



人权理事会
第三十八届会议
2018 年 6 月 18 日至 7 月 6 日
议程项目 4
需要理事会注意的人权状况

2018 年 6 月 11 日亚美尼亚常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团致 联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的普通照会

亚美尼亚常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和日内瓦其他国际组织代表团向联合国人权事务高级专员办事处致意，并谨请高级专员办事处将阿尔扎赫共和国(纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫共和国)外交部新闻和公共关系司在马拉加大屠杀纪念日发表的评论(见附件)*，作为人权理事会第三十八届会议议程项目 4 下的文件分发。马拉加是纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫的一个村庄，现由阿塞拜疆武装部队占领。

* 附件不译，原文照发。



**Annex to the note verbale dated 11 June 2018 from the
Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office
at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Human Rights**

**Comment by the Department of Information and Public Relations of
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Artsakh**

The massacre of the inhabitants of the village of Maragha of the Artsakh Republic's Martakert region, committed by the Azerbaijani army on April 10, 1992, is one of the most tragic episodes of Azerbaijan's military aggression against Artsakh.

After intensive artillery shelling, the Azerbaijani troops invaded the village of Maragha, where 118 people remained, mostly the elderly, disabled, women, and children. As a result of the war crime committed with unprecedented cruelty by the Azerbaijani armed forces, over 50 people were killed and the rest, including 9 children and 29 women, were taken hostage. Some of them were later returned, but the fate of 19 hostages remains unknown to this day.

The village was liberated by the armed forces of Artsakh, however two weeks later, it was again attacked, and those who had returned to bury their relatives became victims of the new atrocities of the Azerbaijani army.

The attack on the village was not conditioned by a military necessity, but was primarily aimed at exterminating its peaceful civilian population. The crime in Maragha became the continuation of the series of pogroms and deportations of Armenians in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad and other settlements of Azerbaijan, as well as in the villages of Northern Artsakh in 1988–1991. These were intended to strangle at its birth the national-liberation struggle of the Armenians of Artsakh and deprive them of the homeland through ethnic cleansing and terror against Artsakh and the Armenian population of Azerbaijan.

The impunity of the organizers and perpetrators of these crimes created a fertile ground in Azerbaijan for enrooting the cult of hatred towards Armenians as a state policy and unbridled a propaganda of xenophobia, intolerance, and militarism. Azerbaijan's aggression against Artsakh in April 2016, which was accompanied by war crimes against civilians and soldiers of the Artsakh Defense Army, demonstrated that the methods and approaches of the Azerbaijani side remained unchanged.
