

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
29 September 2020

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 71 and 135**Security Council**
Seventy-fifth year**Prevention of armed conflict****Right of peoples to self-determination****The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide,
war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity****Letter dated 28 September 2020 from the Permanent
Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement dated 28 September 2020 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia and a statement dated 27 September 2020 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Artsakh in regard to the pre-planned large-scale military offensive launched by Azerbaijan on 27 September along the entire line of contact between Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) and Azerbaijan, accompanied by deliberate targeting of the civilian population and infrastructure (see annexes).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 34, 71 and 135, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mher **Margaryan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex I to the letter dated 28 September 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement dated 28 September 2020 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on the Azerbaijani Aggression against Artsakh

As of 28 September, Azerbaijan's large-scale aggression against Artsakh is ongoing.

The statements of the international community, including the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs and their states on the escalation of the situation along the line of contact between Artsakh and Azerbaijan definitely demonstrate that the international community condemns the use of force, and the undermining regional peace and security.

While facing this united position of the international community, the Azerbaijani side resorts to spreading obvious lies by accusing the Armenian side of instigating hostilities.

There are undeniable facts that it is Azerbaijan who initiated this aggression. For years Azerbaijan has consistently violated the 1994-1995 trilateral agreements on the establishment of ceasefire regime, which have no time limitation, has been rejecting the proposals of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairmanship on introducing investigation mechanisms of ceasefire violations and the strengthening of the ceasefire monitoring, thus retaining the possibilities of the use of force and instigating a "blame game." The fact that on 25 September, Azerbaijan rejected the request of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office to monitor the line of contact is a case in point, which clearly reveals Azerbaijan's objectives to cover up its plans to unleash a war.

The current aggression of Azerbaijan against Artsakh has two features.

Azerbaijan publicly denounced the peace process at the level of the President Aliyev and formulated an objective to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict through initiating full-fledged war.

Second, to this end, Azerbaijan receives large-scale military-political support from Turkey.

Notably, Turkey has been supporting Azerbaijan within the context of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict since the 1990s, when it imposed land blockade on the Republic of Armenia. However, Turkey's support to this aggression and its preparation to this aggression and its preparation has undergone qualitative changes and is characterized by its direct presence on the ground.

The Turkish military experts are fighting side by side with Azerbaijan, who are using the Turkish weapons, including UAVs and warplanes. According to credible sources, Turkey is recruiting and transporting foreign terrorist fighters to Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, Turkey provides full political and propaganda support to Azerbaijan at the highest level of its leadership.

The situation on the ground clearly indicates that the people of Artsakh are fighting against the Turkish-Azerbaijani alliance. Turkey, which a century ago annihilated the Armenian people in their historical homeland and up until now justifies that crime, now supports Azerbaijan by all possible means to carry out the same genocidal acts in the South Caucasus. This genocidal Turkish-Azerbaijani alliance is a serious threat to the peoples of the region.

Armenia and Artsakh are strongly determined to repel with their full capacities and neutralize the intent of that alliance. And that strong resolve of the Armenian sides has no alternative, as it embodies the unshattered will of the Armenian people to live in their historical homeland.

Armenia is absolutely confident that Azerbaijan's military adventurism will fail, and Azerbaijan will be compelled to renounce its intention to solve the conflict through military means, and to talk to the people of Artsakh not through barrages of artillery, but at the negotiating table.

**Annex II to the letter dated 28 September 2020 from the
Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Statement dated 27 September 2020 by the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of the Republic of Artsakh**

On 27 September 2020, the Azerbaijani armed forces launched a large-scale attack on the positions of the Defence Army of the Republic of Artsakh along the entire line of contact of the armed forces. The armed attack by the Azerbaijani army was accompanied by artillery shelling and air strikes, including on civilian objects and civilian population. In particular, capital Stepanakert and border settlements came under fire. As a result of the shelling, there have been civilian casualties.

The actions of the Azerbaijani side constitute an act of aggression against the Republic of Artsakh, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, exercises its inherent right to self-defense and takes all necessary measures to repel the aggression and restore peace in the region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Artsakh is in direct contact with the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office. The OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs were also informed about the armed attack by Azerbaijan. The foreign ministries of the two Armenian States are conducting coordinated work with the relevant international structures in order to suppress the act of aggression by Azerbaijan.

This armed attack was preceded by public statements of the Azerbaijani authorities attacking the Armenian parties and the process of peaceful settlement of the Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict, as well as overt threats to use force against the Republic of Artsakh and to refuse from conducting the OSCE monitoring of the Line of Contact scheduled for 1 October 2020. In accordance with principles of international law, the military-political leadership of Azerbaijan bears full responsibility for the crime of aggression.

The authorities of the Republic of Artsakh have repeatedly stated that such a policy of Azerbaijan is a direct threat to peace and security in the region. The repeated act of aggression by Azerbaijan against the Republic of Artsakh leaves no doubt that the most effective response of the international community to Azerbaijan's attempts to resolve the conflict by force is the recognition of the Republic of Artsakh.
