



## Генеральная Ассамблея

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### Совет по правам человека

Двадцать пятая сессия

Пункт 4 повестки дня

Ситуации в области прав человека,  
требующие внимания со стороны Совета

### Письмо Постоянного представителя Азербайджанской Республики при Отделении Организации Объединенных Наций в Женеве от 29 января 2014 года на имя Председателя Совета по правам человека

Настоящим направляю Вам пресс-релиз Постоянного представительства Азербайджанской Республики в отношении недавних нарушений режима прекращения огня Республикой Армения (см. приложение).

Был бы весьма признателен за распространение настоящего письма и приложений к нему\* в качестве документа Совета по правам человека по пункту 4 повестки дня.

(Подпись) Мурад Н. Наджафбейли

Посол, Постоянный представитель

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\* Приложения воспроизводятся в полученном виде только на том языке, на котором они были представлены.

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Просьба отправить на вторичную переработку



## 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.

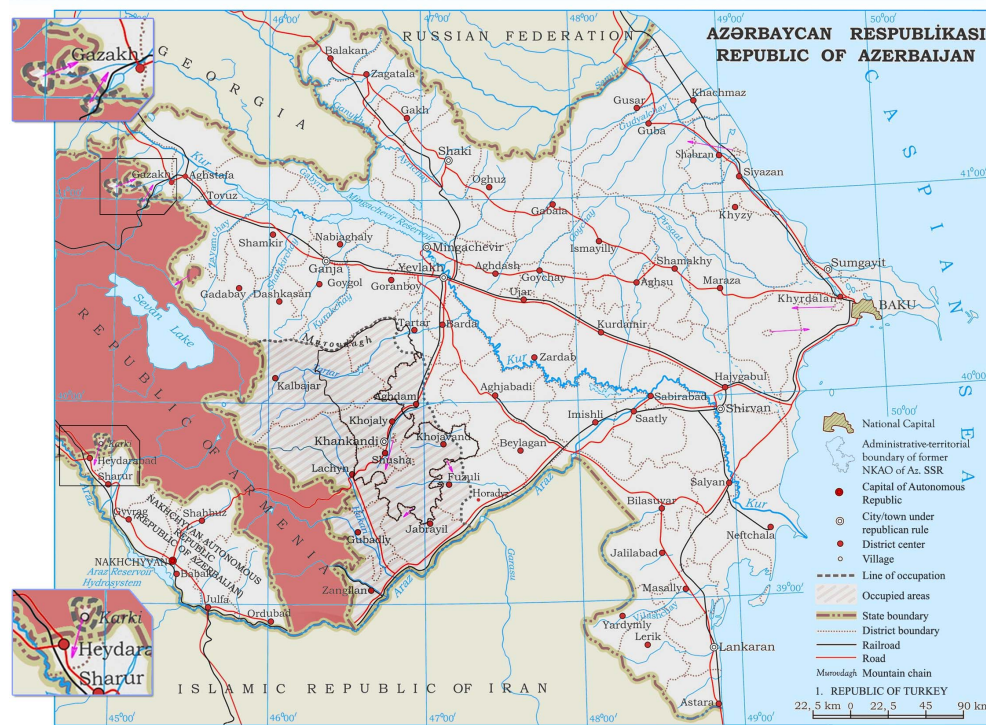
According to the information of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, on 28 January 2014, the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire 196 times from their positions located both in the territory of Armenia and in the occupied areas of Azerbaijan. On 29 January 2014, the number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



Refugees and IDPs

DESTRUCTION and DAMAGE

Refugees from Armenia	250.000	Settlements	890	Ind. and agricul. enterprises	6.000
IDPs from the occupied territories	686.586	Houses	150.000	Motorways	800 km
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>936.586</b>	Public buildings	7.000	Bridges	160
<b>Settlers illegally transferred to the occupied territories</b>		Schools	693	Water pipelines	2.300 km
former NKAO	8.500	Kindergartens	855	Gas pipelines	2.000 km
Lachyn	13.000	Healthcare facilities	695	Electricity lines	15.000 km
Kelbajar	700	Libraries	927	Forests	280.000 ha
Zangilan	520	Temples	44	Sowing area	1.000 000 ha
Jabrayil	280	Mosques	9	Irregation sys.	1.200 km
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23.000</b>	Historical places	9		
		Historical monuments and museums	464		
		Museum exhibits	40.000		

The total damage is estimated 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 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
Kalbajar	02.04.1993	3.050	57.756
Aghdam	23.07.1993	1.150	132.170
Fuzuli	23.08.1993	1.390	88.729
Jabrayil	23.08.1993	1.050	48.349
Gubadly	31.08.1993	800	28.111
Zangilan	29.10.1993	710	31.330

## GAZAKH district\*

Baghanis Ayrym	24.03.1990
Kheymly	08.03.1992
Ashaghy Askipara	12.03.1992
Barkhudarly**	27.04.1992
Sofulu**	27.04.1992
Gyzylhajly	11.05.1992
Yukhary Askipara**	08.06.1992

\*the population of the occupied territories of Gazakh dist. was purely Azerbaijani.

\*\*enclave villages.



## SADARAK dist., NAKHCHIVAN AR

	date of occup.	population (1989)	ethnic comp. (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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