

# UN Security Council resolutions and Armenia's attitude

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In 1993, the UN Security Council adopted four resolutions condemning the use of force against Azerbaijan and the occupation of its territories, reaffirmed respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the inviolability of its borders, confirmed that Nagorno-Karabakh is part of Azerbaijan, demanded immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from all occupied territories, and pointed to violations of international humanitarian law, including the displacement of large numbers of civilians in Azerbaijan, attacks on civilians and bombardment of its territory. In addition to flouting these resolutions, Armenia is trying to distort the actual state of affairs, belittle the importance of the resolutions and misinterpret their implications. This issue of "Irs-Heritage" contains an article proving the non-fulfillment of the resolutions and Yerevan's deliberate attempts to derail the peace process.

Azerbaijan has 20 per cent of its territory occupied and is faced with the problem of refugees. Nonetheless, it has made great strides in many areas, including culture. The reason for this is the rich cultural heritage of the Azerbaijani people. It is a country where a women's secular school was opened for the first time in the Muslim world. Our readers will also become familiar with interesting historical evidence – the plaques issued by the Nobel brothers in 1906 to mark 1 billion poods of oil extracted from the Baku oilfields.