



人权理事会
第十七届会议
议程项目 4
需要理事会注意的人权状况

2011 年 6 月 2 日亚美尼亚常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和日内瓦其他国际组织代表团给人权理事会主席的信

我要提到 2011 年 5 月 2 日阿塞拜疆共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和日内瓦其他国际组织代表团给人权理事会主席、已经作为第十七届会议议程项目 4 下的文件分发的信。

阿塞拜疆当局分发的关于 3 月 8 日悲惨事件的信息，不过是企图挽救 2011 年 3 月 5 日由于阿塞拜疆狙击手于亚美尼亚、俄罗斯和阿塞拜疆的总统在索契(俄罗斯)举行三方会议就和平解决纳戈尔诺·卡拉巴赫问题达成协议的前夕杀害一名亚美尼亚军人以后显然遭受损害的形象。我们感到遗憾的是，阿塞拜疆制作虚假信息的三流作家以一个儿童的生命作为宣传工具。

关于上面提到的信，我想呈送纳戈尔诺·卡拉巴赫共和国外交部长和国防部长的联合述评。*

请将此信和附件作为人权理事会第十七届会议议程项目 4 下的正式文件分发。

Charles Aznavour (签名)

* 附件以提交的语文原件照发。

Annex

Joint commentary by the press services of the ministries of foreign affairs and defense of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

2011-03-12 18: 18

The Azerbaijani official propaganda continues aggravating the situation on the occasion of the Azerbaijani boy's death in the frontier village of Orta Karvend, intensively spreading false accusations against the Karabakh party.

Careful investigation of the case can discover some facts testifying to the fabricated accusations of official Baku.

During the March 10 monitoring conducted by the OSCE Mission in the noted place, the Karabakh party drew the attention of the monitoring group to the following facts:

1. The distance between the front positions of the NKR Defense Army and the village of Orta Karvend makes 1400-1500 meters, i.e. to hit a man with adjusted fire from a SVD sniper rifle is impossible in this case;

2. The relief of the noted section doesn't allow adjusted firing from the positions of the NKR Defense Army towards the opponent, as the latter has height privileges;

3. According to reliable sources, for more accurate firing at the NKR Defense Army's positions from Orta Karvend, the Azerbaijani soldiers climb the houses' roofs. The very houses, in the yards of which 'boys play' ;

4. In the frontier villages, people usually settle in the middle or back, i.e. the safer area of the settlement and not in its front section. And according to the Azerbaijani mass media information, everything is just the contrary in Orta Karvend, and the yards, where 'children play', are, for some reason, situated as close to the front line as possible;

5. Even if the child was killed by firing, still it should be established who and from what side fired. It isn't excluded that Fariz Badalov could be a victim of firing by the Azerbaijani pointsmen between the villages of Orta Karvend and Shykhlar;

6. It isn't excluded either that the boy could have perished as a result of careless handling of unexploded ammunition, which often happens in the Azerbaijani-Karabakh conflict zone, on both sides of the contact-line;

7. If the shot was not fired straightly at the target, but up on-the-mitre, so the bullet, shot from a simple gun, could not fly so far. High calibre machineguns can fire at such a distance. But, according to the Azerbaijani mass media information, the child died on the way to the hospital. If the shot had been fired from a high calibre gun, so it would have merely smashed the child's head.

Unfortunately, the Azerbaijani official propaganda doesn't disdain any methods, even cashing in on children's life and death. The Armenian parties are strangers to fascist methods used by Azerbaijan – killing children, asleep men, and hostages, making subversives and terrorists national heroes, and others.

Every time, after the Presidents' meetings or before a visit of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairmen to the region, the Azerbaijani propaganda machine increases the tension on the contact-line. Another example was the March 10 death of 19-year-old soldier of the NKR

Defense Army Arthur Aghababian as a result of the firing from the Azerbaijani side. The incident took place almost immediately after the OSCE monitoring of the NKR and Azerbaijani armed forces' contact-line. This is rough violation of the agreements on confidence building measures achieved on March 5 in Sochi as a result of the Armenian, Russian, and Azerbaijani Presidents' meeting. While, on the initiative of the Armenian parties, the mediators once again offer drawing off snipers from the front line, official Baku doesn't only block this initiative, but also intensifies the sniper war and with its provocative actions reduces to zero the efforts of the international community on peaceful settlement of the Karabakh conflict.

The international community must strictly condemn similar actions of the Azerbaijani leadership and apply corresponding sanctions against it.
