



The Friedlander Group <briefing@thefriedlandergroup.com>

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**Invitation: reception and photo exhibition dedicated to Mine Action in Azerbaijan**

1 message

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The Friedlander Group <Briefing@thefriedlandergroup.com>

Wed, Apr

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Y [REDACTED];

You are cordially invited to participate, in your capacity as Congressional Staffer, at a **photo exhibit and reception dedicated to Mine Action in Azerbaijan: Priorities and Challenges**.

The event will take place **TOMORROW - Thursday, April 3, 2025 at 4PM in Room 2044 in the Rayburn** House Office Building.

Join us to learn about the challenges faced by Azerbaijan in mine action and the vital role the Unitec Congress plays in addressing these issues.

Your participation is crucial as we work together to promote safety and recovery in affected areas.

The Friedlander Group

## RSVP ONLINE

[I cannot make it](#)



## EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

cordially invites you to the photo exhibition and reception dedicated

### ***Mine Action in Azerbaijan: Priorities and Challenges***

Thursday, April 3, 2025 at 4:00 pm

45 Independence Ave SW, Room 2044,

Washington, DC 20515

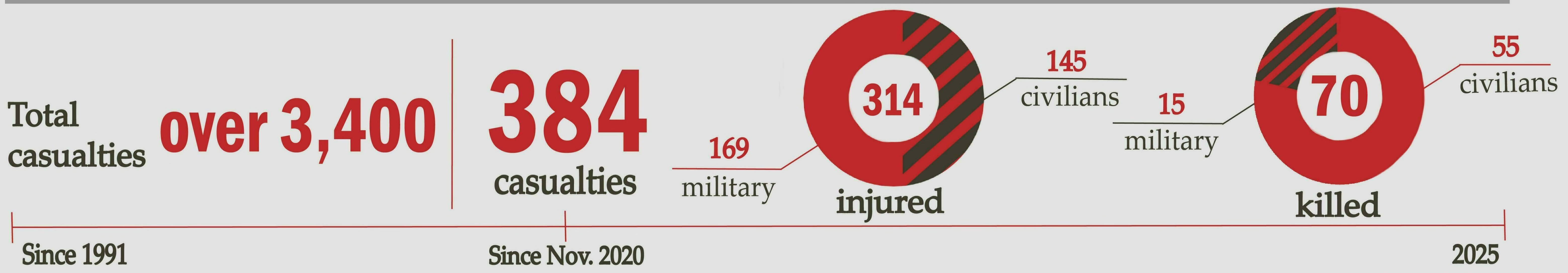
Rayburn House

Office Building



Note: The Friedlander Group LLC has filed registration statements under the Foreign Agents Registration Act with regard to its representation and dissemination of information on behalf of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Additional information is on file with the Foreign Agents Registration Unit of the Department of Justice in Washington, DC.

# DANGER OF LANDMINE CONTAMINATION IN AZERBAIJAN



**800,000 IDPs**

UNABLE TO RETURN DUE TO

**12,000 IDPs**

RETURNED BACK

## EXPENSES FOR DEMINING SINCE NOVEMBER 2020

**\$ 464 mln.**

BY GOVERNMENT

**\$ 23.3 mln.**

THROUGH FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

(4.8% of total funds allocated for demining)

## ESTIMATED SCOPE OF LANDMINE PROBLEM

**11,667 km<sup>2</sup>**

CONTAMINATED  
(13.4% of total country area)

**1,908 km<sup>2</sup>**  
CLEARED  
(16.4% of total contaminated area)

**1,5 mln. mines**

PLANTED



**11**

DONOR COUNTRIES SUPPORTING MINE ACTION IN AZERBAIJAN

**11**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING DEMINING IN AZERBAIJAN




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**Your letter to Senator Rubio**

1 message

The Friedlander Group &lt;Updates@thefriedlandergroup.com&gt;

Wed, A

To: [REDACTED]

Office of Honorabl [REDACTED]

Washington, DC

Dear [REDACTED];

I am reaching out to you in response to the letter calling on Secretary Rubio to continue enforcement of Section 907 to restrict military assistance to Azerbaijan, which Representative Amo has co-signed.

The letter contains unjust, incorrect and plain invalid accusations that do not reflect the benefit or wishes of the people of Armenia nor the Armenian Government, but solely the delusional creation of certain lobby groups.

In the interests of peace that is currently being negotiated between the governments of Azerbaijan and Armenia, continuing Section 907 is counterproductive to finalizing peace in the South Caucasus in addition to basic factual errors which I will outline below.

Should the United States desire to be an honest broker, having Section 907 would not serve the national security interests of the United States for the simple reason that Azerbaijan is a proven ally of the United States in a region that is strategically important to its national interests.

**Nagorno-Karabakh is an internationally recognized territory of Azerbaijan.**

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the First Nagorno-Karabakh War (1988–1994), **Armenian forces gained control of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven adjacent Azerbaijani districts, leading to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijanis.**

**The two nations are now working toward a peace treaty after Azerbaijan regained full control of Nagorno-Karabakh province that had been under the control of ethnic Armenian forces since the 1990s.**

Armenia and Azerbaijan are working on normalizing relations and agreed on the terms of the peace agreement after a conflict over territory, as experts in both countries worked to demarcate their boundaries and the first border marker was placed.

**I would welcome the opportunity to meet and discuss the subject further in person. Please advise on your availability.**

Respectfully,

Ezra Friedlander

1. You reference Azerbaijan occupation of Armenian territory, yet you **fail to mention the 30-year occupation of internationally recognized territory of Azerbaijan.**

**In fact, 4 UN resolutions called on Armenia to adhere to international law while it was occupying Karabakh which was and is recognized as part of Azerbaijan.**

Several UN Security Council resolutions (822, 853, 874, 884) and a General Assembly resolution (48/114) address the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict,

UN Security Council Resolutions (1993):

- **Resolution 822 (1993):**

including the humanitarian crisis and the plight of refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan, demanding the withdrawal of occupying forces and calling for a peaceful resolution.

Read in details on the State Department's website

<https://2001-2009.state.gov/p/eur/rls/or/13508.htm>

Here's a more detailed breakdown:

Demanded the immediate cessation of all hostilities and the withdrawal of all occupying forces from Kelbajar.

- **Resolution 853 (1993):**

Condemned the seizure of the district of Agdam and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan, demanding the immediate cessation of all hostilities and the withdrawal of occupying forces.

- **Resolution 874 (1993):**

Reaffirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and called for the preservation of the ceasefire, cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of forces from recently occupied districts.

- **Resolution 884 (1993):**

Welcomed the declaration of 4 Nov. 1994 of the Minsk Group and demanded unilateral withdrawal of occupying forces from the Zangelan district and the city Goradiz, and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan.

2. You accuse of Azerbaijan: Over a year has passed since Azerbaijan's military assault on the Armenian population of Nagorno Karabakh (Artsakh) forcibly displaced the region's 120,000 Armenians in what has been widely described as an act of ethnic cleansing. Having faced no material consequences or accountability for its actions, Azerbaijan continues to undermine efforts to ensure a just, durable, and dignified peace in the region through its ongoing aggression against Armenia. Yet to fail to acknowledge that **it was Armenian forces that ethnically cleansed Azerbaijanis from Karabakh as publicly stated by its first president Levon Ter-Petrosyan !**

**You also fail to acknowledge that it was none other than the PM of Armenia Pashinyan who urged Armenians to stay in Karabakh.**

The Armenian prime minister said that, while Armenia was prepared to accommodate those leaving Karabakh, they would not be under direct threat if they stayed put, under Azerbaijani rule.

"At this moment, our assessment is that there is no direct threat to the civilian population of Nagorno-Karabakh," Past

 **Mike**   
@Doranimated · Follow

Al Jazeera reporting from Khankendi/Stepanakert on the exodus of ethnic Armenians:

"They tell us they have found no cases of people being forced out of their homes, facing any abuse or trampling on their rights."



9:06 PM · Oct 1, 2023

 758  Reply  Copy link

[Read 125 replies](#)

 **Nasimi Aghayev**   
@NasimiAghayev · Follow

Armenia's Prime Minister:

"Our assessment is that there is NO direct threat to the civilian population of Karabakh"



Last edited 11:05 AM · Sep 21, 2023

 670  Reply  Copy link

[Read 71 replies](#)



Video of former President of Armenia Levon-Ter Petrosyan confessing to ethnic cleansing against non-Armenians in Armenia and the Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan at the congress of the terrorist organization "Yerkrapa" in 1993 was revealed 31 years later, it led to serious debate. Yerkrapa was founded by Armenia's first defense minister, Vazgen Sargsyan, following independence in 1991. It consisted of Armenian volunteers. This terrorist organization played an active role in the occupation of Azerbaijan territories and the Khojaly genocide.

*"Armenia and Karabakh have been completely cleansed of nations (meaning Azerbaijanis – ed.). I repeat once again, this was a 600-year-old problem. Its significance will be felt by the Armenian people for another 600 years. Imagine, if today in Armenia there were 170,000 people of other nationalities (Azerbaijanis – ed.) who were here before 1988, we would not have a state today. We would not be able to protect our north and eastern regions, to defend the Sevan area. Moreover, we would have three new problems here. Remember that in these regions Azerbaijanis made up the majority – Vardenis, Masis and Amasya. They formed a significant portion in the Zangez corridor.*

*And this problem has been solved. It didn't come to us as a gift from the heavens. This problem was solved by our movement. The national liberation struggle of our people. The Armenian national movement and its military wing – our self-defense unit 'Yerkrapah.' The same thing in Artsakh. Today, the entire territory of Artsakh, and much more, is in the hands of Armenians," he emphasized.*

3. You accuse that Azerbaijan deepens its economic and energy ties with Russia and Iran and that Azerbaijan is not a reliable strategic partner to the United States in the region.

**The facts are exactly the opposite! Azerbaijan's gas exports to Europe are facilitated by the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC), a network of pipelines including the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP), the Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP), and the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP). The SGC aims to reduce Europe's dependence on Russian gas and diversify its energy sources.**

**If anything, the close ties that Azerbaijan and Israel (a key US ally) enjoy is a constant source of friction between Azerbaijan and Iran.**

**Armenia has 2 Russian Military bases on its soil. Azerbaijan has none.**

**Furthermore, Armenia and Iran have just signed a \$500,000,000.00 arms deal!**



• Iran reestablishes its presence in the Caucasus with Armenian arms deal

[https://www.fdd.org/analysis/op\\_ed/2024/07/25/iran-reestablishes-its-presence-in-the-caucasus-with-armenian-arms-deal/](https://www.fdd.org/analysis/op_ed/2024/07/25/iran-reestablishes-its-presence-in-the-caucasus-with-armenian-arms-deal/)

• Iran-Armenia \$500M arms deal: Global security risks

<https://www.jpost.com/opinion/article-813583>

• While Militias Flourish Elsewhere, Iran Struggles to Promote a Shi'ite Proxy in Azerbaijan

<https://www.stimson.org/2024/iran-struggles-to-promote-a-shiite-proxy-in-azerbaijan/>

• Russia secures military presence in Armenia until 2044

<https://www.euractiv.com/section/global-europe/news/russia-secures-military-presence-in-armenia-until-2044/>

• Progress for the SGC: Azerbaijan Doubles Gas Exports to Europe

<https://www.caspianpolicy.org/research/energy-and-economy-program-eep/progress-for-the-sgc-azerbaijan-doubles-gas-exports-to-europe>

4. You accuse Azerbaijan: Amid Azerbaijan's ongoing aggression against Armenia.

**Both Armenia and Azerbaijan have publicly stated the progress of ongoing peace negotiations and are on cusp of finalizing a durable peace agreement. Hence not waving Section 907 would not be cognizant of important and truly historical milestone.**

**"The peace agreement is ready for signing. The Republic of Armenia is ready to start consultations with Republic of Azerbaijan on the date and place of signing the agreement," Armenia's Foreign Ministry said statement.**

**In its statement, Azerbaijan's Foreign Ministry said: "We note with satisfaction that the negotiations on text of the draft Agreement on Peace and the Establishment of Interstate Relations between Azerbaijan, Armenia have been concluded."**

<https://hetq.am/en/article/172106>

Azerbaijan's Contributions to Counterterrorism

[https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/97-522.html#\\_Toc384737958](https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/97-522.html#_Toc384737958)

After the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, Azerbaijan "granted blanket overflight clearance, engaged in information sharing and law-enforcement cooperation, and approved numerous landings and refueling operations at Baku's civilian airport in support of U.S. and Coalition military operations" in Afghanistan. **Azerbaijan has contributed troops to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan since 2003.** It increased its contingent from 45 to 90 personnel in 2009, and there are currently 94 personnel deployed, including medical and civil affairs specialists. **Azerbaijan also has contributed to Afghan demining and civil service training. From 2003-2008, about 150 Azerbaijani troops participated in the coalition stabilization force for Iraq.**

Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan reportedly are the main overflight, refueling, and landing routes for U.S. and coalition troops bound for Afghanistan, and Azerbaijan also is a major land, air, and sea transport route for military fuel, food, and construction supplies. **The Azerbaijani route is one of three main routes through Russia, the South Caucasus, and Central Asia to Afghanistan,** together termed the NDN, that have supplemented—and for several months in 2011-2012, supplanted—supply routes through Pakistan. According to former Ambassador to Azerbaijan Matthew Bryza, in recent years, "virtually every U.S. soldier deployed to Afghanistan has flown over Azerbaijan." He also reported that over one-third of all non-lethal equipment, fuel, clothing, and food used by U.S. troops in Afghanistan transited by ground and sea through the Port of Baku.

One media source reported in late 2012 that USCENTCOM was working out plans for shipping equipment and materials out of Afghanistan and across the Caspian Sea to Azerbaijan, where the goods would then be transported through Turkey to Europe. According to this account, USCENTCOM envisaged using this route for about 5% of goods exiting Afghanistan in 2013-2014.

5. You claim: that maintaining the suspension of U.S. military assistance to Azerbaijan, in accordance with Section 907, both a moral imperative in light of Azerbaijan's crimes against the Armenian people and a strategic imperative at a cru

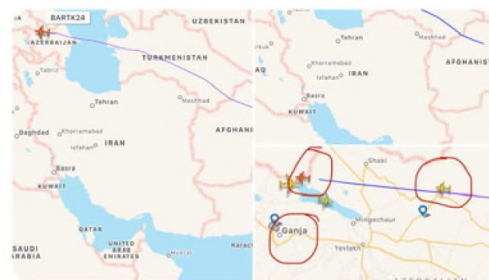


A contingent of 120 Azerbaijani soldiers returned to B from Afghanistan on Thursday - among the last soldie the international coalition to leave Kabul.



Luke Coffey  
@LukeDCoffey

In order for these two NATO C-17s to bypass Russian and Iranian airspace there was only ONE option: Azerbaijan and the Ganja Gap. (One of the most strategic locations on the Eurasian landmass.)



<https://www.commonspace.eu/news/friends-need-pra-georgia-and-azerbaijan-their-role-evacuation-kabul>

moment when U.S. credibility and authority is being aggressively challenged by our adversaries.

**There is no current military assistance to Azerbaijan to suspend. However, maintaining Section 907 would be detrimental to US interests as Azerbaijan is a proven US ally in its 30 years of Independence. From the moment the 911 attacks on the United States, Azerbaijan opened its airspace to the US.**

In conclusion, I would be very grateful if you would reevaluate your position on Azerbaijan and consider reversing your signing of the letter to Secretary Rubio and be open to advocating for enhanced US-Azerbaijan relations.

**I would welcome the opportunity to meet and discuss the subject further in person. Please advise on your availability.**

Respectfully,

Ezra Friedlander

Note: The Friedlander Group LLC has filed registration statements under the Foreign Agents Registration Act with regard to its representation and dissemination of information on behalf of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Additional information is on file with the Foreign Agents Registration Unit of the Department of Justice in Washington, DC.



The Friedlander Group &lt;updates@thefriedlandergroup.com&gt;

**In response to the April 2nd House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security, Department of State, and Related Program's hearing**

1 message

The Friedlander Group &lt;Updates@thefriedlandergroup.com&gt;

Thu, Apr

To: [REDACTED]

Honorable [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] Congress  
 Washington, DC

Dear [REDACTED]

**I am writing in response to the April 2<sup>nd</sup> House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security, Department of State, and Related Program's hearing at which **Armenian Assembly, a lobby group Co-Chair Talin Yacoubian recently delivered a testimony where she claimed the 120,000 Armenians who left Karabakh in 2023 "were forced from their lands and homes under a threat of genocide."** As the grandson of Holocaust survivors—a genocide where six million Jewish victims and at least five million prisoners of war were murdered, I must stress the danger and disreputability associated with using the word "genocide" in vain. Those who left the Karabakh region following its liberation were under no threat of genocide; in fact, **they were guaranteed Azerbaijani citizenship and urged stay and benefit from all the rights enjoyed by every other citizen of Azerbaijan.****

It is evident that although civilians may have understandably been frightened by the conflict and misinformation pushed by the former illegal separatist government, the Armenians who left the region in 2023 left out of their will under no threat of violence let alone genocide. This has been made apparent by the facts after Azerbaijan liberated its internationally recognized territory, ethnic Armenians were urged to stay and "guaranteed" safety and full citizenship if they did choose to stay; furthermore, Prime Minister Pashinyan of Armenia himself exclaimed that although Armenia was prepared to accommodate those who wished to leave, **saw "no direct threat" posed by Azerbaijan to Karabakh's ethnic Armenians.** A United Nations mission which visited the Karabakh region in Azerbaijan on October first, 2023 was **"struck by the sudden manner which the local population left their home"; perhaps this is because the mission came across no reports from the local population or from interlocutors of any incidents of violence against civilians.**

For truth's sake, and for the sake of history, it is important to recognize real examples of ethnic cleansing and genocide—strong and accusatory terms that have too often been used ambiguously in recent years. **In 1993, the terrorist organization Yerkrapa which was founded by Armenia's first defense minister Vazgen Sargsyan, played a key role in occupying internationally recognized Azerbaijani territory and ethnically cleansing more than 600,000 Azerbaijanis.** This is what ethnic cleansing looks like. **In 1997, Armenian gunman killed 613 Azerbaijani civilians, took 1275 residents hostage, and injured 487 in a single night—an event known as the Khojaly massacre.** This Armenian pogrom is what a "threat of genocide" looks like.

When it comes to facilitating peace in the South Caucasus region, honesty and fairness are vital. To come before Congress and deliver a false testimony utilizing the word "genocide" in vain—conjuring up a falsehood about a country which liberated its internationally recognized territory without targeting any ethnic Armenian civilians is neither fair nor honest.

**I look forward to meeting Senator Whitehouse's national security or foreign affairs staffers to provide an accurate and up-to-date report on the prospects of peace between Azerbaijan and Armenia and to discuss what truly happened/ is happening on the ground.**

**Looking forward to learning about the national security or foreign affairs staffers availability.**

Respectfully,

Ezra Friedlander

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**Staff Briefing: Armenia - Azerbaijan peace talks - Monday 7/21**

2 messages

The Friedlander Group &lt;Briefing@thefriedlandergroup.com&gt;

Thu, Jul

To:

**STAFF BRIEFING  
WITH  
H.E. KHAZAR IBRAHIM - AMBASSADOR  
AND  
SENIOR LEADERSHIP  
FROM THE  
EMBASSY OF AZERBAIJAN**

Dear [REDACTED];

You are cordially invited in your capacity as Congressional Staffer to a Roundtable Briefing with Q and A to learn more about the Armenia-Azerbaijan peace talks.

On Thursday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan and Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev met in Abu Dhabi – marking first formal bilateral meeting between the leaders of the two countries since they agreed on the draft of the peace agreement.



Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan and Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev

This meeting clearly illustrates the fact that peace between Azerbaijan and Armenia has never been closer. Armenia concedes that both parties had agreed to continue bilateral talks and the dialogue had been “result-oriented” while the Azerbaijani Ambassador Ibrahim has said that both sides took stock of progress made with the border delimitation process and **“a goal to continue bilateral negotiations and confidence-building measures between the two countries.”**

The July 21<sup>st</sup> briefing will be an opportunity to hear first-hand about this unprecedented meeting which follows a recent peace agreement draft. The peace agreement which is close to be finalized and these substantive talks in Abu Dhabi marks the beginning of the end of almost four decades of conflict between the two countries.



**Monday, July 21, 2025**

4:00 PM-5:00 PM

CANNON CAUCUS ROOM

Cannon House Office Building

*Light refreshments*

**REGISTER ONLINE**

[I cannot make it](#)

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**The Friedlander Group** <Briefing@thefriedlandergroup.com>  
Draft

Fri, Jul 18, 2025 at 2:50 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

## **AZERBAIJAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Since 1992, the United States and Azerbaijan have shared diplomatic relations focused on promoting European energy security, expanding bilateral trade and investment, and combatting terrorism and transnational threats.

Azerbaijan has continuously aligned itself with the United States and our allies. Being located in a turbulent and dangerous geopolitical region has not discouraged Azerbaijan from standing with the United States and our shared values.

Post 9/11, Azerbaijan showed commitment to combatting terror – providing the United States with security cooperation and support.

- The Republic of Azerbaijan immediately opened up its airways to U.S. forces operating in Afghanistan. Over half of the flights going to Afghanistan flew over Azerbaijani airspace.
- Azerbaijani troops served alongside U.S. forces in Afghanistan. More than 1,500 soldiers had been deployed for both peacekeeping and combat roles – earning praise from NATO and U.S. commanders for their professionalism and support.
- Azerbaijan facilitated the Northern Distribution Network which served as a critical supply route for U.S. and NATO forces in Afghanistan.

Azerbaijan has continuously provided the United States with much-needed cooperation during some of our most trying times. Through its ongoing cooperation and allyship with the United States, Azerbaijan provides a strategic advantage in the region as it is bordered by Russia, Armenia, and Iran.

During the United States' withdrawal from Afghanistan, Azerbaijani peacekeepers remained behind in the Kabul International Airport to ensure safe passage of United States and NATO citizens and cargo out of the country.

The United States and Azerbaijan possess a Trade Relations Agreement as well as a Bilateral Investment Treaty. Periodically, the United States and Azerbaijan convene to update the various trade agreements – maximizing cooperation and allyship year after year.

“Our Partnership, build over the past 33 years, continues to advance shared interests in security, energy cooperation, and economic growth.” -Secretary of State Marco Rubio on Azerbaijan's Independence Day, May 28, 2025.

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## **BRIEFING ON THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN**

On Thursday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan and Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev met in Abu Dhabi – marking the first formal bilateral meeting between the leaders of the two countries since they agreed on the draft of the peace agreement.

This meeting clearly illustrates the fact that **peace between Azerbaijan and Armenia has never been closer**. Armenia confirmed that both parties had agreed to continue bilateral talks and that the dialogue had been “result-oriented” while the Ambassador of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United States has said that both sides took stock of all the progress made with the border delimitation process and “agreed to continue bilateral negotiations and confidence-building measures between the two countries.”

This July 21<sup>st</sup> briefing is an opportunity to hear first-hand about this unprecedented meeting which follows a recent peace agreement draft. The peace agreement which is close to being finalized and these substantive talks in Abu Dhabi marks the beginning of the end of almost four decades of conflict between the two countries.



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## **AZERBAIJAN, ISRAEL, AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Azerbaijan contributes significantly to reducing the European Union's reliance on Russian oil and gas. There remains a commitment within the Memorandum of Understanding on a Strategic Partnership in the Field of Energy to vastly expand the capacity of the Southern Gas Corridor to deliver at least 20 billion cubic meters to the European Union from Azerbaijan annually by 2027.

President of the European Commission/ EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Kaja Kallas recently recognized, "Azerbaijan is an important partner in the region" as they "have helped the European Union to diversify its energy supplies and strengthen our own energy security at a time when the world is facing unprecedented challenges."

Azerbaijan has played a key role in Israel's energy security since the 1990s. Israel continues to receive around 40% of its crude oil needs each year from Azerbaijan. In 2019, Azerbaijan was the source of over 60% of the gasoline consumed by Israelis, and during the height of the war in Gaza when Israeli forces required increased fuel supplies, Azerbaijan increased its oil exports to the Jewish state by over 50%.

Senior Research Associate at the Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies Mordechai Kedar has referred to Azerbaijan as "Jerusalem's most important ally in the Middle East and the second most important ally overall."

Standing with Azerbaijan means standing with a country that has remained committed to the United States and our allies while facing numerous threats from volatile neighbors for doing so –

- Russian Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Maria Zakharova recently threatened, "[w]e hope that Baku and Yerevan assess the risks of deepening cooperation with NATO."
- There are now reports of mass detentions, torture, and other ill-treatment of members of the Azerbaijani diaspora in Russia.
- Iran and Armenia signed a \$500 million arms deal in the summer of 2024 which included a plethora of military equipment supplied from Tehran to Yerevan. There is also a "comprehensive strategic partnership agreement" currently in the works between Iran and Armenia.
- Iran and Armenia recently conducted joint military drills aimed at "consolidating the security of the borders on the basis of shared interests of the two countries" according to Iran's state media.
- Iran has conducted threatening military drills along the Azerbaijani border because of what Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Saeed Khatibzadeh referred to as "the presence of the Zionist regime" in Azerbaijan.

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