

Генеральная Ассамблея

Distr.: General 18 June 2020 Russian

Original: English

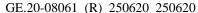
Совет по правам человека
Сорок третья сессия
24 февраля – 20 марта 2020 года
Пункт 4 повестки дня
Ситуации в области прав человека,
требующие внимания со стороны Совета

Вербальная нота Постоянного представительства Азербайджана при Отделении Организации Объединенных Наций в Женеве от 12 мая 2020 года в адрес Управления Верховного комиссара Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека

Постоянное представительство Азербайджанской Республики при Отделении Организации Объединенных Наций и других международных организациях в Женеве свидетельствует свое уважение Управлению Верховного комиссара Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека и имеет честь настоящим препроводить заявление азербайджанской общины Нагорно-Карабахской области Азербайджанской Республики по случаю двадцать восьмой годовщины оккупации города Шуши вооруженными силами Республики Армения (см. приложение).

Постоянное представительство любезно просит Управление Верховного комиссара распространить настоящую вербальную ноту и приложение к ней* в качестве документа сорок третьей сессии Совета по правам человека по пункту 4 повестки дня.

^{*} Воспроизводится в том виде, в каком оно было получено, только на том языке, на котором оно было представлено.







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: Gurdlar, 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.

2 GE.20-08061