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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

DİPLOMATİYA ALƏMİ WORLD OF DIPLOMACY

Xüsusi buraxılış
Special Edition

KHOJALY GENOCIDE

**Official documents on the condemnation
of the crime perpetrated in Khojaly
on 26 February 1992**

DİPLOMATİYA ALƏMİ
WORLD OF DIPLOMACY
JOURNAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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Introduction

The crime in Khojaly: perpetrators and responsibility under international law

At the end of 1987, the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia openly laid claim to the territory of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan. Contrary to the Constitution of the Soviet Union, which guaranteed the territorial integrity and inviolability of borders of the Union Republics, the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic adopted a number of decisions to institute the process of unilateral secession of the autonomous region from Azerbaijan. At the end of 1991 and the beginning of 1992, Armenia initiated combat operations on the territory of Azerbaijan. As a result, a significant part of the territory of Azerbaijan, including its Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven adjacent districts, was occupied by Armenia.

On the night of February 25-26, the armed forces of Armenia, with the support of irregular armed bands and terrorist groups, as well as with the direct participation of the infantry guards regiment No. 366 of the former USSR, seized the town of Khojaly and perpetrated atrocious massacre of the civilian population of the town. In a few hours 613 civilians were killed including 106 women, 63



children, moreover, 1,275 inhabitants were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 persons remains unknown to this day. In the course of the massacre 487 inhabitants of Khojaly were severely maimed, including 76 children under the age of 6. 6 families were completely wiped out, 26 children lost both parents, and 130 children lost one of their parents. Of those who perished, 56 persons were killed with special cruelty: by burning alive, scalping, beheading, gouging out eyes, and bayoneting pregnant women in the abdomen.

There are more than sufficient facts and reports from various sources, including eyewitnesses of the events, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, that testify to the responsibility of

Armenia and its political and military leadership and subordinate local armed groups for the crimes committed in Khojaly.

In its judgement of April 22, 2010, the European Court of Human Rights arrived at an important conclusion with respect to the crime committed in Khojaly, qualifying the behaviour of those carrying out the incursion as “acts of particular gravity which may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity”. The European Court made in this regard the following observation, which leaves no doubt as to the question of qualification of the crime and ensuing responsibility for it:

“It appears that the reports available from independent sources indicate that at the time of the capture of Khojaly on the night of 25-26 February 1992 hundreds of civilians of Azerbaijani ethnic origin were reportedly killed, wounded or taken hostage, during their attempt to flee the captured town, by Armenian fighters attacking the town”.¹

In her letter dated March 24, 1997 addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, the Executive Director of the Human Rights Watch/Helsinki responded as follows to attempts by the Armenian propaganda to obfuscate this human rights organization with its fabrications:

“Our research and that of the Memorial Human Rights Center found that the retreating militia fled Khojaly along with some of the large groups of fleeing civilians. Our report noted that by remaining armed and in uniform, the Azerbaijani militia may be considered as combatants and thus endangered fleeing civilians, even if their intent had been to protect them. Yet we place direct responsibility for the civilian deaths with Karabakh Armenian forces. Indeed, neither our report nor that of Memorial includes any evidence to support the argument that Azerbaijani forces obstructed the flight of, or fired on Azeri civilians”.²

According to the Armenian author Markar Melkonian, who dedicated his book to his brother, the well-known international terrorist Monte Melkonian, who personally took part in the assault on Khojaly, the town “had been a strategic goal, but it had also been an act of revenge”.³ Melkonian particularly mentions the role of the fighters of the two Armenian military detachments

¹ Judgement of the European Court of Human Rights of 22 April 2010, para. 87

² Available from www.hrw.org/news/1997/03/23/response-armenian-government-letter-townkhojaly-nagorno-karabakh

³ Markar Malkonian, *My Brother's Road: An American's Fateful Journey to Armenia* (London and New York, 2005), p. 214.

“Arabo” and “Aramo” and describes in detail how they butchered the peaceful inhabitants of Khojaly. Thus, as he puts it, some inhabitants of the town had almost made it to safety, after fleeing for nearly six miles, when “[Armenian] soldiers had chased them down”. The soldiers, in his words, “unsheathed the knives they had carried on their hips for so long, and began stabbing”.⁴

It should be particularly noted that the Khojaly events took place in a period when the incumbent president Serzh Sargsyan of the Republic of Armenia served as the head of the illegal military structures in the occupied Azerbaijani territories and, accordingly, his recollections constitute one of the most important sources of evidence. The following words by S.Sargsyan leave no doubt as to the question of the perpetrator of the crime in Khojaly:

“Before Khojaly, the Azerbaijanis thought that they were joking with us, they thought that the Armenians were people who could not raise their hand against the civilian population. We were able to break that [stereotype]. And that’s what happened.”⁵

There are sufficient grounds to conclude that the Government of the Republic of Armenia and subordinate forces, for which it is liable under international law, are responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law amounting to crimes under international law. The violations of the rules of war by the Armenian side include, inter alia, indiscriminate attacks, including the killing of civilians, the taking and holding of hostages, and the mistreatment and summary execution of prisoners of war and hostages.⁶

The following elements of the crime of genocide, as defined under international law, are present with regard to the attacks on civilians in Khojaly: the *actus reus* consisting of killing and causing serious bodily or mental harm; the existence of a protected group being targeted by the authors of the criminal conduct; and the specific genocidal intent to annihilate, in whole or in part, a group distinguished on racial, ethnic, national or religious grounds. According to the findings of the investigation, the following requirements are met for the purpose of sustaining the genocidal charges with regard to the crime committed in Khojaly: the clear and convincing proof of the intent to destroy the group in whole or in part; the fact that the destruction that took

⁴ Markar Malkonian, *My Brother’s Road: An American’s Fateful Journey to Armenia* (London and New York, 2005), pp. 213-214.

⁵ Thomas de Waal, *Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War* (New York and London, 2004), p. 172.

⁶ See, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, *Seven Years of Conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh* (1994).

place in Khojaly was “significant” enough to affect the defined group as a whole; and the crime was committed within a specific geographic locality.

Offences committed during the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan entail State responsibility and individual criminal responsibility under international law.

The key provisions of international responsibility are laid down in the articles on State responsibility adopted by the United Nations International Law Commission on 9 August 2001⁷ and commended to States by the General Assembly on 12 December 2001.⁸ According to article 1, “every internationally wrongful act of a State entails the international responsibility of that State”, while article 2 provides that “there is an internationally wrongful act of a State when conduct consisting of an action or omission (a) is attributable to the State under international law; and (b) constitutes a breach of an international obligation of the State”.

Article 4 (1) of the articles on State responsibility addresses the question of the attribution of conduct to a State, and declares that:

The conduct of any State organ shall be considered an act of that State under international law, whether the organ exercises legislative, executive, judicial or any other functions, whatever position it holds in the organization of the State, and whatever its character as an organ of the central government or of a territorial unit of the State.

This principle, which is one of long standing in international law,⁹ was underlined by the International Court of Justice in the *LaGrand* case,¹⁰ in which the Court declared that “the international responsibility of a State is engaged by the action of the competent organ and authorities acting in that State, whatever they may be” and reiterated in the case concerning the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,¹¹ in which the Court noted that it was:

⁷ See A/56/10, section IV. See also James Crawford, *The International Law Commission's Articles on State Responsibility. Introduction, Text and Commentaries* (Cambridge, 2002), and James Crawford, Alain Pellet, Simon Olleson (eds.), *The Law of International Responsibility* (Oxford, 2010).

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 56/83. See also Assembly resolutions 59/35 and 62/61 and document A/62/62.

⁹ See, for example, the *Moses* case, John B. Moore, *International Arbitration*, vol. III, pp. 3127, 3129 (1871).

¹⁰ *Provisional Measures*, I.C.J. Reports 1999, pp. 9 and 16.

¹¹ I.C.J. Reports 2007, para. 385. It was held that this principle constituted a rule of customary international law. See also *Immunity from Legal Process of a Special Rapporteur*, I.C.J. Reports 1999, pp. 62 and 87.

One of the cornerstones of the law of State responsibility, that the conduct of any State organ is to be considered an act of the State under international law, and therefore gives rise to the responsibility of the State if it constitutes a breach of an obligation of the State.

Comment 6 to article 4 of the articles on State responsibility underlines the broad nature of this principle and emphasizes that the reference to State organs in this provision:

“Is not limited to the organs of central government, to officials at high level or to persons with responsibility for the external relations of the State. It extends to organs of government of whatever kind or classification, exercising whatever functions, and at whatever level in the hierarchy, including those at provincial or even local level”.¹²

Similarly, article 5 provides that the conduct of a person or entity which is not an organ of the State under article 4 but which is empowered by the law of that State to exercise elements of governmental authority shall be considered as an act of the State under international law, provided that the person or entity in question was acting in that capacity in the instance in question. Accordingly, activities by armed units of the State, including those empowered so to act, will engage the responsibility of the State. Thus Armenia is responsible internationally for actions (and omissions) of its armed forces in their activities in Azerbaijan.

A key element of State responsibility, and one of particular significance for the present purposes, is the rule enshrined in article 8:

The conduct of a person or group of persons shall be considered an act of a State under international law if the person or group of persons is in fact acting on the instructions of, or under the direction or control of, that State in carrying out the conduct.

This provision essentially covers two situations, first, where persons act directly under the instructions of State authorities and, second, where persons are acting under State “direction or control”. The latter point is critical. It means that States cannot avoid responsibility for the acts of secessionist entities where in truth it is the State that is controlling the activities of the body in question. The difference between the two situations enumerated in

¹² See Crawford, *The International Law Commission’s Articles on State Responsibility*, p. 95.

article 8 is the level of control exercised. In the former case, the persons concerned are in effect part of the apparatus of the State insofar as the particular situation is concerned. In the latter case, the power of the State is rather more diffuse.

Accordingly, the conclusion must be that, due to its initial and continuing aggression against Azerbaijan and persisting occupation of that State's territory, the Republic of Armenia bears full international responsibility for the breaches of international law.

The Republic of Armenia's international responsibility, which is incurred by its internationally wrongful acts, involves legal consequences manifested in the obligation to cease such acts, to offer appropriate assurances and guarantees that they will not recur and to provide full reparation for injury in the form of restitution, compensation and satisfaction, either singly or in combination.¹³

It is essential to note that the crime committed in the town of Khojaly should be seen as a serious breach of obligations under peremptory norms (*jus cogens*) of general international law. The obligations under such norms arise from those substantive rules of conduct that prohibit what has come to be seen as intolerable because of the threat it presents to the survival of States and their peoples and the most basic human values.¹⁴ Among these prohibitions, it is generally agreed that the prohibitions of aggression, the establishment or maintenance by force of colonial domination, genocide, slavery, racial discrimination, crimes against humanity and torture are to be regarded as peremptory.¹⁵ There can be no doubt that Armenia bears full international responsibility for a violation of a number of such prohibitions, as manifested in particular in the criminal acts committed against the civilians and defenders of the town of Khojaly.

Serious breaches of obligations under peremptory norms of general international law give rise to additional consequences affecting not only the State bearing the responsibility, but also all other States. As stated in the International Law Commission commentary to the articles on State responsibility, every State, by virtue of its membership in the international community, has a legal interest in the protection of certain basic rights and

¹³ See Crawford, *The International Law Commission's Articles on State Responsibility*, pp. 66-68, articles 28, 30, 31 and 34-37.

¹⁴ See A/56/10, comment 3 to article 40 of the articles on State responsibility.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, comment 5 to article 26 and comments 1-9 to article 40 of the articles on State responsibility.

the fulfilment of certain essential obligations.¹⁶ A significant role in securing recognition of this principle was played by the International Court of Justice in the *Barcelona Traction* case,¹⁷ in which the Court identified the existence of a special category of obligations — obligations towards the international community as a whole. According to the Court, “By their very nature the former [the obligations of a State towards the international community as a whole] are the concern of all States. In view of the importance of the rights involved, all States can be held to have a legal interest in their protection; they are obligations *erga omnes*”. In later cases, the International Court has reaffirmed this idea.¹⁸

Inasmuch as all States have a legal interest, particular consequences of a serious breach of an obligation under peremptory norms of general international law include, inter alia, duties of States to cooperate in order to bring to an end such breaches by lawful means and not to recognize as lawful a situation created by a serious breach, nor render aid or assistance in maintaining that situation.¹⁹

Alongside the Republic of Armenia’s responsibility as a State for internationally wrongful acts, under the customary and treaty norms of international criminal law, certain acts perpetrated in the context of an armed conflict, including those in the town of Khojaly, are viewed as international criminal offences and responsibility for them is borne on an individual basis by those who participated in the said acts, their accomplices and accessories. It is well known that both the present and former presidents of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan and Robert Kocharian, together with many other high-ranking political and military officials of that State, including current minister of defense, Seyran Oghanyan, and leaders of the separatist regime set up by Armenia in the occupied territory of Azerbaijan, personally participated in seizing Azerbaijani lands and in the reprisals against Azerbaijani civilians and militaries. It is clear that, given the scale and gravity of the offences that they committed, the criminal prosecution of these persons would be an inevitable consequence of their crimes.

¹⁶ See A/56/10, comment 4 to article 1 of the articles on State responsibility.

¹⁷ Case Concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, I.C.J. Reports 1970, para. 33

¹⁸ See East Timor, I.C.J. Reports 1995, p. 102, para. 29; Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, I.C.J. Reports 1996, p. 258, para. 83; and Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Preliminary Objections, I.C.J. Reports 1996, pp. 615-616, paras. 31-32. See also A/56/10, comment 4 to article 1 of the articles on State responsibility.

¹⁹ See A/56/10 (Supp), comment 1-14 to article 41 of the articles on State responsibility. See also General Assembly resolution 62/243, para. 5.

It is obvious that impunity still enjoyed by the perpetrators of the crimes continues to impede progress in achieving the long-awaited peace and reconciliation between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Therefore, the establishment of truth in respect to gross violations of international humanitarian and human rights law committed during the conflict, the provision of adequate and effective reparations to victims and the need for institutional actions to prevent the repetition of such violations are all necessary adjuncts to true conflict resolution. Consequently, ending impunity is essential not only for the purposes of identifying the responsibility of parties to the conflict and individual perpetrators, the achievement of which is undoubtedly imperative per se, but also for ensuring sustainable peace, truth, reconciliation, the rights and interests of victims and the well-being of society at large.

**Official documents
on the condemnation of the crime perpetrated
in Khojaly on 26 February 1992**

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



**RESOLUTION
ON RESPECT AND SUPPORT TO SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL
INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

February 26, 2013

Guided by the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter, norms and principles of international law, the delegates of the House of Peoples

- confirm the respect and express the support to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan recognized at the international level,
- call for implementation of all recommendations, resolutions and declarations of international organizations, particularly four resolutions of the UN Security Council (Resolutions 822, 853, 874, 884) related to the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, as well as urgent, full and unconditional withdrawal of all Armenian military forces from the occupied territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan,
- condemn the mass cleansing of civilians on the basis of their nationality or ethnicity, particularly in the city of Khojaly, during the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, as a crime against humanity and threat to the peaceful and common life of people, and express deep empathy for the victims of tragic conflict.
- commend the efforts of the Republic of Azerbaijan to restore its sovereignty over its entire territory, with the aim to create a basis for removing a threat to regional and international security,
- remind the importance to speed up a peaceful process within the OSCE Minsk Groups in order to establish a sound peace and stability in the region,

- support the efforts of international organizations which, with the support of the governmental and nongovernmental sector, contribute to achieving a peaceful resolution of the aforementioned conflict and express full support to the universal rule of law system, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

This Resolution shall be published in “the Official Gazette of BiH”.

**Speaker of House of Peoples
of BiH Parliamentary Assembly
Dr. Dragan Čović**

**REZOLUCIJU
O UVAŽAVANJU I PODRŠCI SUVERENITETU I TERITORIJALNOJ
CJELOVITOSTI REPUBLIKE AZERBAJDŽAN**

26 Februar 2013

Vodeći se ciljevima i načelima Ustava UN-a, te normama i načelima međunarodnoga prava, izaslanici u Domu naroda:

- Potvrđuju uvažavanje i izražavaju podršku suverenitetu i teritorijalnoj cjelovitosti Republike Azerbajdžan priznatoj na međunarodnoj razini;
- Pozivaju na ispunjavanje svih preporuka, rezolucija i deklaracija međunarodnih organizacija, naročito četiri rezolucije Vijeća sigurnosti UN-a (rezolucije broj 822, 853, 874 i 884) u vezi s barmensko-azerbajdžanskim nagornokarabaškim konfliktom, a također na žurno, potpuno i bezuvjetno izvođenje svih armenskih vojnih jedinica s okupiranog teritorija Republike Azerbajdžan;
- Osuđuju masovno istrebljivanje civilnoga stanovništva na nacionalnoj i etničkoj osnovi, a osobito u gradu Hodžali, za vrijeme barmensko-azerbajdžanskog nagornokarabaškog konflikta kao zločin protiv čovječnosti i prijetnju mirnom zajedničkom životu naroda, duboko suosjećajući sa žrtvama tragičnog konflikta i njihovim žrtvama;
- Pozdravljaju napore Republike Azerbajdžan u obnovi suvereniteta na svojem cijelom teritoriju u cilju stvaranja osnove za uklanjanje prijetnji regionalnoj i međunarodnoj sigurnosti;
- Podsjećaju na važnost ubrzavanja mirnoga procesa u okviru Minske skupine OEES-a radi uspostave sigurnog mira i stabilnosti u regiji;
- Podržavaju napore međunarodnih organizacija koje, uz podršku vladinog i nevladinog sektora, pridonose postizanju mirnog rješavanja gore navedog konflikta i izražavaju potpunu podršku univerzalnom sustavu vladavine zakona, demokracije, ljudskih prava i temeljnih sloboda.

Ova Rezolucija objavljuje se u "Službenom glasniku BiH".

**Predsjedatelj
Doma naroda
Parlamentarne skupštine BiH
Dr. Dragan Čović, v. r.**

CZECH REPUBLIC



February 7, 2013

Parliament of the Czech Republic
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

2013
6th call

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DECISION

Foreign Relations Committee
 25th extraordinary meeting, 7th of February 2013

With regard to the 21st anniversary of the massacre in Azerbaijan town of Khojaly and offering sympathy to the people of Azerbaijan.

February 26, 2013, marks the 21st anniversary of the massacre in Azerbaijan town of Khojaly, whence Armenian military units occupied the town and brutally killed 613 defenseless civilians.

The massacre was reported by numerous news organizations and has been declared by Human Rights Watch/Helsinki to be a violation by Armenian military units of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones. It was a crime against humanity condemned by numerous governments around the world.

This tragic event is a reminder of what terrible bloodshed can the wars bring and of the enduring need for understanding, mutual communication and tolerance among people all over the world.

However, the UN Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), which call on Armenian military units to cease the occupation of the territory of Azerbaijan, remain unfulfilled. The UN General Assembly, the European Parliament, Council of Europe and the OSCE Parliamentary Assemblies by their respective resolutions supported the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including Nagorno Karabakh.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic condemns all instances of ethnic cleansing, massacre and genocide against defenseless civilians, regardless of their place and time of their perpetration. We appeal to fulfill accepted resolutions which condemn all such kind of acts. In this context we still recognize the Khojaly massacre as a crime against humanity, which we condemn and repudiate. Hereby, we commemorate the 21st anniversary of this tragic event and offer our sincere sympathy to the people of Azerbaijan.

Květa Matušovská, v. r.
 Secretary

David Vodrážka, v. r.
 Chairman of the Committee

Parlament České republiky
POSLANECKÁ SNĚMOVNA

2013

6. volební období

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USNESENÍ

zahraničního výboru

z 25.-A. mimořádné schůze dne 7. února 2013

k 21. výročí masakru v ázerbajdžánském městě Chodžaly a vyjádření soustrasti ázerbajdžánskému lidu

26. února 2013 tomu bude 21 let od masakru v ázerbajdžánském městě Chodžaly, kdy arménské jednotky v tomto okupovaném městě brutálním způsobem usmrtily 613 bezbranných civilistů..

O tomto masakru informovalo mnoho světových médií a tento čin byl organizací Human Rights Watch/Helsinki prohlášen za porušení obvyklých norem týkajících se nakládání s civilisty ve válečných zónách ze strany arménských jednotek. Jednalo se o zločin proti lidskosti, který mnohé vlády zemí světa odsoudily.

Tento tragický případ je připomenutím toho, k jak hrozným krveprolitím může docházet ve válkách, a poukazuje na neustálou potřebu porozumění, vzájemné komunikace a tolerance mezi lidmi na světě.

Stále však nedošlo k naplnění rezolucí RB OSN 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) a 884 (1993), které vyzývají arménské jednotky k ukončení okupace ázerbajdžánského území. Valné shromáždění OSN, Evropský parlament, Parlamentní shromáždění Rady Evropy a OBSE svými rezolucemi podpořili suverenitu a teritoriální integritu Ázerbajdžánské republiky včetně Náhorního Karabachu.

Zahraniční výbor Poslanecké sněmovny Parlamentu ČR odsuzuje veškeré případy etnických čistek, masakrů a genocidy na bezbranných civilistech, a to bez ohledu na to, kdy a kde byly spáchány. Apeluje na důsledné vymáhání rezolucí přijatých a odsuzujících veškeré podobné činy. V tomto kontextu stále pokládá masakr v Chodžalech za zločin proti lidskosti, který odsuzuje a odmítá. Tímto si připomíná 21. výročí této tragédie a vyjadřuje soustrast ázerbajdžánskému lidu.

Květa Matušovská, v. r.
ověřovatelka výboru

David Vodrážka, v. r.
předseda výboru

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**June 19, 2013****Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan****Statement adopted by the Senate**

The Senate, in accordance with decisions adopted at the conference of the Parliamentary Union of the Islamic Cooperation Organization Member States on the Khojaly massacre, in connection with the 20th anniversary of the massacre and in view of the forthcoming visit of a Senate delegation to Azerbaijan:

- Condemns the violence committed against Muslim Azerbaijani people in Khojaly and considered violation of human rights,
- Condemns the attacks against mosques and holy Islamic sites and the resulting heavy damage to the Islamic heritage and culture,
- Calls for the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan based on the principles of international law and within the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan,
- Calls for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions adopted in this regard,
- Reaffirms its support for the unchanging position of Jordan, which calls for the peaceful settlement of conflicts as well as for strengthening of the values of peace and cooperation among nations aimed at enriching the human life through love, progress and development, instead of violence and confrontation that sow seeds of hostility and disasters,
- Calls on the states to continue providing humanitarian aid to the Azerbaijani refugees and internally displaced persons faced with hard living conditions, until they return to their native homes.

Amman, 19 June 2013



بيان صادر عن مجلس الأعيان

انسجاماً مع القرارات الصادرة عن مؤتمر اتحاد مجالس الدول الأعضاء في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي بخصوص مذبة خوجالي، ومرور عشرين عاماً عليها، وفي ضوء زيارة وفد مجلس الأعيان إلى أذربيجان ، فإن مجلس الأعيان :

- يدین الاعتداء الذي تعرض له الشعب الأذري المسلم في خوجالي ، والذي يُعد انتهاكاً لحقوق الإنسان .
- كما ويدین الاعتداء على المساجد والأماكن الإسلامية المقدسة وما ترتب على ذلك من خسائر فادحة للتراث الإسلامي والأثري والثقافي .
- يدعو إلى حل النزاع بين أرمينيا وأذربيجان وفقاً لمبادئ القانون الدولي ، وفي إطار يحفظ سيادة ووحدة الأراضي الأذرية .
- كما ويدعو إلى تنفيذ القرارات ذات الصلة الصادرة عن مجلس الأمن الدولي .
- ويؤكد المجلس على موقف الأردن الداعي دائماً ، إلى تسوية النزاعات بالطرق السلمية، وإلى ترسيخ قيم السلام والتعاون بين الشعوب بعيداً عن العنف والصدام ، الذي يجلب الويلات على الشعوب ويولد الضغائن والأحقاد بدل المحبة والتعاون في العمل على إثراء الحياة الإنسانية بأسباب التقدم والتطور .
- ويحث المجلس الدول على تقديم المساعدات الإنسانية للاجئين والنازحين الأذريين، والذين يواجهون ظروفًا معيشية صعبة لحين عودتهم إلى ديارهم .

صن في ٢٠١٣/٦/١٩

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN



**Senate of Pakistan
Foreign Relations Committee**

Office # 25, Senate Committees Office, Alaturk Avenue, G-5, Islamabad. Tel: 051-9223974, Fax: 051-9223975

February 1, 2012

RESOLUTION

The Foreign Relations Committee of Senate met on February 1, 2012 at 2.30 pm to discuss "Pakistan's relations with Azerbaijan". The Committee unanimously passed a resolution which is as follows:

- i) The Foreign Relations Committee condemns the occupation of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia and the genocide committed by Armenian armed forces in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly on February 26, 1992 against civilian population.
- ii) The Committee re-affirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan within internationally recognized borders.
- iii) The Committee demands implementations of resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly on immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Armenian forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and calls upon the international community and international organizations to urge Armenia for implementations of these decisions. The international community may also fix responsibility for this genocide.
- iv) The Committee supports the efforts of the Republic of Azerbaijan to resolve the Armenian-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by peaceful means.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA



**Senate of the Republic of Columbia
Second Constitutional Committee**

March 28, 2012, Bogota

RECORD

Honorable Senators,

The Second Committee of the Senate, as the Committee responsible for foreign relations and national security matters, while respecting the constitutional powers conferred upon the National Government, denounces the illegal military occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and the seven surrounding regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the killings, injuries, humiliation and violations of human rights of the population of the Republic of Azerbaijan, particularly in the course of “Khojaly Genocide”, as well as the violations of the ceasefire regime established between the sides, and events resulting from the renewal of military operations.

The Republic of Colombia, with its progressive initiatives, is a known advocate of international peace and of resolution of conflicts by peaceful means and, therefore, the Second Committee deeply regrets that the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan persists and cannot find its resolution through various mechanisms carried out by the concerned parties and international organizations; respecting the territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders of both Republics, its urges the various concerned parties to strengthen dialogue aimed at resolving the conflict.

Finally, the Committee urges the Government of the Republic of Armenia to comply with UN Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 and calls the concerned parties to refrain from any hostile acts, interferences or interventions, which may amplify the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region.

Honorable Senators,

Senators-members of the Second Committee of the Senate of the Republic
(signed)



Comisión Segunda Constitucional Permanente

Bogotá, D.C., 28 de Marzo de 2012

Comisión Segunda Constitucional

CONSTANCIA

Honorables Senadores:

La Comisión Segunda del Senado, como Comisión encargada de las relaciones exteriores y defensa nacional quiere dejar constancia, y respetando las facultades constitucionales conferidas al Gobierno Nacional, del rechazo en contra de la ocupación militar irregular del territorio de la República de Azerbaiyán de Nagorno Karabaj y los siete distritos circundantes a esta región y las muertes, lesiones, vejaciones y violaciones a los Derechos Humanos causadas a pobladores de la República de Azerbaiyán, particularmente, las que tuvieron lugar en el denominado "Genocidio de Jodyali", así como las que se siguen verificando a partir de la violación al pacto de cese al fuego establecido entre las partes, con las cuales reanudaron las hostilidades.

La República de Colombia se ha caracterizado por abanderar causas progresistas y pugnar por un orden internacional de paz y mediación pacífica para la solución de los conflictos es por esta razón que la Comisión Segunda lamenta profundamente que el conflicto entre las Repúblicas de Azerbaiyán y Armenia subsista, y que no haya encontrado solución a través de los distintos mecanismos puestos en marcha por los interesados y organismos internacionales; por lo que se exhorta a los diversos actores a fortalecer el diálogo para la solución del conflicto. Respetando siempre la integridad territorial de ambas Repúblicas y las fronteras internacionalmente reconocidas.

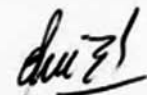
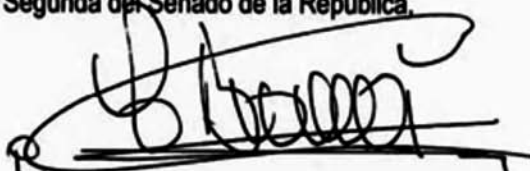
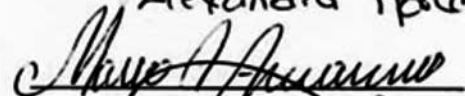
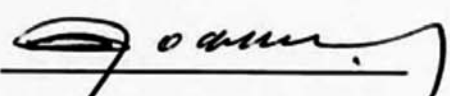
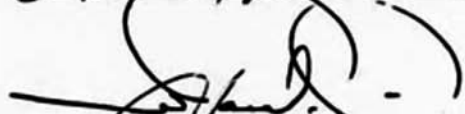

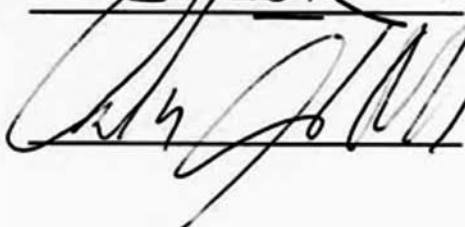
Edificio Nuevo del Congreso, segundo piso. Tel: 57 1 3823692

Comisión Segunda Constitucional

Finalmente, esta Comisión exhorta al gobierno de la República de Armenia a acatar las Resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas; y a las partes interesadas, a abstenerse de todo acto hostil y de injerencia o intervención, que pueda provocar una ampliación del conflicto y socavar la paz y la seguridad en la región.

De los honorables Senadores,

Senadores miembros de la Comisión Segunda del Senado de la República.

| | |
|--|--|
|  _____ Alexandra Ospina |  _____ Juan |
|  _____ _____ |  _____ _____ |
|  _____ _____ |  _____ _____ |
|  _____ _____ | _____ _____ |
| _____ _____ | _____ _____ |

House of Representative
of the Republic of Columbia

July 30, 2013



**THE UNDERSIGNED SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SECOND COMMISSION OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

CERTIFIES

That the attached proposal in eight (8) pages, presented by the HR HERNAN PENAGOS GUIRALDO, has been unanimously approved by the members of the Second Commission in the session of Tuesday July 30th , 2013

Given in Bogota D.C. on the thirtieth day of July, 2013

PILAR RODRIGUEZ ARIAS
Secretary General
Second Commission of Foreign Affairs

Carrera 7th no. 6-68, 5th floor New Congress Building
Telephone: 3824050 /48 /52 Fax: 3824046
Email: csegunda.camara@gmail.com
Bogota – Colombia

HERNAN PENAGOS GIRALDO
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION.
REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER

Proposition

Honorable Representatives:

In order to seek the peace of the peoples and the peaceful coexistence among the nations of the world, The Honorable Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia, as a legislative body of the Republic of Colombia, with respect to the constitutional powers vested in the National Government reaffirms its rejection against the military occupation of the territory of the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the seven surrounding districts to this region belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan and the deaths, injuries, vexation and human rights violations caused to residents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, particularly, those that took place in Khojaly Genocide, as well as verifying that follow from the violation of the ceasefire agreement established between the parties, which resumed hostilities.

The Republic of Colombia is characterized by championing progressive causes and strive for an international order of peace and peaceful measurement for conflict resolution, for this reason the Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia deeply regrets that the conflict between the Republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia persists, and that no solution has been found through the various mechanisms put in place by the stakeholders and international organizations, because of this it exhorts the various stakeholders to strengthen the dialogue for the solution of the conflict. Always respecting the territorial integrity of both Republics and the internationally recognized borders.

New Congress Building, Office 315B/316B – 317B/318B,
Hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co . Telephone 3823353/ 3823354.

**HERNAN PENAGOS GIRALDO
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION.
REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER**

Finally, this Honorable Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia respectfully calls on the government of the Republic of Armenia as an act for peace in the world as stated in Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 issued by the Security Council of the United Nations, so that interested parties refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention, which can cause a widening of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region.

Of the honorable representatives,

HERNAN PENAGOS GIRALDO
House Representative
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Commission.

New Congress Building, Office 315B/316B – 317B/318B,
Hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co . Telephone 3823353/ 3823354.



AQUI VIVE LA DEMOCRACIA

**LA SUSCRITA SECRETARIA GENERAL DE LA COMISIÓN SEGUNDA DE LA
CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES**

CERTIFICA:

Que la proposición adjunta en ocho (8) folios, presentada por el H.R. HERNAN PENAGOS GIRALDO, ha sido aprobada por unanimidad por los miembros de la Comisión Segunda, en sesión del día martes 30 de julio de 2013.

Dada en Bogotá D.C, a los treinta días del mes julio de 2013.

PILAR RODRIGUEZ ARIAS

Secretaria General

Comisión Segunda de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Exterior, Defensa y Seguridad
Nacional

BIBLIOTECA

Carrera 7ª N° 8-68 Piso 5º Edificio Nuevo Congreso

Teléfono: 3824050 / 48 / 52 Fax: 3824046

Email: csegunda.comarsa@gmail.com

Bogotá - Colombia

*Aprobada
Pilar
Julio 20/13*



HERNAN PENAGOS GIRALDO
Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores y Defensa Nacional
CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES COMISIÓN SEGUNDA | |
| Proposición: | APROBADA |
| | <i>Pilar</i> Julio 30/13 |
| PILAR RODRIGUEZ ARIAS Secretaria General Comisión 2ª | |

Proposición

Honorables Representantes:

En aras de buscar la paz de los pueblos y la convivencia pacífica entre las naciones del mundo, la Honorable Cámara de Representantes como órgano legislativo de la República de Colombia, respetando las facultades constitucionales conferidas al Gobierno Nacional, reafirma su rechazo en contra de la ocupación militar del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj y los siete distritos circundantes a esta región pertenecientes a la República de Azerbaiyán y las muertes, lesiones, vejaciones y violaciones a los Derechos Humanos causadas a pobladores de la República de Azerbaiyán, particularmente, las que tuvieron lugar en el Genocidio de Jodyali, así como las que se siguen verificando a partir de la violación al pacto de cese al fuego establecido entre el pueblo de Armenia y la República de Azerbaiyán, con las cuales reanudaron las hostilidades.

La República de Colombia se ha caracterizado por abanderar causas progresistas y pugnar por un orden internacional de paz y mediación pacífica para la solución de los conflictos, por esta razón la Honorable Cámara de Representantes de la República de Colombia lamenta profundamente que el conflicto entre las Repúblicas de Azerbaiyán y Armenia subsista, y que no haya encontrado solución a través de los distintos mecanismos puestos en marcha por los interesados y los organismos internacionales; por lo que se exhorta a los diversos actores a fortalecer el diálogo para la solución del conflicto. Respetando siempre la integridad territorial de ambas Repúblicas y las fronteras internacionalmente reconocidas.

Pilar

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hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co · Teléfonos: 382 3353/ 382 3354.

*Revisado
Pilar
9:30 am
11 febrero
2013*



HERNAN PENAGOS GIRALDO
Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores y Defensa Nacional
CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES

Finalmente, esta Honorable Cámara de Representantes de la República de Colombia hace un llamado respetuoso al gobierno de la República de Armenia para que en un acto por la paz del mundo como se establece en las Resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas; para que las partes interesadas, se abstengan de realizar cualquier tipo de acto hostil y de injerencia o intervención, que pueda provocar una ampliación del conflicto y socavar la paz y la seguridad en la región.

De los honorables Representantes,

Albeiro

HERNAN PENAGOS GIRALDO
Representante a la Cámara
Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores y Defensa Nacional

JIT
La Lucha
Amor
Roberto
Jorge C. Alvarado G
AAA
OBP

CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES
COMISIÓN SEGUNDA
Proposición: **APROBADA**

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hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co, Teléfonos 382 3353/ 382 3354.
Julio 30/2013
RILAB RODRÍGUEZ ÁRIAS
Secretaria General Comisión 2ª

REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA



October 6, 2015

PRIVILEGED MOTION

THE BELOW RUBRICATED, PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING PRIVILEGED MOTION:

TO ALTER THE ORDER OF THE DAY AND BE GIVEN IN KNOWLEDGE IN THIS MOMENT A PROJECT OF RESOLUTION POINT WHICH MANIFEST THE SOLIDARITY WITH THE STATE AND PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AND MAKES A CALL TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT WITH THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA THROUGH A PEACEFUL WAY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

PROPOSING CONGRESSMEN:

Guatemala, 6 October 2015

THE CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

CONSIDERING:

That Guatemala bases its relationships with other states, in conformity with the principles, rules and international practices, with the purpose to contribute to the maintenance of peace, freedom, respect and defense of human rights and international humanitarian law.

CONSIDERING:

That Guatemala will maintain friendship, solidarity and cooperation relations with those states whose economic, social and cultural development is similar or analogue to that of Guatemala, with the purpose of finding appropriate solutions to common problems.

CONSIDERING:

That in relation to the conflict that emerged between the republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan, the security council of the United Nations, has issued successive resolutions in which it calls for the parts to prioritize dialogue and the mechanisms established for the solution of conflicts, as well as respect the territories of both countries and the internationally recognized borders.

CONSIDERING:

That Guatemala as a Member State of the United Nations is part of the collective of nations which assumes the commitment of ensuring and respecting universal rights and peace, always within the frame of respect and fulfillment of international law.

CONSIDERING:

That the bordering conflict among the Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan for the territory of Nagorno Karabakh, has caused the death of over thirty thousand people, the occupation of twenty percent of the territory of Azerbaijan and over one million refugees and internally displaces persons.

THEREFORE:

In exercise of the attributions conferred by the article 107 of the organic law of the legislative organism, Decree number 63-94 of the Congress of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

First.

To condemn the military invasion and occupation of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, within the frame of the internationally recognized borders by the international community, within the United Nations and the Acts of Genocide committed against the civilian population in the City of Khojaly, on the 02 and 26 of February.

Second.

To express our solidarity to our parliamentary colleagues, the state, government and specially, with the people of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the aggressions to which they have been subjected to within the frame of this territorial conflict.

Third.

To urge the bodies responsible for ensuring peace and international security, to adopt effective measures to assure the life, freedom, peace and other fundamental human rights of the civilian population of both countries, as well as the return of the territory integrity to the status quo ante bellum.

Fourth.

To exhort the Government of the Republic of Armenia to follow resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 issued by the Security Council of the United Nations and all other parties involved to refrain of any hostile, interference or intervention acts that could provoke an enlargement of the conflict and undermine the peace and security of the region.

Fifth.

To reaffirm Guatemala's commitment and support to all the efforts for peace among the Member States of the international community and make a call so that the conflicts that arise may be resolved through the way of international law.

ISSUED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ORGANISM PALACE, IN GUATEMALA CITY ON OCTOBER SIX TWO THOUSAND FIFTEEN PROPOSING CONGRESSMEN:

(SIGN)

THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER FOR THIS RESOLUTION POINT IS 2-2015

MOCIÓN PRIVILEGIADA



LOS ABAJO FIRMANTES, PROPONEMOS LA MOCIÓN PRIVILEGIADA SIGUIENTE:

PARA QUE SE ALTERE EL ORDEN DEL DJA Y SE ENTRE A CONOCER EN ESTE MOMENTO UN PROYECTO DE PUNTO RESOLUTIVO QUE MANIESTA LA SOLIDARIDAD CON EL ESTADO Y PUEBLO DE LA REPUBLICA DE AZERBAIYAN Y HACE UN LLAMADO A LA RESOLUCION DEL CONFLICTO CON LA REPUBLICA DE ARMENIA POR LA VIA PACIFICA DE ACUERDO CON LAS NORMAS DEL DERECHO INTERNACIONAL Y DE LAS RESOLUCIONES DE LA ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS.

DIPUTADOS PONENTES:

Guatemala ⁶ de octubre de 2015

Echeverría M.

Luis Costino



APROBADO
 FECHA 6/10/15

DIRECCION LEGISLATIVA
 CONGRESO DE LA REPUBLICA
 06 OCT 2015
 Hora: 17:16 Firma: [Signature]

PUNTO RESOLUTIVO NÚMERO _____
 EL CONGRESO DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA

CONSIDERANDO:

Que Guatemala norma sus relaciones con otros Estados, de conformidad con los principios, reglas y prácticas internacionales, con el propósito de contribuir al mantenimiento de La Paz, la libertad, el respeto y defensa de los Derechos Humanos y del Derecho Humanitario Internacional.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que Guatemala mantendrá relaciones de amistad, solidaridad y cooperación, con aquellos Estados cuyo desarrollo económico, social y cultural, sea afín o análogo al de Guatemala, con el propósito de encontrar soluciones apropiadas a problemas comunes.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que en relación al conflicto surgido entre las Repúblicas de Armenia y Azerbaiyán, el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, ha emitido sucesivas resoluciones en las cuales hace un llamado a las partes a priorizar el diálogo y los mecanismos establecidos para la solución de los conflictos, así como a respetar los territorios de ambos países y las fronteras internacionalmente reconocidas.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que Guatemala como Estado miembro de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, es parte del concierto de naciones que asume el compromiso de velar y respetar los derechos universales y la paz, pero siempre en el marco del respeto y cumplimiento del derecho internacional.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que el conflicto limítrofe entre las Repúblicas de Armenia y Azerbaiyán por el territorio del Alto Nagorno Karabaj, ha provocado la muerte de más de treinta mil personas, la ocupación del veinte por ciento del territorio de Azerbaiyán y más de un millón de refugiados y desplazados internos.

POR TANTO:

En ejercicio de las atribuciones que le confiere el artículo 107 de la Ley Orgánica del Organismo Legislativo, Decreto número 63-94 del Congreso de la República,

[Handwritten signature]

APROBADO
FECHA 6/10/15

RESUELVE:

- PRIMERO:** Condenar la invasión y ocupación militar del territorio soberano de la República de Azerbaiyán, dentro del marco de las fronteras territoriales reconocidas por la comunidad internacional, en el seno de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas y de los actos de genocidio cometidos contra la población civil en la Ciudad de Jodyah, el 02 y 26 de febrero de 1992.
- SEGUNDO:** Expresar nuestra solidaridad con nuestros colegas parlamentarios, el Estado y Gobierno y especialmente, con el pueblo de la República de Azerbaiyán, por las agresiones de las que han sido objeto, en el marco de este conflicto territorial.
- TERCERO:** Instar a los órganos responsables de velar por La Paz y seguridad internacional, para que adopten medidas efectivas para asegurar la vida, la libertad, la paz y demás derechos humanos fundamentales, de la población civil de ambos países, así como el retorno de la integridad territorial al estatus quo ante bellum.
- CUARTO:** Exhortar al Gobierno de la República de Armenia a acatar las resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884, emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas y a las partes involucradas, a abstenerse de todo acto hostil y de injerencia o intervención, que pueda provocar una ampliación del conflicto y socavar La Paz y la seguridad de la región.
- QUINTO:** Reiterar nuestro compromiso y apoyo de Guatemala, a todos los esfuerzos por la paz entre los Estados miembros de la comunidad internacional y el llamado a que los conflictos surgidos, sean resueltos por la vía del Derecho Internacional.


APROBADO
FECHA *6/10/11*

EMITIDO EN EL PALACIO DEL ORGANISMO LEGISLATIVO, EN LA CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA, EL SEIS DE OCTUBRE DE DOS MIL QUINCE.

DIPUTADO (S) PONENTE (S):

JOSÉ INÉS CASTILLO MARTÍNEZ
DIPUTADO
LIBERTAD DEMOCRÁTICA RENOVADA (LÍDER)

GUSTAVO ADOLFO ECHEVERRÍA MAYORGA
DIPUTADO
UNIDAD NACIONAL DE LA ESPERANZA

 José Inés Castillo M.
Diputado
Congreso de la República
Bancada LIDER

[Signature]
Nineth Montenegro

[Signature]
CESAR FERRER

[Signature]
Ronald Arango
TODOS

[Signature]
Fernando Chavaz

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Jose Echeverria

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Orlando Bernal
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Selva Garza
CRSO

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS



January 24, 2014

Decrees: DECLARATION. Its strongest condemnation against the authorities of the Republic of Armenia, for its aggressive conduct of invasion, military occupation of the sovereign territory of Azerbaijan and unprecedented affront to its civilian population.

Legislative Power
Decree No. 333-2013

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

CONSIDERING: That the Republic of Honduras, besides being part of the founding states of the United Nations, was a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles and founder of the League of Nations.

CONSIDERING: That in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles on which the international order rests, are the sovereign equality of all its Members, compliance in good faith of the obligations undertaken, the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the prohibition of the use or the threat of use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

CONSIDERING: That these principles have been accepted by all peace loving states and regional organizations involved in the framework of regional organizations subordinate to the Charter of the United Nations.

CONSIDERING: That Honduras has "embraced the principles and practices of international law" by elevating them to constitutional rank in Article 15 of the Constitution.

CONSIDERING: That Honduras, as well as most of the States of Hispanic America have accepted the principle of "uti possidetis juris" as determinative for the purpose of identifying the territorial extent and limits of each state at the time of proclaiming their political independence.

CONSIDERING: That the principle of "uti possidetis juris" which was initially confined in its application to the States that were part of the Spanish Empire and then gained their independence, have been assumed by international case law to the doctrine of State succession.

CONSIDERING: That while Azerbaijan was part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had and continues to have, like the other republics of the state, its territorial extent and boundaries clearly defined and respected by the Union, its Member States and international society in general.

CONSIDERING: That the Republic of Azerbaijan, when it proclaimed its independence in October 1991, according to the doctrine of the succession of States enjoys as an independent state of the same territory and the same limits that were recognized as part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

CONSIDERING: The Republic of Armenia before and after proclaiming its independence, it's authorities began a policy of territorial expansion at the expense of neighboring Azerbaijan.

seeking to annex by way of faits accomplis, extensive land areas under the sovereignty of Azerbaijan.

CONSIDERING: That in 1991 and 1992, the Government of the Republic of Armenia, taking advantage of the political instability caused by the dissolution of the Soviet Union intensified its policy of territorial expansion by passing to a military phase by combat operations for the occupation of the region Nagorno-Karabakh and seven (7) surrounding districts. In the conflict, acts of genocide and other acts against humanity against the people of Azerbaijan in Khojaly were committed during the military operations that killed nearly 30,000 people and displaced over a million people.

CONSIDERING: That in its expansionist policy, the Government of Armenia has violated the fundamental principle of the United Nations system consisting of the prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, as well as general principles of humanitarian law.

CONSIDERING: That also, the Government of Armenia has violated the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes and has engaged in a policy of presenting fait accompli, violating the rights of civilians have been displaced from their homes, possessions, cities and territories.

CONSIDERING: The invasion and military occupation by the Government of Armenia of sovereign territories of Azerbaijan, in addition to violating fundamental principles of international law, has produced massive displacement of Azerbaijani people.

CONSIDERING: Such acts of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, are constituting international crimes, including contempt for the lives of civilians in Azerbaijan, which endanger international peace and security.

CONSIDERING: That although over the last twenty one (21) years the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations have issued the numerous resolutions 853, 874 and 884 of 1992 and 1993, respectively, demanding "the immediate withdrawal of all Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories", the conflict persists.

CONSIDERING: That the Government of Armenia remains defiant to the condemnations and the demands of the United Nations Organization.

THEREFORE,

DECREES:

DECLARATION

ARTICLE 1.- Its strongest condemnation against the authorities of the Republic of Armenia, for its aggressive conduct of invasion, military occupation of the sovereign territory of Azerbaijan and unprecedented affront to its civilian population.

ARTICLE 2.- To express solidarity with the people, the State and the Government of Azerbaijan to the abuses that they have been subjected to by Armenia.

ARTICLE 3.- To Call on the organs responsible for ensuring international peace and security to take decisive action to ensure the return of the territory of Azerbaijan to the status quo ante bellum.

ARTICLE 4.- Urge the Government of the Republic of Honduras to that in the exercise of its powers in the international arena, to follow up on the situation of aggression against Azerbaijan and support any international efforts put in place to restore the territorial integrity, peace and security of the State of Azerbaijan, as well as the right to exist and live in peace in their territory.

ARTICLE 5.- This Decree shall enter into force on the day after its publication in the Official Journal "THE GAZETTE".

Given in the city of Tegucigalpa, Central District Municipality, in the meeting hall of the National Congress, on the seventeenth day of January, two thousand and fourteen.

MAURICIO OLIVA HERRERA
PRESIDENT, BY LAW

RIGOBERTO CHANG CASTILLO
SECRETARY

ELISEO NOEL MEJÍA CASTILLO
SECRETARY

To the Executive Power.

Therefore: Enact.

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., January 24, 2014.

PORFIRIO LOBO SOSA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs.
MIREYA AGÜERO TREJO

DECLARACIÓN

DECRETO No. 333-2013

EL CONGRESO NACIONAL,

CONSIDERANDO: Que la República de Honduras, además de ser parte de los Estados fundadores de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, fue firmante del Tratado de Versalles y Estado fundador de la Sociedad de Naciones.

CONSIDERANDO: Que de conformidad con la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, los principios en que descansa el orden internacional son la igualdad soberana de todos sus Miembros, el cumplimiento de buena fe las obligaciones contraídas, el arreglo pacífico de sus controversias internacionales y la prohibición de recurrir a la amenaza o al uso de la fuerza contra la integridad territorial o la independencia política de cualquier Estado.

CONSIDERANDO: Que esos principios han sido aceptados por los Estados amantes de la paz y las organizaciones regionales en que participan, en el marco de la subordinación de sus organizaciones regionales a la Carta de las Naciones Unidas.

CONSIDERANDO: Que Honduras ha hecho "suyos los principios y prácticas del Derecho Internacional" al elevarlos a rango constitucional en su artículo 15 de la Carta Magna.

CONSIDERANDO: Que Honduras, así como la mayoría de los Estados de Hispano América han aceptado el principio del "uti possidetis juris" como determinante a los efectos de identificar la extensión territorial y los límites de cada Estado en el momento de proclamar su independencia política.

CONSIDERANDO: Que ese principio del "uti

possidetis juris", que inicialmente estaba circunscrito en su aplicación a los Estados que formaron parte del Imperio Español y luego obtuvieron su independencia, ha sido asimilado por la jurisprudencia internacional a la doctrina de la sucesión de Estados.

CONSIDERANDO: Que la República de Azerbaiyán mientras formó parte de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas tenía y continúa teniendo, al igual que las demás Repúblicas parte de ese Estado, su extensión territorial y sus límites claramente definidos y respetados por la Unión, por sus Estados miembros y la sociedad internacional en general.

CONSIDERANDO: Que la República de Azerbaiyán, al proclamar su independencia en octubre de 1991, de acuerdo a la doctrina de la sucesión de Estados goza como Estado independiente del mismo territorio y con los mismos límites con que era reconocido en el marco de la Unión de República Socialistas Soviéticas.

CONSIDERANDO: Que la República de Armenia, antes y después de proclamar su independencia, sus autoridades emprendieron una política de expansión territorial en perjuicio de su vecina Azerbaiyán, pretendiendo anexionar por la vía de los hechos consumados amplios espacios terrestres pertenecientes a la soberanía de Azerbaiyán.

CONSIDERANDO: Que en los años 1991 y 1992 el Gobierno de la República de Armenia, aprovechando la inestabilidad política provocada por la disolución de la Unión Soviética, intensificó su política de expansión territorial al pasar a una fase militar mediante operaciones de combate para la ocupación de la región de Nagorno Karabaj y siete (7) distritos circundantes. En el conflicto se cometieron actos de genocidio y otros actos de lesa humanidad contra la población de Azerbaiyán en Jodyali, dando lugar durante las operaciones militares a la muerte de cerca de 30,000 personas y más de un millón de personas desplazadas.

CONSIDERANDO: Que en su política expansionista, el Gobierno de Armenia ha violado el principio fundamental del Sistema de Naciones Unidas consistente en la prohibición de recurrir a la amenaza o al uso de la fuerza contra la integridad territorial o la independencia política de cualquier Estado, además de principios generales de derecho humanitario.

CONSIDERANDO: Que asimismo, el Gobierno de Armenia ha violado el principio del arreglo pacífico de controversias y se ha empeñado en una política de presentar hechos consumados, violentando los derechos de la población civil que ha sido desalojada de sus viviendas, posesiones, ciudades y territorios.

CONSIDERANDO: Que la invasión y ocupación militar por parte del Gobierno de Armenia de territorios soberanos de Azerbaiyán, además de violar principios fundamentales de derecho internacional, ha producido masivos desplazamientos de población de Azerbaiyán.

CONSIDERANDO: Que esos actos del Gobierno

de la República de Armenia, son constitutivos de ilícitos internacionales, incluyendo el desprecio por la vida de la población civil de Azerbaiyán, que ponen en peligro la paz y la seguridad internacional.

CONSIDERANDO: Que a pesar que a lo largo de los últimos veintiún (21) años la Asamblea General y el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas han emitido resoluciones números 822, 853, 874 y 884 de 1992 y 1993, respectivamente, demandando «la retirada inmediata de todas las fuerzas armenias de todos los territorios azerbaiyanos ocupados», el conflicto aún persiste.

CONSIDERANDO: Que el Gobierno de Armenia permanece desafiante ante las condenas y demandas de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

**POR TANTO,
D E C R E T A:
DECLARACIÓN**

ARTICULO 1.- Su más enérgica condena contra las autoridades de la República de Armenia, por su conducta agresiva de invasión, ocupación militar de territorio soberano de Azerbaiyán y de ultraje sin precedentes a su población civil.

ARTICULO 2.- Expresar su solidaridad con el pueblo, el Estado y el Gobierno de Azerbaiyán ante los atropellos de que han sido objeto por parte de Armenia.

ARTICULO 3.- Instar a los órganos responsables de velar por la paz y la seguridad internacional que adopten medidas decisivas para asegurar el retorno del territorio de Azerbaiyán al status quo ante bellum.

ARTICULO 4.- Instar al Gobierno de la República de Honduras para que, en el ejercicio de sus competencias en el ámbito internacional, le dé seguimiento a la situación de agresión contra Azerbaiyán y apoye las gestiones internacionales puestas en marcha para restablecer la integridad territorial, la paz y la seguridad del Estado de Azerbaiyán, así como al derecho a existir y vivir en paz en su territorio.

ARTICULO 5.- El presente Decreto entrará en vigencia en a partir del día de su publicación en el Diario Oficial "LA GACETA".

Dado en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, municipio del Distrito Central, en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso Nacional, a los diecisiete días del mes de enero de dos mil catorce.

MAURICIO OLIVA HERRERA
PRESIDENTE, POR LA LEY

RIGOBERTO CHANG CASTILLO
SECRETARIO

ELISEO NOEL MEJIA CASTILLO
SECRETARIO

Al Poder Ejecutivo. Por Tanto: Ejecútese.
Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., 24 de enero de 2014.

PORFIRIO LOBO SOSA
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.

MIREYA AGÜERO TREJO

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA



RESOLUTION No.4
From August 7th 2013

On the occupation of Azerbaijani territory by Armenian troops.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
IN USE OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL POWERS,

CONSIDERING:

That in 1992 began the Armenian military occupation of the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven surrounding districts to that region belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan;

The Republic of Panama is characterized for striving for an international order of peace and peaceful measurement for conflict resolution;

That the Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 issued by the Security Council of the United Nations have promoted the cessation of hostilities, attention to victims and dialogue as a way to resolve the conflict generated by the occupation of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the Republic of Armenia;

That the immediate cessation of the occupation by the neighboring Republic of Armenia of the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven surrounding districts belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan, is very important.

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the rejection of the Armenian military occupation of the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven surrounding districts to that region belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan.
2. To reaffirm our condemnation to the serious human rights violations caused to the residents of the Republic of Azerbaijan during and after the military phase of the conflict, particularly those that took place in the 1992 Khojaly genocide.
3. To urge the government of the Republic of Armenia to comply with the Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 issued by the Security Council of the United Nations.

Legal Grounds: Article 246 of the Organic Regulation of Internal Regimen of the National Assembly.

COMUNICATE AND ENFORCE.

Adopted in the Justo Arosemena Palace, Panama City, the seventh day of August two thousand and thirteen.

The President,

Sergio R. Galvez Evers

The Acting Secretary General,

Roberto A. Proll Nunez

RESOLUCIÓN No.4
De 7 de agosto de 2013

Sobre la ocupación de territorio de Azerbaiyán por tropas armenias

LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL,
EN USO DE SUS FACULTADES CONSTITUCIONALES Y LEGALES,

CONSIDERANDO:

Que en 1992 se inició la ocupación militar armenia del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes a esa región perteneciente a la República de Azerbaiyán;

Que la República de Panamá se ha caracterizado por propugnar un orden internacional de paz y por la mediación pacífica para la solución de los conflictos;

Que las Resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas han promovido el cese de hostilidades, la atención a las víctimas y el diálogo como vía para la solución del conflicto generado por la ocupación del territorio de la República de Azerbaiyán por la República de Armenia;

Que es importante el cese inmediato de la ocupación del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes, pertenecientes a la República de Azerbaiyán, por la vecina República de Armenia.

RESUELVE:

1. Reafirmar el rechazo de la ocupación militar armenia del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes a esa región perteneciente a la República de Azerbaiyán.
2. Reafirmar nuestra condena a las graves violaciones a los derechos humanos causadas a los pobladores de la República de Azerbaiyán durante y con posterioridad a la etapa bélica del conflicto, particularmente las que tuvieron lugar en el genocidio de Jodyalí de 1992.

3. Exhortar al gobierno de la República de Armenia a acatar las Resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

Fundamento de Derecho: Artículo 246 del Reglamento Orgánico del Régimen Interno de la Asamblea Nacional.

COMUNÍQUESE Y CÚMPLASE.

Aprobada en el Palacio Justo Arosemena, ciudad de Panamá, a los siete días del mes de agosto del año dos mil trece.

El Presidente,


Sergio R. Gálvez Evers

El Secretario General Encargado,


Roberto A. Piñel Núñez

REPUBLIC OF PERU



June 10, 2013



Congreso de la República

The Congressmen of the Republic, which subscribe the following, and are Members of the Foreign Affairs Commission, representing a multiparty position,

Considering

- I. In late 1987 began the so-called "recent period" of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, which is identified with attacks by Armenians towards Azerbaijani in Khankandi, also known as Stepanakert.
- II. That, within the frame of the conflict, between 1988 and 1989, constant attacks were raised and a process of mass deportation of approximately two hundred thousand people.
- III. In late 1991 and early 1992, taking advantage of the political instability caused by the dissolution of the Socialist Soviet Republics Union the conflict intensified shifting to a military phase in Nagorno Karabakh.
- IV. That during the night of 25 to 26 of February 1992 a terrible massacre occurred against the Azerbaijan population of Khojaly, 613 people perished, including women and the elderly, 1275 people were taken as hostage, 150 people disappeared, 487 residents of Khojaly were maimed including 76 minors, 26 children were orphaned and 130 other lost at least one parent. Attack which is qualified as genocide and which was fully documented and after which Armenian forces occupied the 7 surrounding districts of Nagorno Karabagh.
- V. That the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) on 30 of April and 29 of July passed Resolution No. 822 and No. 853 through which:
 - a) It demanded the immediate cessation of all hostilities, in order to establishing a lasting ceasefire and the immediate withdrawal of all forces in the occupied territories of Kalbajar and Agdam and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan
 - b) It urged the parties concerned to resume negotiations to resolve the conflict and refrain from any action that would hinder the achievement of a peaceful solution;
 - c) Requested to be allowed free access for international humanitarian relief to the region to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population, reaffirming that all parties are bound by the principles and norms of international law, and

d) Requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Acting President of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference, to assess the situation in the region and present a further report to Council.

VI. That on the 14 of October of the same year the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) approved resolution 874 through which among other things:

a) Made a call to both parties to make an effective and permanent cease-fire;

b) Reaffirmed its full support to the peace process begun within the frame of the OSCE;

c) Asked for the immediate application of the urgent and reciprocal measures established by the Minsk group of the OSCE, including the withdrawal of the forces from the occupied territories;

d) It called for the quick meeting of the conference of Minsk of the OSCE to achieve a negotiated settlement of the conflict;

e) Urged all parties to refrain from committing any violations to the international humanitarian law, reaffirmed the call to allow the access of international humanitarian aid to the affected areas; and

f) Urged all states in the region to refrain of any hostile act, intervention that might aggravate the conflict or undermine the peace and security of the region.

VII. That on November 11th of 1993 through resolution 884 the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) among other aspects:

a) Condemned the violations of the ceasefire established between the parts, which had as a result the reiteration of hostilities and the new occupation of territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

b) Urged the government of Armenia to ensure that its nationals established in the region of Nagorno-Karabakh to obey the resolutions numbers 822, 853 and 874 of the Security Council;

c) Demanded the interested parties to immediately cease hostilities and the unilateral withdrawal of armed forces of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan;

d) Exhorted al the interested parties to renovate and make effective the ceasefire in a permanent way, and to continue searching for a negotiated settlement of the conflict;

e) Again exhorted all states in the region to refrain from any hostile act or interference that could aggravate the conflict, undermine peace and security in the region; and,

f) Asked the secretary general of the united nations and competent international organisms, to provide urgent humanitarian aid to the affected civilian population, as well ass to help the refugees and displaced people to return to their homes without danger and with dignity.

- VIII. That, with these resolutions, the Security Council of the UN reaffirmed the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of international borders.
- IX. That this armed conflict, motivated by a territorial dispute has generated the occupation of territories not originally committed to this conflict: displaced persons and refugees, thousands of dead, injured or disappeared people; Economic areas of the country were severely affected; hospitals, homes, apartments, office buildings, auditoriums, schools, museums, factories, irrigation systems, bridges, roads, water pipes and gas, and supply stations were destroyed. The damage inflicted on the Republic of Azerbaijan has been estimated at tens of billions of dollars.
- X. Although on May 12, 1994, by decision taken at the OSCE summit in Budapest, a ceasefire was determined, violations of the cease-fire continue to happen and increased since 2003.
- XI. That since 2004 direct conversations between the Ministers of Azerbaijan and Armenia known as the Prague process have begun; however to date the parties have not been able to achieve a substantial development that allows the resolution of the conflict.
- XIII. That Peru has been characterized by championing progressive causes and to strive for a international order based on the peaceful resolution of controversies, this congress deeply regrets that the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan remains, and that the solution has not been found trough the different mechanisms put into motion; for this we exhorts the involved actors to strengthen the actions directed to the obtaining of peace, with full respect to the territorial integrity of the parts and international law.
- XIV. That the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Peru, in its sixteenth ordinary session, celebrated on June 10th 2013 agreed to subscribe and promote the present motion, and thus with respect of the constitutional faculties conferred to the executive power.

AGREE TO PROPOSE TO THE PLENARY OF CONGRESS

1. The Congress or the Republic of Peru, with full respect to the sovereignty of the people of Armenia and Azerbaijan, exhorts its governments to instigate, as quickly and efficiently as possible, encounters under the format they consider convenient, in hopes of reaching an agreement that would put a definitive end to the conflict that's maintained.
2. To remember that justice has not arrived to the victims of this conflicts despite many years passing, as an example over 21 years after the Khojaly massacre, we have to manifest that a central element for any peace accord should be to put into motion as soon as possible measures that contribute to the mending of the bonds among people and to reconstruct as soon as possible the harmony between nations.

Lima, June 10th 2013



Congreso de la República

MOCIÓN DE ORDEN DEL DÍA

Los Congresistas de la República que suscriben, miembros de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores, de manera multipartidaria:

CONSIDERANDO:

I.- Que a finales de 1987 comenzó el denominado "periodo reciente" del conflicto entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán, en el que se produjeron, entre otros, los ataques en Khankandí, ciudad también conocida como Stepanakert.

II.- Que, en el marco de dicho conflicto, entre 1988 y 1989 se suscitaron constantes ataques y un proceso de deportación masiva de aproximadamente docientas mil personas.

III.- Que a fines de 1991 y principios de 1992, aprovechando la inestabilidad política ocasionada por la disolución de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas, se intensificó el conflicto, pasando a una fase militar en la región de Nagorno-Karabaj.

IV.- Que durante la noche del 25 al 26 de febrero de 1992 ocurrió una terrible masacre contra la población de Azerbaiyán en Jodyalí, pereciendo 613 personas, incluyendo niños y ancianos; tomándose como rehenes a 1,275 habitantes de la zona; desapareciendo 150 personas; quedando mutilados 487 habitantes de Jodyalí, incluyendo 76 menores de edad; resultando huérfanos 26 niños y perdiendo, otros 130, al menos a uno de sus padres. Ataque calificado de genocidio que quedó plenamente documentado y, después del cual, 7 distritos circundantes a la región de Nagorno Karabaj quedaron ocupadas por fuerzas de Armenia.

V.- Que el 30 de abril y el 29 de julio de 1993 el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) aprobó las Resoluciones números 822 y 853, a través de las cuales:

a) Exigió el cese inmediato de todas las hostilidades, con miras a establecer un cese al fuego duradero, así como el retiro inmediato de todas las fuerzas en los territorios de Kalbajar y Agdám, y otras localidades ocupadas de Azerbaiyán;

b) Instó a las partes interesadas a reanudar las negociaciones para la solución del conflicto y a abstenerse de cualquier acto que obstaculizara el logro de una solución pacífica;

c) Pidió que se permitiera el acceso libre del socorro humanitario internacional en la región, a fin de aliviar los sufrimientos de la población civil, reafirmando que todas las partes tienen la obligación de acatar los principios y normas del Derecho internacional humanitario; y

d) Pidió al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas que, en consulta con el Presidente en funciones de la Conferencia sobre la Seguridad y la Cooperación en Europa (CSCE) y el Presidente del Grupo de Minsk de la Conferencia, evaluara la situación en la región y presentara un nuevo informe al Consejo.

VI.- Que el 14 de octubre del mismo año el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU aprobó la Resolución número 874, mediante la cual, entre otras cuestiones:

a) Hizo un llamamiento a las partes para hacer efectiva y permanente la cesación del fuego;

b) Reiteró su pleno apoyo al proceso de paz pretendido en el marco de la CSCE;

c) Pidió la aplicación inmediata de las medidas recíprocas y urgentes previstas por el Grupo de Minsk de la CSCE, incluyendo el retiro de las fuerzas de los territorios ocupados;

d) Pidió la pronta convocatoria de la Conferencia de Minsk de la CSCE, para lograr un arreglo negociado del conflicto;

e) Pidió a todas las partes abstenerse de cometer cualquier violación del Derecho internacional humanitario, reiterando el llamamiento a permitir el acceso de los servicios internacionales de socorro humanitario en las zonas afectadas; y

f) Instó a todos los Estados de la región a abstenerse de todo acto hostil y de cualquier injerencia o intervención que pudiera llevar al agravamiento del conflicto, socavando la paz y la seguridad en la región.

VII.- Que el 11 de noviembre de 1993, a través de la Resolución número 884, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU, entre otros aspectos:

a) Condenó la violación al cese al fuego establecido entre las partes, que tuvo como resultado la reanudación de hostilidades y la ocupación de nuevos territorios de la República de Azerbaiyán;

b) Instó al gobierno de Armenia a lograr que sus nacionales establecidos en la región de Nagorno-Karabaj acaten las Resoluciones número 822, 853 y 874 del Consejo de Seguridad;

c) Exigió a las partes interesadas el inmediato cese de hostilidades y el retiro unilateral de fuerzas armadas de los territorios ocupados en Azerbaiyán;

d) Exhortó a las partes interesadas a reanudar y a hacer efectiva en forma permanente la cesación del fuego y a continuar buscando un arreglo negociado del conflicto;

e) Exhortó nuevamente a los Estados de la región a abstenerse de todo acto hostil y de cualquier injerencia o intervención que pudiera llevar al agravamiento del conflicto, socavando la paz y la seguridad en la región; y

f) Pidió al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas y a los organismos internacionales competentes que proporcionen asistencia humanitaria urgente a la población civil afectada y que ayuden a los refugiados y personas desplazadas a retornar a sus hogares sin peligro y con dignidad.

VIII.- Que, con esas Resoluciones, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU reafirmó los principios de respeto a la soberanía, integridad territorial e inviolabilidad de las fronteras internacionales.

IX.- Que este conflicto armado, motivado por una disputa territorial, ha generado la ocupación de territorios no comprometidos inicialmente en el conflicto ; personas desplazadas y refugiadas; miles de personas muertas, heridas y desaparecidas; áreas económicas gravemente afectadas; destrucción de hospitales, casas, departamentos, escuelas, edificios de negocios, auditorios, fábricas, sistemas de irrigación, puentes, carreteras, tuberías para abastecimiento de agua y gas, así como de estaciones de suministro. Estos últimos, daños materiales estimados en decenas de miles de millones de dólares americanos.

X.- Que aunque el 12 de mayo de 1994, mediante acuerdo tomado en la cumbre de la CSCE en Budapest, se determinó el cese al fuego, se han seguido produciendo ataques, con mayor frecuencia a partir de 2003.

XI.- Que desde el 2004 se iniciaron conversaciones directas entre los ministros de Azerbaiyán y Armenia, conocidas como el "Proceso de Praga"; sin embargo, a la fecha, las partes no han podido lograr un avance sustancial que permita la solución del conflicto.

XIII.- Que, en tanto que el Perú se ha caracterizado por abanderar causas justas y progresistas, así como por buscar un orden internacional de paz basado en la solución pacífica de las controversias, este Congreso lamenta profundamente que el conflicto entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán subsista, no habiéndose encontrado una solución a través de los distintos mecanismos puestos en marcha; por ello, exhorta a los diversos actores involucrados a fortalecer las acciones tendientes a la consecución de la paz, con pleno respeto a la integridad territorial de las partes y a las normas del Derecho internacional.


XIV.- Que la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores del Congreso de la República del Perú, en su Décimo Sexta sesión ordinaria, celebrada el 10 de junio de 2013, acordó suscribir y promover la presente moción, por lo que, respetando las facultades constitucionales conferidas al Poder Ejecutivo

ACUERDAN PROPONER AL PLENO DEL CONGRESO:

1.- Que el Congreso de la República del Perú, con pleno respeto a la soberanía de los pueblos de Armenia y Azerbaiyán, exhorte a sus gobiernos a propiciar, de la manera más pronta y expedita, encuentros bajo el formato que se considere conveniente, a efectos de alcanzar un acuerdo que ponga fin de manera definitiva al conflicto que mantienen.

2.- Que se recuerde que la justicia no ha llegado a las víctimas de este conflicto pese a haber transcurrido muchos años, como por ejemplo más de 21 años desde la masacre de Jodyali, por lo que se debe manifestar que un elemento central para cualquier acuerdo de paz debiera ser el poner en marcha, a la brevedad, medidas que contribuyan a sanar los vínculos entre los pueblos y a reconstruir, tan pronto como sea posible, la armonía entre ambas naciones.

Lima, 10 de junio de 2013



Mercedes Julia



Luis Arce

REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN



September 1, 2014



Foreign Affairs Committee Statement on KHOJALY killings

- Recognizing the mass massacres of Azerbaijani civilians in the town of KHOJALY in February 1992, as an act of genocide and crime against humanity in accordance with the Cairo Final Communiqué of the twelfth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, February 2013.
- Emanating from the common position of the Parliamentary Union of Islamic Cooperation Organization which resulted in the formation of the Forum of Youth in support of the victims of KHOJALY citizens;
- Taking due regard to the decisions of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions No: 822, 853, 874, 884 considered in 1993.
- Taking in to consideration the decisions taken in ABUDHABI (United Arab Emirate) on 18th January 2011, by the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Cooperation Organization.
- And in accordance with the Sudan National Assembly position in the regional and international parliamentary fora on KHOJALY Republic Of AZERBAIJAN during the periods 1992 -2014th the Committee On Foreign Affairs has resolved as follows:
 1. Condemns the arbitrary Killings Of KHOJALY town civilians. In February 1992.

The Republic of the Sudan

The National Assembly

The Foreign Affairs Committee

Omdurman

Tel : 0187 559119 - Fax : 0187 560950



جمهورية السودان

المجلس الوطني

لجنة الشؤون الخارجية

أم درمان

تلفون : 009119 0187 - فاكس : 0187 560950

2. Condemns the aggressions against the republic of AZERBAIJAN and reaffirms that acquisition of territory by use of force is inadmissible under the charter of the United Nations and the international law.
3. Urges for strict implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions No: 822, 853, 874, and 884 and calls for immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the armed forces of Armenia from occupied territories of the republic of Azerbaijan, including its Nagorno Karabakh region.
4. Supports the position of the relatives of the victims of KHOJALY civilians killings to receive a just fair and judicious compensation commensurating with the material and moral loss incurred on them.
5. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between AZERBAIJAN and ARMENIA .
6. Calls for honoring the territorial integrity of the republic of AZERBAIJAN. 1-9-2014

Dated: 1st September 2014

Place: Khartoum - Sudan

UNITED MEXICAN STATES



November 30, 2011



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-
AZERBAIJAN NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT
ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

**FROM THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WITH POINT OF
AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-AZERBAIJAN CONFLICT OVER NAGORNO
KARABAKH**

Honorable Assembly:

A resolution with point of agreement on the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan was referred for study and subsequent development of opinion to the Foreign Relations Committee which was introduced by Deputy Marcos Pérez Esquer, member of the Parliamentary Group of the National Action Party on September 6 2011.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, LXI Legislature, based on the provisions of Articles 39 and 45, paragraph 6, subparagraphs e), n and g) of the Organic Law of the General Congress of the United Mexican States, as well as 80, 85, 176 and 182, paragraph 3, of the Rules of the House of Representatives, subjects to consideration of this assembly this determination.

OPINION

Background

1. In late 1987 began the so-called "recent period" of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, which is identified with attacks by Armenians towards Azerbaijan in Khankandi, also known as Stepanakert.

Between 1988 and 1989, constant attacks were raised in which at least 216 Azerbaijanis were killed and 1154 suffered serious injuries, also a mass deportation process originated of approximately 200 000 people.



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2. In late 1991 and early 1992, taking advantage of the political instability caused by the dissolution of the Soviet Union the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan intensified shifting to a military phase which began with combat operations by Armenian forces in Nagorno Karabakh.
3. During the night of 25 to 26 of February, 1992, there was an unprecedented massacre by the Armenian armed forces against the population of Azerbaijan in Khojaly, 613 Azerbaijanis were killed, including 106 women, 63 children and 70 elderly, 1275 people were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 people remains unknown. In addition, 487 residents of Khojaly were maimed, including 76 minors. 26 children were orphaned and 130 lost at least one parent. The attack was fully documented by various agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and numerous independent sources.

After the genocide, the Armenian forces occupied the 7 districts surrounding the Nagorno-Karabakh region, Shusha (administrative center of Azerbaijan); Kalbajar, Aghdam, Fuzuli, Jabrall, Zangilán and Gubadli.

4. On April 30 and July 29, 1993, the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) adopted resolutions numbers 822 and 853, through which:
 - a) It demanded the immediate cessation of all hostilities, with a view to establishing a lasting ceasefire and the immediate withdrawal of all forces from Aghdam and Kalbajar, and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
 - b) Urged the parties concerned to resume negotiations to resolve the conflict and refrain from any action to obstruct the achievement of a peaceful solution;
 - c) Requested that free access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region were allowed to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population, reaffirming



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that all parties are bound by the principles and norms of international humanitarian law; and

d) Requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Acting President of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference, assess the situation in the region and present a further report to Council.

On 14 October the same year, the Security Council adopted UN resolution number 874, by which, inter alia:

- a) Called on the parties to make effective and permanent ceasefire;
- b) Reiterated their full support to the peace process claimed in the framework of the OSCE;
- c) Requested the immediate implementation of reciprocal and urgent steps provided by the Minsk Group of the CSCE, including the withdrawal of forces from the occupied territories;
- d) Requested the early convening of the Minsk Conference of the OSCE to achieve a negotiated settlement;
- e) Called on all parties to refrain from committing any violation of international humanitarian law, reiterating the call to allow access for international humanitarian relief services in the affected areas; and
- f) Urged all states in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention which would lead to the escalation of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region.



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On November 11, 1993, through Resolution No. 884, the Security Council of the UN, among other things:

- a) Condemned the violation of the cease-fire established between the parties, which resulted in the resumption of hostilities and occupation of new territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- b) Urged the government of Armenia to ensure that its nationals established in the region of Nagorno-Karabakh comply with resolutions 822, 853 and 874 of the Security Council;
- c) Demanded the interested parties to immediately cease hostilities and the unilateral withdrawal of armed forces from occupied territories in Azerbaijan;
- d) Urged the parties concerned to resume and permanently enforce the cease fire and continue to seek a negotiated settlement;
- e) Called back to the states in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention this would lead to the escalation of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region;
- f) Requested the Secretary-General and relevant international organizations, to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to civilians affected and to assist refugees and displaced persons to return home safely and with dignity.

With these resolutions, the Security Council of the UN reaffirmed the respect of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of international borders.

5. The armed conflict in the territories of the Azerbaijan Republic, led to the illegal occupation of almost one fifth of the territory of that state and at least one of every eight people became IDPs or refugees. 20 000 people were killed, 50 000 more



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were injured or became invalid, and it is estimated that approximately 5 000 are missing.

Economic areas of the country were severely affected; hospitals, homes, apartments, office buildings, auditoriums, schools, factories, irrigation systems, bridges, roads, water pipes and gas, and supply stations were destroyed. The damage inflicted on the Republic of Azerbaijan has been estimated at tens of billions of dollars.

6. Although on May 12, 1994, by decision taken at the OSCE summit in Budapest, a ceasefire was determined, Armenian forces have repeatedly violated the truce, most often beginning in 2003.

Considerations

The conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan is based on the territorial dispute over the Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. The result of this dispute has been 30 000 deaths, 20 percent of Azeri territory occupied by Armenia, and one million refugees and IDPs.

Since 1992, both countries hold negotiations on the negotiated settlement within the framework of the Minsk Group of OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe). The Security Council of the UN in 1993 adopted four resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of Armenian troops from occupied territories and supported the territorial integrity, sovereignty and internationally recognized borders of Azerbaijan. These resolutions have not been fulfilled.

The "roadmap" provides that to resolve the conflict peacefully, the Armenian forces must be withdrawn, according to the timetable set, the entire occupied territories around Nagorno-Karabakh and displaced persons within the territory should be



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able to return to their land. This plan refers to the deployment of international peacekeeping forces and the implementation of confidence-building measures between the parties.

Mexico has been characterized by championing progressive causes and fight for a fairer international order. The defense of self-determination of peoples, the refuge and asylum, international condemnation of militarism and expansionism, solidarity with developing nations, the active pursuit of peace and the adoption of nuclear weapon-free zones are examples of this. It has argued that respect for international law is a prerequisite for the establishment of aid and cooperation to be effective and fair for the solution of common problems mentioned above.

It must therefore reaffirm its adherence to international law, as formally consecrated in 1988 by incorporating the principles and purposes of the United Nations to our Constitution.

Article 89. The duties and obligations of the President are as follows:

I. ...

X. To direct the foreign policy and international treaties, as well as end, denounce, suspend, modify, amend, and withdraw reservations and formulate interpretative declarations thereon, subject to the approval of the Senate. In conducting such a policy, the Executive Power shall observe the following guiding principles: self-determination of peoples, nonintervention, and the peaceful settlement of disputes, the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations; legal equality of states, international cooperation for development, respect, protection and promotion of human rights and the struggle for peace and international security;



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These foreign policy principles are regulated by international law and are prior to its annexation to our Constitution in 1988 and should be interpreted in the light of the UN Charter, without exception, these constitutional principles derived from first principles regulated by international law and its legal system is linked to other international standards. Thus the principle of non-intervention is enshrined in the UN Charter, which provides in article 2., Paragraph 7, that: "Nothing in this Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of states, or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter, but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII ".

Our country has always had a full awareness of the validity of law in the international arena and the need for the relations between states to be governed by a legal order, the source of an atmosphere of peace and security. Has been and is also aware that in all relations of coexistence which by their nature are likely to be regulated by legal principles, the conduct of states should be regulated by law and not guided by circumstantial concepts of a political order.

For the abovementioned reasons and sound arguments the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submits to the floor of the House of Representatives the following:

POINT OF AGREEMENT

First. The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union condemns the occupation of the Nagorno Karabakh territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the deaths, injuries and humiliation caused to residents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, particularly those that took place in the "Genocide of Khojaly "as well as those



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verified that follow from the violation of the ceasefire pact established between the parties, which resumed hostilities.

Second. Regrets that the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia remain, has not found the solution through the different mechanisms implemented by the parties involved and international organizations, so we call to the various involved parties to strengthen the dialogue to solve the conflict, considering it as the adequate mechanism for the exchange of views and proposals that contribute to the strengthening of international relations, and at all time safeguarding the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence among nations, such as self-determination of peoples, non-intervention, peaceful settlement of disputes, prohibition of the use of force in international relations, the legal equality of states, international cooperation for development and the struggle for peace and international security.

Third. The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, calls on the holder of the Federal Executive Power so that through our representation in the UN, within their respective competencies, to file a report on the humanitarian crisis prevailing in the Republic of Azerbaijan, also, that based on their powers, allowing effectively protect the human rights of civilians in that country.

Fourth. The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, within their respective jurisdictions, respectfully requests that the holder of the Federal Executive Power, to instruct the representative of Mexico to the United Nations Organization, to promote the activities it deems appropriate in order to urge the government of the Republic of Armenia to comply with resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 of the Security Council and issued by the Council of Europe.

Fifth. It urges the holder of the Federal Executive Power, to the extent of his competence, to present on behalf of the Mexican state to international bodies, an



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exhortation to the Republic of Armenia to conduct an immediate cessation of hostilities and violence against Azerbaijani civilians, and the immediate withdrawal of their armed forces from the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and to the interested parties to refrain from any hostile act and interference or intervention that may cause a wider conflict and undermine peace and security in the region.

Presented in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on 30th of November 2011.

Proponent: Pérez Esquer Marcos (PAN) , Foreign Relations Committee

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COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

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| <p>P.A. RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO KARABAJ ENTRE ARMENIA Y AZERBAIYÁN APROBADA CON FECHA 8 DICIEMBRE 2011</p> |
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DE LA COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES CON PUNTO DE ACUERDO RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO KARABAJ ENTRE ARMENIA Y AZERBAIYÁN.

HONORABLE ASAMBLEA:

A la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores le fue turnado para su estudio y posterior elaboración de dictamen con Punto de Acuerdo relativo al Conflicto entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán, presentado por el Dip. Marcos Pérez Esquer, integrante del Grupo Parlamentario del Partido Acción Nacional, el 6 de septiembre de 2011.

La Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores de la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso de la Unión, LXI Legislatura, con fundamento en lo dispuesto en los artículos 39 y 45, numeral 6, incisos e), f) y g), de la Ley Orgánica del Congreso General de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, así como 80, 85, 176 y 182, numeral 3, del Reglamento de la Cámara de Diputados, somete a consideración de esta asamblea el presente dictamen:

DICTAMEN

ANTECEDENTES

1. A finales de 1987, comienza el denominado "periodo reciente" del conflicto Armenia-Azerbaiyán, el cual se identifica con los ataques por parte de los armenios a los azerbaiyanos en Khankandí, también conocido como Stepanakert.

Entre 1988 y 1989, se suscitaron constantes ataques en los que, por lo menos, 216 azerbaiyanos fueron asesinados y mil 154 sufrieron graves heridas; asimismo se originó un proceso de deportación masiva de aproximadamente 200 mil personas.



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2. A fines de 1991 y principios de 1992, aprovechando la inestabilidad política ocasionada por la disolución de la Unión Soviética, se intensificó el conflicto entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán al pasar a una fase militar que inició con operaciones de combate por parte de fuerzas armenias en Nagorno-Karabaj.

3. Durante la noche del 25 al 26 de febrero de 1992, tuvo lugar una masacre sin precedentes por parte de fuerzas armadas armenias contra la población de Azerbaiyán en Jodyali; en ella perecieron 613 azerbaiyanos, entre ellos 106 mujeres, 63 niños y 70 ancianos; 1,275 habitantes fueron tomados como rehenes, mientras que el destino de 150 personas aún se desconoce. Además, 487 habitantes de Jodyali fueron mutilados, incluyendo 76 menores de edad. 26 niños quedaron huérfanos y otros 130 perdieron al menos a uno de sus padres. El ataque quedó plenamente documentado por diversos organismos de la República de Azerbaiyán, y numerosas fuentes independientes.

Después del genocidio, las fuerzas armenias ocuparon los 7 distritos circundantes a la región de Nagorno Karabaj: Shushá (centro administrativo de Azerbaiyán); Kalbajar, Aghdám, Fuzulí, Yabráll, Gubadlí y Zangilán.

4. El 30 de abril y el 29 de julio de 1993, el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) aprobó las Resoluciones números 822 y 853, a través de las cuales:

a) Exigió el cese inmediato de todas las hostilidades, con miras a establecer un cese al fuego duradero, así como el retiro inmediato de todas las fuerzas en los territorios de Kalbajar y Aghdám, y otras localidades ocupadas de Azerbaiyán;

b) Instó a las partes interesadas a reanudar las negociaciones para la solución del conflicto, y abstenerse de cualquier acto que obstaculizara el logro de una solución pacífica;



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c) Pidió se permitiera el acceso libre del socorro humanitario internacional en la región, a fin de aliviar los sufrimientos de la población civil, reafirmando que todas las partes tienen la obligación de acatar los principios y normas del derecho humanitario internacional; y

d) Pidió al Secretario General que, en consulta, con el Presidente en funciones de la Conferencia sobre la Seguridad y la Cooperación en Europa (CSCE) y el Presidente del Grupo de Minsk de la Conferencia, evaluara la situación en la región y presentara un nuevo informe al Consejo.

El 14 de octubre del mismo año, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU aprobó la resolución número 874, mediante la cual, entre otras cuestiones:

a) Hizo un llamamiento a las partes para hacer efectiva y permanente la cesación del fuego;

b) Reiteró su pleno apoyo al proceso de paz pretendido en el marco de la CSCE;

c) Pidió la aplicación inmediata de las medidas recíprocas y urgentes previstas por el Grupo de Minsk de la CSCE, incluyendo el retiro de las fuerzas de los territorios ocupados;

d) Pidió la pronta convocatoria de la Conferencia de Minsk de la CSCE para lograr un arreglo negociado del conflicto;

e) Pidió a todas las partes abstenerse de cometer cualquier violación del derecho humanitario internacional, reiterando el llamamiento a permitir el acceso de los servicios internacionales de socorro humanitario en las zonas afectadas; y



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f) Instó a todos los Estados de la región a abstenerse de todo acto hostil y de cualquier injerencia o intervención que pudiera llevar al agravamiento del conflicto, socavar la paz y la seguridad en la región.

El 11 de noviembre de 1993, a través de la Resolución número 884, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU, entre otros aspectos:

a) Condenó la violación al cese al fuego establecido entre las partes, que tuvo como resultado la reanudación de hostilidades y la ocupación de nuevos territorios de la República de Azerbaián;

b) Instó al gobierno de Armenia a lograr que sus nacionales establecidos en la región de Nagorno-Karabaj acaten las resoluciones 822, 853 y 874 del Consejo de Seguridad;

c) Exigió a las partes interesadas el inmediato cese de hostilidades y el retiro unilateral de fuerzas armadas de los territorios ocupados en Azerbaián;

d) Exhortó a las partes interesadas a reanudar y hacer efectiva en forma permanente la cesación al fuego y a continuar buscando un arreglo negociado del conflicto;

e) Exhortó nuevamente a los Estados de la región a abstenerse de todo acto hostil y de cualquier injerencia o intervención que pudiera llevar al agravamiento del conflicto, socavar la paz y la seguridad en la región; y

f) Pidió al secretario general y a los organismos internacionales competentes, proporcionar asistencia humanitaria urgente a la población civil afectada y ayudar a los refugiados y personas desplazadas a retornar a sus hogares sin peligro y con dignidad.



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Con esas resoluciones, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU reafirmó los principios de respeto a la soberanía, integridad territorial e inviolabilidad de las fronteras internacionales.

5. El conflicto armado en los territorios de la República de Azerbaiyán, generó la ocupación ilegal de casi un quinto del territorio de ese Estado y que al menos, una de cada ocho personas se convirtieron en desplazados o refugiados. 20 mil personas fueron asesinadas, 50 mil más fueron heridas o quedaron inválidas, y se estima que aproximadamente, 5 mil se encuentran desaparecidos.

Las áreas económicas del país quedaron gravemente afectadas; fueron destruidos hospitales, casas, departamentos, edificios de negocios, auditorios, escuelas, fábricas, sistemas de irrigación, puentes, carreteras, tuberías para abastecimiento de agua y de gas, así como estaciones de suministro. El daño infringido a la República de Azerbaiyán se ha estimado en decenas de miles de millones de dólares.

6. Aunque el 12 de mayo de 1994, mediante acuerdo tomado en la cumbre de la CSCE en Budapest, se determinó el cese al fuego, las fuerzas armenias han violado reiteradamente esa tregua, con mayor frecuencia a partir de 2003.

CONSIDERACIONES

El conflicto entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán se basa en la disputa territorial por el enclave del Alto Nagorno Karabaj de Azerbaiyán. El resultado de esta disputa ha sido de 30.000 muertos, un 20% del territorio ázeri ocupado por Armenia, y un 1,000.000 de refugiados y desplazados internos.

A partir de 1992, ambos países sostienen negociaciones sobre el arreglo negociado del conflicto en el marco del Grupo de Minsk de la OSCE (Organización



LXI LEGISLATURA
CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS

COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

P.A. RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO
KARABAJ ENTRE ARMENIA Y AZERBAIYÁN

APROBADA CON FECHA 8 DICIEMBRE 2011

para la Seguridad y Cooperación en Europa). El Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU aprobó en 1993 cuatro resoluciones que exigían la retirada inmediata de los soldados armenios de los territorios ocupados y apoyaban la integridad territorial, la soberanía y las fronteras internacionalmente reconocidas de Azerbaiyán. Estas resoluciones aún no se han cumplido.

La 'hoja de ruta' establece que, para resolver el conflicto pacíficamente, las fuerzas armenias deben retirarse, según el calendario fijado, de todo el territorio ocupado en torno a Nagorno-Karabaj y que las personas desplazadas dentro del territorio deben poder volver a su tierra. Este plan hace referencia al despliegue de unas fuerzas de paz internacionales y a la aplicación de medidas que generen confianza entre las partes.

México se ha caracterizado por abanderar causas progresistas y pugnar en favor de un orden internacional más justo. La defensa de la autodeterminación de los pueblos, la concesión de refugio y asilo político, la condena internacional del belicismo y del expansionismo, la solidaridad con las naciones en desarrollo, la búsqueda activa de la paz y la aprobación de zonas libres de armas nucleares son ejemplos de ello. Ha sostenido que el respeto al derecho internacional es una condición indispensable para el establecimiento de relaciones solidarias y cooperativas que sean eficaces y justas para la solución de los problemas comunes antes mencionados.

Debe por tanto reiterar su apego a la legalidad internacional, como lo consagró formalmente en 1988 al incorporar los propósitos y principios de las Naciones Unidas a nuestra Constitución.



LXI LEGISLATURA
CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS

COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

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| <p>P.A. RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO KARABAJ ENTRE ARMENIA Y AZERBAIYÁN APROBADA CON FECHA 8 DICIEMBRE 2011</p> |
|---|

Artículo 89. Las facultades y obligaciones del Presidente, son las siguientes:

I....

X. Dirigir la política exterior y celebrar tratados internacionales, así como terminar, denunciar, suspender, modificar, enmendar, retirar reservas y formular declaraciones interpretativas sobre los mismos, sometiéndolos a la aprobación del Senado. En la conducción de tal política, el titular del Poder Ejecutivo observará los siguientes principios normativos: la autodeterminación de los pueblos; la no intervención; la solución pacífica de controversias; la proscripción de la amenaza o el uso de la fuerza en las relaciones internacionales; la igualdad jurídica de los Estados; la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo; el respeto, la protección y promoción de los derechos humanos y la lucha por la paz y la seguridad internacionales;

Estos principios de política exterior se hallan regulados por el derecho internacional y son anteriores a su incorporación a nuestra Constitución en 1988 y deben ser interpretados a la luz de la Carta de la ONU; sin excepción, tales principios constitucionales proceden de principios regulados en primera instancia por el derecho internacional, y su régimen jurídico está vinculado al de otras normas internacionales. Así el principio de no intervención está consagrado en la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, la cual dispone en su artículo 2do., párrafo 7, que: "Ninguna de las disposiciones de esta Carta autorizará a las Naciones Unidas a intervenir en asuntos que son esencialmente de la jurisdicción interna de los Estados, ni obligará a los miembros a someter dichos asuntos a procedimientos de arreglo conforme a la presente Carta, pero este principio no se opone a la aplicación de medidas coercitivas prescritas en el Capítulo VII".



LXI LEGISLATURA
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APROBADA CON FECHA 8 DICIEMBRE 2011

Nuestro país ha tenido siempre una conciencia plena de la validez del Derecho en el ámbito internacional y de la necesidad de que las relaciones entre los Estados se rijan por un orden jurídico, fuente de un ambiente de paz y seguridad. Ha tenido y tiene también la conciencia de que en todas las relaciones de convivencia que por su naturaleza sean susceptibles de ser normadas por principios jurídicos, la conducta de los Estados debe ser regulada por el Derecho y no guiada por conceptos circunstanciales de orden político.

Por lo anteriormente expuesto y fundado, la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores, somete a consideración del Pleno de la Cámara de Diputados el siguiente:

PUNTO DE ACUERDO

PRIMERO. - La Cámara de Diputados del Congreso de la Unión condena la ocupación del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj de la República Azerbaiyana y las muertes, lesiones y vejaciones causadas a pobladores de la República de Azerbaiyán, particularmente, las que tuvieron lugar en el denominado "Genocidio de Jodyalí", así como las que se siguen verificando a partir de la violación al pacto de cese al fuego establecido entre las partes, con las cuales reanudaron las hostilidades.

SEGUNDO. - Lamenta profundamente que el conflicto entre las Repúblicas de Azerbaiyán y Armenia subsista, y que no haya encontrado solución a través de los distintos mecanismos puestos en marcha por los interesados y organismos internacionales; por lo que se exhorta a los diversos actores a fortalecer el diálogo para la solución del conflicto, considerando a éste como el mecanismo adecuado para el intercambio de opiniones y propuestas que coadyuven al fortalecimiento de las relaciones internacionales; salvaguardando en todo momento los principios



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fundamentales de la convivencia pacífica entre las naciones, como son la autodeterminación de los pueblos, la no intervención, la solución pacífica de controversias, la proscripción del uso de la fuerza en la relaciones internacionales; la igualdad jurídica de los Estados; la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo y la lucha por la paz y la seguridad internacional.

TERCERO. - La Cámara de Diputados del H. Congreso de la Unión, hace un llamado al Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal a fin de que a través de nuestra representación en la Organización de Naciones, en el ámbito de sus respectivas competencias, presente una denuncia sobre la crisis humanitaria que prevalece en la República de Azerbaiyán, así mismo, para que en base a sus facultades, permitan proteger con eficacia los derechos humanos de la población civil en dicho país.

CUARTO. - La Cámara de Diputados del H. Congreso de la Unión, en el ámbito de sus respectivas competencias, solicita respetuosamente al Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, a que instruya a la representación de México en la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, para que impulse las acciones que estime pertinentes a fin de exhortar al gobierno de la República de Armenia a acatar las resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 del Consejo de Seguridad y las emitidas por el Consejo de Europa.

QUINTO. - Se exhorta al Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, a que en el ámbito de su competencia, presente a nombre del Estado Mexicano, ante los organismos internacionales competentes, un exhorto a la República de Armenia a llevar a cabo la inmediata cesación de las hostilidades y actos de violencia en contra de civiles azerbaiyanos, el retiro inmediato de las fuerzas armadas en los territorios de la República de Azerbaiyán, y a las partes interesadas a abstenerse de todo acto



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hostil y de injerencia o intervención que pueda provocar una ampliación del conflicto y socavar la paz y seguridad de la región.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones de la Cámara de Diputados a los 30 días del mes de Noviembre de 2011

Proponente: Pérez Esquer Marcos (PAN), Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores

MESA DIRECTIVA

Dip. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, Dip. Ma. del Carmen Izaguirre Francos, Dip. Francisco Herrera Jiménez, Dip. Leonardo Arturo Guillén Medina, Dip. José Luis Jaime Correa, Dip. Caritina Sáenz Vargas, Dip. Jaime Álvarez Cisneros,

INTEGRANTES

Dip. Eduardo Bailey Elizondo, Dip. Augusta Díaz de Rivera Hernández, Dip. Carlos Flores Rico, Dip. Martín García Avilés, Dip. Arturo García Portillo, Dip. Olivia Guillén Padilla, Dip. Ma. Dina Herrera Soto, Dip. Tereso Medina Ramírez, Dip. Beatriz Paredes Rangel, Dip. Miguel Ernesto Pompa Corella, Dip. Jesús Ramírez Rangel, Dip. Omar Rodríguez Cisneros, Dip. Wendy Rodríguez Galarza, Dip. Eric Rubio Barthell, Dip. Ricardo Sánchez Guevara, Dip. Norma Sánchez Romero, Dip. Ma. del Pilar Torre Canales, Dip. Ana Georgina Zapata Lucero.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE U.S. STATE OF ARIZONA



February 25, 2015

Senate Recognition

**HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE KHOJALY TRAGEDY IN
AZERBAIJAN AND RECOGNIZING FEBRUARY 26, 2015, AS THE 23RD
ANNIVERSARY OF THIS TRAGEDY**

WHEREAS, the Nagorno-Karabakh War was a conflict which lasted from 1988 to 1994; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces accompanied by Russian military troops occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan and killed more than six hundred civilians, wounded more than one thousand civilians and captured more than one thousand two hundred civilians; and

WHEREAS, the Human Rights Watch called it the “largest massacre in the conflict”; major United States and international news organizations reported about the killings with horror and numerous governments around the world as well as State Legislatures passed resolutions condemning the attack; and

WHEREAS, the perpetrators of this carnage are still at large and have not been brought to justice yet; and

WHEREAS, tensions within the Nagorno-Karabakh region are still running high because military forces continue to occupy twenty percent of Azerbaijan’s internationally recognized territory in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the surrounding seven districts; and

WHEREAS, resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijan's territory by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, the tragic event in Khojaly is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime, and it exemplifies the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people worldwide; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED by the State Senate of Arizona that the victims of the Khojaly tragedy be honored, and February 26, 2015, be recognized as the 23rd Anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy, which resulted in the deaths of more than six hundred civilians in the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan on February 26, 1992.

Dated this 25th day of February, 2015

Signed by Andy Biggs
President of the Senate



THE U.S. STATE OF ARKANSAS



February 8, 2013

State of Arkansas
89th General Assembly
Regular Session, 2013

HR 1004

By: Representatives Barnett, Hopper

HOUSE RESOLUTION

RECOGNIZING THE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AND THAT IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS TO PROMOTE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE AZERBAIJANI PEOPLE.

Subtitle

RECOGNIZING THE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AND THAT IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS TO PROMOTE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE AZERBAIJANI PEOPLE.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

WHEREAS, February 26, 2013, marks the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan, and the observance of this somber date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly as part of the bitter warfare that had been taking place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region since 1988; and

WHEREAS, when a large group of Azerbaijani civilians attempted to

evacuate the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers, resulting in the largest massacre of that bloody conflict; estimates of the exact number of people killed vary from 160 to as many as 1,000, with many women and children among the dead; and

WHEREAS, the massacre was reported by major news organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights Watch as a violation of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones, and numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, this tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication, and tolerance among people the world over; and

WHEREAS, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the United States of America are long-standing allies, both dearly cherishing the universal values of freedom, democracy, and human rights; and

WHEREAS, the State of Arkansas and the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoy a strong, vibrant, and mutually beneficial economic relationship with the prospect of further growth; and

WHEREAS, it is the custom of the State of Arkansas to welcome all who come to our state, especially those who come in the interest of friendship and commerce; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Arkansas House of Representatives to recognize the contributions of our allies and the value of maintaining beneficial relationships with the allies of the State of Arkansas, such as the contributions made by the Republic of Azerbaijan and the value of our positive relationship with this ally,

NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

THAT the House of Representatives recognizes the many contributions made by the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan and that it is in the best interest of the State of Arkansas to promote relationships with Azerbaijan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the United States Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the Secretary of State of the United States Department of State, the Arkansas Congressional Delegation, and Richard L. Morningstar, the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

THE U.S. STATE OF CONNECTICUT



The House of Representatives
April 16, 2013

4/20/2013

House Session Transcript for 04/16/2013

THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 2013

The House of Representatives was called to order at 2: 40 o'clock p. m. , Representative Ryan of the 139th District in the Chair.

SPEAKER RYAN:

The Chair recognizes the Majority Leader, Joseph Aresimowicz for a point of personal privilege.

REP. ARESIMOWICZ (30th):

Yes, Mr. Speaker, and it is for a point of personal privilege. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to read a memorial into the record. Be it hereby known to all that the Connecticut General Assembly extends its sincerest condolences and expressions of sympathy to the people of Khojaly in Azerbaijan in recognition of the Khojaly tragedy which occurred on February 25th and 26th, 1992, in which more than 600 people were killed.

International organizations such as Human Rights Watch documented these killings. Major U. S. and international news organizations reported that the killings with -- of the killings with horror, and numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack.

This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in war time and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance -- tolerance among people the world over.

Introduced by Representative Ryan, Senator Maynard, given this 16th day of April 20 -- 2013, signed by Senate President Donald Williams, Speaker of the House J. Brendon Sharkey, and Secretary of State Denise W. Merrill.

SPEAKER RYAN:

Thank you, Representative Aresimowicz. We certainly appreciate and acknowledge this incredibly tragic incident that's happened in the history of the world, and we appreciate you being able to read that into the record -- into the record and acknowledging your participation in this issue.

The House of Representatives
February 25, 2015

State of Connecticut



General Assembly

In **M**emoriam

Be it hereby known to all that:
The Connecticut House of Representatives
extends its sincerest condolences
and expressions of sympathy to:
The People Of The Town Of Khojaly In Azerbaijan
on the passing of

The Khojaly Tragedy, Occurring On February 25 And 26, 1992, In Which More Than 600 People Were Killed. International Organizations Such As Human Rights Watch Documented These Killings Major U.S. And International News Organizations Reported About The Killings With Horror, And Numerous Governments Around The World Have Condemned The Attack. This Tragic Event Is A Sobbing Reminder Of The Terrible Carnage That Can Be Inflicted In Wartime And The Enduring Need For Greater Understanding, Communication, And Tolerance Among People The World Over.

Introduced by Representative Joe Aresimowicz, 30th District, House Majority Leader
Representative Kevin Ryan, 139th District
Representative Caroline Simmons, 144th District

Given this 25th day of February 2015



[Signature]
Speaker of the House

[Signature]
Secretary of the State

THE U.S. STATE OF GEORGIA



February 24, 2012

12 LC 93 0942

House Resolution
1594

By: Representatives Lindsey of the 54th, Taylor of the 79th, Collins of the 27th,
and Holcomb of the 82nd

A RESOLUTION

Recognizing the 20th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre and honoring the life and memory of its victims; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, on the night of February 25-26, 1992, Armenian forces and Russia's 336th motorized infantry division attacked the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly and brutally massacred its fleeing residents; and

WHEREAS, 613 civilians were tortured in freezing temperatures, including 106 women, 63 children, and 70 elders, while hundreds more went missing; and

WHEREAS, 1,000 people received permanent health damage, 1,275 people were taken hostage, eight families were fully destroyed, and over 150 children lost one or both of their parents; and

WHEREAS, Armenia continues to formally deny any responsibility for the tragedy while President Serzh Sargsyan depicted the massacre as an act of revenge to "break stereotypes"; and

WHEREAS, the 1992 Khojaly Massacre did not get adequate international recognition and it is only appropriate that the victims be properly recognized and remembered.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES that the members of this body join in honoring the lives and memories of the victims of the 1992 Khojaly Massacre as this year marks its 20th anniversary and express their deepest and most sincere regret at their passing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to the public and the press.

Statement of the Governor of the State of Georgia

February 26, 2015



STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ATLANTA 30334-0900

Nathan Deal
GOVERNOR

February 26, 2015

To: The Participants of Khojaly Remembrance Day

GREETINGS:

As you gather to commemorate the Khojaly tragedy, I wish to express my own sympathies for the senseless loss of life that transpired 23 years ago. On behalf of the State of Georgia, I join you in mourning their loss.

On February 25, 1992, Azerbaijan experienced a brutal massacre resulting in the death of over 600 civilians. Events like this are important to remember, and the lives lost in this tragedy should be honored as we strive to ensure that similar acts of horrendous violence do not happen again. I hope that the Azerbaijani community continues to educate Georgians and others about this day in our past that can teach us much in the present.

I commend all those who had a hand in organizing this event. May we never allow such a tragedy to stain the pages of our history again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nathan Deal".

Nathan Deal

ND:zp

THE U.S. STATE OF HAWAII



Message by the Governor
February 15, 2016



*Special Message from Governor David Y. Ige
In Recognition of*

The Khojaly Memorial

February 26, 2016

On behalf of the people of Hawai'i, I wish to express my deepest sympathies for the pain, suffering and loss of life that transpired 24 years ago. As you gather to commemorate the tragedy that occurred in Khojaly, it is important to remember those who have suffered from senseless violence.

The Khojaly massacre took place on February 25 - 26, 1992, resulting in the deaths of more than 600 civilians. We honor the lives that were lost in this tragedy as we strive to ensure that similar acts of violence never happen again.

I commend those who have dedicated their time and efforts in organizing this event. May we never again see such a tragic event occur in the pages of history.

Sincerely,


DAVID Y. IGE
Governor, State of Hawai'i

THE U.S. STATE OF INDIANA



February 26, 2014



Introduced Version

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 40

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED RESOLUTION

A SENATE RESOLUTION recognizing February 26, 2014, as the 22nd Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.

HERSHMAN

February 18, 2014 , read first time and referred to Committee on Public Policy.

SR 40—RR 3533/DI ji



Introduced

Second Regular Session 118th General Assembly (2014)

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 40

MADAM PRESIDENT:

I offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

1 A SENATE RESOLUTION recognizing February 26, 2014,
2 as the 22nd Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.

3 *Whereas, The Nagorno-Karabakh War, lasting from 1988*
4 *to 1994, was a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan;*

5 *Whereas, On February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed*
6 *forces occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan, killing more*
7 *than 600 innocent civilians, many of whom were women and*
8 *children;*

9 *Whereas, Non-partisan, non-governmental organizations*
10 *such as Human Rights Watch have viewed these killings as a*
11 *violation of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians*
12 *in war zones; moreover, numerous governments around the*
13 *world have condemned the attack;*

14 *Whereas, To this day, the conflict between Azerbaijan and*
15 *Armenia continues, with Armenian forces occupying Azerbaijan*
16 *territory in the Nagorno-Karabakh region;*

17 *Whereas, Resolutions condemning the continued*
18 *occupation of Azerbaijan's territory by Armenian forces have*

SR 40—RR 3533/DI ji



1 *been passed by the United Nations Security Counsel and*
2 *General Assembly;*

3 *Whereas, The United States Department of State has*
4 *acknowledged that only a lasting and peaceful settlement can*
5 *bring about stability, prosperity, and reconciliation in the*
6 *region;*

7 *Whereas, This tragic event serves as a sobering reminder*
8 *of the immeasurable loss caused by war and of the enduring*
9 *need for greater understanding, communication, and tolerance*
10 *among people the world over; and*

11 *Whereas, The Indiana Senate recognizes that foreign policy*
12 *falls within the purview of the Federal Government: Therefore,*

13 *Be it resolved by the Senate of the*
14 *General Assembly of the State of Indiana:*

15 SECTION 1. That the Indiana Senate hereby recognizes February
16 26, 2014, as the 22nd Anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in
17 Azerbaijan, which resulted in the deaths of more than 600 civilians.

18 SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to
19 transmit copies of this Resolution to the President of the United States,
20 the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives,
21 the United States Department of State, the United States Ambassador
22 to the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Ambassador of the Republic of
23 Azerbaijan to the United States.

SR 40—RR 3533/DI ji



THE U.S. STATE OF MAINE



**The Senate and House of Representatives
March 13, 2012**

Be it known to all that We, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, join in recognizing

the 20th Anniversary of the
Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan,

February 26, 2012. It was 20 years ago when Armenian armed forces, with the support of the armored vehicles of the Russian 366th motorized rifle regiment, attacked and occupied the besieged town of Khojaly, as part of the armed aggression and ethnic cleansing that had been taking place in that region of Azerbaijan. When residents of Khojaly attempted to flee the conflict, they were ambushed and fired on by the Armenian and Russian troops, resulting in the massacre of 613 civilians and permanent injuries to a thousand others. We join the United States Department of State in supporting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and we commemorate this important date to honor the lives and memories of those who died and suffered.

And be it ordered that the official expression of sentiment be sent forthwith on behalf of the 125th Legislature and the people of the State of Maine.

HLS 1049

Given the thirteenth day of March, 2012
at the State Capitol,
Augusta Maine

Signed by:

Kevin L. Raye President of the Senate,
Joseph G. Carleton Jr. Secretary of the Senate
Robert W. Nutting Speaker of the House
Heather J.R. Priest Clerk of the House

THE U.S. STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS



February 25, 2010



Be it hereby known to all that:
The Massachusetts House of Representatives
Offers its sincerest acknowledgment of:

The 18th Commemoration of Khojaly Massacre

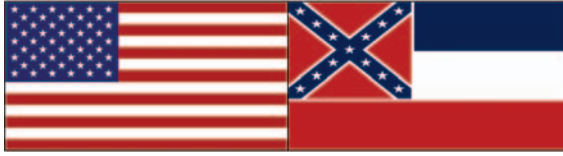
Given this 25th day of February, 2010
At the State House, Boston, Massachusetts



by: *Robert A. DeLeo*
Robert A. DeLeo
Speaker of the House

Offered by: *Ellen Story*
Ellen Story
State Representative

THE U.S. STATE OF MISSISSIPPI



February 25, 2013

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION 2013

By: Representatives Zuber, Guice

To: Rules

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 23

A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN.

WHEREAS, on February 28, 2013, the United States of America and the Republic of Azerbaijan will mark the twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between these two great nations; and

WHEREAS, over the last 21 years, Azerbaijan has consolidated its sovereignty and political independence and has become an important strategic partner of the United States, both regionally and globally; and

WHEREAS, the United States and Azerbaijan are cooperating in counter terrorism efforts and the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which is of particular importance, given that Azerbaijan is an ally nation located between the nations of Iran and Russia; and



WHEREAS, Azerbaijan also provides a multi-faceted support for the United States troops and NATO operations currently stationed in Afghanistan; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan contributes to the energy security of the United States and European nations and is a critical element of the "Southern Corridor," which will further enhance diversification of energy supplies to our European allies; and

WHEREAS, bilateral trade between the United States and Azerbaijan is expanding, and as the biggest trade partner of the United States in the South Caucasus, this partnership has allowed Azerbaijan to further develop its economy and increasingly contribute to the economic growth of the United States, while simultaneously increasing Azerbaijan's ability to compete in the global market; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan has a tradition of peaceful coexistence, spanning centuries, between various ethnic and religious communities and is a critical relationship for the United States government in its outreach to the Muslim world, as Azerbaijan is one of the few secular countries in the Middle East with a predominately Muslim population that maintains close, friendly ties with Israel; and

WHEREAS, of noteworthy importance in supporting the continued relationship between Azerbaijan and Israel is the fact that roughly a third of the crude oil supplied to Israel, an industrious nation dependent upon this supply, comes from Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, there is broad, bipartisan consensus on the need to maintain the strategic partnership between the United States and Azerbaijan in order to actively engage Azerbaijan in its progression in building a market-based economy and vibrant civil society; and

WHEREAS, this year also is the twenty-first anniversary of the Khocali Massacre, which happened in Khocali Town in Azerbaijan on February 25 and 26, 1992; and

WHEREAS, it is the decision of the House of Representatives to encourage the Office of the President of the United States to work together to further strengthen the relationship between our nation and its allies, such as Azerbaijan, in order to advance the interests of democracy here in this nation and in the Middle East, presently and in the future, and to share the pain of the people of Azerbaijan as they commemorate the lives of the victims of the Khocali Massacre:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, That we do hereby recognize 21 years of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Azerbaijan on February 28, 2013, share the republic's pain in remembering the victims of the Khocali Massacre, and trust that our mutual desire for contentment will be achieved by ensuring the longevity of democracy.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the United States House of Representatives, the United States Senate and to the members of the Capitol Press Corps.



THE U.S. STATE OF NEBRASKA



Proclamation by the Governor
February 3, 2016

STATE OF NEBRASKA

Proclamation

WHEREAS, *On February 25 – 26, 1992, the population of the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan, was subjected to a massacre, resulting in the death of over 600 innocent civilians, including many children, women, and elderly; and*

WHEREAS, *The renowned international human rights organization, Human Rights Watch, called this tragedy the largest massacre in the region; and*

WHEREAS, *This event in Khojaly is a sobering reminder of the terrible damage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication, and tolerance among people over the world; and*

WHEREAS, *Azerbaijanis living in Nebraska and around the globe observe February 26th every year as a day of remembrance, honoring victims of the Khojaly massacre.*

NOW, THEREFORE, *I, Pete Ricketts, Governor of the State of Nebraska, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM the 26th day of February, 2016 as*

KHOJALY REMEMBRANCE DAY

in Nebraska, and I do hereby urge all citizens to take due note of the observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and cause the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska to be affixed this Third day of February, in the year of our Lord Two Thousand Sixteen.

Attest:

Secretary of State


Governor

THE U.S. STATE OF NEW JERSEY



February 22, 2011

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION No. 144

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

214th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 22, 2011

Sponsored by:
Assemblywoman ANNETTE QUIJANO
District 20 (Union)

SYNOPSIS

Commemorates 19th anniversary of Khojaly Tragedy.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



ARI44 QULJANO

2

1 AN ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION commemorating the 19th anniversary
2 of the Khojaly Tragedy in which more than 600 people were
3 killed.

4
5 WHEREAS, The Nagorno-Karabakh War, lasting from 1988 to 1994,
6 was a conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia over the disputed
7 region of Nagorno-Karabakh; and

8 WHEREAS, As part of that conflict, on February 26, 1992 in Khojaly,
9 Azerbaijan, over 600 people were killed, over 1,000 disabled, and
10 over 1,200 civilians were taken hostage by Karabakh Armenian
11 forces; and

12 WHEREAS, Many civilian bodies found in Khojaly after the fight were
13 disfigured and mutilated, making this one of the most inhumane
14 and barbaric battles of the war; and

15 WHEREAS, International organizations such as Human Rights Watch
16 documented these killings and attributed responsibility for them to
17 Karabakh Armenian forces; and

18 WHEREAS, To this day the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia
19 continues, with Armenian forces occupying Azerbaijan territory in
20 the Nagorno-Karabakh region; and

21 WHEREAS, Resolutions against Armenian aggression towards
22 Azerbaijan, and the occupation of the Nagorno-Karabakh region by
23 Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations General
24 Assembly and by the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and

25 WHEREAS, At the 13th session of the Organization of the Islamic
26 Conference Parliamentary Union, the Khojaly Tragedy was
27 officially recognized as an act of genocide; and

28 WHEREAS, February 26, 2011 marks the 19th anniversary of the
29 Khojaly Tragedy; now, therefore,

30
31 **BE IT RESOLVED** by the General Assembly of the State of New
32 Jersey:

33
34 1. The General Assembly hereby commemorates the 19th
35 anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy which occurred on February 26,
36 1992 and resulted in the needless loss of over 600 innocent lives.

37
38 2. Duly authenticated copies of this resolution, signed by the
39 Speaker of the General Assembly and attested by the Clerk of the
40 General Assembly, shall be transmitted to the United States
41 Department of State and the United States Ambassador to
42 Azerbaijan.

STATEMENT

43
44
45
46 This resolution commemorates the Khojaly Tragedy which
47 occurred on February 26, 1992 in Khojaly, Azerbaijan. The tragedy
48 resulted in the death of over 600 people, the disabling of over 1,000

AR144 QUIJANO

3

1 civilians, and over 1,200 residents being taken hostage. Human
2 Rights Watch has placed responsibility for the civilian deaths with
3 Karabakh Armenian forces. While the active hostilities of the
4 Nagorno-Karabakh War between Azerbaijan and Armenia that
5 caused this tragedy have ended, the issues giving rise to the conflict
6 remain in dispute and Armenia still occupies the Nagorno-Karabakh
7 region. The United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic
8 Conference have both passed resolutions condemning Armenian
9 aggression in the area and calling on Armenia to respect Azerbaijan
10 borders. The Organization of the Islamic Conference has even
11 officially recognized the Khojaly tragedy as an act of genocide.
12 The General Assembly commemorates the events of February 26,
13 1992 in recognition that this is a great tragedy for the Republic of
14 Azerbaijan and Azeri people around the world.

THE U.S. STATE OF NEW MEXICO



January 28, 2013

HOUSE MEMORIAL 3

**51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO
- FIRST SESSION, 2013**

INTRODUCED BY

Debbie A. Rodella

A MEMORIAL

COMMEMORATING THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KHOJALY TRAGEDY IN WHICH MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED PEOPLE WERE KILLED.

WHEREAS, the Nagorno-Karabakh War, lasting from 1988 to 1994, was a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan, killing over six hundred innocent civilians, including many children, women and the elderly, wounding more than one thousand people and taking more than one thousand two hundred civilians captive; and

WHEREAS, many civilian bodies found in Khojaly after the fight were disfigured and mutilated, making this one of the most inhumane and barbaric battles of the war; and

WHEREAS, international organizations such as human rights watch documented the killings in Khojaly, major United States and international

news organizations reported on the horrific killings and numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, to this day, the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia continues, with Armenian forces occupying twenty percent of Azerbaijan's territory, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the surrounding seven districts; and

WHEREAS, resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijan's territory by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, this event in Khojaly is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people the world over; and

WHEREAS, February 26, 2012 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO that the twentieth anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy, which occurred on February 26, 1992 and resulted in the needless loss of more than six hundred innocent lives, be commemorated; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the United States congress, the United States department of state and the United States embassy in Azerbaijan.

.191370.1

THE U.S. STATE OF OKLAHOMA



March 4, 2013

State of Oklahoma

1st Session of the 54 Legislative (2013)

ENROLLED SENATE

RESOLUTION NO. 3

By: Ivester

A Resolution commemorating the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy; and directing distribution.

WHEREAS, the Nagorno-Karabakh War, lasting from 1988 to 1994, was a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan, killing over 600 innocent civilians; and

WHEREAS, this event in Khojaly is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people the world over; and

WHEREAS, February 26, 2013 marks the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 54TH OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

THAT the Oklahoma State Senate commemorates the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy and the senseless loss of more than 600 innocent lives.

THAT a copy of this resolution be distributed to the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Embassy in Azerbaijan.

THE U.S. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



House Resolution
March 18, 2013

PRINTER'S NO. 1199

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 171 Session of
2013

INTRODUCED BY MURT, V. BROWN, CALTAGIRONE, COHEN, DENLINGER,
GINGRICH, HENNESSEY, HESS, KORTZ, MICOZZIE, MILLARD, READSHAW
AND SONNEY, MARCH 18, 2013

INTRODUCED AS NONCONTROVERSIAL RESOLUTION UNDER RULE 35,
MARCH 18, 2013

A RESOLUTION

Recognizing the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre and honoring the life and memory of the victims of this horrific tragedy.

WHEREAS, February 26, 2013, marked the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan and the observance of this tragic date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

WHEREAS, On February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, attacked and occupied the besieged town of Khojaly as part of the armed aggression and ethnic cleansing that had been taking place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan since 1988; and

WHEREAS, When the residents of the town attempted to flee the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian troops, resulting in the largest massacre of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; and

WHEREAS, It is estimated that 613 civilians were killed, 150

civilians went missing, 487 civilians were wounded and 1,270 civilians were taken hostage; and

WHEREAS, The massacre was reported by major news organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights Watch/Helsinki organization as a violation of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones; and

WHEREAS, This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Azeris Network coordinates with Azerbaijani-American communities to educate others about important events in the history of Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Azeris Network plays a pivotal role in preserving the memory of this terrible tragedy and through its efforts, the legacy of those who died will never be forgotten; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting to honor the lives and memories of the victims of this horrific tragedy; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre and honor the life and memory of the victims of this horrific tragedy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the United States Department of State, the United States embassy in Azerbaijan and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

House Resolution
February 24, 2015

PRINTER'S NO. 667

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION
Session of
No. **109** 2015

INTRODUCED BY READSHAW, D. COSTA, McNEILL, HARHART, HENNESSEY,
V. BROWN, COHEN, HELM, DONATUCCI, WHEELAND, KIRKLAND, STURLA,
CALTAGIRONE, DAVIS, THOMAS, MILLARD AND GINGRICH,
FEBRUARY 24, 2015

INTRODUCED AS NONCONTROVERSIAL RESOLUTION UNDER RULE 35,
FEBRUARY 24, 2015

A RESOLUTION

1Recognizing the 23rd anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre and
2honoring the life and memory of the victims of this
3horrific
4tragedy.

5WHEREAS, February 26, 2015, marks the 23rd anniversary of the
6Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan and the observance of this
7tragic
8date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

9WHEREAS, On February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces,
10accompanied by Russian military troops, attacked and occupied
11the besieged town of Khojaly as part of the armed aggression
12and
13ethnic cleansing that had been taking place in the Nagorno-
14Karabakh region of Azerbaijan since 1988; and

15WHEREAS, When the residents of the town attempted to flee the
16area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian troops,

14resulting in the largest massacre of the Nagorno-Karabakh
15conflict; and
16WHEREAS, It is estimated that 613 civilians were killed, 150
17civilians went missing, 487 civilians were wounded and 1,270
18civilians were taken hostage; and
19WHEREAS, The massacre was reported by major news
20organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights
21Watch/Helsinki organization as a violation of customary law
22regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones; and
23WHEREAS, This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the
24terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the
25enduring need for greater understanding, communication and
26tolerance among people; and
27WHEREAS, The U.S. Azeris Network coordinates with
28Azerbaijani-American communities to educate others about
29important events in the history of Azerbaijan; and
30WHEREAS, The U.S. Azeris Network plays a pivotal role in
31preserving the memory of this terrible tragedy and through its
32efforts, the legacy of those who died will never be forgotten;
33and
34WHEREAS, It is fitting to honor the lives and memories of the
35victims of this horrific tragedy; therefore be it
36RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the
3723rd anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre and honor the life
38and
39memory of the victims of this horrific tragedy; and be it
40further
41RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to
42the United States Department of State, the United States
43embassy
44in Azerbaijan and to each member of Congress from
45Pennsylvania.

THE U.S. STATE OF TENNESSEE



March 18, 2013

HOUSE RESOLUTION 48

By Towns

A RESOLUTION to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary
of the Khojaly Tragedy

WHEREAS, the Nagorno-Karabach War, lasting from 1988 to 1994, was a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan; a large group of Azerbaijani people were attempting to evacuate the area when they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers; who eventually killed over six hundred innocent civilians, including many children, women, and elderly; more than an additional one thousand people were wounded and more than one thousand two hundred civilians were held captive; and

WHEREAS, numerous civilian bodies found in Khojaly after the fight were disfigured and mutilated, making this one of the most inhumane and merciless battles of the war; and

WHEREAS, international organizations such as Human Rights Watch documented the killings in Khojaly, major United States and international news organizations reported on the horrific killings, and numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, to this day, the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia continues, with Armenian forces occupying twenty percent of Azerbaijan's territory, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the surrounding seven districts; and

WHEREAS, resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijan's territory by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, this event in Khojaly is a sobering reminder of the terrible bloodshed that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people the world over; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, that we hereby commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy in Azerbaijan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that an appropriate copy of this resolution be prepared for presentation with this final clause omitted from such copy.

HR0048
004358

THE U.S. STATE OF TEXAS



**Resolution of the House of Representatives
March 3, 2011**

The Texas House of Representatives passed a resolution drafted by the republican Jim Murphy on the 19th anniversary of Khojaly Genocide. The resolution says:

WHEREAS, February 26, 2011, marks the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan, and the observance of this somber date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

WHEREAS, On February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly as part of the bitter warfare that had been taking place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region since 1988; and

WHEREAS, When a large group of Azerbaijani civilians attempted to evacuate the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers, resulting in the largest massacre of that bloody conflict; estimates of the exact number of people killed vary from 160 to as many as 1,000, with many women and children among the dead; and

WHEREAS, The massacre was reported by major news organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights Watch/Helsinki organization as a violation of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones; moreover, numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication, and tolerance among people the world over; now, therefore, be it RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the 82nd Texas.

Legislature hereby commemorate the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan.

The document was signed by the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives.



H.R. No. 535

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, February 26, 2011, marks the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan, and the observance of this somber date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

WHEREAS, On February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly as part of the bitter warfare that had been taking place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region since 1988; and

WHEREAS, When a large group of Azerbaijani civilians attempted to evacuate the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers, resulting in the largest massacre of that bloody conflict; estimates of the exact number of people killed vary from 160 to as many as 1,000, with many women and children among the dead; and

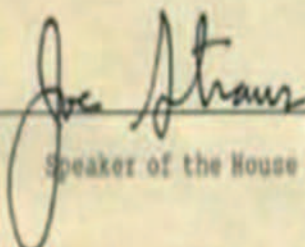
WHEREAS, The massacre was reported by major news organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights Watch/Helsinki organization as a violation of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones; moreover, numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication, and tolerance among people the world over; now, therefore, be it

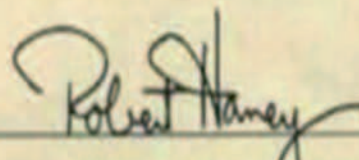
RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the 82nd Texas Legislature hereby commemorate the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan.

Murphy

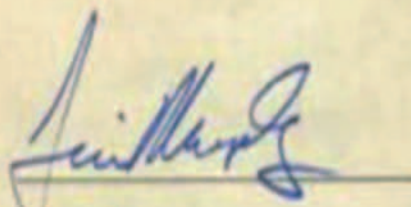
H.R. No. 535


Speaker of the House

I certify that H.R. No. 535 was adopted by the House on March 3,
2011, by a non-record vote.


Chief Clerk of the House




Jim Murphy
State Representative
District 133

THE U.S. STATE OF UTAH



Message by the Governor
March 2, 2015



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Office of the Governor

March 2, 2015

On behalf of the residents of Utah, I express our sympathy to the people from Azerbaijan living in Utah and around the world, as you observe the 23rd anniversary of the Khojaly massacre and honor the 600 men, women, and children who were killed.

This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the atrocities that can be committed in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication, and tolerance among people from different religious, racial, ethnic, national, and cultural backgrounds.

Sincerely,

Gary R. Herbert
Governor

THE U.S. STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA



**Resolution of the House of Representative
April 3, 2013**

NO. 104

(By Delegates Walters, Ambler, Anderson, Arvon, Ashley, Barill, Border, Canterbury, Cowles, Eldridge, Ellem, Evans, D., Ferns, Hamilton, Hamrick, Hunt, Iaquina, Marcum, McCuskey, Nelson, E., Pasdon, Raines, Shott, Smith, R., Storch, Stowers and Sumner)

Recognizing the many contributions made by citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan and that it is in the best interest of the State of West Virginia to promote relationships with the Azerbaijani people.

WHEREAS, February 26, 2013, marks the twenty-first anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan and the observance of this somber date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

WHEREAS, On February 25 and February 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by Russian military troops, occupied the town of Khojaly as part of the bitter warfare that had been taking place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region since 1988; and

WHEREAS, When a large group of Azerbaijani civilians attempted to evacuate the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian soldiers, resulting in the largest massacre of that bloody conflict; estimates of the exact number of people killed vary from 160 to as many as 1,000, with many women and children among the dead; and

WHEREAS, The massacre was reported by major news organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights Watch as a violation of customary law

regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones and numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

WHEREAS, This tragic event is a sobering reminder of the terrible carnage that can be inflicted in wartime and the enduring need for greater understanding, communication and tolerance among people the world over; and

WHEREAS, The Republic of Azerbaijan and the United States of America are long- standing allies, both dearly cherishing the universal values of freedom, democracy and human rights; and

WHEREAS, The State of West Virginia and the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoy a strong, vibrant and mutually beneficial economic relationship with the prospect of further growth; and

WHEREAS, It is the custom of the State of West Virginia to welcome all who come to our state especially those who come in the interest of friendship and commerce; and

WHEREAS, It is the policy of the West Virginia Legislature to recognize the contributions of our allies and the value of maintaining beneficial relationships with the allies of the State of West Virginia, such as the contributions made by the Republic of Azerbaijan and the value of our positive relationship with this ally; therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA: That the Legislature of West Virginia recognizes the many contributions made by the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan and that it is in the best interest of the State of West Virginia to promote relationships with Azerbaijan; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That upon its adoption, a copy of this resolution be sent to the United States Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the Secretary of State of the United States Department of State, the West Virginia Congressional Delegation, and Richard L. Morningstar, the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION



RESOLUTION

adopted by the 42nd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers

27-28 May 2015, Kuwait, State of Kuwait

OIC /CFM-42/2015/CS/Res/final

Resolution № 8/42-C

The Forty Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 27-28 May 2015

8. Appreciates the activities of ICYF-DC in promoting the program of “The OIC Memorial Day for commemoration of humanitarian catastrophes of Muslim communities throughout the Twentieth century”, including partnership with ISESCO and Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States to this end and calls upon the Member States to actively take part in the program; welcomes “Justice for Khojaly” international civil awareness Campaign initiated in the framework of the “OIC Memorial Day Program” and aimed at disseminating of historical truth on the mass massacre of Azerbaijani civilians perpetrated by the Armenian armed forces in the town of Khojaly (the Republic of Azerbaijan) in February 1992, which constitutes the crime against humanity; and calls upon Member States and OIC institutions to support and actively participate in the events of the Campaign and exert due efforts for recognition on national and International levels of this genocidal act as crime against humanity as well as for bringing to justice the perpetrators; Endorses the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation signed between ICYF-DC and the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States envisaging cooperation between two institutions in the fields of common interest, including cooperation on “Justice for Khojaly” international civil awareness Campaign in the framework of the “OIC Memorial Day” initiative.



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