



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

## 2020年2月14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向联合国人权事务高级专员办事处致意，并谨转交亚美尼亚外交部发言人就 Agulis 镇亚美尼亚人遭屠杀一百周年发表的声明(见附件)。

应当指出的是，Agulis 是纳希切万地区的一个城镇，几个世纪以来，亚美尼亚人一直是该地区的主要居民。阿塞拜疆屠杀了该地区的所有亚美尼亚居民。此外，阿塞拜疆不断采取一切可能的措施，抹去任何可能让人想起该地区原本住着亚美尼亚人的痕迹。阿塞拜疆还试图对纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫的亚美尼亚人执行同样的族裔清洗政策，先是践踏他们的基本人权和文化权利，后来实行全面的军事侵略。由于阿塞拜疆的好战政策，纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫人民继续面临生存威胁。

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所附声明\* 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 14 February 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 Spokesperson of the Foreign Ministry of Armenia on the centennial of pogroms of Armenians in Agulis**

Today we commemorate the centennial of massacres of Armenians in Agulis. A century ago, on the night of December 24 to 25, 1919, the peaceful Armenian population of Agulis was massacred, while this ancient Armenian settlement of Nakhichevan was left in ruins.

It is worth mentioning that in response to those massacres, the Government of the First Republic of Armenia appealed to the international community, and particularly to the Entente countries, to prevent violence being committed in its territory and to ensure the security of the Armenians in the region.

Unfortunately, the crimes committed against Armenians in Nakhichevan didn't remain in the history of 20th century but received a new manifestation in our days when the Azerbaijani authorities, after ethnically cleansing the Armenian population of Nakhichevan, carried out the coordinated and massive destruction of the Armenian cultural heritage as well.

As a result, thousands of Christian monuments including churches, monasteries, and cross-stones (khachkars) in Jugha, Agulis and elsewhere, were totally destroyed. Video-documented annihilation of thousands of Jugha's cross-stones (khachkars) - masterpieces of medieval Christian arts - by the servicemen of the Azerbaijani army will remain in the pages of world history as an unequalled manifestation of cultural atrocities.

Today, after a century since these tragic events, Armenia is more than determined to defend and ensure the right of existence and peaceful development of the Armenian people in their historical motherland, including in Artsakh.

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