

**Генеральная Ассамблея**

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**Совет по правам человека****Тридцать восьмая сессия**

18 июня – 6 июля 2018 года

Пункт 4 повестки дня

**Ситуации в области прав человека,  
требующие внимания со стороны Совета****Вербальная нота Постоянного представительства Армении  
при Отделении Организации Объединенных Наций в Женеве  
от 11 июня 2018 года в адрес Управления Верховного комиссара  
Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека**

Постоянное представительство Республики Армения при Отделении Организации Объединенных Наций и других международных организациях в Женеве свидетельствует свое уважение Управлению Верховного комиссара Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека и любезно просит Управление Верховного комиссара распространить комментарий Управления информации и по связям с общественностью Министерства иностранных дел Республики Арцах (Нагорно-Карабахской Республики) по случаю годовщины резни в Мараге (см. приложение)\*, селе в Нагорном Карабахе, которое в настоящее время оккупировано вооруженными силами Азербайджана, в качестве документа тридцать восьмой сессии Совета по правам человека по пункту 4 повестки дня.

\* Распространяется в полученном виде только на том языке, на котором оно было представлено.

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\* 1 8 1 2 1 4 2 \*

Просьба отправить на вторичную переработку



**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.