



is unacceptable that armed aggressions against sovereign States and the resulting territorial acquisitions continue, Security Council resolutions notwithstanding.

Furthermore, combating impunity for violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, is undeniable and requires redoubled efforts at all levels. Unfortunately, in some situations of armed conflict, including those of a protracted nature, accountability has not received proper attention and perpetrators continue to enjoy impunity.

Azerbaijan's consistent position with regard to the issue under consideration is well known and stems, among other factors, from its experience of facing armed aggression, ethnic cleansing and unlawful foreign military occupation.

In its resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, the Security Council acknowledged the fact that acts of military force were committed against Azerbaijan, that those acts were incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, and that they constituted a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.

Serious violations of international humanitarian law have been committed in the course of the Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan. Despite the extensive and revealing evidence of extreme brutalities, Armenia has continued to enjoy impunity for committed crimes, which, as immediate corollary, has generated the sense of permissiveness in its authorities, freed their hands for new crimes and led to the situation we are facing now.

As we have informed the Committee at its previous meetings, on 27 September 2020, Armenia perpetrated another armed attack against Azerbaijan that has resulted in numerous casualties among civilians and the military, as well as has claimed the lives of many civilians and the military and caused substantial destruction of civilian objects in my country.

In order to repulse the aggression and ensure the safety of the civilian population, the armed forces of Azerbaijan have undertaken countermeasures, in the exercise of the right of self-defence and in full compliance with international humanitarian law.

Despite the humanitarian cease-fire agreed on 9 and 17 October 2020, direct and indiscriminate attacks of the armed forces of Armenia against the cities, towns and villages in Azerbaijan have continued. As a result, 63 civilians, including children, women and the elderly, were killed, 292 civilians were seriously wounded, 1981