led the commission of crimes together with other individuals and directly participated in organizing these criminal acts by the criminal group.

Furthermore, Ruben Vardanyan, continuing his criminal activities in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal group (organization) to which he belongs, and contrary to the requirements of the Council of Europe's Warsaw Convention on "The Suppression of Terrorism" of May 16, 2005, and other international legal norms, in the action plan personally drafted by him in March-April 2023 titled "The Initiative Group and Political Parties of Artsakh should take the following steps," citing a series of terrorist acts committed by members of Armenian terrorist organizations against officials of various states in the last century (e.g., "Nemesis"), committed terrorism against members of the diplomatic corps of the Republic of Azerbaijan abroad and citizens fulfilling their official and public duties. He planned to carry out an explosion or other terrorist act creating a threat of death or other socially dangerous consequences, using firearms and items used as weapons, with the aim of disturbing public safety, creating panic among the population, and influencing decision-making by state bodies. By initiating the start of the "Nemesis-2" terrorist operation, he took the initiative and prepared the aforementioned terrorist acts.

Additionally, Ruben Vardanyan, in violation of the provisions of the Warsaw Convention on "The Suppression of Terrorism" of May 16, 2005, and other numerous international legal norms, in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal group (organization), organized and headed the "Front for the Security and Development of Artsakh," which effectively became part of the criminal group (organization) he created on May 18, 2023, for conducting military training for individuals aged 20 to 55 on territories temporarily controlled by Russian peacekeepers in Azerbaijan. He established military camps for this purpose, drafted a written plan for the military training of 30 individuals simultaneously under the guidance of two instructors in each camp, and based on this plan, provided financial resources to the organization "We are Our Mountains" from May to August 2023, including "The Ruben Vardanyan Fund," "Dilijan Public Center," "Aznavour Fund," and the "IDEA" Charity Fund. The fund deliberately collected funds amounting to 212,000 USD (360,400 AZN) from other organizations and individuals at different times and in different amounts, including in May 2023, to finance terrorist activities under the framework of the "Organization."

Under the cover of sports competitions such as "Airsoft" and "Survival Skills in Extreme Conditions," the funds were used to finance the passage of Badara, which passes near the village of Badara in the Khojali region, and to support "Survival Skills" organized according to the ideologies of groups such as "ASALA" (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia), "Nemesis" (revenge), and others. He directly organized and conducted combat exercises on how to carry out terrorist acts, the use of firearms, explosives, and other socially dangerous methods and technical means in a special camp on the bank of a river (coordinates x39.906947, y46.655509) from May to August 2023, after which he informed other members of the criminal group (organization), including his close associate, Aik Armenovich Ovakimyan.

Furthermore, Ruben Vardanyan, in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal group (organization), from July 2, 2023, to September 20, 2023, negotiated and corresponded with a citizen of the Republic of Armenia, Vladimir Sergeevich Pogosyan, for the purpose of equipping a special armed formation with firearms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, and military supplies. Also, for funding, Ruben Vardanyan reached an agreement to acquire a radio-electronic warfare (REW) system in

European countries capable of destroying aircraft belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan, with a 12-channel control system on frequencies from 300 MHz to 8 GHz. This system was to be supplied to illegal armed formations. As part of this, Ruben Vardanyan committed acts of terrorism financing, partially, directly, and indirectly collecting and transferring funds for this purpose.

Additionally, in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal group (organization), Ruben Vardanyan in September 2023, for the purpose of equipping armed formations of the criminal group (organization), acting illegally and in violation of international law on the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, took steps to purchase Malloy-type unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), produced in the United Kingdom, with a carrying capacity of 180 kg and a range of 70 km, in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal group (organization), with the support and control of the military-political leadership of Armenia. He contacted Arthur Alaverdyan, who was closely related to him, through the Telegram app using phone number +37497360747, and through the last number +37499541009, and instructed him to purchase the Malloy UAVs in the country of manufacture. He also posted information about the purchase of Malloy UAVs in the Telegram group "ATR 'We are Our Mountains'" through the Telegram app.

On September 14, 2023, after spreading a video file featuring the UAV, he informed the members of the group and committed acts of terrorism financing by deliberately collecting funds and other property from various foreign citizens, partially, directly, and indirectly, with full awareness that these resources would be used by the criminal group (organization) for the preparation, organization, and commission of acts specified in Articles 214, 270-1, 278, and 279 of the Criminal Code.

Additionally, the military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia, including the armed forces and other armed formations, as well as their direct logistical and personnel support, central command, oral and written instructions, and those under their strict control, the leaders of the criminal group (organization) and other individuals, acting illegally on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in violation of internal and international law, in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal group (organization), continue to foster national hatred and hostility against Azerbaijanis in Armenian society, ensuring the continued occupation of the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which they occupied during the aggressive war they unleashed against Azerbaijan, constantly keeping the Azerbaijani population in fear and panic, and preventing their return to their legally inhabited places. They strive to force them to abandon their sovereign territories in favor of Armenia, continuously shelling the places where the civilian Azerbaijani population legally resides, both at the contact line with the occupied territories and at considerable distances from it, using weapons of various calibers.

Under bombardment, causing explosions and fires in places of residence, that is, using methods of warfare that can cause significant destruction during an armed conflict, deliberately inflict extensive, long-term, and serious damage to the environment, causing large-scale destruction not justified by military necessity, committing attacks on unprotected areas, settlements, and demilitarized zones, indiscriminately planting mines in areas with numerous mines and other explosive devices without any military necessity, depriving the

Azerbaijani population of freedom of movement, healthy and safe living, and other fundamental rights on the territory of the country to which they belong, committing intentional murder with particular cruelty motivated by national-ethnic hatred and enmity, terrorism, in connection with the performance of their official and public duties, persecuting them in violation of international law solely because they are Azerbaijanis, taking them prisoner and hostage, forcibly disappearing, torturing them, and pursuing other criminal goals by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia and other military formations against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Referring to international law on the unconditional and immediate liberation of the Karabakh region and its adjacent territories, which are an integral part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, occupied as a result of the aggressive war that has been ongoing since 1987 and liberated during military operations conducted from September 27, 2020, to November 10, 2020, as well as referring to the United Nations Security Council resolutions No. 822 of April 30, 1993, No. 853 of July 29, 1993, No. 874 of October 14, 1993, No. 884 of November 12, 1993, and Article 2 of the UN Charter of June 26, 1945, which states that "all Members of the Organization shall refrain in their international relations from the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

"Refraining from the threat or use of force," Protocol against the illegal manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts and components, as well as ammunition, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Warsaw Convention on Combating Terrorism of May 16, 2005, as well as the provisions of the Protocol on the illegal manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Warsaw Convention on Combating Terrorism of May 16, 2005, through the involvement of individuals of Armenian origin with significant financial resources and other extensive stable connections and opportunities, engaging in business activities on the territory of the Russian Federation, and having previously agreed with them on the supply of weapons, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, and military supplies for the members of the criminal community (organization) and its gangs, and with the aim of implementing this plan, Ruben Vardanyan and other members of the criminal community (organization) were arrested by the Republic of Armenia at various times before the end of May 2021.

In violation of the requirements of the Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods of November 14, 1975, ratified in 1993, and the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, passenger planes operating on various flights along the Russian-Armenian air route until December 29, 2020, as well as an aircraft, owned by the Armenian Air Force since 2006 and registered in 2015 under registration number "EK76345," and the cargo plane IL-76TD with registration number "76310," transferred to the balance of Atlantis Armenian Airlines of Armenia's civil aviation but reintroduced into service with the Armenian Air Force in August and September 2020 under registration number "76310," as well as a cargo plane of the same type acquired by them, carried operational-tactical ballistic missiles "Iskander-M" with high destructive capability and a maximum range of 500 kilometers, produced at the Votkinsk plant of the Russian Federation, the tactical missile system "Tochka-U," produced at the Kolomna Design Bureau of the Russian Federation, self-propelled anti-aircraft missile systems "9K33 Osa," unguided air-to-surface

rockets "C-8," systems "Smerch," "TOS-1A Solntsepek," anti-aircraft missile systems "Igla-S," guided missiles "Smerch," "TOS-1A Solntsepek," guided missiles "Igla-S." They illegally acquired and secretly transported anti-tank missiles "Konkurs" and "Kornet," rocket-propelled grenades "RPG-26," various types of large-caliber military firearms and their components, ammunition, explosives, and devices from the Russian Federation to the Republic of Armenia. They then illegally deployed them in the occupied Karabakh region as a result of Armenia's military aggression and in the surrounding areas, using them in an aggressive war against Azerbaijan and committing other grave and especially grave crimes.

Furthermore, during his participation and leadership in the aforementioned criminal community (organization), Ruben Vardanyan, in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose, committed crimes violating international law, namely the United Nations Charter of June 26, 1945, the UN General Assembly Resolution of December 14, 1974, "On the Definition of Aggression," Articles 34, 130, 147, and other articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention "On the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War" of August 12, 1949, Article 34 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950, Protocol No. 1 to this Convention, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966, the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction of December 3, 1997, the Protocol on the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Mines, Booby Traps, and Other Devices, annexed to the Convention on Prohibiting or Restricting the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Cause Excessive Injury or Have Indiscriminate Effects, of October 10, 1980, and the Warsaw Convention on Combating Terrorism of May 16, 2005, continuing the aggressive war against the Republic of Azerbaijan, ensuring the preservation of occupied territories under its control, keeping the Azerbaijani population in constant fear and panic, preventing their return to liberated territories, and preventing peaceful civil life on the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In order to undermine the Azerbaijani population, impede its free movement, employ warfare methods capable of causing significant destruction, and intentionally inflict extensive, long-term, and serious damage to the environment, members of their armed formations from December 2020 to September 2023 illegally acquired and transported anti-tank and anti-personnel mines of various types, illegally imported them from the Republic of Armenia into the Republic of Azerbaijan, stored them in specially designated locations, and participated in organizing irregular mining of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan with numerous mines and other explosive devices in a manner not justified by military necessity.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union) act in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union, and each of its members created mined areas by placing "PMN" anti-personnel mines on the territory. In December 2020, illegal Armenian armed forces, during the occupation of the village of Gulabird in the Lachin region, military personnel from the Ministry of Defense's military unit stepped on an explosive type "PMN" anti-personnel mine, which they had previously laid in the area. As a result of this incident, several soldiers sustained injuries.

Huseynli Safa Adilkhon oglu, commander of the 2nd section of the 1st engineering-fortification platoon of the engineering-fortification unit, holding the rank of junior sergeant, received pigmentation on the right side of his face, which did not cause harm to his health. Rajili Taleh Shakir oglu, a sapper from the engineering-fortification unit, holding the rank of soldier, sustained a wound on the front surface of the right ear lobe, which did not harm his health. Other injuries were minor.

Since they received timely qualified medical assistance, they managed to avoid multiple shrapnel wounds and saved their lives while lying on the ground during the incident.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, during the occupation of the occupied part of the village of Hasanga in the Tartar region, on dates unknown to the investigation, systematically created mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization. As a result of explosions carried out by them, a person sustained shrapnel wounds to the lower left shin and the upper right knee, as well as multiple shrapnel wounds, which caused severe health damage, and the victim's life was in danger. The victim's life was saved due to timely qualified medical assistance; however, the consequences of the injuries were severe.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union, on the eve of the liberation of the occupied territories, from September 27, 2020, to December 5, 2020, on dates unknown to the investigation, placed numerous TM-7 anti-tank mines on the road in the village of Zar in the Kalbajar district, creating dangerous areas. Mines TM-7, TM-62, TM-57, TMK-2, TM-72, and TM-83, whose production dates and locations are unknown, were installed with the purpose of creating mined zones.

A "Kamaz 4314" truck was completely destroyed as a result of a mine explosion. Additionally, the driver of the 1st section of the 2nd platoon of the 3rd artillery battery of military unit N of the Ministry of Defense, Velizade Vusal Ragim oglu, who served as a soldier for over a year, sustained various injuries that were not life-threatening. His life was saved due to partial protection from shrapnel by the iron structures of the vehicle, although the vehicle itself was severely damaged.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union, as a result of the aggressive war unleashed by them against Azerbaijan, on the eve of the liberation of the occupied territories on August 23, 1993, as well as from September 27, 2020, to December 5, 2020, planned to place explosive devices in undamaged buildings on the territory they abandoned, as well as set up ambushes and create mined areas.

As a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, large-scale aggressive attacks, which intensified from September 27, 2020, were prevented. Thus, on October 3, 2020, after the liberation of the Jabrayil district and nearby settlements, Senior Lieutenant Abbasov Idrak Nizameddin oglu, commander of the unit of the State Border Service's 1st battalion, received injuries in the Jabrayil area at 10:00 AM on December 5, 2020, which caused long-term health damage. The explosion of a grenade's

dangerous parts "M-DN 11", "M-DN 21", "M-DN 31", "M-DN 61", produced by Diehl (Germany), which had been installed as a trap, caused significant damage to his health.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, on the eve of the liberation of the occupied territories, from September 27, 2020, to December 5, 2020, on dates unknown to the investigation, created mined areas by burying numerous highly effective anti-tank mines TM-83 on the road in the village of Zar in the Kalbajar district. On December 6, 2020, around 3:00 PM, military personnel of military unit N of the Ministry of Defense, traveling in a "Kamaz 4314" vehicle belonging to military unit N, were blown up by one of the TM-62, TM-57, TMK-2, TM-72, TM-73, TM-83 anti-tank mines. The mines' production dates and locations remained unknown to the investigation.

As a result of the explosion, the commander of the 1st MTT platoon of the Ministry of Defense, Warrant Officer Yusuf Murad oglu, sustained severe, life-threatening injuries, including shrapnel wounds, displaced open fractures of the lower third of the left shin. Other military personnel, including a junior sergeant in this unit, sustained lighter injuries such as lumbar spine damage, which did not threaten their lives. The wounded were evacuated in time and received qualified medical assistance, saving their lives, though the vehicle suffered significant damage.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan, from September 27, 2020, to December 5, 2020, placed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines at close distances from each other, whose make, model, and place of manufacture remain unknown to the investigation. These minefields were part of the preparation for ambushes and the creation of dangerous zones for the purposes of the mentioned criminal organization.

On December 6, 2020, around 1:30 PM, while crossing the territory of the village of Shahar in the region, soldiers of the 5th battalion of military unit N of the Ministry of Defense, Ragimli Vusal Taghi oglu and Ahmedov Murad Vugar oglu, stepped on an anti-personnel mine, the make, model, and production date of which are unknown. As a result, Vusal Ragimli received multiple shrapnel wounds to his right arm and lower limbs, as well as traumatic amputation of his right leg, which threatened his life. Murad Ahmedov received traumatic amputation of his right lower limb and multiple shrapnel wounds to his left lower limb, which also threatened his life. Both soldiers were evacuated in time and received qualified medical assistance, saving their lives.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and goal of the Union, also laid various mines, the make, model, and place of production of which remain unknown to the investigation, in the village of Marzili in the Akhdam region, which they had occupied since June 11, 1993, on the eve of the liberation of the territory. These mines were used to create ambushes and mined areas in order to carry out the plans of the criminal organization.

While traveling along the road from the village of Marzili to the military unit in a "Kamaz 4314" vehicle with the military number D 588 QQ, the left rear wheel exploded on an anti-tank mine previously laid in the area. As a result of the explosion, the vehicle was

significantly damaged. Platoon commander Abbasov Rashad Yaver oglu, privates Abbasov Ulfat Namaz oglu and Safarov Shahveren Fazail oglu sustained barotrauma of varying severity, accompanied by pain in the middle ear, from the shockwave. The shrapnel did not cause fatal injuries as they were blocked by parts of the vehicle, and the soldiers received medical assistance promptly.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and goal of the Union, on April 26, 1994, during the occupation of the village of Shikhlar in the Akhdam region, also created dangerous zones and ambushes by burying various mines. As a result of the explosions, soldier Hasanli Ayaz Hasrat oglu received lacerations to his left leg, fractures of the shinbone, and multiple shrapnel wounds to his left thigh. Other soldiers, such as Guseynov Shamistan Sabir oglu, Ibrahimov Vugar Ayaz oglu, and others, also sustained severe injuries, including amputations and fractures, which were life-threatening. However, thanks to timely medical assistance, the soldiers' lives were saved.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and goal of the Union, on the eve of the liberation of the village of Seydli in the Akhdam region, which they had occupied since July 1993, on November 20, 2020, created mined areas by burying numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of production of which remain unknown to the investigation. These mines were laid at close distances from one another, creating ambushes for the goals of the criminal organization.

As a result of explosions that occurred in this area, residents of the village of Zangishali were injured: Elchin Ganboy oglu Mammadov (born July 17, 1990), Rahimli Shamistan Yunis oglu (born October 30, 1993), Orkhan Kamil oglu Akhmedov (born February 6, 1994), and Parviz Rey Gullu (born June 5, 1989). They were returning home to the village of Zangishali in the Akhdam region along trenches that were part of the engineering and fortified structures installed by the criminal organization. As a result of the explosion, they sustained serious injuries.

Elchin Mammadov, in particular, suffered a traumatic amputation of his right shin, injuries to his left thigh, pelvis, and numerous shrapnel wounds to his body, which caused severe bleeding and posed a life-threatening risk. Orkhan Akhmedov sustained a crushed wound to the soft tissue in the area of the outer corner of his right eye socket, burns to the right earlobe, burns to the right side of his neck, thermal burns to his right thigh and shin, and numerous abrasions. Togrul Akhmedov sustained a non-penetrating wound to the left side of the anterior abdominal wall, a displaced fracture of the distal third of the left radius, and other injuries.

Thanks to the assistance of Shamistan Ragimli and Parviz Guliyev, who were nearby, all the injured were evacuated from the scene and taken to the hospital, where timely medical care saved their lives.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and goal of the Union, on the eve of the liberation of the area near the village of Tazakand in the Akhdam region, which they had occupied since April 1994, also set up ambushes and laid minefields. The investigation established that anti-tank and anti-

personnel mines were laid in the area with the aim of creating dangerous zones for the goals of the criminal organization.

Mamedov Natig Nureddin oglu (born October 10, 1989), in his own car, a VAZ 21074 with state registration number 10-HS-115, went to the liberated Ergii plain in the Agdam region intending to walk with his neighbor Khayal Verdiyev. When he got out of the car and walked across the area, separating from Khayal Verdiyev, an explosion occurred, causing him to suffer a traumatic amputation of the middle third of his left leg, shrapnel wounds to his right thigh and right shin, which posed a serious threat to his life.

With the help of Khayal Verdiyev and others who were nearby, Natig Mammadov was evacuated from the scene and taken to the hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical care.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan, on the eve of the liberation of the territory of the Khojavend region, which they had occupied, laid anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of production of which remain unknown to the investigation, creating ambushes and mined areas for the goals of the criminal organization.

Azerbaijani soldier Ismailov Dzhavad Asif oglu, driving a "Great Wall" vehicle, about 500 meters before the main command post, exploded on an anti-tank mine previously laid in the area. As a result, Dzhavad Ismailov sustained burn shock from severe thermal burns of various body parts, second and third degree, incompatible with life, as well as massive internal bleeding from a ruptured spleen. The commander of the radio platoon of the communications unit, senior lieutenant Aghayev Asaf Abid oglu, who was in the vehicle, sustained open shrapnel fractures of his left thigh and left fibula, severe arterial damage incompatible with life, and massive external bleeding from traumatic hemorrhagic shock, from which he died. The assistant head of the planning department, Major Eminov Elmdar Hasan oglu, sustained a closed head injury and other injuries that caused slight health damage, thus deliberately killing two people and injuring one. Although he was thrown aside by the shockwave, his life was saved. However, the vehicle was damaged beyond repair, causing significant material damage.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, on the eve of the liberation of these territories from occupation on October 29, 1993, during the period from September to December 2020, on unknown dates to the investigation, systematically laid numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of production of which remain unknown to the investigation, and arranged ambushes, creating mined areas for the goals of the criminal organization.

After the liberation from occupation on November 9, 2020, on December 21, 2020, at 16:30, during the transportation of necessary supplies to a position that was to be established on a strategic height in this village by military personnel of N military unit of the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan Republic, the front left side of the "Ural" truck with military number F 552 QQ, belonging to the unit, was hit by an anti-tank mine placed in the middle of the road. As a result of the explosion, the deputy commander of the battalion, Lieutenant Colonel

Orudjaliev Ibrahim Burjali oglu, received minor injuries that caused lasting harm to his health, including fractures of both legs, ribs, blunt trauma to the chest, and lung contusion. The platoon commander, junior sergeant Elvin Islam oglu Mammadov, who was in the same vehicle, sustained minor injuries that caused lasting harm to his health, including fractures of the heel, fibula, right tibia, and right hand. Private Gashimov Ilgar Etibar oglu, who was in the same vehicle, sustained minor injuries that caused lasting harm to his health, including abrasions on his forehead, neck, chest, and right shin. The three soldiers did not die thanks to timely medical assistance.

"Furthermore, as a result of the aggressive war started against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, including during the occupation of the village of Talish in the Tartar region, which they occupied on April 22, 1994, planted mines in various areas and in close proximity to combat positions.

On October 3, 2020, near combat position No. 24 of the Ministry of Defense, located on the hill called '1353,' where criminal activity was carried out, a soldier, private Tagiev Giyas Fariz oglu, driving a 'MAZ' vehicle with the military number 'S 159 QQ,' sustained shrapnel wounds to his right shin, forehead, and temple, accompanied by traumatic amputation of his right lower limb at the level of the ankle joint. This resulted in severe health damage, life-threatening injuries. He was evacuated to the mobile medical brigade of hospital No. N of the Ministry of Defense, and his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Additionally, as a result of the aggressive war started against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union) intentionally planted numerous mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown during the investigation, in part of the village of Khanga in the Tartar district under their control. These mines were planted close to each other, forming mined areas for the purposes of the criminal organization.

On December 29, 2020, around 11:15 AM, Shabanov Vusal Zabit oglu, serving as the commander of the 1st platoon of the obstacle clearance unit in the military unit of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, while performing his official duties, was injured after passing over one of these mines. As a result of the explosion, he sustained shrapnel wounds to his left leg and calf area, which led to traumatic amputation of his left lower limb at the level of the ankle joint and serious harm to his health. He was subsequently transported to Military Hospital No. N of the Ministry of Defense, and then to the Main Clinical Hospital of the Armed Forces, where his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose, planned to plant explosive devices acting as traps in the areas of Jebrail district and nearby villages that they had occupied on August 23, 1993, between September and December 2020. As a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, on October 3, 2020, after the liberation of Jebrail district, junior sergeant Kerimli Sarhan Kerim oglu, a military officer of military unit No. N of the State Border Service, was injured while performing his official duties. The explosion of a grenade of the type 'M-DN 11, M-DN 21, M-DN 31, M-DN 61,' planted as a trap on the

territory of the military unit, caused minor injuries to his right upper eyelid, thigh, and testicles. However, thanks to a quick response, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent, continued their actions in the occupied territories, including the village of Gorgan in the Fuzuli district, in August 1993. In this area, they created mined zones by planting mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown to the investigation. At around 11:00 AM, a peaceful resident of the village of Shukurbayli, Babayev Zabil Kabil oglu, who was grazing his animals, stepped on one of these mines. As a result of the explosion, he died from combined injuries to the head, torso, and limbs, including multiple shrapnel wounds and traumatic amputation of his lower limbs. These injuries led to his death, caused by severe traumatic shock and acute blood loss.

Additionally, as a result of the aggressive war started against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization continued to plant numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines on liberated territories from the end of 2020 to the beginning of 2021. The mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown, created ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of the criminal organization. On January 1, 2021, at 18:00, scout-medical soldier of the 2nd reconnaissance group of the special operations unit of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, sergeant Magerramov Vasif Uzeir oglu, was deliberately killed in a landmine explosion. As a result of the explosion, he sustained severe injuries, including complete amputation of the lower third of his left lower limb and partial amputation of his right lower limb, which led to his death.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, planted mines on the eve of the liberation of the village of Marzili in the Agdam district from the occupation of the armed forces of Azerbaijan in June 1993, as well as in nearby areas, intentionally creating ambushes and mined zones for the purposes of the criminal organization.

While driving a truck loaded with construction materials, which had registration number 23-AC-523 and belonged to 'Goychay ATF' LLC, a mine explosion occurred. As a result of the explosion, the driver sustained a compression fracture of the frontal bone and shrapnel wounds to the interscapular area of the forehead, which were serious life-threatening injuries. Thanks to the assistance of the Azerbaijan Republic Mine Action Agency, he was evacuated from the scene and delivered to the hospital, where his life was saved due to timely medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war started against Azerbaijan, planned to plant mines and organize ambushes on liberated territories from September 2020 to 2021. The mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown to the investigation, were created with the aim of forming mined zones for the criminal organization.

On October 29, 1993, in the Zangilan district, during the delivery of fuel to combat posts of the 1st battalion, Captain Mukhtarov Sarhan Ilgar oglu, driving a Mitsubishi F 449 QQ vehicle with military numbers, along with private Safarov Medjid Jalil oglu, was blown up by an anti-tank mine planted in the area. Captain Mukhtarov received shrapnel wounds to various parts

of his body and partial traumatic amputation of the front of his head, leading to the crushing and decay of brain tissue, open fractures of the facial skeleton, both temporal bones, and forehead, which resulted in his death. Private Safarov sustained shrapnel wounds, leading to severe health damage and a life-threatening situation. The main explosive wave and shrapnel spread were partially softened by the body of Captain Mukhtarov, which saved the life of Private Safarov. The Mitsubishi F 449 QQ vehicle with the military number of military unit No. N was damaged as a result of the explosion, causing significant damage to the military unit.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, during the occupation of the current Agdarin district of Azerbaijan, intentionally placed various types of explosive devices at short distances from each other, creating ambushes and mined zones for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization. The Agdarin district was fully liberated from occupation on January 13, 2021. At 11:00 AM, on the section of the Tartar-Sugovan-Talish highway passing through the village of Talish, traffic was opened. A tractor driver from the 'Road Management No. 54' LLC of the Azerbaijan State Road Agency, a peaceful resident of the city of Barda, Odcagverdiyev Alyar Khidayat oglu, born April 1, 1960, was performing soil compaction work with a bulldozer 'LIU GONG CLG B 160' with state registration number 10 A 867 when the bulldozer's tracks triggered an anti-tank mine. As a result of the explosion, he sustained scratches on the front of his right leg and nose, the severity of which was not established. At the time of the explosion, Alyar Odcagverdiyev was inside the bulldozer and was outside the zone of spread for most of the shrapnel, so he did not suffer fatal injuries. Also, as a result of the explosion, the bulldozer 'LIU GONG CLG B 160' belonging to 'Road Management No. 54' LLC of the Azerbaijan State Road Agency suffered significant damage, amounting to 13,419 manats (thirteen thousand four hundred nineteen manats).

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, during the occupation of the village of Ashagi Weisalli in the Fizuli district of Azerbaijan, which they occupied in August 1993, also placed explosive devices, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown for the investigation. These devices created ambushes and mined zones in support of the criminal organization. As a result of triggering a mine placed in a trench on the territory of this village, a complete amputation of the head, right upper limb, and both legs at the torso level occurred due to the impact of the primary shrapnel. This was a premeditated murder that led to injuries dangerous to the victim's health.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, during the aggressive war started against Azerbaijan on August 23, 1993, during the occupation of the village of Mehdili, placed anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown for the investigation. These devices created ambushes and mined zones for the purposes of the criminal organization. At 10:00 AM, an observer from the demining group of the Azerbaijan Republic Mine Action Agency, Sultanov Azer Ali oglu, born in 1999, a resident of the city of Goraiz Fuzuli district, while performing his duties and conducting demining operations on the section of the railway line in the Jebail

district passing through this village, triggered an anti-personnel mine of the type 'PMN.' He sustained multiple shrapnel wounds to the face and head, a concussion, facial injuries, both eyes, nose, and a brain coma. He was delivered to the Fuzuli medical diagnostic center, where his life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, the members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan in April 1994, during the occupation near the village of Shuraabad in the Agdam district, which they occupied, at dates unknown to the investigation, in a planned manner, at close distances from each other, planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the model and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, set up ambushes, and created mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization. As a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, large-scale aggressive attacks, which became more intense from September 27, 2020, were prevented, and the area was completely liberated from occupation on November 20, 2020. On January 29, 2021, around 11:00, in this area, at the same location, during the performance of official duties, while clearing mines from the right side of the highway passing through the village of Shuraabad in the Agdam district, the head of the demining group of the Azerbaijan Mine Action Agency, resident of the village, Giyameddin Mirzaev Elmadin Tofiq oglu, was mortally wounded by an explosion of a buried fragmentary anti-personnel mine model PMN. He sustained life-threatening injuries, including traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left leg, complete loss of vision in both eyes, and multiple abrasions on his left leg. He was evacuated from the scene, and thanks to timely qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Furthermore, the members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, on the eve of the liberation of the occupied territory in the village of Yukharu Yaglivand in the Fuzuli district, which they had occupied since August 15, 1993, between September-November 2020, on unknown dates to the investigation, planned and installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the model and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, set up ambushes, and created mined areas for the purposes of the said criminal organization. As a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan to prevent large-scale aggressive attacks, which intensified from September 27, 2020, on November 9, 2020, around 17:00, during a visit to the fully liberated area, the residents of the village of 1st Shahseven: Mukhtarov Azad Aydin oglu, Mamisov Rafis Mahaddin oglu, and Imanov Bahruz Telman oglu were killed by shrapnel wounds that were life-threatening and caused serious harm to their health, while driving a truck marked "Gaz 53" with the state registration number 11-BF-263, driven by the latter, when they hit one of the anti-tank mines. Imanov Bahruz Telman oglu sustained a combined blunt trauma to the head, torso, and limbs, crushed and sutured wounds to the cheek, neck, back of the right elbow joint, anterior wall of the abdomen, and both lower limbs, crushed and compressed left eyeball, traumatic amputation of the upper third of the left shin, closed fracture of the middle third of the right shin with displacement, acute hemorrhage, and severe traumatic shock. Mukhtarov Azad Aydin oglu lost sight in his left eye. Mamisov Rafis Mahaddin oglu sustained multiple fractures of the left orbital (around the eye) bones, multiple shrapnel wounds to the face and head, light shrapnel wounds that led to prolonged health disorders, but their lives were saved as they were promptly transported to the hospital and

received qualified medical assistance. The "Gaz 53" truck with state registration number 11-BF-263, driven by the deceased Imanov Bahruz Telman oglu, was rendered unusable and suffered significant damage.

Furthermore, the members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan, began large-scale aggressive attacks in the village of Nuzgar in the Republic of Azerbaijan, on the eve of the liberation from occupation, that is, from September 27, 2020, to November 10, 2020. On unknown dates to the investigation, in a planned manner, at close distances from each other, they planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the model and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, creating mined areas. One such incident involved Ilgar Ahmadov Nabi oglu, a resident of the city of Goradis, Fuzuli district, born December 18, 1969.

On February 3, 2021, around 19:00, he was heading with his fellow villagers — Mustagim Allahverin oglu Alekserov (born October 11, 1971) and Mehman Allahverdi oglu Guliyev (born December 6, 1988) — to one of the villages in a "VAZ-2106" car with state registration number 99-NH-623. On the road passing through the village of Nuzgar in the Jebrail district, their vehicle hit an anti-tank mine "TM62P2". Mehman Guliyev sustained multiple shrapnel wounds to the head, torso, and limbs, traumatic amputation of the second finger of his left hand at the base phalanx, multiple shrapnel and displaced open fractures of the pelvic bones. Mustagim Alekserov and Ilgar Ahmadov were intentionally killed, receiving other serious, life-threatening injuries. The "VAZ-2106" car with state registration number 99-NH-623 was completely destroyed.

The military-political leadership of Armenia, including the armed forces and other armed formations, as well as their direct material, technical, and personnel support, centralized management, oral and written instructions, and strict control over the criminal organization, which was formed in violation of internal and international law, is responsible for carrying out criminal acts aimed at continuing the aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan. They also sought to maintain control over the occupied territories and commit other crimes.

On February 4, 2021, at approximately 13:05, during military actions that had been ongoing from September 27, 2020, to November 10, 2020, the same armed groups discovered cluster munitions, a 300 mm caliber section and an explosive fragment section used in the BM-30 Smerch multiple launch rocket system. This system had been dropped in violation of the United Nations Convention on Cluster Munitions from December 3, 2008, in Oslo, Norway. As a result of an explosion caused by a grenade that had fallen from someone's hand, Private Gubad Iskanderov Zeynalov, who was performing his duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, was deliberately killed. He sustained life-threatening injuries, including penetrating wounds to the abdominal and chest cavities, damage to internal organs and major arteries, and severe bleeding.

Other soldiers in the same unit also sustained injuries. Malikmammadov Balagardash Mubariz oglu suffered severe, life-threatening shrapnel wounds with penetrating injuries to the pleural cavity of the left side of his chest, a fracture of the nasal bones, and injuries to the left side of his neck and right knee. Babaev Nemat Novruz oglu received severe, life-

threatening injuries with penetrating wounds to the pleural cavity of the right side of his chest, fractures of the right tibia and left fibula, but his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance. Mamedov Ayhan Kerimkhan oglu sustained multiple blunt force shrapnel injuries to both lower limbs and minor injuries causing temporary health disturbances. Zeynalov Ali Afghan oglu sustained blast injuries with minor damage, also causing a temporary health disturbance.

Four soldiers survived despite their injuries, as they were able to reach shelter and receive medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan, in the village of Sugovushan in the Tartar region, which they occupied in April 1994, laid numerous anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation. The mines were placed close to each other, creating ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of this criminal organization. The Tartar region was liberated as a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

As a result of an explosion caused by stepping on one of the mines while performing his official duties, Private Gasanov Aligasan Tumar oglu, a soldier in the 1st platoon of the 2nd company of the 3rd battalion, received shrapnel injuries to both the right and left shins, which were life-threatening and caused severe health damage, accompanied by traumatic amputation of the right lower limb at the hip-knee joint level. His life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan, on August 23, 1993, before the liberation of these territories, laid numerous anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation. These mines created ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of this criminal organization.

On February 16, 2021, Lieutenant Guseinli Etibar Javid oglu, while performing demining work in the village of Amirvarli, Jebrazil region, stepped on a PMN anti-personnel mine, the date of manufacture and location of which are unknown. The mine had been planted in the area under unknown circumstances. Lieutenant Guseinli sustained severe life-threatening blunt trauma to the right eye, corneal and conjunctival abrasions, a lacerated wound on the left thumb, accompanied by myopia of the left eye and other injuries. His life was saved due to timely medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the Union and each of its members, in the course of the aggressive war against Azerbaijan in April 1994, during the occupation of the village of Talish in the Agdam district, planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines at close distances to each other, creating ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of the mentioned criminal organization.

As a result of counteroffensive operations carried out by the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan, the village of Talish was completely liberated from occupation on October 3, 2020. On February 18, 2021, a civilian from the village of Chayly in the Agdam region, Mahmudov Bakhtiyar Mahmud oglu, born June 15, 1988, drove his car, a Niva with the state registration number 01 BC 845, to the liberated village to collect scrap metal from the empty fields. He parked his car in a field, got out, and picked up a piece of metal he saw at a short distance. When he returned to the car on foot, he stepped on an anti-tank mine buried under camouflage. As a result of the explosion of this mine, he sustained life-threatening blast injuries, severe health damage, residual injuries to the head, face, and neck, dismemberment of internal organs in the chest and abdominal cavities, traumatic amputations of both upper and lower limbs, multiple shrapnel fractures, and shrapnel wounds to the body, which led to his death on the spot.

His Niva car with the state registration number 01 BC 845 also sustained significant damage from the explosion.

Furthermore, in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the association and each of its members, members of the criminal organization (Union) systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, close to what they occupied in June, within the "Capability" area they controlled from September 27, 2020, to November 20, 2020, and created ambushes, making mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization. Near the village of Marzili in the Agdam region, he regularly dropped sheep. When he saw the sheep heading into a mined area ahead of him and tried to lead them away, a buried mine exploded. As a result of the blast, he suffered a traumatic amputation of the lower third of his right leg, which caused serious health damage, life-threatening injuries, an open fracture with shrapnel to the distal phalanx of the right thumb, and multiple contusions on the surface of his body. With the help of nearby soldiers, he was evacuated from the scene and delivered to a hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (the union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the union and each of its members, created mined areas for the purposes of the above-mentioned criminal organization by systematically placing numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in close proximity to each other, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, near the village of Yusifjanly in the Agdam region, which they occupied in July 1993 as a result of their aggressive war against Azerbaijan. As a result of countermeasures taken by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces to prevent large-scale aggressive attacks, which became more active starting from September 27, 2020, the area was fully liberated from occupation on November 20, 2020. On March 16, around 3:00 AM, Anar Akif oglu Huseynov, born on September 29, 1982, and Razi Akif oglu Huseynov, born on December 28, 1979, were traveling in a VAZ-2107 vehicle towards the village of Yusifjanly in the Agdam region. They were going to the liberated village of Yusifjanly on foot. As a result of the explosion of a buried mine, Razi Huseynov suffered traumatic amputation of both thighs and multiple shrapnel wounds to the body, while Bayram Huseynov received a life-threatening explosion injury with crushed injuries to the left knee and lower leg along with soft tissues, fractures of the left femur, femoral artery and vein injuries, multiple shrapnel injuries to the body, accompanied by

heavy bleeding. Shortly thereafter, help arrived from their brother Anar Huseynov, their father Akif Mukhtar oglu Huseynov, born October 10, 1957, and fellow villager Bakhrúz Nadir oglu Abdulov, born November 20, 1985. After Anar Huseynov took his brother Razi Huseynov in his arms and tried to pull him away, another mine buried in the ground exploded as a result of shrapnel impact. Razi Huseynov sustained life-threatening injuries, including crushed and lacerated wounds to the intestines, penetrating into the abdominal cavity, femoral artery injury, traumatic amputation of both thighs, fractures of upper skeletal bones, crushed injury to the left arm, and multiple shrapnel wounds to the torso, accompanied by acute blood loss. Anar Huseynov suffered amputation of the upper third of his left lower limb, life-threatening and health-compromising injuries, both scars on the back of his hand, and numerous other injuries. Bakhrúz Abdulov suffered scars on the hairy part of the right side of his forehead, the nose area, the left side of his body, the entire front surface of his left shin, and the front surface of the middle and lower third of his right shin. Akif Huseynov suffered light bodily injuries, including multiple fractures of the right tibia, closed dislocated fractures of the first to fifth phalanges of his right hand, both left ankles, open displaced fractures of the first to fourth metacarpal bones, and a dislocated fibula. As a result, Bayram Huseynov and Razi Huseynov were deliberately killed with multiple injuries. Anar Huseynov, Akif Huseynov, and Bakhrúz Abdulov were evacuated from the scene with the help of others and taken to the hospital, where their lives were saved through timely and qualified medical assistance.

Additionally, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war initiated against the Republic of Azerbaijan by members of the criminal organization (the union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the union and each of its members, on October 2, 1992, during the occupation of the village of Kurapatkino in the Khojavend region, a plan was devised to plant numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation. These mines were installed in close proximity to each other, near the area controlled by the criminal organization, creating mined zones for the implementation of the organization's objectives.

On March 20, 2021, around 11:00, the following servicemen were arrested while performing their duties: Guliev Siraj Javid oglu, Bandaliev Khazar Vahid oglu, Aslanov Rashad Faraj oglu, and Sergeant Haji Zadeh Rukhid Alim. They were performing their duties when an anti-personnel PMN mine buried under the left foot of Sergeant Rukhid Haji Zadeh exploded while his son was in a nearby trench next to the soldiers' barracks. The servicemen sustained shrapnel injuries. Siraj Guliev was injured on the left side of his face, left cheek, back of his left hand, and left side of his abdomen. Khazar Bandaliev was injured on the right side of his face, one-third of his left cheek, back of his left hand, and left side of his abdomen. Rashad Aslanov sustained injuries to both upper limbs and the right side of his abdomen. All three received minor injuries, leading to temporary health issues. Sergeant Rukhid Haji Zadeh suffered a traumatic amputation of his left lower limb at the ankle joint, resulting in severe injuries that compromised his long-term health. Thanks to timely evacuation and qualified medical assistance, the lives of all four servicemen were saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (the union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the union and each of its members, during the large-scale aggressive war initiated against the Republic of Azerbaijan, planned to plant numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines before the liberation of the Sugovushan area in the Tartar

region, where they were located in April 1994. The make, model, and place of manufacture of these mines are unknown to the investigation. The mines were planted in close proximity to each other, creating dangerous areas for the implementation of the criminal organization's objectives.

On April 3, 2021, around 12:00, the servicemen, who were on assignment near the Sugovushan area, discovered an anti-personnel mine on the side of the trail leading to the combat position. As a result of the explosion, which occurred after Private Ilkin Bayramov discovered the mine, he sustained traumatic amputation of his left lower limb from the lower third of his shin, along with numerous shrapnel injuries that were life-threatening. He was hospitalized, and despite the severity of the injuries, his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance. The other servicemen, Junior Sergeant Khayal Babaev, Private Abil Isaev, and Private Eldeniz Rustamov, also sustained light injuries, but thanks to the actions of Ilkin Bayramov, who prevented the main explosion with his body, the lives of the other servicemen were saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (the union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the union and each of its members, planned and created mined areas for the implementation of the organization's objectives. In particular, they planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, near the territory they controlled in April 1994. These mines were placed in close proximity to each other, allowing for the creation of ambushes and dangerous zones for the criminal organization's objectives.

On September 27, 2020, and November 20, 2020, after the liberation of the previously occupied territory by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, another confrontation took place. During these events, specifically on March 8, 1985, a driver from the company LLC "Körpu-Bina Tiktinki," driving a Hova truck with the state registration number 99-JT-474, was moving along the course of the Khachinchay River passing through the village of Bash Garvand in the Agdam region. While driving, an explosion occurred caused by a buried anti-tank mine TM62M. As a result of the explosion, the driver sustained superficial bruising to the back surface of the II-III-IV-V fingers of his left hand. The severity of the injuries was not determined, as the shrapnel did not cause significant harm to his health. With the help of passersby, he was evacuated from the scene and taken to a medical facility, where his life was saved through timely medical assistance.

Moreover, as a result of this explosion, significant material damage was caused to a legal entity – a cargo vehicle of the brand 'Hova' with the state registration number 99-JT-474, owned by 'Körpu-Bina Tiktinki' LLC.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and the goal of the union and each of its members, as a result of the aggressive war they unleashed against the Republic of Azerbaijan, on August 31, 1993, in the village of Bartaz in the Gubadli district, which they occupied until the liberation of these territories from occupation or subsequent dates, i.e., from September 27, 2020, to April 4, 2021, at unknown dates to the investigation, planned and installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown

to the investigation, setting up ambushes and creating mined areas for the purposes of the said criminal organization.

As a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, large-scale aggressive attacks, which became more active starting on September 27, 2020, were prevented, including during the large-scale attacks that began on October 22, 2020.

At about 13:20 on April 5, 2021, in the territory of the Gubadli district, a 'KAMAZ' vehicle with military registration number 'Q-341-SQ', owned by the 3rd rapid-response battalion of the Gubadli Separate Border Division of the State Border Service, driven by the commander of the 2nd squad of the 3rd rapid-response detachment of the battalion, Senior Sergeant Sahil Alekperov, was blown up by an anti-tank mine, the brand and model of which remain unknown to the investigation. As a result of the explosion, Senior Sergeant Alekperov suffered severe chest, left thigh, and right shin injuries, which posed a life-threatening risk. Captain Ziyadov, the deputy head of material and technical support of the 8th border commandant's office, sustained minor injuries to various parts of his body, leading to a temporary deterioration in his health. Both military personnel were evacuated to a military hospital, where they received timely and qualified medical assistance, saving their lives.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and the goal of the union and each of its members, during the large-scale aggressive war against Azerbaijan, installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in the Gubadli district and the surrounding villages before or after the liberation of the territories, including the Gubadli district, from occupation. The brand, model, and place of manufacture of these mines remain unknown to the investigation. These mines were placed at close distances from each other, setting up ambushes and dangerous zones for the purposes of the criminal organization.

On October 25, 2020, after the liberation of the Gubadli district and surrounding villages from occupation, Junior Sergeant Gadzhiyev Dzhavanshir Nadir oglu, a soldier of the Gubadli Separate Border Detachment of the Border Service, was involved that day in demining the 1st border combat post of the 11th border outpost of the 4th Border Directorate, located in the territory of the liberated village of Ashaghi Khojamshagli, Gubadli district. At 18:00 on April 5, 2021, he stepped on an anti-personnel mine buried in this area. As a result of the explosion, he suffered shrapnel wounds to various parts of his body, posing a life-threatening risk and causing serious harm to his health. He was evacuated and transported to a medical facility, where qualified medical assistance was provided, saving his life.

In addition, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and the goal of the Union and each of its members, during the aggressive war they unleashed against Azerbaijan, in April 1994, in the village of Sugovashan in the Tartar district, which they had occupied during the occupation, planned and installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown to the investigation. These mines were placed at close distances from each other, creating mined areas and ambushes to support the criminal activities aimed at supporting the aforementioned criminal organization.

As a result of the criminals' actions, on April 6, 2021, around 14:00, in the liberated village of Sugovashan, an anti-personnel mine exploded, severely injuring Sergeant Pyunhan Alayev,

commander of the 1st squad of the 2nd platoon of the construction unit of the Ministry of Defense's engineering and obstacle department. The explosion resulted in the amputation of his right lower limb at the ankle joint, which was life-threatening. Along with him, Lieutenant Colonel Bakhytiyar Ilgarlu, commander of the 2nd squad of the observation platoon, suffered severe injuries to his right leg, which also posed a risk to his life. However, thanks to timely medical intervention, the lives of both soldiers were saved.

Additionally, during the same incident, Sergeant Duniyomalazadeh Azar Imkan oglu, commander of the 1st squad of the 4th platoon of this unit, sustained a shrapnel injury to his right eye, causing a temporary deterioration in his condition. However, his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance and protection from further shrapnel.

In addition to the aforementioned events, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and the goal of the Union and each of its members, continued to set up numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in the Khojaly area and surrounding villages during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan, creating ambushes and mined areas to support criminal activities. These mines were placed at close distances from each other, and they caused a series of attacks starting from November 27, 2020, after the liberation of the village of Chanagchi in the Khojaly district, resulting in heavy injuries to military personnel.

On April 9, 2021, in the area of the village of Chanagchi, Soldier Mamedov Namig Alidzhavad oglu, mechanic-driver of the 2nd weapon of the 1st platoon of the 3rd battery, when performing official duties, was blown up by an anti-personnel mine of the brand 'PMN,' the place and date of manufacture of which remain unknown to the investigation. As a result of the explosion, he suffered a traumatic injury, including the amputation of the lower 1/3 of his left leg, which was life-threatening. Thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization and its structural subdivisions, armed formations, continued their criminal activities in accordance with the general criminal intentions and goals of the organization. On April 21, 2011, around 17:45, they fired automatic firearms at the observation point of the command post No. 2 of the military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, located in the territory of the village they occupied. As a result of the shelling, the soldier at the post received two penetrating bullet wounds to the left side of the chest, which caused minor harm to his health. Thanks to timely medical assistance, his life was saved.

In addition, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and the goal of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they launched against Azerbaijan, continued their actions, including the installation of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in the territories they occupied. In particular, from September 27, 2020, to April 4, 2021, numerous minefields were established in the areas they occupied. The brand, model, and place of manufacture of the mines remain unknown to the investigation, and the mines themselves were placed at close distances from each other, creating a threat to human life and health.

On November 10, 2020, after the liberation of the Agdam district and surrounding villages from occupation on November 20, 2020, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of

Azerbaijan issued an order according to which, on April 15, 2021, Senior Lieutenant Yagublu Ibadat Salman oglu, commander of the 1st fortification platoon of the engineering-fortification division of the military unit, while conducting demining in the area of the village of Orta Garvand in the Agdam district, was blown up by a fugal anti-personnel mine of the brand 'PMN,' the place and date of its installation remain unknown. As a result of the explosion, Senior Lieutenant Yagublu sustained a traumatic amputation injury to his left lower limb at the ankle joint, which was life-threatening and caused serious harm to his health. He also sustained other injuries to various parts of his body. Thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan, planned and installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown to the investigation. The mines were placed close to each other in the village they had occupied in June. This territory was liberated by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan between September 27, 2020, and November 20, 2020. As a result of these actions, mined areas and ambushes were created, posing a threat to the life and health of people.

In June 2020, during the grazing of animals on the Ergi plain in the village of Marzili in the Agdam district, several animals went missing. Local residents, including one man, went to search for the missing animals, armed. During the search, an explosion occurred due to a mine laid in the Ergi valley. As a result of the explosion, the man sustained a traumatic amputation injury to the lower third of his left leg, as well as hyperemia to the upper part of his left leg. These injuries were associated with fragment damage, but thanks to the help of passers-by, the victim was evacuated and taken to the hospital, where his life was saved by timely qualified medical care.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, continued their criminal actions as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they waged against Azerbaijan. On April 20, 2021, at 08:00, an Azerbaijani Ministry of Defense soldier, Heydarli Orkhan Ilyas oglu, while clearing an area previously occupied by illegal Armenian armed formations, stepped on an anti-personnel mine of the "PMN" type, placed in the village of Talish in the Agdara district. As a result of the explosion, he sustained severe injuries, including penetrating wounds to the left half of the chest and left-sided hemopneumothorax, leading to a prolonged deterioration in his health. However, thanks to timely medical care, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union, between September 27, 2020, and November 20, 2020, before the liberation of the village of Marzili in the Agdam district, where they had been since June 1993, planned and installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brands, models, and places of manufacture of which remain unknown to the investigation. These mines were placed close to each other, resulting in the creation of mined zones and ambushes for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization.

As a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the liberation of the village from occupation on November 20, 2020, two local residents, Aydin Vahid oglu and Firdovsi Idris oglu, were severely injured in a mine explosion that occurred in the village. The explosion caused serious injuries, including traumatic rupture of the right eyeball in one of the victims and numerous penetrating wounds in both. The victims were evacuated from the scene by witnesses and taken to the hospital, where their lives were saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Thus, the criminal actions of the members of this organization resulted in severe consequences threatening the life and health of citizens, as confirmed by the investigation and the measures taken by the Republic of Azerbaijan to eliminate these threats.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, planned and installed numerous anti-personnel mines on the heights occupied by Armenia in 1992 around the village of Guntuta in the Sharar region of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. As a result of these actions, mined areas were created, posing a danger to the local population.

Around 09:00 on August 15, 1980, a resident of the village of Ashagi Yaysi in the Sharar region, Elchin Ali oglu Huseynov, was fatally injured while collecting plants in an area known as "Peya-Dere" near the Armenian border in the village of Gannat in the Sharur region. This area was liberated from occupation between May 20 and May 27, 2018. Elchin Huseynov stepped on an anti-personnel mine of the "PMN-1" type, laid by the criminal organization. As a result of the explosion, he sustained fatal injuries, including the amputation of the middle third of his left leg.

His fellow villager transported the victim to the Sharur District Central Hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance, despite the severity of his injuries.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, on unknown dates to the investigation, in the border zone of the village of Goyalli, located on the border with Armenia in the Gadabay district of Azerbaijan, installed numerous anti-personnel and anti-tank mines placed at short distances from each other. These actions led to the creation of mined areas that posed a threat to the local population and military personnel. Ambushes were also set up to ensure the security of the criminal organization.

As a result, about 1500 meters from the combat posts "Chenlibel" and "Kondalen," located in the border zone of the village of Goyalli, while grazing cattle on a pasture near the village of Agmashenebeli, an incident occurred. Kamran Namazov sustained severe injuries from a mine explosion. As a result of the explosion, he suffered traumatic amputation of his left leg, accompanied by traumatic shock, as well as open displaced fractures of both tibia, shrapnel wounds to the nose, upper eyelid of the left eye, lower lip, right corner of the mouth, right shoulder, right elbow joint, right hand, and front chest surface. These injuries caused severe harm to his health, threatening his life.

Another victim, Saddam Nasibov, sustained crushed and punctured shrapnel wounds to the upper surface of his right hand, left thigh, as well as crushed and punctured wounds to the

upper eyelid of his right eye, the glabellar region, right shin, and right knee. These injuries were less severe but also led to a temporary deterioration in his health.

Both victims were promptly evacuated by military personnel to the Shamkir District Central Hospital, where their lives were saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, on the eve of the liberation of the territories from occupation, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, between September 27, 2020, and December of the same year, created mined areas by burying numerous anti-tank mines of the "TM-62" brand (brand, production date, and location of which are unknown) on the road in the village of Zar in the Kalbajar region.

On May 17, 2021, around 18:45, Azerbaijani Ministry of Defense servicemen, traveling on a KAMAZ truck with military number J-084-QQ, which was part of material support, on the way to the village of Zar, passed over one of these minefields, where an anti-tank explosive device of an unknown brand had been placed. As a result of the explosion, the vehicle was severely damaged, and the servicemen sustained injuries.

Among the injured was a serviceman who served as a driver in the 1st Motorized Company of the 1st Motorized Platoon of the material support unit of the Ministry of Defense, holding the rank of soldier. He sustained shrapnel wounds and displaced fractures to the right tibia, right metatarsal, and both heel bones, as well as other injuries, leading to long-term health damage.

Additionally, a senior sergeant serving in the 1st Battalion of the military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense sustained less serious injuries, such as a closed fracture of the distal metaphysis, which led to minor health deterioration and long-term consequences.

Thanks to timely qualified medical assistance and the fact that the fragments were partially blocked by the vehicle's metal structures, the lives of the victims were saved. However, the military vehicle was heavily damaged, resulting in significant material losses.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intentions and goals of the Union and each of its members, from September 27, 2020, to June 4, 2021, on dates unknown to the investigation, buried numerous anti-tank mines along the road in the village of Zar in the Kalbajar region, creating mined areas for the purposes of the organization.

A bus-type truck with the military number G-698-QQ, belonging to the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan, exploded when it passed over one of these mines, buried by unknown individuals. As a result of the explosion, people inside the vehicle sustained various injuries.

Among the victims was Ibrahimov Makharram Ali oglu, who was in the vehicle. He suffered an open head injury with the collapse of his left eyeball, which posed a life-threatening danger. He was an operator for "Azerbaijan Television and Radio Broadcasting."

Other injured persons included:

- Abishov Abish-Abish (possible spelling mistake, please clarify if necessary), who also sustained life-threatening injuries.
- Aliyev Arif Agalar oglu, Deputy Executive Representative of the Executive Power of the Kalbajar district, sustained serious skull and base skull injuries, among other damage, leading to his death on the spot.
- Abdullahov Kamil Salim oglu, a resident of the Kalbajar district, suffered severe injuries that caused long-term health consequences.
- Jafarov Shohrat Elshan oglu, Executive Representative of the Yanşag Village, was also injured, receiving shrapnel wounds to the soft tissues of the left side of his abdomen, which led to mild damage to his health.
- Mammadov Emin Hasan oglu, Director of JSC "Azerbaijan Television and Radio Broadcasting," a resident of the Nizami district of Baku, suffered blunt trauma and a bruise to the left side of his chest, causing temporary harm to his health.

Thanks to timely medical assistance and partial protection from fragments by the vehicle's metal structures, the lives of the injured were saved, though the vehicle suffered significant damage and material losses.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, created mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization by systematically installing numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which remain unknown to the investigation, in the villages of Makhryzli and Sarijala of the Agdam region, which they occupied in July 1993 during their aggressive war against Azerbaijan.

As a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan to prevent large-scale aggressive attacks, which intensified from September 27, 2020, the area was completely liberated from occupation on November 20, 2020. However, on June 7, 2021, around 17:00-18:00, Hatamkhanov Jasarat Siyafet oglu, born February 22, 1978, a resident of Guzanly village in the Agdam region, along with his comrades, delivered a tombstone to a cemetery in the village of Makhryzli in the Agdam region, then proceeded to the liberated village of Sarijala. When attempting to enter the territory, he triggered the explosion of an anti-personnel mine "PMN," buried in the ground. As a result of the explosion, he suffered severe injuries, including the amputation of the upper third of his leg, multiple fractures, a ruptured carotid artery, and other numerous injuries, leading to his death.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union, continued their actions during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan. In August 1993, during the occupation of the village of Ashadzh Abdurrahmanli in Fuzuli, they continued to create mined areas using various anti-tank and anti-personnel mines.

On July 8, 2021, around 13:00, Nuru Aslan Oglu, a peaceful resident of the village of Zobukuk-2 in Fuzuli and Goradiz, visited the area. While inspecting the pasture for feeding animals, he accidentally triggered one of these mines and died from traumatic amputation of

the lower third of his left shin, which was life-threatening, and shrapnel injuries leading to severe traumatic shock.

His friend, Hashimov Elnur Aydin oglu, seeing Nuru injured, attempted to carry him off the mined area. However, while attempting to help, he also triggered another mine, suffering traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left shin and other shrapnel injuries. He was evacuated to the hospital, and thanks to timely qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, on August 23, 1993, created ambushes by placing anti-personnel and anti-tank mines at close distances to each other to create mined areas. As a result of an explosion that occurred during the investigation, a serviceman, who was performing official duties to protect the territorial integrity and public security of the Republic of Azerbaijan, sustained severe injuries, including the amputation of the lower third of his left calf, which posed a life-threatening danger. The victim was evacuated to the Military Hospital No. N of the Ministry of Defense, where his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union, on September 27, 2020, during their aggressive war against Azerbaijan, launched a cluster bombing from their positions in the village of Garakhanbili in the Fuzuli region. The clusters that fell on the liberated territory caused an explosion, resulting in multiple injuries to the left pleural cavity of the chest, which posed a life-threatening risk and caused severe health damage. The victim suffered shrapnel injuries, was promptly delivered to the hospital, and received qualified medical assistance, saving his life.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and the goal of the Union, occupied the territory of the Kalbajar region on April 3, 1993, which borders the Goygol district, and planted anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in closely spaced planned areas. This region and many neighboring villages were liberated from occupation on November 25, 2020, and the area was freed on July 14, 2020. In 2021, around 20:00, a resident of the village of Mollakhalilly in the Goygol district, Odcagguliev Ramal Kamal oglu, was grazing his small livestock in the pasture when an explosion occurred upon passing over one of the mines. As a result of the explosion, he suffered a complete amputation of the lower third of his left leg and other injuries that caused severe harm to his health. He died from shrapnel wounds, which were accompanied by severe bleeding and traumatic shock.

The military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia, including its armed forces and other armed formations, as well as their logistical and personnel support, centralized management, verbal and written orders, and strict control of the criminal organization illegally operating on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, violated domestic and international law and engaged in criminal actions through its structural subdivisions equipped with various types of firearms, ammunition, military equipment, and other types of weapons. These actions violated international humanitarian law. These actions were aimed at preventing the return of Azerbaijani civilians and military personnel to the occupied territory

of the Zangilan district on October 30, 1993, creating panic among the population through explosions and other criminal objectives in accordance with the Law "On the Prohibition of the Use, Accumulation, Production, and Distribution of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction" from December 3, 1997. Grossly violating the provisions of the 1980 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Specific Conventional Weapons That May Cause Excessive Injury or Have Indiscriminate Effects, and the Protocol on the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps, and Other Devices annexed to the Convention on October 10, 1980, members of the criminal organization systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, whose brands and models are unknown, and created mined fields and ambushes at unknown dates for the investigation.

After the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan liberated the Zangilan district and its surrounding villages from occupation, on July 14, 2021, around 16:50, during demining operations on the forest road from the village of Najaflar to the village of Shotariz, drivers and junior sergeants from military unit N of the State Border Service of Azerbaijan, Gilmizliev Magomed Ilham oglu and Namazov Murtuza Farman oglu, were blown up by an anti-personnel mine. As a result, Magomed Gilmizliev suffered an amputation of the lower third of his right leg, which led to the amputation of the knee area, and Murtuza Namazov developed post-traumatic stress disorder, a mild contusion of the eyeballs, corneal erosion, and foreign bodies in the cornea and upper eyelid of his right eye. Thanks to timely medical assistance, their lives were saved.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and the goal of the Union, created mined areas by planting numerous mines in the village of Signag in the Khojali district, which they occupied in 1992. Around 12:00, on November 9, 2020, employees of the company "Kolin İnşaat Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim," conducting road construction works in the liberated areas, Tahir Mahmudov and Meyral-Zhil, were blown up by an anti-personnel mine PMN-2, which was planted on an elevation 300 meters from the tunnel on the road near the village of Signag in the liberated Khojali district. Yasin Mehraliev suffered minor injuries to his right lower limb, while Tahir Mahmudov received traumatic amputation of the lower third of his right shin, open fractures of the left shin bones, and severe injuries to the left lower limb and left scapula, which threatened his life. They were promptly transported to the Fuzuli Medical and Diagnostic Center, where their lives were saved thanks to qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, on July 27, 2021, around 07:00, an employee of the Azerbaijan Republic Mine Clearance Agency, resident of the city of Goranboy, Fuzuli district, Nasirov Bakhriz Tapdyg oglu, born August 26, 1979, during demining operations on the left side of the Baku-Nakhchivan railway line passing through the village of Mehdili in the Jabrayil district in the direction of Nakhchivan, 1500 meters from the main road of the village of Jodjugh Mardjanli, was exposed to an explosion of a PMN-type anti-personnel mine planted during the occupation and before the liberation of the village. As a result of the explosion, he suffered wounds to his cheek and right thigh, as well as numerous shrapnel wounds and light injuries to his body, accompanied by barotrauma. Nasirov was transported to the Fuzuli Medical and Diagnostic Center, where his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, during the aggressive war launched against

Azerbaijan, occupied the Kalbajar region on April 3, 1993, countering their engineering and fortification forces. As a result of countermeasures taken by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, part of the territory, including Murovdag, was liberated from occupation from September 27 to October 3, 2020. On unknown dates, acting with a coordinated goal, mined areas and ambushes were set up to fulfill the objectives of the aforementioned criminal organization.

After the complete liberation of Murovdag from occupation on October 3, 2020, civilians from the Dashkesan district, Bayramov Kismat Allahverdi oglu, born October 20, 2010, and Rustamov Ulfat Hikmet oglu, born December 25, 2000, came to the region on July 29, 2021, searching for their livestock. They were riding horses when an explosion occurred upon passing over one of the anti-personnel mines. Both died from shrapnel injuries. Two months after the incident, the body parts of Kismat Bayramov and remnants of clothing belonging to both victims were discovered and removed.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, created mined areas in the village of Amirvarli in the Jabrayil district, which they occupied on August 23, 1993, and in the village U-3 in the Fuzuli region during the construction of the Goranboy-Zangilan highway. On July 21, 2021, during work on the 47th kilometer of the Goranboy-Zangilan road, an anti-personnel mine of the PMN type exploded, resulting in the worker of the "Geototul" LLC company, Tahir Mahmudov, suffering traumatic amputation of the lower third of his right shin, open fractures of the left shin bones, and severe injuries to his left lower limb. The injured was transported to the Fuzuli Medical and Diagnostic Center, where thanks to timely medical assistance, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, in the course of a large-scale aggressive war against Azerbaijan, from September 27, 2020, to August 2, 2021, planted anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, whose brands and models are unknown to the investigation, creating mined areas and ambushes to fulfill the objectives of the aforementioned criminal organization.

After the liberation on November 25, 2020, in accordance with the tripartite agreement of November 10, 2020, Azerbaijani Ministry of Defense servicemen, Pir Hasan Nizami oglu, Gafarov Abbas Hasan oglu, and Allahverdiyev Khosrov Makharam oglu, while in a military vehicle "Ural-432006" in the Kalbajar region at 00:20, were blown up by an anti-personnel mine. As a result, they sustained minor injuries in the ear area, leading to damage to both eardrums and a brief deterioration in health. Abbas Gafarov received a scratch on his left cheek, a minor injury that did not affect his health. All three were rescued and transported to a medical facility where they received timely assistance. As a result of the explosion, the "Ural-432006" vehicle with military registration number G503QQ was severely damaged.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, planned and created an ambush near the village of Bash Garvand in the Agdam region, which they occupied in April 1994. By planting numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines (brands, models, and manufacturing locations unknown), they created mined areas for the goals of the aforementioned criminal organization. During a search of the mines in the Bash Garvand region of the Agdam district,

using a factory method of demining, an explosion of an anti-personnel mine of the PMN type, made in 2001, occurred, resulting in the victim suffering minor injuries to the left eye and eye socket, as well as a scar (crushed-tear scar) on the dorsal surface of the I-II phalanges of the right hand. With the help of witnesses, the victim was evacuated from the scene and transported to the hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization, whose names are unknown to the investigation, as a result of the aggressive war launched against Azerbaijan, with the same criminal intent and goal, occupied the territory of the village of Tekagaya in the Kalbajar region on April 2, 1993, and continued their activities until 2020. They planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines (brands, models, and manufacturing locations unknown), creating mined areas for the goals of the criminal organization. During the search for cattle, when the victim was walking along the paths in the village, an explosion occurred from an anti-personnel mine. As a result, he was injured in the right ankle area, which led to the amputation of the lower third of his leg. The shrapnel wounds were severe, and the victim was transported to the hospital by relatives, where thanks to timely qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan, on April 2, 1993, in the territory of Chopurlu and Liv, planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines (brands, models, and manufacturing locations unknown), creating ambushes and mined areas to implement the goals of the criminal organization.

On November 15, 2020, around 17:50, a soldier of the 1st platoon of the 1st vehicle engineering-fortification unit of the Ministry of Defense, senior private Namazov Vasif Faig oglu, was blown up by an anti-personnel mine during demining operations. As a result of the explosion, he sustained severe, life-threatening injuries, including traumatic amputation of the right lower limb at the mid-shin level. He was evacuated to military hospital No. N, where his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union, placed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines (the make, model, and place of production of which are unknown) in close proximity to the village of Bash Garvand in the Agdam region, an area occupied by the Azerbaijani forces from September 27 to November 20, 2020. They set up ambushes and mined areas to carry out the objectives of the criminal organization.

While working with an excavator of the "Liugong CLG 936E" brand in the Bash Garvand area of Agdam, the excavator attempted to secure a side when a mine exploded. As a result of the explosion, the victim sustained injuries to the right side of the face, the front surface of the chest, and both shins. However, the shrapnel did not cause serious harm to their health. The victim was evacuated from the scene by witnesses and taken to the hospital, where their life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Additionally, the explosion caused significant material damage to the legal entity. The tracked excavator "Liugong CLG 936E" with the state registration number 110-FY-307, a 2019 model, belonging to LLC "Körpu-Bina-Tikinti," was damaged.

Furthermore, on April 27, 1992, during the occupation of the Sofulu-Barkhudarli road leading to the Parkudar village in the Gazakh region, members of the criminal organization (Union) placed numerous TM-57 anti-tank mines. As a result of the mine explosion, an AKH irrigation department employee was injured and died from an open head injury, fractures, and other wounds. The "New Holland B90" tractor, with the state registration number 35-T-549, belonging to the Gazakh Irrigation Systems Department, was also completely destroyed by the shrapnel, and significant damage was caused.

Additionally, during the occupation of the village of Marzili in the Akdam region of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 1993, members of the criminal organization (Union) placed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of production of which are unknown for investigation. These mines were set up to create ambushes and mined areas to carry out the objectives of the aforementioned criminal organization.

While traveling on a supply route, a military truck of the N Ministry of Defense's unit no. N went off the road and, due to rainy weather and slippery road conditions, collided with an anti-tank mine. As a result of the accident, Sergeant Afar Guseynov sustained a closed displaced fracture of his left heel bone, which was a minor injury leading to prolonged health disturbances. Other soldiers in the vehicle also sustained injuries: Private Abdullahev Yusuf Shahmali oglu—superficial abrasions on the crown and forehead; Private Khaziev Rashad Ragim oglu—superficial abrasions on the crown and forehead; Private Aliyev Adam Nail oglu—a lacerated wound on the nose and left infraorbital area; Private Akhadov Kenan Bahlul oglu—abrasions on the left wrist, left shoulder, and right shoulder, contusions on the left heel and infraorbital area, as well as bruises on the soft tissues of the right and left shoulders and left half of the chest. Nevertheless, thanks to timely medical assistance, Afar Guseynov was able to save his life, and the others, thanks to vigilance, were also saved.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union, occupied the territory of the Agbend village in the Zangilan region, which they occupied until October 29, 2020. During this period, they placed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of production of which are unknown for investigation. The mines were created to carry out the objectives of the criminal organization and to set up ambushes.

On September 30, 2021, at 00:00, the village of Agbend was liberated from occupation. On October 22, 2020, around 14:50, the commander of Group 4 of the 30th Border Guard Post of the 9th Border Guard Command of the N military unit of the State Border Service, Junior Sergeant Elgyn Elkhani oglu Nazarhanly, who was performing duties at the 1st firing position area, was injured by the explosion of an anti-personnel mine. He was evacuated to the Ministry of Defense hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, in February 1994, members of the criminal organization, whose make, model, and place of production of mines are unknown for investigation, occupied the territory of the Kalbajar region in Azerbaijan, including the Kalbajar-Goygol passes. As part of the aggressive war, they systematically planted anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, creating mined areas for the criminal organization's purposes.

As a result of the explosion that occurred while expanding the Toganali-Kalbajar road in Goygol, when the Caterpillar D8 bulldozer, belonging to Cengiz Construction, passed over one of the mines, the equipment was destroyed. However, there were no casualties, although significant material damage was caused. Additionally, members of the criminal organization, as part of the aggressive war initiated against Azerbaijan, systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines near areas that were mined. On April 2, 2016, an incident occurred in the occupied zone when one of the Azerbaijani military personnel was blown up by a mine planted by the criminal organization. After that, until October 4, 2020, when the territory was fully liberated, ambushes and mined areas were created for the criminal organization's purposes. The explosion caused serious injuries threatening life—traumatic amputation of the lower third of the body. The victim was taken to the hospital by passersby, and their life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization, in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of each of its members, during the occupation of the last village located at the border between the villages of Talish (Agderin region) and Tapgaragoyunlu (Goranboy region), which they occupied on April 11, 1994, systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, setting up ambushes and creating mined areas for the purposes of the above-mentioned criminal organization. On October 3, 2020, this territory was liberated from occupation. After the death of Garayev Shahin Gadir oglu, who was passing through this area, he sustained life-threatening injuries (traumatic amputation of the lower third of the left limb to the thigh) during an explosion caused by one of the mines in the "Yanykh Dag" area on November 11, 2021, at about 13:00. He was taken to the hospital by fellow villagers, and his life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, created mined areas for the purposes of the criminal organization by systematically planting numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in close proximity to each other near the village of Tagibeyli in the Agdam region, which they occupied in April 1994 during the aggressive war they waged against Azerbaijan. This took place between September 27, 2020, and November 20, 2020, until the village was liberated from occupation. As a result of countermeasures taken by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces to prevent large-scale aggressive attacks, which intensified from September 27, 2020, on November 15, 2021, at around 17:00, the detonation of the PMN blast mine killed the resident of the Tazakend village in the Agdam region, Agayev Zahur Isa oglu, who was heading to the territory liberated from occupation on November 20, 2020. As a result of the explosion, he sustained severe injuries: damage to the thoracic and abdominal organs, traumatic amputation of the upper and lower limbs, as well as multiple fractures. This led to his death.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, prior to the liberation of the village of Marzili in the Agdam region, during its occupation, created numerous ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of the criminal organization. One of the incidents related to this was the detonation of mines in the territory of the Tazakend village in the Agdam region. During the filling of a mine shaft and clearing of the path, an explosion of a buried mine occurred. As a result of the explosion, the victim sustained light

bodily injuries from shrapnel, including bruises to the left side of the chest, left elbow, left wrist, both knees, and bruises to the soft tissues of the forehead. With the help of soldiers, the victim was evacuated from the scene and taken to the hospital, where their life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, as a result of these explosions, the criminal organization caused significant material damage to the legal entity, specifically damaging a DOOSAN-210 excavator with the state registration number AZ 09-AB-030, belonging to the Karabakh Forestry Department.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they waged against Azerbaijan, prior to the liberation of the territories they occupied on October 29, 1993, and in the subsequent periods (i.e., from September 27, 2020, to November 19, 2021), systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in close proximity to each other, set up ambushes, and created mined areas for the purposes of the above-mentioned criminal organization.

As a result of measures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, following the liberation of the Zangilan district and surrounding villages from occupation on October 20, 2020, a civilian, Nadir Badir oglu Seyidov, who worked as a contracted driver for Road Transport Management No. 1 of Azəravtoyol OJSC, was injured on November 19, 2021, at 14:15. He was clearing the road for supply from the 4th Border Combat Post of the 30th Border. He was injured by an explosion organized by a criminal organization, which caused shrapnel injuries and led to a temporary deterioration in his health. The commander of the engineering support group and combat support platoon, who was at the scene, was not harmed.

Vagif Ali Zabaoglu Babayev, an operator in the unexploded ordnance (UXO) disposal group of the Azerbaijan Mine Action Agency (ANAMA), also sustained shrapnel injuries to various parts of his body, leading to a brief deterioration in his health. Their lives were saved thanks to the technician's efforts, which prevented further spread of the blast wave and shrapnel. Nadir Seyidov, the driver, was at a safe distance from the blast site.

Additionally, the excavator operator, Samir Budag oglu Gasanov, sustained material damage when the windshield and other parts of his excavator were damaged.

Members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, systematically placed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, ambushed, and created mined areas between September 27, 2020, and December 1, 2020, prior to the liberation of the Lachin district and surrounding villages by the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan.

On November 21, 2021, around 14:00, Mahir Ramiz oglu Abilov, an electrician for the Southern Regional Power Supply and Distribution Administration, was repairing electrical wires in the village of GyuLabird, Lachin district, when he triggered one of the anti-personnel mines, the date and origin of which remain unknown to the investigation. As a result, Mahir Abilov suffered severe injuries, including a blast injury and the loss of his right foot above the ankle. He was promptly hospitalized and received medical assistance that saved his life.

Furthermore, due to the aggressive war initiated against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization, following their common criminal intention, set ambushes and mined areas in the Talish village of the Tartar district during the occupation period. On November 23, 2021, at around 08:00, while performing duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of Azerbaijan, Private Tajeddin Gazanfar oglu Kerimov, the commander of the first section of the obstacles platoon of a military unit, was injured by an explosion while flying over one of the anti-personnel PMN-E mines. He sustained shrapnel wounds to the left side of his torso and left leg, causing long-term health damage. He was evacuated to the Ministry of Defense's hospital, and his life was saved due to timely medical intervention.

Members of the criminal organization also created ambushes and mined areas in the Mehdi village of the Jabrayil region, which they occupied in August 1993, continuously laying numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines. This led to the creation of mined zones for the purposes of the mentioned criminal organization.

Natig Veli oglu Mammadov, a driver at LLC "Mirakl Dent," was traveling in a truck on the Baku-Nakhchivan railway when, at the 8th kilometer of the road passing through the Mehdi village of the Jabrayil district, he stopped his vehicle and headed toward a two-apartment building that had been destroyed by the criminal organization during the occupation. As a result of an explosion caused by stepping on one of the mines, he sustained traumatic amputation of the lower third of his right leg, severely injuring his health. He was delivered to the hospital by passersby, and his life was saved by prompt medical care.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization, acting according to their common criminal intention, continued to place anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in the Dashalty village of the Shusha district, where they had been stationed since January 2020. On December 9, 2021, Orkhan Khanatov and Vusal Ganiyev, who were working with the Chingiz Inshakh LLC, were killed in an explosion while laying power lines in Dashalty village. Orkhan Khanatov suffered severe head injuries, including head fragmentation and amputation of his right leg at the knee, and amputation of the upper third of his left leg at the thigh, while Vusal Ganiyev also sustained multiple injuries, including amputations and shrapnel wounds.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization, acting in line with their common criminal goal, created mined areas and ambushes along the road from the Ghoradiz-Jabrayil highway, using a tank to clear landmines. On December 15, 2021, the Azerbaijan Mine Action Agency (ANAMA) conducted an operation, during which a tank with state number "256" was triggered by an anti-tank mine, resulting in minor damage to the tank, though the crew's health was only briefly affected. The lives of the tank crew were spared, and the damage to the military unit was considerable.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization, continuing their large-scale aggressive war against Azerbaijan, planted various types of mines, creating mined areas and ambushes for the objectives of the criminal organization.

On January 2, 2022, at 14:00, a mine battery of military unit No. N, located in the village of Baglipaya in the Kelbajar district, exploded while performing official duties. As a result of the explosion, the individual sustained severe injuries, including traumatic amputation of one-third of the left shin, accompanied by traumatic hemorrhagic shock of the first degree and

post-traumatic anemia. His life was saved due to timely evacuation and qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, due to the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan with the same criminal intent, members of the criminal organization continued their activities, creating mined areas in the last village on the border with the village of Talish in Adrera. In April, during operations in this area, an explosion occurred in one of the minefields, where the individual suffered severe injuries to the left lower limb, life-threatening in nature. After the amputation, the victim was transported by relatives to the hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization continued their aggressive activities against Azerbaijan with the same criminal intent, unified by the common goal of each member of the criminal organization. From September 27, 2020, to October 15, 2020, they systematically placed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in the territory of Azerbaijan, creating mined zones for their purposes.

One of these incidents occurred in the village of Chiraguz in the Khojavend district, when Elhan Yagub oglu, while passing through a mined area, detonated an anti-tank mine "TM62P3" of Russian manufacture. As a result of the explosion, a bulldozer "New Holland" owned by the company "Azvirt-Infracon" was destroyed, rendering it inoperable and causing significant material damage. There were no casualties or injuries in this incident.

The military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia, including its armed forces and other armed formations, as well as their direct logistical and personnel support, centralized control, verbal and written instructions, and strict oversight of the criminal organization and its structural subdivisions, armed with various types of weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and other armaments, illegally operating on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in violation of domestic and international law, is responsible for the implementation of the criminal plot, which encompasses the common criminal intent of each member of the criminal organization. Specifically, this involves the continued formation of national hatred and hostility towards Azerbaijanis within Armenian society, ensuring the continued occupation of Azerbaijan's sovereign territories occupied during the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan, preventing the return of Azerbaijani citizens to their legally inhabited areas, keeping them in constant fear and panic, and achieving a decision by the Republic of Azerbaijan to transfer its sovereign territories to Armenia. To this end, they created sufficient armed formations along the contact line with the territories they occupied, as well as within the occupied territories themselves. They continuously subjected areas where Azerbaijani civilians legally resided on Azerbaijan's sovereign territories to gunfire of various calibers to provoke explosions and fires in their homes, using military tactics that could cause significant destruction during armed conflict while avoiding damage to protected areas, settlements, and demilitarized zones. They also mined territories with numerous mines and other explosive devices without military necessity, depriving Azerbaijani citizens of freedom of movement, the right to a healthy and safe life, and other fundamental rights in the areas where they are citizens, while killing, persecuting, and committing violence against peaceful civilians, including ethnic persecution and acts of violence related to their official duties.

On October 6, 2020, around 17:00, on the territories occupied by Armenia from 1987 to 2020 in the Republic of Azerbaijan, in gross violation of the Bishkek Protocol "On Ceasefire" signed between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan on May 8, 1994, and effective from May 12, 1994, as well as norms of international law including the Geneva Convention "On the Protection of Civilian Populations in Armed Conflicts" of August 12, 1949, the Warsaw Convention of the Council of Europe "On the Suppression of Terrorism" of May 16, 2005, and the Oslo Convention of the United Nations "On Cluster Munitions" of December 3, 2008, the "9K58" reactive projectiles – "Smerch" shells (BM-30 or M1983) equipped with fragmentation (cluster) bombs of the model "9N235" – were launched from engineering-fortification positions. Despite being neutralized in the air by the Azerbaijani Air Force, unexploded ordnance was separated and scattered in various locations.

On February 1, 2022, around 20:00, a resident of the village of Veyisli in the Goranboy district, Mikhailov Ismail Vidaadi oglu, born May 15, 1996, was grazing his animals in the "Shirinbulag" residential area of the Aran settlement in the Yevlakh district. As a result of touching one of the bombs that had fallen in this area, an explosion occurred. He sustained severe injuries, including gunshot wounds, which were complicated by acute bleeding, leading to damage to his brain, lungs, and liver. He was intentionally killed.

Furthermore, on February 18, 2022, around 11:00, a worker from the "Road Construction No. 42" Limited Liability Company of the State Agency for Automobile Roads of Azerbaijan, Safarov Alishan Sharif oglu, born March 22, 1963, was injured after a stone fell on an anti-personnel mine planted by members of the criminal organization in the village of Chayly in the current Agderin district during the occupation (from 1993 to October 9, 2020). He was performing road construction work on the 12th kilometer of the Terter-Sugovushan-Talish road and sustained injuries to the II and III fingers of his left hand, the severity of which could not be determined. The explosion also injured another worker from the same company, peaceful resident of the city of Terter, Safarov Faig Islam oglu, born January 1, 1965, who sustained contused and punctured wounds to his forehead, left crown, interscapular area, abrasions on his upper lip, and the backs of both hands, the severity of which was undetermined. Alishan Safarov and Faig Safarov were outside the range of most shrapnel, which excludes the possibility of intentional murder.

Moreover, as part of the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan for the same criminal purpose, surrounded by the common criminal intent of each member of the criminal organization, ambushes were set up, and mined areas were created for the purposes of the mentioned criminal organization in the village of Mekhdili in the Jabrayil region, which they occupied in August 1993. As a result of passing through one of the mined areas, a resident of the village of Mekhdili sustained an amputation of the lower one-third of his right limb and other injuries. He was urgently transported to the hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (union), acting according to the common criminal intent and goal of the union, during the occupation of the village of Yusifjanli in the Aghdam region, which they captured on April 12, 1994, intentionally set up ambushes and created mined areas for the purposes of the criminal organization. While operating equipment by a peaceful resident of the village of Khynysli in the Kurdamir region, Mamedov Khalid Asif oglu, who was leveling the ground at the 12th kilometer of the road using a

bulldozer with the state registration number "1-K-064," an explosion occurred. As a result of the explosion, the front and side windows of the bulldozer's cabin were completely destroyed, and the right rear guard was rendered unusable, causing damage to the enterprise. However, the intentional murder of Khalid Mamedov did not take place, as the shrapnel from the exploded mine did not scatter towards the bulldozer's steering wheel.

Additionally, during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan for the same criminal purpose and the common criminal intent of each member of the criminal organization, in August 1993, during the occupation of the village of Ashaghy Seidakhmadli in the Fizuli region, which they captured, a network of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines was systematically set up in close proximity to one another, and ambushes were organized and mined areas created for the purposes of the mentioned criminal organization. After the village was liberated on October 21, 2020, on March 23, 2022, around 09:00, a peaceful resident of the city of Goranboy in the Fizuli district, Zulfugarli Vugar Natig oglu, while in a "HOWO" vehicle with state registration number 77-SV-134, became the victim of an explosion caused by an anti-tank mine "TM-62M" produced by the Russian Federation during construction work. He sustained shrapnel injuries, including a displaced fracture of the scaphoid and cuboid bones of his left heel and life-threatening injuries to other parts of his body. His life was saved due to timely medical assistance provided by the witnesses of the incident and his urgent hospitalization. The vehicle was completely destroyed by shrapnel, resulting in significant damage.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the union and each of its members, during the occupation of a large area of land in the village of Ghasangaya in the Terter region (which was part of the Agdara district until October 13, 1992), deliberately set numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in close proximity to each other in April 1994, the model and place of manufacture of which are not determined, and also set up ambushes, creating mined areas for the purposes of the said criminal organization. After the full liberation of the village on October 9, 2020, on April 9, 2022, around 12:00, a peaceful resident of the village of Khoylu in the Goranboy district, Elnur Tofiq oglu Gasanov, while grazing livestock on a pasture, became the victim of an explosion of an anti-personnel mine. As a result of the explosion, he suffered traumatic amputation of both lower limbs and severe life-threatening injuries. He was urgently taken to the hospital by relatives, and his life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, systematically installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, on the territories they occupied. This was done in the framework of achieving the goals of the said criminal organization.

A resident of the village of Karrar in the Kurdamir district, Alim Sharafeddin oglu Fataliev, who worked as a grader operator at the limited liability company "Körpu-bina-tikinti" and was engaged in distributing and leveling the road surface using a grader with state registration number "1-K-045", was seriously injured as a result of an explosion when the equipment passed over one of the mines. However, due to the shrapnel scattering in the opposite direction from the location of the grader, the attempted murder of Alim Fataliev was unsuccessful.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the union and each of its members, before the liberation of the territory in the village of Vedjanli in the Zangilan district, which they had occupied since October 29, 1993, deliberately installed numerous anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, set up ambushes, and created mined areas for the purposes of the said criminal organization.

From September 27, 2020, to April 18, 2022, as a result of countermeasures by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, large-scale aggressive attacks, which became more active from September 27, 2020, and continued until October 30, 2020, were prevented.

Around 11:00 on October 30, 2020, Major Abilov Vurgun Idris oglu, the chief of staff of the 9th Border Guard Division of the Gubadli separate border division of the State Border Service, while performing duties at the 2nd combat point of the 28th Border Post, stepped on one of the anti-personnel mines. As a result of the explosion, he sustained shrapnel injuries to the right shin, which were accompanied by traumatic amputation of the middle third of the right shin. These injuries were life-threatening. He was evacuated to hospital No. N of the Ministry of Defense, where his life was saved due to timely qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, as a result of the aggressive war launched against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, from September 27, 2020, to April 19, 2022, in the village of Yenikend in the Kalbajar district, which they occupied in April, installed numerous anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation, and set up ambushes for the purposes of the said criminal organization. Combat positions, such as Z1A, conditionally called "ARIF", located in this area, were liberated from occupation on November 25, 2020.

On April 19, 2022, around 13:30, Sergeant Jamalzade Ayhan Mobil oglu, commander of the 2nd platoon of the engineering and fortification unit of the military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, while performing his official duties, stepped on one of the anti-personnel mines. As a result of the explosion, he received severe injuries, including traumatic amputation of the right lower limb, which was life-threatening. He was evacuated to the military hospital No. N of the Ministry of Defense, where his life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the aggressive war against Azerbaijan, from September 27, 2020, in the village of Teymur Muskanli in the Gubadli district, which they occupied on August 31, 2020, installed numerous anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation. They created ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of the said criminal organization.

During a trip by cargo vehicle from the village of Teymur Muskanli to the Gubadli district, Jabrayil Oglu, an excavator operator working at a construction company, when getting out of the car and moving along the roadside, stepped on one of the mines. As a result of the explosion, he suffered traumatic amputation of the left lower limb at the level of the ankle

joint and other bodily injuries that caused significant harm to his health. He was urgently taken to the hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war started against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, since March 24, 1990, when they occupied certain areas and continue to hold them, on the territories they occupied and in the places that remain under the control of the criminal organization, at undetermined dates for the investigation, installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines and other explosive devices, the brand and place of manufacture of which are unknown. They also created ambushes by organizing mined areas for achieving the goals of the aforementioned criminal organization.

In the area of the village of U-Ayrim in the Gazakh region, minors Nuriyeva Nabat (born November 6, 2008, Mikail gizi) and her brother Nuriyev Javad Mikail oglu (born June 14, 2010) were grazing animals when they accidentally encountered a pressure-activated anti-tank mine detonator "MBC-62", intended to detonate anti-tank mines of the models "TM-62" and "TM-62M", which was attached to the body of these mines. Javad Nuriyev sustained thermal burns of the I-II degree on the inner surface of the thighs, the front surface of the chest and abdomen, covering 20% of the total body surface. Nabat Nuriyeva sustained thermal burns on the inner surface of the thighs, the front surface of the chest and abdomen, covering 10% of the total body surface. Javad Nuriyev sustained minor injuries, and his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance, while Nabat Nuriyeva was able to avoid serious injuries as she was relatively far from the blast epicenter.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, continued their actions in the occupied territories, according to the statement by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and the President of the Russian Federation from November 10, 2020. From September 27, 2020, to December 1, 2020, they installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines close to each other, the brand and place of manufacture of which are unknown for investigation, organizing ambushes and creating mined areas for the purposes of the above-mentioned criminal organization.

In the Lachin district, which was fully liberated from occupation on November 9, 2020, a peaceful resident of the village of Dag Kasemen in the Agstafa district, Parvin Famili oglu Salahov (born April 14, 1992), was killed on April 29, 2022, around 14:00, when he stepped on one of the anti-personnel mines during a walk along the road in the village. As a result of the explosion, he suffered traumatic amputation of the big toe of his left foot, multiple shrapnel wounds to his left testicle, abdomen, left upper limb, as well as significant damage to the tissues of the front-lateral surface of the left shin and thigh, an open shrapnel fracture of the left patella, and severe bodily injuries accompanied by acute bleeding and venous anemia of internal organs.

Members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, also continued active aggressive actions from September 27, 2020, beginning large-scale attacks in the village of

Mekhdili in the Jabrayil district, which they occupied in August 1993. As a result of countermeasures taken by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, they were forced to use anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, installed at close distances from each other, creating mined areas and organizing ambushes.

A peaceful resident of the Garadagh district of Baku city, Ilgar Geybat oglu Akhmedov, who worked as a driver and was transporting demining equipment, was wounded on October 3, 2020, when he stopped his vehicle "Man" with registration number 99-JH-985, got out of the car, and, trying to lean on the ground, triggered the explosion of one of the anti-personnel mines of the "PMN" brand. As a result of the explosion, he sustained severe injuries, including traumatic loss of several fingers of his left hand. His life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization, following their criminal intentions and goals, continued their actions, planning the installation of numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in the occupied territories. From September 27, 2020, to October 3, 2020, they continued their criminal activities, creating mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization.

According to the investigation, on the eve of the liberation of the village of Gorazilli in the Fizuli district, which had been occupied since July 2, 1993, members of the criminal organization continued to install numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in close proximity to one another, setting up ambushes and creating mined areas for their purposes. As a result of an explosion on May 28, 2022, around 17:00, when one of the animals stepped on a mine, citizen Abdullayev Khayal Bakhtiyar oglu sustained minor injuries, including a shrapnel fracture of the finger and lower limb injuries. His life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization, whose exact identities, dates of criminal activities, and locations of events have not been established, continued their actions with the same criminal intentions and goals. From September 27 to October 18, 2020, shortly before the liberation of the occupied territory, they systematically installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brand and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation. They also set up ambushes and created mined areas to implement the criminal intentions of the organization.

On June 17, 2022, around 09:00, the demining group of the Azerbaijan Mine Action Agency entered the territory, which had been completely liberated from occupation on October 18, 2020. During the performance of their duties, the sappers:

- Mahir Husameddin oglu Mustafayev (a civilian from the city of Goradiz, Fizuli district, born on December 10, 1988),
- Samir Arif oglu Gozalov (a civilian from the village of Akhmedalilar, Fizuli district, born on September 4, 1995),
- Ruhin Sultan oglu Veliev (a civilian from the village of Garadaghly, Goranboy district, born on March 31, 1991),
- Gahraman Bilal oglu Rzaev (a civilian from the village of Ashagy Abdulrahmanly, Fizuli district, born on February 20, 1991),
- Farid Zakir oglu Jabrailov (a civilian from the village of Akhmedalilar, Fizuli district),

- Alaskar Guliyev Asif oglu (born on June 28, 1990),
- Gismat Nasirov Rasim oglu (born on June 19, 1990, a civilian from the village of Boyuk Bahmanly, Fizuli district),

were blown up by a "PMN" type mine laid 103 meters northeast of the II Khudafarin bridge, built on the Aras River between the village of Khudafarin and the Islamic Republic of Iran (coordinates 39°09'06"N 46°56'27"E).

As a result of the explosion:

- Ruhin Veliev sustained multiple shrapnel wounds, post-traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left shin, and injuries leading to gangrene, causing significant harm to his health.
- Mahir Mustafayev sustained a closed traumatic brain injury with a concussion, first- and second-degree burns on his face, left arm, left side of the chest, and shoulder, multiple shrapnel wounds, barotrauma, and erosion of the cornea of the left eye, resulting in minor harm to his health.
- Samir Gozalov, Gahraman Rzaev, Alaskar Guliyev, Gismat Nasirov, and Farid Jabrailov sustained closed traumatic brain injuries with a concussion, as well as other minor bodily injuries, including bruises on soft tissues.

Ruhin Veliev was urgently hospitalized, where he received qualified medical assistance, which saved his life. The other victims were relatively far from the explosion's epicenter, which allowed them to avoid serious injuries.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization, whose identities have not been established, continued their criminal activities with the same intentions and goals. From September 27 to October 18, 2020, shortly before the liberation of the village of Khudafarin in the Jebrail district, which had been under occupation since August 23, 1993, they systematically laid numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brand and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation. The mines were laid in close proximity to one another, creating mined areas and ambushes.

As a result of these criminal actions:

- Ali Shirali oglu Shukurov (born on February 4, 1992), a civilian from Fizuli district, was blown up by a "PMN" type mine while performing his demining duties in the area near the village of Khudafarin (coordinates 39°09'06"N 46°56'27"E).
He sustained minor bodily injuries:
 - Shrapnel wounds on the outer surface of the middle third of his left shin,
 - Wounds to the front and outer surface of the middle and upper third of his right shin,
 - Wounds to the rear surface of the middle third of his left thigh,
 - Bruise on the outer surface of his left heel.

The injured individual was taken to the Fizuli Diagnostic and Treatment Center, where timely medical assistance saved his life.

Additionally, members of the same criminal organization, whose identities have not been established by the investigation, continued their criminal activities with the same criminal intentions and goals. During the occupation of the village of Ashaghi Seydakhmedli in the Fizuli district, which began on August 23, 1993, they laid numerous anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, the brand and type of which are unknown to the investigation. These mines were placed in pre-planned locations, creating mined areas and ambushes for the realization of the organization's criminal designs.

On June 26, 2022, a resident of the village of Ukurbayli in the Fizuli district visited the liberated village of Ashaghi Seydakhmedli and discovered a partially destroyed house built before the occupation. While moving around the area, he stepped on one of the laid anti-personnel mines, causing an explosion. He sustained severe bodily injuries, including an open wound on the medial surface of his left thigh and shin, as well as a traumatic amputation of the middle third of his right shin. Thanks to timely medical assistance and rapid transportation to the hospital, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the same criminal organization continued similar actions in the village of Tagaverd in the Hadrut district, which had been occupied on October 2, 1992. From September 27, 2020, to July 14, 2022, shortly before the liberation of this territory, they systematically installed mines in close proximity to each other, creating mined zones and ambushes. The purpose of these actions was to inflict damage on the armed forces and civilian population of Azerbaijan.

As a result of the countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, large-scale enemy attacks, which had intensified since September 27, 2020, were prevented. On November 9, 2020, during military operations that took place in the area of the Tagaverd village, which was fully liberated on November 14, 2020, an anti-tank mine explosion occurred on the 57th kilometer of the Akhmedbeyli-Fizuli-Shusha highway.

Around 14:00 in 2022, Turkish citizen Yalpiri Yildirey Kermaoglu, born December 10, 1987, an excavator operator at the company "Colin Inaat Sanayi," ran over an anti-tank mine while performing his duties. As a result of the explosion, he sustained multiple shrapnel injuries, including a penetrating wound to the chest, damage to the front surface of the lung, hemopneumothorax, burn injuries along the clavicle, and severe harm to his health. The injured person was urgently transported to the hospital, where qualified medical assistance saved his life. The excavator was severely damaged, leading to significant material damage to the company.

Furthermore, before the liberation of the Dag Tumas village in the Jebrail district, which was occupied on August 23, 1993, members of the criminal organization continued to lay anti-personnel and anti-tank mines. Between September 27, 2020, and October 23, 2020, they purposefully mined areas in close proximity to each other, setting traps. On July 14, 2022, at approximately 13:00, near the geographical coordinates 39°21'35"N 46°45'22"E, civilian Shamil Mamedov from the Khubarly village of the Imishli district, born in 1996, drove his vehicle with state number 90-VG-134, belonging to Magomed Mamedov, over an anti-tank mine. As a result of the explosion, Shamil Mamedov sustained serious bodily injuries, including traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left shin, closed intra-articular fracture of his right shin, and multiple soft tissue injuries. Thanks to prompt medical assistance, his

life was saved. The vehicle was completely destroyed, and its owner suffered significant material damage.

During the large-scale aggressive war waged against the Republic of Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization continued mining territories ahead of the liberation of villages in the Jebail district, which had been occupied in August 1993. As a result, on July 14, 2022, at 08:00, the use of a T-72 tank in the village area triggered an explosion on an anti-tank mine. Tank platoon commander of the 1st Battalion Mirza Intigamoglu Agayev and mechanic-driver Afiga Ziyafetoglu Suleymanov sustained injuries of varying degrees. Agayev was diagnosed with a concussion and light injuries, while Suleymanov suffered a closed head injury. The explosion damaged the left side of the tank, rendering it inoperable.

Additionally, after the full occupation of the Kelbajar district on April 2, 1993, the criminal organization planted mines in the area. On July 26, 2022, at 17:00, while inspecting a trench at the "KS-1" combat position, soldier Vugar Isbandiyarov triggered an anti-personnel mine. As a result of the explosion, he sustained severe shrapnel wounds, accompanied by the traumatic amputation of his left shin. Thanks to urgent evacuation and qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization, whose identities remain unidentified, continued their criminal activities with the same intentions and goals in the territory of the Malikhammadli village in the Gubadli region, which they had occupied in August 1993. Prior to and after the liberation of this area, they systematically laid numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines at close intervals and organized ambushes, creating mined areas for the criminal purposes of the aforementioned organization.

Around 15:00, during the harvest in the "Yaziduzi" grain field in the liberated Malikhammadli village, an explosion occurred. The "Class Dominator 130" combine harvester with state registration number 44-T-869, owned by "Masalli Servis" LLC and driven by Surad Musakhanoglu Agamaliev, a resident of the Musali village in the Jalyalabad district (born January 1, 1994), who worked for "Kroun Ko-R" LLC, detonated an anti-tank mine. He sustained injuries that were not life-threatening, including burns to the middle and upper thirds of his right leg, abrasions to the front surface of both knee joints, and wounds to the soles of his right foot. The explosion caused the complete destruction of the harvester, resulting in significant material damage to "Masalli Servis" LLC.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization, whose exact identities remain undetermined, continued their criminal activity with the same intentions and objectives in the Gharakhanbeyli village in the Fuzuli region, which they had occupied on August 23, 1993. Prior to and after the liberation of this area, they laid numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines of unknown origin and production and organized ambushes, creating mined areas for the criminal purposes of the organization.

At approximately 10:00 on August 2, 2022, an explosive incident occurred on the Akhmedbeyli-Fuzuli-Shusha highway, passing through the Gharakhanbeyli village, 3.5 km to the right of the bridge. A member of the "Alpha Demining" LLC, senior sapper group leader Guseynov Gilman Nidayatoglu, born June 1, 1976, a resident of the Mahmudlu village of the Shamkir district, was performing mine clearance duties when he triggered an anti-personnel

mine. As a result of the explosion, he suffered traumatic amputation of the lower third of his right leg, causing serious injury.

Another member of the same company, Shukurov Yadigar Dilaveroglu, born August 18, 1990, a resident of the Ahmatalilar village in the Fuzuli district, sustained moderate neuro-sensory hearing loss in his right ear, complete deafness in his left ear, and a lacerated wound to the left side of his chest, resulting in minor harm to his health. The third injured, Alizade Rovshan Ruslanoglu, born October 20, 1991, sustained minor bodily injuries, including torn wounds to his right upper limb and right abdomen, a neurotic response to strong stress, and traumatic erosion of his right cornea.

Gilman Guseynov and Yadigar Shukurov were promptly transported to a medical facility, where they received qualified care, saving their lives. Rovshan Alizade was at a relatively safe distance from the explosion's epicenter, which allowed him to avoid more severe consequences.

Additionally, as part of the large-scale aggressive war initiated by the criminal organization against the Republic of Azerbaijan, members systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines between September 27, 2020, and November 25, 2020, in close proximity to one another, and set ambushes to create mined zones for the criminal organization's objectives.

Lieutenant Babek Aliyev Askeroglu, commander of the 7th company of the Ministry of Defense unit responsible for safeguarding territorial integrity and public safety, was intentionally killed by shrapnel wounds that caused severe harm to his health and were life-threatening, including damage to his left kidney, major arteries in his left upper limb, severe bleeding, open fractures of the elbow, shoulder, tibia, and fibula bones, as well as multiple other injuries resulting from stepping on two anti-personnel mines.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intentions and goals of the Union and each of its members, as part of the aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan, used cluster munitions, consisting of small fragmentation and submunitions from the "9M55K" Tula system, manufactured in the Russian Federation, against the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its civilian population during military operations that took place from September 27, 2020, to November 10, 2020, in the Khodjavend region and surrounding villages.

Furthermore, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they started against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the union and each of its members, systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, whose brand, model, and place of production are unknown to the investigation, on the territory. On 12.2020, in close proximity to each other, they set up ambushes, creating mined areas for the objectives of the aforementioned criminal organization. The communication line in this area suffered a constant and stable loss of more than one-third of its total operational capacity. The victim sustained life-threatening shrapnel wounds, leading to severe bodily harm, accompanied by traumatic amputation (detachment) of more than one-third of the limb. His life was saved due to the timely provision of qualified medical assistance.

Moreover, as a result of the aggressive war they started against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the union and each of its members, between 27.09.2020 and 01.12.2020, in the territory of the Lachin region, occupied on May 18, 1992, in planned locations, at various distances from each other, set up anti-tank and anti-personnel mines of unknown production, created ambushes, and mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization.

Around 10:00 AM in the territory of the Lachin region, which was returned to the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 1, 2020, during the performance of his duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Private Engineer of the Ministry of Defense Unit No. N, retired military sapper from the 1st Company, Gulmaliyev Heydar Elman oglu, was conducting mine clearance operations. As a result of the detonation of one of the anti-personnel mines, whose brand and model remain unknown, an explosion occurred. As a result, he sustained severe, life-threatening injuries to his left leg, accompanied by the amputation of his left lower limb at the mid-shin level. He was evacuated to the Military Hospital No. N of the Ministry of Defense, and thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization, whose identities remain unknown to the investigation, continued their criminal actions with the same intentions and goals. On the eve of the liberation of the village of Teymur Muskhany in the Gubadli region, occupied on August 31, 1993, between 27.09.2020 and 01.10.2020, they planted numerous anti-personnel and anti-tank mines of unknown production in close proximity to each other, creating mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization.

Around 10:00 AM, the operational group with mine-detecting dogs from the Azerbaijan Republic's Minesweeping Agency entered the area liberated from occupation by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The guide, resident of the village of Kerimbeyli in the Fizuli region, Najmaddin Abdullah oglu Guseynov, born on 30.05.1984, while performing his duties, was conducting mine clearance operations in the area intentionally mined by the armed formations during the occupation.

When the mine-detecting dog, named "Dina," passed over one of the anti-personnel mines, located 11 meters away from him, an explosion occurred. As a result, Guseynov sustained light bodily injuries such as abrasions on his face and a closed head injury. Since he was at a relatively safe distance from the epicenter of the explosion, he managed to avoid flying shrapnel, although the mine-detecting dog was killed.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goals of the Union and each of its members, during the large-scale aggressive war launched against Azerbaijan, systematically planted numerous anti-personnel and anti-tank mines of unknown origin on the eve of the liberation of the city of Khojaly and surrounding villages, which had been occupied on February 26. During November, they systematically placed numerous anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, creating mined zones and ambushes for the purpose of carrying out the criminal intentions of the said organization.

During the mine clearance of the Khojaly region, an engineering unit of the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan was detonated by one of these mines. As a result of the explosion of

an anti-personnel mine of the "Mon-200" brand, the military personnel sustained the following injuries:

- Muradli Shahin Oktay oglu — multiple shrapnel wounds to the left leg.
- Nasirov Omar Vagif oglu — multiple shrapnel wounds to the right arm, leading to long-term health damage.
- Mamedov Khayal Gadir oglu — traumatic loss of the second finger of the left hand.
- Guseynov Nariman Adalyat oglu — traumatic amputation of the lower third of both thighs and the left shin.
- Suleymanov Gabil Valeh oglu — shrapnel wounds to the soft tissues of the right ankle.
- Muradov Anar Magerram oglu — multiple shrapnel wounds to the right leg.
- Bakhyshev Yunus Arif oglu — multiple blind shrapnel wounds to the left arm and chest.
- Rustamli Shahruz Matlabb oglu — blind shrapnel wounds to the right side and chest.

Thanks to timely medical assistance, their lives were saved.

Additionally, during the war, members of the criminal organization systematically planted mines in areas that were later liberated by the Azerbaijani army. In the Kelbajar region, at the "Alagyollar" location, an anti-personnel mine of the "PMN" brand was planted, resulting in the traumatic amputation of the right leg of one of the servicemen and multiple shrapnel injuries to his body.

After the signing of the Trilateral Statement on November 10, 2020, on the eve of the liberation of the Kelbajar region, the enemy continued to plant mines. On September 21, 2022, during a combat mission in the "Alagyollar" area, a military vehicle "UAZ-31512," with state number "B 007 QQ," belonging to the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan, hit an anti-personnel mine. As a result:

- The front right tire of the vehicle was destroyed.
- The windshield was shattered, and the electric wiring was damaged.
- Lieutenant Colonel Abbasov Aydin Guseyn oglu sustained a head injury and a concussion.
- The driver, Mahmudov Sarhan Rza oglu, sustained cut and puncture wounds to the fingers of his left hand.

The lives of the servicemen were saved, but the vehicle suffered significant damage.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization, whose exact location remains unknown, as a result of the aggressive war they started against Azerbaijan with the same criminal intent and goals, surrounded by the common criminal intent of each member of this organization, began large-scale aggressive attacks in the village of Yukhari Yaglivand in the Fizuli region. They occupied it on August 20, but the village was liberated by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Seeing that the village would be liberated, they planned actions for unspecified dates — from September 27, 2020, to November 9, 2020, conducting multiple mine-laying operations in this area. The area was completely liberated from occupation on November 9, 2020, allowing construction work to begin.

On September 30, 2022, around 8:00 PM, residents of the village of Alihanly, Asadov Amid Fatulla oglu and Guluzade Cherkaz Bahadir oglu, were killed when they stepped on one of the mines while walking in the territory of the village of Yukhari Yaglivand. Amid Asadov sustained life-threatening injuries: a combined blunt injury to the head, chest, abdomen, and limbs, traumatic loss of the facial skeleton, both eyeballs, as well as other injuries, which caused severe traumatic shock and death, along with severe mutilation due to acute blood loss. Cherkaz Guluzade sustained the crushing and rupture of brain tissue, severe traumatic shock, which also led to death, as well as shrapnel wounds that caused death.

Furthermore, as a result of the aggressive war, they continued their actions against Azerbaijan with the same criminal objective, surrounded by the collective criminal intent of each member of the criminal organization. The members of the organization, whose whereabouts were not determined by the investigation, occupied the area of the village of Gorbovik in the Agdara district and created minefields that were not detected during the defense, as well as setting ambushes. On undetermined dates for the investigation, they planted numerous anti-personnel and anti-tank mines. This occurred in areas where ambushes were planned for the future.

Citizen Bayramov Rafael Kochari oglu, who was working as a taxi driver, and his colleague, civilian Jabbari Nidzat Novruz, headed to this area. Jabbari, after exiting the car, stepped on one of the anti-personnel mines and sustained multiple shrapnel injuries to both lower limbs, traumatic amputation of the left shin, and other serious, life-threatening injuries. Rafael Bayramov approached his cousin to assist him, when he stepped on another anti-personnel mine. He suffered traumatic amputation of the middle third of his left thigh and other injuries, as well as severe shrapnel wounds, life-threatening in nature. Thanks to timely, qualified medical help, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization, whose actions are unknown to the investigation, continued their activities with the same criminal intentions and objectives. On the eve of the liberation of the village of Tagaverd in the Khojavend district, which they had occupied on October 2, 1992, they set minefields and created ambushes to complicate the liberation of the area.

On October 2, 2022, at the 68th kilometer of the highway, a resident of the village of Poladtugay in the Sabirabad district, Kerimzadeh Rasif Nusret oglu, born on April 1, 2002, while working on repair and construction works at LLC "Azartrans," stepped on one of the anti-personnel mines. As a result, he suffered traumatic amputation of the first and second toes of his right foot, shrapnel injuries to his right arm and leg. His life was saved thanks to timely delivery to the hospital and qualified medical care.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization, whose whereabouts remain unknown to the investigation, as a result of the aggressive war they waged against Azerbaijan with the same criminal intent and goal, surrounded by the common criminal intent of each member of the organization, from the moment they occupied the village of Yusifjanly in the Agdam district on April 12, 1994, until November 20, 2020, systematically, on dates unknown to the investigation, planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, whose place of manufacture remains unknown to the investigation, and created ambushes, forming mined areas for the purposes of the said criminal organization. After the liberation of the village of

Yusifjanly in the Agdam district from the occupation of the Republic of Armenia on November 20, 2020, engineers-surveyors from the company "Körpu-Bina Tikyanti" LLC, engaged in repair and installation work, as well as citizens: resident of the village of Ashai Seifeli, Shamkir district, Aliyev Ramin Amir oglu, citizens from the village of Garayazi, Agstafa district, citizens Najafov Parviz Sozali oglu and Abdukhalygov Sakhavat Aladdin oglu, marked the coordinates on the roadside of the Agdam-Fizuli highway passing through the village of Yusifjanly, around 5 PM on October 8, 2022. When Parviz Najafov was walking to the house destroyed by members of the criminal organization during the occupation, an explosion occurred when he stepped on an anti-personnel mine "PMN" on the side of the road. As a result, he suffered severe, life-threatening injuries, including the loss of sight in his right eye and other injuries. After the explosion, Ramin Aliyev and Sakhavat Abdukhalygov, who went to help Parviz Najafov, stepped on another anti-personnel mine "PMN," triggering a second explosion, which caused them severe, life-threatening injuries to the phalanges and metacarpal bones of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th toes of their left foot, traumatic amputations, and other injuries. Sakhavat Abdukhalygov suffered an intra-articular fracture of the upper end of the proximal phalanx of his right little finger, which caused long-term health damage, as well as shrapnel wounds to various parts of his body. He was transported to the hospital by passersby, and all three lives were saved thanks to timely qualified medical care.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and objective of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they started against Azerbaijan, on the eve of the liberation of the Kelbajar territories, which they occupied, on April 3, 2020, on dates unknown to the investigation, planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of manufacture of which are unknown to the investigation. Ambushes and mined areas were created for the purposes of the said criminal organization. During the defense, located at combat position K1 in the direction of Alagollar in the Kelbajar district, on October 9, 2022, around noon, Engineer of the 1st Battalion, Private Abyshov Namig Afrail oglu stepped on an anti-personnel mine previously planted in this area. As a result, he suffered traumatic hemorrhagic shock of I-II degree, open shrapnel, displaced, and fracture-prone injuries to the bases of the 3rd-4th metatarsal bones, body of the 5th metatarsal bone, ulnar bone, distal metaphysis of the fibula, navicular and cuboid bones, as well as lacerations to his right foot and abrasions to his right hand, which were life-threatening. Timely evacuation and qualified medical care saved his life.

Additionally, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the union and each of its members, between September 27, 2020, and October 10, 2022, in the Kelbajar region and surrounding villages they occupied since April, planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the place of manufacture of which is unknown to the investigation. At close distances from each other, they created ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of the mentioned criminal organization.

The 1st military unit of the Ministry of Defense was on a mission in military unit № N. On October 10, 2022, around 6 PM, during the observation of a combat post with the conditional name "KCH-53," located in the village of Zar in the Kelbajar district, in the 5th company of the 2nd battalion, an unknown-year anti-personnel mine exploded, placed in this area. As a

result, he sustained severe, life-threatening injuries to various parts of his body, including the loss of his right lower limb at the middle third of the shin, traumatic amputation of the right lower limb at the lower third of the shin, accompanied by traumatic hemorrhagic shock of II-III degree, as well as other injuries. Thanks to timely qualified medical care, his life was saved.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and objective of the union and each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they started against Azerbaijan, systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the model, make, and places of installation of which are unknown to the investigation. The mines were placed in areas where their locations were unknown, at close distances from each other, creating ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization.

Afet Farrukh oglu was killed on October 12, 2022, at 2 PM while participating in engineering-fortification work in the area of combat position № N of the 7th border command post, located in the village of Razdara, Zangilan district. At 11 AM, an explosion occurred from a previously planted anti-personnel mine of unknown date, make, and location, as a result of which he sustained a minor shrapnel injury, leading to permanent harm to his health in the form of an open fracture of the left heel bone. He was promptly evacuated to a military hospital, where qualified medical assistance saved his life.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they launched against Azerbaijan on May 18, 1992, in accordance with the Trilateral Statement signed on November 10, 2020, in the territory of the Lachin district, from September 27, 2020, to December 1, 2020, on dates unknown to the investigation, systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines at close distances from one another, the model and place of manufacture of which remain unknown. These mines were installed with the aim of further advancing the objectives of the said criminal organization.

On October 18, 2020, in the Lachin district, around 18:00, an explosion occurred on one of the anti-tank mines while civilians Sabukhi Gasanov Telman oglu and Elsever Gamidov Sovet oglu were driving a Mitsubishi L200 MINI vehicle, with state number 77-FE-279, owned by Babaev Fuad Atesh oglu. The explosion occurred at the entrance to the village of Suarasi, on one of the anti-tank mines, the date and place of manufacture of which are unknown. As a result of the explosion, Elsever Gamidov sustained multiple injuries: crushed wounds to the head, chest, abdomen, and limbs, multiple shrapnel wounds, displaced open fractures of the phalanges and metatarsal bones of both hands and the right foot, as well as a traumatic amputation of the left foot. As a result, he received serious bodily injuries, life-threatening and detrimental to health. Sabukhi Gasanov died at the scene, having sustained minor injuries such as a displaced closed fracture of the II, III, IV, and V metatarsal bones of the left foot, as well as crushed wounds to the skull and left shin. His life was saved due to timely delivery to the hospital and receiving qualified medical assistance. The Mitsubishi vehicle was rendered inoperable and sustained significant damage.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization, whose exact dates are unknown to the investigation, as a result of the aggressive war they started against Azerbaijan with the same criminal intent shared by each member of the organization, from April 1994 to October 9, 2020, occupied villages and areas where they left anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, planted at close distances from each other, creating ambushes and mined areas for the objectives of the said criminal organization. These mines were left by the Armenian armed forces in the territory of one of the villages. During passage through the area, an explosion occurred, resulting in traumatic amputation injuries to the middle third of both lower legs, as well as shrapnel wounds incompatible with life. Later, those arriving at the scene transported the person to the hospital, and thanks to timely medical intervention, they managed to save his life.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, as well as the objective of each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they launched against Azerbaijan on August 23, 1993, when they occupied the Fuzuli region and surrounding villages, planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines. The locations and models of these mines remain unknown to the investigation. They created ambushes and mined areas for the objectives of the said criminal organization.

On November 7, 2022, during a field trip in the liberated territories, in the village of Ashagi Veysalli in the Fizuli district, when conducting a land survey on communication facilities using a "Vallon" mine detector, an explosive device of the "MD-9" model was detonated. As a result of this explosion, an anti-personnel mine of the "PMX" model, buried in the area, was triggered. Senior Sergeant Taleh Nabiev received shrapnel wounds to various parts of his body, resulting in life-threatening injuries and serious harm to his health. Captain Aydin Alihanov received shrapnel wounds that caused lasting harm to his health. However, thanks to timely evacuation and medical assistance, the lives of both servicemen were saved.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, as well as the goal of each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they launched against Azerbaijan, systematically installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the models and locations of which are unknown to the investigation, in the territory of the occupied Lachin district and surrounding villages, which were occupied on May 18, 1992. The mines were placed at close distances from each other, creating mined areas and ambushes for the purposes of the said criminal organization.

After the countermeasures taken by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, large-scale aggressive attacks, which had been increasingly carried out since September 27, 2020, were prevented. In accordance with the Trilateral Statement signed on November 10, 2020, after the liberation of the Lachin district and surrounding villages from occupation on December 1, 2020, the communications platoon of the 2nd Battalion, radio mechanic Nuruallaev Nuraly Yusif oglu, also participated in these countermeasures.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization, acting with the same criminal intent, continued to install anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in the territory of the Kelbajar district,

occupied on April 3, 1993, and surrounding villages. The mines were placed at close distances from each other, creating ambushes and mined areas.

On November 25, 2020, after the liberation of the Kelbajar district and surrounding villages from occupation, on December 14, 2022, around 17:00, "Telecommunications Service" employees, while laying telecommunication lines in the village of Chiragli, were detonated by an explosive device previously placed in the area. The explosion occurred due to the detonation of TM-72, TM-73, and TM-83 mines. A "Telecommunications Service" employee, Gusar, who sustained shrapnel wounds to the right frontal-temporal area, received injuries that led to a long-term deterioration in health. Other employees, including Panahov Rodik Shamshaddin oglu, received multiple shrapnel wounds, which were life-threatening and caused serious harm to health. Thanks to timely medical assistance, their lives were saved.

At this moment, "Telecommunications Service" employees and military personnel arriving at the scene moved the injured to a truck with state registration number 99-JY-396 "Gaz C-41 A23-20". Mine devices TM-72, TM-73, and TM-83, whose models remained unknown, were found at the scene. During the evacuation, another explosion occurred, resulting in additional injuries to several employees. Cable worker Aliyarov Sadir Geidar oglu received injuries to the right fibula and right calcaneus. However, his life was saved due to timely medical intervention.

Additionally, scout-grenadier Akhundov Rza Yusif oglu, junior sergeant, and scout Shirnov Murad Isa oglu, soldier, as well as driver Balakishiev Tofiq Gadzhimirza oglu, sustained light injuries during the incident but were able to avoid serious damage.

However, despite the losses and destruction, the equipment was significantly damaged, which also complicated the recovery efforts in the liberated areas.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, as well as the goal of each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they launched against Azerbaijan, systematically installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines between September 27, 2020, and December 23, 2022. The models and places of their production were not determined during the investigation. These mines were placed at close distances from each other, with the goal of creating ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of the criminal organization.

On November 25, 2020, after the liberation of the Kalbajar region and adjacent villages from occupation, during the demining of an area that had previously been a military position of illegal Armenian armed formations in the Alagellar area of the Kalbajar region, soldier Aydın Agamoglan oglu Alizade, a sapper from the 1st engineering unit, was blown up by an anti-personnel mine of the "PMN" type while carrying out demining work. The date of manufacture and the location of this mine were unknown. As a result of the explosion, Alizade suffered severe injuries, including traumatic shock of degree II, multiple shrapnel wounds, bone defects, and damage to various parts of the body. These injuries caused serious harm to his health and led to a prolonged deterioration in his condition. Thanks to timely medical assistance, his life was saved.

In addition, members of the criminal organization, acting in accordance with the overall criminal intent and goal of the Union, continued their activities by laying numerous anti-tank

and anti-personnel mines in Azerbaijan. The models and locations of these mines remained unknown to the investigation. From September 27, 2020, and onwards, mines were placed in close proximity to each other, creating mined areas and ambushes to support military actions. As a result of countermeasures taken by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, many aggressive attacks were prevented.

On March 4, 2023, during the performance of official duties in the city of Shusha, Lieutenant Kamran Namiz oglu Huseynov and reconnaissance medical officer Ensyn Royal Bakhtiyar oglu Karimov were blown up by an anti-personnel mine that had been previously planted in the area. As a result of the explosion, Lieutenant Huseynov sustained severe shrapnel wounds, leading to partial amputation of the lower third of his right leg and severe bleeding, which caused him fatal injuries and led to his death. Meanwhile, Karimov Royal Bakhtiyar oglu suffered a concussion and multiple fractures, resulting in a long-term health disorder. His life was saved thanks to timely evacuation and qualified medical assistance.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization, acting with the same criminal intent and objectives, continued their actions in the territory of the Cheyli village in the Tartar region, which had been occupied in April 1994. As a result of one explosion of an anti-personnel mine placed in this area, Yagvar Khadiyev received severe amputation injuries at the level of his left ankle joint. His life was saved thanks to timely transportation to the hospital and qualified medical assistance.

Between 2010 and 2020, members of the criminal organization, such as Karen Shagenovich Shakaryan, Gor Ishkhanyan, Sasun Grigoryan, as well as others whose identities have not been established, acted in accordance with the overall criminal intent and goal, placing numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in areas that were in close proximity to each other. The models and locations of these mines are also unknown to the investigation. As a result of the countermeasures taken, offensive actions were restrained and did not cause significant damage.

On March 15, 2023, in a liberated area that was freed on November 20, 2020, Khasanov Khuseyn Oglu and his relative Khasanov Ibrail Ibrahim oglu, while heading to the village of Yusifyanli in the Agdam region, were blown up by an anti-personnel mine of the "PMN" type. As a result of the explosion, Khasanov Khuseyn Oglu and his relative suffered severe shrapnel injuries, including damage to arteries and veins, causing heavy bleeding that endangered their lives. Unfortunately, Khasanov Ibrail Ibrahim oglu passed away from his injuries.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), such as the commanders of motorized infantry regiments Karen Shagenovich Shakaryan, Gor Ishkhanyan, Sasun Grigoryan, Shalon Arustamyan, and others, acted in accordance with the criminal intent and goal of the organization, laying numerous mines in the territory of Azerbaijan and creating mined zones that endangered the lives of civilians and military personnel. These mines were used to create ambushes and mined zones for aggressive actions. As a result of these criminal actions, many victims among the civilian population and the military personnel of the Republic of Azerbaijan were recorded, and significant material and moral damage was inflicted.

In addition, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the overall criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, began a large-scale aggressive war against Azerbaijan, which lasted from September 27, 2020, to December 23, 2022. During this war, they organized activities in the Kalbajar region and surrounding villages, captured in April 1994. They planted minefields and set up ambushes for their criminal goal.

One of the episodes of this war was the injury of Aghalayzade Aydın Agamoglan oglu, who served as a sapper in the engineering unit. He was injured on December 23, 2022, during the demining of an area under the control of illegal Armenian armed formations during the occupation of the Kalbajar district. The explosion of the "PMN" anti-personnel mine caused him severe injuries, including multiple shrapnel wounds, which led to a prolonged deterioration in his health. His life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the overall criminal intent, continued to place anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the location and models of which remain unknown to the investigation. This created a threat to the residents of the liberated areas of Azerbaijan. One of the tragic episodes was the incident on March 4, 2023, when two officers—Lieutenant Huseynov Kamran Namiz oglu and reconnaissance and sanitary officer Karimov Royal Bakhtiyar oglu—were blown up by an anti-personnel mine buried earlier in the Shusha region. As a result of the explosion, Kamran Huseynov sustained severe injuries, including amputation of his leg, while Bakhtiyar Karimov was injured, but his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Members of the criminal organization also continued their actions, organizing new mined zones in the area liberated on November 20, 2020, in the Tartar region. In this area, they actively used anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, and among the injured was Yagvar Khadiyev, who received serious injuries as a result of an explosion of an anti-personnel mine.

Another episode was the explosion of a mine on March 18, 2023, in the liberated area of the Yusifjanli village in the Agdam region. In this incident, Yusibov Elmire Islam oglu, who was conducting demining work with a Volvo excavator, was injured by shrapnel from the explosion, but thanks to quick evacuation and medical assistance, his life was saved.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization, acting in accordance with the overall criminal intent, continued to place mines in close proximity to each other from September 27 to December 1, 2020, in preparation for the liberation of the Lachin district from occupation. These mines were placed to create mined areas, which also led to consequences. For example, on April 14, 2023, in the Susa village of the Lachin district, a civilian, Ramil Azizov, who was grazing small cattle, sustained severe injuries when blown up by an anti-personnel mine. He received qualified medical assistance, and his life was saved.

Members of the criminal organization also continued their actions in other areas, including the liberated village of Talish in Agdere and Borsunlu in the Tartar region, where anti-personnel mines were placed. As a result of these explosions, a soldier was injured, leading to a deterioration in health.

Special attention should be given to the events of March 25, 2023, in the Shusha region, where an explosion occurred in the liberated village of Allahgulular. In this case, soldier Rahimli Elchin Rahim oglu sustained minor injuries, and the excavator with military number "Gaz 3308" was damaged. Despite this, Rahimli received medical assistance, and his injuries were classified as minor.

Throughout the occupation of several areas of Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union) continued their aggressive actions by creating mined zones and organizing ambushes to achieve their criminal goals. For example, in the Cheyli village of the Sugovushan administrative district, they placed mines aimed at causing damage to Azerbaijani civilians and military personnel.

On March 9, 2023, as a result of a mine explosion, the driver of the regional center of the Azerbaijani Agency for Actions, Babashov Khazar Tariyel oglu, was injured. He was traveling towards the green zone in the Sugovushan settlement when his vehicle hit a mine. The explosion resulted in serious injuries, including the amputation of his right lower limb and multiple shrapnel wounds. Khazar was evacuated from the scene and saved thanks to prompt medical assistance.

Subsequent events unfolded in 2020 when, in response to large-scale aggressive attacks initiated on September 27, 2020, the Azerbaijani army launched a counteroffensive. As a result of the liberation of the Talish village in the Agdara region on October 3, 2020, civilians continued to carry out demining and the liquidation of the consequences of the occupation. However, on April 28, 2023, three workers—Farid Mehman oglu Sadiev, Nadir Panah oglu Yusifov, and Sakhavat Ismail oglu Gozalov—became victims of an explosion when their car, moving along the Talish-Tapgaragoyunlu road, hit a camouflaged mine. All three sustained serious injuries that led to their deaths, and their vehicle was completely destroyed as a result of the fire.

Another tragic case occurred on September 3, 2023, when civilian Ogtaý Alyşov, passing through a mined area in the Goradiz region of the Fuzuli district, was blown up by the "TM-57" mine. The explosion resulted in the amputation of both lower limbs and severe shrapnel wounds, and he later died from traumatic shock and bleeding.

On July 13, 2023, another case occurred in the Kalbajar region, where civilian Aliyev Sahib Isa oglu, while in his beekeeping business, also fell victim to a mine. The explosion resulted in the amputation of his lower limb and severe shrapnel wounds. Sahib survived thanks to timely medical assistance.

These incidents are a vivid example of the continued terrorist activities of the criminal organization (Union), which deliberately put the lives of civilians and military personnel at risk by creating dangerous zones and leaving behind mined areas that threaten the security of Azerbaijan.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the overall criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan, systematically placed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines that remain unknown to the investigation. These mines

were placed in the territory they occupied, creating dangerous zones for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization.

The military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, located in the Lachin district, Sergeant Khayal Habibov Khayal Gabil oglu, was killed on July 20, 2023. At approximately 11:00 AM, while driving a Volkswagen Amarok vehicle with state registration number 99-KU-898, belonging to his acquaintance Barkhudarov Niyameddin Shukur oglu, near the village of Gorchu in the Lachin district, the vehicle detonated on one of the anti-tank mines, presumably TM-62M, TM-62P2, TM-62P3, TM-62T, or TM-62B, previously planted in the area, causing an explosion. As a result, he sustained cuts, lacerations, and abrasions to his face, hands, and legs, as well as light injuries. However, his life was spared because the explosion struck the right side of the vehicle, which was in direct contact with the mine. Barkhudarov Niyameddin Shukur oglu suffered significant injuries, and his Volkswagen Amarok 2014 with state registration number 99-KU-898 became unusable.

On August 24, 2023, at approximately 12:00 PM, Alakbarli Afghan Saiyaf oglu, a mechanic at the joint-stock company "Agrosservice" and a civilian from the village of Bolsulu in the Beylagan district, born on July 15, 1987, was driving a tractor with registration number 04. Upon returning home, when the tractor's wheel hit a mine, an explosion occurred, resulting in multiple injuries, including scratches on his face, neck, and left cheek, as well as hemorrhages in the retina of his right eye, the severity of which was not fully determined. The tractor, owned by the company "Agrosservice," was damaged, causing significant harm to the legal entity. The 2019 model "BELARUS 1523" tractor, with chassis number 10459 and state registration number 04 AV 271, was damaged as a result of the explosion.

On August 25, 2023, at approximately 07:00 AM, the detector of the "Azerbaijani Exploration Company" mine, a civilian from Baharly in the Agdam district, Ghasimov Khayib Teymur oglu, born January 2, 1999, while performing work on the "territory," detonated a mine and sustained injuries, including a rupture of the eardrum in his left ear. His life was saved thanks to the timely provision of medical assistance.

Moreover, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war they initiated against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union) acted in accordance with the general criminal intent and objectives of the union and each of its members. From September 27, 2020, to September 7, 2023, they laid minefields on the territory of Kalbajar, creating dangerous zones for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization. On September 3, 2023, in the village of Marjimak in the Kalbajar region, the reconnaissance-engineering unit of the 1st group, retired military sergeant Ismailov Yunis Panah oglu, stepped on an anti-personnel mine planted in the area. As a result, he lost his right lower limb at the upper third of the shin and suffered a traumatic amputation of the right lower limb at the middle third of the shin, accompanied by traumatic-hemorrhagic shock of the first degree, along with other life-threatening injuries. He was promptly evacuated and saved thanks to qualified medical assistance.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), operating in accordance with the general criminal intent and the objectives of the Union and its members, continued to lay traps and create dangerous areas on the territory of the Agdam region and surrounding villages for the purposes of the organization. Specifically, from September 27, 2020, to July

23, 2020, the chief of staff of military unit No. N — deputy commander of the military unit of the Ministry of Defense, Lieutenant Colonel Eminov Khayyam Mahal oglu, while on a mission at military unit No. N, on September 10, 2023, at 13:14, during surveillance of the area between the combat position of the conditional designation "A-11," located in the village of Garalar in the Agdam district, and the positions of illegal Armenian armed formations stationed in the area, detonated an anti-personnel fragmentation mine "PMN." The date of manufacture and location of the mine were previously hidden in the area. As a result of the explosion, he suffered a subtotal amputation of the left leg from the level of the ankle joint with an extensive defect in soft tissues, leading to severe damage to various parts of the body, dangerous to life. He was promptly evacuated to a military hospital and received qualified medical assistance, saving his life.

Members of the criminal organization, operating with common criminal intent, between September 27, 2020, and November 25, 2020, before the liberation of the village of Gazidere in the Lachin district from occupation on December 1, 2020, hid camouflaged anti-tank mines on a section of road extending from the village of Gyulebird to the village of Gazidere, passing through the Hakari River. On September 4, 2020, excavator operators from the company "Cengiz İnşaat A.Ş." conducting work on this road detonated an anti-tank mine hidden in the occupied village. As a result, the excavator was damaged, and significant harm was caused to the legal entity. At the time of the explosion, Bayram Turgay was inside the excavator and was outside the blast zone, which allowed him to avoid death.

The military-political leadership of Armenia, including armed forces and other armed formations, as well as their material, technical, and personnel support, centrally managed and acted on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with the norms of domestic and international law. They followed the directives, instructions, and orders, and acted strictly in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (UN) of June 26, 1945, the UN General Assembly Resolution of December 14, 1974, "On the Definition of Aggression," Articles 34, 130, 147, and other provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention "On the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War" of August 12, 1949, Article 34 of the First Additional Protocol of June 8, 1977, to the Geneva Conventions, Article 96 of Customary International Humanitarian Law, the UN Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance of December 20, 2006, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950, Protocol No. 1 to this Convention, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966, the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of December 10, 1984, and other international legal instruments.

Members of the criminal organization, using various types of firearms, ammunition, military equipment, and other weapons, carried out a criminal plan with the aim of securing control over the territories they occupied. In this context, including the city of Shusha, which they occupied for many years, was liberated during negotiations that were also documented in the agreement signed on November 10, 2020, by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and the President of the Russian Federation. According to this document, from January 1, 2019, a complete ceasefire and the termination of all military operations in the conflict zone were declared, which also included the withdrawal of Armenian armed forces from the occupied territories, as well as the return

of internally displaced persons and refugees to these territories. However, almost three years after the signing of this document, the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan — Khojali, Aghdara, Khankendi, Khojavend, Shusha regions — remained under the threat of engineering fortifications and mines planted for future military personnel. These minefields, created with regular equipment movements, were deployed from September 17 to 18, 2023, when a group of reconnaissance-diversionists created new minefields in the area, including the Ahmedbeyli-Fizuli-Shusha road at the 58th kilometer, setting anti-tank mines of the following types: TM-62, TM-57, TMK-2, TM-72, TM-73, TM-83.

On September 19, 2023, at approximately 03:45, employees of the Department No. 43 of the State Agency of Motor Roads of Azerbaijan, Guliev Farhad Guseynaga oglu and driver Sadikhov Samir Sabirovich, conducting repair and restoration work on the territory where the Shacman Howo truck with state registration number 99-JO-021, belonging to the LLC "Colin İnşaat Turizm Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim," and road construction equipment with state registration number 110 FA 409 were located, when one of the anti-tank mines detonated. As a result of the explosion, Sadikhov Samir Sabirovich sustained severe internal organ anemia, life-threatening injuries, and multiple shrapnel wounds to the body surface, while Guliev Farhad Guseynaga oglu sustained severe internal organ anemia, multiple shrapnel wounds to the body surface, and other life-threatening injuries. Both were intentionally killed.

Upon receiving information about the incident, officers of the rapid police regiment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who arrived at the scene in a Kamaz 43118 for maintaining public order and ensuring safety, were subjected to another explosion. This occurred 100 meters from the first explosion site, where another anti-tank mine had been planted by members of the criminal organization. As a result of the explosion, Zamanoj Khazar Azar, serving as a sergeant in the same regiment, suffered traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left leg, while police officers Mahmudov Seymur Elsever and Shirnov Ramir Arif, also sergeants in the same regiment, suffered severe head injuries, multiple open and linear fractures of the skull base, facial bones, and brain tissue fragmentation. Shirnov Ramir Arif was intentionally killed at the scene.

Thus, as a result of the terrorist act committed by members of the criminal organization on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, six individuals, including two civilians and four police officers, were intentionally killed, and three vehicles were completely destroyed.

Members of the criminal organization continued their actions on September 19, 2023, starting at approximately 13:00, attacking military and civilian facilities belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan. These facilities were subjected to active shelling using artillery, mortars, and other large-caliber and small-caliber weapons, illegally placed by them on the engineering and fortification structures built by them in 2020-2023 on the occupied territories of Khojaly, Agdara, Khankendi, Khojavend, and Shusha districts. In this regard, in accordance with the norms set out in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed in Warsaw on May 16, 2005, each Party is obliged to take measures necessary to qualify the preparation for terrorism as a criminal offense if it is committed unlawfully and intentionally.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, guided by the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Terrorism" and in accordance with the provisions

of the Fourth Geneva Convention "On the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War" of August 12, 1949, began conducting localized anti-terrorist operations. The aim of these operations was to liberate the territories from members of the criminal organization, which represented a serious threat to the public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as to detect and seize illegally stored weapons and ammunition, ensure human rights and freedoms, the safety of society and the state, and restore national sovereignty.

In the statement of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and the President of the Russian Federation dated November 10, 2020, it is stated that "a complete ceasefire and cessation of all military actions in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict zone will be declared from 00:00 Moscow time on November 10, 2020." In point 4, it is stated that "Armenian armed forces are withdrawing from the occupied territories," and in point 7, it is mentioned that "internally displaced persons and refugees are returning to the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and adjacent areas under the supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," along with other requirements, including the UN Charter of June 26, 1945, the UN General Assembly Resolution "On the Definition of Aggression" dated December 14, 1974, the Fourth Convention "On the Protection of Civilian Populations in Time of War" dated August 12, 1949, Articles 34, 130, 147, and other articles of the Geneva Convention, Article 34 of the First Protocol of June 8, 1977, annexed to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, Rule 96 of customary international humanitarian law, as well as Rules 113, 115, and 116 of customary law concerning the deceased, the UN Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance dated December 20, 2006, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the UN dated December 10, 1948, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms adopted by the Council of Europe on November 4, 1950, Protocol No. 1 to this Convention, the UN Convention of December 16, 1966 — International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment dated December 10, 1984, the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War dated August 12, 1949, the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, "On the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts" dated June 8, 1977, the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction dated December 3, 1997, the Convention on the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Cause Excessive Damage or Have Indiscriminate Effects, in Violation of the Provisions of the Protocol "On the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps, and Other Devices" to the Convention dated October 10, 1980, as well as Protocol No. 4 "On the Prohibition of the Transfer and Use of Blinding Laser Weapons" to the Convention dated October 10, 1980, the Council of Europe Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed in Warsaw on May 16, 2005, and many other international legal norms.

The military-political leadership of Armenia, including its armed forces and other armed formations, as well as their direct logistical and personnel support, centrally managed based on oral and written instructions, orders, and directives, under strict control, continues to act illegally in the regions of Khojaly, Agdara, Khankendi, Hojavend, Shusha, and others, violating both domestic and international law. The leaders of the criminal organization, which continues to operate illegally in these areas, including Ruben Karlenovich Vardanyan, Arajik Vladimirovich Harutyunyan, M. Nayman, David Rubenovitch Ishkhanyan, Bako Sahaqi

Sahakyan, Arkadi Arshavir Gulakyan, David Azati Manukyan, and others, as well as their members such as Vasili Ivani Beglaryan, Erik Roberti Ghazaryan, Guran Stepanyan, Pashinyan, and others, continue illegal activities, using various types of weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and other armaments. They have at their disposal at least 1 T-90S tank, 71 T-72 tanks, 22 BMP-2 tanks, and other types of armored combat vehicles, totaling 160 units of various armaments, 3059 AK-74 assault rifles of 5.45mm caliber, 393 AK-74N, 167 AKS-74, 2110 AK-103 assault rifles of 7.62mm caliber, 2040 AKM rifles of the same caliber, 422 AKMS, 4257 bayonets-knives, and 16,805,903 units of various types of small arms, their components, and ammunition, including various types of cartridges, 230 mortars, 137 anti-tank guns, 162 artillery pieces, 1419 optical devices, 1540 bulletproof vests and plates for bulletproof vests, as well as automatic weapon kits, radar systems, and other types of military equipment.

These forces continue to use radio-electronic warfare complexes, such as "Repellent-1," to detect small-sized UAVs and their ground control stations, as well as to jam control channels, continuing to foster national hatred and hostility against Azerbaijanis in Armenian society. They continue their aggressive war against the Republic of Azerbaijan and ensure the retention of the occupied regions, preventing the return of Azerbaijani populations to these territories and the areas liberated from occupation. Methods of warfare are employed that can cause significant destruction, deliberately inflicting long-term and severe damage to the environment, carrying out large-scale destruction without military necessity, and attacking settlements and demilitarized zones.

As a result of the anti-terrorist operation carried out by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan from September 19 to 20, 2023, in the village of Khalfali in the Shusha district, which was liberated from occupation on September 20, 2023, numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines were discovered, placed in close proximity to each other. These mines were laid with the aim of setting ambushes and preventing the return of Azerbaijani population to the liberated territories. One of the incidents occurred with a bulldozer owned by the company "Kolin İnşaat Turizm Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi," which was exposed to the explosion of mines laid in the Ez Ali area by a Turkish citizen. As a result of the explosion, the bulldozer driver was injured by metal shrapnel and other minor bodily injuries. The material damage caused by the damage to the bulldozer amounted to 128,651.41 manats.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union) act in accordance with the general criminal intent and objective of the Union, as well as the objective of each of its members. As a result of the large-scale aggressive war they started against Azerbaijan from September 27, 2020, to September 20, 2023, in the territories of the Agdam region and its surrounding areas, which they occupied, they set up ambushes and mined the territory with the aim of fulfilling the tasks of the mentioned criminal organization. This included the use of unknown mines, as well as the establishment of mine-dangerous areas that had not been fully researched.

The liberation of Abdall-Guylably and the surrounding villages of the Agdam region from occupation took place on November 20, 2020. The military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan, under the command of the Chief of Staff and Deputy Commander of the military unit, Lieutenant Colonel Shadmanov Akram Yunus oglu, ensured security in the

liberated areas. Among the servicemen who participated in the operation were: Saidov Tural Islam oglu, a driver of the automobile section of the material and technical support platoon of the 2nd battalion, Aliyev Elvin Taleh oglu, deputy commander of the battalion, chief of staff of the 2nd battalion, Nasibov Yusif Murad oglu, reconnaissance grenade launcher of the 2nd group of the 4th platoon of the 1st battalion, Akhadli Murad Elman oglu, commander of the 1st battalion, Ghasimov Nurlan Jaykhun oglu, reconnaissance of the 2nd group of the 3rd platoon of the 7th company of the 3rd battalion, Guliyev Irshad Hafiz oglu, reconnaissance of the 3rd group of the 4th platoon of the 7th company of the 3rd battalion, Abdunov Babek Jamshid oglu, reconnaissance of the 1st group of the 3rd company of the 1st battalion, Dovletov Rakhil Zaki oglu, reconnaissance of the 2nd group of the 1st platoon of the 7th company of the 3rd battalion, Novruzov Rukhyn Aladdin oglu, reconnaissance inspector, Rzaev Mashgur Masmud oglu, reconnaissance inspector, and Khanzhanov Ulvi Parvin oglu, reconnaissance inspector.

On September 24, 2023, at around 17:30, opposite the combat position tentatively named "M 7" in the village of Abdal-Gyulably in the Agdam district, in the direction of the Khojaly district, liberated from the armed terrorist group during the anti-terrorist operation that began on September 19, 2023, an explosion occurred. While ensuring security in a vehicle with military registration number "K-445-QQ," one of the anti-tank mines of types "TM-62," "TM-57," "TMK-2," "TM-72," "TM-73," "TM-83," previously laid in the area, exploded in the left front wheel of the vehicle. As a result of the explosion, the KAMAZ 4326 cargo truck was completely destroyed and rendered unusable.

Shadmanov Akram Yunus oglu sustained a life-threatening severe brain injury to the right temporal, occipital, and frontal areas, as well as contusions to both lungs. Saidov Tural Islam oglu sustained a life-threatening severe injury to the heart, both lungs, liver, and spleen, as well as other numerous injuries, resulting in the death of two servicemen on the spot. Aliyev Elvin Taleh oglu dislocated his subtalar joint on the left foot, leading to a prolonged deterioration in health. Nasibov Yusuf Muraz oglu received a shrapnel wound to the soft tissues of the right occipital area, causing mild health harm. Akhadli Murad Elman oglu sustained a laceration to the left thigh, which did not result in significant harm to health. Gassymov Nurlan Jeyhun oglu sustained a laceration to the right occipital area, which also did not cause severe health consequences. Guliyev Irshad Hafiz oglu sustained a laceration to the left knee, which did not result in serious consequences. Abdurov Babek Jamshid oglu sustained a crushed laceration to the lower back, which also did not lead to severe consequences. Dovletov Rakhil Zaki oglu sustained injuries to the left elbow joint and left arm, which did not result in significant harm. Novruzov Ruhin Aladdin oglu sustained a non-life-threatening abrasion on both sides of the chest, Rzaev Mashgur Masmud oglu sustained a non-life-threatening abrasion on the backs of both hands, and Khandjanov Ulvi Parvin oglu sustained a non-life-threatening abrasion on both sides of the chest, along with other injuries. Since 10 servicemen received timely qualified medical assistance and avoided numerous shrapnels while lying on the ground during the incident, their lives were saved, and they were not intentionally killed.

Additionally, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, on August 23, 1993, during their occupation of the Fuzuli district and surrounding villages, systematically laid mines in the area, which

posed a threat to both civilians and servicemen. They mined the area at minimal distances from each other and created ambushes to achieve their criminal goals.

On October 5, 2023, at approximately 16:30, while performing his duties, a scout of the 3rd division of the internal troops' special forces, sergeant, was severely injured due to an explosion in the Fuzuli district. While on reconnaissance duty at the 5th post of military unit #N of the internal troops, he stepped on an anti-personnel mine of unknown date and place of manufacture, previously planted by a terrorist group. As a result of the explosion, he lost the middle third of his right lower limb, which led to a permanent and stable loss of more than 1/3 of his overall working ability. However, thanks to timely qualified medical assistance, he survived and was not intentionally killed.

Furthermore, as a result of the large-scale aggressive war against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and its members, on August 23, 1993, while occupying the Fuzuli district and surrounding villages, created ambushes and mined the area. The location of the mines, their types, and models, as well as their places of manufacture, remain unknown. The minefields were laid at minimal distances from each other, posing a significant threat to civilians and servicemen, and were also used to create zones intended for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization.

Elmadin Mammad Sadig oglu, who served as the main gunner of the 2nd platoon of the 1st company of the 1st battalion of the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan, with the military rank of soldier, was arrested on October 5, 2020. In 2023, around 19:15, while monitoring the adjacent area for the organization of the guard of combat position #18, located in the village of Yukhari Vaisalli in the Fuzuli district, he triggered an anti-personnel mine with his right foot, of unknown date and place of manufacture, as well as its type and brand, which had been previously planted by Armenian armed forces. As a result of the explosion, he suffered traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left shin, multiple shrapnel injuries to the front of the upper third of his left shin, foreign bodies (shrapnel) in soft tissues, as well as hemorrhagic shock of the II-III degree, which were overall life-threatening. However, thanks to timely qualified medical assistance, he survived, and he was not intentionally killed.

Furthermore, as a result of the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan, in accordance with the criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, in April 1994, in the village of Cheyli in the Tartar district, which they occupied, numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines were laid. The type, model, and place of their manufacture remain unknown. The mines were laid in close proximity to each other, creating ambushes and mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization. This area suffered various damages from the explosion of a mine triggered by a civilian walking on one of these mines. As a result of the explosion, which occurred while walking over one of these mines, the victim sustained injuries to the heart, lungs, and other parts of the body, which eventually led to death, as these injuries were life-threatening.

Additionally, during the period from September 27 to October 20, 2023, during the military operation in the territory of Bazirjan, in the village of Yanshag in the Kelbajar district, which had been occupied until April 3, 1993, and as a result of countermeasures taken by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, from September 27 to November 25, 2020,

when the territory was liberated, members of the criminal organization continued to lay numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines. The mines were laid in close proximity to each other, but the type, model, and place of their manufacture are unknown to the investigation.

On October 6, 2023, at around 08:00, as a result of stepping on one of these mines, a civilian from the village of Sarkar in the Samukh district, Askherov Gasim Sardar oglu, who had come to these territories after their full liberation and was engaged in livestock farming, sustained injuries to the left thigh and left shin of an unknown degree of severity. At the time of the explosion, he was about 150 cm above the ground, sitting on horseback. Due to the shrapnel from the explosion that spread across the horse's body and the surrounding environment, he could not have been intentionally killed, but his horse died.

Furthermore, as a result of the aggressive war waged against Azerbaijan, in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, in the village of Khassanga in the Tartar district, which they occupied in April 1994, numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines were also laid. These mines, like in other cases, were laid in close proximity to each other, creating ambushes for the criminal organization. As a result of the explosion that occurred when stepping on one of these mines, the victim, Andar oglu, suffered traumatic amputation of both lower limbs and serious, life-threatening injuries to various parts of the body. However, his life was saved thanks to being transported to the hospital by relatives and receiving timely qualified medical assistance.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting in accordance with the common criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, planned the installation of numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in close proximity to each other during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan. The type, model, and place of production of these mines, as well as the dates of their installation, remain unknown to the investigation. These mines were placed in the Buyuk-Oklu area of the Khojavend district, where members of the criminal organization created numerous ambush points for the organization's purposes, contributing to the continuation of large-scale aggressive attacks that began on September 27, 2020.

Citizen Abilov Ilyas oglu, a civilian from the village of Birinki Shahsevan in the Beylagan district, became a victim of this mining. While driving a truck with the state number 59-BF-094, he drove over one of the anti-tank mines, causing an explosion that resulted in the traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left leg and severe injuries to various parts of his body. He died on the spot from the traumatic shock and severe blood loss, with his vehicle being completely destroyed by the explosion.

On the same day and at the same location, another civilian, Bayramov Namaz Nabadi oglu, who was driving his Mercedes-Benz Atego truck with the state number 99-ES-321, was also injured in the explosion of an anti-personnel mine. His vehicle was also destroyed in the explosion. Bayramov sustained severe life-threatening injuries. However, thanks to the assistance of a fellow villager, Guliyev Khayal, who transported him to the hospital, his life was saved through timely medical treatment.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization, whose names have not been established by the investigation, continued their aggressive activities, systematically laying mines in the

Suvgovushan district of Terter, which they occupied in April 1994. This area was part of the Agdara district until October 13, 1992, and was again occupied by Armenian armed forces starting from December 5, 2023. Between September 27 and October 3, 2020, when the area was partially liberated, the laying of mines continued near each other as part of the ongoing aggressive war.

On October 26, 2023, a civilian from the Uzuntepe village in the Jalilabad district, Azimov Ayaz Yusuf oglu, who arrived after the area was liberated, became a victim of an anti-personnel mine explosion. While plowing the fields, Nuraliev Elchin Khanbala oglu, driving a Clas-820 tractor with the state number 15-BA-027, drove over a mine. As a result of the explosion, Nuraliev suffered an amputation of the lower third of his right arm and serious life-threatening injuries, while Azimov, who was with him, only received minor abrasions that did not threaten his life. He transported Nuraliev to the hospital, and his life was saved thanks to timely medical care.

Additionally, as a result of the aggressive war against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization continued their activities in the village of Borsunlu in the Tartar region, which had been occupied in April 1994. They continued to place numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in close proximity to each other, creating ambushes for their objectives. During one incident, the victim, while crossing a minefield, suffered traumatic amputation of the lower third of his right calf and severe life-threatening injuries to various parts of his body. His life was saved thanks to qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization continued their aggressive activities in the village of Tepekend in Terter, which had been occupied from July 7, 1993, to April 1994. As a result of the aggressive war launched against Azerbaijan, they continued to mine the territory. From September 27, 2020, to September 20, 2023, when the territory was liberated by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces, numerous minefields were discovered. One of the victims was Guseynov Asif Novruz oglu, a peaceful resident of the village of Seydimli. On November 5, 2023, he sustained life-threatening injuries when he stepped on a mine, and his right leg was amputated at the upper third level. His life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

As a result of the aggressive war launched against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization continued to install minefields that posed a threat to the lives of citizens. On September 20, 2023, when these areas were liberated, another incident occurred involving the explosion of an anti-personnel mine. The victim, who was working on demining, lost his balance and stepped on a mine, resulting in severe injuries. He suffered traumatic amputation of the upper third of his right leg, which threatened his life, but his colleagues and medical personnel provided prompt assistance, and the victim's life was saved.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, during the aggressive war launched by them against Azerbaijan, continued to place mines in the areas they occupied. During the occupation of the Kurdish village in the Fuzuli region, which had been captured by August 23, 1993, members of the criminal organization systematically planted mines, the brand, model, and production locations of which remain unknown to the investigation. The mines were placed in close proximity to each other and used to create

ambushes, as well as to establish large mined areas for further aggressive actions against Azerbaijan.

On December 7, 2023, during mine-clearing work, the Azerbaijan Mine Action Agency was planting grain in areas cleared of mines. At the geographical coordinates 39°28'51.00" N, 47°13'22.93" E, during plowing operations, an anti-tank mine placed in the area exploded. The tractor driver sustained severe injuries, including damage to the left elbow nerve and multiple fractures of the left ankle. His colleagues, hearing the explosion, immediately came to his aid and transported him to the hospital. The vehicle he was operating was damaged and burned, making it unusable. The total damage amounted to 91,617 manats.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (the Union), continuing their actions in the occupied city of Shusha, which they had occupied on May 8, 1992, continued their operations from September 27 to November 9, 2020, when they left these areas in pursuit of further aggressive actions against Azerbaijan. They systematically installed numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, whose brand, model, and origin are unknown. They created ambushes and large mined areas for their criminal purposes.

After the full liberation of Shusha from occupation on September 20, 2023, in the northern part of the city, near the production workshop of the "Tar" musical instruments, a zone was discovered where members of the criminal organization had left numerous mines. On December 7, 2023, around 12:00 PM, while performing official duties to plan the laying of a high-voltage power line, an engineer from the geodetic department of the "Azerbaijan Scientific Research and Design Energy Institute" named Ghabibov Ragim Shirmaned oglu, while surveying the area, stepped on one of these mines. As a result of the explosion, he sustained a complete post-traumatic fracture of the upper third of his right leg and severe, life-threatening injuries to various parts of his body. Ghabibov was immediately taken to the hospital by his colleagues, and his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization continued their actions in other occupied areas, systematically placing anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, creating ambushes and mined zones. In 1993, during aggressive operations against Azerbaijan, they used various types of mines, which posed a threat to civilians. One of the victims, working on demining, was blown up after stepping on a PMN E type anti-personnel mine. As a result of the explosion, he sustained an open shrapnel fracture of the left tarsal bones and numerous other injuries, including swelling of the lower third of his left shin and infected shrapnel wounds. He also experienced mild sensorineural hearing loss in both ears. The victim was immediately taken to the hospital by his colleagues, who heard the explosion and rushed to help. His life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Moreover, as a result of the aggressive war launched against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (the Union), acting in accordance with the general criminal intent and purpose of the Union and each of its members, on October 2, 1992, laid numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in the territory of the Akhdava region, located on the border. The locations of these mines, their brand, model, and origin remain unknown to the investigation. The mines were placed in close proximity to each other, creating a threat to the lives and safety of civilians, as well as establishing large mined areas for the continuation of aggressive actions against Azerbaijan.

During one incident, when a local resident was traveling through the area, he sustained severe injuries as a result of an explosion near the former combat positions left by Armenian soldiers. Sultanov Anar Ali oglu, who witnessed the incident, sustained life-threatening open fractures of the left shin, traumatic amputation of the first and second toes of his left foot, and other serious injuries. He was transported to the hospital by car, and thanks to timely qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Moreover, during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (the Union), continuing their criminal actions, occupied the territory in the direction of the Chilaburt village in the Agdam district in April 1994. From October 2023, after the liberation of the territory, they once again created numerous mined areas, placing anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the brand, model, and origin of which remain unknown to the investigation. These mines were placed close to each other and used to create ambushes for the continuation of the aggressive war.

On February 4, 2024, around 11:00 AM, Iyev Hasanali Shahin Oglu, while in the area, became a victim of an explosion that occurred when stepping on one of the landmines. He suffered traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left shin and multiple shrapnel wounds to his right leg. His father, who witnessed the incident, immediately took him to the hospital. Thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting according to the common criminal intent and goal of the Union, continued to lay mines in the vicinity of the Chilaburt village in the Agdarin district, with the aim of continuing aggressive actions against Azerbaijan. On February 5, 2024, around 11:00 AM, another local resident, Zer Ahmad Oglu, became a victim of an explosion. He suffered traumatic amputation of his left lower limb at the ankle joint after stepping on one of the mines. His life was saved thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting according to the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, during the aggressive war against Azerbaijan, systematically planted anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in various areas, setting traps and creating extensive mined zones for the purpose of further aggressive actions. On September 23, 1993, in one of such areas, when a local resident was passing through an abandoned trench, which had been left by Armenian military personnel, an explosion of an anti-personnel mine occurred, resulting in serious injuries — damage to the right thigh and left calf muscle.

His acquaintance, Bayramov Namik Nemat Oglu, who witnessed the incident, helped him despite the severe injuries from the explosion and took him to the hospital. Thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance, the victim survived despite the severity of the injuries.

In addition, as a result of the aggressive war waged by them against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting according to the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, systematically planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of production of which are unknown to the investigation, in the village of Sarijala in the Agdam district, which they occupied until July 23, 1993, placing them close together and creating ambushes, creating extensive mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization. After the territory was

liberated from occupation on November 20, 2020, on April 2, 2024, around 10:00 AM, Aliyev Khayyam Gambar Oglu, a special equipment operator of the Azerbaijani Republic's Demining Agency, driving an armored excavator with state number 10-AC-827, while sifting and leveling the soil, triggered one of the anti-tank mines. The explosion shattered the front windshield and the right ribbed metal guard of the excavator, which belonged to the Demining Agency of the Azerbaijani Republic, causing significant damage to the Agency. The fragments from the explosion hit the metal parts of the excavator and were directed outward, so they failed to intentionally kill Aliyev Khayyam Gambar Oglu, who was inside.

Moreover, as a result of the aggressive war launched against Azerbaijan, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting according to the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, occupied a large territory towards the village of Sugovushan in the Agdarin district in April 1994 (the village had been part of the Terter district from October 13, 1992, to December 5, 2023, and re-entered the Agdarin district from December 5, 2023). During the occupation, they systematically laid numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in close proximity to each other, the make, model, and place of production of which are unknown to the investigation, and created ambushes, setting up mined zones for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization. After the complete liberation of the area from occupation on October 9, 2020, on April 2, 2024, around 3:00 PM, the civilians Ismailov Polad Alish Oglu, Tagizadeh Arzuman Akhliman Oglu, and Bagirov Elmin Elnur Oglu were walking when the latter stepped on one of these mines. Bagirov Elmin Elnur Oglu suffered a life-threatening traumatic amputation of the lower third of his right thigh, traumatic amputation of the upper third of his left shin, and other injuries. Tagizadeh Arzuman Akhliman Oglu suffered a life-threatening open fracture of his right humerus, blast trauma, and multiple shrapnel wounds to his body. Ismailov Polad Alish Oglu, who was relatively far from the explosion's epicenter, received minor injuries to his frontal lobe, right shoulder area, right side of the nose root, right bridge of the nose, right cheek, right temple, chest, and lower back. The injured, who had abrasions on the outer surface of 1/3 of their head and a severe contusion of the right eyeball, were informed about the incident by those conducting recovery work in the liberated territories. They were warned about the explosion's sound and promptly reported to emergency medical services and the police. The victims were taken to the hospital, and their lives were saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting according to the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, planted numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines throughout the territories they occupied until July 23, 1993, creating ambushes and extensive mined zones. They also polluted the territories with detonators and other explosives that cause explosions and are harmful to human health. After the territory was liberated from occupation on November 20, 2020, on April 6, 2024, while conducting recovery work in connection with official duties, Piriev Anar Murshud Oglu, who was wearing special gloves, a helmet, and other personal protective equipment, bent down to pick up a detonator he found on the ground, unaware that it could explode. He sustained non-life-threatening injuries, including a crushed wound on the palmar surface of the 1st finger of his right hand, numerous abrasions to the same finger, the 2nd phalanx of the 2nd finger, right knee joint, and the front and outer surface of the upper-middle 1/3 of his right shin.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization (Union), acting according to the common criminal intent and goal of the Union and each of its members, in the village of Syrkhavand in the Agdarin district, which they occupied on March 12, 1992, as a result of the aggressive war against Azerbaijan (the village had been part of the Agdam district from October 13, 1992, to December 5, 2023, and re-entered the Agdarin district from December 5, 2023), created mined areas for the criminal organization's purposes, planting numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, the make, model, and place of production of which are unknown. The investigation found that Teymurov Khagani Allahverdi Oglu and Bagirov Mirfattah Bagir Oglu, civilians who were there on April 12, 2024, after the area was fully liberated on September 20, 2023, were walking approximately 50-60 meters apart when Bagirov Mirfattah Bagir Oglu suffered a life-threatening traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left lower limb (thigh) as a result of an explosion when stepping on one of the mines. Teymurov Khagani Allahverdi Oglu, who heard the explosion and went to help him, suffered a life-threatening traumatic amputation of the lower third of his left lower limb (thigh) from another explosion when he stepped on a different mine. The injured person underwent traumatic amputation of the middle third of his limb and shin. Based on information provided via mobile phone about their location, the Azerbaijani Republic's Demining Agency, the police, and emergency medical services arrived at the scene without delay, evacuated him to a safe zone, and transported him to the hospital, where his life was saved thanks to timely medical assistance.

The military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia, including its armed forces and other illegal armed formations, as well as their direct logistical and personnel support, centralized management, oral and written instructions, and strict control over the criminal organization illegally operating in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, violating both domestic and international law, and its structural subdivisions equipped with various firearms, ammunition, military equipment, and other weapons, along the front line they created on Azerbaijan's sovereign territories, occupied by them in 1987-1994 as a result of their large-scale aggressive war against Azerbaijan, in order to carry out the criminal plan covered by the common criminal intent of each member of the criminal organization, and as a result of countermeasures taken by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces since September 27, 2020, in addition to the trilateral statement signed on November 10, 2020, and the events of September 19-20, 2023, during the withdrawal from the territories liberated from occupation as a result of local anti-terrorist operations, to prevent and make impossible the return of Azerbaijani civilians and military personnel to these territories by killing them in a manner dangerous to the public, creating fear and panic among the population by carrying out explosions, and continuing military aggression by bringing these territories back under occupation, also in other criminal purposes, apply the Convention of the United Nations (UN) on the prohibition and restriction of the use of specific types of conventional weapons that may be deemed to cause excessive damage or have indiscriminate effects, dated October 10, 1980, Additional Protocols I, II, and III to this Convention, the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines and their destruction, dated December 3, 1997, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the UN General Assembly, dated December 16, 1966. Article 6 of the Covenant states that "no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of life," Article 3 of the Geneva Convention "For the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War," dated August 12, 1949, ratified on June 7, 1993, states that "the use of all acts of violence against life or health, particularly killing and inflicting bodily harm on persons not taking part directly in hostilities, is prohibited

and must be prohibited at all times and everywhere," Article 51 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, "For the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts," dated June 8, 1977, ratified on the same day, states that "neither the civilian population as a whole nor individual civilians shall be the object of attack," and the "Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction" due to the gross violation of the provisions of the protocol "on the prohibitions or restrictions on the use of mines, traps, and other devices," annexed to the Ottawa Convention on December 3, 1997, "On the Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons that may Cause Excessive Damage or Have Indiscriminate Effects." Regular use and systematic deployment of such mines as "TM-62M," "PMN-E," "PMN-G001-M," "E-001m," "PMN-G," and "PMN-2" on the territories of Agdam, Jabrayil, Fuzuli, Agdara, Gorboya, Kalbajar, Lachin, Gubad, Tovuz, Dashkesan, and other regions occurred at dates unknown to the investigation. They created mined areas for the purposes of the aforementioned criminal organization, planting numerous anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, including Russian-made TM-62P2, TM-57, and TM-62R anti-tank mines, many of which have an unknown make and place of production, setting up ambushes using explosive devices and remote control systems. As a result, civilian and military personnel lost their lives, suffered bodily harm, and valuable state and private property was destroyed.

At the same time, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA), the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Border Service, as well as the demining companies "Alphademining," "Azerbaijan Demining," "Qaya Safety Solutions," and "Safe Point" cleared the following areas of mines and explosive ordnance left by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the territories liberated from occupation after the signing of the Trilateral Statement on November 10, 2020, as of April 22, 2024:

- In the Aghdam district: 9,222 anti-personnel mines, 6,112 anti-tank mines, and 10,053 unexploded ordnances were found and destroyed.
- In the Aghdara district: 4 anti-personnel mines, 38 anti-tank mines, and 932 unexploded ordnances.
- In the Jabrayil district: 4,887 anti-personnel mines, 2,856 anti-tank mines, and 10,259 unexploded ordnances.
- In the Gubadli district: 8,911 anti-personnel mines, 5,723 anti-tank mines, and 21,234 unexploded ordnances.
- In the city of Khankendi: 72 anti-personnel mines, 1 anti-tank mine, and 1,886 unexploded ordnances.
- In the Khojaly district: 77 anti-personnel mines, 196 anti-tank mines, and 7,528 unexploded ordnances.

Additionally, the following were found and neutralized:

- 2 anti-personnel mines and 1,434 blast fragmentation anti-personnel mines (PMN-2 and PMN-E) in the Kalbajar district, of which 50 were manufactured in the Republic of Armenia in 2018, 312 in 2019, and 740 in 2021.
- 322 anti-tank mines (TM-57, TM-62P2, and TM-62M) of unknown production date.
- 2,131 unexploded ordnances.

- 1 anti-personnel mine and 2,113 blast fragmentation anti-personnel mines (PMN-2 and PMN-E) produced in the Republic of Armenia in 2012 and 2021 in the Lachin district.
- 43 anti-tank mines (TM-62P2 and TM-62M) of unknown production date.

In total, 31,964 anti-personnel mines, 19,110 anti-tank mines, and 67,204 unexploded ordnances were discovered and neutralized.

Thus, the military-political leadership of the Republic of Armenia, including the armed forces and other illegal armed formations, as well as their direct logistical and personnel support, centralized management, oral and written orders, instructions, and strict control of the criminal organization operating illegally on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in violation of domestic and international law, along with its structural units and members of armed formations equipped with various types of firearms, ammunition, military equipment, and other types of weapons, within the scope of the common criminal intent of each member of the criminal organization, from September 1988 to September 20, 2024, contaminated **1,166,702 hectares** (11,667,020,000 m²) of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan—occupied during an aggressive war—with **no less than 1,087,226 anti-tank and anti-personnel mines and other unexploded ordnances**. This caused material damage to the Republic of Azerbaijan amounting to **no less than 26,603,033,593 manats**, including **25,189,096,180 manats** for demining and restoring access to these areas, and **1,413,937,413 manats** for neutralizing explosive ordnance.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization and its structural unit—the armed formations—continued their criminal acts in accordance with the general criminal intentions and goals of the organization. On **November 9, 2020**, they set up an ambush in the village of Shakheri in the Khojavend district, liberated from occupation by the Republic of Armenia, and hid in one of the houses. On **December 8, 2020**, around 14:00, Warrant Officers Ragib Vidadi oglu Azizov and Elchin Ziyadkhan oglu Guliyev of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, who were performing their duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, entered the yard of the ambush house located in the center of the village. From their hiding place, the attackers opened fire using 5.45mm and 7.62mm caliber automatic weapons. As a result, Ragib Azizov suffered a fatal gunshot wound with a life-threatening diffuse brain injury accompanied by multiple open skull fractures and was intentionally killed. Elchin Guliyev, witnessing the killing of Azizov, escaped, hid in the snow, called for help via mobile phone, and managed to flee before he too could be intentionally killed, as reinforcements arrived.

Furthermore, on **December 12, 2020**, around 01:00, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, concealed in a position near Ziyaratgyah hill in the Jabrayil district of the Republic of Azerbaijan, opened fire using firearms of unknown make and model. As a result:

- Junior Sergeant Azer Mahal oglu Huseynov of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense sustained severe bodily injuries involving acute internal bleeding in the chest and abdominal cavities.
- Another serviceman, Avaz Mais oglu Abbasov, sustained severe chest injuries with acute bleeding and was intentionally killed.

- Another soldier, Khayyam Javadov, suffered a penetrating bullet wound to the left eye, seriously impairing his health and life.
- The attacking commander, Captain Rashad Gudrat oglu Baghiyev, sustained a soft tissue injury.
- Mahir oglu (full name not stated), serving at the same post, received a penetrating bullet wound to the left leg, an open slightly displaced fracture of the second metacarpal bone, resulting in long-term health consequences.
- Soldier Farid Jabir oglu Imamaliyev received a gunshot wound to the right arm that did not penetrate the abdominal cavity.
- Soldier Eljan Elbrus oglu Mammadov suffered a minor injury causing a short-term health issue, including a concussion.

They failed to intentionally kill six servicemen due to timely sheltering and qualified medical assistance.

Moreover, on **December 13, 2020**, around 16:00, continuing their criminal acts, the criminal organization and its structural unit—armed formations—opened fire while serviceman Sabuhi Zahid oglu Ragimov of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense was collecting firewood from a MAZ truck owned by the unit in the village of Garabulag, Khojaly district. He sustained a penetrating bullet wound to the front lower third of the right leg, which caused a displaced fracture of the right fibula and a gunshot injury of lesser severity, leading to long-term health impairment. Sabuhi Ragimov was evacuated to a military hospital and received qualified medical assistance, which saved his life and prevented his intentional killing.

In addition, members of the criminal organization and its structural subdivision, armed formations, continued their criminal activities in line with the common criminal intent and goals of the organization. They took positions in the road maintenance building No. 55 of the Azerbaijani State Agency located in the village of Chepli in the Kalbajar district, in opposition to Azerbaijan. An armed attack was also carried out in the neighboring occupied territories. Members of the criminal organization attempted to intentionally kill Ismayilov Vidadi Huseyn oglu and Gahramanov Eldost Kochar oglu. Thanks to the intervention of servicemen from the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on duty in the area, and officers from the Kalbajar District Police Department, the members of the group were removed from the scene, thereby saving the lives of the civilian workers.

Furthermore, on December 27, 2020, around 15:00, members of the criminal organization and its armed subdivision, acting in line with the shared criminal goals and intent, took shelter in a civilian house located in the village of Atagat in the Khojavend district, in the area of Elmar. Artillery units and a subdivision of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, performing duties to ensure the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, were attacked.

Fire was opened using a Kalashnikov-brand firearm, model AK-74, caliber 5.45 mm (serial number 433728), and other similar weapons manufactured in Izhevsk in 1986. As a result, Elmir Gambarov was shot in the chest, sustaining a penetrating bullet wound that caused severe internal organ damage and led to his death on the spot. The attackers continued to fire on the evacuation group sent to the scene by the command of the military unit.

During the assault, soldiers from military unit No. N performing their duties, Private Aliyev Emin Suleyman oglu and Sergeant Ragimov Ramil Ali oglu, sustained gunshot wounds to the back and knee, causing serious bodily injuries. The wounded were evacuated to medical facilities and received qualified assistance, which saved their lives.

In addition, members of the criminal organization and its subdivision continued their criminal actions in line with the common goals and intent of the organization. On the night of May 20, 2021, around 01:00, they approached combat positions near Lake Garagol in the Lachin region and physically attacked servicemen using various tools: metal and wooden objects, fists, cutting and stabbing instruments, and other items.

The servicemen on duty at the post showed courage and resistance. Among the injured was Senior Lieutenant Najafov Zahid Abdulla oglu, who sustained soft tissue damage to his head, although the injuries were not life-threatening. Other soldiers suffered minor injuries such as tissue tears, abrasions, and bruises. Despite the attackers' attempts to seize the positions, the servicemen's lives were saved and the positions were defended.

Moreover, the criminal organization and its members continued their illegal actions. On May 25, 2021, between 06:00 and 08:00, they made another attempt to seize military positions. The attackers violated the state border of the Republic of Azerbaijan and, under the pretense of peaceful negotiations, tried to lure and assault the military personnel carrying out their duties in the area.

During the attack, servicemen including Imanov Ali Shayig oglu, Khambatov Adil Nadir oglu, Huseynov Jamal Bahram oglu, Suleymanov Kamil Aslan, and Gasimov Arif Samandar oglu were subjected to numerous blows from fists, feet, and metal helmets to the head. Despite the physical violence, the soldiers managed to respond to the threat and retreated from the area, fearing the possible arrival of reinforcements with weapons.

On June 11, 2021, the criminal organization and its armed subdivision continued their actions in line with their common criminal intent. On that day, Junior Sergeant Musaev Feyruz Magomed oglu, a serviceman from military unit No. N, a bulldozer operator of the 1st squad, 2nd platoon, 1st engineering road unit, who had served for a long period and was assigned to this unit, came under fire while carrying out engineering work near height 3335, close to the village of Zar in the Kalbajar district. The fire came from a combat position on the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

Although Feyruz Musaev acted quickly and took cover, saving his life, the rear window of the Caterpillar D-6R bulldozer he was operating, the back of the seat in the cabin, and other parts were struck by bullets, causing material damage to military unit No. N and bodily injuries to Musaev himself.

Additionally, members of the criminal organization and its armed units, continuing their criminal acts in accordance with their common goals, began more aggressive large-scale attacks. Starting from September 27, 2020, the 3rd engineering team of the 1st platoon of the engineering road unit of military unit No. N, under the Ministry of Defense, was targeted. On June 11, 2021, between approximately 16:00 and 17:00, Junior Sergeant Tamsidi Asif Azer oglu, in command of engineering equipment of the "New Holland" brand with military number H175QQ belonging to the unit, came under fire.

As a result of the attack, originating from an unidentified location and using a large-caliber machine gun (make and model unknown), the "New Holland" machine was partially damaged. Asif Tamsidi, who had taken shelter in a pre-dug trench, was not intentionally killed due to his quick reaction during the assault.

Finally, on July 6, 2021, around 17:45, members of the criminal organization and its armed subdivisions continued their attacks aligned with their criminal goals. They opened fire on a proposal and evacuation path leading to combat position No. 24 in the 6th battalion. The weapon type and model remain unknown to the investigation. The fire came from combat positions located on the occupied territory of the Aghdara region. As a result, a serviceman was shot in the abdominal area, sustaining a penetrating injury to internal organs.

In addition, the criminal organization and members of its structural subdivision, continuing their criminal actions in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the criminal organization, at around 10:30 AM on July 14, 2021, fired at an observation post located in the military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense in the Sadarak district of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic of the Republic of Azerbaijan, from positions located in the Ararat (Ağrı) region of the Republic of Armenia. The weapon used in the attack, the make and model of which are unknown to the investigation, caused injuries to serviceman Mardanli Ibadulla Mahsud oglu, who was performing duties to protect the territorial integrity and public security of the Republic of Azerbaijan. He suffered a gunshot wound to the right side of his upper lip, a penetrating wound to the right submandibular area of the neck, a fracture of the right shoulder, as well as jaw and right shoulder blade fractures, resulting in a long-term health disorder. However, timely medical assistance by qualified personnel saved his life, and he was not deliberately killed.

Moreover, in line with the same intentions and objectives of the criminal organization—members of which remain unidentified during the investigation—individuals were involved in the execution of a criminal plan motivated by a common intent, namely to ensure that occupied territories remained under their control, continuing an aggressive war against Azerbaijan to further strengthen their position in those territories. In the Sadarak district of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Major Ahmadli Elvin Sudeif oglu, who was performing firefighting duties under the Ministry of Emergency Situations, was also shot from the same positions with a weapon of unknown make and model. As a result, Elvin Ahmadli sustained a gunshot wound to his right shoulder and the right side of his back, causing long-term damage to his health. However, thanks to timely medical assistance, his life was saved, and he was not deliberately killed.

Furthermore, the criminal organization and its subdivision members, continuing their criminal actions with common criminal intent and objectives, wounded Mustafayev Rasim oglu Agayev—a soldier of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense—during a shooting at the "MIL-1" position in the Sadarak district of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. He was fulfilling duties to protect the territorial integrity and public security of Azerbaijan when he was struck by a bullet intended to destroy an observation device. As a result, he suffered partial destruction of his upper left first and second teeth and his lower left second tooth. The explosion also caused a bullet wound, resulting in a short-term health disorder. However, due to his quick reaction, evasion, and medical assistance, his life was saved, and he was not deliberately killed.

In addition, the criminal organization and its structural subdivision members, continuing their criminal actions under the shared criminal intent and goals, opened fire with an unidentified weapon on July 17, 2021. As a result, soldier Orkhan Heyraddin oglu Mammadov, who was performing duties to protect Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and public security, was wounded. He suffered soft tissue and tendon damage, resulting in long-term health deterioration. However, due to timely and qualified medical help and his ability to evade bullets, his life was saved, and he was not deliberately killed.

Furthermore, at approximately 11:30 PM on July 19, 2021, from combat positions located in the Ararat (Ağrı) district of Armenia, the criminal organization and its members continued their crimes and opened fire at a position of military unit No. N of the Azerbaijani Ministry of Defense, located in the Sadarak district of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. As a result, company commander Badalli Ramal Bahlul oglu of the same military unit, who was fulfilling duties for the protection of territorial integrity and public safety, sustained a gunshot wound to the mid-third of his left shin, resulting in long-term health deterioration. However, his life was saved due to his ability to avoid bullets and timely medical assistance, and he was not deliberately killed.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization and its structural subdivision—armed formations—continued their criminal activities in line with the shared criminal purpose and opened fire on July 23, 2021, at around 4:00 PM on the combat position of the 10th unit of the 4th battalion of military unit No. N of the Azerbaijani Ministry of Defense, known as "Ertugrul," using firearms of unknown make and model. As a result, warrant officer Yagublu Farman Telman oglu, deputy commander of the 2nd anti-tank platoon and commander of the grenade launcher section, fulfilling his duties to protect territorial integrity and public security, sustained a penetrating gunshot wound to the chest with acute bleeding, which posed a serious threat to his life and caused severe bodily harm. He was intentionally killed on the spot.

Additionally, the criminal organization and its subdivision members, continuing their criminal actions in line with common criminal intent and objectives, carried out numerous gun and mortar attacks—using weapons and mortars of unknown make and model—from the defensive posts "K-4" and "Ertugrul," located in the direction of the Zod and Narimanli villages of the Vardenis (Basarkechar) region of Armenia, on July 28, 2021. As a result, the following soldiers on duty for the protection of Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and public security were wounded:

- Platoon commander, Lieutenant Imranli Imran Dilgam oglu — blind wound to the left thigh, causing long-term health deterioration;
- Platoon commander, Lieutenant Musayev Akshin Mekhman oglu — closed head trauma with a concussion, resulting in short-term harm;
- Private Orudjev Muzammil Mekhman oglu — short-term health deterioration;
- Group commander, Senior Lieutenant Farhadli Telman Arzu oglu — short-term health deterioration;
- Private Ibragimli Tunar Tumar oglu — short-term health deterioration and closed head trauma;
- Deputy platoon commander, Warrant Officer Babayev Israil Alikram oglu — short-term harm to health.

They received minor injuries from bullet and shrapnel wounds but were not deliberately killed due to timely sheltering and qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, on July 29, 2021, from positions in the Zod and Narimanli villages of the Basarkechar region of Armenia, the criminal organization and its structural subdivision subjected the "Zirve-2" post of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense—located in the liberated Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan—to heavy fire from large-caliber weapons of unknown make and model. As a result:

- Soldier Orudjev Nusrat Gunduz oglu, on duty to protect Azerbaijan's territorial integrity, sustained a penetrating gunshot wound to the right arm (causing short-term health disorder) and a blind shrapnel wound to the left arm (also short-term);
- Senior soldier Guseynov Bakhtiyar Asef oglu also suffered a short-term health disorder.

They incurred minor injuries, including non-penetrating shrapnel wounds to the left shoulder, penetrating wounds to the left hand, and a penetrating injury to the fifth finger of the left hand with an open fracture of the proximal phalanx, causing long-term health damage. However, they were not deliberately killed, as they quickly took cover in the trench.

In addition, members of the criminal organization and its armed formations began carrying out large-scale aggressive attacks starting from September 27, 2020, in accordance with their criminal intent and goals. During countermeasures by the armed forces, servicemen—Sergeant Jalilov Nazir Vidadi oglu, Sergeant Abbasov Arif Yanvar oglu, Junior Sergeant Alizade Yusif Arif oglu, soldiers Mikanaev Ali Ilham oglu, Gurbanov Vusal Tahir oglu, and Heydarzade Mirsaleh—were traveling in a military vehicle ("GAZ 33081" with plate "D 107 QQ") belonging to the 2nd battalion, approaching the 4th battalion along the Shusha-Khankendi highway about 500 meters from the combat position, when their vehicle came under fire from firearms of unknown make and model. Despite damage to the vehicle, none of the servicemen were harmed.

Finally, on August 16, 2021, at 8:50 PM, Armenian Armed Forces servicemen fired from positions in the village of Zarkend, located in the Kalbajar district of Azerbaijan, using a large-caliber weapon of unknown make and model. As a result of the attack, Azerbaijani servicemen Abdullayev Abdulaziz Elshad oglu and Muradov Khayal Mikayil oglu, who were on duty to protect the country's territorial integrity and public security, received minor injuries that caused short-term health deterioration. Muradov also sustained a foreign body injury to his left arm, causing further short-term health disruption. However, they were not deliberately killed, as Muradov managed to dodge the bullets and save their lives.

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization and its structural units, as well as armed formations, continued their criminal activities in accordance with the common criminal intent and objectives of the organization.

On August 17, 2021, at around 22:00, they occupied combat position No. 31 of the Ministry of Defense in the Shusha region's Itoria area, which is the sovereign territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Violating the law, they illegally dug trenches and built barricades, obstructing the actions of the legitimate state authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These actions were aimed at holding the territories they had seized and continuing military and

reconnaissance operations. During the fighting, scout Mirsadyg Miraga oglu Mirsadygov, who served as a rifleman in the 1st company of the 2nd platoon, 6th company, 2nd battalion of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, suffered a gunshot wound to the intercostal area. This injury did not have a serious impact on his health, and he managed to save his life by taking cover in a trench and dodging multiple bullets, which enabled him to survive.

Moreover, members of the criminal organization and their armed units continued their criminal actions in line with the organization's common criminal plan and objectives. At 18:05, from combat positions located on the territory of the Republic of Armenia, they opened fire on a combat post called "Mil-I", located in the Sadarak district of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The attack was carried out using automatic weapons of an unidentified make and model. As a result of the shelling, serviceman Valeh Mali oglu Hasanov, who was performing duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, suffered a blind shrapnel wound to the soft tissue on the left side of his forehead. This caused temporary health impairment, but he managed to hide in a trench and avoided serious consequences. The attempt to intentionally kill him failed.

On October 13, 2021, at approximately 14:20, about 5 km from the village of Heyvali in the Kalbajar region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in a forested path area, shots were fired from a firearm whose origin and model were not identified during the investigation. As a result of the attack, junior sergeant Beyler Etibar oglu Shabanov, commander of the military police unit, and warrant officer Jabbar Rasim oglu Jabbarzade, senior instructor of the 1st military police detachment and military vehicle inspector, were subjected to an attempted assassination. However, thanks to their quick response and seeking shelter, both soldiers were unharmed. The gunfire caused significant material damage to a military vehicle.

On October 14, 2021, at approximately 18:15, soldiers from the 1st platoon of the 2nd battalion, located at a combat post in the Aghdam region, came under fire from opposing positions located in the occupied Khojavend region. During this shelling, soldier Afghan Bahman oglu Khamzayev received a penetrating gunshot wound, which led to his death. Other soldiers, including Sahib Karimli, Namig Karimli, Ilkin Ibrahimkhalilov, Guloglan Gasimov, and Makhiraddin Namazov, were able to take cover in the combat position, and their lives were saved.

On November 16, 2021, at around 11:00, members of the criminal organization, continuing their criminal actions in line with the common plan and goals of the organization, fired on the combat positions of military unit No. N located in the village of Bozlu, Lachin district of the Republic of Azerbaijan, from positions located in the settlement of Khaznavar (Khoznavar) in the Goris district of the Republic of Armenia, approximately 500–600 meters from the mentioned positions. As a result of the attack, private Orkhan Khatam oglu Jabbarov sustained multiple penetrating bullet and shrapnel wounds, including open skull fractures, brain tissue damage, and loss of vision. Other servicemen also suffered injuries of varying severity. Private Elchin Ma'rifat oglu Agayev and private Murad Galib oglu Khalilov sustained serious injuries, including shrapnel wounds, bone fractures, and internal organ damage, leading to serious health consequences and life-threatening conditions.

As a result of these attacks, members of the criminal organization continued their activities in line with their criminal plan, which resulted in serious bodily injuries and life-threatening conditions for servicemen, as well as significant damage to the material assets and vehicles of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These facts confirm the continuation of the group's criminal activities aimed at undermining the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and endangering the lives and health of citizens and military personnel.

Additionally, junior sergeant Vugar Jahangir oglu Jahangirov from military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense suffered a blunt injury to his left arm, crushed soft tissues, a shrapnel wound to the left cheekbone penetrating from the left cheek area and resting at vertebra C1, a fracture of the left zygomatic branch of the jawbone, an open multi-shrapnel wound to the left cheek with bone damage, and soft tissue injuries and compression of the left lung. He also sustained open shrapnel wounds to the middle and distal phalanx of the fifth finger of the right hand and to the left knee. He also suffered a fracture and tendon rupture in the extensor of the right-hand finger.

Soldier Murad Bakhtiyar oglu Gulaliyev sustained a severe hemorrhagic brain concussion, cerebral contusion, blind tissue injuries, and abortive wounds on the left side of his head.

Eltay Bayram oglu Hasanov sustained acute hemorrhaging, shrapnel wounds, displaced open fractures in the lower third of the left femoral diaphysis, and blind wounds to the soft tissues on the posterior side of the right chest, not penetrating into the cavity. He had multiple injuries to the liver and gluteal region, as well as injuries that penetrated from the right lumbar area into the abdominal and thoracic cavities, fractures of the 9th and 12th right ribs, and grade II–III traumatic-hemorrhagic shock. He also suffered a single blind gunshot wound to the abdominal and thoracic cavity.

Private Orudj Nabi oglu Huseynov sustained life-threatening severe bodily injuries, including a shrapnel fracture of the first toe phalanx of the right foot and shrapnel wounds to the soft tissues of the chest.

Officer Muzaffar Eldar oglu Jafarov sustained a transverse-displaced open fracture of the patellar base and a penetrating gunshot wound to the right knee.

Officer Tural Nariman oglu Khalilov sustained a closed craniocerebral injury, astheno-neurotic symptoms after a concussion, and vegetative-vascular instability.

Sergeant Iskander Nizami oglu Adigezalov sustained a through fracture of the right scapula, blind shrapnel wounds to the right knee and right shoulder, not penetrating into the cavities.

Junior sergeant Tebriz Isa oglu Mamizade sustained a right-sided rib fracture in the thoracic area, a misaligned fracture of the right 6th rib penetrating into the pleural cavity, blind shrapnel wounds to the soft tissues of the upper third of the right thigh, and shrapnel wounds to the soft tissues of the right lung and upper third of the right thigh. He also suffered a closed blunt trauma consistent with combat service.

Soldier Sanan Semy oglu Farzaliyev suffered a concussion, closed craniocerebral trauma, and blind wounds with glass fragments in the soft tissues of the occipital region of the head.

Soldier Takhmazov Ravan Vilayat oğlu sustained a penetrating injury to his left eye, with damage to the eyeball and surrounding tissues.

Soldier Shakhverdiyev Rakhim Sadraddin oğlu suffered a traumatic avulsion of the distal phalanx of the fourth finger on his right hand at the level of the middle third.

Soldier Takharov Samir Rasil oğlu was hit by shrapnel in the shoulder area.

Soldier Aliyev Sahavan Rizvan oğlu sustained injuries classified as minor but resulting in long-term health deterioration, including penetrating bullet wounds to the soft tissues on the posterior lower third of the left thigh.

Serviceman Aliyev Vugar Eldar oğlu was diagnosed with bilateral acute cochlear neuritis and right-sided acute exudative otitis media caused by a blast wave.

Serviceman Malikov Jafar Gurban oğlu received injuries to the nose and left temple due to an explosion.

Qyziri (Junior Officer) Huseynov Elvin Shehran oğlu suffered from vegetovascular dystonia due to the effects of a blast wave and blunt objects during an explosion, as well as left-sided acute cochlear neuritis.

Junior Qyziri Kazimov Kamran Eyvaz oğlu sustained gunshot wounds to the anterior abdominal wall that did not penetrate the abdominal cavity.

Junior Qyziri Guliyev Gulu Isakhan oğlu suffered a fracture of the anterior chest wall, and soft tissues were damaged by shrapnel wounds on the second finger of his left hand, without penetration into the thoracic cavity.

Alizade Namig Natig oğlu was affected by blast trauma, left-sided acute neuritis, left-sided sensorineural hearing loss, and colic neurosis.

Victim in Rakut, Abanli Hamid Zahid oğlu, suffered blunt trauma to the fifth finger of his right hand with tissue crushing and minor injuries from the blast wave, causing short-term health deterioration.

Serviceman Karimli Maharram Sakit was injured in a combat zone, including wounds that caused long-term health deterioration.

Nagiyev Murad Tahir oğlu sustained a shrapnel wound to the left top of his head.

Soldier Aliyev Hasan Ibrahim oğlu received non-serious injuries, which nevertheless raised concern. He managed to avoid the center of the explosion by evading the unit and reaching a trench, where prompt and qualified medical aid saved their lives. However, 6 people were killed, and 31 others were wounded. Significant material damage was inflicted, including the burning of two "BTR-82A" armored personnel carriers and one "Kamaz" vehicle belonging to the military unit. One more "BTR-82A" and one "SandCat" armored vehicle were damaged by shell fire.

Additionally, the criminal organization and its structural members continued their criminal acts in line with the general criminal intent and goals of the organization. Around 16:00, from positions in the village of Sheki in the Garaqlisa (Sisian) district of the Republic of Armenia, firing was conducted using small arms, mortars, and artillery of unknown models and calibers at combat positions of Military Unit N of the Ministry of Defense, located in the village of Minkend in the Lachin district of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a result, **Junior Sergeant Aliyev Natig Yusif oglu**, who was carrying out duties to protect Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and public security, sustained multiple fractures of the left clavicle and a penetrating gunshot wound to the left side of the chest, resulting in death and severe bodily injuries. Officers of Military Unit N of the Ministry of Defense were also killed, including **Khumbatov Ulfat Rahim oglu, Musali Sahil Saibkhan oglu, serviceman Mirzaliyev Valeh Ali oglu, Karimli Rahib Abdulla**, and others.

The criminal organization and its structural members continued criminal actions aligned with their general criminal intent and objectives. From their positions in the village of Yukhary Sorcha, Basarkechar district of the Republic of Armenia, they fired upon the "Zirve-4" combat positions of the Ministry of Defense No. 15, located in the village of Zaylik, Kalbajar district of Azerbaijan. The attack used 7.62 mm Dragunov sniper rifles (SVD) produced in the Russian Federation since 1963, and PK, PKT, and PKS machine guns designed by Kalashnikov. As a result, a soldier stationed at the observation post of the combat position, serving in the 3rd company of the 1st battalion of Military Unit No. 1 of the Azerbaijani Ministry of Defense, was killed while performing his duties to protect territorial integrity and public security. **Aliyev Asif Adil oglu**, who served as a machine gunner, was deliberately killed at the scene, having received a penetrating gunshot wound to the left lung, an open fracture of the second thoracic vertebra, and other life-threatening injuries.

Furthermore, the criminal organization and its structural units, continuing their criminal activities in line with the general criminal intent and purpose, grossly violated the **1949 Geneva Convention** "On the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War", the **International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages** (New York, December 17, 1979), the **UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (December 10, 1948), the **European Convention on Human Rights** (November 4, 1950), the **UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (December 16, 1966), and other norms of international law. On **December 18, 2021**, around 11:00 AM, Military Unit N of the Azerbaijani Ministry of Defense near the village of Minkend in the Lachin district was attacked by a grenadier from the 1st squad, 2nd platoon, 12th company, 4th battalion. **Murad Mustafayev** and **Teymur Huseynov** were captured, blindfolded, forced to lie on the floor of a "Niva" vehicle with an unknown license plate, and taken to a dark prison, the location of which has not been identified by the investigation. The prison had no windows or natural light. The detainees had their hands tied and their movements restricted. They were illegally held hostage for two days. During this time, members of the criminal organization demanded information about the location of posts, the number and names of servicemen, and other military data. Upon refusal, they were threatened with having their fingers cut off and being killed. The detainees were released near the city of Shusha on **December 20, 2021**.

On **December 29, 2021**, at 14:45, civilians from the **Technocell** company — engineer **Rashad Asif oglu Pashayev** and driver **Anar Mahammad oglu Rahimli** — were

performing service tasks repairing a “Mitsubishi” system in the village of Jinlar, Aghdam region, en route to the village of Pirrara in the Khojaly region. During the task, they were attacked. As a result, **Anar Rahimli** sustained bodily injuries, including traumatic shock, a penetrating gunshot wound to the upper third of the left ulna with nerve damage, multiple open fractures of the ulna with displacement, an open fracture of the fifth metacarpal bone of the right hand, and a crushed-lacerated wound on the right hand. Despite his injuries, he was not killed due to inaccurate shooting. Significant material damage was also caused, including to a Mitsubishi L200 vehicle, estimated at 7,543 manats.

On January 11, 2022, at approximately 13:15, from positions located in the village of Yukhari Shorzha in the Basarkechar District of the Republic of Armenia, members of a criminal organization opened fire on combat positions No. 14 of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, located in the village of Zaylik in the Kalbajar District. As a result of the shelling, Ayaz Azer oglu Nazarov, a medical instructor of the 2nd company of the 1st battalion of military unit No. 1 of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who was serving to protect the territorial integrity and public safety, sustained severe life-threatening injuries, including open and shrapnel skull fractures, diffuse brain tissue contusion and disintegration, and penetrating gunshot wounds. He was deliberately killed on the spot.

On March 25, 2022, at around 03:00, members of the criminal organization illegally dug trenches and erected barricades on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in the Khojaly District. From positions in the village of Farrukh, they opened fire on observation posts of Azerbaijani servicemen using 7.62 mm machine guns. As a result, several servicemen were injured, including Javid Rasul oglu Shirvanov, commander of the 3rd group of the 1st platoon of the 1st company, and Ziyafaddin Nizamedin oglu Ramazanov, an operational engineer of the 1st group. Both were saved thanks to timely medical intervention.

On August 2, 2022, members of the criminal organization continued their actions, opening fire on combat position No. 174 of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the village of Kalafalik in the Lachin District with unidentified firearms. As a result, soldier Yusif Arazdun oglu Hasanov was wounded, receiving a bullet wound to the upper part of his right arm, but survived by managing to take cover.

On August 3, 2022, members of the criminal organization again opened fire on position LM-21 near the village of Khyrmanlar in the Lachin District. As a result, serviceman Anar Rustam oglu Kazymov of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan suffered multiple femur fractures and a penetrating gunshot wound. He was seriously wounded but survived due to timely medical assistance.

On August 17, 2022, at approximately 18:00, continuing their criminal activities in accordance with the common intent and goals of the criminal organization, members and their armed units opened fire from positions in the village of Sheki (Sisianski District of the Republic of Armenia) on a military position of unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense located in the village of Minkend in the Lachin District of Azerbaijan. As a result, serviceman Ilkin Namig oglu Rustamov, performing duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety, sustained a life-threatening gunshot wound to the right side of his chest, causing right-sided hemopneumothorax. Thanks to timely qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

Furthermore, the criminal organization and its armed subdivisions, continuing their criminal activities with a common criminal intent, grossly violated the provisions of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, which may be deemed to cause excessive injury or have indiscriminate effects, and Protocol No. 4 to it. On October 10, 1980, at combat post No. 3 of the Ministry of Defense located in the village of Marzili, Aghdam District of Azerbaijan, they deployed a device emitting green radiation (type and brand unknown) opposite the occupied positions with the intent to neutralize invisible targets. **On August 24, 2022, around 13:00**, soldier Elchin Enver oglu Zeynalzade of military unit No. N, while performing his duties to protect territorial integrity and public safety, suffered serious health damage due to the use of weapons and methods of warfare prohibited by international law. He developed radiation maculopathy in both eyes, which led to reduced visual acuity and loss of motor function in his arm.

On September 2, 2022, at around 17:00, the criminal organization and its armed units fired at combat position KS-15 (No. N) and the "University" area in the Basarkechar settlement of the Republic of Armenia. As a result, two soldiers were wounded: Ilham oglu received a penetrating superficial gunshot wound in the submandibular area, and Musa Azer oglu Akhmedov received a bullet wound in the arm, resulting in temporary health impairment. Thanks to timely intervention, both survived and were not fatally harmed.

On September 3, 2022, in the Zangilan District of Azerbaijan, at around 16:00, a deputy commander of the rapid response group of the 2nd battalion of military unit No. N was seriously wounded by a grenade launcher shot. He sustained a serious penetrating gunshot wound to the lung, posing a life threat. However, thanks to rapid evacuation and qualified medical assistance, his life was saved.

On September 20, 2022, at approximately 18:00, members of the criminal organization fired on combat position No. N of the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan located in Yukhari Shorzha village, Basarkechar District, using Dragunov sniper rifles (SVD), PK, PKT, and PKS machine guns. Several servicemen, including Captain Rashad Agajan oglu Amanullayev and soldier Ravan Shamsaddin oglu Javadov, were wounded. They sustained penetrating gunshot injuries, including soft tissue damage, bone fractures, and long-term functional impairments. Timely medical care saved their lives.

On March 5, 2023, at around 11:00, in the Lachin District, the Ministry of Defense's combat position came under fire. As a result, grenade platoon commander Firadin Abdulazizov was fatally wounded in the head. The injury caused severe skull damage and brain disintegration, leading to his death.

On March 31, 2023, Junior Sergeant Yusif Alesker oglu Akhmedov, serving as a reconnaissance medic in the Shusha District, was fired upon with rifled firearms. The wound was non-lethal, as he managed to take cover in a trench and avoided serious injury.

On April 11, 2023, at approximately 17:00, members of the criminal organization and their armed units opened fire with sniper and automatic weapons (types unknown to investigators) on personnel of the 1st battalion of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, stationed in Zabukh village, Lachin District of the Republic of Azerbaijan, while they were conducting engineering and fortification work.

As a result, the servicemen of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, who were performing their duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, sustained life-threatening penetrating gunshot wounds: one to the left temple and another to the jaw area. The serviceman Tagiyev Sabukhi Gyunduz oglu intentionally killed all three servicemen on the spot, having himself sustained a life-threatening penetrating gunshot wound to the nose, which also caused serious harm to his health.

A serviceman of the same military unit, Private Aliyev Basharaddin Kamil oglu, sustained a life-threatening penetrating gunshot wound to the right temple. Private Ibrahimov Nurlan Ibrahim oglu sustained a life-threatening penetrating gunshot wound to the neck, causing serious harm to his health. Private Rustamov Elmir Bashir oglu received a gunshot wound to the left hip joint. Private Najafov Renat Zaur oglu received a gunshot wound to the lower lip. Captain Safarov Shahin Elsevar oglu sustained injuries of varying degrees of severity, and the commander of the engineering and fortification unit of this military unit, Lieutenant Hajiev Murad Elshan oglu, sustained a gunshot wound to the right buttock, which caused temporary deterioration in health.

The injuries sustained by Private Guliyev Magomed Shafi oglu consisted of contused wounds to the right shin, which were not life-threatening due to their non-serious nature. Thanks to timely and qualified medical assistance, his life was saved, aided also by sheltering in a trench and avoiding bullets.

An attempt to intentionally kill eight servicemen was unsuccessful. Additionally, as a result of damage to UAZ vehicles with military registration number "0-400-QQ", belonging to military unit No. N, and Mitsubishi L200 vehicles with state registration number "50-AA-743", belonging to the construction company "Qartal", material damage was caused—350 manats to the military unit and 2,119.46 manats to the construction company "Qartal".

Furthermore, members of the criminal organization and its structural unit — the armed formations — continued their criminal actions in line with the general criminal intentions and goals of the organization. Thus, on May 8, 2023, at around 10:00 a.m., the personnel of the 1st unit of the 5th platoon of the engineering division stationed in the Lachin district opened fire using a Doosan excavator with military registration number "0-428 QQ", positioned in the Gorus area of the Republic of Armenia. The model and type of firearm used are still undetermined. The excavator's driver, soldier Eytibar Abbasguli, was unharmed, though the windshield of the excavator was shattered, resulting in material damage to military unit No. N.

Moreover, the same armed criminal group, acting with shared criminal intent, on May 10, 2023, around 19:00, opened fire with an unidentified combat weapon at combat position K-7 of the 1st battalion of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a result, a soldier suffered a gunshot wound to the left occipital area, penetrating the skull cavity, causing severe brain injury and serious harm to health, posing a life threat. However, the intention to kill failed as the injured serviceman was evacuated to a medical facility and received qualified medical assistance.

Furthermore, on May 11, 2023, around 09:00, members of the same criminal organization opened fire at tank units located near the conditional state border between Azerbaijan and Armenia. At that moment, the T-72 M-1K tank with turret number "400", belonging to military

unit No. N, came under fire. While trying to evade further damage, the tank sustained a shrapnel wound, open skull fractures, massive laceration of the right parietal lobe of the brain, and brain hemorrhage, all of which caused serious harm to health. Burns from the blast wave and significant equipment damage were also sustained.

During the incident, Warrant Officer Emin Huseyn oglu Gushchiev, commander of the communications platoon of the 1st tank battalion of military unit No. N, and Senior Warrant Officer Rafael Gadim oglu Khalilov, chief technician of the 1st tank battalion of the 1st tank division, who were located far from the explosion's epicenter, sustained closed craniocerebral injuries, causing minor harm to their health. Both survived, as the explosion occurred at a considerable distance from them.

Also during the incident, the T-72 M-1K tank with turret number "400" was damaged, causing significant material loss to the military unit.

Additionally, on May 12, 2023, at around 20:30, unidentified members of the criminal organization, acting with the same intent and unified criminal motive, fired a large-caliber artillery shell of unknown make and model at combat position "K-9" of the Azerbaijani army, located in the village of Zod in the Kalbajar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan, from positions in the Basarkechar district of the Republic of Armenia. As a result, Sanan Elchin oglu Mustafayev, the commander of the artillery battalion of military unit No. N, who was on duty at the time, sustained blast trauma, multiple fractures of arms and legs, and shrapnel wounds classified as minor harm to health, but which led to prolonged health deterioration. However, thanks to timely evacuation to a military hospital and qualified medical care, his life was saved.

Later that same day, around 21:00, unidentified members of the criminal organization fired another large-caliber artillery shell of unknown make and model at the base of the 4th battalion of military unit No. N of the Azerbaijani army, located in the village of Yellija in the Kalbajar district. As a result, a mechanic-assembler of the technical service department of the logistics platoon of the 4th motorized rifle battalion, who was performing duties to protect Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and public safety at the time, was fatally wounded by shrapnel, resulting in intentional killing. Maksudlu Magsud Valeh oglu, deputy chief of staff for logistics and technical support and platoon commander, sustained blind penetrating injuries to the chest and abdominal cavity, with damage to the liver, small intestine, diaphragm, and other organs, causing permanent serious health damage. Mehraliyev Toghrul Fariz oglu, commander of the maintenance section of the 4th motorized rifle battalion, received mild contusions to various body parts, causing prolonged health damage. Ismailzade Tural Zafar oglu, a medical instructor of the 12th unit of the 4th battalion, sustained light contusions causing short-term harm. Askerov Sohrab Sardar oglu, a vehicle driver of the 4th battalion, also received light contusions. Vurgun Abulfaz oglu Orudzhade, deputy chief of staff for logistics, Asad Elman oglu Aliyev, deputy commander of the 10th unit of the 4th battalion for personnel, and Absalom Nazim oglu Dzhavadzade, head of the supply department of the rear platoon of the 4th battalion, received injuries of undetermined severity. However, as Maksudlu Magsud and Mehraliyev Toghrul were evacuated in time and given qualified medical help, others including Tural Ismailzade, Sohrab Askerov, Vurgun Orudzhade, Asad Aliyev, and Absalom Dzhavadzade were not fatally harmed as they were at a considerable distance from the explosion center.

In addition, the criminal organization and members of its structural unit, continuing their criminal actions in line with the overall criminal intent and goals of the organization, attacked the combat position of the 10th unit of the 4th battalion of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, located in the village of Yellija in the Kalbajar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan (codenamed "K-22"), from positions situated in the village of Zod, Basarkechar district of the Republic of Armenia, using a "kamikaze"-type combat drone. As a result of the drone crashing onto position K-22 and the subsequent explosion, Junior Sergeant Novruz Khagverdi oglu Aliyev, commander of the 1st squad of the 1st platoon of the said unit, who was carrying out duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, sustained an injury—a blunt trauma to the right elbow. However, due to a large rock that blocked the blast wave and shrapnel, he was not seriously harmed. Thus, the intent to kill him deliberately was not successful.

Additionally, on June 27, 2023, around 19:00, members of the criminal organization and its armed unit, continuing their criminal actions in line with the same criminal plan and goals, opened fire with an automatic weapon of unknown make and model from their positions on a combat post located in the village of Galaychylar, Aghdam district of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a result, Ali Shukur oglu Bakirov, a serviceman of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who was performing his duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, sustained a gunshot wound that penetrated the soft tissue of his left lower leg, causing a short-term health impairment. The intent to kill him failed, as he managed to dodge the bullets by hiding in a trench.

Furthermore, on July 11, 2023, from a combat position located in the specified direction in the Republic of Armenia, the criminal organization and members of its structural unit opened fire with firearms of unknown make and model on units of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, located in the Lachin district of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a result, Private Huseyn Arif oglu Abdullayev, an anti-tank missile operator of the 2nd anti-tank platoon of the anti-tank division of military unit No. N, received a penetrating gunshot wound to the soft tissues of his right shoulder and upper arm, resulting in a short-term health disturbance. The bullet struck an obstacle and slightly changed direction, preventing a deliberate killing.

Moreover, on August 9, 2023, at about 19:45, members of the criminal organization and its structural unit, continuing their criminal actions in accordance with their criminal plan and goals, opened fire using 5.45mm caliber Kalashnikov-design automatic rifles (AK and AKS-74 models) from opposing positions approximately 25-30 meters from territories controlled by the Republic of Armenia. They targeted the long-term observation post No. 1 of the combat position of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense, located in the village of Yukhari Yellija, Kalbajar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a result of the gunfire, serviceman Ali Ahliman oglu Agayev of the 2nd squad of the 2nd platoon of the 10th company of the 4th battalion of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who was carrying out duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, was killed by multiple gunshot wounds to the forehead, left eye, and upper lip, causing a short-term health impairment. The attempt to deliberately kill him was unsuccessful, as he was in a trench and tried to avoid numerous bullets.

Furthermore, on August 21, 2023, at around 10:00, the criminal organization and members of its structural unit, continuing their criminal actions in line with the overall criminal intent and goals, fired from an unidentified weapon at the combat position of the 3rd unit of the 1st battalion of military unit No. N, located in the settlement of Ashaghi Shorja in the Basarkechar district of Armenia. As a result, a serviceman received a gunshot wound that penetrated the right cheek, damaging the right clavicle, which caused a long-term health deterioration and other injuries. The attempt to deliberately kill him failed, as the injury resulted from a ricochet after the bullet hit an obstacle. Additionally, he was promptly evacuated to a military hospital where he received qualified medical assistance.

Moreover, the criminal organization and members of its structural unit, continuing their criminal actions in accordance with the overall criminal plan and objectives, fired on the Azerbaijani army's combat position, conditionally designated "K-8," located on the Azerbaijan-Armenia state border in the village of Demirchidam in the Kalbajar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan. They used firearms and artillery weapons, the make and model of which are unknown to the investigation. As a result, servicemen of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who were carrying out duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety, sustained gunshot wounds to the right temple area, resulting in long-term health deterioration. Junior Sergeant Sadyg Saday oglu Mammadli suffered two blind wounds to the left knee joint with post-traumatic hemarthrosis, temporarily impairing the knee's function, and also soft tissue injuries with foreign metal fragments. A blind wound to the soft tissue of the right thigh caused minor health damage, which collectively led to a long-term deterioration in condition. Both servicemen were evacuated to a military hospital where they received qualified medical care, preventing their deliberate killing.

Additionally, on September 1, 2023, around 09:00, unidentified members of the criminal group, with the same criminal intent and goals, fired from firearms and artillery pieces of unknown make and model from combat positions in the area of the village of Demirchidam in the Kalbajar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a result of the shelling, soldier Maharram Jihun oglu Eyvazov sustained an injury that damaged the tissues of his left lung, causing serious, life-threatening harm to his health. The soldier was evacuated to a military hospital where he received qualified medical assistance, which prevented a deliberate killing.

Furthermore, on September 1, 2023, at approximately 11:30, unidentified members of the criminal group, with the same criminal intent and goals, fired from border positions of the Republic of Armenia at Azerbaijani army combat positions, conditionally named "K-7" and "K-8," located in the village of Demirchidam in the Kalbajar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan, along the Azerbaijan-Armenia state border. As a result, Lieutenant Mamed Chapai oglu Alisoy, who was performing duties to protect the territorial integrity and public safety of the Republic of Azerbaijan, sustained shrapnel wounds to the back of the head, left temple, right thigh, and left cheek, causing a short-term health deterioration. However, by jumping into a trench and avoiding further shrapnel, he managed to escape deliberate killing.

In addition, members of the criminal group whose identities are unknown during the investigation, with the same criminal intentions and objectives, on September 1, 2023, at around 12:00, fired small-caliber artillery from border positions in the Republic of Armenia toward the combat position "K-20" located in the Republic of Azerbaijan, in the area of the

village of Ayna in the Kalbajar District. As a result of the shelling, a serviceman from the same military unit, Private Gunduz Intizam oglu Gasimov, sustained injuries of undetermined severity to his right arm; however, they did not cause serious harm to his health.

Moreover, the members of the criminal organization and its structural subdivisions, continuing their criminal activities in accordance with the common criminal intentions and objectives of the organization, grossly violated the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on December 17, 1979; the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948; the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms adopted by the Council of Europe on November 4, 1950; the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966; and other international legal norms. On July 23, 2022, at around 12:00, they left the base of military unit No. N of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan, located in the village of Yellija in the Kalbajar District. Heading toward the headquarters of the unit, they took hostage a serviceman of the same unit, Kamiz Mubariz oglu Ibayev, who, due to fog and drizzling rain, had gotten lost and was alone in the field.

Subsequently, Kamiz Mubariz oglu Ibayev, with his hands tied and his movements restricted, was taken to the territory of the Republic of Armenia and placed in a dark prison, the location of which is still unknown. There, he was brutally beaten with hard blunt objects by members of the criminal organization, insulted with obscene language, and subjected to torture, including the burning of various parts of his body with lit cigarettes. From the moment of his capture until August 3, 2022, he was unlawfully deprived of his liberty in gross violation of international law. During the 13 days of unlawful detention, Kamiz Ibayev sustained minor injuries on the back of his neck, the front of the left side of his chest, left arm, both shoulder blades, right wrist joint, and the back of his right hand — injuries characteristic of exposure to high temperatures. He was tortured, beaten, deprived of food, and humiliated. On August 3, 2022, Ibayev was released and returned to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Furthermore, on September 19, 2023, at around 18:00–19:00, members of the criminal organization committed a terrorist act by opening artillery fire on the liberated village of Mollalar in the Aghdam District. At that time, Mehman Fikret oglu Hasanov, a civilian resident of the village of Bash Garvand in the Aghdam District, who had been deployed for construction work in the village of Mollalar, was standing near a “Liugong CLG 930E” excavator with state registration number AZ 10-FC-054. He was planning the work when he heard shell explosions and ran toward a nearby forested area to take cover. However, another artillery shell exploded approximately 80 meters away, and he sustained shrapnel wounds to the area of his right knee, which are considered minor injuries in terms of health impact. Since he was located at a sufficient distance from the blast wave, he could not have been intentionally targeted for killing.

The leaders and members of the criminal organization, acting with direct logistical and personnel support from the Armenian military-political leadership — including the armed forces, other armed formations, and their central command — and under oral and written instructions, directives, and strict supervision, are violating the measures outlined in Chapters VI and VII of the Charter of the United Nations (June 26, 1945), which concern the peaceful resolution of disputes, threats to peace, breaches of peace, and acts of aggression. They are also violating the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain

Conventional Weapons (October 10, 1980) that may be deemed to cause excessive injury or have indiscriminate effects, and the Protocol to this Convention banning the use of mines, booby traps, and other devices.

Additionally, their actions contravene the UN Conventions “On the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field” and “On the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,” as well as the Convention “On the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines” of August 12, 1949, and the Ottawa Convention “On the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction” of December 3, 1997. They also violate the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948), the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Council of Europe, November 4, 1950), the Warsaw Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (Council of Europe, May 16, 2005), and The Hague Convention “On the Laws and Customs of War on Land” (1907), among many other international legal standards.

Since the 1990s, they have illegally occupied the Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Zangilan, Gubadli districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as the city of Shusha, in violation of international legal norms. Despite the Declaration signed on November 10, 2020, by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and the President of the Russian Federation, which states that “as of 00:00 Moscow time on November 10, 2020, a complete ceasefire and cessation of all military activities in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict zone is declared,” and further states that “Armenian armed forces are to withdraw from the occupied territories,” the criminal organization continues to hold its forces in the occupied territories, including the districts of Khojaly, Aghdara, Khankendi, Khojavand, and the city of Khankendi.

Furthermore, despite two years having passed since the signing of the Declaration, the Armenian side has not withdrawn its forces from the occupied territories and continues the illegal construction of engineering fortifications for future criminal purposes along all border areas adjacent to the Republic of Armenia. The Armenian side also refuses to surrender weapons, ammunition, and military equipment stored in these territories and continues to mine the land around its fortified positions, creating obstacles to the restoration and reconstruction efforts being carried out by the Republic of Azerbaijan in the liberated territories.

On September 12, 2022, at around 23:30, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, with armed support from members of illegal armed formations located in the occupied districts of Khojaly, Aghdara, Khankendi, and Khojavand and the city of Khankendi, carried out large-scale aggressive attacks from border positions in the direction of the Zangilan, Gubadli, Dashkasan, Kalbajar, and Lachin districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which border the Gapan, Goris, Jermuk, Basarkechar, and Chambarak districts of the Republic of Armenia. The Armenian side opened fire from artillery systems, mortars, and other heavy and small-caliber weapons at military and civilian targets with the aim of reoccupying the liberated territories and bringing them under its control.

From September 12 to September 14, 2022, as a result of intense shelling using large-caliber weapons, mortars, and artillery systems of various calibers from armed combat

positions in the Republic of Armenia at guard posts and headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan located in the districts of Gubazli, Gubayin, Gubadli, Gikhar, Aydjani, and other areas of Azerbaijan, 77 servicemen of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces were killed. Among the fallen soldiers were: Said Saribala Hasanov, Ziyarat Mail Huseynov, Saleh Mohubbat Gurbanov, Elmin Mirzali Samedov, Ali Javad, Rafael Rufat Fatullayev, Emin Elnur Farzaliyev, Ibrahim Shohrat Hasanov, Nihat Mehman Gasymov, Bakhtiyar Guloglan Muradov, Uzeir Sabir Aliyev, Tarlan Parviz Rzaev, Sadig Zaur Azizli, Rashad Anvar Gasymov, Nazar Agajalil Azizov, Yunis Gasym Kyazimov, Elnur Faid Rustamov, Sarkhan Mubariz Omarov, Nail Adil Abbasli, Umid Ilgar Hasanov, Hayal Alovzat Akhadzade, Vadim Alik Hodjaev, Firuz Mazahir Akhmedov, Sabukhi Fuad Akhmedov, Asiman Mehman Imamverdiyev, Azad Zakir Karimov, Hayal Elkhani Suleymanov, Javidan Zaur Badalov, Murad Ilgar Rasulov, Ulvu Mazahir Makhmudzade, Omar Mugan Shirinov, Mirtalib Heydar Agazade, Joshgun Adayil Zulfade, Mahammad Bilala Ad Mayl Mammadov, Ravil Mubariz Khambatov, Khagan Dashn Gurbanov, Saddam Rafiq Huseynov, Turran Maharramov, Elmir Abdul Huseynov, Ummid Imamguli, Hadjimageram Rustam Ayazov, Elur Sadagat Samadov, Zokhrab Azad Karimov, Namig Agammad Mammadli, Farid Giyas Latifov, Husenali Hiklet-Aymal-Dinovich Nabiyeu, Sadig Rashad Isaev, Turhan Idris Suleymanov, Vusal Bakhtiyar Malikov, Nihad Nijat Verdiyev, Seyfeddin Mahmud Muradov, Kenan Jabral Nasibov, Meftun Akhmadzade, and Jabir Kayen.

In addition, as a result of explosions of illegally installed mines, as well as serious injuries from bullet and shrapnel wounds that pose a threat to life, 6 servicemen of the State Border Service were seriously injured in the territory of the Zangilan region, and 20 servicemen of the Ministry of Defense received various injuries. 6 servicemen received moderate injuries, and another 6 servicemen were slightly injured. 435 servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were killed in the Gubadli region. 435 servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were killed, including 1 serviceman of military unit No. N, namely: Allahverdiyev Rahim Kashkay oglu, Mammadli Nahid Alik oglu, Nurmamedov Adem Elchin oglu, Abbasov Nurlan Ruslan oglu, Aliyev Novruz Murvat oglu, Budagov Salman Maryfat oglu, Aliyev Emil Ekhtiram oglu, Hasanov Eltekin Alik oglu, Alyarov Mahir Fazil oglu, Sofiev Kenan Vidadi oglu, Javadli Kamran Khaleddin oglu, Hadjizadeh Amra Taleh oglu, Aliyev Ilknur Shahin oglu

Zorabar, Manafov Ravan Aziz oglu, Osmanov Shohrat Nasib oglu, Abdullayev Ramin Etibar oglu, Ibragimov Narman Sabir oglu, Mamizadeh Tabriz Isa oglu, Mamedov Razil Ragil oglu, Nabiyeu Nadir Goru, Abalu UCAL, Habil oglu, Jamalov Shukur Agaverdi oglu, Shafiev Muslim Ramil oglu, Huseynov Panah Surkhay oglu, Abdulleu Orkhan Ulvi oglu, Khyuseinov Bakhman Bakhtiar oglu, Mammadzadeh Murad, Miryav, Falgav, Mir Elshad Saleh oglu, Khasiev Alasgar Hasan oglu, Tahirli Khalay Malik oglu, Javadov Natig Shahin oglu, Shukurlu Ugur Vasif oglu, Mammadli Elvin Hafiz oglu, Mehdiyev Sanan Sadriddin oglu, Yusifov Mehdi Fuzuli oglu, Shukurov Mahmud Sabir oglu, Rzazade Kenan Fayyaz oglu, Bayramov Azad Zieddin oglu, Guliyev Sakhavat Rakhil oglu, Yusifov Yusif Subhi oglu, Hadjiev Ruzi Deinat oglu, Guliyev Sayyad Kamal oglu, Khankishiv Arzuman Fakhraddin oglu, Eyvazov Elmin Dashdamir oglu, Gaybov Mammad Valeh oglu, Aliyev Nabi Akif oglu, Latifzad Zamig Rizar, Yaver Firuz oglu, Alzhanov Vahid Faig oglu, Shikhaliev Elmir Rovshan son, Abdullazad Nurlan Elkhani oglu, Anarajabov Ramazan Elshad oglu, Musayv Ravan Shefakhat oglu, Ananev Nazim Romaner oglu, Feyzullaev Kenan Mahmud oglu, Jafarov Teymur Mahammadrasul, Kerimov Allahverdi Ilyas oglu, Mammadov Alham Kalandar oglu, Musayv

Nurlan Hafiz oglu, Garayev Suliman Faig oglu, Safarov Etibar Sahib oglu, Abbasli Vsal Fazil, Shikyev Rulya Hiyev Elvin Ibad oglu, Abdullayev Yuksel Basrat oglu, Agzha Hamid Isa oglu, Abbasli Murat Adalat oglu, Abdulhashimli Ibrahim Habil oglu, Aslanov Ali Zargam oglu, Bashirov Rashan Zafar, Muradli Mahammad Fikret oglu, Nasirov Talat Habib oglu, Safarli Sanan Elshad oglu, Nuraliev Ruslan Yalchin, Abbasov Ruslan Shahban, Hasanov Hakim Nusraddin, Orujev Shahin Azizkhan, Bagirov Neymat Seymur, Akhmedzadeh Ahmed Telman, Aliyev Amrah Sabir, Askerli Kamil Hasangulu, Hajiyevev Khayal Alovzat, Huseynov Nijat Ramiz, Gasimov Gunduz Intizar, Gasimov Safar Sakhavat, Salimov Javidan Nadir, Adishly Nariman Jamil, Agayev Ramiz Ehtimad, Aliyev Kenan Shahin, Jabbarov Peyman Bayram, Jafarov Ravan Namizad, Aliyev Zahid Mazahir, Azimli Elburus Feday, Hamidli Ibrahim Sabir, Huseynov Ariz Arif, Huseynov Afrail Jabrail, Huseynov Ismail Boyukkishi, Ismail Sakhavat Dayanat, Mamedov Ekhtiram Hasan, Nakhmatli Kenan Elman oglu, Pirverdiyev Garib Hafiz oglu, Gazakhov Azer Elman oglu, Gojaev Zahid Vilayat oglu, Guliyev Mehman Bahruz oglu, Sadigov Zaurz Mubariz oglu, Seyidov Anashir, Balakishiev Balakishi Samad oglu, Jafarov Elmir Shamshir oglu, Alizade Shamkhal Shakir oglu, Mammadov Emin Akhmad oglu, Mammadov Habib oglu, Rakhimov Mukhman, Badalov Asadul, Baynar, Baynov, Badrar, Akhmadov Sadik Asgar oglu, Amanullev Rashad Agadzhan oglu, Isgandarov Nijat Hidayt oglu, Mammadov Eyyub Valiaddin oglu, Musayv Omar Binnet oglu, Novruzlu Mustafa-Fain oglu, Novenruzov Samir Mubariz oglu, Rustamov Askaer Elman son, Abbasov Vugar Nofal, Aliyev Vusal Yusif, Bashirov Rashad Joshgun, Damirov Isag Faig, Aliyev Kenan Arif, Fatullazade Suleiman Alijan, Hasanov Elnur Elchin, Ismailov Rasat Salman, Mustafayev Iskender Osman, Nasibov Vusal Alimusa, Nazarov Allahshukur Seyidamir, Orujev Murad Shamil, Pirverdiev Seyran Rashad, Ragimov Osman Yashar, Rzayev Oruj Envar, Sadikhov Panah Sulduz, Safarov Iman Kamaladdin, Suleymanov Javid Farhad, Suleymanov Garib Elzamin, Sultanov Sanan Islam, Tagizade Mahammad Elman, Tahmazov Elshad Fakhraddin, Khankishiev Mirdamat Latif, Khairullaev Vagif Murad, Zakaryaev Sayyad Ulfat son, Alesgarov Orkhan Javanshir oglu, Mustafayev Kenan Etibar oglu, Huseynaliyev Elvin Fazil oglu, Gasimov Ibarat Maharram oglu, Huseynov Mushvig Nizami oglu, Huseynov Rauf Firudin oglu, Abbasov Ilham Fikret oglu, Agjaev Bayram Ilyas oglu, Karimov Umid Ramazan oglu, Aliyev Tural Asgar oglu, Asgarov Zaman Elman oglu, Imranzade Nazir Suleyman oglu, Ismayilov Abdulla Rafiq oglu, Mammadov Ali Habil oglu, Niyaz Asgar oglu, Gadirli Khazar Elman oglu, Yunsurov Yusif Vidadi oglu, Allahyarov Rasim Shaynali oglu, Hasanov Rustam Mahir oglu, Shukurov Umud Alimammad oglu, Maharramov Sadiq Ahliman oglu, Aghayev Agshin Kamran oglu, Imanov Zeynal Ramiz oglu, Mehdiyev Yusif Kamal oglu, Mustafayev Ahliyar Eldaniz oglu, Guliyev Ulvi Babek oglu, Hajibalayev Mahammad Vagif oglu, Lezgiyev Javid Nazim oglu, Ismayilov Ulvi Samir oglu, Heydarov Alakbar Adil oglu, Sultanov Javanshir Azer oglu, Abdulazizov Elnur Abdulaziz oglu, Musayev Mardan Urfat oglu, Mammadov Vugar Zahid oglu, Bakhshaliyev Nizami Fuzuli oglu, Abishov Tofik Yavar, Gurbanov Elman Khanlar, Aliyev Anar Zakir, Khankishiev Jeyhun Hansuvar, Salmanov Bakhtiyar Gardashkhan, Shukurov Sokhbat Ilgar, Guliyev Ramil Fazil, Mamedov Aliyar Zamir, Aliyev Sanan Tahir, Balakishiyev Agshin Hakim, Yusupov Vasif Akif, Gasimov Rahman Alidzhan, Garibov Gasym Suleyman, Nabiyevev Anar Aydin, Musayev Ulvin Khudayar, Talybli Javidan Alizamin, Shahbazov Aliguseyn Iqbal, Sayilli Huseynbala Yildirim, Gurbanov Gurban Shafi, Garazade Ali Ramil, Akhmedov Khazri Vagif, Kasemanly Maksud Shahin, Karimov Anar Mehman, Ibragimov Ahmed Akif, Abdullaev Akif Davud, Abdullaev Samir Aladdin, Agakerimov Seymur Narbala son, Allahmanov Ulvi Suleiman, Arzumanov Nariman Murad, Bayramov Firuddin Ibadat, Jabbarov Tarlan Ismet, Aliyev Elnur Bayram, Aliyev Mirad Elchin, Askerov Farid Mehman, Eyubov Vusal Amiraslan, Hamidli Sabir Samid,

Hamidzadeh Afig Shamil, Gumbatov Rufat Bakhtiyar, Ismailov Elman Abbas, Kerimov Kamran Ruslan, Mamedov Elgun Mahir, Mamedkhanov Ilgar Khanlar, Musayev Elshad Azhdar, Pashayev Alekper Zulfugar, Guliyev Narmaddin Azer, Guliyev Shirkhan Ibrahim, Rahimov Ulvi Elshan, Rustamov Ali Arif, Shahverdiyev Rahim Sadraddin, Salahov Mirhuseyn Feyzulla, Shikhiyev Elnur Ali, Tagiyev Zamin Nizami, Khalilov Tural Shirkhan, Yagubov Ali Elkhan oglu, Jabiev Elturan Rufat oglu, Baghirov Nijat Bakhtiyar oglu, Dadashov Tural Aykhan oglu, Asgarov Niyameddin Aladdin oglu, Babazade Ahmajirtur, Naturtu, Ar oglu, Mammadov Saddam Rajab oglu, Eminov Seyran Mahammad oglu, Naghiyev Eldanis Umidvar oglu, Ashrafov Mehraj Gadir oglu, Guliyev Mukhman Mkhman oglu, Abdullev Eldzhan Eldzhin, Mammaadadrayana, Eldzhan, Mammaadadrayana Et Tahir oglu, Aliyev Rustam Mahir oglu, Abdullayev Family Sahib oglu, Fardili Fariz Eldar oglu, Huseynov Ali Rashid oglu, Aghayev Nagil Zahid oglu, Fataliev Shakir Zakir oglu, Abdiev, Gardashov Umud Ahmad oglu, Teymurov Farkhin Mahammad oglu, Valiev Izzet Vusal, Aliyev Orhhan Sari, Ahmadov Gismet Balahmad, Rahmanov Polad Adalat, Khamsammadov Khalil Abbas, Badalov Mahammad Miraddin, Amirov Farid Taleh, Yusifov Amiralevevev Andaleev Andaleev Andaleev Anhaevameev Anhaev I, Mammadli Jeyhun Sadiq, Orujov Ilgar Rahman, Shekarov Misir Mehman, Agazade Yahya Alasgar, Baghirov Tural Kamaladdin, Jamalov Jeyhun Fikrat, Khalilzade Ahadeviz, Isgandarli kamranuevar Alal Nazim, Sultanov Yagir Shakhmardan, Suleymanov Bahruz Akif, Pashaev Elnur Havasat son, Guliyev Parviz Aidamir, Askerzade Anar Radim, Aliyev Ruslan Rasul, Elchin Aslan Eldarov, Nabi Mehman Mansurov, Jamaledin Ilyas Mikaili, Boyukaga Abdullah Hasanov, Seymur Veli Ibragimov, Amin Eldar Mamedov, Rafiq Salim Bakirov, Mamedtagi Yashar Kerimov, Ilkin Mamed Vasalov, Farid Shahin Ilyaszade, Safa Farman Mamedov, Alish Akhmed Shamiev, Hasanov Saleh Namig, Mamedov Farid Farhad, Ramazanov Tabriz Gudrat, Mirzaliev Sanan Radil, Gurbanov Gurban Fazil, Zamanov Agshin Rahim, Talibov Hasil Matlab, Amrali Zamin Zabil, Nazarov Bahruz Sattar, Zulfugarov Israfil Alizamin, Farzullaev Amrah Yashar, Akhmedov Shahin Mahir, Dzhabrailov Zeynal Eldaniz oghlu, Hasanly Seymur Fadai oglu, Feyzullaev Rasul Rufat oglu, Najafli Togrul Mehdi oglu, Mamedov Rakhib Rovshan oglu, Mayilli Ibrahim Rahim oglu, Azizov Khalid Ilham oglu, Nazarli Vugar Asim oglu, Rzaguliyev Jeyhun Hakimaga oglu, Samedov Ekhtiram Garib oglu, Bashirov Rashad Elkhan oglu, Alizade Kamran Joshgun oglu, Dzhabrailov Yasin Eldaniz oglu, Hamidov Jamal Kamal oglu, Takhmazov Samir Teymur oglu, Aliyev Mazahir Karim oglu, Avazov Seymur Gojaahmed oglu, Shekarov Jeyhun Taleh oglu, Babayev Nabi Tofi oglu, Guliyev Rashad Murshud oglu, Mikayilli Asim Rafik oglu, Jafarov Faig Javanshir oglu, Mammadov Shahlar Azay oglu, Safarov Zakir Javanshir oglu, Babazad Hasein Rahim, Yoldashlya Khagani Atfar oglu, Dadashov Elmir Idris oglu, Zeynav Sahib Huseyngulu oglu, Yasinov Elmaddin Ibrahim oglu, Namazov Eldanis Furuddin oglu, Aliyev Hasan Yarmad oglu, Yusifov Samir Jahangir oglu, Javadov Ravan Shamsaddin oglu, Aliyev Magsud Yulet oglu, Akbarov Namig Shamsaddin oglu, Rakhimov Kenan Alhaddin oglu, Valieva Togrul Zakr, Alverev, Babara oglu, Jafarov Alasgar Alakbar oglu, Garayev Azizaga Sanan oglu, Abdullev Azer Uzeir oglu, Murtuzlu Elmin Nazim oglu, Batiev Jaikhun Jamal oglu, Azizov Jihun Azer oglu, Samadli Samad Bakhtiyar oglu, Marair, Fal-Muir, As, Mauar, Auglya Ahmad oglu, Mammadova Vidadi Fariz oglu, Mammadrzaev Asiman Ismihan oglu, Rzaeev Madat Badal oglu, Suleymanov Elvin Elchin Elchin oglu, Akhmadova Mushfeig Gulbal Agoin oglu, Suleymanov Ulvi Yildirim oglu, Huseyinov Elmir Shakir oglu, Alekperov Nasib Telman oglu, Bunyatov Imail Gahraman oglu, Gandzhiev Parviz Hanbala oglu, Asher Aminagharkhal-Agol Kamran Musafir oglu, Mamedov Jabir Dunyamali oglu, Huseynov Hussein Mazahir son, Rzayev Kenan Asghar, Akbarov Nijat Zakir, Agalarov Orman Nazir, Khadzhiev Haji Firidun, Hasanaliyev Surat Sabir, Idirsov

Kamran Malik, Najafov Hidait Ramiz, Abasov Jaykhon Vidadi, Khaisein, Irili Sanan Nazim, Sultanov Ibrahim Saib, Nagiyev Anar Fazil, Abduljalilov Elvusal Natig, Abdulkерimov Lankaran Rafik, Huseynov Ayaz Avaz, Alakbarov Ibrahim Sakhavat, Gochuyev Firdov Emil, Mamedov Hussein Elbrus, Tanirverdiev Kenan Suliman, Huseynov Taleh Valeh, Aliyev Imanbakhish Ali, Musev Ramik Rafail oglu, Mamedov Ilkin Elchin oglu, Zeyniev Royal Mubariz oglu, Namazov Khayal Elman oglu, Garayev Bahram Yashar oglu, Mammadli Novruz Ilgar oglu, as well as a civilian resident of the Kelbajar region Musayev Asim Isa oglu were seriously wounded.

Since the individuals in question took shelter in trenches and behind various barriers, were able to avoid bullets and shrapnel in time, were evacuated from the scene, and received qualified medical assistance, they could not have been intentionally killed, meaning that 436 people were affected due to circumstances beyond their control.

As a result of the armed conflict that occurred from September to November 2020, paragraph 4 of the Joint Statement dated November 10, 2020, signed by the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation, as well as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, stipulated the unconditional withdrawal of Armenian armed forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and the temporary deployment of Russian peacekeepers in the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. However, the criminal organization operating in this territory and its structural units—armed formations not provided for by law—violated the requirements of the aforementioned statement and continued to illegally construct engineering and fortification structures for future criminal purposes on the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, specifically in the Khojaly, Agdara, Khankendi, Khojavend, and Shusha regions. They openly refused to surrender the remaining weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and gear in the area, continued to mine around the fortified positions they had created, and illegally brought in weapons, ammunition, explosives, and military equipment to the area.

Ruben Vardanyan, Arkady Gukasian, Arayik Harutyunyan, Davit Ishkhanyan, Liova Mnatsakanyan, Davit Manukyan, and other leaders of the criminal organization, including 22 individuals, in total 71 people, were found with combat vehicles, 3059 AK-74 rifles of 5.45mm caliber, 393 AK-74N rifles of the same caliber, 167 AKS-74 rifles, 2110 AK-103 rifles of the same caliber, 2040 AKM rifles, as well as various types of weapons and ammunition: 16,805,903 small arms, their components and ammunition, and 230 mortars of various types, 137 anti-tank weapons, 162 artillery pieces, machine guns, radar systems, and other types of military equipment, including 35,621 mortar shells, 3,994 artillery shells, and 9,353 shells for other types of weapons.

Among the confiscated equipment was the "Pole-21" radio jamming complex, designed to create interference on precise frequencies and divert aircraft and other vehicles using global navigation systems (GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou), as well as the "Repellent-1" electronic warfare system, used for radio reconnaissance, detecting drones, and jamming navigation and telemetry signals. This system was also used to create a threat of loss of life, harm to health, and property damage on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the control of Russian peacekeepers, as well as in areas liberated from occupation.

The leaders and members of the criminal organization issued orders that led to numerous crimes, including terrorism and premeditated murders in connection with the performance of their official duties. Members of the armed formations, which were structural units of the criminal organization, were stationed at illegally created combat positions and other military facilities, fortifying them to carry out criminal orders. This continued from November 10, 2020, to September 19, 2023.

During this period, they continued provocations from their unlawfully placed central headquarters in the city of Khankendi, as well as from other settlements, including the village of Dashkend, the settlement of Askeran, the city of Khojaly, and other settlements in the Khojaly district. They used anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, as well as other types of weapons, many of which were made in the Republic of Armenia and transported to the occupied territories.

On September 19, 2023, starting from 13:00, they began an assault on military and civilian targets of the Republic of Azerbaijan, intensifying fire from illegally stored artillery systems, mortars, and other heavy weapons, creating new mined areas.

From 13:00 on September 19, 2023, to 13:00 on September 20, 2023, anti-terrorist operations were conducted, during which the criminals put up armed resistance against the Azerbaijani forces. As a result of shelling, soldiers and civilians were killed and wounded, including in the regions of Agdam, Fizuli, Khojavend, Kelbajar, Lachin, and Shusha.

Moreover, during the conflict, 205 soldiers and civilians were killed, and 1004 people were wounded, including 123 with serious injuries, 226 with light injuries, 563 with moderate injuries, and 92 with minor injuries. These individuals took shelter in trenches and behind various obstacles, and while they could not intentionally avoid death, they managed to dodge bullets and shrapnel, were evacuated from the scene, and received qualified medical assistance.

Thus, as a result of the local anti-terrorist operations conducted, the sovereign territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including the territories of the city of Aghdara and its surroundings, as well as the Shusha district, were fully liberated from occupation on September 20, 2023. The city of Khankendi was liberated on September 29, 2023. In total, 205 soldiers of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces were killed during the operations:

Isayv Isail Cherkaz Oglu, Zamanli Ahmad Azad-Oglu, Kanbakhishov Khayal Khayral-oglu, Hamidli Mikail Vugar Oglu, Abbasov Ruslan Abilfat Oglu, Khanmammadov Huseyin Oglu, Mirzaev Sanan Vugar Oglu, Garayev Elmin Rafat Oglu, Huizinsad Murrnusa Vugar Agula, Royal Asif Oglu, Khalilli Mahammad Ilgar Oglu, Mammadova Tural Suliman Oglu, Gafarov Savalan Ishfandiyar Oglu, Aliyev Sarkhan Rabil Oglu, Balabili Eljan Vasif Oglu, Nasibov Agshin Vasif Oglu, Ar Bakhtiyar Oglu, Gazimli Nijat Elshan Oglu, Samadov Elchin Akf Oglu, Agjabeyov Tural Tabriz Oglu, Karimov Elnur Adil Oglu, Mehdizadeh Mirpasha Yagub Oglu, Bilalov Sarkhan Ismat Oglu, Agaev Jaikhun Etibar Oglu, Shakhriyarov Vusal Tabiyat Oglu, Alakbarov Ramal Elnur Oglu, Bayramov Tapdig Namig Oglu, Salgal Elgar, Basova Mehdi Amra Oglu, Guluzade Nihat Gasim Oglu, Amirov Tural Matlab Oglu, Khalafov Tapdyg Vidadi, Rustamov Vusal Rustam, Jafarov Oleg Glych, Aliyev Valiulla Elmanovich, Safarov Gokhan Ilgar, Nurmagomedov Ramazan Nurahmadovich, Aliyev Sabuhi Tahir, Gardashzadeh Elsever Rakif, Mustafazadeh Veli Jeyhun, Zeynalli Rashid Madat, Akbarov

Shahid Natig, Velizadeh Rashad Elshan, Guliyev Najmeddin Natig, Hasanov Emral Vugar, Ziyadov Jasarat Zaur, Aslanov Sahil Ahliman, Mamedov Fizuli Bahruz, Abbaszadeh Emin Faig, Maharramov Javad Sadig, Nazarli Nijat Mubariz, Tagiyev Ali Azad, Mikailov Ulvi Bahruz, Gasimov Ibrahim Malikeidar, Aliyev Altun Tagi, Badalov Oruj Arif, Alizadeh Tuncay Nijad Son, Hasanov Amin Ilgar, Khamidov Shamkhal Musa, Aliyev Elvin Gulmammad, Alibayov Alibay Mirkarim, Garayev Ilkin Yusif, Gahramanov Sadik Sakit, Idrisov Bakhtiyar Ikhtiyar, Gaibov Alvin Iakr, Mamayr Khaibov, Mamanar Shahriyar Mubariz, Khasanov Shamil Shiraslan, Taghizade Jahangir Gurban, Bayramov Ikhtiyar Bayram, Huysensade Ramazan Hamdulla, Jiyasli Davud Telman, Aliyev Talib Elman, Huseynov Maharram Alashraf, Aliyev Togglul Ilyas, Mammadov Eltun Vugar, Khalilov Yusif Mammadrza, Mammadov Samir Agil, Suleymanov Elshad Mamed, Museyibli Iskender Ganbar, Akhmedov Vilayat Dilafat, Duniyamaliev Islam Teymur, Jafarov Khazar Galib, Ragimov Ramil Sujaddin, Kalbiev Akram Faig, Alammadov Khanbaba Jeyhun, Eyubov Murad Bakhtiyar, Safiev Allahverdi Safi, Bayramov Davud Shamil, Abushov Habil Gulam, Gasimov Jahan Khagani, Koklerov Sarkhan Eyvaz, Latifov Elmaddin Gabil, Ibragimov Elnur Sakhavat, Arzullaev Murad Tavakkul, Hamidli Hamid Alisahib, Adilzadeh Adil Rovshan, Aliyev Javid Jeyhun, Akhmedov Yusif Alesker, Aliyev Ramil Shakir, Babazadeh Ali Rustam, Nasibov Huseyn Afghan, Yusibli Nofal Yusib, Maharramov Mais Fuzuli son, Rzayev Iqbal Ilham, Mirzaev Javid Azer, Aliyev Farid Tofig, Sultanov Khalfali Boyukaga, Agaev Kenan Vahid, Sadigov Neman Bakhram, Akhmedov Rizvan Niyazi, Shabiev Seymour Sabir, Azizaliev Seymour Teyyub, Ismiev Zeynal Mustafa, Orujev Dagbeyi Sabai, Beydiev Royal Nasib, Rustamli Bahruz Malik, Aliyev Elmaddin Dovlet, Khankishiev Elshan Elshad, Nadirli Elvin Yurik, Yunusov Eltun Javanshir, Manafov Giyas Ramil, Mustafayev Nihat Assef, Mammadli Elkan Alekper, Fatizade Fathi Agamoglan, Abbasov Zamin Khagani, Hasanly Erzulla Mubariz, Eyvazov Vugar Eyvaz, Mirzaev Almirza Agamirza, Jafarov Elshad, Malik, Agakhanov Osman Gadim, Hasanov Kerem Akif, Sadigov Jeyhun Niyameddin, Gasimov Garib Shahbaz, Geybeliev Elvin Agalar, Einaliev Samrad Ikram, Tanirverdiev Amil Elshan, Suleymanov Elmat Rafiq, Jafarov Ravan Mahammadali, Akhundov Murad Khydyr, Safarov Javid Rovshan, Gahramanov Sanan Nasimi, Asadov Alibala Ali, Suleymanly Nail Safar, Soltanbeyli Tamerlan Imran, Mamedgasanov Gasim Bilal, Eybatov Sergey Ramin, Gasimzade Inqhab Fuzuli, Rzayev Ramil Elchin, Imamaliyev Etibar Hijran, Jafarov Mahir Asif, Gasimov Kamal Huseyn, Huseynov Sabuhi Mahbub, Rasulov Nuraddin Akif, Ismailov Vugar Mamedgasim, Sumbatzadeh Vusal Barat, Gahramanov Alimardan Samad, Mirzoev Farid Namig, Zulfugarov Javid Javanshir, Mamedov Samir Mamed, Shamshiev Ilham Shakir, Hasanov Hasan Zabit, Gasimov Sanan Farman, Yusifli Shamistan Shukran, Jahangirov Tural Kalamhuseyn, Huseynov Shikar Huseyn, Radjabov Vagif Yagub, Samedov Jamal Vugar, Nabiyev Farid Kamran, Akhmedov Elvin Kalander, Babayev Sahil Saribala, Aliyev Zahir Sadi, Velizadeh Rashad Rasim Oglu, Sadigov Samir Jabrail Oglu, Mammadova Azer-Sulduz Oglu, Husein Ramin Rovshan Oglu, Mehdiyev Suleman Mansur Oglu, Abdaul-Aslyair, Abdaul-Aslyair, Abaley-Aslyair I Oglu, Orujov Niftali Gafar Oglu, Mirzazade Mirzaali Kamran Oglu, Lalayev Ruslan Akif Oglu, Huseynov Rashad Rahim Oglu, Ahadov Eltaj Ajdar Oglu, Huseynov Mahammad Mirali Mirfattah Oglu, Najafi Elkan Shukur Oglu, Dashdemirov Sahib Natig Oglu, Gasimov Hajiali Tahir Oglu, Bagirov Ulvi Hanifa Oglu, were intentionally killed, intentionally killed, and the general military man - Ismayilov -Bahtiar Lu, Mammadov Eltun Ramin Oglu, Guliyev Agil Mardan, Ismailov Khazar Maharram, Guluzade Shahriyar Habil, Hasanov Hilal Farman, Bakhshiev Sadyk Alikhasan, Gafarov Asim Anar, Rustamov Ruzi Shahin, Ibrahimli Elshan Ilgar, Rzayev Elvin Anvar, Shahbazov Emin Elshad, Aliyev Elvin Oktay, Karimli Mokhsum Nasib, Aliyev Amil Gamet, Babayev GulAli Azer, Osmanov Ramin

Shikayat, Agalarov Mirali Vagif, Rustamov Farman Arif, Nuraddinli Elgiz Mirami, Abbaszadeh Kamran Nariman, Jafarov Rovshan Ayaz, Zamanov Samir Nazim, Babaev Ali Jamil, Khalilov Eltaj Kheibar, Bakhishov Etibar Fuzuli, Iskenderov Shahriyar Rustam, Zeynalov Taleh Vahid, Gashimov Namig Abdulrahman, Hasanov Jeyhun Vugar, Mirzaev Salah Assad, Gulmaliev Alim Rakhim, Latifov Vusal Namig, Gasimov Shamkhal Sabir, Eyvazov Vaseh Asim, Abbasov Niyameddin Niyazi, Ismailov Alizamin Vilyaddin, Agabagyrov Sabutay Ismail, Gadjiy Latif Kazim, Agaev Farid Said, Imanzade Kenan Nusrat, Abbasaliev Sanan Fazil, Khamidov Sadyk Said, Salmanov Ilkin Habil, Valiev Elariz Tahir, Seyfiev Musa Sholat, Pashaev Bakir Vugar, Hajiyeu Yildirim Raguf, Hasanzade Nofal Safar, Amirov Huseyn Elshad, Aziz-zade Anar Ekhtiram, Mursalov Imran Latif, Humbatzadeh Toghrul Hanoglan, Aliyev Elmidar Oglu, Seydzadeh Nihad Javaid Oglu, Allahverdiyev Azad Hajiudde, Zarbalyev Shahriyar Zahir Oglu, Khammatov Samir Vasif Oglu, Dzhabrailov Araz Mammadag, Malikova Abalaza, Devatur Zimli Rovshan Mehraj Oglu, Asdanov Jahid Niyaz Oglu, Museyibov Huseyn Akif Oglu, Muradov Jumshud Bahlul Oglu, Ahmadzadeh Aykhan Gulkhan Oglu, Hadjizade-Bayram, Nogr-IR OGLU, Akhmadov Elvin Saleh Oglu, Aliyev Seymur Ziraddin Oglu, Aslanov Sakit Yusif Oglu, Akhmadov Ilkin Rovshan Oglu, Najafov Kamran Jihan Oglu, Amarli Fazil Zafur, Alyura, Alyura, Alyura, Alzhirlu, Alyura-Muhav Ya Oglu, Zabitov Skaz Nuraddin Oglu, Khalilov Khazar Askaer Oglu, Allahverdiv Tahir Ayaz, Abdulkirimov Khagani Atfar, Zeylav Elshan Adil, Guliv Elmaddin Imran, Gulmammadov Vurgun Fagan, Babaev Ulvi Fizuli, Gozelli Isgandar Yadigar, Guseinov Murad Zulfali, Khalilov Maharr, Valev, Akharad, Ahar-Ahara, Ahara, Ahar, Ahar Zade Elvar Murad, Abbasov Anar Aydin, Turabov Zamig Zabit, Abbasov Ibrahim Ayaz, Hasanli Sarvan Alizamin, Teymurov Nijat Elchin, Rzayev Ayaz Ali-Pasha, Jabbarov Nizami Adil, Khalilzade Tamerlanev. Parviz Shamshir, Safarov Ruzi Sadi, Musayev Orkhan Ramiz, Nabiev Sarvar Adalat, Shakhmarov Mahammad Vugar, Bukavadze Chakir Ruslan, Guliev Javad Rovshan, Nuriev Alikismat Vakhid, Nabiev Emil Shaban, Sadigov Elmir Ali, Mehdizadeh Javid Mahammadali, Agazade Ravan Huseyn, Sirajly Ramin Fazmil, Safarov Rusif Namaz, Ganbarov Ibrahim Ilham, Karimov Turan Abasat, Hasanov Khalid Musa, Jumaev Intigam Saadeddin, Jalilov Vagif Javanshir, Abbasov Nurlan Ruslan, Miriyev Surat Veli, Hasanov Yusif Elshan, Gojaev Emin Anar, Guliyev Ramin Yurik, Jafarov Rasim Rza, Aliyev Heydar Tofik, Mammadli Ruslan Mehman, Huseynov Natig Rafael, Talibov Elgun Magsud, Shirinov Parviz Nadir, Guliyev Agshin Ajdar, Alakbarov Sarkhan Ramiz, Jabiev Shahin Shakir, Khosiev Javid Hilal, Guliv Amil Ogtay, Karimov Beylar Elshan, Akhkhmedov Ruslan Elbad, Elbad, Meilgar Alsafa Alladin, Aliyev Rashad Gahraman, Dzhabrailov Zakir Karmulla, Mammadova Seydmirzaga Mirzamin, Galali Sirus Arzuman, Isazad Ramal Kamil, Alakbarov Ramil Elman, Khusinov Vausal Vagaf, Sadmakhed Sadman, Gafarov Oruj Mahir, Mirzaev Farid Firayil, Rakhimov Oruj Mammadovich, Abbasov Eldar Aladdin, Aliyev Ilgar Asif, Makhmudov Marat Ramik, Jafarzade Amrah Shamil, Ibragimov Eltaj Ramil, Akhmedov Shamil Eldaniz, Tarverdiev Nurlan Ruslan, Azizov Dunyamin Abdulla, Balayev Nadir Ilgar, Suleymanly Rashad Rafil, Mustafayev Murad Rakhim, Allahyarov Ekhtiram Ulfat, Huseynov Famil Mubariz, Najizadeh Toghrul Farhad, Gasimov Ilgar Vugar, Mamizadeh Fakhri Rafig, Karimov Elsever Gulbala, Nuriyev Rovshan Galib, Huseynov Ayhan Elkanovich, Osmanly Toghrul Ramiz, Nabiyev Royal Hilal, Gasimov Consul Alovzat, Karimov Nusrat Huseynhan, Azizov Aslan Mehdi, Khanaliev Alim Rahman, Mamedov Jamal Shafeddin, Ismailov Gahraman Bahram, Garakhanov Radim Shahismail, Hasanov Aslan Aziz, Akhmedov Omar Rashid, Azimov Tural Nurulla, Guliyev Vugar Murad, Yusifov Rauf Namig, Askerzade Abdullah Akif, Rustamov Nemat Adalat, Gasimov Kenan Kazim, Jafarli Ali Shohrat, Ismailov Rustam Nazim, Aliyev Samig Hummat, Sabirzade Madat Sabir, Agayev Garay Asadulla,

Jafarov Emil Yusif, Zeynalov Nurlan Ilham, Gabibli Mahammad Ramil, Ataev Mamedtagi Jamil, Kerimov Ulvi Telman, Israilov Ilham Ramzi, Khalilov Rovshan El Khan, Veliyev Mahammad Teyyub, Farzaliev Orkhan Gadmalı, Gubadov Arif İlkin, Mehdiyev Mahir Gabil, Mekhdiyev Emil Emin, Azimov Sadyk Vugar, Rasulov Toghrul Teymur, Hasanlı İmran Elman, Taghiyev Farhad Fikret, Zeynalov Nahid Sahib, Zeynalov Farid Zahid, Kamilov Afgan Hafiz, Korogluyev Mayis Aydinbey, Safarov Nurlan Mahammad, Safarguliyev Famil Faıd, Alakbarov Abil Vugar, Nadirshahov Elshan Sarkar, Samadov Firuz Mushfig, Kamilov Murad Famil, Ahmadov Anar Fazil, Mirzayev Ruslan Eyvaz, Piriyeu Elmaddin Elshan, İmanov Parvin Tabriz, Alasgarlı Asiman İlgar, Eyvazlı Ramazan Ramil, Karimov Narman Mahir, Karimov Sayeddin Seyfeddin, Mammadlı Allahverdi Mammad, Hacıyev İlgar Mahammad, Guliyev Vusal Alifaga, Rahimov Vusal Bahadur, Nasirov Mirsoltan Ali, Aliyev İbrahim Bayram, Suleymanov Mirmansum Mahmud, Hacıyev Taleh Telman, Suleymanov Rashad Zulfugar, Karimov Fuad Fikret, Aydemriv Hasanov Nurhan Farman, Kazimov Ayhan Sadiq, Niyazov Raul Niyazi, Alirzaev Ruslan Etibarovich, Akhmadov Huseyin Adil, Bayramov Gurban, Experience, Zakhidzade Farid Rovskhan, Eltun, Agail Eltun Khan Khagani, Abdulleu Orkhan Adil, Pashazade Gasim Adil, Javadzade Sirus Kamil, Agayev Nazim Habil, Mammadlı Elias Mammad, Aliyev Togrul Hasanbala, Shahbazov Farid Valeh, Hasanly Fariz Elshan, Muradov Akhliyar Afghan, Nasirov Joshgun Tagi, Rustamov Rustam Yaver, Guliyev Araz Nemat, Valiev Fagan Adil, Mutallibov Adavat Rakhim, Salimov Rafail Khanlarbey, Rustamov Jeyhun Polad, Aliev Mukhtar, Namig Hasanov, İzzet İlgar, Alizade İlkin Gorkhmaz, İbandarov Elvin Anvar, Gubadov Aziz İlgar, Mehdiyev Adem Rasim, Aliyev Altun Sabit, Hasanov Elyar Elbrus, İsmailly Elgun Eldar, Rustamov Adil Ali, Niyazlı Rashid Murad, Akhmedov Gardashkhan Osman, İsmailly Jafar Firuddin, Shalanly Nijat İlgar, Omarov Yusif Valehovich, Musali Orkhan Gurban, Yusifli Elgun Namig son, Adygezalov Telman Mehman oglu, Seyidli Vasif Kerim oglu, Aliyev Ariz Anar oglu, Huseynov Vusal Sardar oglu, Sayylov Vurgun Agazer oglu, Kerimov Nusrat Garay oglu, Balakhanly Ramin Vugar oglu, Sadigov Taleh İlham oglu, Zeynalov Avaz Alekper oglu, Allahverdiyev Amal Parviz oglu, Jafarov Turkan Gyulaga oglu, Guliyev Asker Nugay oglu, Mursalov Mehdi Movsum oglu, Verdiyev Kutkal Atamali oglu, Shukurov Rajib Chovdar oglu, Khummatov Rashmi Nadir oglu, Huseynov Eldar Adil oglu, Abdullayev Hasan Rafael oglu, Gahramanov Ariz Mirzakishi oglu, Gurbanov Hasan Rufat, Kyrkhlyarov Dayanat Tofik, Sultanov Hijran Panah, Rzayev Amil Mohubbat, Akhmedov Tabriz İsmail, Alirzayev Subkhan Rovshan, Aliyev Umid Agshin, Salimov Elnur Ekhdıram, Mammadov Ali Natig, Rzayev Taleh Hikmet, Huseynov Asim Zakir, Salakhov Sahil Gadimovich, Shikhaliev Elmir İlgar, Abbasov Royal İsmat, Alekperov Zamin Sakhavat, Meshadiev Eltaj Khalay, İbadullaev Mahammad Aflatun, Muradov Kenan Bahrız, Mustafaev Kenan Tapdyg, Mamedov Valeh Habil, Hasanzade Jeyhun Elshan, İmanov Murad Tarverdi, Rustamly Rustam Ayaz, Hasanov Ramig Faig, Abbasov Maarif Azai, Bashirov Isakh Sabir, Abbasov Vusal Asad Oglu, Akhmadov Ravan Habil Oglu, Baghirov Arif Mammadsadig Oglu, Aliyev Murad Tazakhan Oglu, Kazimov Pankhan Asif Oglu, Huzinli Osman Sohbat Oglu, Mirzayev Khadashuk Samanu, Bayugyukur, Yusif Oglu, Valiev Nizami Fuzuli Oglu, İsmailov Elnur İsmail Oglu, Seydaliev Tabriz Eyvaz Oglu, Mirzayev Khudashukur Sahibali Oglu, Hasanlı Turan-Makhammad, Bayramlı V. Valiev Nizami Fuzuli Oglu, İsmailov Elnur İsmail Oglu, Seydaliev Tabriz Eyvaz Oglu, Guluyev Niyazi Allahverdi Oglu, Husein Eitigam Elman Oglu, Gurbanov Vurgun Allev Amig Rasim Oglu, Mammadova Mustafa Mehrab Oglu, Guliyev Sarkhan Tahir Oglu, Mirzaev Zakir Zamil Oglu, Rasulov Asif Sadi Oglu, Yuguev Vahid Enver Oglu, Aliyev Veysal Shadman Oglu, Mehdiyev İlyus Elshan Oglu, Alakbarov Zuus Gasim Oglu, Oruzhov Ali Rafael Oglu, Royal Shukurov Namig-Oglu, Parvin Ramiz Oglu, Guli Khagan EV Pasha Khagani Oglu, Akhmadov Telman Abulfaz Oglu,

Gurbanov Taleh Ilgar Oglu, Mammadov Ramil Telman Oglu, Velzade Murad Logman Oglu, Abbashad Gistepasha Ismail Ompul, Ganbarov Rashad Vahad, Ural-Ham, Khuml, Khuml, Khuml, Kham, Khuml Iev Samir Jeyhun Oglu, Korogluyev Akif Sarhad Oglu, Karimov Ilgar Alish Oglu, Verdiev Khasi Kamil Oglu, Maharramov Rasim Elizbar Oglu, Maharramov Rasim Elizbar Oglu, Askar-Mamayr, Man-Ramar, E.V. Mahammad Vilayat Son, Piriev Elnur Habil Oglu, Hasanov Amra Kamil Oglu, Gurbanov Elnur Elchin Oglu, Mirzayev Mirgabil Habil Oglu, Hasanov Ilkin Khayaladdin Oglu, Umul, Umul, Umyun, Umyun, Umyun, Hussein, Hussein. Ismayilli Farid Seymur Oglu, Abishov Alim Hasan Oglu, Zeynalov Alasgar Saday Oglu, Rustaamov Akbar Mehman Oglu, Ismayilli Sahib Azer Oglu, Khasanov Imamali Agaverdi Oglu, Khasanova Agaverad-Abayads-Abayads-Shakhrads-Abads-Shakhrayads-Shaykhrad-Shayzs-Agareds-Shaykhray-Elzads-Agaverade Rafael Rovshan Oglu, Abdullev Kamal Aladdin Oglu, Yulchiv Murad Yildirim Oglu, Mammadov Elvin Jafar Oglu, Mustafayev Nusrat Tarlan Oglu, Isayv Elchin Teymur Oglu, Majidli Yusif Alham Zzet Salamat Oglu, Garayev Seymur Ramig son, Guliyev Hasan Ilgar, Hasanli Hasan Samir, Hasratov Zamin Zahid, Huseynov Mahir Ilgar, Guliyev Nihad Elman, Asgarov Tehrun Rasul, Guliyev Habil Ayaz, Javadov Anar Allahverdi, Hasanzade Jasarat Gulaga, Mutallimli Arif Telman, Hasanov Farman Rafig, Mustafayev Rahman Rasim, Rustamov Galib Habil, Agakishiev Kamal Kamil, Aleskerov Amin, Natig, Yusifov Yusif Aliaga, Hasanov Firdovsi Vakhid, Shirinli Ibadat Abulfat, Asadov Nahid Razim, Hasanov Sahil Elmidar, Qasemi Nemati Erol Mahammad Tagi, Karimli Sarkar Namig, Rustamli Intigam Aga, Movsumov Najafeli Fakhraddin, Suleymanov Ramiz Rauf, Khudulov Rashad Izzet, Mammadov Elshad Elshan, Huseynov Murad Mubariz, Salimov Rufat Rovshan, Malikov Maharram Afsar, Aliyev Hasan Tehmuras, Adigozalov Heidar Sabir, Heydarov Ali Fermail, Bakhishov Sabir, Yaakhyay-Jabey, Yashey, Alei, Eshhar EV MEHRAB MUKHAR, Abdulleev Khayal Mitalim, Mammadova Oruj Mammad, Rzaev Nadir Tahir, Gulmalizad Sahil Mahi, Alifov Khalid Khmat, UmudovHuzein Taleh, Gasaymov Novruzali Shukur, Abzerova Galibirbbal, Samanar Soltan Soltan, Gurbar, Hasanar-Soltan, Garabili Hikmet Yovdat, Agabalaev Telman Rasim, Ismailov Vugar Elbur, Bayramov Prince Telman, Gurbanov Abdulali Gurban, Malikov Atamali Akif, Aliyev Amrah Sabir, Mustafayev Rovshan Sahib, Rustamov Ramal Vidadi, Keramli Orkhan Nizami, Najafov Samir Vatan, Farzaliev Elmir Vagif, Huseynov Bakhtiyar Etibar, Guliyev Nurlan Firuz, Huseynov Shamkhal Asif, Veliyev Zeka Majnun, Nazarli Sultanali Gyulyali, Hasanov Kamran Mehman, Ismailov Farhad Khudaverdi, Bayramov Ramil Shakir, Nasibov Elchin Khazar, Jabbarly Vusal Jamil, Agaev Nurlan Ibrahim, Mamedov Zaur Shahabbas, Bagiev Izzet Zohrab Oglu, Hasanov Elnur Alviz Oglu, Ismayilov Jafaraga Elshad Oglu, Suleymanli Huseyn Nadir Oglu, Gurbanov Vusal Alovzat Oglu, Hadjizade Zamin Ramun Evaza, Adishli Rafig Rahil Oglu, Huseinli Bahruz Arif Oglu, Muradov Fagan Azer Oglu, Yusibli Shams Anar Oglu, Mustafayev Ali Mobile Oglu, Sofiev RASUL FICLEVO, IOLLEVA TALARULA, SALAREVA U, Khasimov Ismail Arif Oglu, Baladov Orkhan Natig Oglu, Ismailov Valeh Ashraf Oglu, Allahverdiv Rufat Abdulazim Oglu, Husein Farid Husein Oglu, Mammadov Eldar Rahman, Wahab Elvan Elvin, Khatamov Nurlan Shakir Oglu, Khatamov Vasif Fikret Oglu, Mirsalekhli Murad Alekper, Teymurov Taleh Alish, Verdiev Murad Mubariz, Allahyarov Bahram Sakit, Ali Mais, Mamedov Parviz Veli, Mutallimli Tofik Mamed, Aslanov Arzu Aftandil, Alekperli Shahriyar Bakhtiyar, Imanov Royal Araz, Hasanov Azimbala Valis, Rustamov Murad Iqbal, Javadov Fagan Jamal, Agayev Elmar Elkhan, Musaev Aykhan Agil, Hasanzadeh Yaver Bakhtiyar, Mirzoev Muslim Vusal, Hajiyeve Alirza Zahir, Yusubov Rahman Kamil, Musayev Asef Gazanfar, Jafarov Khojatali Safar, Mamedov Yusif Rakhib, Abasov Amin Gadir, Aliyev Jamil Ali, Rustamov Aykhan Vagif, Agaev Bahlul Shamsaddin, Kamalov Elmar Mahammad, Rakhimov Sarkhan Sarvan, Khuseinov Eyvaz Vidadi, Askarov Shukur

Ilkin, Sharifov Fikrat Balakhan, Shikhiv Parviz Shamladdin, Guliyev Rahman Tofiq, Alizadeh Nijat Raiman, Elkhar, Elyaza, Elyaza Aziz Ziyafat, Imanov Khalid Gurban, Mamiev Vusal Igrar, Aydemirov Farid Fuadovich, Guliyev Mehman Abbas, Ibrahimli Ibrahim Bayram, Rustamli Ali Hamzaga, Khalilov Emin Zahir, Mammadova Urfan-Kamar, Alrilar Iev Kamil Firdovsi, Mikailov Sagif Azer, Khuseynov Yusif Abdul, Sharifov Anar Ruffulla, Ganbarov Habil Kabil, Guliv Amin Elnur, Mammadok Agadadash Ilham Oglu, Mammadov Gunduz Novruz Oglu, Guliyev Yahya Saleh Oglu, Hammadok Eldar Hasan Oglu, Bakhshaliev Mehman Bakshali Oglu, Khalilov Alfaddin Hughes, Aliyev Tavakkul Elmovar Oglu, Makhmudov Hamza Mahmud Oglu, Abashade Abbas Azer Oglu, Sharifov Sanan Sharif Oglu, Mammadov Vasif Asif Oglu, Karimov Mahammad Vilayat Oglu, Ibrakhimov Sabal-Soltun Urov Malik Mukhtarovich, Akhundova Rasif Zakir Oglu, Isayv Tural Elbur Oglu, Mammadov Huseyin Abulfaz Oglu, Gayumlu Mahammadli Seydaga Oglu, Hankisiv Ramil Nemig Oglu, Abudav Htiyev Huseynali Ilham Oglu, Aghayev Rasul Avtandil Oglu, Makhmudov Ramazan Habib Oglu, Beydullayev. Elmir Yadigar Oglu, Rakhimov Ilkin Eldanis Oglu, Khasanov Royal Sakhibeddin Oglu, Ismailov Sadik Isbat Oglu, Rzabeyli Elturk Ali Oglu, Aliyev Ilkin Natig Oglu, Aslanov Rashad Kamal Algar Faran Faran Van Oglu, Muradli Ramiz Anar Oglu, Karimov Rafail Mustafa Oglu, Rasulov Allahverdi Bahruz Oglu, Talibov Shahin Hasan Oglu, Shabizadeh Ramal Jamil Oglu, Mirzamov Nijat Shafiyulla, Gareyzad-Anar, Abdullev Nizami Eynulla Oglu, Nazarov Rahib Vagif Oglu, Mammadov Elvin Gurban Oglu, Ibragimov Farid Fagan Oglu, Hadjibalayev Rovshan Aliheidar, Mammadova Raul Eldar Uri.

They were unable to intentionally kill them. During subsequent inspections of the areas, weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and other devices belonging to the members of the criminal organization were discovered and confiscated.

To implement the criminal plan, which was part of the overarching criminal goal of the criminal community, under the direct leadership of Ruben Vardanyan and others, the requirements of the Montreal Convention of September 23, 1971, "On the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation," were violated. In particular, this concerned the destruction or damage to aeronautical navigation means and the creation of interference that could threaten the safety and operation of aircraft, as well as the transmission of false information that threatened the safety of an aircraft during flight, and other similar violations. Violations also occurred under the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944, the Tokyo Convention of 1963 "On Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft," and numerous other international legal norms. All of this directly violated the exclusive sovereignty of the Republic of Azerbaijan over its airspace within the framework of international and domestic air transport, endangering the safety of air transport and flight operations in real time.

To prevent loss of position and emergency situations in conditions of limited visibility caused by disorientation, in 2016, a radio jamming system was developed at the Scientific and Technical Center for Electronic Warfare of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, intended to suppress receiving devices of global navigation systems (GPS, GLONASS). The jamming zone of this system has dimensions of 150x150 km, with a jamming sector in the azimuth of 125° and an elevation angle of 25°.

In addition, the "Pole-21" jamming system, designed to suppress GPS, GLONASS, and BeiDou signals, was used with a jamming range of up to 25 kilometers and a power output of

300 to 1000 W. This system can be mounted on vehicles or stationary platforms, including high-rise buildings and other supports, and used to jam critical frequencies, preventing the correct operation of the navigation systems of aircraft and other flying vehicles.

Also used was the "Repellent-1" electronic warfare system, designed for radio reconnaissance, detecting small drones and their ground control stations, as well as suppressing their navigation and telemetry signals. Additionally, the "Mortira" radio jamming station, produced by the Military-Industrial Committee of the Republic of Armenia, was used, operating on frequencies from 25 to 2600 MHz. These stations were deployed in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan to create radio interference and restrict safe and regular air traffic in Azerbaijan's airspace.

The "Repellent-1" and "Pole-21M" jamming stations were set up by unknown individuals in several locations in the Republic of Azerbaijan, including the village of Gasanriz in the Kelbajar district, the village of Mehdi Beyli in the Khojaly district, the village of Avdur in the Agdam district, and in the settlements of Noragah and Khankendi in the Khojaly district.

These actions posed a threat to the safety of aircraft using the airspace of the Republic of Azerbaijan by creating radio interference, which could disrupt their normal operations and lead to disasters.

Furthermore, various aircraft, such as models "B-77-I", "A-21-N", "A-359", and others using Azerbaijan's airspace, were subjected to radio jamming, creating a threat to their safety during flights. These incidents were recorded between May 2022 and September 2023.

During the anti-terrorist operation conducted by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on September 19, 2023, the "Pole-21" radio jamming station, used by members of illegal armed formations in the Khojaly district, was discovered and confiscated. However, other jamming stations, such as "Repellent-1" and "Mortira", were disabled to prevent their capture by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The remnants of these stations were seized from the territory used as a military base by illegal armed formations in the city of Khankendi.