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**TURKEY AND AZERBAIJAN'S WAR CRIMES DURING
THE 44-DAY WAR IN 2020***

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On September 27, 2020, the Turkish-Azerbaijani terrorist Alliance unleashed a large-scale war against the Republic of Artsakh. During the entire period of the military operations, civilians, public infrastructure, as well as Armenian historical and architectural monuments were purposefully targeted.

Bombing of Civilian Settlements and Infrastructures and Deliberate Targeting of Civilians

According to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 17 July 1998 and the Geneva Convention and their additional Protocols, the deliberate targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure and structures of public importance is a war crime. The 8(2)(b)(i)(ii)(iv)(ix)(x)(xx)(xxi)(xxiv) article of the Rome Statute qualifies as a war crime:

- *Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;*
- *Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;*
- *Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;*
- *Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;*
- *Subjecting persons who are in the power of an adverse party to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;*
- *Employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate in violation of the international law of armed conflict, provided that such weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare are the subject of a comprehensive prohibition and are included in an annex to this Statute, by an amendment in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth in articles 121 and 123;*
- *Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;*
- *Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport,*

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Հոդվածը տպագրության է երաշխավորել ՄՄՀ իրավագիտության ամբիոնը: 21.04.21:

and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law[1].

The 51st and 52nd articles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts of 12 August 1949 and the 1st Protocol on the Additional Protocols thereto protect both the life and security of the civilian population and civilian structures[2].

Since the first day of the large-scale war unleashed by Turkey and Azerbaijan against the Republic of Artsakh, on September 27, both Stepanakert and almost all settlements of the Republic of Artsakh have been subjected to widespread rocket fire and shelling.

On October 18, the Office of the Human Rights Defender of Artsakh published an interim report stating that «The Azerbaijani Armed Forces ignore their obligations to differentiate between military targets and the civilian population. In many cases, these attacks were targeted and deliberate, as military targets are located at a sufficiently large distance from civilian targets, and the Azerbaijani Armed Forces used precision weapons, such as missiles and drones, to launch strikes. The absence of military facilities in the areas of attack once again demonstrates the premeditation of Azerbaijan's actions, which is tantamount to a war crime» [3].

Interim report of the Human Rights Defender of Artsakh, published on January 29, 2021. since September 27, cases of killing of civilians under the control of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces (prisoners) as a result of targeted strikes during the military aggression of Azerbaijan and Turkey against the Republic of Artsakh, with brief information. From September 27, 2020, to January 27, 2021, the bodies of 72 civilians killed by the Azerbaijani armed forces were found, 41 of them as a result of targeted strikes, 31-in captivity. There have been cases of torture and mutilation of corpses, as well as targeted strikes that inevitably lead to civilian deaths. The Human Rights Defender also noted cases of injuries to 163 civilians, most of which occurred as a result of strikes that resulted in the death of others[4]. The civil infrastructure is deliberately aimed at the entire territory of the Republic of Artsakh. In early October, the Turkish-Azerbaijani military unit targeted the Shushi Palace of Culture, the building of the Stepanakert electric grid[5], electrical substations [6], the gas pipeline, the means of communication that led to the power outage, the termination of gas supplies, and the suppression of communication facilities. Azerbaijan showed the same work during the April war of 2016 and during the Tavush escalation of 2020. In another report, Artsakh Human Rights Defender Artak Beglaryan also quoted a report from the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Artsakh, according to which, as of November 2, 61 schools (about 28% of all schools in Artsakh) and 10 kindergartens were damaged as a result of shelling from Azerbaijan[7].

According to the extraordinary report of the Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Artsakh dated November 9, since the first day of the Azerbaijani aggression, the Azerbaijani armed forces in 170 (about 70%) communities of Artsakh deliberately and non-discriminatingly attacked civilian objects, residential buildings, and infrastructure, as a result of which the civilian population, including children, women and the elderly, was targeted. Buildings for children-schools, cultural centers, kindergartens, etc. - were also deliberately and undeveloped attacked by Azerbaijani units. According to preliminary data, as a result of the Azerbaijani aggression in Artsakh, at least 71 schools and 14 kindergartens were damaged, not counting the schools and kindergartens of the communities of Artsakh under the control of the Azerbaijani armed forces, the significant condition of which is not reported. 23,978 school-age children and 4,036 preschool-age children are deprived of the right to education[8].

In parallel with targeting the civilian population, Azerbaijani social media is widely flooded with Armenophobia and hatred of Armenian children, to the point of large-scale discussions and calls for the murder of Armenian children. It should be noted that educational institutions were also targeted during the April war. The civilian population and civilian infrastructure were targeted not only in the entire territory of Artsakh, but also in some localities of the Republic of

Armenia. On the first day of the large-scale war unleashed against the Republic of Artsakh, Azerbaijan also attacked the city of Vardenis. Medical institutions were also targeted by Turkish-Azerbaijani units. On October 28, the Azerbaijani Armed Forces repeatedly bombed and shelled the capital of the Republic of Artsakh, Stepanakert, and the second largest city of Shushi. There were strikes on residential areas and civil infrastructure of the city, including in the maternity hospital of Stepanakert[9]. On November 3, the Stepanakert maternity hospital was again targeted by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces at the Smerch installations, and on October 14, the Martakert military hospital was subjected to rocket fire. According to a report released by the United Armenian Information Center, civilians were also treated there[10].

Article 19 of the First Geneva Convention protects «medical facilities and mobile units providing medical services», which «in any situation should not be attacked»[11]. Article 18 of the Fourth Geneva Convention states that «civilian hospitals organized for the purpose of caring for the wounded and sick, the infirm, and maternity services, shall under no circumstances be the object of attack»[12].

Journalists were also targeted by the Turkish-Azerbaijani armed forces. On October 1, Armenian and French journalists were injured in Martuni. The next day, a mini-bus carrying 10 journalists heading to Martakert was hit by rocket fire. Two Russian journalists and their guide were injured on October 8 during the second rocket attack on the Surb Kazanchetsots Church in Shushi [13]. According to article 79 of Protocol 1 of the Geneva Conventions, journalists who carry out professional work in conflict zones must be considered a civilian and must be protected by these conventions and this Protocol, provided that they do not take any action that negatively affects the status of their civilian [14].

After the trilateral statement made on November 9, it was noted that Azerbaijan has targeted the civilian population and infrastructure.

Use of Cluster Weapons by Turkish-Azerbaijani Armed Units

The fact of the use of cluster weapons by Azerbaijan as a result of the monitoring carried out by us was documented during the war. Their mass production, redundancy, and use are prohibited On Cluster Weapons of 2008 Under the Dublin Convention [15]. According to the International Human Rights Organization Human Rights Watch (HRW), cluster weapons have **«widespread irregular action and long-term danger to the civilian population and infrastructure»** [16]. In early October, a journalist Fip.am He visited the city of Hadrut, which was bombed by the enemy on October 2, and photographed the facts confirming the use of Israeli-made LAR-160 MLRS multiple rocket launchers by Azerbaijan. During the rocket attack, Felix Shahinyan, a resident of the city of Hadrut in the Republic of Artsakh, found the combat element of an unexploded cluster rocket mounted on a chair in the courtyard of his house. Warheads were also found in the courtyard of the house. Fortunately, there were no injuries from the family, as no one was at home[17]. On October 4, a video appeared on the Internet that clearly shows the use of cluster weapons by Azerbaijan in the capital of the Republic of Artsakh, Stepanakert, according to the regulations of the Atlantic Council Digital Forensic Laboratory (DFRL) on Hakob Hakobyan Street [18]. On October 23, HRW published a report documenting 4 cases of the Azerbaijani army using cluster weapons in Stepanakert and Hadrut. HRW also stated that they **«did not identify any military equipment in the three quarters of Stepanakert where the strikes were carried out. Even if there were, given the widespread influence of cluster weapons, their use against civilians is not allowed under the laws of war»**[16].

Meanwhile, Azerbaijan and Turkey also ignored the decision to ban the use of special types of weapons that have widespread damage and irregular effects 1981 Convention of April 10.

Use of Incendiary Weapons Against Forests and Civilians

On October 30, 2020, Armenian Ombudsman Arman Tatoyan posted a video on his Facebook page with the corresponding inscription: «Azerbaijan uses, according to the data at the

moment, phosphorous weapons, which have elements of chemical weapons. This is done in relation to forests located in the vicinity of civilian settlements.

According to the results of the urgent investigation of the Human Rights Defender of Armenia and the fact-finding work of the Human Rights Defender of Artsakh, not only this fact was confirmed, but it also turned out that civilians are also hiding in the forests from armed attacks both during the day and at night.

That is, this type of weapons of mass destruction is currently being used by the Azerbaijani armed forces against the environment and civilians»[19]. The next day, the Artsakh Defense Army released another similar video. On November 6, the human rights defenders of Armenia and Artsakh published a joint special report on the use of weapons of mass destruction of the civilian population and civilian infrastructure in Artsakh.

The report notes that the Azerbaijani armed forces used an unknown type of weapon from October 29 to 31. At the time of publication of the report, it was clearly unclear whether they contained phosphorus or not. However, independent research, based on open sources, from the outside FIP.am and the Atlantic Council's Digital Forensic Research Laboratory (DFRLab) has stated that it is, nevertheless, white phosphorus. Both investigations compared the Artsakh events with visually proven and confirmed cases of the use of white phosphorus in other places. The use of incendiary weapons is prohibited by the Protocol on the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of incendiary weapons, which on certain traditional weapons in 1980 is part III of the protocol of the Convention[13].

Azerbaijan's War Crimes Against Prisoners of War and Captured Civilians

The Third Geneva Convention prohibits the mistreatment of prisoners of war and the death penalty, describing them as war crimes.

Deputy Director for Europe and Central Asia, Human Rights Watch Rachel Denber in words « **Human Rights Watch documented cases in which Azerbaijani forces subjected POWs to cruel and degrading treatment and torture-- either when they were captured, during their transfer, or while in custody at various detention facilities. We also documented cases when they abused civilians. These are serious violations of the Geneva Conventions that rise to the level of a war crime. Azerbaijan's international partners should press the government to hold the perpetrators accountable. They should regularly request information and updates on investigations and trials. This should be done in the framework of bilateral relations with Azerbaijan and also in multilateral fora, including the UN, the Council of Europe and the OSCE**» [20].

City of Hadrut

On October 11, the Artsakh Government Ombudsman's office said that at least four civilians were killed in Hadrut when Azerbaijani commando units infiltrated the town, including Misha Movsisyan, an individual with disabilities, and his mother, Anahit Movsisyan. Another civilian was killed in Martuni. On October 15, two videos emerged on social media showing Azerbaijani soldiers, possibly from special forces units, capturing two Armenian men in camouflage, one of whom evidently an old man, and then executing them. Bellingcat geolocated the videos to Hadrut. The execution took place at a town park sometime between October 9 and 15. Although Azerbaijani authorities claimed the videos were fake, the BBC confirmed their authenticity. The two men in the videos were identified as Benik Hakobyan, 73, and Yuri Adamyan, 25, by Artsakh Government Ombudsman Artak Beglaryan, who told the BBC that the men were two locals. Beglaryan said that Hakobyan was not a soldier but a civilian from Hadrut and Yuri Adamyan was likely a serviceman from a neighboring village. A spokesperson for Dunja Mijatović, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, told the BBC that they had received the videos and will look into them[13].

Beheadings

According to the Artsakh Government Ombudsman office's interim report released on

October 18, 2020, a photo of the beheading of an Armenian serviceman was posted on a Telegram channel on October 8, but was later removed. The photo is included in the report.

On October 18, Arman Tatoyan stated that the brother of an Armenian soldier had contacted him and told him that an Azerbaijani serviceman had called him on October 16 and told him that they have beheaded his brother and were going to post it online, which they did on the decapitated soldier's social media page. Tatoyan noted that the calls were made from the beheaded soldier's phone number. These are cruel and terroristic methods. The Human Rights Defender of Armenia has recorded other cases of torture and atrocities; these activities are ongoing.

All data is duly documented and will be presented to relevant international bodies.

Perpetrators of such criminal actions should be punished by all means of international criminal law[21].

On October 31, a woman from Togh (in Hadrut district) told American journalist Chuck Holton that one of her neighbors was beheaded. Artak Beglaryan stated on November 4 that the man's first name was Mayor and that his office was trying to get more information about the circumstances of the reported beheading[13].

It should be noted that during the April war, cases of beheadings were also recorded.

Cases of shooting of overstretched soldiers in kovsakan

On October 30, a video emerged showing the bodies of at least 19 Armenian servicemen, some handcuffed and several naked. Some of the soldiers had bags on their heads. Open source investigator Benjamin Strick geolocated the video to Zangelan (Kovsakan), which had been recently overrun by Azerbaijani forces.

Post-Armistice Videos

After the trilateral armistice agreement of November 10, a number of videos have been posted online that show Armenian prisoners of war and captives being mistreated, humiliated, tortured, mutilated, killed or decapitated. According to Lara Setrakian, co-founder of News Deeply, a former government contact told her that «up to half of the bodies being returned to Armenia from Azerbaijan-soldiers' remains-are coming back beheaded».

Old Man From Shushi

On November 19, a video emerged on social media showing a group of Azerbaijani soldiers forcefully dragging an elderly Armenian man while kicking him from behind. Artak Beglaryan wrote that he has been identified as Jonik Tevosyan, 80, a resident of Shushi who did not manage to leave the town as it fell under Azerbaijani control. Arman Tatoyan noted that the Azerbaijani soldiers «subject him to overtly inhumane treatment». Beglaryan and Tatoyan also noted that they «will present this case to the relevant international bodies and we will be consistent in achieving proper assessments». As of November 28, Tevosyan remains a captive[13].

Cases of torture of elderly people were also recorded during the April 2016 war in the village of Talish.

Torture and Executions

Several videos have been posted online showing Armenian POWs or civilians beheaded and mutilated. One such video shows a severed head of an Armenian man on a slaughtered pig. Another video shows an Armenian soldier saying «Karabakh is Azerbaijan», then switches to the severed head of the same soldier impaled on a wooden stick, carried by Azerbaijani soldiers. In another video, Azerbaijani soldiers cut off both ears of an old man, held down on the floor of his home. Two men who were beheaded by Azerbaijani servicemen have been identified as Genadi Petrosyan, 69, of Madatashen (in Askeran district) and Yuri Asryan, 82, of Azokh (in Hadrut district). Both men reportedly refused to leave their homes as Azerbaijani forces approached and captured their villages.

On December 8, yet another video emerged of Azerbaijani soldiers beheading an elderly Armenian man, who pleaded for his life in Azerbaijani.

On December 2, Human Rights Watch released a detailed report on the treatment of Armenian POWs in Azerbaijan, who are subjected to physical abuse and humiliation. HRW notes that the Third Geneva Convention protects POWs «particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity» HRW contacted relatives of some POWs to identify and verify the videos.

On December 3, Armenia's Government Ombudsman Arman Tatoyan said that the fifth closed report on atrocities committed by the Azerbaijani armed forces against Armenians, which covered the period from November 19 to December 2, was completed. «This report provides concrete evidence of all atrocities and war crimes committed by the Azerbaijani armed forces. All these were committed only because people were ethnic Armenians», he said. The closed reports are not publicly available «given the severity of atrocities and torture committed by Azerbaijan», but they have been submitted to international bodies.

Military analyst Ryan O'Farrell, who follows the conflict, argues that these war crimes are «widespread, consistent and systematic» and are «tolerated or even encouraged by commanders» He stated that «it's impossible to not assume that the Azerbaijani state has given its tacit approval to these war crimes. These aren't 'bad apples.' This is systematic»[13].

The Use of Mercenaries by Azerbaijan and Turkey in the War against Artsakh

During its military aggression against the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, Azerbaijan, in violation of norms of international law incorporated mercenaries and international terrorist groups into the Azerbaijani armed forces.

According to article 5 paragraph 2 of the «International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries», “States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries for the purpose of opposing the legitimate exercise of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination, as recognized by international law, and shall take, in conformity with international law, the appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, use, financing or training of mercenaries for that purpose»[22].

From 1992 to 1994, thousands of mercenaries, mostly Chechens and Afghans, were fighting on the side of Azerbaijan against Nagorno Karabakh.

Azerbaijan started building relations with Chechnya in the beginning of 1990s, when the leader of the «Popular Front of Azerbaijan» Abulfaz Elchibey visited Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, and established friendly ties with General Dzhokhar Dudayev. In April 1992, the delegation of Muslim religious leaders of Azerbaijan visited Chechnya. According to several sources, representatives of the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan were also secretly included in the named delegation. Apart from the discussion of procedural matters (building relations between the two states and peoples, joining efforts aimed at Islamic revival etc.), the issue of military cooperation was also touched upon during the bilateral meetings. In particular, the possibility of participation of Chechen mercenaries in hostilities against Nagorno Karabakh was discussed in return for Azerbaijan's consent to use its territory for arms supplies to Chechnya. The first group of Chechen mercenaries that arrived in Azerbaijan was headed by field commander Shamil Basayev, who later organized a series of violent terrorist attacks across Russian Federation and was included in the UN, US Department of State and European Union lists of designated terrorist actors.

By July 1992, there were already around 300 Chechen militants fighting against Karabakh as part of the Azerbaijani forces. After several months of fighting against the NKR Defense Army most of the Chechen detachments, having suffered heavy losses and leaving behind captives, left the battle-fields and returned to Chechnya. At the same time, representatives of Chechnya arrived in Stepanakert to conduct negotiations aimed at releasing captive Chechen fighters, which resulted in an agreement to extradite the prisoners.

However, the cooperation between Azerbaijan and Chechnya did not end with that, rather it

developed further, particularly in the field of arms trade. Azerbaijan became a transit country for supplying weapons and material aid to Chechen militants. The impunity of Azerbaijan's first attempt to use mercenaries inspired Azerbaijani authorities to engage new groups, this time from among Afghan militants. In the summer of 1993, when Azerbaijani army was suffering serious military setbacks on the Karabakh frontline, Baku turned to Afghan authorities for support; seeking to engage Afghan mujahideen in hostilities against Nagorno Karabakh self-defense forces.

In July 1993, Deputy Minister of the Interior of Azerbaijan Rovshan Javadov arrived in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, where he had a meeting with the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, the leader of the party "Hizb i Islami" (Islamic Party) Gulbuddin Hekmatyar to negotiate on sending Afghan militants to Azerbaijan. According to several sources, in different periods of 1993-1994, the number of Afghan mujahideen employed in Azerbaijani forces ranged from 1000 to 3000. Participation of Afghan mujahideen on Azerbaijani side was confirmed by numerous testimonies. In the spring-summer period of 1993, during the battles in the South and South-East of Nagorno-Karabakh, writings published in Afghanistan, notebooks, map drawings, personal letters with Afghan and Pakistani addresses, written in Dari and Pashto languages, photos of Afghan fighters in cities of Azerbaijan, as well as instructions and documents of the Ministry of Defense of Azerbaijan fell into the hands of Karabakh forces. In the late August of 1993, bodies of Afghan mujahideen, dressed in traditional national costumes were found on the battlefield. On April 20, 1994, Afghan mercenary Bahtior Verballah Baberzai from Mazar-i-Sharif was captured on South-Eastern part of Karabakh frontline. He disclosed how he had ended up in Azerbaijan and under which conditions mercenaries fought for the Army of Azerbaijan.

Along with Chechen and Afghan mercenaries, Turkish military advisers and militants of the Turkish nationalist organization "Grey Wolves" (Bozkurt) were fighting on the Azerbaijani side. Beyond the direct involvement of separate Turkish detachments in the hostilities on Karabakh battlefield, around 150 high-ranking officers of the Turkish Army, including 10 retired generals, actively participated in the planning of combat operations and training of subversive and assault units of the Azerbaijani Army in the beginning of 1992. During the entire war period, Turkey provided comprehensive military support to Azerbaijan both in terms of army building, and military and logistical supplies.

In military actions against Artsakh, mercenaries from CIS countries fought as part of the Azerbaijani forces as well, mainly reinforcing the crews of combat vehicles and machinery of the Azerbaijani Army.

Engagement of mercenaries, especially Chechen and Afghan militants, in combat actions in Karabakh, and also the fact that they settled down in Azerbaijan, eventually turned into a serious problem for Azerbaijani authorities. Some of them engaged in criminal affairs instead of participating in military actions or demanded very large remuneration for their participation in hostilities. Involvement of Afghan mujahideen in the conflict zone became the main factor making Azerbaijan a transit country for transportation of illegal drugs to Russia and Europe as well as a transit and provisioning point for terrorists and terrorist activities[23].

During the war against Artsakh unleashed in April 2016, Azerbaijan also used terrorists. We have witnessed such a scenario during the third Azerbaijan-Artsakh war, as evidenced by numerous facts.

Back in 2020, during the shelling on September 24, two Azerbaijani shells exploded on the territory of the city, while there were no casualties or destruction:

The vicious war against the Armenian Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) and Armenia by Azerbaijan, Turkey, and thousands of their jihadist terrorists has passed the one month mark.

The jihadis' presence, which includes ISIS, is consistent with the debauched political cultures and national ambitions of Azerbaijan and Turkey. It also tells us that the U.S./NATO/EU stance

towards those countries continues to be dangerously passive.

Just days ago in Washington DC, Azeri demonstrators chanted “jihad, jihad, jihad” and flashed the hand signal of Turkey’s homicidal, neo-fascist Grey Wolves.

It’s not surprising. Azerbaijan and Turkey are longtime Turkic allies of jihadist terrorists. In the early 1920s, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin transferred the ancient Armenian territory of Artsakh (96% Armenian) to Azerbaijan to indulge Turkey. No country/people named Azerbaijan/Azeri had ever existed before 1918[24].

The war crimes of Turkey and Azerbaijan continued after the end of the war.

We came to the following conclusions:

- **Turkey and Azerbaijan are states that have adopted terrorist activities.**
- **Armenians and military rhetoric are the cornerstones of the domestic and foreign policies of Turkey and Azerbaijan.**
- **The crimes committed by Turkey and Azerbaijan during the large-scale war of 2020 against Artsakh, including the destruction of cultural heritage, are war crimes.**
- **The terrorist acts committed by Turkey and Azerbaijan against the Armenian statehood did not receive a legal assessment, which prepared a fertile ground for further crimes.**
- **Artsakh cannot be part of either Azerbaijan or Turkey in any format.**

Counteraction tools

- *Coordination of the work of specialized structures and organizations of the state and public fields.*
- *Using the opportunities of the Armenian and foreign-language media of the Diaspora.*
- *Representation of war crimes committed by Turkey and Azerbaijan in international courts, Dissemination of facts concerning the war crimes committed by Azerbaijan during the Artsakh War.*
- *Development of a military strategy to counter the anti-fascist fascism of Turkey and Azerbaijan.*

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SUMMARY

Turkey and Azerbaijan's War Crimes During the 44-Day War in 2020

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In the article, the authors refer to the war crimes committed by Azerbaijan and Turkey during the 44-day war, based on the relevant conventions. The study also made some comparisons to the April 2016 war and the July 2020 Tavush escalation.

Summing up the results of this study, the authors concluded that as long as Azerbaijan and Turkey are not punished for their war crimes, such crimes will be repeated.

ԱՄՓՈՓԱԳԻՐ

Թուրքիայի և Ադրբեջանի ռազմական հանցագործությունները 2020 թվականի
44-օրյա պատերազմի ընթացքում
Հովիկ Ավանեսով, Յանա Դավթյան

Բանալի բաներ՝ Թուրք-ադրբեջանական ահաբեկչական դաշինք, հայկական պատմական և ճարտարապետական հուշարձաններ, ռազմական հանցագործություններ, ադրբեջանական ագրեսիա, ջիհադական ահաբեկիչներ, թուրք-ադրբեջանական դաշինք:

Հոդվածում հեղինակները անդրադառնում են Ադրբեջանի և Թուրքիայի կողմից 44-օրյա պատերազմում իրականացված ռազմական հանցագործություններին՝ հիմք ընդունելով միզազգային համապատասխան կոնվենցիաները: Ոսումնասիրության մեջ նաև որոշակի համեմատություն է անցկացվել 2016 թվականի ապրիլյան պատերազմի և 2020 թվականի Տավուշի հուլիսյան էսկալացիայի հետ:

Ամփոփելով սույն ուսումնասիրությունը՝ հեղինակները եկել են այն եզրահանգման, որ քանի դեռ Ադրբեջանը և Թուրքիան չեն պատժվել կատարած ռազմական հանցագործությունների համար, ուրեմն նման հանցանքները կրկնվելու են:

РЕЗЮМЕ

Военные преступления Турции и Азербайджана во время 44-дневной войны
в 2020 году

Овик Аванесов, Яна Давтян

Ключевые слова: Турецко-азербайджанский террористический альянс, армянские исторические и архитектурные памятники, военные преступления, азербайджанская агрессия, террористы-джихадисты, Турецко-Азербайджанский альянс.

В статье авторы анализируют военные преступления, совершенные Азербайджаном и Турцией в ходе 44-дневной войны, на основании соответствующих конвенций. В исследовании также были сделаны некоторые сравнения с войной в апреле 2016 года и эскалацией в Тавуше в июле 2020 года.

Подводя итоги этого исследования, авторы пришли к выводу, что до тех пор, пока Азербайджан и Турция не будут наказаны за свои военные преступления, подобные преступления будут повторяться.