



**THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN
TO THE UNITED NATION**

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Statement by Mr. Tofiq F. Musayev

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at the Special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee commemorating the 20th anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

Session I: Progress made and remaining challenges in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions on counter-terrorism

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At the outset, we thank the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism for convening this special meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the resolution.

In the resolution, the Security Council reaffirmed the need to combat the threat to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Over this period, the international community has achieved tangible results in establishing rules of international law with regard to terrorism, promoting cooperation and coordination in countering terrorism and enhancing the capacities of States to that effect.

In particular, the Counter-Terrorism Committee has played a critical role in monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373, examining the availability of various technical, financial, legislative and other programs and assisting in the promotion of best practices in the areas covered by the resolution.

The activities of the Committee have served for raising awareness of counter-terrorism issues, encouraging discussions on emerging terrorist threats and challenges and revealing shortcomings in counter-terrorist activities.

However, serious challenges remain and a number of critical areas continue to require constant attention and coordinated efforts.

With regard to international law, the first major concern is that of definition and related divergences. Two others pertain to the relationship between terrorism and the use of force by States and between counter-terrorism and human rights.

Furthermore, comprehensive approach is needed to confront terrorism fueled by violent extremism, aggressive separatism and racist ideology and accompanied with hate speech and extensive disinformation campaigns in media and social networks.

Terrorists also continue to benefit from transnational organized crime and from the abuse of non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations.

Terrorist acts committed during armed conflict may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, entailing States' obligations to investigate, prosecute and punish terrorism offenders. In that context, it is important that no amnesty or any other forms of early release are granted for perpetrators of terrorist acts. Equally, the instances of shielding and glorification of terrorists cannot be tolerated.

Azerbaijan knows about the scourge of terrorism from first-hand experience. Thousands of the citizens of my country have become victims of externally directed terrorist attacks, which were motivated by ethnic hatred, involved mercenaries and foreign terrorist fighters and were used as a method of warfare to achieve political ends.

Azerbaijan is determined to continue taking all measures under its own legislation as well as the relevant bilateral and multilateral instruments and mechanisms with a view to curbing terrorist activities and bringing those responsible to justice.

Thank you.