



大会

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人权理事会  
第二十五届会议  
议程项目 4  
组织和程序事项需要理事会注意的人权状况

## 2014 年 1 月 29 日阿塞拜疆共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处 代表致人权理事会主席的信

我谨随信转交阿塞拜疆共和国常驻代表团关于亚美尼亚共和国最近屡次违反  
停火制度的新闻稿(见附件)。

谨请将本信及其附件<sup>\*</sup>作为人权理事会议程项目 4 下的文件予以散发。

常驻代表  
大使  
穆拉德·纳贾夫拜利(签名)

<sup>\*</sup> 附件不译，原文照发。



## 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.

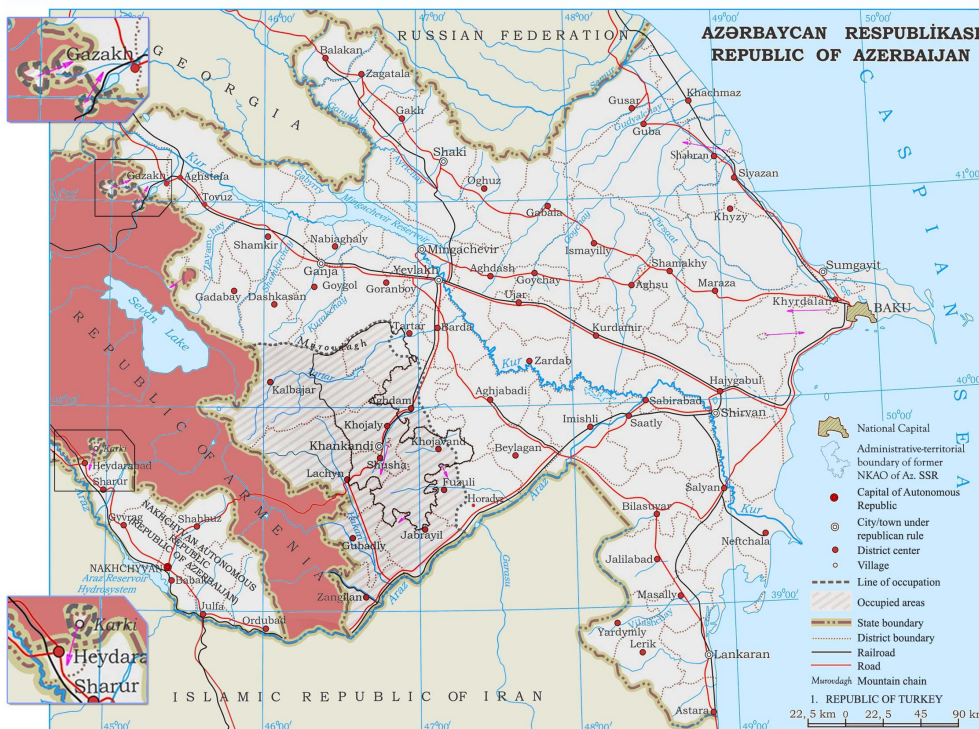
According to the information of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, on 28 January 2014, the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire 196 times from their positions located both in the territory of Armenia and in the occupied areas of Azerbaijan. On 29 January 2014, the number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

## Annex II

## RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION



## 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 districts

**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
Kheyrymly	08.03.1992
Ashaghy Askipara	12.03.1992
Barkhudarly**	27.04.1992
Sofulu**	27.04.1992
Gyzylhajlyly	11.05.1992
Yukhary Askipara**	08.06.1992

\*the population of the occupied territories of Gazakh dist. was purely Azerbaijanis.  
\*\*enclave villages.

## SADARAK dist., NAKHCHYVAN AR

	date of occup.	population	ethnic comp
		(1989)	(1989)
Karki enc.village	15.01.1990	333	100% aze

## Victims of aggression

killed: 20.000  
disabled: 50.000  
missing : 4.866

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## Refugees and IDPs

Refugees from Armenia	250.000
IDPs from the occupied territories	686.586
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>936.586</b>

## Settlers illegally transferred to the occupied territories

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		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23.000</b>		

## DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGE

Settlements	890	Ind. and agricul. enterprises	6.000
Houses	150.000	Motorways	800 km
Public buildings	7.000	Bridges	160
Schools	693	Water pipelines	2.300 km
Kindergardens	855	Gas pipelines	2.000 km
Healthcare facilities	695	Electricity lines	15.000 km
Libraries	927	Forests	280.000 ha
Temples	44	Sowing area	1.000 000 ha
Mosques	9	Irrigation sys.	1.200 km
Historical places	9		
Historical monuments and museums	464		
Museum exhibits	40.000		

The total damage is estimated up to 60 billion \$ US