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Dix-septième session

Point 4 de l'ordre du jour

Situations relatives aux droits de l'homme qui requièrent l'attention du Conseil

Lettre datée du 2 juin 2011, adressée au Président du Conseil des droits de l'homme par la Mission permanente de l'Arménie auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales à Genève

Je souhaiterais me référer à la lettre datée du 2 mai 2011 que le Représentant permanent de la République d'Azerbaïdjan auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales à Genève a adressée au Président du Conseil des droits de l'homme et qui a été distribuée au titre du point 4 de l'ordre du jour de la dix-septième session du Conseil des droits de l'homme.

L'information diffusée par les autorités azerbaïdjanaises concernant l'incident tragique survenu le 8 mars vise tout simplement à sauver l'image ternie d'un pays qui a à l'évidence pâti après le meurtre d'un soldat arménien par un tireur isolé azerbaïdjanais la veille de la réunion trilatérale entre les Présidents arménien, russe et azerbaïdjanais à Sochi (Russie) le 5 mars 2011, où un accord sur le règlement pacifique de la question du Haut-Karabakh a été conclu. Nous regrettons que les scribouillards chargés de la désinformation en Azerbaïdjan exploitent la vie d'un enfant comme outil de propagande.

En ce qui concerne la lettre susmentionnée, je voudrais présenter une observation conjointe formulée par les Ministres des affaires étrangères et de la défense de la République du Haut-Karabakh*.

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir faire distribuer le texte de la présente lettre et de son annexe en tant que document officiel de la dix-septième session du Conseil des droits de l'homme au titre du point 4 de l'ordre du jour.

(Signé) Charles Aznavour

* La lettre est reproduite en annexe, telle qu'elle a été reçue, dans la langue originale seulement.

Annexe

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

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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.
