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nerly occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Instead, it venerated and eroes and promoted them to the highest polical and military

In the course of the 44 day war in the fall of 2020, Armenia resorted to deliberate and indiscriminate bombardment of civilian areas of Azerbaijan situated far from the combat zone, including with the use of prohibited weapons and the weapons of high destruc ve capacity. These a acks against the civilian popula on of Azerbaijan, in gross viola on of interna onal humanitarian law resulted in the deaths of Na ons High Commissioner for Human Rights as "[t]he biggest single loss of life".

During the 44 day war, unlike Armenia, Azerbaijan took all necessary measures to ensure that its armed forces discharge their dues in full compliance with international humanitarian law. This included proper instructions on compliance with the provisions of international humanitarian law, in particular those relating to distinction on between divilians and combatants and military targets and divilian objects, which Armenia in its turn failed to honour.

¹ See, for example, A/74/676 S/2020/90; A/75/357 S/2020/948; A/75/379 S/2020/965; A/75/486 S/2020/969, A/75/487 S/2020/973; A/75/492 S/2020/977; A/75/508 S/2020/1001; A/75/512 S/2020/1010; A/75/529 S/2020/1027; A/75/555 S/2020/1047; A/75/558 S/2020/1051; A/75/574 S/2020/1083; A/75/660 S/2020/1267; A/75/864 S/2021/412; A/75/875 S/2021/433; A/76/736 S/2022/176 and A/77/695 S/2023/34.

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During almost three decades of occupa on of the territories of Azerbaijan, Armenia, in blatant viola on of interna onal humanitarian law, deliberately planted

of Azerbaijan during the occupa on. Artefacts and ancient manuscripts of the 13th century Khudavang monastery in the Kalbajar district, as well as precious artefacts found as a result of unlawful archaeological excava ons near the Shahbulag fortress in the Aghdam district during the occupa on, were illegally appropered to Admenia. Unlawful excava tons hapitedocija cod Aducted also in the Azikh cave the the Azikh willage of the Khojavand district.

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nAll these as ons cons tute a gross viola on of interna onal humanitarian law and the UNESCO standard se ng instruments, such as the 1954 Hague Conven on for the Protec on of Cultural Property on the Event of Armed Conflict and its two protocols, as well as the 1970 UNESCO Conven on on the Means of Prohibi ng and Preven ng the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

Regre ully, numerous appeals to the relevant interna onal organiza ons to inves gate war crimes, including the deliberate destruc on, misappropria on and altera on of our cultural heritage, as well as illicit removal of our cultural proper es by Armenia, have been ignored throughout the 30 years of occupa on.

The cultural heritage in Azerbaijan, regardless of its origin, whether secular or religious, reflects the cultural diversity of the people of Azerbaijan, which Azerbaijan values and protects.

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In the course of its aggression against Azerbaijan since the early 1990s, Armenia, its agents, o cials and s

mono ethnic statehood, ethnic deansing and racial discrimina on in Armenia, which represents an immense injus ce and viola on of interna onal law and poses a threat to las ng peace in the region.

Based on the right to return enshrined in the Universal Declara on of Human Rights, the Interna onal Covenant on Civil and Poli cal Rights, the Conven on Rela ng to