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مجلس حقوق الإنسان الدورة الخامسة والعشرون البند ٤ من حدول الأعمال حالات حقوق الإنسان التي تتطلب اهتمام المجلس بها

رسالة مؤرخة ٢٩ كانون الثاني/يناير ٢٠١٤ موجَّهة من الممثل الدائم لجمهورية أذربيجان لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة في جنيف إلى رئيس مجلس حقوق الإنسان

أرسل لكم طياً نشرة صحفية للبعثة الدائمة لجمهورية أذربيجان تتعلق بالانتهاكات الأحيرة لنظام وقف إطلاق النار التي ارتكبتها جمهورية أرمينيا (انظر المرفق).

وأكون في غاية الامتنان لو تفضلتم بتعميم هذه الرسالة ومرفقها* كوثيقة من وثائق مجلس حقوق الإنسان في إطار البند ٤ من جدول الأعمال.

(توقيع) مراد ن. نحنيايلي السفير، الممثل الدائم

(A) GE.14-10799 110214 120214





^{*} مستنسخ كما ورد، باللغة التي قُدِّم بما فقط.

Annex I

[English only]

Concerning recent violations of ceasefire regime by the Republic of Armenia

As a result of numerous acts of provocation against Azerbaijan and the intensive violations of ceasefire regime by Armenia during the recent days, officer of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, captain Mr. Elnur Jafarov and lieutenant Mr. Sabuhi Azizov were killed, another civilian was wounded, the school building was fired during the course hours and the private houses and property of the Azerbaijani civilian population residing close to the frontline were massively shelled.

According to the information of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, on 28 January 2014, the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire 196 times from their positions located both in the territory of Armenia and in the occupied areas of Azerbaijan. On 29 January 2014, the number of ceasefire violations by the Armenian side reached 250.

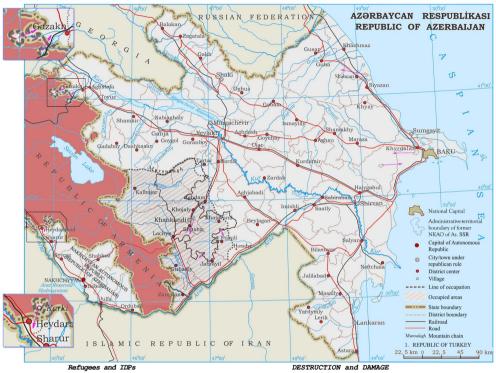
Primary and foremost responsibility for the recent escalation of the situation at the frontline falls directly on Armenia, the country which continues the occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and pursues the policy of aggression against Azerbaijan. The continuation of occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia in contradiction with the relevant resolutions of UN Security Council and General Assembly, UN Charter, norms and principles of international law, being the main source of tension, constitutes the major obstacle for the peaceful solution of the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the establishment of peace in the region.

The Republic of Azerbaijan strongly condemns the provocative actions of the Armenian side, which can in no way contribute to the establishment of confidence between the parties and the resolution of the long-lasting conflict. The stance of Azerbaijan with regard to the solution to the conflict is crystal-clear. This is based on the resolutions of UN Security Council and General Assembly and norms and principles of international law. The armed forces of Armenia should be withdrawn from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan at the first point in order to achieve the solution of the conflict. That is the shortest and most effective way for the establishment of peace and stability in the region.

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Annex II

RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION



Refugees from Ar	menia		250.000
IDPs from the occupied territories 686.586			686.586
TOTAL:			936.586
Settlers illegal	ly transfered	Armenian Arme	ed Forces in
to the occupied	territories	the occupied	territories
former NKAO	8.500	Tanks	350
Lachyn	13.000	ACV	398
Kelbajar	700	Artillery	425
Zangilan	520	Personnel	45.000
Jabrayil	280		
Total:	23 000		

	Settlements	890
	Houses	150.000
	Public buildings	7.000
in	Schools	693
25	Kindergardens	855
	Healthcare facilities	695
	Libraries	927
	Temples	44
	Mosques	9
0	Historical places	9
	Historical monuments	
	and museums	464
	Museum exhibits	40.000

Ind. and agricul.	
enterprises	6.000
Motorways	800 km
Bridges	160
Water pipelines	2.300 km
Gas pipelines	2.000 km
Electricity lines	15.000 km
Forests	280.000 ha
Sowing area	1.000 000 ha
Irregation sys.	1.200 km
The total damage i	+
up to 60 billion \$	US

The occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Former Nagorno Karabakh

Autonomous Oblast - NKAO (1923-1991)

Territory:	4.388 sq.km
Population (1989):	189.085
- Armenians:	145.450 (76,9%)
- Azerbaijanis:	40.688 (21,5%)
- Russians:	1922 (1%)
- Others:	1025 (0,5%)
Adm.territorial div.:	Mardakert, Askeran,
	Shusha, Martuni,
	Hadrut dietricte

SHUSHA district

Territory:	290 sq.km
Population (1989):	20.579
- Azerbaijanis:	19.036 (92,5%)
- Armenians:	1.377 (6,7%)
Date of occupation:	May 8, 1992

THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN OUTSIDE FORMER NKAO

	date of occup.	area (in sq.km)	popul. at the time of occup. (1989)	current popul. (2011)
Lachyn	18.05.1992	1.840	51.594	70.900
Kalbajar	02.04.1993	3.050	57.756	83.200
Aghdam	23.07.1993	1.150	132.170	180.600
Fuzuli	23.08.1993	1.390	88.729	118.900
Jabrayil	23.08.1993	1.050	48.349	72.700
Gubadly	31.08.1993	800	28.111	30.700
Zangilan	29.10.1993	710	31.330	40.500

GAZAKH district*

Baghanis Ayrym	24.03.1990	ARMENIA
Kheyrymly	08.03.1992	ARMENIA
Ashaghy Askipara	12.03.1992	
Barkhudarly**	27.04.1992	
Sofulu**	27.04.1992	
Gyzylhajyly	11.05.1992	
Yukhary Askipara**	08.06.1992	



SADARAK dist., NAKHCHYVAN AR



	date of occup.	population	ethnic comp.
		(1989)	(1989)
illage	15.01.1990	333	100% aze

Victims of	f aggression
killed:	20.000
disabled:	50.000
missing :	4.866

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