



人权理事会

第四十三届会议

2020 年 2 月 24 日至 3 月 20 日

议程项目 4

需要理事会注意的人权状况

阿塞拜疆常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团 2019 年 12 月 16 日致联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的普通照会

阿塞拜疆共和国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，谨随函附上 2019 年 12 月 5 日和 6 日举行的欧洲安全与合作组织部长理事会第 26 次会议分发的备忘录，内容涉及阿塞拜疆共和国关于和平解决阿塞拜疆共和国纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫及周边地区冲突的立场（见附件）。

纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫冲突发端于 1980 年代后期亚美尼亚的领土要求，导致阿塞拜疆共和国纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫地区和七个毗邻行政区被占领，这一地区占阿塞拜疆共和国国际公认领土面积的 20%。

亚美尼亚对阿塞拜疆人进行了种族清洗，1987 年至 1994 年又发动了战争，造成 100 多万阿塞拜疆人被强行驱离故土，沦为境内流离失所者和难民。

被强行驱离这些领土的境内流离失所者和难民，其经济、社会和文化权利目前仍然受到亚美尼亚的侵犯。

阿塞拜疆共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和日内瓦其他国际组织代表团谨请高级专员办事处将本普通照会及其附件* 作为人权理事会第四十三届会议议程项目 4 下的文件分发。

* 附件不译，原文照发。



Annex to the note verbale dated 16 December 2019 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

Position of the Republic of Azerbaijan with regard to the peaceful settlement of the conflict in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Republic of Azerbaijan remains committed to the resolution of the conflict by political means within the format of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The legal and political frameworks for the conflict settlement are laid down in U.N. Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993), and 884 (1993), as well as in the relevant documents and decisions of the OSCE.

The resolution of the conflict is possible only on the basis of the norms and principles of international law, as enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, in full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders.

Azerbaijan adheres to the step-by-step approach in the settlement of the conflict, which is premised on the U.N. Security Council resolutions and the OSCE decisions, in particular the Budapest Summit decision of 1994.

The first step shall be the elimination of the major consequences of the conflict, thus ensuring immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, to be followed by the return of the forcibly displaced Azerbaijani population to their homes and properties in these territories in safety and dignity, opening of all communications in the region for mutual use and rehabilitation and economic development of these territories.

The next stage of the settlement process shall be the elaboration and definition of the status of self-determination for the population of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan, in accordance with the Constitution and legislation of Azerbaijan. Such a status shall ensure peaceful coexistence of the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities of the region and guarantee full enjoyment by all of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal and non-discriminatory basis.

The definition of the status shall take place in peaceful conditions through a legitimate process with direct, full and equal participation of the population of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, namely, the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities, and in their interaction with the Government of Azerbaijan exclusively in the framework of a lawful and democratic process.

Azerbaijan considers no political solution to the conflict beyond this framework and participates in the settlement process based on this understanding.

The political settlement of the conflict will create favourable conditions for comprehensive economic development and mutually beneficial cooperation.