



**Azərbaycan Respublikasının
Belçika Krallığındakı Səfirliyi**

Haradan: SBRS
İcra üçün: MRTİ, MİƏİ
Məlumat üçün: MNKT, Aİ üzv ölkələrindəki Səfirliklərə, SVŞN, NAVŞ, NNAT, NDNC, NBMT
Sənədin № SBRS/096/17 **Tarix:** 14/02/2017
Sənəd necə göndərilməsi: Elektron poçt
Səhifələrin sayı: 2 vərəq **Əlavə olunur:** 7 vərəq
Məhdudluğu qریف: Adi
Təciliyi: Çox təcili
Vacibliyi: Çox vacib

Məsələyə dair: *Beynəlxalq təşkilatlar çərçivəsində Azərbaycanla bağlı məsələlərə Avropa İttifaqı üzv ölkələrinin nümayiş etdirdiyi mövqeyə dair*

Azərbaycan Respublikasının
xarici işlər naziri
cənab Elmar Məmmədیارova

Hörmətli cənab Nazir,

Məlum olduğu kimi, cari ilin 6 fevral tarixində Brüssel şəhərinə işçi səfəri çərçivəsində Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti cənab İlham Əliyev Avropa İttifaqı Şurasının Prezidenti Donald Tuskla mətbuata birgə açıqlama vermişdir. D.Tuskun bəyanatında **Azərbaycanın ərazi bütövlüyü, suverenliliyi və müstəqilliyinin Aİ tərəfindən dəstəkləndiyi** bir daha vurğulanmışdır. O, eyni zamanda Dağlıq Qarabağ münaqişəsinin beynəlxalq hüquq əsasında hələnin vacibliyini bildirmişdir.

2015-ci ildən etibarən baş tutmuş qarşılıqlı yüksək səviyyəli səfərlər çərçivəsində (D.Tusk 22 iyul 2015, F.Moqerini 29 fevral 2016, Bakı) artıq üçüncü dəfədir ki, Aİ tərəfindən Azərbaycanın ərazi bütövlüyünə birmənalı dəstək ifadə edilir (bəyanatların surəti əlavə olunur). D.Tusk sonuncu bəyanatı ilə Aİ-nin xarici və təhlükəsizlik siyasəti üzrə Qlobal Strategiyasında müəyyən edilmiş prinsiplərin Azərbaycana münasibətdə tətbiqini təsdiqləmiş oldu. Xatırlatmaq istərdik ki, sözügedən sənəddə dövlətlərin suverenliliyi, müstəqilliyi, ərazi bütövlüyü və sərhədlərinin toxunulmazlığı Avropa təhlükəsizlik nizamının

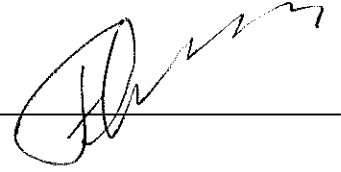
mühüm elementləri kimi təsbit olunmuş və bu prinsiplərin bütün dövlətlərə, o cümlədən Aİ sərhədlərindən kənarında yerləşən ölkələrə tətbiqi qeyd olunmuşdur.

Qeyd etmək istədik ki, Aİ-nin bu mövqeyinin formalaşmasında Aİ üzv ölkələrinin yekdil razılığı həlledici rol oynayır. **Başqa sözlə, Aİ üzv ölkələri ayrı-ayrılıqda Azərbaycanın ərazi bütövlüyünü dəstəkləyən mövqedən çıxış etdiyini bəyan etmiş olurlar.** Müşahidələrimizə əsasən müxtəlif formatlarda Azərbaycanın ərazi bütövlüyünü dəstəkləməkdən imtina etmək məqsədilə bəzən Aİ üzv ölkələri bu mövqeyin müqabilində Aİ-nin etirazı ilə üzleşəcəyini, bunun ölkə üçün mürəkkəb siyasi qərar olacağını iddia edirlər. Bu kimi səbəblər əsassızdır və müəyyən Aİ üzv ölkələri tərəfindən bu əlaqələndirilmənin aparılması məsuliyyətdən yayınmaq məqsədini daşıyır.

Bununla əlaqədar olaraq, Aİ üzv ölkələri ilə ikitərəfli siyasi sənədlərin müzakirəsi və ikitərəfli siyasi məsləhətləşmələr zamanı Azərbaycanın ərazi bütövlüyünün dəstəklənməsinə nail olmaq məqsədilə Aİ yüksək vəzifəli rəsmilərinin müvafiq bəyanatlarına istinad olunması üçün Azərbaycanın Aİ üzv ölkələri və beynəlxalq təşkilatlarda akkreditə olunmuş diplomatik nümayəndəliklərinin məlumatlandırılmasını xahiş edirik.

Hörmətlə,

Səfir: Fuad İsgəndərov



İcraçı: Anar Şükürov (3158)

Remarks by President Donald Tusk following his meeting with the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev

Today President Aliyev and I had a wide-ranging discussion covering our extensive bilateral relationship. We talked about what we are already doing together now. But more important, we talked about what we should do together in the future, about the future direction of our important relationship in the years to come.

Azerbaijan is our reliable and strategic partner in the energy field, and we want to take this partnership further. One aim of the European energy union is to exclude the possibility of using gas as a threat. The conflict in Ukraine shows that such threats are still possible.

This is why the EU is dedicated to diversifying our supplies. And Azerbaijan is a main partner in this endeavour. Today, we agreed to stand united on developing the Southern Gas Corridor - a project which is in our common strategic interest - and to make sure it is completed on time, whatever our competitors do. For Europe, it is a question of diversifying supply. For Azerbaijan, it is a question of diversifying demand.

Azerbaijan has the potential to become one of the EU's major commercial partners in the region. The EU is already Azerbaijan's main trade partner and one of its most important investors. We will expand these commercial relations further in the coming years. I recalled that good governance and rule of law are important for creating a favourable commercial and investment climate. The EU stands ready to assist here, if needed.

I also hope very much that Azerbaijan will soon finalise its negotiations to join the WTO.

We have discussed how best to move our relationship forward, through an ambitious new bilateral agreement. We agreed to set a brisk pace for our talks toward an Agreement on Strategic Partnership.

I stressed the high importance we attach to human rights and fundamental freedoms. The EU believes that an open society is the best guarantee of long term stability and prosperity. I have discussed with the President our concerns with the detention of human rights defenders here and our hope that prompt action will be taken on the individual cases. We will continue to discuss these issues and to explore ways for good and mutually beneficial cooperation on human rights, also in the context of the future of our contractual relations. After this meeting, I will meet with representatives of the civil society.

We also discussed the Eastern Partnership. The EU's intention is to better reflect the individual wishes and interests of each partner as we develop this policy.

Let me also reiterate that the EU supports the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Azerbaijan. The EU and its Member States have not recognised Nagorno-Karabach.

The status quo is unsustainable and the peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict remains a priority for the EU. We continue to support the mediation efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs.

Finally, we discussed the mobility of people and our strong common wish to facilitate travel and direct contacts between our peoples. I applaud the entry into force of the Visa Facilitation Agreement and the Readmission Agreement in the autumn of last year. This was an important step. Last year there were 70,000 visitors from Azerbaijan to the Schengen area. An increase by almost 20% from the year before. And one third of the visas we issue are now long-term multiple entry visas.

I look forward to continue strengthening our important relationship in the coming years, and hope my visit today has contributed to this aim. Thank you!



Remarks by the High Representative/Vice-President Federica Mogherini at the Joint Press Conference with the Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan, Elmar Mammadyarov

Baku, 29/02/2016 - 00:00 - UNIQUE ID: 160229_04

Remarks/speeches

Baku, Azerbaijan, 29 February 2016

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Thank you very much, Elmar.

Baku, Azerbaijan, 29 February 2016

Check against delivery!

Thank you very much, Elmar.

Let me say that my first visit to Azerbaijan comes, as you said, at a very important moment in our relationship. We just had an open and very good discussion, not only with you but also with the President [Ilham Aliyev] today.

We exchanged views on a range of issues and also talked a lot about the future direction of our important relationship that we both consider as key. We didn't only discuss about things, but we also decided a certain number of steps on which our teams are going to follow-up on both sides. I will not mention them one by one, also not to spoil the news once we start to

work concretely on them, but the number of fields on which we decided to follow-up our meetings today is relevant and consistent and allows me to say that the visit has been extremely productive. Now we have to make sure that the follow-up is productive as well.

We are looking, as you mentioned, to upgrade our relations and develop them to their full potential through a new bilateral agreement. I can announce that consultations for such an agreement have started with a view to the upcoming discussions with the EU Member States on a mandate for such agreement.

We share a difficult, challenging - sometimes promising, in any case complex - region, where Azerbaijan plays a key role, in particular given its borders with Turkey, Russia, Iran among others. We share an interest in the regional cooperation and we have discussed at length - both with the Foreign Minister and with the President - the current geopolitical challenges we face and the perspectives for cooperation in this respect that we both consider key.

We also spoke of the role that Azerbaijan plays as a bridge between cultures, a contribution that is particularly welcome and recognised in view of the challenges that we are facing in our common region and inside our societies as such.

I'm very pleased that Baku will be hosting the 7th Global Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilisations on 25-27 April. I'm also sure that Azerbaijan's contribution to the dialogue of cultures will be reflected in our future agreement because we believe that the experience and the nature of Azerbaijani society in this can be extremely valuable for Europe and for all.

Azerbaijan has also the potential to become one of the EU's major commercial partners in the region. The European Union is already Azerbaijan's main trading partner and one of the most important investors, and we work to expand these commercial ties in the near future.

In particular, Azerbaijan is a strategic partner with regard to European energy security. The Southern Gas Corridor plays a key role in EU's strategy to diversify our energy supply sources and transportation routes; Azerbaijan is crucial for the development of this project. The Southern Gas Corridor was defined as a key priority in the Council Conclusions, so by the European Council of Foreign Ministers, on energy diplomacy adopted last July, which confirmed that the European Union's foreign policy would give particular priority to partners and initiatives that are crucial for better diversification of the EU energy sources. This, as I mentioned this afternoon, is not only something that is relevant for the EU Member States that participate in the project, but for the European Union as such.

Today, I've addressed - together with President Aliyev and Commissioner Šefčovič - the Southern Corridor Advisory Council, an initiative to which - as the European Union - we attach a great value. It's more that energy diversification and EU energy security for us. And I would like to thank Azerbaijan for having arranged and hosted this Second meeting of the Advisory Council. For us, this is also about enlarging and deepening political, economic and social ties with all the partners involved in the project and building on a better regional connection.

Our commitment to implement the Southern Gas Corridor continues to be of utmost importance for the EU-Azerbaijan dialogue. But the European Union and Azerbaijan now also want to move forward in many different other areas of cooperation, working together as partners - as strong partners.

Today, we also discussed the ongoing economic situation, the need to adjust the Azerbaijani economy to the new reality of lower oil prices and slower regional growth, and the work undertaken by the authorities here in this respect. And we agreed on some further elements of cooperation in this respect that we will try to put in place as soon as possible. Moving forward in the WTO negotiations would be beneficial in this process, paving the way for an open and competitive business environment and further economic integration between the European Union and Azerbaijan. We agreed in general terms to strengthen our cooperation on the economic reforms that the authorities of Azerbaijan are putting in place to diversify the economy.

I stressed during our talks the high importance that the European Union attaches to the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression and association. Indeed, dialogue, understanding and peaceful engagement among different points of view is as important in relations between cultures as it is within them, and within our own societies. This is the story of the European Union. The European Union itself is firmly based on the notion that an open society is the best guarantee for long-term stability and prosperity, and we stress this point in our relations with all our close partners. In our discussion today, I invited the authorities to establish a new relationship of trust between the government and civil society at large, and in this context I also referred to a number of individuals presently in jail. Tomorrow I will meet with representatives of civil society.

We agreed that the Eastern Partnership remains the framework, the policy framework for our relationship. As you might know, the European Union has recently reviewed our Neighbourhood Policy, which has a special focus on the principle of differentiation, meaning

that we recognise different situations, different agendas, different priorities, and we try to have tailor-made approaches to that. And I believe that the on-going consultations for a new agreement, a new bilateral agreement between Azerbaijan and the European Union are exactly a proof of this new approach.

As stated also by President Tusk during his visit last July, the EU supports the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Azerbaijan. The European Union and its Member States have not recognised Nagorno-Karabakh. The status quo, we believe, is unsustainable and the peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict remains for us a top priority. We continue to support the mediation efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs. The European Union calls for the intensification of high-level talks towards peace. The conflict does not have a military solution and needs a political settlement in accordance with international law.

It is also important for us to create an enabling environment, in particular by refraining from actions on the ground and confrontational rhetoric that heighten tensions and undermine the peace process. The European Union supports the OSCE proposal aimed at creating an incident investigation mechanism, and we talked with the Minister at length about that, also in detailed terms, and I appreciate that very much.

The European Union will continue to bolster the efforts towards peace including through our Special Representative Herbert Salber, who was joining me during the meetings today, and is currently and always working on this for us. The European Union is always and also ready to further support peacebuilding activities and people-to-people contacts across the conflict divide. All that we can do in this respect, we will.

Finally, let me add that we had excellent exchanges today, but we need to continue. So it is my pleasure to invite the Minister to come to Brussels as soon as we find a suitable date, so that we can continue our work on the future of our relations and on the present of the steps we can take to build them even stronger.

Link to the video: <http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/video/player.cfm?ref=I117263>

Author

[EEAS press team - Contacts](#)

Remarks by President Donald Tusk after his meeting with President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev

I am pleased to welcome President Aliyev to Brussels today.

Azerbaijan is an important partner for the European Union, whose independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity we support.

We want to build on our reliable and strategic partnership in the energy field. Azerbaijan is important for Europe's energy security and diversification of supplies. We have a shared commitment to finalise the Southern Gas Corridor; in fact it is a key priority for both sides.

The European Union is already Azerbaijan's main trading partner and one of its most important investors. We intend to expand these commercial relations further in the coming years. We discussed how our strengthened cooperation will help modernise and diversify the Azerbaijani economy. For Azerbaijan to also move forward in the WTO talks would pave the way for a competitive business environment that would drive our economic integration.

During our talks, I stressed the importance we attach to human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression. The EU believes that an open society is the best guarantee for long term stability and prosperity. We look forward to continuing to work as partners on these issues.

Azerbaijan acts as a bridge between cultures. This is very welcome in view of the challenges that we currently face in our common neighbourhood.

We discussed the peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The status quo is unsustainable. The conflict does not have a military solution and needs an early political settlement in accordance with international law. The EU continues to fully support the mediation efforts and proposals of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs.

Our relations go beyond energy and trade: We want to upgrade our relationship and develop its full potential through a new bilateral agreement. I am very happy to announce that tomorrow, the negotiations on a new EU-Azerbaijan agreement will be launched. I wish our negotiators every success.

This new agreement will broaden the scope of our relations, taking into account the new global, political and economic interests we share and challenges we want to face together. Mr. President, thanks again for coming to Brussels.

The European Security Order

The sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, the inviolability of borders and the peaceful settlement of disputes are key elements of the European security order. These principles apply to all states, both within and beyond the EU's borders.

However, peace and stability in Europe are no longer a given. Russia's violation of international law and the destabilisation of Ukraine, on top of protracted conflicts in the wider Black Sea region, have challenged the European security order at its core. The EU will stand united in upholding international law, democracy, human rights, cooperation and each country's right to choose its future freely.

Managing the relationship with Russia represents a key strategic challenge. A consistent and united approach must remain the cornerstone of EU policy towards Russia. Substantial changes in relations between the EU and Russia are premised upon full respect for international law and the principles underpinning the European security order, including the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter. We will not recognise Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea nor accept the destabilisation of eastern Ukraine. We will strengthen the EU, enhance the resilience of our eastern neighbours, and uphold their right to determine freely their approach towards the EU. At the same time, the EU and Russia are interdependent. We will therefore engage Russia to discuss disagreements and cooperate if and when our interests overlap.

“Substantial changes in relations between the EU and Russia are premised upon full respect for international law. At the same time, we will engage Russia to discuss disagreements and cooperate if and when our interests overlap.”

In addition to those foreign policy issues on which we currently cooperate, selective engagement could take place over matters of European interest too, including climate, the Arctic, maritime security, education, research and cross-border cooperation. Engagement should also include deeper societal ties through facilitated travel for students, civil society and business.

Spanning the region, the EU will foster cooperation with the Council of Europe and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The OSCE, as a Europe-wide organisation stretching into Central Asia with a