



**Statement by Sofya MARGARYAN, Legal Adviser**

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Mr. Chair,

Our delegation welcomes deliberations on the principles governing when and how states can be held responsible for violations of international law. Armenia notes that the articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts constitute a major step in the codification and progressive development of the norms and principles of international law, and that a degree of consensus has been duly captured in addressing basic issues of responsibility and legal consequences for breaches of international obligations<sup>1</sup>. It is important to build upon this consensus and foster further cooperation to identify the way forward.

For example, Article 4 on the attribution of conduct to State organs and Article 21 on self-defense apply to situations when one State uses force against another State in violation of the obligation to settle disputes peacefully under Article 2 of the United Nations Charter<sup>4</sup>. Likewise, in Article 16 on as when a third State assists that State to commit an act of aggression by providing weaponry and other logistical support, this provision seems to be well-founded in State practice and international jurisprudence<sup>5</sup>. We also

