

Udlændinge



Styrelsen

Report on fact-finding mission til Azerbaijan

Former OPON forces in Azerbaijan, etc.

27 Januar to 1 Februar 2002

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1. INTRODUCTION

Terms of reference

The Danish Immigration Service carried out a fact-finding mission to Azerbaijan from 27 January to 1 February 2002 to collect information in relation to the following terms of reference.

Information is to be collected to clarify the following:

OPON

- Is the group still politically active and actively in opposition?
- Is Mahir Djavadov (brother of the former leader of the OPON forces, Rovshan Djavadov), who is in Iran, the current leader of the group?
- Has the group built up so-called "sports clubs" or armed units, and does it cooperate with the Popular Front of Azerbaijan and/or the Azerbaijan Democratic Party?
- Were there arrests of former or current members in September 1999 and are these still taking place?
- Are court cases currently ongoing against members of OPON, and if so what sort of activities lead to charges being made, how high a profile does the accused have to have, and what penalties are imposed?
- How many former members of OPON, imprisoned after being accused of committing attacks against the President in the mid-1990s, been amnestied?

- How many attempted coups have there been against President Haidar Aliyev, and how many attempts to assassinate his son Ilkham Aliyev?
- Are weapons produced illegally at the Sattarkhan factory, which makes oil-drilling equipment, was its director killed in March 2000 and how, and who was his deputy?

Political opposition generally:

- Since 11 September 2001 has there been a hardening of attitudes towards the political opposition and the press, and has the number of political prisoners increased?

Captured Armenian and Azerbaijani soldiers (POWs)

- How many Armenian and Azerbaijani soldiers are still being held prisoner in Azerbaijan and Armenia?
- Are prisoners still being taken in the border areas, if so how many, and what happens to them?
- Are there cases of captured Azerbaijani soldiers being released by Armenian deserters?

The delegation held meetings in Baku (see map in Annex 1) with international organisations and local human rights organisations, political parties and four Western embassies. Please refer to the list of persons consulted in section 8, in which individual sources are also described in more detail.

The UNHCR stated that its mandate did not cover the monitoring of human rights in Azerbaijan, and therefore advised the delegation to seek information from selected embassies. One international and one European source, as well as the embassies, wished to be anonymous in the mission report, and one source did not wish to discuss one of the subjects in the terms of reference. The sources had various reasons for requesting anonymity, including the fact that several of the questions were politically sensitive, e.g. in connection with

Azerbaijan's membership of the Council of Europe ¹, and they did not want to harm their working conditions on the ground.

The criteria for selecting sources included the sources' representativeness, competence and knowledge in relation to the subjects under investigation. The deliberate intention was to achieve a broad range of sources, so that both international and local organisations were included. As far as possible, questions of a legal nature were addressed to legal experts and organisations. The number of sources consulted depended on the complexity of the subject and on the amount of time the delegation had available. The delegation attempted as far as possible to use other sources, including written ones, to verify factual information provided by sources. Sources' assessments and opinions of particular circumstances are faithfully reproduced in the report.

The delegation was well received everywhere. An interpreter was used for several of the meetings.

No attempt has been made in the report to be consistent in the transliteration of names and place names, which may vary depending on the transliteration system used.

¹ Azerbaijan and Armenia became full members of the Council of Europe on 25 January 2001.

2. OPON

2.1. Background to the events of March 1995

The Institute of Peace and Democracy provided a note in Russian on the background to the conflict concerning the OPON force ² in March 1995 ("the events of March"). The following is an extract from the translation of the note, which is attached as Annex 2.

"In Azerbaijan the "events of March" are normally understood to refer to the events from 13 to 17 March 1995, when according to the authorities' official version the Special Police Brigade (OPON) staged "an uprising in which political demands were put forward" in the Kazakh and Agstafin region on the borders with Armenia and Georgia, and in the capital Baku. After being suppressed with military force, the rising was later described as an attempted coup d'état, and led to the arrest of up to 710 people. Of these 207 (or 29%) were found innocent and released, 75 deserters (11%) who were not involved in the attempted coup received an amnesty, and 7 (1%) received conditional sentences. 407 people were convicted, of whom 373 were sentenced to imprisonment and 2 were sentenced to be shot"....

"The leaders of the events of March were the brothers Rovshan and Makhir Dzhavadov. The former was the Deputy Minister of the Interior in Azerbaijan and was responsible for OPON. The other was the prosecutor in the Khatain quarter of Baku".

"In March 1995 a unit of ten men from a force formed to combat gangsters and terrorists was sent to Agstafa in north-west Azerbaijan in connection with a shooting at the home of the head of the regional administration. The State highway police (GDP) informed this group on 12 March that four cars containing armed civilians had passed a GDP post in the Tovuz region without obeying the GDP's orders to stop. Following a successful operation, the group

² OMON/OPON Special Militia/Police Brigade (Otryad Milicii/Policija Osobogo Naznachenija). OMON was founded in 1991 as a special police force while Azerbaijan was still a Soviet Republic, and was inter alia deployed in the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. After independence the force changed its name to OPON.

stopped all four cars. Those arrested proved to be OPON people who were escorting smuggled goods (50 tons of copper) on the way to Georgia.

At 2.30 in the morning the OPON in Kazakh, together with armed civilians, occupied the town's police station and military camp. After capturing some armoured vehicles they began to move in the direction of the Agstafin region. On the way into Akstafa at 4.40 am they shot at a roadside police post which had tried to stop the column, and one GDP man was injured.

After capturing and disarming the GDP post, the OPON column began to move towards Akstafa, the regional centre, and at 5.20 am fighting began at the town's police station, in which one person was killed on both sides. By 6.30 am the numerically superior OPON forces had captured and disarmed Akstafa's police station. The OPON forces then tried to attack the armed forces in Tovuz but were defeated.

In connection with these events, President Aliyev of Azerbaijan postponed his visit to Pakistan and Iran and as a first step sent Rovshan Dzhavadov to the Kazakh region...."

"..After a day and half, on 12 March, Rovshan Dzhavadov returned to Baku. He heard about the consultations and also heard that while he had been away, planes had been constantly arriving in Baku from the autonomous republic of Nakhchevan with people who had immediately been armed. At that time it became known that the army had received orders to use force. The OPON people in the area were bombarded by artillery and surrendered to the Government forces. Some tried to hide in neighbouring Georgia where they began being arrested as early as 15 March.."

"In total during the events of March three soldiers were killed, as were one policeman and two rebels in this area. Twenty-three were injured, including 11 Government soldiers and three policemen.

On 14 March an order from the Minister for the Interior of Azerbaijan, Ramil Usubov, was read out on television, stating that OPON had been abolished. The senior OPON commander was ordered to hand over all technical equipment and weaponry allocated to the force within three days (by 00.00 hrs on 17 March). It was also announced that those members of OPON

who had served the State honourably would be transferred to other jobs within the Ministry of the Interior.

OPON did not disarm by the deadline. Azerbaijan's Minister for the Interior claimed that of more than 600 members of OPON, only about 100 obeyed orders and handed in their weapons in March 1995. After the expiry of the deadline, on the night of 16 to 17 March, there was an armed clash between members of the former OPON and Government forces, in which scores of people were killed and injured.

According to the official version, the fighting was started at 2 am by OPON forces ...OPON people subsequently claimed that the first to open fire were the Government forces. OPON was not ready for this, as their commander had told the soldiers that some sort of agreement had been reached with the authorities and that the weapons were to be handed in the following day...."

"After bitter fighting the OPON men were forced back to their base, which lies in the "8-j kilometr" residential area. At 8 am the leader of the rebels, former Deputy Minister for the Interior Rovshan Dzhavadov, who had been removed from his post two days earlier on the orders of Minister for the Interior R. Usubov, telephoned the Turkish Ambassador in Azerbaijan, Altan Karamanoglu, and asked him to get in contact with President Aliyev of Azerbaijan and ask him to stop the firing. Karamanoglu passed on Dzhavadov's request to Aliyev. The President demanded that the rebels should raise a white flag.

Information about subsequent events is contradictory. The President and military commanders at the Ministry of Defence (MO³) claim that the white flag was not raised. However, some witnesses, including observers from the US Embassy in Azerbaijan, claim that the MO's armed units paid no attention to the raised white flag and continued firing. OPON forces claim that the window where the white flag had been hung was shot at with a mortar. Rovshan Dzhavadov and some bodyguards tried to break out but he was wounded and taken to the Ministry of the Interior hospital. There doctors were not allowed to see him before he died from loss of blood. Finally at 11.30 am the OPON forces raised the white flag. Again the firing did not stop at once, since – so Minister for Defence Abiev claims – the

³ MO is the abbreviation for Ministererstva Oborony, Ministry of Defence.

officer sent to negotiate was killed. Firing stopped at 11.40 am.

According to information from the prosecution authority, 45 people were killed in the events of March, including 25 soldiers, 11 OPON soldiers, two policemen and seven civilians."

The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan explained that March 1995 was the second time OPON had been involved in politics. At that time there were many incidents between the ordinary police and this special police force. The events began in another city, but continued in Baku. There was a political desire for change, which was why it was called an attempted coup. An agreement had been reached between OPON and the authorities that they should disarm. However, not everyone handed over their weapons but instead formed illegal armed groups. About 600 people were arrested. Some of those arrested belonged to OPON, but were released after a few months. Some of those arrested and subsequently released were now working in the police.

The Institute of Peace and Democracy explained that members of the OPON force went through the usual military service, but were then trained at special police schools as they had to be trained in criminal law, etc. The main task of OPON was to combat terrorism. OPON employees had a special uniform which was different from ordinary police uniforms. Azerbaijan Young Lawyers' Union confirmed that OPON forces had special uniforms.

2.2. Current situation

Is the group still politically active and actively in opposition? Is Mahir Djavadov the current leader of the group? Has the group built up so-called "sports clubs" or armed units, and does it cooperate with the Popular Front of Azerbaijan and/or the Azerbaijan Democratic Party?

The Institute of Peace and Democracy explained that following the events of March 1995, OPON was dismantled, and some of its employees were taken on by the ordinary police forces. It was not and is in no way a political party. However, there are some support committees of a social nature, consisting partly of the parents of the former members of OPON who are now in prison.

The Human Rights Center explained that it was impossible to talk of *voluntary membership* of OPON, as it was an official description connected with employment. It was a proper police force, not a political group.

A Western embassy (IV), which wished to be anonymous, confirmed that OPON units were disarmed following the conflict in 1995 and that it was in no way a political party.

Another Western embassy (III), which also wished to be anonymous, said that members of OPON were not politically active nowadays.

The Popular Front of Azerbaijan explained that OPON was not politically active in Azerbaijan nowadays, either legally or illegally.

The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan, the Institute of Peace and Democracy, a Western embassy (IV) which wished to be anonymous, and the Popular Front of Azerbaijan confirmed reports that Makhir Dzhavadov, brother of the late former leader of the OPON forces, Rovshan Dzhavadov, had been granted asylum in Austria and was now living in exile in Iran. The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan explained that Makhir Dzhavadov denied the allegations against him regarding the events of March 1995, but no-one knew for sure what role he had had. The rumours that he was building up military units in Iran were a "political con", an attempt to create an image. OPON did not exist as a secret group in Azerbaijan and information about "sports clubs" in Azerbaijan should not be taken seriously. The source stressed that there was no armed opposition in Azerbaijan and that none of the political parties had armed groups in Azerbaijan.

The Institute of Peace and Democracy believed that Makhir Dzhavadov in Iran had no links with the current police forces. He had established a political party in Iran, a so-called OPON party, for which he received backing from the Iranian authorities. However, he enjoyed no recognition in Azerbaijan, and most were afraid of having anything to do with him. Makhir Dzhavadov was not building up armed groups in Azerbaijan and there were no armed groups in Azerbaijan.

The Popular Front of Azerbaijan did not find it likely that members of OPON would be connected to any political parties.

An international organisation, which wished to be anonymous, explained that there were accusations that Makhir Dzhavadov was equipping groups in Azerbaijan with weapons; his extradition had therefore been requested as the authorities believed that he was a criminal and not a political refugee.

A Western embassy (I), which wished to be anonymous, was not aware of Makhir Dzhavadov backing armed groups in Azerbaijan nowadays.

An international organisation, which wished to be anonymous, regarded it as unlikely that Makhir Dzhavadov would be able to carry out a coup in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan was a thoroughly controlled country with many resources. There were between sixty-five and seventy thousand employees in the current police force in Azerbaijan.

A Western embassy (IV), which wished to be anonymous, doubted whether Makhir Dzhavadov would be able to capture any areas of Azerbaijan, and suggested that he was boasting when he declared that he had armed groups in the country.

Another Western embassy (III) which also wished to be anonymous had no information about Makhir Dzhavadov building up armed groups in Azerbaijan. Nor had the source heard of any connection between "sports clubs" and OPON.

2.3. Legal situation

Were there arrests of former or current members in September 1999 and are these still taking place? Are court cases ongoing against members of OPON, and if so what sort of activities lead to charges being made, how high a profile does the accused have to have, and what penalties are imposed? How many imprisoned former members have been amnestied?

It was generally difficult at the delegation's meetings to obtain concrete and precise figures on how many people were arrested and sentenced in connection with the events of March 1995. It was also hard to obtain concrete and exact information about the contents of the judgments, including under which provisions people had been convicted. However, section 57 of the Penal Code (treason) was mentioned on several occasions. It was also difficult to obtain concrete and precise information about any pending cases and the number of people who had been amnestied.

The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan reported that generally those who had been convicted in connection with the events of March 1995 had received tough sentences of between 7 and 15 years, and some had been sentenced to death. Currently about 300 people who had taken part in the events of March 1995 were in prison. About 600 people had been arrested but many were subsequently pardoned and released. At that time those convicted under section 57 of the Penal Code could not receive an amnesty but this changed in September 2001. Those who had taken part in the coup itself were still in prison, but might get an amnesty. Some arrests had recently been made, but these involved persons who had been directly involved in the attempted coup in March 1995 and could be accused of high treason. Those who had simply taken part in events/been bystanders (*participants*) did not risk arrest.

Please refer also to the source's list in Annex 3 of political prisoners in Azerbaijan, known as "*Eldar's list*".⁴ Cases 245 to 541 concern OPON. According to the list the great majority were arrested in 1995 or 1996. Twenty-one cases are mentioned concerning persons arrested between 1997 and 1999 and 12 cases concerning those arrested in 2000 or 2001.

The Institute of Peace and Democracy explained that most who had taken part in the March 1995 events had been arrested, including ordinary members who had not taken part in the coup itself. They were convicted and imprisoned solely as a result of their membership of OPON. Those who could prove their innocence were subsequently released. There were more than 400 arrests, mostly in 1995. Some fled to Russia or Georgia, and some were extradited from there to Azerbaijan in 1998 and 1999. This could still happen, but the authorities were milder now. At risk were those involved in the events in 1995, including

⁴ The list of political prisoners was drawn up in 1993 by Eldar Zeynalov, hence Eldar's list.

those employed in the force in 1994/1995. Many of those had received sentences of between 8 and 15 years; a few got life. OPON people were still in prison, including some who had nothing to do with the conflict. The source could not say under which provisions of the Penal Code they had been sentenced. No cases were pending involving former OPON employees. The Association of Lawyers of Azerbaijan said that 17 March 1995 was the date of a change in government, after which members of OPON were forced to fight on the government's side. Hundreds were arrested in connection with the events of 17 March 1995 and they were not given a fair trial. Amongst those arrested were extremists, but they were only a small proportion of the detainees (between five and twenty, out of 500 who were convicted). Those who were convicted received a minimum of 10 years' imprisonment. The Council of Europe had drawn up a list with the names of 16 individuals who Europe wanted to see released. The source remarked that no-one could say how many former OPON employees were currently in prison, but that about 300 were being unlawfully detained. The number of detainees was higher than appeared from the lists; many did not have lawyers. Many former OPON employees had fled and were now living abroad, including in Russia. If they returned to Azerbaijan they risked arrest. Many cases were still ongoing. He could not provide information about particular cases or give actual numbers, but said some had been captured in Russia and extradited to Azerbaijan.

The source did not find it likely that anyone could be held in prison for three years without being brought before a judge; at most it could be about one year. In general he felt that the new September 2001 Penal Code was not as restrictive as the previous one, although the possibility of having a case reconsidered or a sentence reduced was not functioning. Only few had been amnestied.

The Azerbaijan Young Lawyers' Union said that the arrested OPON employees included extremists and persons who had committed murder, but some were innocent.

Ashraf Farzali Mehdiyev, the chairman of the Gejrat party, pointed out that some former members of OPON were now members of Parliament. He added that 420 persons were now in prison.

The Popular Front of Azerbaijan said that many of those arrested had only been carrying out orders from their superiors and believed that they were therefore unlawfully imprisoned.

A Western embassy (I), which wished to be anonymous, pointed out that as a condition for Azerbaijan's continuing membership, the Council of Europe had insisted that the authorities should discharge or reassess all cases concerning political prisoners. However, the question of who could be described as a political prisoner had been hotly debated. Some of those imprisoned, including former members of OPON, had in fact committed crimes. There were rumoured to be between 300 and 750 political prisoners in Azerbaijan from the period between 1992 and 1995. The source was not aware of systematic persecution of OPON employees, but rather of journalists and/or political opponents. He had not heard of cases/arrests concerning OPON employees in 1999, nor that such cases were currently pending. His impression was that this was more or less a closed chapter.

Another Western embassy (IV), which wished to be anonymous, also had no information about any recent arrests, or about any pending cases regarding OPON employees. There had been reports in the press about two amnesties covering OPON employees. The source believed that those who had been employed by OPON in the towns of Baku, Kazakh and Agstafin in 1994 and 1995 could still risk arrest. Five OPON employees had been extradited to Baku by Russia between 1998 and 2001 (see Annex 4).

A third Western embassy (III), which wished to be anonymous, reported that two or three cases concerning former OPON employees had come to its attention. The court cases had gone on until 1997 or 1998. Some had fled abroad and been sentenced in their absence or had been added to a confidential list of wanted persons. Those people risked arrest if they returned to Azerbaijan. The source was not aware of any new cases since 1998. He believed that there had been about 10 cases where Azerbaijan had asked other countries to extradite suspects.

The source was not aware that an individual could be held in prison for three years without being brought before a judge. It seemed likely that anyone who had been an OPON member in 1994 and 1995 risked arrest. This did not apply to those who had been employed before that period as they had then been very highly valued. He could not provide any additional information about whether this only applied to members of OPON with a high profile, or to

all members of OPON. It appeared logical that those who had been employed in the Baku, Kazakh or Agstafin regions were the ones who risked arrest.

The source remarked that the question of Eldar's list had had a great deal of influence on discussion about Azerbaijan's continuing membership of the Council of Europe. Some countries claimed that those in prison included terrorists who were there lawfully.

The OSCE explained that OPON employees at that time had done many dreadful things, and that this was remembered by the public. Thus the majority of the population was against the release of the individuals in question. If there was a suspicion that a crime had been committed then there was a risk of prosecution, or nothing would happen. The source could not provide any general information about the length of the sentences those involved had received, as this depended on the individual case. He added that the question of political prisoners was very difficult and many did not know the details of the cases. He stressed that it was important to ensure that someone was a political prisoner before he was released. There had been three amnesties, in August, October and December 2001, in which about 200 people had been released. It was unlikely that people risked arrest on return to Azerbaijan just because they had been employed by OPON. The source believed that the attitude of the authorities had changed, partly because of pressure from the international community. He was not aware of any actual pending cases concerning OPON employees.

A European organisation, which wished to be anonymous, was not aware of any pending cases concerning OPON employees, nor of how many political prisoners were connected with OPON. The list of political prisoners had to be updated constantly as new information on political prisoners emerged. Eldar's list was very reliable. Three cases had been reopened but no judgments had been passed yet. Two of the accused had complained about questions relating to legal guarantees. The source had no information about any further amnesties. He handed over a list of prisons which is attached as Annex 5.

The note presented by the Institute of Peace and Democracy (Annex 2) states that CIS countries have extradited at least 13 individuals connected with the events of March 1995. According to the June 1995 figures, 29 people were still being sought in connection with the

events of March. Some were arrested in 1996; one (the leader of the revolt, Makhir Dzhavadov) travelled to Austria in early 1996 where he was granted political asylum. At least one other was in the Netherlands.

3. ATTEMPTED COUPS AND ASSASSINATIONS

How many attempted coups have there been against President Haidar Aliyev, and how many attempts to assassinate his son Ilkham Aliyev?

A Western embassy (IV), which wished to be anonymous, reported that between 1993 and 2000 there had been a total of five known attempted coups against the President. However, the source was not aware of any attempts to assassinate the President's son. The attempted coups (for a more detailed description of the coup attempts see Annex 6) were:

July – August 1993: the Lenkoran events

1993-1994: the generals' plot

October 1994: the events in Ganja

March 1995: the OPON plot

1998-2000: the colonels' plot.

The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan said there had been attempted coups against the President every year, but no assassination attempts on his son.

4. THE SATTARKHAN FACTORY

Are weapons produced illegally at the Sattarkhan factory, which makes oil-drilling equipment, was its director killed in March 2000 and how, and who was his deputy?

The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan did not believe that it was possible to produce arms illegally at the Sattarkhan factory, but thought it might have been possible in Soviet times. The Centre was not aware of the claimed murder of the director in March 2000 but agreed that the mafia did murder businessmen.

A Western embassy (IV) explained that before the change of system, the factory had been the centre of resistance to the Soviet Union. It had heard of weapons being produced at the factory in 1993 but since the information was classified it was not possible to get it verified. In 1995/1996 the factory had entered a joint venture with a Canadian company, but the level of production at the factory was now greatly reduced⁵. The source denied that there might be illegal weapons production at the factory now. It was not aware of the claimed murder of the factory's director but believed that many incidents occurred in connection with financial crimes.

⁵ The delegation saw the factory site from outside and could see that most of the buildings were dilapidated with broken windows, etc. There appeared to be activity only in a few buildings.

5. THE POLITICAL OPPOSITION IN GENERAL

The Popular Front of Azerbaijan stated that there were 38 registered parties, and as many which were not registered.

A Western embassy (IV), which wished to be anonymous, reported that there were about 40 opposition parties in Azerbaijan, most of which were registered. Unregistered parties could have problems in being active, for example not being able to hang their party sign up in public, but this did not mean that the party or its branches would be closed down. The source believed that refusal to agree to register a party could be a form of harassment. There were seldom court cases against unregistered parties, and the source was aware of only two cases against party members from local branches of an unregistered party. Another Western embassy (II), which also wanted to be anonymous, added that being an unregistered party did not mean being illegal, but that non-registration could make it more difficult to be active.

The OSCE did not believe that unregistered parties had problems. It also believed that there were too many parties and that only four or five of them could be regarded as genuine parties. They could be divided into classical and reforming wings, which wanted political power and had chairmen who wanted to fulfil personal ambitions, but they did not have the necessary party programmes and lacked elementary knowledge of democratic procedures. There was no presidential candidate whom the entire opposition could gather around.

One unregistered party is Gejrat (Qeyret)⁶, which means dignity. Its chairman is Ashraf Farzali Mehdiyev, who stood as a candidate in the 1998 presidential elections, gaining 0,9% of the vote. He is also chairman of the Association of the Victims of the Political Repression⁷, and of the Karabakh Committee. The party was founded in February 1996 and

⁶ In the Azerbaijani alphabet, as well as "e" there is another "e" which is upside down and reversed. Both occurrences of "e" in the party's name are this reversed "e".

⁷ The Association of Azerbaijan of the Victims of the Political Repression (Азербайджанская Ассоциация Жертв Политических Репрессий). The organisation looks after the interests of former victims of Stalinist times and Soviet repression, including the victims' demands for

has about 2 000 members, including former OPON employees; it is in the process of building up branches in the Netherlands and Germany. It was refused registration in 1996, and applied again in 1999. In mid-2001 it was asked to collect 1 000 signatures to get registered. It collected 7 000, and although all its papers were in order it was again refused registration. The Ministry of Justice's explanation of the refusal was apparently that the President had personally banned the party's registration. Its chairman stated that he had also stood as a presidential candidate twice, and had had problems in doing so on both occasions; he had been denied access to the media, including television. He had twice received death threats, and there had been 20 court cases against him. He described how the party had problems with the authorities 5 years ago, when 20 party members were arrested at a meeting and imprisoned, but released after 2 weeks. Their unregistered situation made party members nervous.

The Azerbaijan Young Lawyers' Union believed that the chairman of Gejrat was the only political figure in Azerbaijan who could express himself freely without any consequences, and the Association of Lawyers of Azerbaijan added that the party was known for its radical views. The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan explained that a case against the chairman of Gejrat was currently under way because he had publicly called the President a Kurd. However, the OSCE had not heard that the party or its chairman had problems with the authorities, nor that cases were ongoing.

The Popular Front of Azerbaijan (reformist), which was the first party to be established in Azerbaijan (in 1989, before independence) and is a former Government party, is now Azerbaijan's largest opposition party. The opposition has a total of 10 members of Parliament, six of them from the Popular Front. The party is part of several alliances and blocks and cooperates with two unregistered parties including the Progress party. It did not believe that cooperation with unregistered parties caused difficulties or that such cooperation might create a risk for either side. The problem for unregistered parties was that they had no legal rights, and some other minor problems. Occasionally there were press reports of problems, but the question of registration or non-registration did not mean much, since anyone could risk arrest, whatever party they came from. Fifty of the party's members were currently in prison; it felt they should be defined as political prisoners.

rehabilitation.

The Popular Front of Azerbaijan explained that Azerbaijan was not a democratic country, and that all elections including local ones had been problematic. Human rights were violated, and corruption was widespread. The conditions for carrying on political activity were not good and the people had lost respect for their politicians. However, the party did believe that the opposition could win future elections if they were conducted according to international democratic standards, and it was currently working on uniting the opposition into one politically powerful democratic centre.

The Popular Front of Azerbaijan denied that any party or political activists had any connection to armed groups or extremists. It rejected any form of violence; all political activities should be within the law.

The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan also believed that no political party in Azerbaijan controlled or had links with armed units.

The Institute of Peace and Democracy said that no political parties nowadays wanted to be associated with the former OPON police units.

6. 11 SEPTEMBER 2001

Since 11 September 2001 has there been a hardening of attitudes towards the political opposition and the press, and has the number of political prisoners increased?

The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan did not believe that there had been any changes in attitudes to the political opposition since 11 September. However, the situation was harder for religious groups including the Muslim Wahabis and the Hizb-ut-Tahrir, etc. There was also a case involving twelve missionaries who had been arrested following accusations of participation in the fighting in Chechnya. The source did not want to set this down wholly as a result of the attacks in the USA, since such groups had had problems in Azerbaijan before.

An international organisation, which wished to be anonymous, said that since 11 September 2001, security checks at the airport had become more strict. It could not detect any changes at all as regards the political opposition and the press. The situation for the press resembled that in Russia, where the press was intimidated administratively, for example by the tax authorities. In foreign policy, the country had moved closer to Iran while at the same time giving its full support to the USA.

A Western embassy (IV), which wished to be anonymous, said that the relationship between Azerbaijan and the USA had improved since 11 September 2001. Domestically there had been an improvement in the situation of the press since December 2001, as the authorities had issued several press licences and pending cases against the press had been dropped. However, there was still pressure on opposition politicians.

A Western embassy (III), which wished to be anonymous, believed that 11 September had led only to a few changes. For example, the anti-terrorist rhetoric directed at Nagorno-Karabakh had intensified. Some mosques belonging to the Wahabis had been closed, and some foreign missionaries had been banned from working in Azerbaijan.

A Western embassy (II), which wished to be anonymous, believed that the situation for Chechen and Afghan refugees in Azerbaijan had been tightened. However, it did not believe that the situation for the press had changed, since that had also been difficult before 11 September 2001.

A Western embassy (I), which wished to be anonymous, said that the situation for Christian and Muslim groups had become more difficult after 11 September 2001. The terror attacks had also increased the rhetoric against Nagorno-Karabakh, with claims that Armenians were terrorists and Azerbaijan was exposed to Armenian terrorism.

The Popular Front of Azerbaijan did not believe that 11 September 2001 had led to significant changes in internal policy, but that in external affairs it had led to an improvement of Azerbaijan's relationship with both the USA and Russia, and that Azerbaijan's relationships with Russia and with Iran were now less tense.

7. CAPTURED ARMENIAN AND AZERBAIJANI SOLDIERS

- **How many Armenian and Azerbaijani soldiers are still being held prisoner in Azerbaijan and Armenia?**
- **Are prisoners still being taken in the border areas, if so how many, and what happens to them?**
- **Are there cases of captured Azerbaijani soldiers being released by Armenian deserters?**

An international organisation, which wished to be anonymous, said that according to official sources, i.e. the Azerbaijani Ministry of Internal Affairs, the last prisoners of war from the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia had been exchanged in 1999, and that there were now no Azeri prisoners of war in Armenia; but it added that the issue was used as an element of the political process. The source was not aware that there were still any Armenian prisoners of war in Azerbaijan, nor any Azeri prisoners of war in Armenia, as a result of the earlier conflict.

A Western embassy (II), which wished to be anonymous, said that there were still two Azeri prisoners of war in Armenia and that one of these did not want to return to Azerbaijan⁸. The source added that some prisoners of war had been held as slave workers for several years. The number of dead in the conflict had not yet been established.

On the taking of new prisoners, an international organisation, which wished to be anonymous, confirmed that Azeri soldiers did desert to the Armenian armed forces so as to avoid further

⁸ This information was subsequently verified by the German-Russian organisation "Arbeitsgruppe zur Freilassung von Gefangenen und Geiseln und Such von Vermissten des Karabach-Konfliktes", which added that the two prisoners of war were being held in the prison of the Armenian Ministry of National Security. The organisation also stated that both sides were convinced that the other was holding a large number of hostages.

military service, and Armenian soldiers deserted to Azerbaijan on the same grounds. The soldiers were imprisoned and often very soon sent back to their own countries. During their imprisonment the deserters were not tortured or otherwise assaulted. In 2000 a case led to press criticism of the authorities' treatment of deserters, when an Armenian deserter, who had been sent home after six months in prison in Azerbaijan and had had to continue his military service, committed suicide.⁹

The Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan reported rumours that because of the poor conditions in the Azerbaijani armed forces, murders and suicides occurred, which it would not deny. The Center added that it was not unusual for Azeri soldiers in the border areas with Armenia to let themselves be captured by the Armenian armed forces so as to avoid continuing their military service.

The Center also reported that hostages, including both soldiers and civilians, were taken in the border areas but the number was steadily falling. In 2001 between four and six Azeris had been taken.

The Center thought it was quite probable that Armenian soldiers released captured Azeri soldiers.

An international organisation, which wanted to be anonymous, had not heard of cases of Armenian soldiers releasing captured Azeri soldiers when they deserted.

A Western embassy (II), which wished to be anonymous, reported that its country's asylum authorities had also had Armenian asylum applicants cite as grounds that when deserting they had released captured Azeri soldiers. The embassy had had all such cases, where the names of prisoners of war had been given, investigated by a source, and all had proved not to be true.

⁹ The "Arbeitsgruppe zur Freilassung von Gefangenen und Geiseln und Such von Vermissten des Karabach-Konfliktes" said that, because of the fear of reprisals in their home countries, such deserters did not say that they were deserters.

8. LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Association of Lawyers of Azerbaijan: Aslan Z. Ismailov, Attorney at Law.

A.Z. Ismailov is a well-known lawyer and former government adviser. Since 1998 he has been providing legal assistance in human rights cases, particularly in cases involving violations of the freedom of expression. Because of these activities, in 1999 he was excluded from the Justice Minister's College and threatened with the removal of his licence to practice as a lawyer. His case is being defended before the Azerbaijani authorities and the international community by the International League for Human Rights.

Azerbaijan Young Lawyers' Union: Nadir A. Adilov, Chairman, and Vice-Chairman.

The organisation was founded in 1999 and is registered with the Ministry of Justice. The organisation states that it has ten members, and receives no official financial support but is supported by voluntary contributions by law students. Some individual projects are supported by international organisations, e.g. the IOM and other foreign organisations such as the American Bar Association. The organisation is a member of the International Association of Young Lawyers.

European Organisation.

Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan: Eldar E. Zeynalov, Director, and Zaliha I. Tahirova, Coordinator of Women's Program.

The organisation was founded in 1993 by the journalist Eldar Zeynalov, who remains its chairman. It is and has been involved in a great many activities, and is consulted on questions relating to political prisoners in Azerbaijan. The organisation is one of the founders of the Caucasian NGO Forum for Peace, and is a member of the British-based

organisation Early Warning and Early Response and of the World Organisation Against Torture, as well as being a cooperating member of the International Helsinki Federation. International Organisation.

Institute of Peace and Democracy: Dr Arif Yunusov, Chief, Department of Conflictology and Migration Studies.

The organisation was founded in 1994 and registered in March 1996. It is a project under the Azerbaijan Council of Dialogue of Women of Transcaucasus for Peace and Democracy. The head and founder of the institute, Dr Leyla Yunus, founded the first NGO in Azerbaijan in 1988, namely Protection of Human Rights in Soviet Azerbaijan, and was a co-founder of the Azerbaijan Popular Front. The institute consists of a number of sections, including the Department of Human Rights Protection and the Department of Conflictology Studies. The organisation is a co-founder of the Azerbaijan Human Rights Resource Centre, which is supported by the US Information Service in Azerbaijan and by the Open Society Institute of America.

Mehdiyev, Ashraf Farzali: General Secretary of the "Geirat" party, President of the Association of Azerbaijan of the Victims of the Political Repression, and former candidate for the Presidency of Azerbaijan.

OSCE (Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Office in Baku): Bogdan Marczewski, Deputy Head of Office, and staff.

Popular Front of Azerbaijan (Azerbaycan Xalq Cebhesi Partiyasının): Fuad Mustafaev, Co-Chairman and staff.

Western Embassy I

Western Embassy II

Western Embassy III

Western Embassy IV

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Map of Azerbaijan

Annex 2: Note about OPON

Source: Institute of Peace and Democracy.

Annex 3: Incomplete list of political prisoners in Azerbaijan

Source: Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan

Annex 4: List of members of OPON extradited from Russia

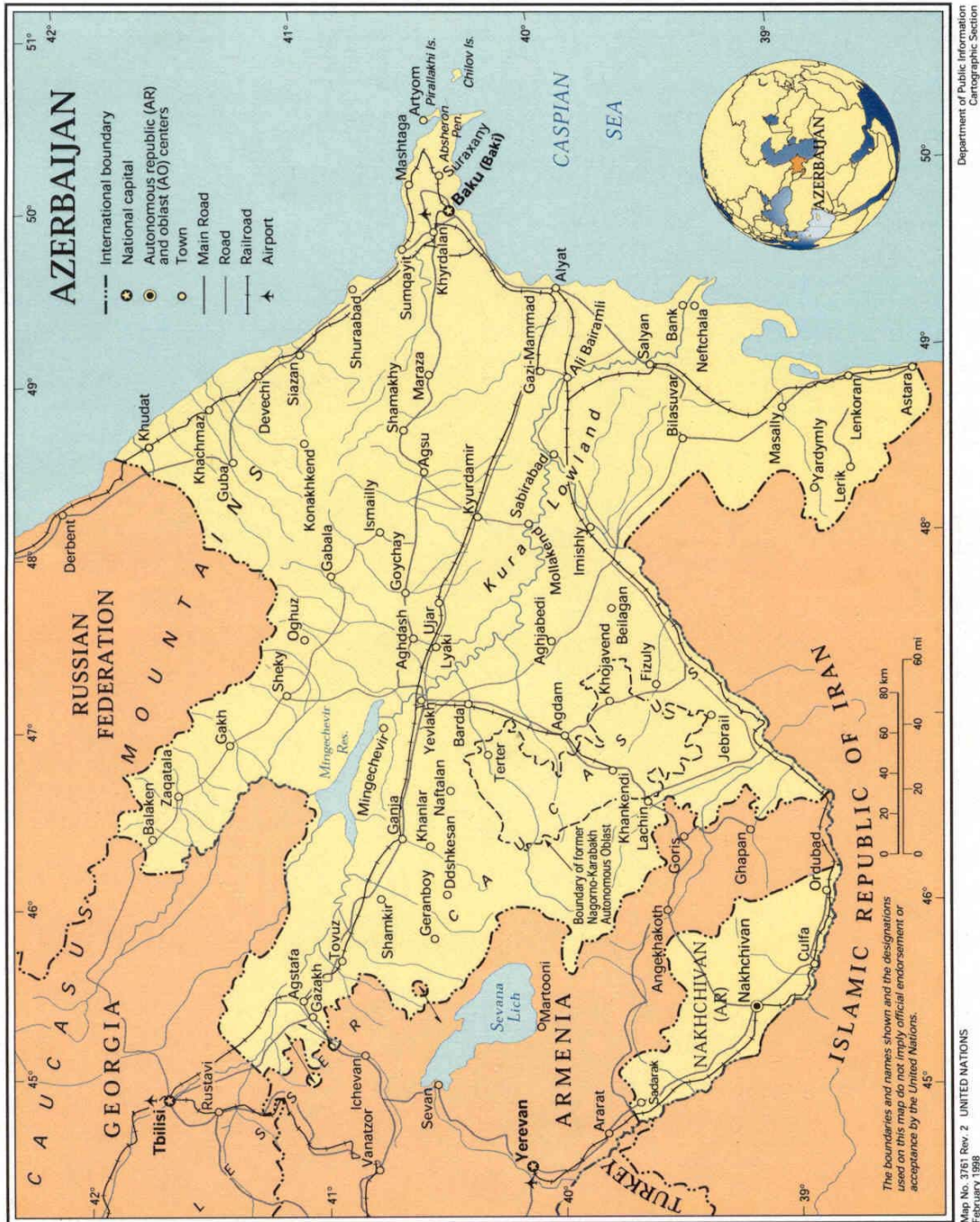
Source: Western Embassy IV.

Annex 5: List of prisons in Azerbaijan

Annex 6: Summary of attempted coups against the President of Azerbaijan

Source: Western Embassy IV.

Annex 1: Map of Azerbaijan



Annex 2: Note about OPON

Source: Institute of Peace and Democracy

[In the text there is considerable inconsistency in the spelling of place names, which is retained in the translation.]

1. On 17 March 1995 there were 200 to 250 men at OPON's base [OPON = special police brigade; to be compared with OMON, special militia brigade].
2. Rovshan Dzhavadov (who was incidentally a doctor) was actually wounded in the thigh (or hip) and could easily have been saved, but at the hospital (not in the ambulance) doctors were not allowed to get to the bleeding man before he had died from loss of blood. Afterwards Rovshan's father, the lawyer and prosecutor Bakhtijar Dzhavadov, who is well-known in the country, blamed the authorities for this.
3. It is not known exactly how many high-ranking military officers were arrested in 1995 and 1996. According to our information, in the period from 1994 to 1996, up to 600 senior officers, including three generals, were either arrested or dismissed from service.
4. At the end of 1995 the number of political prisoners in the country was in the order of 950 to 1000 (Azerbaijan's Centre for Human Rights states about 850 at the end of 1996. Going by the figures from our Institute of Peace and Democracy and from Azerbaijan's Centre for Human Rights, about 100 persons had already served their sentences and some had been amnestied).

"THE EVENTS OF MARCH"

In Azerbaijan the "events of March" are normally understood to refer to the events from 13 to 17 March 1995, when according to the authorities' official version the Special Police Brigade (OPON) staged "an uprising in which political demands were put forward", in the Kazakh and Agstafin region on the borders with Armenia and Georgia, and in the capital Baku. After being quelled by force of arms, the insurrection was later described as an attempted coup d'état, and led to the arrest of up to 710 people. Of these 207 (or 29%) were found innocent and released, 75 deserters (11%) not involved in the attempted coup were amnestied, and 7 (1%) received conditional sentences. 407 people were convicted, of whom 373 were sentenced to imprisonment and 2 were sentenced to be shot.

OPON and the leaders of the uprising

OPON was set up under the Azerbaijani Ministry for the Interior during the Soviet era, in September 1991 (at that time it was known as OMON), and was used primarily for police and military operations in Nagorno-Karabakh. The only known example of OPON's use in political fighting before the autumn of 1994 was when it was used to break up a public meeting for which approval had not been granted on 22 August 1991 in Baku.

At the time of the events about 600 members of OPON were stationed partly in Baku, where the force's headquarters was situated, and partly in the north west, in the Gazakh/Agstafin area. After the ceasefire had been established on 12 May 1994 OPON's soldiers had been at a loose end, and some of them had become involved in crime, particularly extortion.

The leaders of the events of March were the brothers Rovshan and Makhir Dzhavadov. The former was the Deputy Minister for the Interior in Azerbaijan and was responsible for OPON. The other was the prosecutor in the Khatain quarter of Baku.

The capture of the Procurator-General's office

OPON's first involvement in politics was the events of 2 October 1994 in Baku. Following an ordinary traffic accident in the Khatain area of the capital, the son of the Procurator-General Ali Omarov shot a driver; the prosecutor for that part of the town, Makhir Dzhavadov, dealt with the case. As a reaction to this Ali Omarov tried to pressurise him, and decided after first compromising him to sack him outright. On 2 October 1994 Makhir went to the Procurator-General's office and beat up Ali Omarov. Soon afterwards, Rovshan Dzhavadov and a group of OPON soldiers came and captured the Procurator-General's building and took 40 hostages, including Omarov.

Following protracted negotiations, the armed OPON forces left the Procurator-General's building on the morning of 3 October and returned to their quarters. However, the building was soon surrounded by military vehicles (5 tanks, 1 personnel carrier and 1 armoured transport vehicle), and fire was exchanged for five minutes. Later it became known that the OPON forces had captured a tank.

By order of the President, a truce was established on 3 October. On the evening of 3 October the President of Azerbaijan appeared on the television to address the nation, describing OPON's actions on 2 and 3 October in relation to the capture of the Procurator-General's building as "criminal", and urging OPON forces to lay down their weapons.

At a subsequent meeting on the night of 4 October in Baku, OPON supported the President against Suret Gusejnov with the result that the force was not disarmed. To show his gratitude, Aliiev did not touch the Dzhavadov brothers in the autumn of 1994. This is why Makhir Dzhavadov's conflict with Ali Omarov was not "decided". Omarov was fired on 8 October, and Dzhavadov two weeks later. Rovshan Dzhavadov stated that "he did not intend to recommence activities" because "my brother's dismissal should not be a reason for unrest of any sort".

Events in the Gazakh/Agstafin area

In March 1995 a unit of ten men from a force formed to combat gangsters and terrorists was sent to Agstafa in north-western Azerbaijan in connection with a shooting at the home of the head of the regional administration. The State highway police (GDP) informed the group on 12 March that four cars containing armed civilians had passed a GDP post in the Tovuz region without obeying the GDP's orders to stop. The leader of the group decided to set up a road block, disarm the armed men and identify them. Following a successful operation, the group, which was led by the chief of the Tjandzha police, had disarmed all four cars. Those arrested proved to be OPON people who were escorting smuggled goods (50 tons of copper) on the way to Georgia.

At 2.30 in the morning the OPON in Kazakh, together with armed civilians, occupied the town's police station and military camp. After capturing some armoured vehicles they began to move in the direction of the Agstafin region. On the way into Akstafa at 4.40 am they shot at a roadside police post which had tried to stop the column, and one GDP man was injured.

After capturing and disarming the GDP post, the OPON column began to move towards Akstafa, the regional centre, and at 5.20 am fighting began at the town's police station, in which one person was killed on both sides. By 6.30 am the numerically superior OPON forces had captured and disarmed Akstafa's police station. The OPON forces then tried to attack the armed forces in Tovuz but were defeated.

In connection with these events, President Aliyev of Azerbaijan postponed his visit to Pakistan and Iran and as a first step sent Rovshan Dzhavadov to the Kazakh region, while he himself held discussions in the Presidential Office concerning the situation in the Kazakh and Agstafin region. The speaker of the Parliament Rasul Guliev, the Procurator-General Eldar Gasanov, members of the government and the leaders of important public bodies participated.

After a day and half, on 12 March (sic!), Rovshan Dzhavadov returned to Baku. He heard about the consultations and also that while he had been away, planes had been constantly arriving in Baku from the autonomous republic of Nakhchevan with people who had

immediately been armed. At that time it became known that the army had received orders to use force. The OPON people in the area were bombarded by artillery and surrendered to the Government forces. Some tried to hide in neighbouring Georgia where they began being arrested as early as 15 March (in the Gardabani region Rovshan Ismailov, Khaladdin Radzhabov and Elchin Garaev were arrested).

In total during the events of March three soldiers were killed, as were one policeman and two rebels in this area. Twenty-three were injured, including 11 Government soldiers and three policemen.

On 14 March an order from the Minister for the Interior of Azerbaijan, Ramil Usubov, was read out on television, stating that OPON had been abolished. The senior OPON commander was ordered to hand over all technical equipment and weaponry allocated to the force within three days (by 00.00 hrs on 17 March). It was also announced that those members of OPON who had served the State honourably would be transferred to other jobs within the Ministry of the Interior.

Closing of the OPON base in Baku

OPON did not disarm by the deadline. Azerbaijan's Minister for the Interior claimed that of more than 600 members of OPON, only about 100 obeyed orders and handed in their weapons in March 1995. After the expiry of the deadline, on the night of 16 to 17 March, there was an armed clash between members of the former OPON and Government forces, in which scores of people were killed and injured.

According to the official version, the fighting was started at 2 am by OPON forces, which had captured some buildings near a school and a nursery, and the roofs of some residential property, and had tried to fight their way through to the metro station "Neftchiljar", but had been confronted by units from the Ministry of Defence (MO). OPON people subsequently claimed that the first to open fire were the Government forces. OPON was not ready for this, as their commander had told the soldiers that some sort of agreement had been reached with the authorities and that the weapons were to be handed in the following day.

At 4 am reinforcements came from the town, under the command of Lieutenant-General Nadzhmeddin Sadygov, to help the MO units. After bitter fighting the OPON men were

forced back to their base, which lies in the "8-j kilometr" residential area. At 8 am the leader of the rebels, former Deputy Minister for the Interior Rovshan Dzhavadov, who had been removed from his post two days earlier on the orders of Minister for the Interior R. Usubov, telephoned the Turkish Ambassador in Azerbaijan, Altan Karamanoglu, and asked him to get in contact with President Aliyev of Azerbaijan and ask him to stop the firing. Karamanoglu passed on Dzhavadov's request to Aliyev. The President demanded that the rebels should raise a white flag.

Information about subsequent events is contradictory. The President and military commanders at the Ministry of Defence (MO) claim that the white flag was not raised. However, some witnesses, including observers from the US Embassy in Azerbaijan, claim that the MO's armed units paid no attention to the raised white flag and continued firing. OPON forces claim that the window where the white flag had been hung was shot at with a mortar. Rovshan Dzhavadov and some bodyguards tried to break out but he was wounded and taken to the Ministry of the Interior hospital. There doctors were not allowed to see him before he died from loss of blood. Finally at 11.30 am the OPON forces raised the white flag. Again the firing did not stop at once, since – so Minister for Defence Abiev claims – the officer sent to negotiate was killed. The nearby school building then came under mortar fire. Firing stopped at 11.40 am.

According to information from the prosecution authority, 45 people were killed in the events of March, including 25 soldiers, 11 OPON soldiers, two policemen and seven civilians.

During these events, the Reuters television reporter Adil Gurban oglu Bunjadov was killed. This was the first death of a Reuters correspondent in the former Soviet Union in 75 years. The journalist's death and the reason for it was not mentioned in the Government press.

An order from the President of Azerbaijan dated 4 April 1995 awarded various honours for the defeat of the attempted coup: 36 soldiers were given the honorary title of National Hero (26 posthumously), 25 were given the order of "Azerbaijan's flag" and 52 were awarded a medal "For military deeds".

On 18 March a public burial was arranged for Rovshan Dzhavadov in the cemetery of the

village of Khyrdalan near Baku, where thousands of people gathered. This was the public's only reaction to the bloodshed. Although the burial was not in its nature a political demonstration, news about it did not get past the censors.

Accusations against the opposition

Official figures used the first few days after the burial to blame a large number of opposition organisations for what had happened.

In March 1995 the acting Minister for National Security, Namig Abbasov, accused the Popular Front of Azerbaijan of attempting to stage a coup. He claimed that the Popular Front was to take power with the rebels in Nakhichevan, Lenkoran, Geranboj and Evlakh. According to him, on 14 March "all Popular Front support groups received orders from Baku to go to the highest state of alert." He also said that "after 13 March preparations were noted for measures in connection with an attempted coup d'état by a number of political and community organisations".

According to Abbasov, former prime minister Suret Gusejnov was at the time of the coup ready with his force in the Lagodekhi region of Georgia. Around OPON's camps, about 40 Afghan mujahedin fighters were said to have been seen, as well as armed members of the organisation "Boz Gurd", the welfare organisation named after Khudu Mamedov, and of the "Baku and village association".

On 1 April the Ministry of Justice cancelled the registration of [i.e. the permission for] the radical opposition party "Boz Gurd", which was accused of taking part in the attempted coup in March; its chairman, Iskender Gamidov, had been arrested on 17 March 1995.

Several of the public accusations levelled against opposition organisations by officials were not subsequently confirmed in the courts.

Using the excuse of the tense situation in the country, political censorship was markedly increased. Thus the newspapers "Zerkalo" and "Milljat" appeared with significant reductions in the text they carried, whereas "Azadlyg" and "7 gjun" could not pass the censor and

therefore did not appear at all on 18 March. Information about the fighting at OPON's bases was completely forbidden if it did not match the official version, the statement by the Opposition Democratic Congress and a number of opposition parties [remainder of sentence unclear].

Arrests related to the events of March

Information received from various sources suggests that in the Gazakh/Agstafin region between 160 and 370 people were arrested. The following figures have been cited:

160 persons (17.03.95, President G. Aliyev), 180 persons (17.03.95, Minister for National Security N. Abbasov), 265 persons (17.03.95, acting Procurator-General E. Gasanov), over 233 persons (23.03.95, information from the prosecuting authority of the Ministry for the Interior), about 200 persons (25.03.95, Popular Front of Azerbaijan), 170 persons (29.04.95, the lawyer Shamil Osmanly), 251 persons, including 25 OPON people, 12 serving unofficially in OPON, 142 deserters, 9 policemen and 63 others (23.-24.06.95, Procurator-General E. Gasanov), 248 persons with 134 being released after proving their innocence (31.08.95, Procurator-General E. Gasanov), 200 persons (20.09.95, the lawyer Sh. Osmanly), 293 persons held criminally liable (09.11.95, Procurator-General E. Gasanov), 370 persons (27.01.96, "Mukhalifat", "7 gjun").

The last figure seems probable, including the 134 who were released. Thus there would have been between 248 and 251 persons under arrest in connection with the Gazakh/Agstafin events.

In Baku various official figures suggest that between 143 and 260 people were arrested. During 1995 and 1996 the following estimates were put forward:

220 persons (17.03.95, acting Procurator-General E. Gasanov), 143 members of OPON (06.04.95, the commander of the state of emergency in the Baku region, M. Aliyev), 149 persons, including 111 OPON people, 16 policemen, 3 from the armed forces and 19 civilians (23.-24.06.95, Procurator-General E. Gasanov), 192 persons, including 130 employees of the special police brigade, 20 policemen, 35 civilians and 7 soldiers (09.11.95, Procurator-General E. Gasanov), 186 persons (27.01.96, "Mukhalifat", "7 gjun"). Following an objection by the prosecuting authority, 73 of those arrested were released

shortly after the events. Including the figure of between 186 and 192 who were then under arrest, a total of about 260 persons were arrested after the events.

Extradition of emigrants from other CIS countries

Even before these events, Azerbaijan's Milli Medzhlis had decided at its meeting on 9 March 1995 to ratify the agreement signed in Moscow on 26 May 1994 regarding mutual judicial assistance between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation. There are equivalent agreements with Georgia and Ukraine. This was the legal basis for the extradition from those countries to Azerbaijan of a number of political emigrants, including some accused in connection with the events of March.

The President of Azerbaijan G. Aliyev telephoned his Georgian colleague Eduard Shevardnadze with a request to this end on 16 March 1995. Similar requests were also made of other CIS countries.

In total, according to figures from the Azerbaijan Centre for Human Rights, the CIS countries extradited at least 13 people who had a connection with the events of March. According to figures from June 1995, 29 people were still wanted in connection with those events. Some were arrested in 1996, and one (the leader of the unrest Makhir Dzhavadov) went initially to Austria, where he was granted political asylum. At least one other is in the Netherlands.

Baku

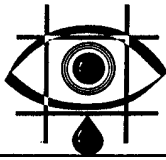
12.10.2000

Arif Junusov

Head of the conflict research and migration section of the Institute of Peace and Democracy

Annex 3: Incomplete list of political prisoners in Azerbaijan

Source: Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan



Human Rights Center

of Azerbaijan

P.O. Box 31(165-3, Bashir Safaroglu Str.), Baku 370000, Azerbaijan
Phone/fax +994-12-977026; e-mail: aihmm @ lvcos.de ; http://members.tripod.de/politzek/

INCOMPLETE LIST of political prisoners in Azerbaijan on cases and groups of cases (January 26, 2002)

NN	Surname, Name, Patronymic	Political affiliation	Date of arrest	Sen-tence	Loca-tion
1990		Case of "Bohran" Terrorist Group of KGB			3 people
1.	Aliyev Sadykh Mikayil oglu	Bohran	2000	lifer	QH
2.	Mammedaliyev Sabuhi (?)	Bohran	2000?	Lifer	QH
3.	Mikayilov Ilgar (?)	Bohran	2000?	15	QH
1993-1994		Members and supporters of Popular Front of Azerbaijan			63 people
4.	Abbasov Ibrahim	AXCP	1994	(??)	
5.	Abulfazoglu Rashid	AXCP	1993	(??)	
6.	Agayev Nazim Asker oglu	AXCP	1993	(??)	
7.	Ahmedov Bayram Yunis oglu	AXCP	1996	12	
8.	Akberov Izzet	AXCP	1993	(??)	
9.	Alekberov Rafiq	AXCP	2000		
10.	Asadov Seymur	AXCP	1993	12	
11.	Azimoglu (Ashrafoglu) Ilyas	AXCP	1993	(??)	
12.	Babayev Abil Suleyman oglu	AXCP	1993	12	
13.	Babayev E'tibar	AXCP	1994?	11	
14.	Djabiyev Samandar	AXCP	1993	15	
15.	Djalalov (Djalilov) Shahin Djalal oglu	AXCP	1994	14	
16.	Hadjiyev Fahmin Ahmedpasha oglu	AXCP	1995	15	QH
17.	Hasan Toku Salekh Zaki oglu	AXCP	1993	10	
18.	Hasanov Ilham Surkhay oglu (?)	AXCP	1993	(??)	
19.	Hasanov Yadulla Qambarali oglu	AXCP	1994?	8y. 8m.	#11
20.	Hasanov Yusif Mirza oglu	AXCP	1996	12	
21.	Heydarov Qurbanali	AXCP	1993	(??)	
22.	Huseynov Sahib Mammed oglu	AXCP	1996	11	
23.	Kazymov Ilham	AXCP	1993	(??)	
24.	Kerimov Fazil Shamil oglu	AXCP	1996	12	
25.	Kerimov Ismayil Mammedtagi oglu	AXCP	1994?	9	
26.	Mammedaliyev Sahib	AXCP	1993	Lifer	QH
27.	Mammedov Abulfaz	AXCP	1994?	11	
28.	Mammedov Ahmed Bahlul oglu	AXCP	1994?	14	
29.	Mammedov Faig Alik? Oglu	AXCP	1995?	9	
30.	Mammedov Hasan	AXCP	1996	(??)	

31.	Mammedov Shamil Mammed oglu	AXCP	1994?	6	
32.	Mikayilov Djejhun	AXCP	1993	12	
33.	Novruzov Thrahim Hasan oglu	AXCP	1996	13	#12
34.	Qayibov Intigam	AXCP	1993	Lifer	QH
35.	Quliyev Asaf ALi oglu	AXCP	1994	9	QH
36.	Quliyev Bashir	AXCP	1993?	(??)	
37.	Quliyev Faradj Thrahim oglu	AXCP	1994	11	QH
38.	Quliyev Vidadi Heydar oglu	AXCP	1994	14	QH
39.	Rzayev E'tibar S. Oglu	AXCP	1998	10	
40.	Safarov Qara Ziyaddin oglu	AXCP	1994?	11	
41.	Shafiyev Adalat (Dadan) Aui oglu	AXCP	1998	9	#12
42.	Shafiyev Qazanfar Ali oglu	AXCP	1996	13	#12
43.	Shahmuradov Yashar Khasay oglu	AXCP	1993	Lifer	QH
44.	Tagiyev Ramiz (?)	AXCP	1994	(??)	
45.	Qasimov Aydin Madat oglu	AXCP/ChTP	1993	12	
...including Sharur Case (1994)				21 people	
46.	Agayev Ayaz Yunis oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	13	
47.	Agayev Hasan Nasir oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	13	
48.	Akhundov Fuad Javad oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994		
49.	Akhundov Ismayil Ali oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994		
50.	Aliyev Hasan Nasir oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1995	14	
51.	Aliyev Niftaly Allahverdi oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994		
52.	Aliyev Siyafar Jalal oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	12	
53.	Askerov Allahverdi	Musavat/Sharur	1994		
54.	Bagirov Enver Bagir oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1995	6	
55.	Broyev (Burayev) Siyafar Safar oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1995	13	
56.	Djafarov Sardar Huseyn oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	12	
57.	Huseynov (Hasanov) Yadulla Qambar oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	8y.8m.	
58.	Huseynov Ali Faraj oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	11	
59.	Ismayilov Ramiz Mikayil oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	15	
60.	Mammedov Rovshan Djamil oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	10	
61.	Nagiyev Huseyn Mammedyar oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	12	
62.	Qaziyev Sabir Hamza oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994		
63.	Rzayev Sabir Huseyn oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994	15	#6
64.	Talybov Shirzad Ali oglu	AXCP/Sharur	1994		
65.	Veliyev Musa	AXCP/Sharur	1994		
66.	Zamanly Ali	AXCP/Sharur	1994		
1993-1995		Supporters of Talysh Mugan Autonomous Republic and of Alakran Hummatov			12 people
67.	Bagirov Nadir Israfil oglu	TMMR	1993		
68.	Hadjiyev Bakhtiyar Hadjiverdi oglu	TMMR	1993		
69.	Hadjiyev Jebrayil Hadjiverdi oglu	TMMR	1993		
70.	Hadjiyev Mikayil Hadjiverdi oglu	TMMR	1993	12	
71.	Hummatov Alakram Alekber oglu	TMMR	1993/5	Lifer	QH
72.	Kalbiyev Umidvar	TMMR	1996	10	#2
73.	Kerimov Zulfuqar Alekber oglu	TMMR	1993		
74.	Khalilov Sulduz Thrahim oglu	TMMR	1993		
75.	Mahmudov Aliasaf (AI'asaf)	AH	1994	15	

76.	Mirzoyev Faiq Agakhan oglu (?)	AH	1995	12	
77.	Ramazanov Avaz	TMMR	1993,99	15	QH
78.	Sadyqov Djavanshir Diyashir oglu	TMMR	1993		
1994-2001 Supporters of Azerhajian Labour Party and of ex-President Ayaz Mutalliboy 11 people					
79.	Agayev Natiq (?)	AM	1994		
80.	Aliyev Ahmed Baba oglu	AEP	1995		
81.	Aliyev Bayali Khanali oglu	AM	1995		
82.	Hadjiyev Shamil (?)	AM	1994	(??)	
83.	Mirzayev Vladimir (?)	AM	1995	(??)	
84.	Muartiyev Dementy	AM/SH?	1997		
85.	Nazarov Djamal	AM/SH?	1998		
86.	Qasimov Asad	AM	1995?	8	
87.	Qasimov E'tibar (?)	AM	1996	(??)	
88.	Rasulov Shakir	AM/SH?	1998		
89.	Sepkhanov Veli	AM?	1996	(??)	
90.	Zeynalov Zeynal	AM/SH	1998		
1994 Case of Lezgin National Movement "Sadval" 12 people					
91.	Abuyev Habib	Sadval	1997	13	
92.	Azayev Eldar	Sadval	1996	15	
93.	Bakayev Rasim	Sadval	1996	15	
94.	Bashev Ruslan	Sadval	1995?	15	
95.	Kasumov Asul	Sadval	1996	13	
96.	Kerimov Azer	Sadval	1996	8	
97.	Kerimov Kamran Sultan oglu	Sadval	2000		
98.	Sadgarov Suihaddin	Sadval	1995?	15	
99.	Safaraliyev Alfat	Sadval	1995?	15?	QH
100.	Sheydayev Djamaladdin	Sadval	1996?	13	
101.	Sheydayev Elkhan	Sadval	1996?	15	
102.	Tagiyev Ikram	Sadval	1995?	15	
1994 Participants of October Coup and supporters of ex-Premier Suret Huseynov 138 people					
103.	Abbasov Elchin Nariman oglu	SH	1996	13	
104.	Abbasov Elkhan	SH	1994		
105.	Abbasov Shamshir	SH	1996		
106.	Abdullayev Muzakir Imran oglu	SH/Relative	1996	10	#2
107.	Abdullayev Rashid	SH	1997	8	#9
108.	Adygozalov Tadjir Almaz oglu	SH	1994	12	
109.	Ahmedov V.	SH	1994	10?	
110.	Akberov Bayram	SH	1994		
111.	Akberov Tapdiq	SH	1994		
112.	Aliyev Ahmed	SH	1998		
113.	Aliyev Eldar	SH	1994	Lifer	QH
114.	Aliyev Feyruz	SH/AM	1998		
115.	Aliyev Ilgar Jafar oglu	SH	1994		
116.	Aliyev Jabir (Yabir)	SH	1994	7	
117.	Aliyev Jafar Rza oglu	SH	1994		

118.	Aliyev Saleh Sabir oglu	SH	1997	8,5	#9
119.	Aliyev Salman Adil oglu	SH	1994	12	#1
120.	Alyyev Fazil Isa oglu	SH	1994		
121.	Aslanov Ilham Ismayil oglu	SH	1994	12	#9
122.	Aslanov Khydyr	SH	1997	14	
123.	Aslanov Natiq Aslan oglu	SH	1997	4	#9
124.	Babakhanov Intiqam Rahim oglu	SH	1996?	8	#12
125.	Babakishiev Vagif	SH	1994?		
126.	Bagirov Bagir Agali oglu	SH/AXCP	1994	12	
127.	Bagirov Kamil	SH	1994		
128.	Bagirov Samir Vilayat oglu	SH	1994	10	#14
129.	Bayramov Nazim Rauf oglu	SH	1994	10	#15
130.	Djalilov Elman Djalal oglu	SH	1994?		#14
131.	Djavadov Aqil Haqverdi oglu	SH	1994	13	#9
132.	Hadjiyev Jeyhun	SH	1998		
133.	Hamzayev Firuddin Nariman oglu	SH	1994	15	#9
134.	Hasanov Akif Bandar oglu	SH	1994	12	#13
135.	Hasanov Elshad	SH	1997		
136.	Hasanov Etibar	SH	1996	14	#9
137.	Hasanov Hasan Mahammad oglu	SH	1994	14	
138.	Hasanov Maqsud	SH/Relative	1997		
139.	Huseynov Fuzuli	SH	1998		
140.	Huseynov Ilham Abdulla oglu	SH	1995	10	
141.	Huseynov Maqsud	SH	1995?	Lifer	QH
142.	Huseynov Suret Davud oglu	SH	1997	lifer	QH
143.	Huseynov Tahir (?)	SH	1994		
144.	Huseynov Taleh	SH	1994	11	
145.	Huseynov Vaqif	SH	1995?	Lifer	QH
146.	Isganderov Qambar Chingiz oglu	SH	1994	14	#9
147.	Ismayilov Aqil	SH	1998		
148.	Ismayilov Arzu	SH	1994	11	
149.	Ismayilov Fakhraddin Khalil oglu	SH	1994	11	
150.	Ismayilov Rashid (?)	SH	1995		
151.	Israfilov Eldar Yagub oglu	SH	2000		
152.	Kanev Amur Kamal oglu	SH/AM?	1995		
153.	Kerimov Djasur	SH/Relative	1995		
154.	Kerimov Keramat Pasha oglu	SH/Relative	1997	lifer	QH
155.	Kerimov Shahlar Pasha oglu	SH/Relative	1994	12	#7
156.	Madatov Alik Hadjibala oglu	SH	1994	11	#9
157.	Maherramov Arif Rahman oglu	SH	1995	10	
158.	Mahmudov Hamlet Talyb oglu	SH	1997		
159.	Mahmudov Namig Talyb oglu	SH/relative	1999?		
160.	Mammedov Alik Djamil oglu	SH	1994.	11	#9
161.	Mammedov Araz	SH	1994	12	
162.	Mammedov Dashqyn	SH	1994		
163.	Mammedov Inqilab	SH	1997?	10	
164.	Mammedov Khayaladdin Tapdiq oglu	SH	1994?		

165.	Mammedov Rafiq	SH	1995?		
166.	Mammedov Saul	SH	1994		
167.	Mammedov Siyavush (?)	SH	1994	7	
168.	Mammedov Tanryverdi Manaf oglu	SH	1997		
169.	Mammedov Zahid Farhad oglu	SH	1994		
170.	Mammedov Zavur Tofiq oglu	SH	1999		
171.	Masimov Azer	SH	1997		
172.	Melikov Avtandil	SH	1996	13	
173.	Mirzoyev Saday Mammedali oglu	SH	1997	12	#9
174.	Mukhtarov Tahmaz	SH	1995?		
175.	Muradov Eldar Elshad oglu	SH	1994	10	#9
176.	Mustafayev Elshad	SH	1995?	Lifer	QH
177.	Mustafayev Magsad	SH	1995?	Lifer	QH
178.	Nabiyev Ilgar Mustafa oglu	SH	1997		
179.	Nagiyev Yusif Niftaly oglu	SH	1994	12	#1
180.	Nazarli Chingiz Qazanfar oglu	SH	1995	9y3m	#7
181.	Qambarov Rovshan	SH	1994		
182.	Qarayev Aqil Soltan oglu	SH	1994	11	
183.	Qaribov Arif Yusif oglu	SH	1995	10	#9
184.	Qasimov Arzu Adil oglu	SH	1995	12	#7
185.	Qasimov Oleq	SH	1999?		
186.	Qoshqarov Aytekin	SH	1994	13	
187.	Rahimov Faiq	SH	1996?	11	
188.	Ramazanov Shamsaddin Abakar oglu	SH	1996	7	#14
189.	Rustamov Ruzi	SH	1997		
190.	Sadirov Yusif (?)	SH	1994	12	
191.	Sadyqov Djalil	SH/Relative	1996		
192.	Sadyqov Vidadi (?)	SH	1994		
193.	Sadyqzade Qurban	SH	1997	11	QH
194.	Safikhanov Ilqar Aziz oglu	SH	1995	15	#15
195.	Shamilov Safar	SH	1994		
196.	Shirinov Azer	SH	1994		
197.	Suleymanov Arif	SH	1994		
198.	Suleymanov Iftikhar	SH	1994?		QH
199.	Suleymanov Rasul Musa oglu	SH	1995	11	#9
200.	Yahyaev Aly Safarali oglu	SH	1994	12	#9
201.	Yahyaev Nariman Yaman oglu	SH	1994	10	#9
202.	Yaqubov Fakhraddin	SH	1994		
203.	Yaqubov Mohubbat	SH	1994		
204.	Yusifov Rovshan	SH	1994		
205.	Zeynalov Djalal	SH	1994		
206.	Zeynalov Matlab	SH	1994	7	

...including Daslikesan Case				8 people	
207.	Ahmedov Abuzar Bahram oglu	SH/Dashkesan	1995	10	#7
208.	Aliyev Asif Nariman oglu	SH/Dashkesan	1994?		#1
209.	Djalilov Ilqar Djalal oglu	SH/Dashkesan	1994?		#11
210.	Feyzullayev Irakli Aydin oglu	SH/Dashkesan	1994	15	QH
211.	Feyzullayev Ramin Aydin oglu	SH/Dashkesan	1994	12	#1
212.	Mammedov Roman Musa oglu	SH/Dashkesan	1994	11	#1
213.	Mammedov Samed Bahadur oglu	SH/Dashkesan	1995		#11
214.	Suleymanov Elshan Qasham oglu	SH/Dashkesan	1995		
...including Case of Committee Nidjat				26 people	
215.	Abbasov Ali Firuddin oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	11	
216.	Abdullayev Aqil Agarza oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	11	#1
217.	Aliyev Mobud	SH/Nidjat	1994	13	
218.	Bakhshaliyev Keyan Djalil oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994	12	#11
219.	Hamidov Vaqif Meshediqara oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994	15	QH
220.	Huseynov Abulfaz Ajdar oglu	SH/Nidjat	1997	11	
221.	Huseynov Elkhan	SH/Nidjat	1994	12	
222.	Huseynov Fedail Djalal oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994?	10	#11
223.	Huseynov Ramiq Huseyn oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994	11	#1
224.	Ismayilov Mehman Sabir oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	9y3m	#1
225.	Kerimov Elshad Shamil oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	10	#1
226.	Mammedov Faiq Sureddin oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994?	7	#13
227.	Mammedov Guloglan	SH/Nidjat	1994		
228.	Nagiyev Elman Tahir oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994	12	#7
229.	Nagiyev Mehman Tahir oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	10	#1
230.	Novruzov Amin Orudj oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994	12	
231.	Orudjov Djejhun Tofiq oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	10	QH
232.	Pashayev Teymur Numayende oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	12	#11
233.	Puladi (Fuladi) Elkhan Ibrahim oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994	12	#7
234.	Qasimov Geray Imran oglu	SH/Nidjat	1999	11	
235.	Quliyev Firdovsi Sakit oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	12	#11
236.	Quliyev Mehbalı Nurullah oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	10	#7
237.	Quliyev Sharafaddin Nurullah oglu	SH/Nidjat	1995	11	#7
238.	Rzayev Elmar Rza oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994	10 (??)	
239.	Rzayev Maherram (?)	SH/Nidjat	1994	15	
240.	Turabov Rasim Rafiq (Ramiq) oglu	SH/Nidjat	1994	11	#1
1995 Case of Iskander Hamidov				4 people	
241.	Hamidov Iskander Medjid oglu	IH/Boz Qurd	1995	14	QH
242.	Hadjiyev Tofiq	IH/Relative	1997		
243.	Hamidov Sardar Medjid oglu	IH/Relative	1997	11	#3
244.	Safarov Subkhan (?)	IH/relative	1997		

1995	Case of Special Police Squad			296 people	
245.	Abdulazimov Abdulazim Mahammad oglu	OPON	1995	11	
246.	Abdulkerimov Azer Hasan oglu	OPON	1995	12	
247.	Abdullayev Qalib Jamal oglu	OPON	1996	13	
248.	Abdullayev Shamsi	OPON	2000?	14	
249.	Abyshov Mayil Khanlar oglu	OPON	1997 (??)	4y11m	#9
250.	Abyshov Vuqar Mahyaddin oglu	OPON	2000	4	
251.	Agasiyev Aliashraf Imanverdi oglu	OPON	1995	8y8m	
252.	Agaverdiyev Ilqar Agayaddin oglu	OPON	1995	10	
253.	Agayev Ismayil(?)	OPON	1995	8	
254.	Ahmedov Bunyad Mursal oglu	OPON	1995	11	
255.	Ahmedov Fuad Murquz oglu	OPON	1995	13	#2
256.	Ahmedov M.	OPON	1995	13	
257.	Ahmedov Natiq Ahmed oglu	OPON	1995	11	
258.	Ahmedov Ramazan (1)	OPON	1995		
259.	Akberov Nadir Abdul oglu	OPON	1995	14	
260.	Akberov Tavakkul Sahladar oglu	OPON	1995	14	QH
261.	Alekberov Fuad Firuddin oglu	OPON	1998	8	
262.	Alekberov Rafiq Nariman oglu	OPON	1995	10	
263.	Alesgerov Jabir Ramazan oglu	OPON	1995		
264.	Alirzayev Maqsad Alirza oglu	OPON	1995	15	#9
265.	Aliyev Adalat Silyan oglu	OPON	1995	13	
266.	Aliyev Aliashraf Imamverdi oglu	OPON	1995		
267.	Aliyev Ariz Teyyub oglu	OPON	1995	8	
268.	Aliyev Elchin Ali oglu	OPON	1995		
269.	Aliyev Eyvaz Abbasali oglu	OPON	1995	11	QH
270.	Aliyev Huseyn	OPON	1995	13	
271.	Aliyev Kamil Shamo oglu	OPON	1996	8	#9
272.	Aliyev Sahib Latif oglu	OPON	1995		
273.	Aliyev Siradj Mammed oglu	OPON	1995		
274.	Aliyev Zahid Qalibiyyat oglu	OPON	1995	12	
275.	Aliyev Ziyaddin Nureddin oglu	OPON	1995	13	
276.	Aliyev Ziyafet	OPON	2001		
277.	Allahverdiyev Ilqar Agayaddin oglu	OPON	1995		
278.	Allahverdiyev Mubariz Siyasat oglu	OPON	1995	11	#7
279.	Alyyev Arif Khyndy oglu	OPON	1995		
280.	Alyyev Asif Aslan oglu	OPON	1995		
281.	Alyyev Vuqar Samed oglu	OPON	1995		
282.	Amiraslanov Ilqar Samed oglu	OPON/Relative	1995	12	#7
283.	Amirov Erastun Bilal oglu	OPON	1995	12	#6
284.	Amrahov Hasret Oqtay oglu	OPON	1995	6	
285.	Ashrafov Bilas (Bilal) Alas oglu	OPON	1995	13	
286.	Askerov Agayar Rasul oglu	OPON	1995	9y2m	
287.	Askerov Elman Yusif oglu	OPON	1995?	10	#9
288.	Askerov Fuad Asker oglu	OPON	1995		
289.	Askerov Kamandar Qashchy oglu	OPON	1995	11	
290.	Askerov Shahin Arif oglu	OPON	1995		

291.	Aslanov Isa Alyannagi oglu	OPON	1998		
292.	Atayev Fazil Isa oglu	OPON	1995	11	
293.	Avazov fıqar Mahmud oglu	OPON	1995		
294.	Azayev Natiq Hasanaga oglu	OPON	1995?	14	
295.	Azizov Tahir	OPON	1995	11	
296.	Babayev Samir Abdulali oglu	OPON	1995	12	QH
297.	Babayev Vuqar Bayram oglu	OPON	1995	12	
298.	Bakhshaliyev E'tibar Telman oglu	OPON	1995	11	
299.	Bakhshaliyev Sarvan Niftaly oglu	OPON	1995	10	
300.	Bakhtiyarov Huseyn Mahammad oglu	OPON	1995	11	#6
301.	Balamammedov Rufat	OPON	1995		
302.	Bayramov Elchin	OPON	1995		
303.	Bayramov Fuad Sovet oglu	OPON	1995	12	
304.	Bayramov Natiq Ismet oglu	OPON	1995	11	
305.	Bayramov Vuqar Kamil oglu	OPON	1995		
306.	Bilalov Saqif	OPON/AXCP	1995		
307.	Budaqov Elkhan Ali oglu	OPON	1995	14	#11
308.	Burjaliyev E'tibar Ashraf oglu	OPON	1995	14	
309.	Dadashov Samir Rafiq oglu	OPON	1996	6	
310.	Dadashov Vuqar Isa oglu	OPON	1995	8y4m	#6
311.	Djabrayilov Azer Veli oglu	OPON	1995	12	
312.	Djafarov Djafar Mammed oglu	OPON	1995	12	
313.	Djafarov Djafar Nureddin oglu	OPON	1995	11	
314.	Djafarov Mayis Fakhraddin oglu	OPON	1995	11	
315.	Djafarov Nureddin Ilham oglu	OPON	1995	12	
316.	Djafarov Rashad Agarza oglu	OPON	1995	11	
317.	Djafarov Rovshan Vagif oglu	OPON	1995	15	
318.	Djafarov Shahin Mammed oglu	OPON	1995	12	QH
319.	Djafarov Vaqif Yemen oglu	OPON	1995	15	QH
320.	Djalilov Elchin	OPON	1998		
321.	Djalilov Ramiz Ismayil oglu	OPON	1995	15	
322.	Djibishov Shahraz Fakhraddin oglu	OPON	1995		
323.	Eyyubov Ahmed Zavir oglu	OPON	1995		
324.	Farzaliyev Rashid Hasan oglu	OPON	1995	13	
325.	Ganjaliyev Allahverdi Saarif oglu	OPON	1995	11	
326.	Gulmirzayev Elshad Veli oglu	OPON	2000		
327.	Hadjiyev Aydin Alovzat oglu	OPON	1995?	11	
328.	Hadjiyev Elchin Hadji oglu	OPON	1995		
329.	Hadjiyev Khaladdin	OPON	1997		
330.	Hadjiyev Nadir	OPON/Relative	1997		
331.	Hadjiyev Qurban Huseynaga oglu	OPON	1995	11	
332.	Hamidov Afqan Khan oglu	OPON	1995?	8	
333.	Hamzayev Firuddin Yilduz oglu	OPON	1995		
334.	Haqverdiyev Seymur Qasim oglu	OPON	1995	10	
335.	Hasanov Djavanshir	OPON	2001		
336.	Hasanov Ilham Bashir oglu	OPON	1995	11	
337.	Hasanov Natiq Asaf oglu	OPON	1995	10	#2

338.	Hasanov Zakir Sahib oglu	OPON	1995	12	
339.	Heydarov Asaf Kerim oglu	OPON	1995	11	
340.	Heydarov Mehman Qasim oglu	OPON	1995	12	
341.	Heydarov Rizvan Bayram oglu	OPON	1995	11	
342.	Humbatov Sakhavat Veli oglu	OPON	1995	8	QH
343.	Huseynov A.	OPON	1998?	8	
344.	Huseynov Chingiz Nariman oglu	OPON	1999	6	#9
345.	Huseynov Elchin Salman oglu	OPON	1995		
346.	Huseynov Mahmud Omur oglu	OPON	1995	11	#11
347.	Huseynov Nail Ahmed oglu	OPON	1995	11	#9
348.	Huseynov Tofiq Panah oglu	OPON	1995	13	#7
349.	Huseynov Veli Alihuseyn oglu	OPON	1997	9	
350.	Ibrahimov Avaz Aydin oglu	OPON	1995	15	
351.	Ibrahimov Chingiz Shamil oglu	OPON	1995	11	
352.	Ibrahimov Ilqar Nadir oglu	OPON	1996	8	
353.	Ibrahimov Mahir Medjid oglu	OPON	1995	15	
354.	Ibrahimov Tahir Ismayil oglu	OPON	1996?		
355.	Ibrahimov Ulfat Ilyas oglu	OPON	1999	4	#9
356.	Ilyasov Bahat Hidayat oglu	OPON	1995	11	QH
357.	Isayev Asiman Ilyas oglu	OPON	1995		
358.	Ismayilov Azer Ilyas oglu	OPON	1995		
359.	Ismayilov E'tibar Hamid oglu	OPON	1995	12	
360.	Ismayilov Fakhraddin Djamaladdin oglu	OPON	1995	11	
361.	Ismayilov Mehman Ismayil oglu	OPON	1995	10?	
362.	Ismayilov Nadir Mushtaba oglu	OPON	1995	8	#9
363.	Ismayilov Vaqif Djamal oglu	OPON	1995	13	
364.	Ismiyev Israfil Rustam oglu	OPON	1995	11	
365.	Israfilov Israfil Sultan oglu	OPON	1995	12	
366.	Kazymov Mubariz Yagub oglu	OPON/relative	1995	12	#7
367.	Kenqaliyev Allahverdi Arif oglu	OPON	2000?		#9
368.	Kerimov Abulfat Mammed oglu	OPON	1995,96	8	
369.	Kerimov Arzu Mustafa oglu	OPON	1995	12	
370.	Kerimov Dayanat	OPON	1995	lifer	QH
371.	Kerimov Emil Heydar oglu	OPON	1995		
372.	Kerimov Emil Nariman oglu	OPON	1995		
373.	Kerimov Ilyas Mazahir oglu	OPON	1995	12	
374.	Kerimov Qiyas	OPON	1995	12	
375.	Kerimov Taleh Talyb oglu	OPON	1995	11	
376.	Khalilov Bahadur	OPON	?	?	QH
377.	Khalilov Museyib	OPON	1996?	10	
378.	Khaligov Elchin Adil oglu	OPON	1995		
379.	Khashalov Elchin Aly oglu	OPON	1995?		#7
380.	Khudiyev Djamaladdin Yunis oglu	OPON	1995	11	#2
381.	LayudjovMahoma	OPON	1997?		
382.	Maherramov Elbrus ilyas oglu	OPON	1995		
383.	Mahmudov Aqil Akif oglu	OPON	1995	12	
384.	Mamiyev Aydin	OPON	1995	12	

385.	Mammedov Abbas Yaver oglu	OPON	1995		
386.	Mammedov Adil Sabir oglu	OPON	1995	13	QH
387.	Mammedov Asker Hasan oglu	OPON	1995	10	#7
388.	Mammedov E'tibar Oskald oglu	OPON	1995		
389.	Mammedov Elchin	OPON	1995		
390.	Mammedov Fakhraddin Gulush oglu (?)	OPON	1995	8	
391.	Mammedov Ilqar Bazirkhan oglu	OPON	1995	13	
392.	Mammedov Ilqar Uzeyir oglu	OPON	1995	11	QH
393.	Mammedov Mammedali Israfil oglu	OPON	1995	13	
394.	Mammedov Seymur Qafar oglu	OPON	1995	11	
395.	Mammedov Shahin Alisimiran oglu	OPON	1995	12	
396.	Mammedov Tofiq Emin oglu	OPON	1995	13	
397.	Mammedov Vidadi Alimed oglu	OPON	1995		
398.	Mammedov Vusal Shirin oglu	OPON	1995	8y9m	#1
399.	Mammedov Yadulla Elmar oglu	OPON	1995	11	
400.	Mammedov Zahir Zakir oglu	OPON	1995	9y8m	#11
401.	Mammedov Zaman Nadjaf oglu	OPON	1995?	7y3m	#9
402.	Mammedquluyev Rasim Yusif oglu	OPON	1995		#7
403.	Mansurov Rovshan Mansur oglu	OPON	1995		QH
404.	Mehdiyev Malik Ismayil oglu	OPON	1995		
405.	Mikayilov Anar Azer oglu	OPON	1995		
406.	Mukhtarov Fazil Famil oglu	OPON	1995	13	
407.	Musayev Shirzad	OPON	1998	3	
408.	Mustafayev Bakhtiyar Aziz oglu	OPON	1995	12	
409.	Mustafayev Hasan	OPON	2000?		
410.	Mustafayev Nizami Ibadat oglu	OPON	1995	11	
411.	Mustafayev Shahin Iman oglu	OPON/Relative	1995	12	#6
412.	Mustafayev Vuqar Qurban oglu	OPON	1995	13	QH
413.	Mustafayev Yaver Maherram oglu	OPON	1995?	8	#9
414.	Nabiyev Ahmed Movsum oglu	OPON	1995	11	#6
415.	Nabiyev fham Ershad oglu	OPON	1995	10	#2
416.	Nabiyev Qudrat Mushirovanovich	OPON	1996	10	#2
417.	Nabiyev Sahib Khudayar oglu	OPON	1995	11	
418.	Nadjafli Reg-Nurulla Qanbar oglu	OPON	1995	12	
419.	Nadjafov Maherram	OPON	1997?		
420.	Nadjafov Mikayil Vahid oglu	OPON	1996		#6
421.	Nadjafov Rashad Agarza oglu	OPON	1995	11	
422.	Nagiyev Tariel (?)	AXCP/OPON	1995		
423.	Naibov Taleh Ibrahim oglu	OPON	1997	7	#9
424.	Namazov Shakir Ali oglu	OPON	1995	11	
425.	Nasibov Taleh Ibrahim oglu	OPON	1996?	7	
426.	Novruzov Qurban	OPON	1997		
427.	Nuraliyev Samir	OPON/Relative	1996		
428.	Nuriyev Faig Azan oglu	OPON	1995	11	#14
429.	Nuriyev Mirzalatif Arif oglu	OPON	1995	13	#2
430.	Nuriyev Shirin Djebayil oglu	OPON	1995		
431.	Omarov Valeh Madat oglu	OPON	1995	13	

432.	Orudjov Ilham	AXCP/OPON	1995		
433.	Pashayev Ilham Vagif oglu	OPON	1995	8y9m	#9
434.	Pashayev Mazahir Mahammad oglu	OPON	1995	12	#9
435.	Pashayev Musallim	OPON	1995	5	
436.	Piriyev Aladdin Surkhay oglu	OPON	1996	6	#9
437.	Pirquluyev Shaig Ismet oglu	OPON	1995		
438.	Qadimov Javanshir Seyfeddin oglu	OPON	1995	15	QH
439.	Qafarov Nariman Amanshah oglu (?)	OPON	1995	8	
440.	Qambarov Shakir Nushiravan oglu	OPON	1995		
441.	Qarayev Salekh Ismayil oglu (?)	OPON	1995	11	
442.	Qasimov Asad Ismayil oglu (?)	OPON	1995	9	
443.	Qasimov Qasim Kamil oglu	OPON	1995	11	
444.	Qasimov Teyyub Saleh oglu	OPON	1995	10	
445.	Qasimov Vuqar Qasim oglu	OPON	1995	7y10m	(??)
446.	Quliyev Chingiz Khaleddin	OPON	1995	8y9m	
447.	Quliyev Elkhan Eldar oglu	OPON	1995	8	#9
448.	Quliyev Elshan Mursal oglu	OPON	1995	13	
449.	Quliyev Kamran	OPON	1995		
450.	Quliyev Sherif Gurshad oglu	OPON	1995	8	#9
451.	Qurbanov Azer Ismayil oglu	OPON	1995		
452.	Qurbanov Hadji Ali oglu	OPON	1995	11	
453.	Qurbanov Rafail Shamil oglu	OPON	1996	8	
454.	Rahimov Akif Gulamaly oglu	OPON	1995	8?	
455.	Rahimov Elshan Djavanshir oglu	OPON	1997	13	#9
456.	Rahimov Ilqar Ajdar oglu	OPON	1995	12	
457.	Rahimov Mehdi	OPON/Relative	1998?	(??)	
458.	Rahimov Tahir Shahin oglu	OPON	1995	12	QH
459.	Rahimov Tariel	OPON	1998		
460.	Rasulov Elchin Qismet oglu	OPON	1995	9	
461.	Rustamov Ehyar Djavanshir oglu	OPON	1995	12	
462.	Rustarnov Elchin	OPON	1995		
463.	Rustarnov Hadji Nedji oglu	OPON	1996	7	
464.	Rustamov Qabil Shakhali oglu	OPON	1995	12	
465.	Rzayev Ilqar Abulfat oglu	OPON	1995	11	
466.	Rzayev Nariman Qurban oglu	OPON	1996		
467.	Safarov Isabala Zafar oglu	OPON	1995	13	
468.	Safarov Rovshan Vagif oglu	OPON	1995		
469.	Salakhov Arif Ajdar oglu	OPON	1995	12	
470.	Salakhov Eldaniz Beylar oglu	OPON	1995	10	
471.	Salmanov Araz Asker oglu	OPON	1995		
472.	Salmanov Qulamhuseyn Salman oglu	AXCP/OPON	1996	11,5	
473.	Samedov Eldaniz	OPON	1995		
474.	Shafiyev Azad Niyazi oglu	OPON	1995	11	
475.	Shahmuradov Mahammad Nasib oglu	OPON	1996	7	
476.	Shahmuradov Vidadi Orudj oglu	OPON	1995	14	QH
477.	Shahniyalov Rovshan Tofiq oglu (?)	OPON	1995?	12	
478.	Shahtakhtinsky Famil Asian oglu	OPON	1995	11	

479.	Sharifov Namiq Qadimali oglu	OPON	2000	11	#9
480.	Sharifov Samed Qazanfar oglu	OPON	1995	13	
481.	Shukurov Vuqar Azizkhan oglu	OPON	1995	13	
482.	Shykhlarov Rovshan Tofiq oglu	OPON	1995		
483.	Soltanov Soltan Shamil oglu	OPON	1995	11	#11
484.	Suleymanov Saleh Tahir oglu	OPON	1995	10	
485.	Suleymanov Suleyman	OPON	1995	11	
486.	Sultanov Sultan Shamil oglu	OPON	1995	11	
487.	Suni Barhuda (Pirhuda)	OPON/IN	1999		
488.	Tagiyev Eldar Misirkhan oglu	OPON	1995	8	#9
489.	Tagiyev Shamistan Beyistan oglu	OPON	1995	10	
490.	Tahirov Aliyusif	OPON	2000?		
491.	Veledov Qabil Adil oglu	OPON	1995	10	
492.	Veliyev Araz Veli oglu	OPON	1996	9	#9
493.	Veliyev Babek Khanbaba oglu	OPON	1995	15	
494.	Veliyev Djeyhun Yaqub oglu	OPON	1995	13	
495.	Veliyev Raqif	OPON	1996	13	
496.	Veliyev Shahin	OPON	1995	13	
497.	Veliyev Shohnat	OPON	1995	10	
498.	Veliyev Vaqif Basaret oglu	OPON	1995		
499.	Yagnaliyev Namiq Fikret oglu	OPON	1995	14	#1
500.	Yaqubov Osman Sany oglu	OPON	1995	11	#7
501.	Yaranaqov Pirveli	OPON	1995		
502.	Yaranaqov Vaqif	OPON	1995	13	
503.	Yermakov Oleg Nikolayevich	OPON	1995	12	#11
504.	Yolchuyev Fazil	AXCP/OPON	1995		
505.	Yusibov Vaqif Asad	OPON	1995	10	
506.	Yusifov Anif	OPON	1997?		
507.	Yusifov Nureddin	OPON/Boz Qurd	1995		
508.	Yusifov Vaqif Asad oglu	OPON	1995	10	
509.	Zeynalov Elchin Ziraddin oglu	OPON	2001		
510.	Zeynalov Hidayat Kenim oglu	OPON	1995	7y3m	#9
511.	Zulfuqarov Faiq Zulfuqar oglu	OPON/AXCP	1996	12	
...including Case of Terrorist Act against Shamsi Rahimov				2 people	
512.	Huseynov Fazil Zulfuqar oglu	OPON/Shamsi	1995		
513.	Qasimov Tofiq	OPON/Shamsi	1995		
...including Case of Thirty (1995-1996)				28 people	
514.	Ahmedov Enver Nadir oglu	OPON/C-30	1995	10	#7
515.	Ahmedov Natiq Bakhysh oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	15	QH?
516.	Alikhanov Azer Rustam oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	11	
517.	Aliyev Ali Allahverdi oglu	OPON/C-30	1995		
518.	Aliyev Elkhan Chingiz oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	7	#9
519.	Aliyev Telman Dilenchi oglu	OPON/C-30	1995	15	
520.	Almammedov Adil Hadji oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	10	#2.
521.	Amiraslanov Elchin Samed oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	lifer	QH
522.	Ashrafov Yusif	OPON/C-30	2001		

523.	Emchiyev Rasul Nadjmeddin oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	8	#9
524.	Eyyubov Namiq Abduihuseyn oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	6	
525.	Hasanov Ilham Abuzar oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	6	#9
526.	Ismayilov fham Sa'di oglu	OPON/C-30	1997	15	#9
527.	Kazymov Arif Nazir oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	lifer	QH
528.	Khasmammedov Ilqar Ahad oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	4	
529.	Mammedov Hamlet Aladdin oglu	OPON/C-30	1995	13	
530.	Mammedov Rafiq Yashar oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	10	
531.	Musayev Idris Firuddin oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	9	
532.	Musayev Qadir Asad oglu	OPON/C-30	1997	6	
533.	Mustafayev Djeyhun	OPON-C30	2001		
534.	Nabiyev Eldar Amirshah oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	7	#9
535.	Poladov Safa Aiim oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	lifer	QH
536.	Qafarov Aslan Beybala oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	10	
537.	Qurbanov Elkhan Qurban oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	6	#9
538.	Qurbanov Ilqar Tahir oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	5	
539.	Razimov Afqan Shammed oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	11	
540.	Sadyqov Faiq Babakishi oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	8	
541.	Umarov Yusub Qasym oglu	OPON/C-30	1996	6.5	
1995	Plot of Generals			10 people	
542.	Adygozalov Thad Qubad oglu	PG/AEP	1995	12	
543.	Burjaliyev Burjali Cheshmali oglu	PG	1995	12	
544.	Hasanov Rasim Qazanfar oglu	PG?	2000		
545.	Huseynov Huseynbala Hasan oglu	PG/AEP	1995	11	
546.	Isganderov Fazil	PG/relative	1995		
547.	Ismayilov Ramiz Ismayil oglu	PG	1995	12	
548.	Mammedov Djalal Feyzi oglu	PG	1995	12	
549.	Mukhtarov Rasim (?)	PG	1995	(??)	
550.	Musayev Natig	PG/Relative	1996		
551.	Suleymanov Tahir Suleyman oglu	PG	1995	13	
1996	Case of killing of Avar leader Ali Antsukhsy			5 people	
552.	Abulov Nadir Shaban oglu (?)	Antsukh.	1997	14	
553.	Ahmedov Mahir (?)	Antsukh.	1997		
554.	Ahmedov Ramazan (2) (?)	Antsukh.	1997		
555.	Khalilov Abdulmedjid (?)	Antsukh.	1996?	12	
556.	Mammedov Islam (?)	Antsukh.	1996		
1998-2001	Members and supporters of Azerbaijan Democratic Party and ex-S peaker Rasul Quliyev			14 people	
557.	Ahmedov Jamaladdin Khudush oglu	ADP	1998	9	
558.	Hasanov Ramiz	ADP	2000		
559.	Mammedov Qurban Djalal oglu	ADP	1998	5	QH
560.	Quliyev Etibar Telman oglu (?)	ADP	1999	7	
561.	Quliyev Rza Sabir oglu (?)	Rasul/relative	1998	8	
562.	Sarabi Bakhtiyar (?)	ADP	1999	6	

including Case of Rasim Akberov (Ganja Plot 2000)					8 people
563.	Aliyev Iskender	Rasul/OPON	2000		
564.	Djalalov Azer	Rasul/OPON	2000		
565.	Efendiyev Firdovsi Islam oglu	Rasul	1998	3	#10
566.	Efendiyev Natiq Islam oglu	Rasul	2000		
567.	Fazili Ashraf	Rasul	2000		
568.	Akberov Agasi	Rasul	2000		
569.	Akberov Rasim	Rasul	2000		
570.	Zeynalov Elchin	Rasul/OPON	2000		
2000 Cases of members of Kurdish Workers Party (PKK)					9 people
571.	Ahmedov Huseyn (KG) (?)	PKK	2000	4	
572.	Ahmedov Zhanat (KZ) (?)	PKK	2000	4	
573.	Mammedov Eyvaz (?)	PKK	2000	5,5	
574.	Ahmedov Huseyn (?)	PKK (RU)	2000	4	
575.	Artamonov Eduard (?)	PKK (RU)	2000	4	
576.	Zaynullayev Aleksandr(?)	PKK (RU)	2000	4	
577.	Cuma (Djuma) Aytac (Aytadj) (?)	PKK (TR)	2000	6,5	
578.	Kartal Kadir (?)	PKK (TR)	2000	11	
579.	Sihmaz Sonmez (?)	PKK (TR)	2000	5,5	
2000 Sheki Case					19 people
580.	Abdullayev Ramin Kazym oglu	Sheki (RU)	2000	4	
581.	Djabbarov Iskander Ramiz oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
582.	Djalilov Razim Ne'mat oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
583.	Hasanov Tofiq Thrahim oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
584.	Idrisov Mehman Alovsat oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
585.	Israfilov Ilqar Aydin oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
586.	Latifov Azad Abdulkerim oglu	Sheki/Musavat	2000	6	
587.	Latifov Tehran Sabir oglu	Sheki	2000	6	
588.	Mammedov Nadir Samed oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
589.	Mammedov Qurban Shamil oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
590.	Mammedov Sadiq Ziyad oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
591.	Qasymov Farzali Ashraf oglu	Sheki/AMIP	2000	5	
592.	Qaziyev Djovdat Shahid oglu	Sheki	2000	4	
593.	Qulamov Elxan Mammed oglu	Sheki/ADP	2000	6	
594.	Quliyev (Qulusoy) Anver Djebrayil oglu	Sheki/Musavat	2000	4	
595.	Samedov Sadiq Vaqif oglu	Sheki/Vahdat	2000	6	
596.	Yusifli Valeh	Sheki/YAP	2000	5	
597.	Yusifov Adil Avval oglu	Sheki	2000	5	
598.	Zeynalov Ilqar Ahmed oglu	Sheki	2000	5	

2000		Case of "Vilayati el-Feqih Hizbullah"			7 people	
599.	Abbasov Qadir	Hizbullah	2000	10		
600.	Aliyev Maarif (?)	Hizbullah	2000	11		
601.	Djabbarov Khanlar	Hizbullah	2000	12		
602.	Hasanov Rovshan	Hizbullah	2000	14		
603.	Mammedov R.	Hizbullah	2000	10		
604.	Nagiyev Nizami	Hizbullah	2000	Lifer	QH	
605.	Zeynalov Mahir	Hizbullah	2000	lifer		
2000		Case of Djeyshullah (God's Army)			11 people	
606.	Alekberov Djavanshir	Djeyshullah	2000			
607.	Aliyev Mubariz	Djeyshullah	2000			
608.	Bayramov Rafiq	Djeyshullah	2000			
609.	Hadjiyev Mahammadali	Djeyshullah	2000			
610.	Mahmudov Huseyn	Djeyshullah	2000			
611.	Mustafayev Sa'di	Djeyshullah	2000			
612.	Nabiyev Ali	Djeyshullah	2000			
613.	Nasrullayev Eyyub	Djeyshullah	2000			
614.	Qashimov Samir	Djeyshullah	2000			
615.	Rahmanov Mushviq	Djeyshullah	2000			
616.	Rzayev Ruslan	Djeyshullah	2000			
2000-2001		Members of Azerbaijan Islamic Party			2 people	
617.	Akhundov Ruhulla (?)	AIP	2000			
618.	Hajiaga Nuriev	AIP	2001			
2001		Members of "Adalat" Party			2 people	
619.	Quliyev Latif	Adalat	2001	1y.6m.		
620.	Tagiyev Fazil	Adalat	1995	1y.6m.		
2001		Case of Mercenaries			8 people	
621.	Aliyev Emin	Wahhab	2001			
622.	Djavadov Djeyhun (?)	Wahhab	2001	4		
623.	Mammedov Mammed	Wahhab	2001			
624.	Mustafayev Rashid	Wahhab	2001			
625.	Rzayev Alekber (?)	Wahhab	2001	4		
626.	Sadiqov Rufat (?)	Wahhab	2001	3		
627.	Shabanov Kenan (?)	Wahhab	2001	5		
628.	Yaqubov Elmir (?)	Wahhab	2001	2		
2001		Zaqatala-Balakan Case			21 people	
629.	Abbakarov Vaqif	Zaqatala	2001			
630.	Baqayev Abdulhamid (?)	Zaqatala	2001			
631.	Baqqayev Emin (?)	Zaqatala	2001			
632.	Baqqayev Ilham (?)	Zaqatala	2001			
633.	Bektayev (Diktayev) Shadman (?)	Zaqatala	2001			
634.	Bulayev Abdulhamid	Zaqatala	2001			
635.	Bulayev Ibrahim	Zaqatala	2001			
636.	Davudov Fazil Davud o. (?)	Zaqatala	2001			
637.	Deniyev Ishaq (?)	Zaqatala	2001			
638.	Hasanov Maherram (?)	Zaqatala	2001			
639.	Hasanov Qurban	Zaqatala	2001			
640.	Haybulla Qassab (?)	Zaqatala	2001			

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641.	Kakhayev Muhum	Zaqatala	2001		
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642.	Khynyev Shamil (?)	Zaqatala	2001		
643.	Magomedov Hadji (?)	Zaqatala	2001		
644.	Mammedov Nadjmeddin (?)	Zaqatala	2001		
645.	Mollayev Emin	Zaqatala	2001		
646.	Omarov Shamil (?)	Zaqatala	2001		
647.	Qurbanov Qurban (?)	Zaqatala	2001		
648.	Satiashvili Albert	Zaqatala (GE)	2001		
649.	Turkaslan Unvar	Zaqatala (DE)	2001		
2001	Plot of Prosecutors			11 people	
650.	Abbasov Latif Qurban o.	MQ-MD	2001		
651.	Abdullayev Nadir Samed o.	MQ-MD	2001		
652.	Akberov Novruz Mammed o.	MQ-MD	2001		
653.	Aliyev Farruh Hasan o.	MQ-MD/Relative	2001		
654.	Behbudov Ramiz Mohammed o.	MQ-MD	2001		
655.	Mammedov Asker (?)	MQ-MD	2001		
656.	Mammedov Ismayil Veli o.	MQ-MD	2001		
657.	Mammedov Parviz Mammed o.	MQ-MD	2001		
658.	Tagiyev Rasim Qurban	MQ-MD	2001		
659.	Yolchuyev Mobil Musleddin o.	MQ-MD	2001		
660.	Ziyadov Alik Maherram o.	MQ-MD	2001		
2001	Case of Hizb ut-Tahrir			6 people	
661.	Allahverdiyev Elbrus	Hizbut-Tahrir	2001		
662.	Huseynov Samir	Hizbut-Tahrir	2001		
663.	Mammedov Elchin	Hizbut-Tahrir	2001		
664.	Mammedov Yashar	Hizbut-Tahrir	2001		
665.	Nabiyev Firuddin	Hizbut-Tahrir	2001		
666.	Veliyev Yunus	Hizbut-Tahrir (UA)	2001		
1993-2001	Other Cases			14 people	
667.	Agayev Fakhraddin Tahmaz oglu (?)	?	1996	?	
668.	Amiraslanov E'tibar (?)	Terror	1996	14	
669.	Badirli Akif Qulam oglu	Musavat	2000	1,5	
670.	Huseynli Mehdi	Terror/Musavat	2000	10	
671.	Imranov Nariman Shamo oglu	RQ/AH	1994		
672.	Mammedov Yunis (?)	Relative	1997	1.5	
673.	Mehdiyev Hadjiaga Agakerim oglu	AMIP	2001		
674.	Nabiyev Qulu Mahammadiya oglu	Agdash	2001	1.5	
675.	Qaziyev Rahim Hasan oglu	RQ	1993	lifer	
676.	Quliyev Fuzuli Djavanshir oglu (?)	Terror	2000	5y.7m.	
677.	Rostam Kenan Ahmed	Terror (IQ)	2001		

The names of prisoners are listed as: Surname Name Patronymic (with 'oglu')

EXPLANATIONS

?	Unreliable information
(?)	Doubt in political character of arrest
(??)	Probably, released from detention
(IN)	Citizen of Iran
(IQ)	Citizen of Iraq
(KG)	Citizen of Kyrgyzstan
(KZ)	Citizen of Kazakhstan
(RU)	Citizen of Russian Federation
(TR)	Citizen of Turkey
(UA)	Citizen of Ukraine
Adalat	Member of opposition "Adalat" Party
ADP	Member of Azerbaijan Democratic Party
AEP	Azerbaijan Labour Party
Agdash	Participant of protest action of population of Agdash region in January 2001
AH	Supporter of leader of Talysh separatists (1993-1995) Alakram Hummatov
All'	Member of Islamic Party of Azerbaijan
AKP	Azerbaijan Communist Party
AIM	Supporter of ex-President Ayaz Mutallibov
AMIP	Opposition Party of National Independence of Azerbaijan
Antsukh.	Case on the murder of MP Ali Antsukhsky which probably was a terrorist act
AXCP	Member or supporter of Party of Popular Front of Azerbaijan
Bohran	Secret terrorist group allegedly established by KGB of Azerbaijan in 1989
Boz Qurd	Member of Azerbaijan National-democratic Party "Boz Qurd" ("Gray Wolf")
C-30	Case of thirty people (Elchin Amiraslanov & others)
ChTP	"Chagdash Turan" (Modem Turan) Party
DGI	Democratic Youth Union (majority of young OPON fighters)
Djalil.	Case of disorders in Djalilabad on November 18, 2000
Djeyshullah	Member of "Djeyshullah" ("God's Army")
Hizbullah	Member of "Vilayati el-Feqih Hizbullah"
Hizbut-Tahrir	Member of Party Hizbut Tahrir Al-Islami (Party of Islamic Liberation)
MQ-MD	Alleged plot of former prosecutors Mammed Quliyev and Mahir Djavadov'
Musavat	Opposition "Musavat" Party
Nidjat	Charitable Committee of "Nidjat"
OPON	Mutiny of the Special Police Unit in March 1995
PG	"Plot of Generals" (1995)
PKK	Supporter of Kurdish Labour Party (PKK)
QAC	Member of Society of Karabakh Invalids
Rasul	Supporter of ex-Spokesperson of Parliament Rasul Quliyev
Relative	Person probably arrested because of his family relation with arrested politician
RQ	Supporter of ex-Minister of Defense Rahim Qaziyev
SH	Supporter of ex-Premier Suret Huseynov
Shamsi	Case of terror act against high official Shamsi Rahimov

Sharur	Participant of opposition armed group in Sharur region suppressed in August 1994
Sheki	Case of mass protest action in Sheki 18.11.2000
Terror	Act of individual political terror
TMMR	Supporter of self-proclaimed "Talysh Mugan Autonomous Republic" (1993)
Wahhab	Alleged Wahhabi group participated in Chechnya guerilla
XM	Member of Charity Society named after Xudu Mammedov
Zaqatala	Case of armed group of Avar nationalists attacked the police in Zaqatala and Balaken regions in July to October 2001
QH	Qobustan Prison
#1, SI-1	Correction Labor Institution #1, Investigation Isolator #1, etc.

Eldar E. Zeynalov,
Director of HRCA

Annex 4: List of members of OPON extradited from Russia

Source a Western embassy (IV)

In 1998-2001 5 members of OPON were extradited to Baku from Russia. Here is a list of people:

1. Alekperov Fuad. Arrested in Russia in Summer 1998 and extradited to Azerbaijan
2. Aliyev Feyruz, Arrested and extradited in Russia in Spring 1998
3. Aslanov Isa Alyanagli oglu. Arrested by law-enforcement employees from Agstafa region of Azerbaijan in Togliatti city and extradited to Baku in February 1998.
4. Zeynalov Zeynal. Arrested in Russia and extradited to Baku in Spring 1998.
5. Rasulov Shakir, arrested and extradited in Spring 1998.

Annex 5: List of prisons in Azerbaijan

PENITENTIARY FACILITIES IN AZERBAIJAN

Pre-trial Facilities (SIZO in Russian) 3

#1 Bailov Prison in Baku

#2 Ganja Prison in Ganja

#3 Shuvelyan Prison in Shuvelyan (outskirts of Baku)

Pre-trial Facility of the Ministry of National Security 1

Labour Corrective Colonies of various regimes 17 including:

Women Colony

Tuberculosis Colony

Juvenile Colony

Gobustan Prison (75 km from Baku)

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Annex 6: Summary of attempted coups against the President of Azerbaijan

Source: a Western embassy (IV)

- July-August 1993 "Lenkoran Events"

Alkaram Gumbatov, head of a military unit in Lenkoran declares an independent "Talysh-Mugam Republic," which enjoys no mass public support.

- 1993-94 "General's Plot"

Vahid Musayev, the head of staff of the National Army is accused of masterminding a plot to overthrow the Aliyev government. Many arrests ensue (Musayev is still in hiding outside Azerbaijan).

- October 1994 "Ganja Events"

Prime Minister Suret Husseynov is accused by Aliyev of attempting to overthrow the government. He and his Ganja-based "supporters" are eventually arrested.

- March 1995 "OMON Plot"

Violent reaction from special forces when Aliyev/MVD tried to abolish them. Beat up Presidential Guard; Organised by Rovshan and Mahir Javadov.

- 1998-2000 "Colonel's Plot"

The head of Ganja's police department, Natiq Effendiyev, and others are accused of working with Rasul Guliyev to overthrow Aliyev.