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الجمعية العامة



## مجلس حقوق الإنسان

الدورة الخامسة والأربعون

14 أيلول/سبتمبر - 2 تشرين الأول/أكتوبر 2020

البند 4 من جدول الأعمال

حالات حقوق الإنسان التي تتطلب اهتمام المجلس بها

مذكرة شفوية مؤرخة 28 أيلول/سبتمبر 2020 موجهة من البعثة الدائمة  
لأرمينيا لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة في جنيف إلى مفوضية الأمم المتحدة  
السامية لحقوق الإنسان

تود البعثة الدائمة لجمهورية أرمينيا لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى في جنيف أن تحيل طيه البيان الصادر عن وزارة الخارجية في جمهورية أرمينيا بشأن اعتداء أذربيجان عسكرياً على جمهورية أرتساخ (انظر المرفق).

وترجو البعثة الدائمة لأرمينيا أن تعمم المفوضية السامية هذه المذكرة الشفوية ومرفقها بوصفهما وثيقة من وثائق مجلس حقوق الإنسان، في إطار البند 4 من جدول الأعمال\*.

\* استُنسخ المرفق كما ورد، وباللغة التي قُدم بها فقط.



الرجاء إعادة الاستعمال

GE.20-12967(A)



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## **Annex to the note verbale dated 28 September 2020 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**

### **The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia dated 28 September 2020 on the Azerbaijani aggression against Artsakh**

As of September 28, Azerbaijan's large-scale aggression against Artsakh is ongoing.

The statements of the international community, including the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs and their states on the escalation of the situation along the line of contact between Artsakh and Azerbaijan definitely demonstrate that the international community condemns the use of force, and the undermining regional peace and security.

While facing this united position of the international community, the Azerbaijani side resorts to spreading obvious lies by accusing the Armenian side of instigating hostilities.

There are undeniable facts that it is Azerbaijan who initiated this aggression. For years Azerbaijan has consistently violated the 1994-1995 trilateral agreements on the establishment of ceasefire regime, which have no time limitation, has been rejecting the proposals of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairmanship on introducing investigation mechanisms of ceasefire violations and the strengthening of the ceasefire monitoring, thus retaining the possibilities of the use of force and instigating a "blame game." The fact that on September 25, Azerbaijan rejected the request of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office to monitor the line of contact is a case in point, which clearly reveals Azerbaijan's objectives to cover up its plans to unleash a war.

The current aggression of Azerbaijan against Artsakh has two features.

Azerbaijan publicly denounced the peace process at the level of the President Aliyev and formulated an objective to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict through initiating full-fledged war.

Second, to this end, Azerbaijan receives large-scale military-political support from Turkey.

Notably, Turkey has been supporting Azerbaijan within the context of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict since the 1990s, when it imposed land blockade on the Republic of Armenia. However, Turkey's support to this aggression and its preparation to this aggression and its preparation has undergone qualitative changes and is characterized by its direct presence on the ground.

The Turkish military experts are fighting side by side with Azerbaijan, who are using the Turkish weapons, including UAVs and warplanes. According to credible sources, Turkey is recruiting and transporting foreign terrorist fighters to Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, Turkey provides full political and propaganda support to Azerbaijan at the highest level of its leadership.

The situation on the ground clearly indicates that the people of Artsakh are fighting against the Turkish-Azerbaijani alliance. Turkey, which a century ago annihilated the Armenian people in their historical homeland and up until now justifies that crime, now supports Azerbaijan by all possible means to carry out the same genocidal acts in the South Caucasus. This genocidal Turkish-Azerbaijani alliance is a serious threat to the peoples of the region.

Armenia and Artsakh are strongly determined to repel with their full capacities and neutralize the intent of that alliance. And that strong resolve of the Armenian sides has no alternative, as it embodies. The unshattered will of the Armenian people to live in their historical homeland.

Armenia is absolutely confident that Azerbaijan's military adventurism will fail, and Azerbaijan will be compelled to renounce its intention to solve the conflict through military means, and to talk to the people of Artsakh not through barrages of artillery, but at the negotiating table.