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## Letter dated 29 January 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

I am sending you herewith a press release of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan concerning the recent violations of the ceasefire regime by the Republic of Armenia (see annex).

I would be highly appreciative if you could kindly circulate the present letter and the annexes thereto<sup>\*</sup> as a document of the Human Rights Council under the agenda item 4.

(Signed) Murad N. Najafbayli

Ambassador, Permanent Representative

\* Reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.





## Annex I

# 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 ceasefire196 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

Refugees from Armenia

TOTAL:

Lachyn

Kelbajar

Zangilan

Jabrayil

Total:

former NKAO

IDPs from the occupied territories

Settlers illegally transfered Armenian Armed Forces in Schools

ACV

Artillerv

Personnel

to the occupied territories the occupied territories

8,500 Tanks

13.000

700

520

280

23.000



890

693

855

695

927

464

40.000

44

9

9

150.000

7.000

Ind. and agricul.

Water pipelines

Electricity lines 15.000 km

Sowing area 1.000 000 h. Irregation sys. 1.200 km

The total damage is estimated

up to 60 billion \$ US

Gas pipelines

enterprises

Motorways

Bridges

Forests

Sowing area

6.000

800 km

160 2.300 km

2.000 km

280.000 ha

250.000 Settlements

Houses

936.586 Public buildings

Libraries

425 45.000 Historical places Historical monuments

Museum exhibits

and museums

Temples

Kindergardens Healthcare facilities

686.586

350

398

425

#### The occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Former Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous Oblast - NKAO(1923-1991) 1 200

Territory: Population (1989): - Armenians: - Azerbaijanis: - Russians: - Others: Adm.territorial div.:	4.388 sq.km 189.085 145.450 (76,9%) 40.688 (21,5%) 1922 (1%) 1025 (0,5%) Mardakert, Askeran, Shusha, Martuni, Hadrut districts		
SHUSHA district			
Territory: Population (1989): - Azerbaijanis: - Armenians: Date of occupation:	290 sq.km 20.579 19.036 (92,5%) 1.377 (6,7%) May 8, 1992		

#### THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN OUTSIDE FORMER NKAO

	date of occup.	<b>area</b> (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	.37330	40.500

#### GAZAKH district\*

Baghanis Ayrym	24.03.1990	ARMENIA	in a second s
Kheyrymly	08.03.1992	ARMENIA	And Some
Ashaghy Askipara	12.03.1992		Anton
Barkhudarly**	27.04.1992		
Sofulu**	27.04.1992		
Gyzylhajyly	11.05.1992		ARMENIA
Yukhary Askipara**	08.06.1992		
*the population of the od	cupied territors	ies of Gazakh	dist. was purely

Azerbaijanis. \*\*enclave villages.

IRMENIA SADARAK dist., NAKHCHYVAN AR

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

Karki enc.village 15.01.1990

ıa	Victims of	aggression	Copyright 2011 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
	killed:	20.000	The Republic of Azerbaijan
	disabled:	50.000	The Department of Foreign Policy Planning and Strategic Studies
	missing :	4.866	All rights reserved

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