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Conseil des droits de l'homme

Quarante-troisième session

24 février-20 mars 2020

Point 4 de l'ordre du jour

**Situations relatives aux droits de l'homme
qui requièrent l'attention du Conseil**

Note verbale datée du 12 mai 2020, adressée au Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme par la Mission permanente de l'Azerbaïdjan auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

La Mission permanente de la République d'Azerbaïdjan auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales à Genève présente ses compliments au Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme et a l'honneur de lui faire tenir ci-joint la déclaration faite par la communauté azerbaïdjanaise de la région du Haut-Karabakh (République d'Azerbaïdjan) à l'occasion du vingt-huitième anniversaire de l'occupation de la ville de Shusha par les forces armées de la République d'Arménie (voir annexe).

La Mission permanente prie le Haut-Commissariat de bien vouloir faire distribuer la présente note verbale et l'annexe s'y rapportant* en tant que document de la quarante-troisième session du Conseil des droits de l'homme, au titre du point 4 de l'ordre du jour.

* L'annexe est reproduite telle qu'elle a été reçue, dans la langue originale seulement.



Annex to the note verbale dated 12 May 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Statement by the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The city of Shusha, occupied on May 8, 1992, by the Armenian armed forces, was one of the most important strategic places in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a result of the occupation, the city of Shusha and 30 villages of the district were destroyed, 195 civilians were killed, 165 people were injured, 58 people went missing, residents of the Shusha region (more than 24,000 people) became internally displaced people and settled in 58 regions of Azerbaijan.

In Shusha, distinguished by its unique urban planning architecture, there were 17 quarters: Gurdar, Seydli, Julfalar, Guyulug, Chukhur, Durdler Gurdu, Haji Yusifli, Dord Chinar, Chol Gala, Merdinli, Saatli, Kocherli, Mamayi, Khoja Marjanli, Demirchi, Hamam Gabaghi and Teze Mehelle. In each quarter there was a bathhouse, a mosque, a spring.

As a result of the occupation of Shusha, the armed forces of Armenia looted, burned and destroyed 25 schools, 31 libraries, 20 health facilities, 17 clubs, 8 houses of culture, 4 technical schools, 2 branches of institutes, 7 kindergartens, 4 cinemas, 5 parks of culture and recreation, 2 sanatorium, tourist base, 2 hotels, a branch of the State Museum of Azerbaijan Carpet, Shusha State Drama Theatre, Shusha Television, Oriental Musical Instrument Factory, State Art Gallery, Children's Health School.

28 years have passed since the occupation of Shusha, which is one of the cultural centres of Azerbaijan. We do not lose hope and believe that we will definitely return to Shusha and restore our ruined city.

On behalf of the Azerbaijani community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, numbering more than 80 thousand people, including on behalf of more than 30 thousand representatives of the Azerbaijani community of Shusha region, we call on the world community to put an end to the aggression of Armenia against the Azerbaijani people, which continues today, to support the fair position of our country to give an objective assessment of the occupation.

We declare that a just solution to the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict is possible only after the withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from the occupied Azerbaijani territories and the return of the ethnic cleansed Azerbaijanis to their native lands. We, as the Azerbaijani community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, are ready to live in peace with the Armenian community of the region within the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Only in this case can a sustainable and just peace be ensured in the region.