



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Department for Analysis and Strategic Studies

KHOJALY GENOCIDE

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I. KHOJALY GENOCIDE AS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

Khojaly is a town in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan with a total area of 0.94 sq.km, which was home to a population of 7,000 before the conflict. Harboring the only airport in the area, Khojaly was a strategically important center of communication. On the night of February 25-26, Khojaly suffered massive artillery bombardment from the positions occupied by the Armenian forces. Soon after the intensive shelling, the Armenian Armed Forces, including the irregular armed bands and terrorist groups, and with the direct participation of 366th Motorized Infantry Regiment of the former USSR, seized the town. Under heavy conditions of frosty weather, several thousands of civilian residents fled



the town in the dark and found refuge in nearby forests and mountain terrains, only to be eventually trapped and ambushed by Armenian forces and militia. As a result, 613 civilians perished, including 106 women and 63 children. 1,275 Khojaly residents were taken hostage, while 150 people to this day remain unaccounted for. In the course of the massacre, 487 inhabitants of Khojaly were severely dismembered, including 76 children. 6 families were completely wiped out, 26 children lost both parents and 130 children lost one of their parents. 56 of those who were killed were murdered with particular cruelty: most were slaughtered, some were burned alive, beheaded, some were mutilated, and others were scalped.

The responsibility of the Republic of Armenia, its political and military leadership as well as subordinate local armed groups for the crimes committed in Khojaly is confirmed by numerous facts, including investigative records, testimonies of the eyewitnesses, evidences from international media sources, and reports of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

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:

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

"Our research and that of the Memorial Human Rights Centre 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 "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

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.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 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).

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 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:

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

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.

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 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

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, 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.

Armenia takes 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 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

In as much 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 defence, 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.

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

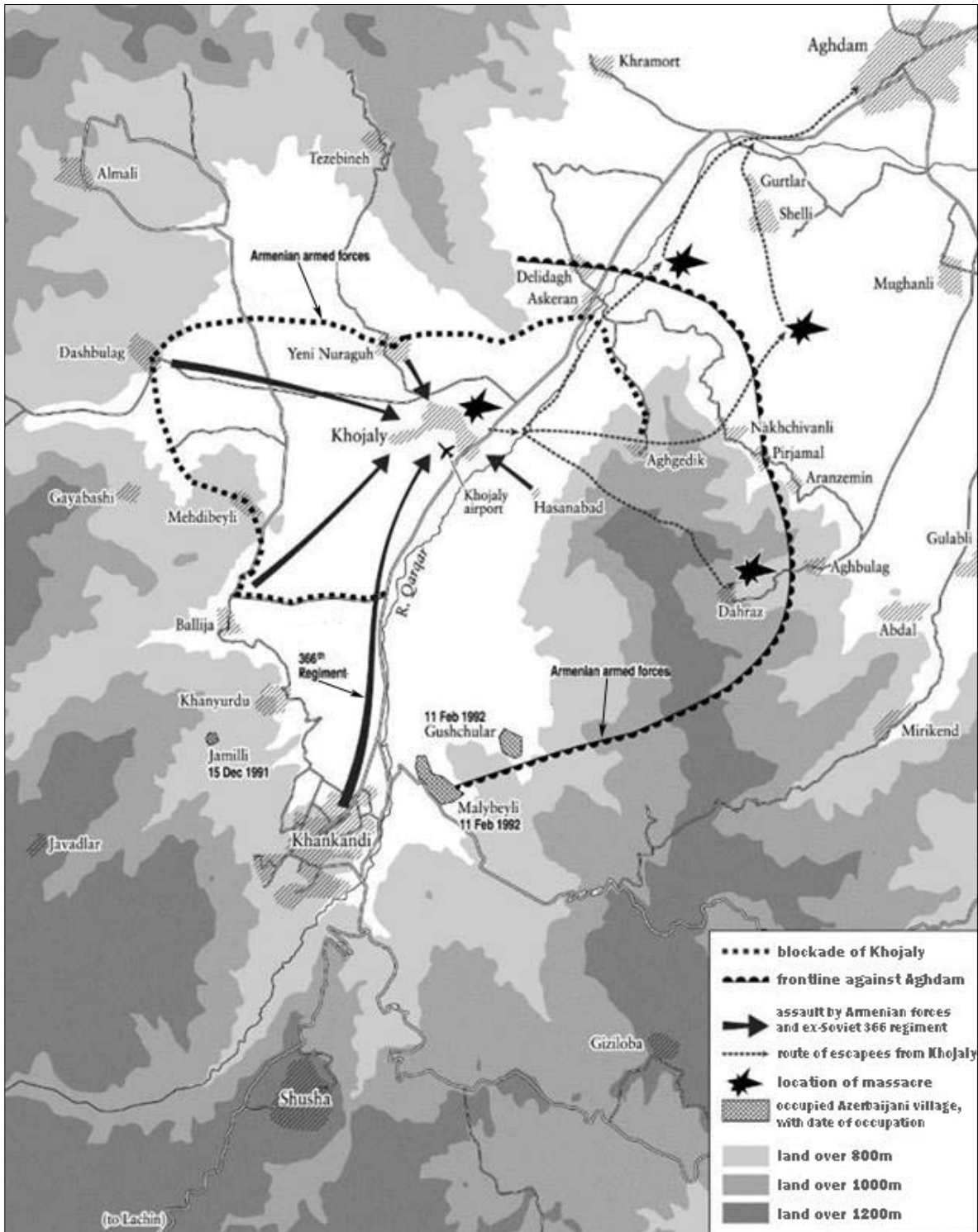
¹⁶ See A/56/10, comment 4 to article 1 of the articles on State responsibility.

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.

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.



II. REPORTS BY INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Memorial Human Rights Centre (Moscow, Russian Federation)

Excerpts from the Report on massive violations of human rights committed in Khojaly on the night of 25-26 February 1992²⁰

(March, 1992)

This report deals with the events of late February – March 1992 in Nagorno Karabakh connected with the storming and occupation of the settlement of Khojaly by armed Armenian units – an event which had a huge influence in the military, political and moral aspects on the situation in Azerbaijan.²¹

The report makes use of material gathered in 1991-1992 by observers of the Memorial society who were in the conflict zone, mass media reports, materials placed at the disposal of Memorial by official representatives of the conflicting parties, as well as depositions by independent witnesses.

The Memorial society observers were in Nagorno Karabakh from 7 March to 5 April 1992 gathering information on both sides of the front: they recorded interviews with the victims of Khojaly (geographical names are given as in the 1988 maps), spoke with officials in Baku, Stepankert, Aghdam, received information from the Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, interviewed doctors in hospitals in Baku and Stepankert, and also in the military medical train in Aghdam (there are officially certified extracts from the medical records of some of the wounded and other victims), spoke with hostages and prisoners (both on the Armenian and on the Azerbaijani side), with members of the armed units, including with those who took part in the storming of Khojaly, carried out an on-site visual inspection in the vicinity of the towns of Khojaly, Aghdam and Askeran...

Events preceding the storming of Khojaly

Khojaly was blockaded by Armenian armed units from autumn 1991. There was no electricity in Khojaly from January 1992. Some of the inhabitants left the blockaded town. The storming of Khojaly by armed Armenian units began on 25 February 1992.

The assault on Khojaly

When Khojaly was stormed there were between 2000-4000 inhabitants there, including several hundred defenders of the town. Khojaly was defended by volunteer militia, members of the special police squad

²⁰ Courtesy translation, from the book "Khojaly Witness of a War Crime - Armenia in the Dock", published by Ithaca Press, London 2014. Original Russian version is available through Memorial Human Rights Center (www.memo.ru) (<http://www.memo.ru/>).

²¹ Note: Nagorno-Karabakh region is an internationally recognised part of Azerbaijan, occupied by Armenia together with seven adjacent districts. Armenia established a subordinate separatist entity in these territories in gross violation of norms and principles of international law. Terms like "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic" or "NKR" used in this report represent this illegal separatist regime for which the Republic of Armenia is liable and do not denote anything more.

of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan and soldiers of the National Army of Azerbaijan. According to information received from both sides there were in the town three pieces of armoured military hardware as well as an Alazan rocket launcher. Men involved in the storming of Khojaly and Nagorno Karabakh officials assert that there were also two Grad multiple rocket launcher systems in Khojaly.

The attackers

Memorial observers did not manage to obtain any information about who specifically gave the order to storm Khojaly or who was in charge of the operation.

Practically all refugees from Khojaly assert that servicemen of the 366th regiment took part in the assault on Khojaly and that some of them entered the town.

According to information received from the Armenian side, fighting vehicles of the 366th regiment and their crews took part in the assault on the town, shelling it but not entering the town itself. The Armenian side asserts that the participation of servicemen in military actions was not authorized by a written order from the regiment command.

How the assault proceeded

Artillery shelling of Khojaly began around 23:00 on the night of 25 February. The garrison, lying deep in a residential area, was destroyed first of all, as were defence outposts. Infantry detachments entered the town between 01:00 and 04:00 on 26 February.

Reports by members of Armenian armed units say that armed resistance by the Khojaly garrison as a whole was soon broken. The destruction in Khojaly confirms there was artillery shelling but is not typical of the destruction and damage caused by stubborn street fighting.

The last pocket of resistance was quashed by 07:00.

Some of the population started to leave Khojaly shortly after the assault began, trying to leave in the direction of Aghdam. There were armed people from the town garrison in some of the groups fleeing.

People left in two directions:

1. From the eastern edge of the town to the north-east along the riverbed, leaving Askeran on the left;
2. From the northern edge of the town to the north-east, leaving Askeran on the right.

Thus the majority of the civilian population left Khojaly and roughly 200-300 people remained there hiding in their homes and cellars.

The “free corridor” for the population to leave

“NKR” officials assert that a “free corridor” was left for the civilian population to leave Khojaly. It began at the eastern edge of the town, continued along the riverbed and went north-east, leading towards Aghdam and leaving Askeran on the left. The corridor was 100-200 metres wide and up to 300 metres wide in some places. The Armenian armed units promised not to open fire on civilians and unarmed members of military units who were inside that “corridor”.

“NKR” officials and those who took part in the assault say that at the start of it the population of Khojaly was informed of this “corridor” through loudspeakers set up on armoured personnel carriers. But those who announced this information did not rule out that a large part of the population of Khojaly might not have heard the announcements about the “free corridor” because of the shooting and the low power of the loudspeakers.

“NKR” officials also reported that leaflets were dropped from helicopters on Khojaly a few days before the assault calling on the population of Khojaly to use the “free corridor”. But Memorial observers were not offered a single such leaflet by way of confirmation of that. Neither did Memorial observers find any traces of such leaflets in Khojaly. The refugees from Khojaly interviewed said that they had not heard anything about such leaflets.

Memorial observers interviewed in Aghdam and Baku 60 people who had fled from Khojaly during the assault. Only one of those interviewed said that he knew there was a “free corridor”. None of the detained inhabitants of Khojaly with whom Memorial observers spoke in the presence of Deputy R. Ayrikyan in Stepanakert detention centre (the conversation was filmed by an Armenian television cameraman) had heard about the “free corridor” either.

The fate of Khojaly inhabitants

Inhabitants rushed out of the town in a panic soon after the assault began. People did not manage to take the most essential things with them – many of those who fled were dressed lightly (which caused them to suffer frostbite to various degrees) and many of the refugees interviewed in Baku and Aghdam did not even have their documents.

People streamed out of the town along the riverbed. There were armed people from the town garrison in some groups of refugees. These groups of refugees were shot at and many people died as a result. The refugees who survived scattered. Those fleeing stumbled into Armenian outposts and were shot at. Some of the refugees managed, nevertheless, to reach Aghdam. Some, mainly women and children (it is not possible to ascertain the exact number) froze to death while wandering through the mountains. Others, according to the depositions of those who made it to Aghdam, were taken prisoner at the villages of Pirjamal and Nakhichevanik. Inhabitants of Khojaly who already were exchanged testify that some of those taken captive were executed.

The killing field where the refugees met their end, as well as the bodies of those killed, were filmed on video as Azerbaijani sub-units were carrying out a mission to ferry the corpses by helicopter to Aghdam. The pictures show that the bodies of those killed were scattered over a large area. The major part of the corpses filmed at the killing field were those of women and the elderly, and there were also children amongst those killed. At the same time, there were also people in uniform amongst those killed. The video showed several dozen corpses in all.

It can be supposed that it might have taken roughly seven or eight hours for the refugees from Khojaly to reach the killing field, taking into account the roughness of the terrain and the physical capabilities of most of the people. Thus the refugees were shot at dawn.

Around 200 bodies were taken to Aghdam over four days. Several dozen corpses bore signs of mutilation. Doctors working in the medical train in Aghdam recorded at least four scalped bodies and one decapitated corpse. A state forensic medical examination was carried out on 181 bodies in Aghdam (130 male and 51 female, including 13 children). The pathologists conclude that in 151 people the cause of death was bullet wounds, in 20 – missile wounds and in 10 – blows by a blunt object. Moreover, a forensic medical examination was carried out in Baku on a number of corpses brought from the vicinity of Khojaly. “NKR” officials told Memorial observers that “120-130 corpses were taken to Aghdam with their permission”. Ninety-six bodies were buried in Aghdam. The bodies of the others were taken to relatives.

Five hundred and ninety-eight wounded and frostbite victims (moreover, the latter were in the majority) are recorded in the log of the medical train in the town of Aghdam where practically all the victims and defenders of Khojaly were seen to. The case of a person being scalped alive is also recorded there.

In reckoning the general number of inhabitants of Khojaly who died, one should take into account the fact that people did not just die when the refugees were shot (some of the bodies of those who died in this manner were taken to Aghdam) but that they also froze to death as they tried to make their way through the mountains. Memorial observers spoke to a woman who lost three of her children that way. It is not possible to ascertain precisely the number of inhabitants of Khojaly who froze to death.

Around 300 civilians, including 86 Meskhetian Turks, remained in Khojaly after it was taken by Armenian armed units.

According to statements by inhabitants, by those who took part in the assault and representatives of the mass media who were in the vicinity of Khojaly at that time, all the remaining inhabitants were taken captive and over three days were taken to Stepanakert (the detention centre and transport column building), the preventive-detention cell in the village of Krasniy and the solitary confinement block in the town of Askeran.

There are testimonies from inhabitants of Khojaly that women and children, and men as well, were held as a “means of barter”. These are confirmed by the personal observations of Memorial observers: as of 13 March inhabitants of Khojaly were still being held in Askeran as hostages, including women and young girls. There is reliable evidence that women were being forcibly held in Askeran after that date too.

Conditions in which captive inhabitants and defenders of Khojaly were held

An inspection by Memorial observers of the detention centre of the town of Stepanakert where captive inhabitants of Khojaly and captive members of the Azerbaijani armed units are being held (they are all deemed to be “hostages” in the conflict zone) ascertained that the conditions in which they are being held are extremely unsatisfactory. The appearance of the Azerbaijanis being held in the detention centre

showed that they receive very little food and they manifest clear signs of emaciation. Verbal information was received that the prisoners were beaten regularly. It should also be noted that the observers were given the opportunity to inspect only some of the prisoners.

The chief of the detention centre, Major Khachaturyan, forbade even brief one-to-one conversations with the prisoners. It was only thanks to chance that such a conversation was possible.

According to the testimonies of the inhabitants of Khojaly who were captured and then exchanged and also of defenders of Khojaly, men were subjected to beatings. Most of the testimonies say that women and children were not beaten, unlike the men. However, there is evidence of rape, including of minors, confirmed by doctors of Baku and Aghdam.

The fate of the property of the inhabitants of Khojaly

The inhabitants of Khojaly who fled did not have the opportunity to take with them even the basic minimum of their belongings. Those inhabitants of Khojaly who were taken out of the town by members of Armenian armed units were not given the opportunity to gather up even part of their belongings. Memorial observers witnessed active and unbridled looting in the captured town. Belongings which were left behind were carried away by inhabitants of Stepanakert and neighbouring settlements. The surnames of the new owners were written on the gates of many houses.

Assessment of the information received

There was mass violence inflicted upon the civilians of Khojaly during the military operation to take this town.

The declared provision of a “free corridor” to evacuate the population from Khojaly may be regarded as either deliberate actions by “NKR” officials to “cleanse” the town of its inhabitants or as the acknowledgement by the “NKR” authorities that they are not capable of guaranteeing on the territory under their control the human rights of civilians regardless of nationality.

The mass murder of civilians in the “free corridor” zone and adjacent territory cannot be justified under any circumstances.

The capture and detention of civilians of Khojaly as “hostages”, including women, clearly contradicts the declared readiness of the “NKR” authorities to freely hand over to the Azerbaijani side all Khojaly civilians. The conditions in which the “hostages” were held were extremely unsatisfactory and there was violent treatment of the detained inhabitants of Khojaly.

The inhabitants of Khojaly were illegally deprived of their property which was appropriated by inhabitants of Stepanakert and the surrounding settlements. The “NKR” authorities have legalized this appropriation of other people’s property, issuing warrants for occupying the houses belonging to the inhabitants of Khojaly who had fled or been deported.

Servicemen of the 366th motorized rifle regiment belonging to troops of the Commonwealth of Independent States took part in the assault on Khojaly. In the opinion of the Memorial human rights

centre a special investigation is required into the facts of the involvement of CIS servicemen in the military operations and combat actions in the conflict region, and also into the facts of the transfer of military property to units of the conflicting parties.

The Memorial human rights centre states that the actions by the Armenian units of Nagorno Karabakh towards the civilians of Khojaly during the assault on the town are a gross violation of the Geneva Convention and also of the following articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948):

- Article 2** proclaims that “everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as ... language, religion ... national ... origin ...or other status”;
- Article 3** recognizes that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person;
- Article 5** stipulates that no one shall be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;
- Article 9** stipulates that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile;
- Article 17** proclaims the right of everyone to own property and states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

The actions by the armed units are a most gross violation of the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict (proclaimed by the UN General Assembly on 14 December 1974). It stipulates:

“Women and children belonging to the civilian population and finding themselves in circumstances of emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, or who live in occupied territories, shall not be deprived of shelter, food, medical aid or other inalienable rights, in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child or other instruments of international law.”

Human Rights Watch (New York, USA)

**Excerpts from the Report
“Bloodshed in Caucasus: Escalation of the Armed Conflict in Nagorno Karabakh”²²**

(September, 1992)

On the night of February 25-26 Armenian forces seized the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly, located about ten miles from Stepanakert. As some of its residents, accompanied by retreating Azerbaijani militia and self-defense forces, fled Khojaly seeking to cross the border to reach Agdam, they approached Armenian military posts and were fired upon. The Azerbaijani government is currently conducting two investigations of the events, one carried out by a special parliamentary commission and another by the Procuracy. In addition, the Human Rights Center of Memorial, a prominent Russian nongovernmental organization, conducted an independent investigation of the incident in March 1992.²³

According to Azerbaijani Procuracy officials, before the escalation of the conflict in Nagorno Karabakh, Khojaly had a population of about 6,000; its precise population in February is unknown since some residents may have fled earlier.²⁴ In 1988 Khojaly had only 2,000 residents and had the status of a village; its numbers grew as Azerbaijani refugees from Armenia were resettled there. The Azerbaijani government had also settled in Khojaly several hundred Meskhetian Turks fleeing persecution in General Asia. Finally, Azerbaijanis flocked there from other parts of Nagorno Karabakh, notably from Stepanakert, and continued to do so after Armenian forces overran their villages in the winter of 1991-92. It received the status of town from the Azerbaijani government only in December 1991, and, after Shusha, was the second most populous Azerbaijani Nagorno Karabakh.²⁵

According to nearly all of the twenty-two Azerbaijani witnesses of the Khojaly events interviewed by Helsinki Watch, the village had been shelled almost on a daily basis during the winter of 1991-92, and people had grown accustomed to spending nights in basements.

The attack on Khojaly began about 11:00 P.M.²⁶ on February 25, with heavy shelling and artillery fire. Hassan Alahierov, a construction worker, told Helsinki Watch,

We were used to [hearing] shooting, but usually with machine guns. I was sleeping on the balcony and my son came to me and said that this was a different noise. I stood up and ... saw BMPs [armed personnel carriers] and tanks were shooting from all directions. ... When I went out I saw bombs falling everywhere.

²² Human Right Watch (formerly Helsinki Watch) Report, pages 19-24 / September 1992.

<https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/1992%20Bloodshed%20in%20Cauc%20-%20Escalation%20in%20NK.pdf>

²³ See Report of the Memorial Human Rights Group on Massive Violations of Human Rights Committed in the Seizure of Khojaly during the Night of February 25-26, 1992. In Russian, available through Helsinki Watch, and reprinted in Nezavisimaia Gazeta, June 18, 1992, page 5.

²⁴ The investigative team of the Azerbaijani Procuracy in April was still trying to establish the exact number of inhabitants of Khojaly by checking passport registrations.

²⁵ For a description of life in Khojaly before the February 25 attack, see Thomas Goltz, “A Town Betrayed: The Killing Ground in Karabakh,” in The Washington Post, March 8, 1992, p.C1

²⁶ According to S.A., a member of the OMON unit, shelling of the airport began at 5:00 P.M.

Several refugees reported that they saw houses burning during the attack on Khojaly or while they were fleeing the village. Juleka Dunemalieva (whose sister died of exposure during their flight from Khojaly) said that at about midnight or 1:00 A.M. she saw neighborhood where Meskhetian Turks lived go up in flames: “Meskhetians lived in our neighborhood in Finnish-style cottages. When their houses were burned we got out right away.”

Most Khojaly residents remained in the town until about 3:00 A.M., some staying in basements in private homes. In addition, about 300 residents reportedly took shelter in the basement of one school. Some reported that they decided to leave at 3:00 A.M. because the self-defense forces were running through the streets shouting instructions to people to run away.

Residents fled the town in separate groups, amid chaos and panic, most of them without any belongings or clothes for the cold weather. As a result, hundreds of people suffered – and some died – from severe frostbite.

The majority of Khojaly residents went along a route that took them across a shallow river, through the mountains, and, by about dawn, towards an open field near the village of Nakhichevanik, controlled then by Armenians. It was here that the most intense shooting took place. Other people fled along different routes that took them directly by Shelli, an Azerbaijani village near Agdam. A number of Khojaly survivors wandered through the forest for several days before finding their way to Agdam’s environs.

Firing on Civilians

Witnesses to and victims of the shooting at Nakhichevanik told Helsinki Watch of varying numbers of people who fell under fire, and described how they received their gunshot wounds.

Thirty-three-year-old Nigar Azizova, who worked in a vegetable store, told Helsinki Watch that when the crowd started falling over bodies, they turned back and fled in different directions.

The crowd was about sixty meters long. I was in the middle, and people in the front were mostly killed. At Nakhichevanik we saw that people in front were falling. They shouted and fell. I recognized their faces. I could see their faces as we stepped over them. We covered the children’s eyes so they wouldn’t see.

Mrs. Azizova listed eight people whose bodies she had to step over, and claimed that they had no guns: Elshan Abushov, Zelif Alekhpeliev, Tevagul Alekhpelieva, Sakhvet Alekhpeliev (who reportedly was nine years old), Elmar Abdulev, Etibar Abushov, and Habib Abushov.

A young Azerbaijani woman who was eventually taken hostage told Helsinki Watch, “It was a cultivated field. We approached it and saw that they began to shoot. I must have seen sixty people dead in the field. Those who were running away with me fell and died.”

Hassan Alahierov said: “First we ran to Nakhichevanik, but when they began shooting people we ran to the other side. There was a BMP standing on the road – I didn’t see it, I just saw the shells.” Alahierov’s eighteen-year-old daughter, who got separated from her father, said she saw the tank: “When the tank

began to shoot we ran in all directions. I saw corpses scattered, and saw all the people surrounding them fall.”

Hijran Alekpera reported that:

By the time we got to Nakhichevanik it was 9:00 A.M. There was a field and there were many people who had been killed. There were maybe one hundred. I didn't try to count. I was wounded on this field. A bullet hit me in the belly. I could see where they were shooting from. I saw other bodies in the field. They were newly killed – they hadn't changed color.

Fifty-one-year-old Balaoglan Allakhiarov said:

We got Nakhichevanik at 8:00 A.M., and were in the middle of the field when they began to fire. They were shooting only from one direction – the forest. Then we ran off the field toward a canyon, where my wife and daughter-in-law were shot. They were shot from about twenty meters. My daughter-in-law was struck three times – through the skull, in her stomach and in her leg. My wife was hit from behind. [The Armenians] took off their rings.

At about 8:00 A.M. Nazile Khemetova received a gunshot wound in her left leg:

We were all crawling. Whoever stood up got wounded. I stood up to rest my legs and was wounded. I saw many people get shot, and we had to leave them as we crawled along. After I was wounded I didn't see many people pass me; they hid in the forest. I stayed in the snow until 7:00 P.M. Members of the Popular Front came and helped me escape.

Beginning February 27, Azerbaijani helicopters brought in personnel who attempted to collect bodies and assist the wounded. Some of the rescue team were wearing camouflage clothing, and they were constantly shot at by Armenian forces.²⁷ Members of the first rescue group, who were accompanied by a French journalist, reported that some of the corpses had been scalped or otherwise mutilated. One member of the group videotaped the mission.

Death Toll

There are still no definitive figures on the number of civilians who were shot while fleeing Khojaly. According to Aiden Rasulov, more than 300 bodies showing evidence of a violent death were submitted for forensic examination. At the time of Helsinki Watch's visit to Baky, the results of these examinations had not been completed, and the investigative team was in the process of tracking down the corpses of Khojaly victims that had been removed from Agdam by family members in the first days after the tragedy. Earlier figures made available by Azerbaijan and published by the Memorial group put the number of deaths resulting from gunshot, shrapnel,²⁸ (130 men and fifty-one women, including thirteen children). In addition, an undetermined number died of frostbite. Namig Aliev, who heads the Department on Questions of Law and Order and Defense of the Azerbaijani Parliament and who is part of the parliamentary group investigating the Khojaly events, told Helsinki Watch in April that 213 Khojaly victims were buried in Agdam. Aliev also reported that of those bodies

²⁷ See below, under “Abuse of Medical Personnel and Transport.”

²⁸ See Appendix II for a list of these victims.

submitted for forensic examination, thirty-three had been scalped, had body parts removed, or had been otherwise mutilated. One hundred eighty individuals from Khojaly are reported to be missing.

As noted in Appendix V to this report, the civilian population and individual civilians are not legitimate objects of attack in any armed conflict. The contending parties accordingly must distinguish at all times between civilians and combatants and direct their attack only against the latter.

In particular, the party must suspend an attack if it becomes apparent that the attack may be expected to cause civilian casualties that are excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

The circumstances surrounding the attack at Nakhichevanik on those fleeing Khojaly indicate that Armenian forces and troops of the 366th CIS regiment²⁹ deliberately disregarded this customary law restraint on attacks. Nagorno Karabakh officials and fighters clearly expected the inhabitants of Khojaly to flee since they claim to have informed the town that a corridor would be left open to allow for their safe passage. No witnesses interviewed by Helsinki Watch, however, said that they knew beforehand of such a corridor. In addition, although witnesses and victims gave varying testimony on the precise time the shooting began at Nakhichevanik, they all indicated that there was sufficient light to allow for reasonable visibility and, thus, for the attackers to distinguish unarmed civilians from those persons who were armed and/or using weapons. Further, despite conflicting testimony about the direction from which the fire was coming, the evidence suggests that the attackers indiscriminately directed their fire at all fleeing persons. Under these circumstances, the killing of fleeing combatants could not justify the foreseeable larger number of civilian casualties.

Human Rights Watch

Excerpt from the Human Rights Watch World Report of 1993

“The former Soviet Union: Azerbaijan”³⁰

(HRW World Report, 1993)

...During the winter of 1992, Armenian forces went on the offensive, forcing almost the entire Azerbaijani population of the enclave to flee, and committing unconscionable acts of violence against civilians as they fled. The most notorious of these attacks occurred on February 25 in the village of Khojaly. A large column of residents, accompanied by a few dozen retreating fighters, fled the city as it fell to Armenian forces. They came across an Armenian military post and were cruelly fired upon. At least 161 civilians are known to have been murdered in this incident, although Azerbaijani officials estimate that about 800 perished. Armenian forces killed unarmed civilians and soldiers who were *hors de combat*, and looted and sometimes burned homes...

²⁹ The number of servicemen in the 366th who participated in the massacre of civilians is still unknown. The Azerbaijani Procuracy's investigative team sent a delegation to Tbilisi, where the 366th was relocated after it withdrew from Stepanakert, to inquire how many men from the regiment had been killed, wounded, and missing during their service in Nagorno Karabakh. According to Aiden Rasulov, military officials refused to meet with the investigative team, claiming that they are answerable only to Moscow. As of April, the investigative team had not asked for an accounting from Moscow military authorities.

³⁰ <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1993/WR93/Hsw-07.htm>

Human Rights Watch

Excerpt from the Report

“Azerbaijan: Seven Years of Conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh”³¹

(December, 1994)

...In February 1992, Karabakh Armenian forces – reportedly backed by soldiers from the 366th Motor Rifle Regiment of the Russian Army – seized the Azeri-populated town of Khojali...More than 200 civilians were killed in the attack, the largest massacre to date in the conflict.³²

Human Rights Watch

Excerpt from the letter by H.Cartner, Executive Director of Human Rights Watch, addressed to A. Arzumanyan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia”³³

(March 23, 1997)

Dear Mr. Arzumanyan,

As Executive Director of Human Rights Watch/Helsinki (formerly Helsinki Watch), I wish to respond to the March 3 Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement regarding the 1992 slaughter of Azeri civilians in the town of Khojaly in Nagorno Karabakh. In it, the Ministry argues that the Popular Front of Azerbaijan was responsible for the civilian deaths, supporting this argument by referring to an interview with former President Ayaz Mutalibov and, incredibly, to a 1992 report by our organization... Neither our overview and version of the events, nor the individual interviews with Azeri refugees from Khojaly and other villages in Nagorno Karabakh published in the report could possibly support the notion that Azerbaijani forces wilfully prevented the evacuation of civilians or that they shot their own citizens. We are deeply distressed that the Ministry has, wittingly or unwittingly, linked our report to views which we reject and which our report does not reflect...

Yours sincerely,

Holly Cartner

Executive Director
Human Rights Watch

³¹ <https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/AZER%20Conflict%20in%20N-K%20Dec94.pdf>

³² There are no exact figures for the number of Azeri civilians killed because Karabakh Armenian forces gained control of the area after the massacre. While it is widely accepted that 200 hundred Azeris were murdered, as many as 500-1,000 may have died.

³³ <https://www.hrw.org/news/1997/03/23/response-armenian-government-letter-town-khojaly-nagorno-karabakh>

Osservatorio Balcani Caucaso Transeuropa (Rovereto, Italy)³⁴

(March 4, 2003)

On March 4, 2003, the Italian-based organization Osservatorio Balcani Caucaso Transeuropa brought to light the grave abuses of human rights during the Khojaly Massacre. It states, “The massacre of Khojaly, which is one of the most violent pages of contemporary history, will be the starting point for the revival of the reflection on the legal and diplomatic aspects of the international protection of human rights in the context of war.” The organization argues that Khojaly is the Srebrenica of the Caucasus and must be studied and analyzed in order to understand and prevent human rights abuses in the international community for practical and legal reasons.

Human Rights House (Oslo, Norway)³⁵

(May 3, 2007)

The Oslo-based Human Rights House, a leading organization for the protection of basic human rights, raised awareness on May 3, 2007 for the 15th anniversary of the Khojaly Tragedy. The organization presented the facts and figures of the massacre and offered its reverence to the hundreds of innocent victims which faced “an unseen cruelty and barbarity” on the night of February 25-26. The statement emphasized the need to attend memorials, rallies and other events in order to show remembrance and support. The statement also featured a symbolic picture of a small child killed at Khojaly and deprived of the right to play, attend school and pursue dreams, as children are meant to do.

³⁴ <http://www.balcanicaucaso.org/Appuntamenti/Violation-of-human-rights-in-warfare.-The-Khojaly-massacre-a-Srebrenica-in-the-Caucasus>

³⁵ <http://humanrightshouse.org/Articles/7970.html>

III. INTERNATIONAL MASS MEDIA RECORDS

THE WASHINGTON POST

Washington DC, 28 February 1992

Nagorno-Karabakh victims buried in Azerbaijani town. Refugees claim hundreds died in Armenian attack

By Thomas Goltz

Officials of the main mosque in this town just east of the embattled enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh said they buried 27 bodies today, brought from an Azerbaijani town inside the enclave that was captured Wednesday by Armenian militiamen.

Refugees fleeing the fighting in Khojaly, a town of 6,000 northeast of the enclave's capital, Stepanakert, claimed that up to 500 people, including women and children, were killed in the attack. No independent estimate of deaths was available here. The Agdam mosque's director, Said Sadikov Muan, said refugees from Khojaly had registered the names of 477 victims with his mosque since Wednesday.

Officials in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, estimated the deaths in Khojaly at 100, while Armenian officials in their capital, Yerevan, said only two Azerbaijanis were killed in the attack.

Of seven bodies seen here today, two were children and three were women, one shot through the chest at what appeared to be close range. Another 120 refugees being treated at Agdam's hospital include many with multiple stab wounds.

The Armenians who attacked Khojaly Tuesday night "were shooting, shooting, shooting", said Raisa Aslanova, who reached Agdam Wednesday night. She said her husband and a son-in-law were killed and her daughter was missing.

Among the refugees who fled here over the mountains from Nagorno-Karabakh were two Turkmen soldiers from former Soviet Interior Ministry forces who had taken refuge in Khojaly after deserting from their unit last Friday because, they said, Armenian non-commissioned officers had beaten them "for being Muslims".

The two deserters claimed their former unit, the 366th Division, was supporting the Armenian militiamen who captured Khojaly. They said they tried to help women and children escape. "We were bringing a group through the mountains when the Armenians found us and opened fire", said Agamehmet Mutif, one of the deserters. "Twelve were killed".

THE INDEPENDENT

London, 29 February 1992

By Helen Womack

Elif Kaban, a Reuter correspondent in Agdam, reported that after a massacre on Wednesday, Azeris were burying scores of people who died when Armenians over ran the town of Khojaly, the second-biggest Azeri settlement in the area. "The world is turning its back on what's happening here. We are dying and you are just watching", one mourner shouted at a group of journalists.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

London, 1 March 1992

Armenian soldiers massacre hundreds of fleeing families

By Thomas Goltz

Survivors reported that Armenian soldiers shot and bayoneted more than 450 Azeris, many of them women and children. Hundreds, possibly thousands, were missing and feared dead.

The attackers killed most of the soldiers and volunteers defending the women and children. They then turned their guns on the terrified refugees. The few survivors later described what happened: "That's when the real slaughter began", said Azer Hajiev, one of three soldiers to survive. "The Armenians just shot and shot. And then they came in and started carving up people with their bayonets and knives".

"They were shooting, shooting, shooting", echoed Rasia Aslanova, who arrived in Agdam with other women and children who made their way through Armenian lines. She said her husband, Kayun, and a son-in-law were massacred in front of her. Her daughter was still missing. One boy who arrived in Agdam had an ear sliced off.

The survivors said 2000 others, some of whom had fled separately, were still missing in the gruelling terrain; many could perish from their wounds or the cold.

By late yesterday, 479 deaths had been registered at the morgue in Agdam, and 29 bodies had been buried in the cemetery. Of the seven corpses I saw awaiting burial, two were children and three were women, one shot through the chest at point blank range.

Agdam hospital was a scene of carnage and terror. Doctors said they had 140 patients who escaped slaughter, most with bullet in juries or deep stab wounds.

Nor were they safe in Agdam. On Friday night rockets fell on the city which has a population of 150,000, destroying several buildings and killing one person.

THE TIMES

London, 2 March 1992

Corpses litter hills in Karabakh

By Anatol Lieven

As we swooped low over the snow-covered hills of Nagorno-Karabagh we saw the scattered corpses. Apparently, the refugees had been shot down as they ran. An Azerbaijani film of the places we flew over, shown to journalists afterwards, showed dozens of corpses lying in various parts of the hills.

The Azerbaijanis claim that as many as 1000 have died in a mass killing of Azerbaijanis fleeing from the town of Khodzaly, seized by Armenians last week. A further 4,000 are believed to be wounded, frozen to death or missing.

The civilian helicopter's job was to land in the mountains and pick up bodies at sites of the mass killings.

The civilian helicopter picked up four corpses, and it was during this and a previous mission that an Azerbaijani camera man filmed the several dozen bodies on the hillsides.

Back at the airfield in Agdam, we took a look at the bodies the civilian helicopter had picked up. Two old men and small girl were covered with blood, their limbs contorted by the cold and rigor mortis. They had been shot.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Washington DC, 2 March 1992

Armenian raid leaves Azeris dead or fleeing

About 1,000 of Khojaly's people were massacred by the Armenian Army in Tuesday's attack. Azerbaijani television showed truck-loads of corpses being evacuated from the Khocaly area.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

New York, 3 March 1992

Massacre by Armenians being reported

The last of the former Soviet troops in the Caucasus enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh began pulling out today as fresh evidence emerged of a massacre of civilians by Armenian militants.

The ITAR-TASS press agency said the 366th Motorized Infantry Regiment had started its withdrawal, in effect removing the last frail buffer separating the region's two warring ethnic groups, Armenians and Azerbaijanis. The two sides made no attempt to interfere, it added.

Nagorno-Karabakh is within the Republic of Azerbaijan, but most of its population is Armenian.

Shelling in town reported

The Azerbaijani press agency Azerinform reported fresh Armenian missile fire on the Azerbaijani-populated town of Shusha in Nagorno-Karabakh on Sunday night. It said several people had been wounded in another attack, on the settlement of Venjali, early today.

The Republic of Armenia reiterated denials that its militants had killed 1,000 people in the Azerbaijani-populated town of Khojaly last week and had massacred men, women and children fleeing the carnage across snow-covered mountain passes.

But dozens of bodies scattered over the area lent credence to Azerbaijani reports of a massacre.

Azerbaijani officials and journalists who flew briefly to the region by helicopter brought back three dead children with the backs of their heads blown off. They said shooting by Armenians had prevented them from retrieving more bodies.

"Women and children had been scalped", said Assad Faradzhev, an aide to Nagorno-Karabakh's Azerbaijani Governor.

"When we began to pick up bodies, they began firing at us".

The Azerbaijani militia chief in Agdam, Rashid Mamedov, said: "The bodies are lying there like flocks of sheep. Even the fascists did nothing like this".

Two trucks filled with bodies

Near Agdam on the outskirts of Nagorno-Karabakh, a Reuters photographer, Frederique Lengaigne, said she had seen two trucks filled with Azerbaijani bodies.

"In the first one I counted 35, and it looked as though there were almost as many in the second", she said. "Some had their heads cut off, and many had been burned. They were all men, and a few had been wearing khaki uniforms".

Four years of fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh have killed 1,500 to 2,000 people. The last week's fighting has been the most savage yet.

The 366th Regiment, based in Stepanakert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, has been caught at the center of fighting in which at least three of its soldiers were killed late last month.

THE TIMES

London, 3 March 1992

Massacre uncovered

By Anatol Lieven

More than sixty bodies, including those of women and children, have been spotted on hillsides in Nagorno-Karabakh, confirming claims that Armenian troops massacred Azeri refugees. Hundreds are missing.

Scattered amid the withered grass and bushes along a small valley and across the hillside beyond are the bodies of last Wednesday's massacre by Armenian forces of Azerbaijani refugees.

In all, 31 bodies could be counted at the scene. At least another 31 have been taken into Agdam over the past five days. These figures do not include civilians reported killed when the Armenians stormed the Azerbaijani town of Khodzaly on Tuesday night. The figures also do not include other as yet undiscovered bodies. Zahid Jabarov, a survivor of the massacre, said he saw up to 200 people shot down at the point we visited, and refugees who came by different routes have also told of being shot at repeatedly and of leaving a trail of bodies along their path. Around the bodies we saw were scattered possessions, clothing and personnel documents. The bodies themselves have been preserved by the bitter cold which killed others as they hid in the hills and forest after the massacre. All are the bodies of ordinary people, dressed in the poor, ugly clothing of workers.

Of the 31 we saw, only one police man and two apparent national volunteers were wearing uniform. All the rest were civilians, including eight women and three small children. Two groups, apparently families, had fallen together, the children cradled in the women's arms.

Several of them, including one small girl, had terrible head injuries: only her face was left. Survivors have told how they saw Armenians shooting them point blank as they lay on the ground.

BBC 1 Morning News

07:37, London, 3 March, 1992

A BBC reporter during a live broadcasting claimed that he saw more than 100 bodies of Azerbaijani men, women and children who were shot dead in the head at close range.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Washington DC, 3 March 1992

Atrocity reports horrify Azerbaijan

By Brian Killen

Dozens of bodies lay scattered around the killing fields of Nagorno-Karabakh yesterday, evidence of the worst massacre in four years of fighting over the disputed territory.

Azeri officials who returned from the scene to this town about nine miles away brought back three dead children, the backs of their heads blown off.

At the local mosque, six other bodies lay stretched out, fully clothed, with their limbs frozen in the positions in which they were killed. Their faces were black from the cold.

“Telman!” screamed one woman, beating her breast furiously over the body of her dead father, who lay on his back with his stiff right arm jutting into the air.

Those who returned from a brief visit by helicopter to Khojaly, captured by the Armenians last week, said they had seen similar sights – only more. One Russian journalist said he had counted about 30 bodies within a radius of 50 yards from where the helicopter landed.

Armenia has denied atrocities or mass killings of Azeris after its well-armed irregulars captured Khojaly, the second-biggest Azeri town in Nagorno-Karabakh, last Wednesday. Azerbaijan says 1,000 people were killed.

“Women and children had been scalped”, said Assad Faradzhev, an aide to Karabakh’s Azeri governor.

Mr. Faradzhev said the helicopter, bearing Red Cross markings and escorted by two MI-24 helicopters of the former Soviet army, succeeded in picking up only the three children before Armenian militants opened fire. “When we began to pick up bodies, they started firing at us”, he said.

Mr. Faradzhev said they were on the ground for only 15 minutes.

“The combat helicopters fired red flares to signal that Armenians were approaching and it was time to leave. I was ready to blow my self up if we were captured”, he said pointing to a grenade in his coat pocket.

In Agdam’s mosque, the dead bodies lay on mattresses under a naked light bulb. Hundreds of people crowded outside chanting Islamic prayers. Some wept uncontrollably and collapsed near their dead relatives, brought to the town by truck only minutes earlier.

Chilling film of dozens of stiffened corpses scattered over a snowy hillside backed accounts of the slaughter of women and children sobbed out by refugees who made it safely out of the disputed Caucasus enclave.

Azerbaijani television showed pictures of one truck load of bodies brought to the Azeri town of Agdam, some with their faces apparently scratched with knives or their eyes gouged out. One little girl had her arms stretched out as if crying for help.

THE BOSTON GLOBE

Boston, 3 March 1992

Armenians killed 1000, Azeris charge

By Paul Quinn-Judge

Azerbaijan charged yesterday that Armenian militants massacred men, women and children after forcing them from a town in Nagorno-Karabagh last week.

Azerbaijani officials said 1000 Azeris had been killed in town of Khojaly and that Armenian fighters then slaughtered men, women and children fleeing across snow-covered mountain passes.

Armenian officials disputed the death toll and denied the massacre report.

Journalists on the scene said it was difficult to say exactly how many people had been killed in surrounding areas. But a Reuters photographer said he saw two trucks filled with Azeri corpses, and a Russian journalist reported massacre sites elsewhere in the area.

Azeri officials and journalists who flew briefly to the region by helicopter recovered the bodies of three dead children who had been shot in the head, Reuters said, but Armenians prevented them from retrieving more bodies.

There were growing signs that many civilians were killed during the capture of Khojaly.

Footage shot by Azerbaijan Television Sunday showed about 10 dead bodies, including several women and children, in an improvised morgue in Agdam. An editor at the main television station in Baku said 180 bodies had been recovered so far. A helicopter flying over the vicinity is reported to have seen other corpses, while the BBC quoted a French photographer who said that he had counted 31 dead, including women and children, some who appeared as though they were shot in the head at close range.

THE AGE

Melbourne, 6 March 1992

By Helen Womack

The exact number of victims is still unclear, but there can be little doubt that Azeri civilians were massacred by Armenian Army in the snowy mountains of Nagorno-Karabakh last week.

Refugees from the enclave town of Khojaly, sheltering in the Azeri town of Agdam, give largely consistent accounts of how Armenians attacked their homes on the night of 25 February, chased those who fled and shot them in the surrounding forests. Yesterday, I saw 75 freshly dug graves in one cemetery in addition to four mutilated corpses we were shown in the mosque when we arrived in Agdam late on Tuesday. I also saw women and children with bullet wounds in a make shift hospital in a string of railway carriages.

Khojaly, an Azeri settlement in the enclave mostly populated by Armenians, had a population of about 6000. Mr. Rashid Mamedov, Commander of Police in Agdam, said only about 500 escaped to his town. "So where are the rest?" Some might have taken prisoner, he said, or fled. Many bodies were still lying in the mountains because the Azeris were short of helicopters to retrieve them. He believed more than 1000 had perished, some of cold in temperatures as low as minus 10 degrees.

When Azeris saw the Armenians with a convoy of armoured personnel carriers, they realized they could not hope to defend themselves, and fled into the forests. In the small hours, the massacre started.

Mr. Nasirov, who believes his wife and two children were taken prisoner, repeated what many other refugees have said - that troops of the former Soviet army helped the Armenians to attack Khojaly. "It is not my opinion; I saw it with my own eyes".

THE SUNDAY TIMES

London, 8 March 1992

By Thomas Goltz

Khojaly used to be a barren Azeri town, with empty shops and treeless dirt roads. Yet it was still home to thousands of Azeri people who, in happier times, tended fields and flocks of geese. Last week it was wiped off the map.

As sickening reports trickled in to the Azerbaijani town of Agdam, and the bodies piled up in the morgues, there was little doubt that Khojaly and the stark foothills and gullies around it had been the site of the most terrible massacre since the Soviet Union broke apart.

The Azeri defenders of the town were picked off one by one. Survivors say that Armenian forces then began a pitiless slaughter, firing at anything moved in the gullies. A video taken by an Azeri cameraman, wailing and crying as he filmed body after body, showed a grizzly trail of death leading towards higher, forested ground where the villagers had sought refuge from the Armenians.

"The Armenians just shot and shot and shot", said Omar Veyselov, lying in hospital in Agdam "I saw my wife and daughter fall right by me", he said.

People wandered through the hospital corridors looking for news of the loved ones. Some vented their fury on foreigners: "Where is my daughter, where is my son?" wailed a mother. "Raped. Butchered. Lost".

LE MONDE

Paris, 14 March 1992

The foreign journalist in Aghdam saw the women and three scalped children with the pulled off nails among the killed people. This is not “Azerbaijani propaganda”, but reality.

NEWSWEEK

New York, 16 March 1992

The face of a massacre

By Pascal Privat with Steve Le Vine

Azerbaijan was a charnel house again last week: a place of mourning refugees and dozens of mangled corpses dragged to a make shift morgue behind the mosque. They were ordinary Azerbaijani men, women and children of Khojaly, a small village in war-torn Nagorno-Karabakh over run by Armenian forces on Feb. 25-26. Many were killed at close range while trying to flee; some had their faces mutilated, others were scalped. While the victims’ families mourned.

TIME

New York, 16 March 1992

Massacre in Khojaly

By Jill Smolowe

While the details are argued, this much is plain: something grim and unconscionable happened in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly two weeks ago. So far, some 200 dead Azerbaijanis, many of them mutilated, have been transported out of the town tucked inside the Armenian-dominated enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh for burial in neighboring Azerbaijan. The total number of deaths - the Azerbaijanis claim 1,324 civilians have been slaughtered, most of them women and children - is unknown.

Videotapes circulated by the Azerbaijanis include images of defaced civilians, some of them scalped, others shot in the head...

THE INDEPENDENT

London, 12 June 1992

By Hugh Pope

Aref Sadikov sat quietly in the shade of a cafe-bar on the Caspian Sea esplanade of Baku and showed a line of stitches in his trousers, torn by an Armenian bullet as he fled the town of Khojaly just over three months ago.

“I’m still wearing the same clothes, I don’t have any others”, the 51-years-old carpenter said, beginning his account of the Khojaly disaster. “I was wounded in five places, but I am lucky to be alive”.

Mr. Sadikov and his wife were short of food, without electricity for more than a month, and cut off from helicopter flights for 12 days. They sensed the Armenian noose was tightening around the 2,000 to 3,000 people left in the straggling Azeri town on the edge of Karabakh.

“At about 11pm a bombardment started such as we had never heard before, eight or nine kinds of weapons, artillery, heavy machine-guns, the lot”, Mr. Sadikov said.

Soon neighbours were pouring down the street from the direction of the attack. Some huddled in shelters but others started fleeing the town, down a hill, through a stream and through the snow into a forest on the other side.

To escape, the towns people had to reach the Azeri town of Agdam about 15 miles away. They thought they were going to make it, until at about dawn they reached a bottle neck between the two Azeri villages of Nakhchivanik and Saderak.

“None of my group was hurt up to then... Then we were spotted by a car on the road, and the Armenian outposts started opening fire”, Mr. Sadikov said. Mr. Sadikov said only 10 people from his group of 80 made it through, including his wife and militiaman son. Seven of his immediate relations died, including his 67-years-old elder brother.

“I only had time to reach down and cover his face with his hat”, he said, pulling his own big flat Turkish cap over his eyes. “We have never got any of the bodies back”.

THE INDEPENDENT

London, 12 June 1992

Painful search

The gruesome extent of February’s killings of Azeris by Armenians in the town of Khojaly is at last emerging in Azerbaijan - about 600 men, women and children dead.

The State Prosecutor, Aydin Rasulov, the chief investigator of a 15-man team looking into what Azerbaijan calls the “Khojaly Massacre”, said his figure of 600 people dead was a minimum on preliminary findings. A similar estimate was given by Elman Memmedov, the mayor of Khojaly. An even higher one was printed in the Baku newspaper Ordu in May - 479 dead people named and more than 200 bodies reported unidentified.

François Zen Ruffinen, head of delegation of the International Red Cross in Baku, said the Muslim imam of the nearby city of Agdam had reported a figure of 580 bodies received at his mosque from Khojaly, most of them civilians. “We did not count the bodies. But the figure seems reasonable. It is no fantasy”, Mr. Zen Ruffinen said.

Mr. Rasulov endeavours to give an unemotional estimate of the number of dead in the massacre. “Don’t get worked up. It will take several months to get a final figure”, the 43-years-old lawyer said at his small office.

Mr. Rasulov knows about these things. It took him two years to reach a firm conclusion that 131 people were killed and 714 wounded when Soviet troops and tanks crushed a nationalist uprising in Baku in January 1990.

Officially, 184 people have so far been certified as dead, being the number of people that could be medically examined by the republic’s forensic department. “This is just a small percentage of the dead”, said Rafiq Youssifov, the republic’s chief forensic scientist. “They were the only bodies brought to us. Remember the chaos and the fact that we are Muslims and have to wash and bury our dead within 24 hours”.

Of these 184 people, 51 were women, and 13 were children under 14 years old.

Gunshots killed 151 people, shrapnel killed 20 and axes or blunt instruments killed 10. Exposure in the highland snows killed the last three. Thirty-three people showed signs of deliberate mutilation, including ears, noses, breasts and eyes gouged out. Those 184 bodies examined were less than a third of those believed to have been killed, Mr. Rasulov said.

“There were too many bodies of dead and wounded on the ground to count properly: 470-500 in Khojaly, 650-700 people by the stream and the road and 85-100 visible around Nakhchivanik village”, Mr. Manafov wrote in a statement countersigned by the helicopter pilot.

“People waved up to us for help. We saw three dead children and one two-years-old alive by one dead woman. The live one was pulling at her arm for the mother to get up. We tried to land but Armenians started a barrage against our helicopter and we had to return”.

KOMMEPCAHT

Moscow, 27 February 2002

By Movsun Mamedov

Over the night from 25 to 26 February 1992 the Khojaly town (Nagorny Karabakh), inhabited mainly by Azerbaijanis, was subjected to the massive attack from the Armenian side. The units of the Russian 366th infantry guards regiment took part in the attack. As a result, 613 persons dead, 487 wounded, 1275 imprisoned, 150 persons are missing. The Khojaly events have radically changed the nature of the conflict – afterwards the military operations from both sides have actually turned into ethnic cleansings.

IV. TESTIMONIES OF HOSTAGES

Valeh Sahib Huseynov (Khojaly resident): “On the night of 25-26 February 1992, after Khojaly was seized by the Armenians, we had to flee away with the other residents of the town. When we reached the place between the villages Shelli and Dahra, the Armenians surrounded us and opened fire. My wife died from bullet wound. On 26 February 1992 they brought us to Askeran. On our way, they were pushing us into the cold water of the Gargar River. Then they locked us up in the Askeran Police Department. There they separated women from men and began to beat us. About 15-20 hostages were kept in each cell. They were hitting us with barrels of machine guns, legs of chairs and batons. Cries were heard from the adjacent cells as well. We realized that the Armenians were beating, raping and abusing women that were being kept there. They pulled the nail out of my thumb and then broke my fingers. During the torture I lost consciousness several times. On 2 March 1992 we were exchanged for 3 Armenians”.



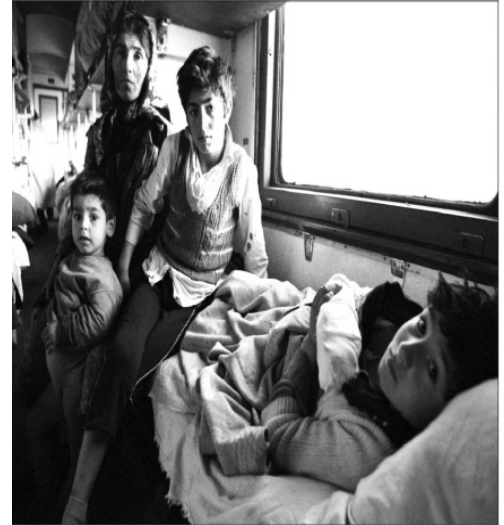
Dilshad Saday Guliyeva (Khojaly resident): “On the night of 25 - 26 February 1992 we had to escape our town and flee to the forest. After 4 days of hiding in the forest near Nakhchivanik, about 30 Armenian soldiers took us and brought us to the Armenian village. They threw us in a cellar in the Armenian village and began to beat us cruelly. There they deprived us of food and water, beat us and cauterized both men and women with burning cigarettes. They took away our money and jewelry. They took my gold necklace, watch, rings and earrings. When we showed resistance they beat us severely. My brother-in-law, Mikayil Guliyev, unable to bear the tortures, committed suicide”.

Yusif Museyib Karimov (Khojaly resident): “On 26 February 1992, Armenians brought us to the school in Khankendi. We were terribly tortured there. They undressed Irada, 24-year-old daughter of Shargiyya, raped her and began to beat her. The Armenians also raped my wife Iltima Karimova and cut her long hair to make her look ugly. As the Armenians struck my 6 and 7-year-old children against the concrete floor, they still suffer from headaches. Then the Armenians separated me from the women, threw me to a cellar and subjected me to terrible tortures. My four left ribs were fractured as a result of blows. One Armenian thrust a knife into my left shoulder and pulled it out of my chest, lit a piece of paper on fire, burned my hair and then threw me back to the cell. There I saw my wife, children and other men and women bleeding and moaning. We were exchanged in July 1992”.

Sahida Gurban Alakbarova (Khojaly resident): “On the night of 25 - 26 February 1992 the town of Khojaly was exposed to fire opened from 3 directions. We had to leave the town. The Armenians took us hostage along with 9 people in an area called Garagaya and brought to the Askeran Potice Department. They took all our documents, money and jewelry on the way there. The Armenians took young girls and tortured them. One day they wanted to take my 6-year-old daughter. I did not let them take her and they began to torture me with cruelty.... Later, along with 70 other people we were exchanged for two Armenian corpses”.

Adila Ali Nacafova (Khojaly resident): “On the night of 25-26 February 1992 the Armenians seized Khojaly, and so we were forced to leave the town. There were about 150-200 people among us. We fled to the forest, but were captured by Armenians. The Armenians took away our money and jewelry, pulled out our golden teeth with pliers, snatched earrings from women’s ears. My father’s and my gold teeth were pulled out as well. They cruelly murdered our neighbor Jalal’s wife, daughter, son and his son’s fiancé. They tied a man named Mushfig to a car and dragged him along the ground before our eyes. His face was injured and arms fractured. We were severely beaten several times a day”.

Ramil Bilman Alakbarov (Khojaly resident): “On the night of 25-26 February 1992 I left my home town of Khojaly with my parents. That time I was 12 years old. We left the town and fled to the forest. The Armenians surrounded us and began to shoot. I was wounded in my left leg. There I saw with my own eyes that the Armenians shot 16 young people and shoveled them into a well dug with a tractor. When we wanted to flee to Aghdam the Armenians caught us and brutally beat my father. They took our jewelry and money. Then they brought us to a farm located in the Aghdam district and kept us there for 3 days. As my leg was seriously wounded, my parents tied it with a string to stop the bleeding. The Armenians were severely beating the hostages being kept there... Now I suffer from these injuries. I still cannot walk properly. My father suffers from kidney and liver diseases as a result of the tortures he was exposed to in captivity”.



Mahir Imran Khalilov (Khojaly resident): “On the night of 25-26 February 1992 the Armenians attacked Khojaly. They burnt houses, killed innocent people and looted all our property. We fled to the forest. A day later we reached the village of Abdal-Gulabli in Aghdam. There we were surrounded and captured by 30 Armenian soldiers... When we were taken hostage the Armenians beat us cruelly and took us to the village of Dahraz in the Askeran district. There we were kept in a cellar for a week. Although there were small children among us, we were kept in the cold without food and water and beaten with barrels of machine guns, bludgeons and sticks”.



Sattar Mukhtar Agayev (Khojaly resident): “We left Khojaly on the night of 25-26 1992. The weather was very frosty. My little son could not stand frost and died in my hands. We were surrounded and captured by Armenians. I wanted to take my son’s body but they kicked his dead body and did not let me take him... When I wanted to embrace him they viciously beat me and I lost consciousness. They pulled out all my teeth with pliers. Wounds on my legs began to rot. They did not provide any medical care to me. After being in captivity for 35 days I was released”.

Rahila Rashid Hajieva (Khojaly resident): “The Armenians entered our house and captured us on 26 February at about 11.00 a.m. They were fiercely beating us. My little daughter Safayat was crying: “Don’t beat my mother”. An Armenian threw her from the second floor and she injured her knee joint.

My 25 year-old sister-in law Rahila Shafa Mustafayeva was raped by the Armenians several times. They were beating us with barrels of machine guns and bludgeons. They were cauterizing the eyes and different parts of our bodies with burning cigarettes and raping women. 7 days later we were exchanged for Armenian captives. Although we underwent medical treatment after captivity, it was impossible to save the lives of my sister-in-law Rahila and my daughter Shafayat. My daughter died at the age of 22”.

Farman Gazanfar Mammadov (Khojaly resident): “The Armenians seized Khojaly on the night of 25-26 February 1992. We were forced to leave our native land. I was 10 years old then. With my mother we fled to the forest along with the other civilians. Without food we had to stay there in the freezing cold for 3 days. Then we were taken hostage by the Armenians. They beat us severely and brought us to the Askeran Police Department. There they kept us in a cell for 10 days. There were about 20-30 people. Every day prison guards were beating us with steel reinforcement sticks and raping young women. They kept us without food. I was a child and when I cried of fear the Armenians were knocking me down and kicking me”.

Elshad Allahverdi Agayev (Khojaly resident): “On 26 February 1992, at about 8.00-9.00 a.m., the Armenians opened fire. We tried to escape and hide in the trench, but were surrounded and captured. Armenians were abusing and beating us with the barrels of machine guns, pieces of wood and iron, and forced us to walk by foot to the town of Askeran. My sister Durdana and I were brought to the temporary detention unit of the Askeran Police Department. Armenians in military uniform were beating people in the cells with batons, barrels of machine guns, pieces of wood and iron, dragging women by hair along the corridors, raping and then flinging them to separate cells”.



Shakhnaz Yusif Behbudova (Khojaly resident): “On the night of 25-26 February 1992 Khojaly was seized. We fled to the forest near the village of Nakhchivanik together with our children. When we reached the cemetery between Aghdam and Askeran the Armenians surrounded us and started to shoot from machine guns. Everyone began to flee in different directions. There were many women, children, and elderly people among us. Lining us up, again the Armenians began to hit us with different objects, abused and then shoved us to the basement of the Askeran Police Department. There they kept men separately from women. There were about 40-50 wounded women and children in our cell. Tortures were horrible. They were ripping out women’s arms, noses and ears. Children were crying and wounded people were moaning. Sometimes the Armenians were coming to our cell and taking away young women and upon their return we knew that they had been raped”.

Yashar Shahmali Alimammadov (Khojaly resident): “We were surrounded and captured by Armenians near the Pirjamal village at about 10.00-11.00 a.m. on 27 February 1992. They put sacks over our heads and brought us somewhere in a car. When they took the sacks off we found ourselves in the stable where cattle, donkeys and sheep were kept. There were about 200-300 residents from Khojaly, including women and elderly. The Armenians took money, jewelry and other valuable things away from people. They pulled out golden teeth by pincers. On that day, at around 16:00 p.m about 20 bearded men in both civil and military uniforms entered the stable with steel reinforcement sticks, wood and machine guns, divided us into several groups and began to beat us savagely on the head, back and legs. They hit me on the nose with a machine gun barrel and broke it. I lost consciousness because of pain and, after

coming to my senses, could not see for a while. After beating us cruelly and threatening us with fire-arms, they made us stand on one foot for hours and eat soil and cattle waste. On 2 March 1992 they released us. Currently I hold a second degree disability status because of the injuries I received in captivity.



V. SCHOLARLY WRITINGS AND RESEARCH ARTICLES (EXCERPTS)

▪ **The Massacre that Cemented Long-standing Bitterness (Original in German)**

By Von Knut Teske

“On 26 February 1992 all Azerbaijanis were expelled [from Khojaly] in the course of ethnic cleansing. For many, this was an escape to death. Hundreds died... Khojaly is now a lethargic and faceless town. However not without its history...”³⁶

▪ **Congressional Perceptions of Ethnic Cleansing**

By Thomas Ambrosio

“Armenia's actions were contrary to both international law and official American policy... The capture of Khojaly by Armenian forces in February 1992 was proclaimed ‘a great victory by Armenians’ by a spokeswoman for the Armenian Parliament, but resulted in the death and mutilation of several hundred (possibly more than 1000) civilians fleeing the fighting in the town...The USA was formally committed to the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan ... [but] the Armenian-American lobby gave greater legitimacy to Armenian aspirations... The perception of Armenians as victims...almost completely overshadowed the plight of Azeri refugees, most of whom fled their homes as a result of Armenian offensives.”³⁷

▪ **Small Nations and Great Powers: A Study of Ethno-political Conflict in the Caucasus**

By Svante Cornell

“Khojaly was the victim of ethnic cleansing of the worst kind. A significant part of the civilian population of the town, numbering 7,000 before the attack, was mutilated and killed, and the remaining population was forced to flee eastwards to Aghdam and seek refuge. As is the case in most instances of ethnic cleansing, the atrocities carried out by the aggressor served a double purpose: they forced the population to flee and never to return, as well as intimidating inhabitants of nearby villages, causing them to fear similar actions. The death toll at Khojaly is debated. Armenians, naturally, tend to understate estimating the number of dead civilians at less than a hundred; furthermore Armenian sources, in the rare case where they mention the event, blame the Azeris focusing the Khojaly residents as human shields, and claim that the civilians were caught in cross-fire rather than massacred ... This in turn is nothing but a justification of ethnic cleansing and the military conquest of land. Despite the claims of Armenians and their proxies, it is beyond doubt that a massacre of civilians did take place...The Khojaly massacre stands out and was very effective as it to a large extent spared the Karabakh Armenians the trouble of

³⁶ Teske, Von Knut. "Das Massaker, Das Eine Erbfeindschaft Zementierte." Welt. N.p., 26 Feb. 2012

³⁷ Ambrosio, Thomas. "Congressional Perceptions of Ethnic Cleansing: Reactions to the Nagorno-Karabakh War and the Influence of Ethnic Interest Groups." Journal of International Affairs 2.1 (2002): 33-39

evicting civilians from the Azerbaijani regions they were to conquer in 1993: as Armenian forces moved in, civilian Azeris had already fled their homes, fearing a massacre of the Khojaly type, were they to have stayed. It is very possible that the aim of the Khojaly massacre was to create precisely this type of fear.”³⁸

- **The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict: A Legal Analysis**

By Heiko Krüger

“One of the worst episodes was the violent attacks on the Azerbaijani civilian population of Khojaly in February 1992. Reports by international journalists, film material and the Azerbaijani investigation spoke of corpses, some of which were disfigured beyond recognition, dead women and children and the murder of fleeing civilians. 150 people from Khojaly were still missing...”³⁹

- **Azerbaijan Diary: A Rogue Reporter's Adventures in an Oil-rich, War-torn, Post-Soviet Republic**

By Thomas Goltz

“Elif Kaban of Reuters was stunned into giddiness. My wife Hijran was paralyzed. Photographer Oleg Litvin fell into a catatonic state and would only shoot pictures when I threw him at the subject: corpses, graves, and wailing women who were gouging their cheeks with their nails. Yes, it required stomach, but it was time to work, to report: a massacre had occurred, and the world had to know. We scoured the town, making repeated stops at the hospital, morgue, and growing graveyards, out of the ends of the defensive perimeter for horrible spot-interviews with straggling survivors as they stumbled in, and then back to the hospital to check on new wounded and then back to the morgue to watch truckloads of bodies being brought in for identification and ritual washing before burial. I looked for familiar faces, and thought I saw some people I knew: one corpse was identified as that of a young veterinarian who had been shot through the eye point-blank. I tried to remember if I had known or been introduced to such a man in Xodjali, but could not be sure. Other bodies, stiffened by rigor mortis, seemed to speak of execution: arms were thrown up, as if in permanent surrender. A number of heads lacked hair, as if the corpses had been scalped. It was not a pretty sight.”⁴⁰

³⁸ Cornell, Svante E. "The Shock of Khojaly." *Small Nations and Great Powers: A Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict in the Caucasus*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Curzon, 2001. 81-82 .

³⁹ Krüger, Heiko. *The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict: A Legal Analysis*. Berlin: Springer, 2010. 22-117

⁴⁰ Goltz, Thomas. *Azerbaijan Diary: A Rogue Reporter's Adventures in an Oil-rich, War-torn, Post-Soviet Republic*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1998. 123-24

- **Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War**

By Thomas de Waal

Beginning in the New Year of 1992, the Armenians began to break out of the Karabakhi capital, Stepanakert. They captured the Azerbaijani villages that surrounded the town, expelling the hundreds of Azerbaijanis who remained there. Their main target was now KKhojaly... The Armenian assault began on the night of 25-26 February... Armoured vehicles from the Soviet 366th Regiment lent their support. They surrounded Khojaly before Armenian fighters went in and over whelmed the local defenders... In the middle of the night, a large crowd fled through the woods, which were ankle-deep in snow, and started to descend the valley of the small Gargar River. In early morning, the crowd of Khojaly civilians, interspersed with a few militia men, emerged onto open ground near the Armenian village of Nakhchivanik. There they were hit by a wall of gun fire from Armenian fighters on the hill side above... More fleeing civilians kept on coming onto a scene of appalling carnage... Asked about the taking of Khojali, the Armenian military leader Serzh Sarkisian's summation of what had happened, however, was more honest and more brutal: "I think the main point is something different. Before Khojali, 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". Sarkisian's account throws a different light on the worst massacre of the Karabakh war, suggesting that the killings may, at least in part, have been a deliberate act of mass killing as intimidation."⁴¹

- **Azerbaijan: A quest for identity: a short history**

By Charles van der Leeuw

"Taken by surprise, the population of Khojaly tried to escape but a large number were caught on the way, many slaughtered then and there and many more taken to perish under torture. In total, at least a thousand civilians are thought to have died in the atrocity or else have been reported missing with no hope of survival. More than half of the victims consisted of women, children and elderly."⁴²

⁴¹ Waal, Thomas De. Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan Through Peace and War, 10th Year Anniversary Edition, Revised and Updated. N.p.: New York UP, 2013. 182-85

⁴² Charles van der Leeuw. Azerbaijan: A quest for identity: a short history. New York: St. Martin Press, 2000. 171

VI. RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS
BY FOREIGN OFFICIALS AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

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 ubrzanja 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

219

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

219

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



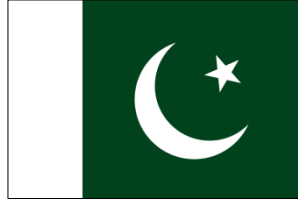
مجلس الأعيان

بيان صادر عن مجلس الأعيان

-
- انسجاماً مع القرارات الصادرة عن مؤتمر اتحاد مجالس الدول الأعضاء في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي بخصوص مذبحه خوجالي، ومرور عشرين عاماً عليها، وفي ضوء زيارة وفد مجلس الأعيان إلى أذربيجان ، فإن مجلس الأعيان :
- يدين الاعتداء الذي تعرض له الشعب الأذربيجي المسلم في خوجالي ، والذي يُعد انتهاكاً لحقوق الإنسان .
 - كما ويدين 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 الأذربية .
 - 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 الأذربيجين، والذين يواجهون ظروفًا معيشية صعبة لحين عودتهم إلى ديارهم .

صان في ٢٠١٣/٦/١٩

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN



Senate of Pakistan Foreign Relations Committee

Office # 25, Senate Committees Office, Ataturk 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.



SARDAR AWAIS AHMED KHAN LEGHARI
Chairman
Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Islamabad, the 2nd February, 2017

RESOLUTION

The Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly of Pakistan unanimously passed a resolution on Thursday the 2nd February, 2017 which is as follows:-

- i) The Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs 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 its internationally recognized borders.
- iii) The Committee demands implementation 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 the implementation of these decisions.
- iv) The Committee supports the efforts of the Republic of Azerbaijan to resolve the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by peaceful means.

REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI



January 11, 2017

RÉPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI

Unité-Egalité-Paix

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

7^{ème} Législature

Résolution n°001/AN/17/7^{ème} L

Portant commémoration du massacre des civils azerbaïdjanais dans la ville de KHOJALY en 1992 et soutien contre agression de la République d'Arménie contre la république d'Azerbaïdjan

L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE,

- VU** La Constitution du 15 septembre 1992 ;
- VU** La Loi constitutionnelle n° 92/AN/10/6eme L du 21 Avril 2010 portant révision de la Constitution ;
- VU** Les résolutions 822 (1993) du 30 avril 1993, 853 (1993) du 29 juillet 1993, 874 (1993) du 14 octobre 1993 et 884 (1993) du 12 novembre 1993 du Conseil de sécurité ;
- VU** La résolution 48/114 du 20 décembre 1993, de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, intitulée « Assistance internationale d'urgence aux réfugiés et personnes déplacées en Azerbaïdjan » ;
- VU** La résolution 60/285 du 17 septembre 2006, de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, intitulée « La situation dans les territoires azerbaïdjanais occupés » ;
- VU** L'article 35 du Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée nationale ;
- VU** la Circulaire n°12/PAN du 08/01/2017 convoquant l'Assemblée nationale, en séance publique.

A ADOPTÉ, EN SA CINQUIEME SEANCE PUBLIQUE DU 11/01/2017, LA RESOLUTION DONT LA TENEUR SUIT :

- a- Considérant** les objectifs, les principes et les dispositions énoncés dans la Charte des Nations Unies,

- b- soutenant** l'inviolabilité de la souveraineté et l'intégrité territoriales de la République de l'Azerbaïdjan,
- c- Rejetant** l'agression de la République d'Arménie contre la République d'Azerbaïdjan, qui a conduit à l'occupation de près de 20 % des territoires de l'Azerbaïdjan ;
- d- Consternée** profondément par le sort et la situation critique de plus d'un million d'Azerbaïdjanais, victimes de l'agression arménienne ainsi que par l'ampleur et l'acuité des problèmes humanitaires qui en découlent;
- e- rappelant** les résolutions 822 (1993) du 30 avril 1993, 853 (1993) du 29 juillet 1993, 874 (1993) du 14 octobre 1993 et 884 (1993) du 12 novembre 1993 du Conseil de sécurité,
- f- Se référant** aux principes et aux objectifs du Statut de l'UPCI et à ceux de la Charte de l'Organisation de Coopération Islamique ;
- g- Réaffirmant** l'ensemble des résolutions pertinentes adoptées antérieurement, en particulier, la Résolution N° 10/11-P (IS), adoptée par la 11èmesession de la Conférence islamique au Sommet, tenue à Dakar, République du Sénégal, les 6 et 7 Rabiul Awal 1424h (14-15 Mars 2008), et la résolution N° 11/5- CONF, adoptée par la 5ème session de la Conférence de l'Union parlementaire des Etats membres de l'OCI (UPCI), tenue au Caire, République arabe d'Egypte, les 22 et 23 Muharram 1429 (30-31 Janvier 2008),
- h- Prenant en considération** la décision prise à ABUDHABI le 18 janvier 2011, par les ministres des Affaires étrangères de l'Organisation de coopération islamique,
- i- Reconnaisant**, conformément au communiqué final du Caire de la douzième session de la Conférence islamique au sommet de février 2013, le massacre des civils azerbaïdjanais dans la ville de KHOJALY en 1992, comme un acte de génocide et de crime contre l'humanité,
- j- Rappelant** la position commune de l'Union parlementaire de l'Organisation de coopération islamique qui a abouti à la formation du Forum de la Jeunesse à l'appui des victimes des citoyens de KHOJALY,
- k- Soulignant** la profonde inquiétude de la Communauté internationale, vis-à-vis de la pérennisation de l'occupation d'une partie importante des territoires d'Azerbaïdjan et du transfert des occupants arméniens d'une manière illégitime pour s'installer sur ses territoires.

- 1- Exige le retrait immédiat, complet et inconditionnel des forces armées arméniennes des territoires occupés de la République d'Azerbaïdjan, y compris de la région du Haut-Karabakh ;**

- 2- Réaffirme qu'aucun État ne doit reconnaître comme licite la situation créée par l'occupation de territoires de la République d'Azerbaïdjan, ni prêter aide ou assistance pour maintenir la situation ainsi créée,**
- 3- Déclare que le massacre des civils azerbaïdjanais dans la ville de KHOJALY en 1992, acte de génocide et de crime contre l'humanité, se doit d'être puni conformément aux instruments internationaux compétents ;**
- 4- Condamne les agressions contre la République d'AZERBAÏDJAN et réaffirme que l'acquisition de territoire par l'usage de la force est inadmissible en vertu de la Charte des Nations Unies et du droit international ;**
- 5- Exhorte la République de l'Arménie à mettre en œuvre les résolutions n°822, 853, 874 et 884 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies ;**
- 6- Réaffirme le droit inaliénable de la population qui a été expulsée des territoires occupés de la République d'Azerbaïdjan de retourner chez elle, et souligne qu'il est nécessaire de créer les conditions propices à leur retour, notamment le relèvement global des territoires touchés par le conflit ;**
- 7- Exhorte les États Membres, ainsi que les organisations et groupements internationaux et régionaux, à contribuer au maximum, selon leur compétence, au règlement du conflit ;**
- 8- charge le Président de l'Assemblée nationale, de transmettre la présente résolution au Président de la République.**

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.



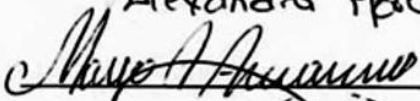
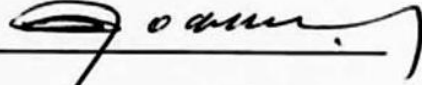


Edificio Nuevo del Congreso, segundo piso. Tel: 57 1 3823692

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 Mbrano	 _____ B. Hovhannisyan
 _____ N. Arzumanyan	 _____ G. G. G.
 _____ S. D.	 _____ S. S.
 _____ A. G. M.	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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. HERNÁN 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

Binnocada

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

Teléfono: 3824050 / 48 / 52 Fax: 3824046

Email: csegunda.camara@gmail.com

Bogotá - Colombia

*Aprobada
Pilar
julio 20/13*



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

CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES
COMISIÓN SEGUNDA
Proposición **APROBADA**

Pilar
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

Edificio Nuevo del Congreso Oficina 315B/316B - 317B/318B.
hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co; Teléfonos: 382 3353/ 382 3354.

*Revisión
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

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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

Julio 30/2013
ILAB RODRIGUEZ ARIAS
Secretaria General Comisión 2ª

Edificio Nuevo del Congreso Oficina 315B/316B - 317B/318B.
hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co., Teléfonos 382 3353/ 382 3354.

The Foreign Relations Commission of
the Senate of the Congress of the Republic of Colombia

February 20, 2017



Honorable Senado de la República
Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores

Constancia 001 de 2017

Como Presidente de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores y Defensa Nacional del Senado de la República de Colombia, junto con los demás Senadores abajo firmantes, nos solidarizamos con el pueblo de la República de Azerbaiyán con motivo de la conmemoración de los 25 años del genocidio **JODYAL** en memoria de los centenares de vidas que se perdieron ese fatídico día.

El pueblo colombiano entiende perfectamente lo que significa la pérdida de vidas como producto de guerras sin sentido, motivo por el cual celebramos que nuestro gobierno haya llegado a un Acuerdo para la Terminación del Conflicto, considerando el Derecho a la Vida, como el principal propósito para resolver las disputas mediante el diálogo, por lo cual transmitimos nuestro más profundo deseo de que el pueblo de Azerbaiyán y Armenia puedan resolver el conflicto mediante un acuerdo pacífico.

Hechos violentos como los ocurridos hace 25 años en ese fatídico 26 de febrero de 1992 cuando tropas de la República de Armenia y separatistas en Nagorno Karabaj cegaron la vida de centenares de mujeres, niños, ancianos azerbaiyanos, no deben tener cabida a un capítulo más en la historia del mundo.

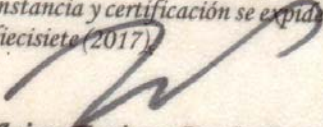
Reconocemos los esfuerzos que ha realizado el pueblo de Azerbaiyán para alcanzar una paz negociada con el pueblo de Armenia, acudiendo siempre a las instancias internacionales como garantía de salvaguardar siempre los Derechos Humanos, el Derecho Internacional Humanitario y el Derecho a la Integridad Territorial en todas sus acciones.

En ese sentido como Representantes del Senado de Colombia, hacemos un llamado de la manera más respetuosa al gobierno de Armenia, que, mediante la demostración de hechos concretos, de señales de su buena intención y disposición para alcanzar un acuerdo de paz definitivo, que resuelva de manera pacífica el conflicto generado debido a la ocupación arbitraria de más del 20% del territorio azerbaiyano, dando cumplimiento a:

Las resoluciones 822, 853, 874, 884 del Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU, donde se establece e l retiro de las Tropas de Armenia de los territorios de Azerbaiyán incluyendo Nagorno Karabaj.

Para finalizar solo nos resta desear que estas dos Naciones encuentren el camino de la reconciliación, ya que siempre traerá mayor desarrollo para nuestros pueblos la Paz que la Guerra.
Con esta constancia, ratificamos nuestro respaldo al pueblo de Azerbaiyán.

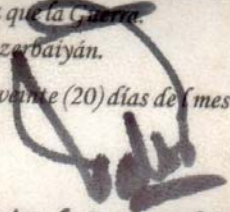
Como constancia y certificación se expide en Bogotá D.C., a los veinte (20) días de mes de Febrero del año dos mil diecisiete (2017).


Jaime Enrique Durán Barrera

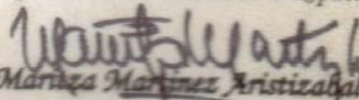
Presidente Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores


Teresita García Romero

Senadora


Daira de Jesús Galvis Méndez

Vicepresidenta del Senado de la República


Mariela Martínez Aristizábal

Senadora

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 displaced 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 RESOLUCI6N 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 ORGANIZACI6N DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS.

DIPUTADOS PONENTES:

Guatemala ⁶ de octubre de 2015


EUSEBIO M.


Luis Costino



APROBADO
FECHA 6/10/11

DIRECCION LEGISLATIVA
CONGRESO DE LA REPUBLICA
RECIBIDO
06 OCT 2015
Hora: 17:10 Firma:

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,

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 de genocidio cometidos contra la población civil en la Ciudad de Jodyall, 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 01/10/11

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

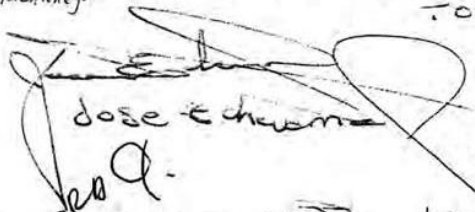
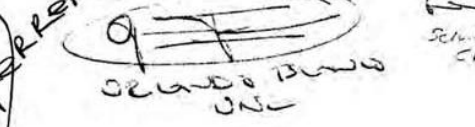
 José Inés Castillo M.
Diputado
Congreso de la República
Bancada LIDER

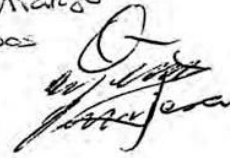

Nineth Montenegro


CESAR FAJARDO

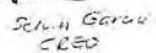

Ronald Arango
TODAS


FERNANDO C. OVAL


José Echeverría

Orlando Bova
UNL


Juan José


Carlos Herrera


Selva García
CREO

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 fait accompli, 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 numero822 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 anexar 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 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 INDONESIA



February 22, 2017



DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

The Statement of Commission I of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia at the 25th Commemoration of the “Khojaly Tragedy”

“Genocide Khojaly” is the most painful wound that the nation of Azerbaijan has faced since its early stages of independence, on 26th of February, 1992.

Commission I noted that people of different fields and levels; students, artists, academics, journalists, politicians, leaders, human rights observers and the like from all over the world, have known the motives, realities, and the manner of execution behind “the Khojaly Genocide” and have come to the decision that it is not only the pain of the Azerbaijan nation, but the wound of people across the world, as it is at the same time a crime against all humankind.

Commission I see bilateral relations between Indonesia and Azerbaijan in brotherhood framework. We strongly believe that one of the best ways to succeed in the above mentioned noble cause – building true brotherhood – is through learning about each other's wounds and standing side by side for moral and, if necessary, practical support.

As the former Speaker of the House of Representatives (DPR-RI) H.E. Marzuki Ali said that the House expressed its full support for the sovereignty of Azerbaijan and it seeks a peaceful resolution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. He discussed the “Khojali Genocide” as well as the resolution of the 7th PUIC (Parliamentary Union of the OIC) Conference in Palembang, Indonesia. He said:

“the House leader is of the opinion that the Indonesian legislative body should support the sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Indonesia should support the principle of respect the integrity of a country's area and its border that have been officially recognized internationally. We support a peaceful resolution to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue based on the UN Security Council's four resolutions in the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group”.¹

In his speech, H.E. Mr. Marzuki Alie made a passionate appeal to the government:

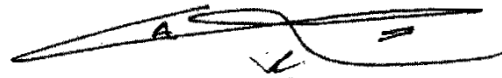
¹ Pidato Ketua DPR RI Pada Rapat Paripurna DPR RI Penutupan Masa Sidang II Tahun 2013-2014. (http://www.dpr.go.id/doksetjen/dokumen/Paripurna_pidato_PIDATO_KETUA_DPR_RI_PENUTUPAN_MASA_SIDANG_II_19_DESEMBER_2013.pdf)

"We would also like to express our deepest sympathies for the mass killings in the town of Khojaly. The Indonesian legislative body requests that the government not open its representative office in Armenia until the dispute between Azerbaijan and Armenia is resolved".²

The House (DPR-RI) has agreed to maintain this stance. As a continuation of Indonesian foreign policy towards Khojaly Genocide issue, Commission I of the House has four main perspectives:

1. Commission I respect the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and condemned all forms of colonization as it is not in conformity with humanity and justice. The Republic of Azerbaijan has become an independent state when aggression occurred. All states have to respects the sovereignty and freedom of Azerbaijan.
2. Commission I express condolences and sympathies to the hundreds of innocent people of Azerbaijan who were killed because of their specific background (Muslim). More than a million people of Azerbaijan also were deported from their historical lands and became Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) because of Armenian occupation.
3. Indonesia urges Armenia to comply with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council (number 822, 853, 874, and 884), all of which demand that Armenia immediately withdraws from Azerbaijan occupied territory (Nagorno-Karabakh). Being part of international community, Indonesia certainly hopes for the best solution for the settlement of the ongoing conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.
4. Commission I encourage the Indonesian government to maintain the bilateral ties both with Armenia as well as Azerbaijan based on Indonesian foreign policy direction. However, we should not forget to the Khojaly genocide and never retreat from its position to push both sides to resolve the conflict peacefully.

The of Commission I
of the House of Representative
of the Republic of Indonesia
Chairman,



Abdul Kharis Almasyhari

² Ibid.,

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.

COMMUNICATE 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 Jodyalf 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. Pineda Núñez

REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY



October 25, 2017

The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Republic of Paraguay

"Sesquicentenario de la Epopeya Nacional: 1864 - 1870"



Congreso Nacional
Honorable Cámara de Diputados

DECLARACIÓN N° 669

QUE CONDENA EL GENOCIDIO OCURRIDO EN JODYALÍ CIUDAD DE NAGORNO KARABAJ, REPÚBLICA DE AZERBAIYÁN PERPETRADO EN EL AÑO 1992, Y MANIFIESTA SU SOLIDARIDAD EN OCASIÓN DE LA CONMEMORACIÓN DEL 26° ANIVERSARIO

LA HONORABLE CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS DE LA NACIÓN

DECLARA:

VISTA: La conmemoración del 26° aniversario del genocidio sucedido la noche del 25 de febrero de 1992, en la región de Nagorno-Karabaj situada en la República de Azerbaiyán, perpetrado por fuerzas militares armenias.

CONSIDERANDO: Que, dichos hechos se dieron aprovechando la inestabilidad política ocasionada por la disolución de la Unión Soviética, dando lugar a un conflicto militar que se inició con operaciones de combate por parte de las fuerzas armenias en Nagorno-Karabaj, con el apoyo del Regimiento 366 de la ex Unión Soviética.

Que, dicha masacre se ha convertido en el castigo más grande que una población civil ha sufrido en los 3 años de la fase militar del conflicto entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán, dejando como saldo 613 azerbaiyanos muertos, entre ellos 63 niños, 106 mujeres y 70 ancianos; 1.275 habitantes fueron tomados como rehenes, mientras que el destino de 150 personas aún se desconoce. Además, 487 habitantes de Jodyalí fueron mutilados, incluyendo a 76 menores, 26 niños quedaron huérfanos y otros 130 perdieron al menos uno de sus padres por razones de carácter étnico. El ataque quedó plenamente documentado por diversos organismos de la República de Azerbaiyán y fuentes independientes.

Que, nuestra Constitución Nacional, adopta los principios del Derecho Internacional y declara en su Artículo 143 DE LAS RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES. "La República del Paraguay, en sus relaciones internacionales, acepta el derecho internacional y se ajusta a los siguientes principios: 1) La independencia nacional; 2) la autodeterminación de los pueblos; 3) la igualdad jurídica entre los Estados; 4) la solidaridad y la cooperación internacional..."

Que, la República del Paraguay es Parte contratante de la Convención para la Prevención y la Sanción del Delito de Genocidio adoptada por la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) en su Resolución 260 A (III), del 9 de diciembre de 1948.

ES COPIA FIEL



“Sesquicentenario de la Epopeya Nacional: 1864 - 1870”



*Congreso Nacional
Honorable Cámara de Diputados*

Que, los Parlamentos de México, Pakistán, Turquía, República Checa, Rumania, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Panamá, Perú, Colombia, Serbia, Jordania, Honduras, Sudan, Guatemala, Yibuti, diecisiete estados de los Estados Unidos (New México, Arkansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Texas, New Jersey, Mississippi, Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Pensilvania, Arizona, Idaho), han condenado este genocidio y crimen de lesa humanidad perpetrado por las fuerzas militares de Armenia contra la población civil de Azerbaiyán, rechazando la ocupación militar de los territorios de Azerbaiyán por Armenia, así como, han expresando el respeto a la soberanía y la integridad territorial de la República de Azerbaiyán y a la inviolabilidad de sus fronteras reconocidas internacionalmente.

Que, las Resoluciones N°s 822, 853, 874 de 1992 y 1993, emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas, han promovido el cese de hostilidades, la atención de 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 Armenia.

Que, conforme a todo lo manifestado se considera que el trato y respeto entre los Estados debe ser recíproco, y en este caso, no se han respetado las normas y principios generales del Derecho Humanitario Internacional, violando de esta manera el espíritu de convivencia pacífica y armónica entre esos pueblos.

Por lo expuesto, anteriormente,

LA HONORABLE CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS DE LA NACIÓN

DECLARA:

- Artículo 1°.** - Condenar el genocidio ocurrido en Jodyali, ciudad de Nagorno-Karabaj, República de Azerbaiyán perpetrado en el año 1992, y manifiesta su solidaridad en ocasión de la conmemoración del 26° Aniversario de este crimen de lesa humanidad.
- Artículo 2°.** - Comunicar a quienes corresponda y cumplido archivar.

DADA EN LA SALA DE SESIONES DE LA HONORABLE CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS DE LA NACIÓN, A VEINTICINCO DÍAS DEL MES DE OCTUBRE DEL AÑO DOS MIL DIECISIETE.


Julio Enrique Mineur De Witte
Secretario Parlamentario



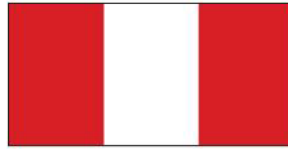

Pedro Aliana Rodríguez
Presidente
H. Cámara de Diputados

ES COPIA FIEL




Lic. Carlos A. Samudio
Secretario General
H. Cámara de Diputados

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 Azerbaijanis 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 "período 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, pasándose 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 Alarcón

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



January 20, 2016



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
DRŽAVNI SVET
THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
NATIONAL COUNCIL

Ljubljana, 20. 1. 2016

DECISION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL, REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA:

On 20th of February 2016 the National Council of the Republic of Slovenia was taken the decision and adopted the initiative of National Councillor Mr. Rudi Matjašič for a renewed emphasis on the peace processes in the area of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The National Council proposes to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to support the resolutions of the United Nations with the efforts on the peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.

National Council of the Republic of Slovenia calls for a renewed emphasis on the peace processes in the area of Nagorno-Karabakh under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group. The National Council of the Republic of Slovenia supports the efforts of international organizations to establish peace and stability in this region.

The initiative of National Councillor Mr. Rudi Matjašič reads as follows:

“The National Council of the Republic of Slovenia calls for support the resolutions of the United Nations with the efforts on the peace processes in the area of Nagorno-Karabakh under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group. In particular the settlement must be based on the four UN Security Council Resolutions (numbers 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993)). These call for the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces of Armenia from Azerbaijan, and a swift and safe return of internally displaced persons to their homes.

It should be strongly condemned all cases of ethnic cleansing, massacres, mass murder of civilians regardless of where they were committed. In this context, particularly highlight massacre perpetrated by the Armenian armed forces in the Khojaly town of Azerbaijan on 26 February 1992 many of whom are still missing. It is a crime against humanity that must be condemned and to refuse. Adopted resolutions must be strictly followed condemning all similar acts. At the 24th anniversary of this tragedy we expressed sincere condolences to the Azerbaijani people.

On 26 February 2016 will mark 24 years since the massacre in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly when 613 civilians, including 106 women, 63 children, and 70 elders were killed in a brutal way by Armenian units, while hundreds more went missing. This massacre was reported by a greater number of the world's media. This action is the organization Human Rights Watch / Helsinki declare a violation of the established rules concerning the conduct of Armenian units with the civilian population in war zones. It was a crime against humanity, which was condemned by many governments around the world. This tragic case is a reminder on this how serious bloodshed may come in wars. Reminds the need of greater understanding and tolerance among peoples of the world.

UN General Assembly, European Parliament, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with its resolutions, support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including Nagorno-Karabakh. The State of United-States adopted a resolution which draws attention to the tragic events in Azerbaijan and promote greater tolerance and understanding among peoples.

This settlement needs to be based on international law and the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. In particular the settlement must be based on the four UN Security Council Resolutions (numbers 822, 853, 874 and 884) passed with respect to this conflict. These call for the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces of Armenia from Azerbaijan, and a swift and safe return of Internally Displaced Persons to their homes.

We recommends the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to further support the international efforts for the earliest resolution of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict and is committed for tolerance of people around the world."

* * *

National Council of the Republic of Slovenia proposes to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to examine the initiative and in accordance with Article 98 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Council (Official Gazette of RS, no. 70/08, 73/09, 101/10, 6/14 and 26/15) and answers it within 30 days.



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
DRŽAVNI SVET

Številka: 200-01/16-1/
Ljubljana, 20. 1. 2016

Vlada Republike Slovenije

ZADEVA: Pobuda državnega svetnika Rudija Matjašiča, mag. posl. ved., v zvezi s podporo resolucijam Združenih narodov za mirno reševanje armensko-azerbajdžanskega spora o Gorskem Karabahu

V prilogi vam pošiljam pobudo državnega svetnika Rudija Matjašiča, mag. posl. ved., glede podpore resolucijam Združenih narodov za mirno reševanje armensko-azerbajdžanskega spora o Gorskem Karabahu, ki jo je Državni svet Republike Slovenije obravnaval na 36. seji 20. 1. 2016 in jo podprl.

Državni svet Republike Slovenije predlaga Vladi Republike Slovenije, da pobudo prouči in v skladu s četrnim odstavkom 98. člena Poslovnika Državnega sveta (Uradni list RS, št. 70/08, 73/09, 101/10, 6/14 in 26/15) nanjo v roku 30 dni odgovori.

Mitja Bervar, mag. manag.
predsednik

Priloga: 1

V vednost:
- Rudi Matjašič, mag. posl. ved, državni svetnik



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
DRŽAVNI SVET

Številka: 200-01/16-1/
Ljubljana, 20. 1. 2016

Državni svet Republike Slovenije je na 36. seji 20. 1. 2016, v skladu z 98. členom Poslovnika Državnega sveta (Uradni list RS, št. 70/08, 73/09, 101/10, 6/14 in 26/15), obravnaval pobudo državnega svetnika Rudija Matjašiča, mag. posl. ved, v zvezi s podporo resolucijam Združenih narodov za mirno reševanje armensko-azerbajdžanskega spora o Gorskem Karabahu ter na podlagi prvega odstavka 56. člena Zakona o Državnem svetu (Uradni list RS, št. 100/05 - UPB1, 95/09-odl. US in 21/13-ZFDO-F) sprejel naslednji

S K L E P :

Državni svet podpira pobudo državnega svetnika Rudija Matjašiča, mag. posl. ved, in predlaga Vladi Republike Slovenije, da pobudo prouči in nanjo odgovori.

Pobuda državnega svetnika Rudija Matjašiča, mag. posl. ved, se glasi:

Državni svet Republike Slovenije poziva k podpori resolucijam Združenih narodov z namenom okrepitve mirovnih procesov na področju Gorskega Karabaha pod okriljem OVSE Minsk skupine. Rešitev naj temelji predvsem na resolucijah Varnostnega sveta združenih narodov 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) in 884 (1993), s katerimi so predstavniki članic OVSE Minsk skupine pozvali k takojšnjem umiku armenskih oboroženih sil iz Republike Azerbajdžan in hitri ter varni vrnitvi notranje razseljenih oseb na svoje domove.

Obrazložitev:

Obsoditi je treba vse primere etničnega čiščenja, pokolov in genocidov nad neoboroženimi civilisti, ne glede na to, kje so bili storjeni. V tem kontekstu še posebej izpostavljamo pokol v mestu Khojaly v Azerbajdžanu, ko se je 26. februarja 1992 zgodil napad oboroženih armenskih vojaških sil nad civilisti, med katerimi je veliko še pogrešanih. Gre za zločin proti človeštvu, ki ga je treba obsojati in odklanjati. Dosledno je treba spoštovati sprejete resolucije, ki obsojajo vsa podobna dejanja. Ob 24. obletnici te tragedije izražamo azerbajdžanskemu ljudstvu iskreno sožalje.

Dne 26. februarja 2016 bo minilo 24 let od pokola v azerbajdžanskem mestu Khojaly, ko so armenske enote v tem okupiranem mestu na brutalen način ubile 613 neoboroženih civilistov, medtem ko jih na stotine še pogrešajo. O tem pokolu je poročalo večje število svetovnih medijev, to dejanje pa je organizacija Human Rights

Watch/Helsinki razglasila za kršenje ustaljenih pravil, ki zadevajo ravnanje armenskih enot s civilnim prebivalstvom na vojnih območjih. Šlo je za zločin proti človeštvu, ki so ga obsodile številne vlade po svetu. Ta tragičen primer je opomin na to, do kako hudih prelivanj krvi lahko prihaja v vojnah, in opozarja na neprestano potrebo po razumevanju, vzajemni komunikaciji in strpnosti med ljudmi po svetu.

Generalna skupščina OZN, Evropski parlament, Parlamentarna skupščina Sveta Evrope in Organizacija za varnost in sodelovanje v Evropi so s svojimi resolucijami podprli suverenost in ozemeljsko celovitost Republike Azerbajdžan, vključno s Gorskim Karabahom. Država ZDA je sprejela resolucijo, s katero opozarja na tragični dogodek v Azerbajdžanu in spodbuja k večji strpnosti in razumevanju med ljudmi.

Varnostni svet Združenih narodov poziva k podpori in izvedbi resolucij 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) in 884 (1993), ki pozivajo armenske vojaške enote, da končajo okupacijo azerbajdžanskega ozemlja in pozivajo k mirnemu reševanju spora.

Vlado Republike Slovenije pozivamo, da še naprej tako intenzivno oz. dosledno izvaja ter podpira resolucije in se zavzema za strpnost ljudi po svetu.

Državni svet Republike Slovenije predlaga Vladi Republike Slovenije, da pobudo prouči in v skladu s četrtem odstavkom 98. člena Poslovnika Državnega sveta (Uradni list RS, št. 70/08, 73/09, 101/10, 6/14 in 26/15) nanjo v roku 30 dni odgovori.

Mitja Bervar, mag. manag
predsednik



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

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

SCOTLAND



February 7, 2017


The Scottish Parliament

Motion S5M-03888: Sandra White, Glasgow Kelvin, Scottish National Party, Date Lodged: 07/02/2017

Khojaly Massacre

That the Parliament notes that 26 February 2017 will mark the 25th anniversary of the Khojaly massacre, which resulted in the deaths of 613 civilians and was reported to have been committed by Armenian forces during the 1988-94 war between Armenia and Azerbaijan; understands that Armenia continues to occupy 20% of the internationally-recognised territories of Azerbaijan, despite UN Security Council Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, which called for the unconditional, immediate and full withdrawal of its forces; notes what it believes are concerns over war crimes and gross violations of international humanitarian law in the town of Khojaly; expresses its support of the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict using the principles of international law, and acknowledges what it sees as the dynamically-developing long-standing community relations between the people of Azerbaijan and Scotland, including the presence of the Scottish expatriate community in Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijani community in Scotland.

Supported by: *Clare Haughey, Ash Denham, Bob Doris, Pauline McNeill, Andy Wightman, Ben Macpherson, Maree Todd, James Dornan, Jenny Gilruth, Alex Rowley, David Torrance, Christina McKelvie, John Finnie, Mairi Evans, Rona Mackay, Alexander Burnett, Ruth Maguire, Gillian Martin, Elaine Smith, Jackson Carlaw, Daniel Johnson, Rachael Hamilton, Ross Greer, Mark Ruskell, Christine Grahame, Miles Briggs, Finlay Carson, David Stewart, Colin Smyth, John Lamont, Jenny Marra, Margaret Mitchell, Bruce Crawford, Clare Adamson, Mark Griffin, Douglas Ross, Liam Kerr, Alexander Stewart, Jeremy Balfour, Ross Thomson, Annie Wells, Richard Lochhead, Stuart McMillan, Bill Bowman, Peter Chapman, Adam Tomkins, Tavish Scott, Richard Lyle, Alison Harris, Bill Kidd, Neil Findlay, Liam McArthur, Fulton MacGregor, Mary Fee, Gil Paterson, Rhoda Grant, Oliver Mundell, Jackie Baillie, Patrick Harvie, Graham Simpson, Jamie Greene, Linda Fabiani, Willie Rennie, Angus MacDonald, John Scott, Murdo Fraser, Stewart Stevenson, Brian Whittle, Johann Lamont, Edward Mountain, Anas Sarwar, Claire Baker, Iain Gray, Tom Arthur, Alison Johnstone, Maurice Golden, Alex Cole-Hamilton, Gordon Lindhurst, Donald Cameron, Alex Neil*

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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ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

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, Jabrail, Zangilan 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

P.A. RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO
KARABAJ ENTRE ARMENIA Y AZERBAIYAN
APROBADA CON FECHA 8 DICIEMBRE 2011

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.

COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

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

COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

P.A. RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO
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APROBADA CON FECHA 8 DICIEMBRE 2011

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 Azerbaiyán;

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 Azerbaiyán;

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 convirtieran 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

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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.

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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".

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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 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.

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 Ramirez, Dip. Beatriz Paredes Rangel, Dip. Miguel Ernesto Pompa Corella, Dip. Jesús Ramirez 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 House of Representatives of
the General Assembly

February 26, 2017

ARIZONA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PROCLAMATION

*HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE KHOJALY TRAGEDY IN
AZERBAIJAN AND RECOGNIZING FEBRUARY 26, 2017, AS THE
25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THIS TRAGEDY*

WHEREAS, the Nagorno-Karabakh War was a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan that 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 innocent civilians, including many women, children and the elderly; wounded more than one thousand civilians; and captured over one thousand two hundred civilians; and

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

WHEREAS, documenting this mass killing 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 the State Legislatures and Governors of 20 U.S. States passed resolutions/proclamations condemning the attack; and

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

WHEREAS, tensions between Armenia and Azerbaijan are still running high because Armenian army continues to occupy twenty percent of Azerbaijan's internationally recognized territory, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the surrounding seven districts; and

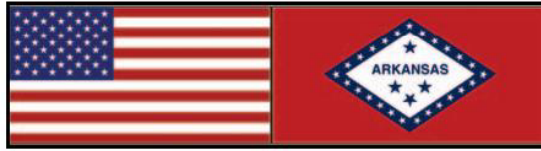
WHEREAS, resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijan's territory by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly; and

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 PROCLAIMED by the Arizona State House of Representatives that the victims of the Khojaly tragedy be honored, and February 26, 2017, be recognized as the 25th Anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy, which resulted in the deaths of more than six hundred innocent civilians in the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan on February 26, 1992.



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

4/20/2015

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  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

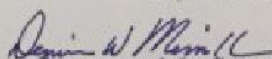
The Khojaly Tragedy, Occurring On February 25 And 26, 1992, In Which More Than 600 People Were Killed. International Organizations Such As Human Rights Watch Documented These Killings Major U.S. And International News Organizations Reported About The Killings With Horror. And Numerous Governments Around 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

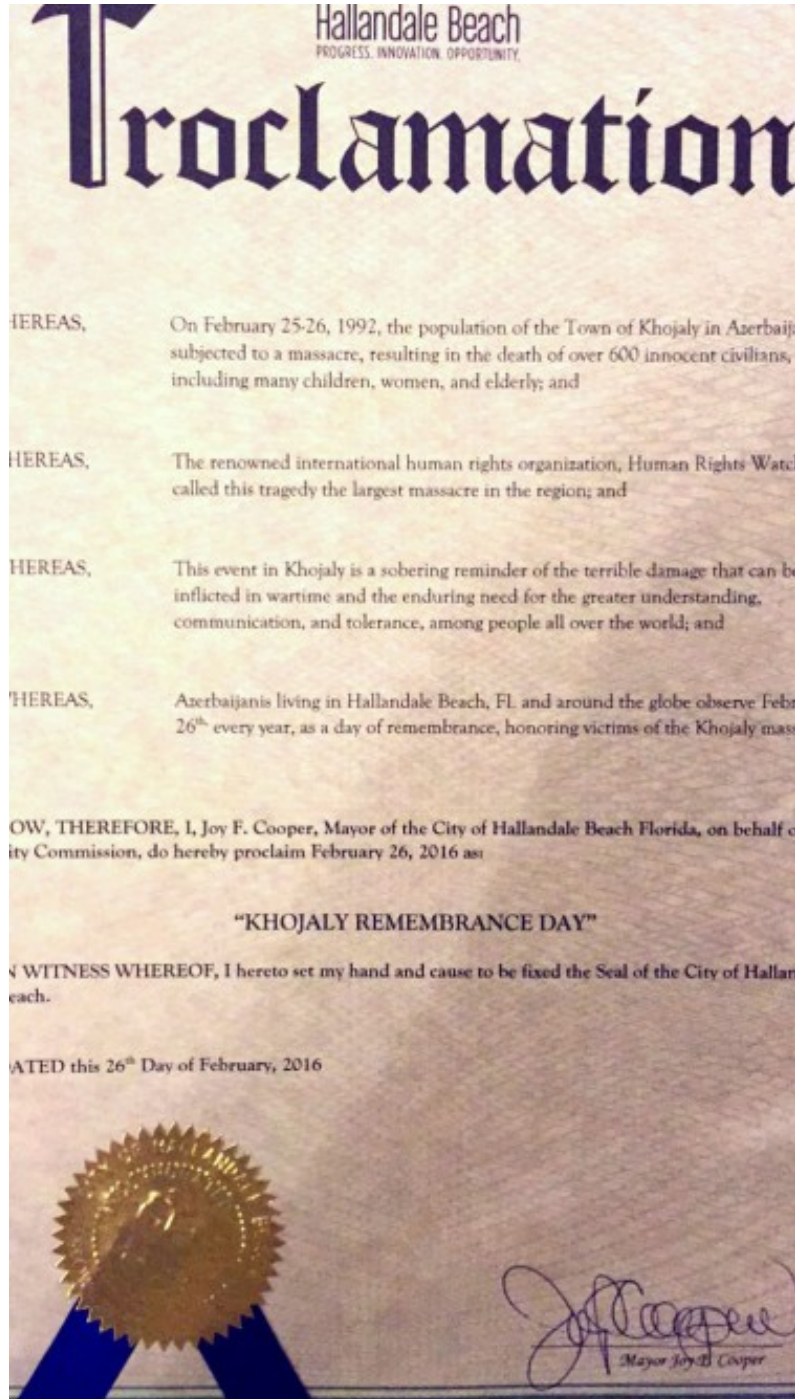

Speaker of the House


Secretary of the State

THE U.S. STATE OF FLORIDA
BROWARD COUNTY



Proclamation by the Mayor
March 2, 2016



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 IDAHO



Message by the Governor
February 26, 2016



*Executive Department
State of Idaho*

*The Office of the Governor
Proclamation*

*State Capitol
Boise*

WHEREAS, on February 25-26, 1992, the population of the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan was subjected to a massacre, resulting in the deaths of more than 600 innocent civilians, including many women, children and elderly; and

WHEREAS, the events in Khojaly are 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 around the world; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijanis living in Idaho and around the globe observe February 26 every year as a day of remembrance, honoring the victims of the Khojaly massacre;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER, Governor of the State of Idaho, do hereby proclaim February 26, 2016 to be

KHOJALY REMEMBRANCE DAY

in Idaho.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho at the Capitol in Boise on this 26th day of February in the year of our Lord two thousand and sixteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred fortieth and of the Statehood of Idaho the one hundred twenty-sixth.

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

LAWRENCE DENNEY
SECRETARY OF STATE

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



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



Proclamation by the Governor
February 23, 2017

STATE OF INDIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

Executive Order

PROCLAMATION

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETINGS:

- WHEREAS,** on February 25th and 26th, 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 the world over; and
- WHEREAS,** Azerbaijanis living in the State of Indiana and around the globe observe February 26th every year as a Day of Remembrance honoring victims of the Khojaly massacre; and
- WHEREAS,** February 26th, 2017 marks the 25th anniversary of the Khojaly massacre; and
- WHEREAS,** Azerbaijan's freedom, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity is recognized and supported by the international community, including the United States of America and the United Nations; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Eric J. Holcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby proclaim February 26th, 2017 as

KHOJALY REMEMBRANCE DAY

in the State of Indiana, and invite all citizens to duly note this occasion.

*In Testimony Whereof, I have
set my hand and cause to be affixed the
Great Seal of State. Done at the
City of Indianapolis, this 27th
day of January, the year of our
Lord 2017 and of the Independence
of the United States 241.*



BY THE GOVERNOR:

Eric Holcomb

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



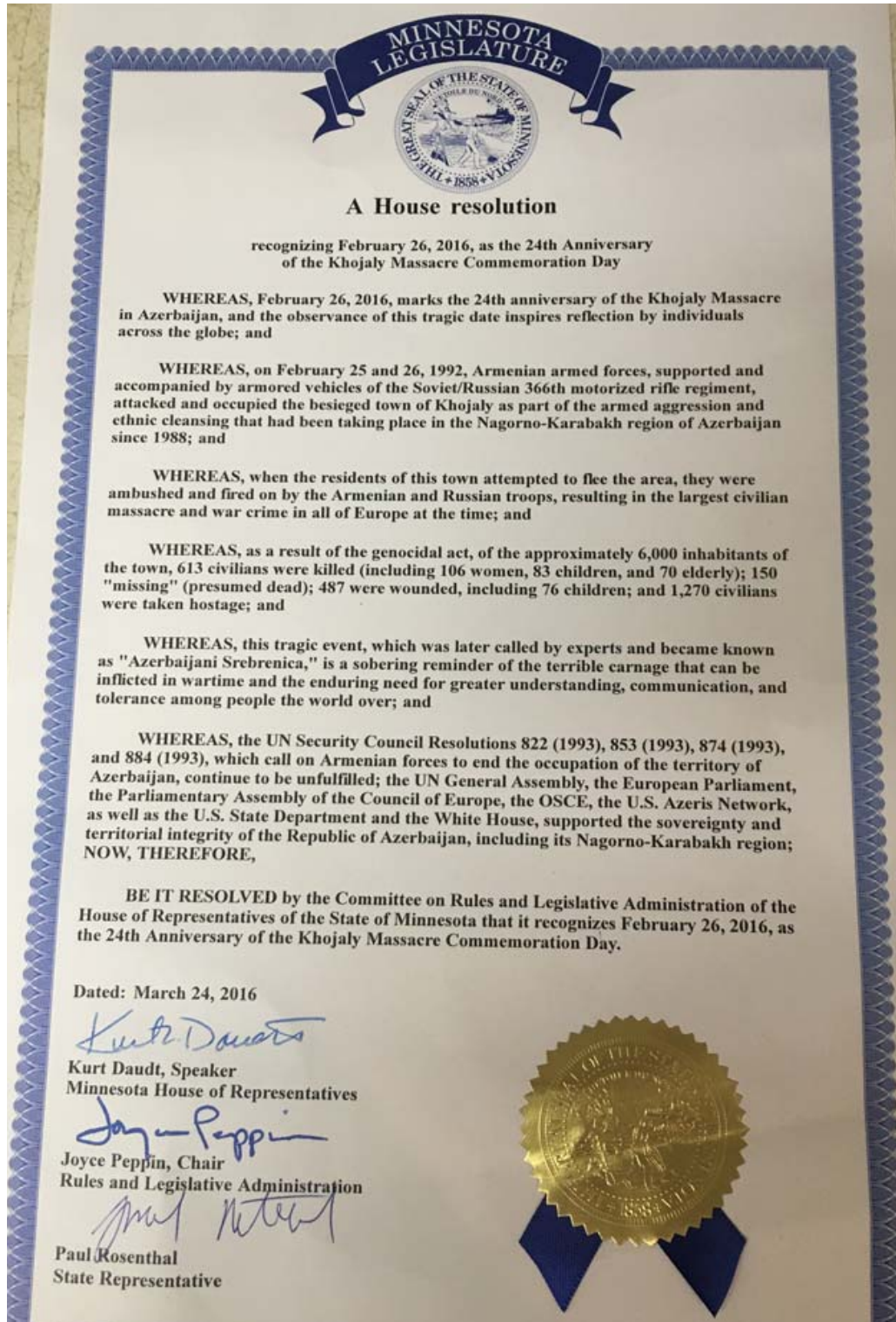
by: *Robert A. DeLoia*
Robert A. DeLoia
Speaker of the House

Offered by: *Ellen Story*
Ellen Story
State Representative

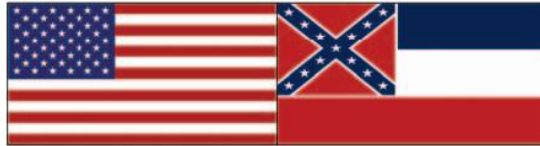
THE U.S. STATE OF MINNESOTA



Resolution of the House of Representatives
March 24, 2016



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

H. R. No. 23
13/HR40/R2020
PAGE 1 (RKM\BD)



~ OFFICIAL ~

N1/2

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.

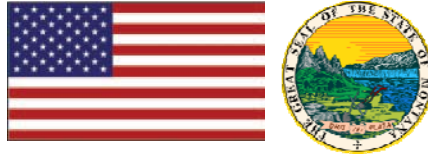
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the United States House of Representatives, the United States Senate and to the members of the Capitol Press Corps.

H. R. No. 23
13/HR40/R2020
PAGE 3 (RKM\BD)



~ OFFICIAL ~

THE U.S. STATE OF MONTANA



Message by the Governor
February 17, 2016

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF MONTANA

Steve Bullock
GOVERNOR



Mike Cooney
LT. GOVERNOR

February 17, 2016

Dear Friends:

As Governor of the great state of Montana, it is with a solemn heart that I urge all Montanans to recognize February 26th as "Khojaly Remembrance Day," a day of remembrance for the lives lost in Khojaly, Azerbaijan in 1992. Azerbaijanis living in Montana and around the globe observe this day every year to honor the lives lost on that day.

The events in Khojaly are a sobering reminder of the damage that can be inflicted in wartime and serve as an enduring reminder of the need for greater understanding, communication, and tolerance among people all over the world.

As Montanans, we join with our Azerbaijani brothers and sisters in Montana to remember this day while also seeking to find understanding that surpasses the violence so often associated with conflict.

I encourage Montanans to acknowledge February 26, 2016 as "Khojaly Remembrance Day."

Sincerely,

A blue ink signature of Steve Bullock.

STEVE BULLOCK
Governor

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

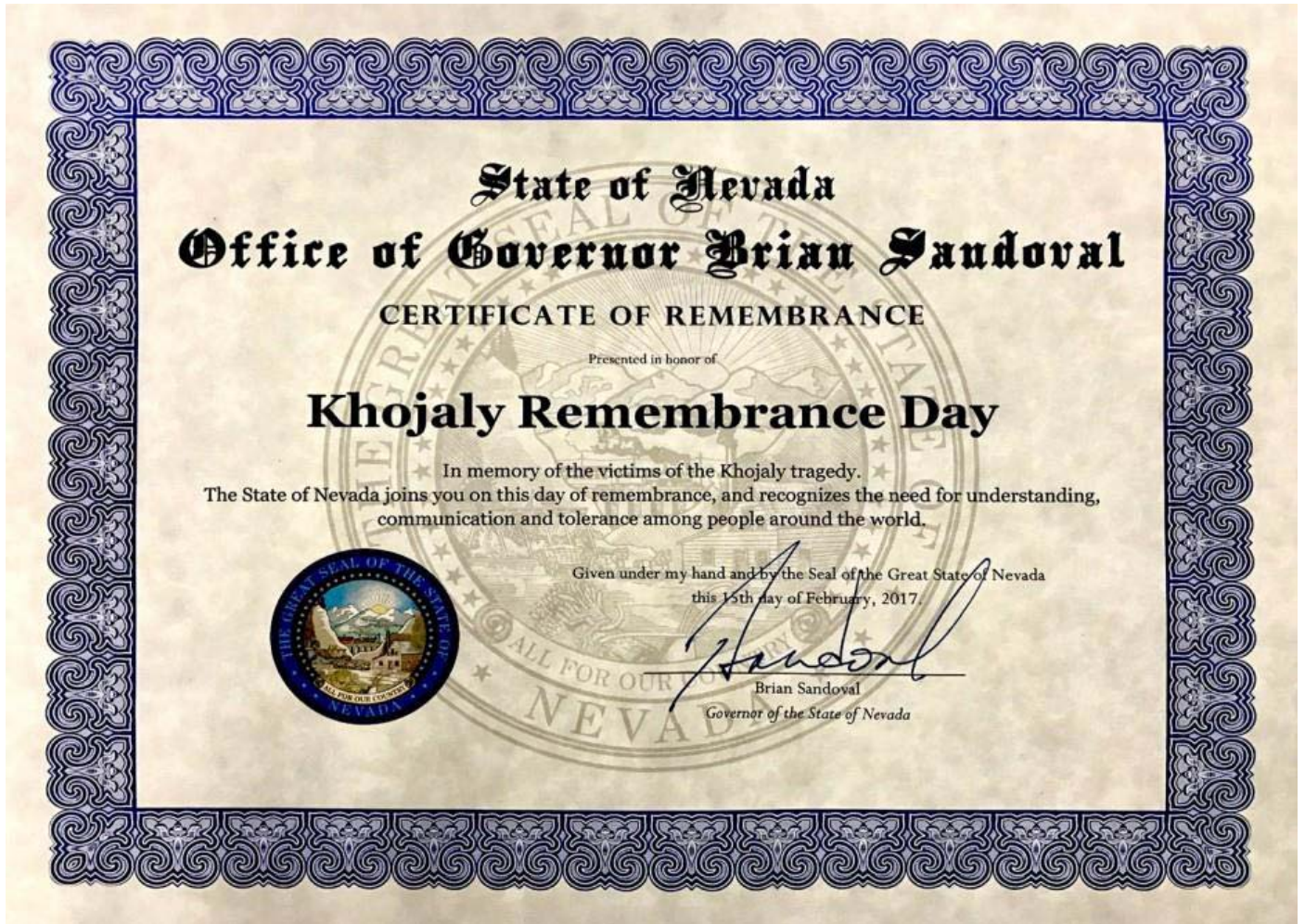

Governor



THE U.S. STATE OF NEVADA



Proclamation by the Governor
February 15, 2017



THE U.S. STATE OF NEW MEXICO



January 28, 2013

SENATE MEMORIAL 19

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

INTRODUCED BY

Gerald Ortiz y Pino

A MEMORIAL

COMMEMORATING THE TWENTY-FIRST 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
Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

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 twenty-first anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO that the twenty-first 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 .191738.1 transmitted to the United States congress, the United States department of state and the United States embassy in Azerbaijan.

**The House of Representatives
January 31, 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

No. **109** Session of
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.



The State of 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

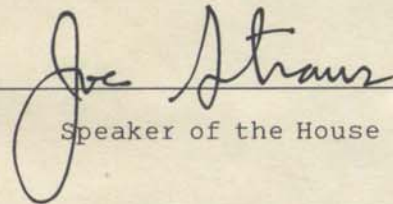
WHEREAS, The massacre was reported by major news organizations and has been viewed by the Human Rights Watch/Helsinki organization as a violation of customary law regarding the treatment of civilians in war zones; moreover, numerous governments around the world have condemned the attack; and

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

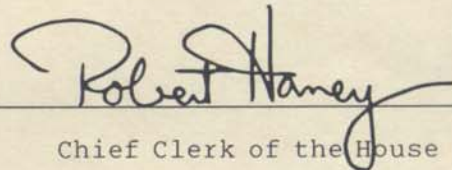
RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the 82nd Texas Legislature hereby commemorate the 19th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan.

Murphy

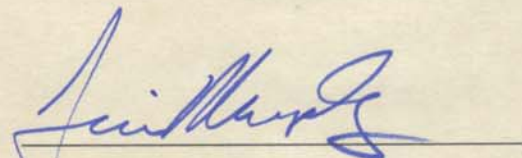
H.R. No. 535


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

**Resolution of the House of Representatives
March 7, 2013**

H.R. No. 565

R E S O L U T I O N

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

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

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

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

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

24 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the 83rd Texas

H.R. No. 565

- 1 Legislature hereby commemorate the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly
- 2 Massacre in Azerbaijan.

Vo

H.R. No. 565

Speaker of the House

I certify that H.R. No. 565 was adopted by the House on March 7, 2013, by a non-record vote.

Chief Clerk of the House

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 WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE COUNTY



Proclamation by the City Executive
March 1, 2016



Executive Proclamation

WHEREAS, on the night of February 25-26, 1992, foreign forces attacked the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly; and

WHEREAS, these attacks resulted in many tortured and missing civilians, including women, children, and the elderly; and

WHEREAS, many civilians suffered from negative health effects due to these attacks, were taken hostage, and lost their families; and

WHEREAS, the international community's condemnation of this atrocity was swift and strong, although no country has formally taken responsibility for the tragedy; and

WHEREAS, given the impact of the 1992 Khojaly Massacre to the people of Azerbaijani people, it is only appropriate that the victims be properly recognized and remembered; and

WHEREAS, on the anniversary of this tragedy, it is important to reflect upon the importance of democracy and the tenants upon which freedom is built; now, therefore

I, *CHRIS ABELE*, County Executive of Milwaukee County, recognize February 25-26, 2016 to be the 24th anniversary of

The Khojaly Massacre

and encourage the people of Milwaukee County and Azerbaijan join in honoring the lives and memories of the victims and supporting peace around the world.



Chris Abele
Milwaukee County Executive



REMARKS MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

“This massacre remains the darkest chapter in the Azerbaijan-Armenian conflict.”

**Congressman Steve Chabot from the State of Ohio
Remark during the 116th Congress
February 28, 2019**

“One of the worst atrocities ever committed in the South Caucasus, justice has still not been delivered and 150 civilians are still missing.”

**Congressman Tim Ryan from the State of Ohio
Remark during the 116th Congress
February 28, 2019**

“Khojaly, a town in the Republic of Azerbaijan, was home to an unprecedented act of brutality that desecrated the norms and principles of international law, human rights, and freedoms. Armenian forces stormed the besieged town of Khojaly engaging in acts so violent that their effects are still felt in the community, indeed the entire country, to this day.

I believe it is important to recognize and remember those whose lives were lost. I ask my colleagues to join me in offering condolences to the people of Azerbaijan.”

**Congressman Alcee L. Hastings from the State of Florida
Remark during the 116th Congress
February 25, 2019**

“We remember the 613 Azerbaijani men, women, and children killed in Khojaly on February 25 and 26, 1992. Continuing to mark the anniversary of such a tragedy is always difficult, but it is critical that we spend time honoring the precious lives lost.

I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the town and people of Khojaly who died on those fateful days and in offering our deepest condolences to Azerbaijan on this tragic anniversary.”

**Congresswoman Virginia Foxx from the State of North Carolina
Remark during the 115th Congress
February 26, 2018**

“On February 26, 1992, Armenian troops descended on the town of Khojaly, located in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. During their advance, Armenian armed forces massacred over 600 unarmed people, including 106 women and 83 children, and left less than 2,000 survivors. Hundreds more became disabled due to their horrific injuries. More than one hundred children lost a parent and 25 children lost both parents. At least 8 families were completely killed.

I urge my colleagues to recognize the sacrifices of the Azerbaijani people in their steps toward a free market economy and democracy, and to work together to facilitate peace in the Azerbaijan – Armenia conflict.”

**Congressman Steve Cohen from the State of Tennessee
Remark during the 115th Congress
February 26, 2018**

“On February 26, twenty-six years ago in the city of Khojaly where several thousand ethnic Azerbaijani people were trapped in a blockade by Armenian troops seeking to lay claim to the Nagorno-Karabakh region. Citizens of the city were told that they may escape if they left immediately but regardless, hundreds of innocent citizens, including women, children, and the elderly, were brutally murdered or taken prisoner on that day. This was the largest massacre as part of a conflict that is still ongoing.

These were terrible crimes against humanity which we must never forget, and I urge my colleagues to commemorate them on this day.”

**Congressman Bill Shuster from the State of Pennsylvania
Remark during the 115th Congress
February 26, 2018**

“On February 25 and 26, 1992, twenty-five years ago, the Armenian military forces occupied the town of Khojaly and destroyed hundreds of innocent lives. Those that weren’t killed were wounded or taken hostage while their city was under siege.

The aggression and occupation by Armenian forces has been condemned by the United Nations Security Council.

More than two decades have passed since those horrific events and little attention has been paid to those killed during the attacks and the struggles of displaced person.

According to Human Rights Watch and other international observers the massacre was committed by Armenian troops, reportedly with the help of the former Soviet 366th Motor Rifle Regiment. Human Rights Watch described the Khojaly Massacre as “the largest massacre to date in the conflict” over Nagorno-Karabakh.

The tragedy of Khojaly was a war crime which cannot be ignored.

Let’s stand with the people of Azerbaijan as they commemorate this tragedy and urge world leaders to help bring a peaceful solution to the occupation of these lands.”

**Congressman Gene Green from the State of Texas
Remark during the 115th Congress
March 9, 2017**

“I rise today to honor all those lost in the Khojaly Massacre. On February 25, 1992, a little more than 25 years ago, over 600 people were brutally murdered in Khojaly, Azerbaijan. These were mostly elderly men, women, and children – innocent victims that should have never been part of such a heartbreaking tragedy. It is essential that we take the time every year to remember those who lost their lives during this horrific event in Azerbaijan. Their unwilling sacrifice continues to serve as a reminder to hold fast to the principles of democracy.”

**Congressman Donald M. Payne, Jr. from the State of New Jersey
Remark during the 115th Congress
March 6, 2017**

“I invite my colleagues to join me and our Azerbaijani friends in recognizing and remembering the horrible events that occurred during the Khojaly Massacre twenty-five years ago. As Azerbaijanis in all parts of the world commemorate the massacre and continue to grieve the loss of loved ones, let us commit ourselves to supporting non-violent efforts to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and of reforms that promote peace and stability throughout the Southern Caucasus region.”

**Congressman Steve Cohen from the State of Tennessee
Remark during the 115th Congress
February 28, 2017**

“This week marks the 24th anniversary of the massacre of hundreds of people in the town of Khojaly in what was the largest killing of ethnic Azerbaijani civilians in the course of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict. Khojaly, which is located in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, was once home to 7,000 people. However, on February 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces descended on the town in a final attempt to take over the city. In doing so, they massacred over 600 unarmed people—including 106 women and 83 children—and left less than 2,000 survivors. Hundreds more became disabled due to their horrific injuries. More than one hundred children lost a parent and 25 children lost both parents. At least 8 families were completely obliterated.”

I invite my colleagues to join me and our Azerbaijani friends in recognizing and remembering the horrible events that occurred during the Khojaly Massacre twenty-four years ago.”

**Congressman Steve Cohen from the State of Tennessee
Remark during the 114th Congress
February 25, 2016**

“I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me as I rise to honor those who were lost in Khojaly, Azerbaijan on February 25, 1992. On that day, 24 years ago, over 600 people were brutally murdered. They were mostly elderly men, women, and children – innocent victims that should have never been part of such a heartbreaking tragedy.”

**Congressman Donald M. Payne, Jr. from the State of New Jersey
Remark during the 114th Congress
February 2, 2016**

“The Khojaly Massacre claimed six hundred and thirteen innocent civilians and remains one of the most devastating acts of violence in South Caucasus history”.

**Congressman Tim Ryan from the State of Ohio
Remark during the 114th Congress
March 26, 2015**

“I rise today in remembrance of the 613 Azerbaijani men, women, and children killed in Khojaly on February 25 and 26, 1992. Marking the anniversary of such a tragedy is difficult, but it is critical that we remember and honor the precious lives lost”.

**Congresswoman Virginia Foxx from the State of North Carolina
Remark during the 114th Congress
February 27, 2015**

“In blatant disregard of four UN Resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Armenian forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, Armenia continues to occupy Khojaly and surrounding territories.”

Congressman Eddie Bernice Johnson from the State of Texas
Remark during the 113th Congress
April 3, 2014

“Khojaly, now under the occupation of Armenian armed forces, was the site of the largest killing of ethnic Azerbaijani civilians in the course of the Armenia–Azerbaijan conflict.”

Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo from the U.S. Territory of Guam
Remark during the 113th Congress
April 25, 2013

“The Khojaly Tragedy is perhaps the worst single incident that occurred during this time, resulting in hundreds of lives lost, families devastated, and the town destroyed.”

Congressman Ed Pastor from the State of Arizona
Remark during the 113th Congress
February 27, 2013

“The extent of the cruelty of this massacre against women, children and the elderly was unfathomable.”

Congressman Steve Cohen from the State of Tennessee
Remark during the 113th Congress
February 6, 2013

“Over the night from February 25th to February 26th, an unprecedented massacre was committed against the Azerbaijani people in the town of Khojaly. The tragedy of Khojaly was a grim and horrific event.”

Congressman Tim Holden from the State of Pennsylvania
Remark during the 112th Congress
March 16, 2011

“Many of us know that post-Soviet conflicts in Eastern Europe and Central Asia led to brutal ethnic cleansing, but few have heard of the people of Khojaly, who were massacred by Armenian militants. The ethnic cleansing was successful, and the town no longer exists. I hope that now and every year after this atrocity, we can pray for the victims.”

Congresswoman Eddie Bernice Johnson from the State of Texas
Remark during the 112th Congress
February 18, 2011

“The tragedy of Khojaly is a crime against humanity”.

Congressman Bill Shuster from the State of Pennsylvania
Remarks during the 111th Session of Congress
February 25, 2010

“Sadly, Khojaly, a town in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, now under the occupation of Armenian forces, was the site of the largest killing of ethnic Azerbaijani civilians. Khojaly was the first significant Azerbaijani settlement overrun by Armenian forces in the region of Nagorno-Karabakh. This is not the ringing condemnation that the survivors of Khojaly deserve but it is an important first step by an international community that has too long been silent on this issue.”

Congressman Michael E. McMahon from the State of New York
Remark during the 111th Congress
February 25, 2010

“Khojaly was simply the first example of [Armenia’s] savage cruelty”.

Congressman Ed Whitfield from the State of Kentucky
Remark during the 111th Congress
February 26, 2009

“The Khojaly massacre was not an isolated incident. In fact, the level of brutality and the atrocities committed at Khojaly set a pattern of destruction that Armenian troops would adhere to for the remainder of the Nagorno-Karabakh War. No one has been prosecuted for the crimes committed in Khojaly.”

Congressman Solomon P. Ortiz from the State of Texas
Remark during the 110th Congress
February 25, 2008

“Khojaly has become synonymous with pain, sorrow, and cruelty”.

Congressman Dan Burton from the State of Indiana
Remark during the 109th Congress
February 17, 2005

ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION



CAIRO FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ

**adopted at the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference
"The Muslim World: New Challenges & Expanding Opportunities"**

6-7 February, 2013, Cairo - Arab Republic of Egypt

OIC/SUM-12/F.C./ Final

117

We welcome the “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 armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly in February 1992, which constitutes the crime against humanity. We call upon Member States 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 a crime against humanity”.



RESOLUTION

adopted at the 46th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers

1-2 March 2019, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

OIC/CFM-46/2019/POL/RES/Final

Resolution No. 52/46-POL

*The Forty Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 1-2 March 2019*

Resolution on Solidarity with the Victims of the Khojaly Massacre of 1992

The Forty Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap for Prosperity and Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 24-25 Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC);

Reaffirming the resolutions on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan adopted by ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit and the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), which condemn the seizure of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, reaffirm the support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory, and demand the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling also condemnation by the United Nations Security Council in its aforementioned resolutions of attacks on civilians and bombardments of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, resulted in human sufferings and the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling further the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 48/114 of 20 December 1993, entitled “Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan”, and 60/285 of 7 September 2006 and 62/243 of 14 March 2008, both entitled “The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan”;

Emphasizing that the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 62/243 reaffirmed in particular the continued respect and support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders;

Reiterating the long-standing support of the OIC for the territorial integrity, political independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and for the resolution of the conflict within the territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 18 October 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989;

Recalling further the importance of the principles and provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and its Protocols of 1954 and 1999;

Expressing serious concern over the continuing aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan and the unlawful occupation of its territories, in gross violation of the norms and principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, the OIC and other international organizations;

Expressing serious concern over the unlawful and provocative policies and practices of the Republic of Armenia in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including actions taken with a view of changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character, as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories;

Condemning desecrations of and denial of free access to the Muslim holy places in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Gravely concerned by the glorification of terrorists and war criminals in Armenia, including by erecting monuments and memorials to war criminals, as well as enabling such individuals to hold high public offices;

Also gravely concerned by the impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including indiscriminate attacks, the killing of civilians, ethnic cleansing, the taking and holding of hostages, the mistreatment of prisoners of war and hostages, and the extensive destruction of inhabited areas and the public and private property, committed by the Republic of Armenia during the conflict, which has provided a fertile ground for further violations;

Emphasizing the need to ensure that all those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed during the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan are held to account through appropriate criminal justice mechanisms, as well as to ensure the provision of effective remedy and reparation to the victims of such violations, and stressing the importance of pursuing practical steps in that regard at the national and international levels;

Expressing confidence that ending impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed during the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan will contribute to ensuring justice, deterring further violations, protecting civilians and promoting peace;

Welcoming the resolutions and decisions adopted by a number of States and international organizations, which condemn the continuing unlawful military occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law amounting to crimes under international law committed by armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;

Underscoring the necessity of increased pressure on Armenia by political, diplomatic, legal and economic means in order to bring the aggressor in compliance with the demands and decisions of the United Nations, the OIC and other international organizations;

Welcoming in this regard the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Having determined to operationalize the relevant provisions of the previous ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit and the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, most notably, Article 117 of the Cairo Communiqué;

1. **Strongly** condemns the mass atrocities against the Azerbaijani civilians and militaries committed by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly, Republic of Azerbaijan, in February 1992, and other occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the conflict, including the indiscriminate attack, the mass killing of civilians, the mistreatment of prisoners of war and hostages, as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;
2. **Calls upon** Member States to exert due efforts for recognition of the crimes perpetrated in the town of Khojaly and other occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the conflict as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide at the national and international levels;

3. **Commends** the “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 massacre of the Azerbaijanis committed by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly in February 1992;
4. **Invites** the Member States to continue supporting the campaign and actively participate in its activities;
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

VII. PHOTO CHRONICLE
(VICTIMS OF KHOJALY GENOCIDE)



