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THE CRIME OF ECOCIDE AND GENOCIDE COMMITTED BY ARMENIA AGAINST AZERBAIJAN

Abstract. The article talks about ecocide, urbicide, genocide crimes committed by Armenia against Azerbaijan and their consequences. These crimes are said to have occurred during both the First Karabakh war and the Second Karabakh war in 2020, and these issues will be raised at COP-29. The plundering of Azerbaijani territories and the destruction of flora and fauna by the enemy in these lands had a very negative impact on the ecological situation of the entire Caucasus. During the 44-day Patriotic War, Armenia again committed acts of aggression against the civilian population living outside the combat zone, the ecological environment, natural resources, the region's globally significant biodiversity, and rich forest areas. The material and moral damages of these crimes that committed in the Nagorno Karabakh region are evaluated and long-term restoration plans of ecocide and urbicide crimes are mentioned.

Key words: Azerbaijan, ecocide, urbicide, genocide, their consequences.

Introduction. As our glorious army liberated our territories since October 2020, one of the terrible facts we faced was the destruction of nature. Thus, the term ecocide, urbicide, genocide entered our lexicon. Those who committed the Khojaly genocide in 1992 committed urbicide, culturicide and ecocide crimes in the next ten years.

Ecocide is a concept related to the serious destruction of the ecosystem and massive damage to nature. The term comes from the combination of the words “eco” (ecology) and “cid” (caedere), which means “to kill” in Latin. Ecocide includes actions that cause widespread damage, such as deforestation,

pollution, oil spills, loss of biodiversity, large-scale industrial activities, or environmental destruction caused by wars.

Urbicide means the deliberate destruction of cities or urban structures. This term refers to the destruction of culturally, historically or architecturally important cities, especially as a result of wars, infrastructure projects, unplanned urban development or political decisions. Urbicide destroys the identity and social fabric of cities, causing the loss of cultural heritage. Genocide refers to acts of violence committed against ethnic Azerbaijanis.

The interpretation of the main material. In Azerbaijan, ecocide and urbicide occurred mainly as a result of the long-lasting Nagorno-Karabakh conflict with Armenia and wars in the region. During this conflict and in the occupied territories, the environment was seriously damaged. The biggest acts of urbicide and ecocide were recorded in the occupied cities and villages, including Aghdam, Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Zangilan and Gubadli.

After the Second Karabakh War in 2020, Azerbaijan discovered the extent of these devastations during the reconstruction work it carried out in its liberated territories.

1. Deforestation and burning
2. Damage to water resources
3. Disposal of waste and use of pollutants
4. Land contamination with mines
5. Destruction of biodiversity
6. Destruction of gold and other natural resources

The ecocides and urbicides committed by Armenia against Azerbaijan were mainly in the period of about 30 years of occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding areas. These ecocides have hit the nature, economy and people of Azerbaijan. After the conflict, the Azerbaijani government has begun recovery in those areas, but this process requires long and large resources. The recovery of ecocides covers the process of revival of ecosystems, eliminating large-scale environmental damage and destroyed ecosystems. It requires nature recovery and the implementation of necessary measures for the sustainable development of the environment. The restoration of ecocides committed by Armenia in Azerbaijan, especially in the liberated areas, is a process that requires a long-term and staged approach.

1. Mine cleaning

It is important for the start of restoration of the occupation of the occupation, primarily from mines of these lands and unexploded ordnance.

2. Restoration of forest cover

Redistribution of forests only serve not only the protection of biodiversity, but also to restore the ecosystem balance. For this purpose, local plant species should be chosen and environmental standards should be taken into account.

3. Rehabilitation and cleaning water resources

Projects should be implemented in water treatment, environmental monitoring and river ecosystems for the restoration of Okchuchay and other rivers. Revolving strategic water sources such as Sarsang reservoir, the restoration of water supply systems is also important for the development of the region.

4. Protection of natural resources and recovery of biodiversity

Before the occupation, Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding areas were recognized by Azerbaijan's rich flora and fauna. However, biodiversity in these areas were severely damaged. National parks and nature reserves must be built to restore rare plants and animal species.

5. Application of environmental monitoring and clean technologies

Environmental monitoring and control systems should be established in the areas for the full recovery of ecocide. The introduction of harmful waste management and pure technologies is also part of this process.

6. Waste management and clean energy

It is important to transition to proper waste management and clean energy sources in the recovery process. Alternative energy sources – sun and wind energy projects must be implemented in the areas released from the occupation.

7. Restoration of people and agriculture

The return of the population in the region in the recovery process, the reconstruction of agricultural activities is important steps. It is possible to develop the economy of the region with the introduction of lands for agriculture and introducing environmentally friendly agricultural methods.

8. International cooperation and assistance

Recovery of ecocide and uricide is a process that requires great resources and a long time. It is important to carry out international organizations for further effective implementation of these work, cooperation with environmental non-

governmental organizations and implementing measures in accordance with international environmental standards.

As a result, the restoration of ecocide and urbicide is a multifaceted and complex process, which covers long-term efforts to both nature and society's sustainable development. These restorations are being actively implemented in the territories of Azerbaijan, which are actively implemented and work is being done to fully restore the ecosystem.

Armenia's damage to Karabakh is an ecocide and urbicide crime against Azerbaijan. Armenia has committed genocide against ecocide, environment in the past territories of Azerbaijan. 60,000 hectares of our forests were destroyed, cut, stolen, our lands and rivers were polluted and poisoned. Armenia has used our water reserves in the past occupied territories to create an artificial environmental disaster. In 2016, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a resolution entitled "Residents of the frontal regions of Azerbaijan are deliberately deprived of water" and demanded that the Armenian government had been used as a political impact or pressure instrument. Armenia has not ignored the resolution, and continued to use the Sarsang reservoir as a humanitarian and ecological terrorism. Armenia deliberately opened a reservoir in the winter and floods in the surrounding areas, and cut the water in the summer and deprived the people living in the region and farms. Armenia sharply contaminates the transboundary Okchuchay River. This exposes the economic system of the area throughout the territory of Azerbaijan in reconciliation. Unfortunately, some foreign companies are involved in this environmental crime. Armenia has illegally exploited our natural resources, including gold and other precious metals and minerals in the past, and exported them to foreign markets. Based on the difficult facts, foreign companies of Azerbaijan's illegal operation and other illegal activities have been identified in the occupied territories in the past. They will be prosecuted for illegal operating our natural resources in the past occupied territories. Most occupied soils are mined or contaminated with other explosives. This does not only pose a threat to human life, but also makes the use of planting areas and natural zones impossible. The remains of soil pollution and explosive substances have great damage to agriculture and nature.

Armenia is fired to damage Azerbaijani citizens living on the other side of the line of contact as part of the use of natural resources as a weapon. More

than 110,000 hectares of fertile land destroyed in the environment resulting in the fires committed by Armenia since 2006 [1, p. 113].

In Azerbaijan, 2024 “Year of Solidarity for the green world” was declared. Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev has signed a decree. According to the order, Azerbaijan contributes to the fight against the consequences of climate change as a reliable and responsible member of the international community. Thus, our foundation rights such as life, health, water, food and shelter are being threatened. Including sensitive groups, women, children, and at the same time, are more affected by climate change. Climate change is the crisis of our time. 2023 went down in history as the hottest year. Azerbaijan proves in practical activity in the green energy economy. In this example, Azerbaijan aims to reduce greenhouse gases by 2030 compared to 2030 and by 40 percent by 2050. Azerbaijan also announced the lands of the occupied territories and approved a measure plan for 202-2026, and in the action plan, these areas are intended to convert these areas to Net Zero emission zone.

This year, Azerbaijan is hosting COP-29. Inaudible, every country in the world faces different types of environmental problems. These problems can be examples of soil degradation, water shortages, degraded forests, non-productive agriculture, earthquakes and floods. It is observed in the world whatever happens every day. All this shows us that the climate has changed and the pollution that we caused in the last 50-60 has negatively affected the Earth. Thus, we hope that the whole world will understand the possibility of achieving this in COP-29. However, for our security by 2025, we will achieve 1.5 percent of the 1.5 percent net zero emission. 65 out of 67 mosques in the occupied territories were destroyed, and the rest were used as a stall for pigs and cows. 60,000-hectares are burned for woods, cut, our lands and rivers were polluted.

Conclusion. The concept of “ecocide” has been added to the Criminal Code. Ecosystem is expected to be punished by 10 to 15 years in prison, deliberately large-term and serious damage. The 30-year-old Armenian occupation is one of the important tasks to convey the ecocide and uricide crimes against Azerbaijan to the world community and provide legal assessment in international courts. Human rights activist Ahmad Shahidov said that the international courts were appealed with the crimes committed against Azerbaijan, and Armenia will be compensated in accordance with large amounts of compensation.

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ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ ЭКОЦИДА И ГЕНОЦИДА, СОВЕРШЕННЫЕ АРМЕНИЕЙ ПРОТИВ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА

В статье говорится об экоциде, урбициде, преступлениях геноцида, совершенных Арменией против Азербайджана, и их последствиях. Сообщается, что эти преступления произошли как во время Первой, так и во время Второй карабахской войны, и эти вопросы будут подняты на СОР-29. Разграбление территорий и уничтожение флоры и фауны на этих землях оказало крайне негативное влияние на экологическую обстановку всего Кавказа. В ходе 44-дневной Отечественной войны Армения вновь совершила акты агрессии против мирного населения, проживающего вне зоны боевых действий, экологической среды, природных ресурсов, глобально значимого биоразнообразия региона и богатых лесных массивов. Оценивается материальный и моральный ущерб от этих преступлений и упоминаются планы восстановления после преступлений экоцида и урбицида.

Ключевые слова: Азербайджан, экоцид, урбицид, геноцид, их последствия.

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ERMƏNİSTANIN AZƏRBAYCANA QARŞI TÖRƏTDİYİ EKOSİD VƏ SOYQIRIM CİNAYƏTLƏRİ

Məqalədə Ermənistanın Azərbaycana qarşı törətdiyi ekosid, urbisid, genosid cinayətlərdən danışılır. Bu cinayətlər həm birinci, həm də ikinci Qarabağ müharibəsi dövründə baş verməsindən və bu məsələlərin COP-29-da qaldırılmasından danışılır. Azərbaycan ərazilərinin talan edilməsi, bu torpaqlarda düşmən tərəfindən flora və faunanın məhv edilməsi bütün Qafqazın ekoloji vəziyyətinə çox mənfi təsir göstərmişdir. 44 günlük Vətən Müharibəsi zamanı Ermənistan döyüş bölgəsindən kənarda yaşayan dinc əhaliyə, ekoloji mühitə, təbii sərvətlərə, regionun qlobal əhəmiyyətli biomüxtəlifliyinə, zəngin meşə ərazilərinə qarşı növbəti dəfə təcavüz aktları törədib. Törədilmiş bu cinayətlərin maddi və mənəvi zərərləri qiymətləndirilmiş, ekosid və urbisid cinayətlərinin uzunmüddətli bərpa planları qeyd edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Azərbaycan, ekosid, urbisid, genosid, bunların fəsadları.