



# Генеральная Ассамблея

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## Совет по правам человека

### Пятьдесят четвертая сессия

11 сентября — 6 октября 2023 года

Пункт 3 повестки дня

**Поощрение и защита всех прав человека,  
гражданских, политических, экономических,  
социальных и культурных прав,  
включая право на развитие**

## Письменное представление Защитника прав человека Республики Армения\*

### Записка секретариата

Секретариат имеет честь препроводить Совету по правам человека письменное представление Защитника прав человека Республики Армения\*\*, распространяемое в соответствии с правилом 7 b) правил процедуры Совета (см. резолюцию 5/1, приложение) и процедурами и практикой, согласованными Комиссией по правам человека в ее резолюции 2005/74.

\* Национальное правозащитное учреждение с аккредитационным статусом категории «А», присвоенным Глобальным альянсом национальных учреждений, занимающихся поощрением и защитой прав человека.

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



## Приложение

### **Письменное представление Защитника прав человека Республики Армения**

#### **Письменное представление Защитника прав человека Армении об использовании наемников как средстве нарушения прав человека и противодействия осуществлению права народов на самоопределение**

I very much appreciate the work of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the rights of peoples to self-determination. In this regard, I would like to express my gratitude to the Working Group on its visit to Armenia, and the subsequent report which was prepared. As the Human Rights Defender of Armenia, I highlight and stress the importance of conducting *in situ* fact finding activities, as a better understanding on the ground is absolutely necessary to ensure an effective protection and guaranteeing of human rights.

The use of mercenaries in armed conflict more often than not leads to the worsening of the humanitarian situation on the ground, gross human rights violations, and the prolongation and intensification of the conflict, and further human sufferings. Thus, the use of mercenaries in armed conflicts is prohibited in international law, through legally binding international treaties, such as the UN Mercenary Convention and Protocol Additional (I) of the Geneva Conventions.

More specifically, it is well documented that the Azerbaijani authorities recruited and used mercenaries during the 44-day Nagorno-Karabakh (Artsakh) War in 2020, leading to gross violations of human rights and International Humanitarian law, such as summary executions of PoWs and civilian captives, enforced disappearances, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and other war crimes, and crimes against humanity. In this regard, the Defender's Office addressed several letters to the Working Group during the conflict.

I would like to also thank the Working Group on Mercenaries, and other independent experts of the United Nations Special Procedures for the release of a public statement in November 2020, regarding the recruitment, transportation, and use of foreign mercenaries in Nagorno-Karabakh. Highlighting issues related to gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is a prerequisite for the creation of an effective system of human rights protection.

As the only national human rights institution of Armenia, I join the call of the Working Group to the Government of Armenia to adopt a victim center approach to ensure that victims of mercenarism have an effective access to justice and remedies, and that accountability is ensured. Furthermore, I express my readiness, and that of the Defender's Office of effective cooperation with the Working Group on mercenaries to improve the situation of human rights protection.

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