



人权理事会  
第四十五届会议  
2020 年 9 月 14 日至 10 月 2 日  
议程项目 4  
需要理事会注意的人权状况

## 2020 年 9 月 7 日亚美尼亚常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团致 联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的普通照会

亚美尼亚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转交阿尔扎赫共和国外交部在确认停火承诺的三方文件签署 26 周年之际发表的声明(见附件)。

亚美尼亚常驻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 7 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**

**Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Artsakh dated 27 July 2020 on the Occasion of the 26th Anniversary of Signing the Trilateral Document Confirming the Ceasefire Commitments**

26 years ago, on July 26-27, 1994, the Republic of Artsakh, Azerbaijan and Armenia, under the mediation of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairmen, signed a document, in which they confirmed their strong determination to continue to fulfill their ceasefire commitments and fixed the indefinite nature of the Agreement on the full cessation of fire and hostilities of May 12, 1994.

This trilateral document, as well as the agreement of May 12, 1994 and the agreement of February 6, 1995 on strengthening the ceasefire created the required conditions for finding a settlement of the Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict through negotiations, and they serve as a basis for the peace process so far. Being the key elements of the process of not only settlement of the Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict, but also for ensuring regional security in the South Caucasus as a whole, these agreements are the best evidence of the efficiency of the trilateral negotiation format, within which they became possible.

Unfortunately, we periodically witness attempts by the Azerbaijani side to relinquish its commitments to maintain peace in the region and to endow itself with an imaginary right to unleash a war, as well as to undermine the agreements making the basis for the peaceful settlement process. However, such attempts have always met with a sharply negative reaction from the international community.

In 2016, in response to the situation that arose as a result of a new war unleashed by Azerbaijan against Artsakh and the attempts by official Baku to denounce the Agreement on the full cessation of fire and hostilities of 12 May 1994, the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairing states - Russia, the United States and France, as well as the Secretary General of the United Nations, the OCSE Chairperson-in-Office and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe called for the strict adherence to the commitments to maintain the ceasefire, thereby recognizing the binding nature of the aforementioned agreements of 1994-1995.

Against the background of the direct armed aggression of Azerbaijan unleashed on the Tavush section of the Armenian-Azerbaijani border on July 12, 2020 and the subsequent targeted escalation of the situation, the need for the international community to take practical measures to ensure the impressibility of the peace process and to exclude the possibility of resumption of the hostilities becomes increasingly urgent. The escalation of tensions on July 12 serves as yet another reminder of the imperative nature of the immediate establishment of mechanisms for the international ceasefire control.

The Republic of Artsakh confirms its adherence to the commitments assumed to fulfill the agreements on the full cessation of fire and hostilities. At the same time, the authorities of Artsakh will continue to take all necessary measures to strengthen the country's security, and they are ready to suppress any attempt by Azerbaijan to launch a new aggression against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Artsakh.