

Republic of Armenia
Information on implementation of the GA resolution 73/204 of 20 December 2018 entitled
“Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the
protection of victims of armed conflicts”

The Republic of Armenia remains faithful to the principles of international humanitarian law and consistently implements these principles in practice. Armenia has ratified all Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions and, in accordance with article 90 of Additional Protocol I, it has recognized the competence of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission. Armenia promotes and encourages **universalization** of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.

Armenia is a strong advocate of principles of international humanitarian law and its non-discriminatory character and of those reflected in the preamble to the 1977 Additional Protocol I, which, inter alia, reaffirm that the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and of Additional Protocol I must be fully applied in all circumstances to all persons who are protected by those instruments, without any adverse distinction based on the nature or origin of the armed conflict or on the causes espoused by or attributed to the Parties to the conflict. Armenia reiterates its commitment under the para 4 of the Article I of the 1977

On 30 March 2020, the Azerbaijani side attempted a subversive incursion in the direction of the Armenian positions in

Armenia strongly supports the **Global Compacts for Refugees and Migrants** and believes that the Comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) can become an important guidance for further implementation of collective commitments towards refugees. It should be emphasized that a number of goals included in these documents are already included in the 2017-2021 RA Migration Policy Strategy.

Non-governmental organizations, women's networks and grassroots initiatives are instrumental for women's engagement in peace and security related activities through supporting their involvement in reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. Since 2015, the **HALO Trust** (the world's largest humanitarian mine clearance organization) has been training and employing local women in humanitarian demining missions in the affected areas of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Armenia is concerned with the existence of a large amount of landmines along its border with Azerbaijan. Furthermore, there are heavily mined areas along the line of contact between Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh. Moreover, according to reliable international sources, Azerbaijan is a country which still stores significant quantity of cluster munitions. The demining program allows the Armenian population to grow into previously heavily mined areas that would not have been possible otherwise. Most international organizations decline to operate in Nagorno-Karabakh because doing so usually results in being blacklisted by Azerbaijan. This further underscores the need for continued functioning of the HALO Trust. Therefore termination of US funding will force the HALO Trust to considerably reduce its activities in Nagorno-Karabakh, which in turn will leave hundreds of people there without jobs, and moreover, will indefinitely delay the prospect for a Nagorno-Karabakh without landmines.

Armenia attaches great importance to universal application and effective implementation of all treaties and regimes, dealing with non-proliferation of the **weapons of mass destruction** (WMD), regarding them as instrumental mechanisms to prevent the proliferation of WMD[prolife)6(ra)]TJETiing as mecnrolifera

The Republic of Armenia ratified the “Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material” on 23 September 1993. Armenia also joined the 2005 Amendment to the Convention⁷. “Convention on Nuclear Safety” entered into force for Armenia on 20 December 1998.

On 12 October 2004, the Republic of Armenia signed the “Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”.

The Republic of Armenia signed the “International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism” on 15 September 2005 (entered into force on 22 September 2010).

The CFE/ Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe/ Treaty is a major arms control multilateral arrangement with purpose of minimizing concerns and challenges and, at the same time, strengthening confidence, openness and security between the participating states. Armenia perceives the CFE as a very important component of European stability and security. The Republic of Azerbaijan has openly and continuously demonstrated its negligent attitude toward the implementation of the CFE Treaty. Armenia has constantly stated that the CFE Treaty is a legally binding document with concrete tasks, specific provisions and principles aimed at ensuring military balance, predictability and transparency in the common security framework. **Armenia is concerned by systematic violations of conventional arms control regime by Azerbaijan, which further endangers the volatile security environment of the region.** Existing political issues cannot serve as a justification for non-compliance with the Treaty provisions.

⁷ Neighboring Azerbaijan declared that it does not consider to be bound by dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17 paragraph 2 and does not accept the competence of the International Court of Justice in settlement of the disputes.