

Recognition of the Genocide of Khojaly

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**The Member of the US California Assembly Recognizes Khojaly Massacre
(25 March 2009)**

Fuentes sent a letter to the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on Khojaly massacre

“I am joining Azerbaijani-Americans and the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan as they mourn victims of the Khojaly tragedy, which took place on February 26, 1992. On that day, over 613 Azerbaijani civilians lost their lives and hundreds more were injured in what the Human Rights Watch described as “the worst massacre to date” in the war between neighboring Armenia and Azerbaijan. International eyewitness accounts state that the attack on Khojaly was carried out jointly by Armenian forces and Russian troops based in the region. Peaceful resolution of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict and justice for perpetrators of war crimes are important for ending violence against civilians throughout the world. I support the efforts of the U.S. State Department to bring about peaceful solutions to the existing conflicts in the Caucasus and express my condolences to the families of Khojaly”, *Fuentes* said in his letter.

Assembly member Felipe Fuentes made this statement not conceding to the pressure of local Armenian Diaspora and pro-Armenian legislators.

<http://www.justiceforkhojaly.org/site/?p=news&id=77>

The recognition of the Khojaly Genocide at the ICO

The Khojaly genocide ranked with the great tragedies of XX century like Khatyn, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Songmi. This tragedy happened at the end of the century was not against only the people of Azerbaijan, but it is one of the gravest crimes against humanity. The international conventions adopted in the world, universal laws, repeatedly condemned tragedies like the tragedy of Khojaly genocide and stated its unacceptability.

Azerbaijan has taken decisive steps in many international organizations, parliaments of the world for international political and legal assessment of the military offense committed in the territory of the Azerbaijan - Khojaly by Republic of Armenia.

"Justice for Khojaly" campaign

The world's second after the United Nations organization for the number of its members, the Organization of Islamic Conference (Note: on 28th June of 2011 by the decision of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of member-countries the name of the organization has been changed to Islamic Cooperation Organization (ICO)) was repeatedly condemned aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan Republic and expressed solidarity with the position of Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Garabagh problem.

In 2004, the Organization of Islamic Conference has established the Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation.

Forum also applied to the International Youth Movement, in the autumn of 2007 at "Youth stands for Alliance of Civilizations" Initiative, which was founded within the framework of "Alliance of Civilizations" and offered via its partners, international organizations to deliver to world community provocative actions of the regime that shed a blood of the peaceful Azerbaijanis. These ideas were in the proposal that the Nagorno-Garabagh conflict should be considered as a conflict that can lead to potentially worsening of the relations between civilizations. The proposal also stated that such policy of S.Sagsyan, came to power in Armenia, may lead to the serious violation of the stability in the South Caucasus region which plays important role in world's energy security policy.

At 6th session of the Board of Directors of ICO Youth Forum in Kuwait in April 2008, the Head of Heydar Aliyev Foundation's Representation in Russia Leyla Aliyeva was elected as the first general Coordinator of the Forum on the issues of intercultural and dialogue among civilizations. It played significant role in the drawing of more attention by the ICO Youth Forum on the occupation of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia. As a result, at two-day meeting of experts organized by of ICO and ISESCO in the same year in Istanbul on May 17 the ICO Youth Forum, the campaign initiated by Leyla Aliyeva, the "Justice for Khojaly – Liberation for Garabagh" supported by ICO experts and it was decided to mark 26th of February as the Day of tragedy the victims of humanitarian disasters in the countries of the ICO. In addition, it was agreed to submit to at the meeting of ICO ministers the proposal on inclusion of the Khojaly massacre in textbooks on Islamic countries.

At Kampala (Uganda), in conference of foreign ministers of ICO member countries the initiative of General Coordinator for the Alliance of civilizations of the Youth Forum Leyla Aliyeva "Justice for Khojaly - Freedom to Garabagh" was approved. At the 35th session ICO foreign ministers conference the

special resolution was adopted. Support of the resolution by the foreign ministers of 57 countries led to the establishment of political and legal framework in the world for the implementation of this campaign.

According to the resolution, Day of Memory of victims of humanitarian tragedies was established at the ICO member-countries. The resolution states that besides the approval of list of tragedies, including Khojaly tragedy, the campaigns should be carried out for dissemination of right information on humanitarian disasters faced by the peoples of the Muslim countries in the twentieth century, about aggressions and ethnic cleansing.

By initiative of Leyla Aliyeva, General Coordinator for Intercultural Dialogue of Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) member-body of the Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation "Justice for Khojaly" international information campaign announced on May 8, 2008 has been started . The first event within the framework of the campaign was the exhibition of the photographs taken by children in connection with the Khojaly tragedy and photos of a foreign country's youth in Istanbul, in "Taksim" metro station. In May 2009 at 36th ministerial conference of Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the ICO held in Damascus, Syria the ministers fully supported the campaign taken by the Youth Forum on the "Justice for Khojaly - Freedom to Garabagh" and it was included in the final resolution, and members-countries were called to participate actively in this campaign.

In 2011 the Parliamentary Unions of the Organization of Islamic Conference (PU OIC) adopted declaration in support of the international campaign carried out by initiative of Leyla Aliyeva "Justice for Khojaly". At the 13-th session of the Council of ICO Council of Parliaments held in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) capital Abu Dhabi, the Abu-Dhabi declaration adopted by member states calls for recognition the Khojaly tragedy as a crime committed against humanity. This was a result of the initiative of the Youth Forum of OIC "On Cooperation between YF of ICO and Parliamentary Unions of ICO". It was noted in item 3 of the resolution that PU of ICO member- parliaments recognize massacre in town of Khojaly of the Republic of Azerbaijan committed by Armenian armed forces against the peaceful Azerbaijani population as a crime against humanity. The member states call to assess the crime at the national level.

There is a direct call to the parliament-members of organization and this, in turn, can lead to legal and political recognition of tragedy at the national level.

On January 30, 2012, at 7th session of the Parliamentary Union of Islamic Cooperation Organization member states (PU ICO) held in Indonesian Palembang city to the traditionally adopted resolution "On aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan" a special item was added on the initiative of the Youth Forum of ICO. In paragraph devoted to Khojaly tragedy it is stated that the parliaments of the conference member-countries calls recognize since 2012 (20 year anniversary of the tragedy), February 26, 1992 as genocide committed by the armed forces of Armenia against the peaceful Azerbaijani population in accordance with the nature of the mass extermination, and demands to bring to responsibility of those committed the Khojaly massacre.

http://garabagh.net/content_278_en.html

**Massachusetts State of the United States recognizes Khojaly tragedy as a massacre
(25 February 2010)**

The House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts State (USA) has accepted relative document on the day of 18th Commemoration of Khojaly Massacre.

The document dated on 25 February 2010 is signed by Speaker of the House Robert De Leo says: *"Be it hereby known to all that: The Massachusetts House of Representatives offers its sincerest acknowledgment of: the 18th Commemoration of Khojaly Massacre"*.

Justice for Khojaly campaign expresses its gratitude for the initiative of Members of House of Representatives to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the Khojaly massacre in House's session that took place on February 25, 2010.

We appreciate and applaud the initiative on remembrance and recognition of House of Representatives this historical tragedy of humanity perpetrated against the civilian population of the Khojaly town (Azerbaijan) by Armenian military gangs and Ex-Soviet 366th regiment in February 1992. By raising this issue in legislative institutions it will be possible to make it globally heard by decision-makers around the globe and condemn crimes that are perpetrated against innocent victims of conflicts.

We also invite the friends of Justice for Khojaly campaign to sign the petition to World leaders and call them to recognize the Khojaly massacre as a crime against humanity at the following link

<http://www.justiceforkhojaly.org/?p=p petition>. By signing the petition the one can address the drafted letter to UN, President of the US, European Union, Council of Europe, OIC Parliamentary Unit chairpersons and other decision-makers of your geographical organizations.



http://www.facebook.com/note.php?note_id=381775198962

Recognition of the Khojaly genocide by Pakistan

On February 1, 2012 the Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan after hearings “On Pakistan - Azerbaijan relations” unanimously adopted a resolution on occupation of 20% of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Khojaly Genocide committed by the Armenian. The text of the resolution is:

1. Foreign Relations Committee condemns the genocide committed on 26 February 1992 by Armenian armed forces against the civilian population in the Khojaly town of Azerbaijan and the occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Armenia.

2. The Committee once again confirmed the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Azerbaijan Republic recognized by the international community.

3. The Committee demands implementation of resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, and calls the international community and international organizations to make Armenia to fulfill these resolutions. The international community may also determine the responsible side for this genocide.

4. The Committee supports the efforts of the Republic Azerbaijan for peaceful settlement of Armenia – Azerbaijan Nagorno Garabagh conflict.

http://garabagh.net/content_280_en.html

Recognition of the Khojaly massacre in Mexico

At the end of 2011 the Senate of Mexico adopted a resolution on the agreement of the provisions of the Nagorno-Garabagh conflict. The decision said that on February 26, 1992, units of the Armed Forces of Armenia attacked civilian population in the town of Khojaly of Nagorno-Garabagh region of Azerbaijan and committed genocide as it was stated without hesitation by the international human rights organizations, on the basis of their ethnicity, and during this massacre the hundreds of people were killed.

The decision at the same time reminds about the process of settlement of the Nagorno-Garabagh conflict, the occupation of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia, and the essence of the Madrid principles was disclosed and the importance of return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their previous place of residence was noted.

The decision also stated that Mexican MP-s respect the sovereignty of Azerbaijan and Armenia and call conflicting parties for making more efforts for settlement of Nagorno-Garabagh conflict as soon as possible and also called OCSE Minsk Group to provide all required support for peaceful settlement of the conflict.

It was also stated in the decision that, in spite of passing of 19 years since Khojaly massacre, the victims of the crime could not achieve justice and it still shows that the central element of any peace agreement should be in its place in a short period of time, as well as relations among the people should be restored as soon as possible, and the harmony between two nations should be re-established.

http://garabagh.net/content_281_en.html

The resolution adopted by the Senate of Mexico (27 October 2011). The original document is in the Spanish language

Dictámenes a Discusion y Votacion

De la Comision de Relaciones Exteriores, Asia-Pacffico, el que contiene punto de acuerdo que exhorta a los gobiernos de Armenia y Azerbaiyan a propiciar encuentros a efecto de alcanzar un acuerdo que ponga fin de manera definitiva al conflicto en la region Nagorno-Karabaj.

FUE APROBADO EN VOTACION ECONOMICA.

Documento Aprobado Documentos Relacionados:

DICTAMEN DE LA COMISION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, ASIA- PAOFICO, EL QUE CONTIENE PUNTO DE ACUERDO SOBRE EL CONFLICTO EN LA REGION NAGORNO-KARABAJ COMISION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, ASIA-PAOFICO Honorable Asamblea:

La Comision de Relaciones Exteriores, Asia-Pacffico de la Camara de Senadores, con fundamento en lo dispuesto en el articulo 86, 93 y 94 de la Ley Organica del Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos; 58, 60, 87, 88 y demas aplicables del Reglamento para el Gobierno Interior del Congreso General de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos; y para los efectos previstos en los articulos 113, 117, 135, 136, 150, 182, 183, 190, 191, 192 y demas aplicables del Reglamento del Senado de la

Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
P R E S I D E N T I A L L I B R A R Y

República, somete a la consideración del Pleno de la H. Cámara de Senadores el presente dictamen al tenor de los siguientes:

I. Antecedentes generales

A la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores, Asia-Pacífico de la LXI Legislatura de la Cámara de Senadores del Honorable Congreso de la Unión, el 6 de septiembre de 2011, le fue turnada por la Presidencia de la Mesa Directiva para su análisis la proposición con punto de acuerdo presentada por el Senador Carlos Jimenez Macias, por la cual la Cámara de Senadores, con pleno respeto a la soberanía de los pueblos de Armenia y Azerbaiyán, exhorta a sus gobiernos a propiciar de manera pronta y expedita, encuentros bajo el formato que se considere propicio, a efecto de alcanzar un acuerdo que ponga fin de manera definitiva al conflicto en la región Nagorno- Karabaj; y por el que se hace un llamado a los copresidentes del Grupo de Minsk de la OSCE, a seguir brindando a ambos gobiernos todo el apoyo necesario para facilitar la solución pacífica y duradera del conflicto, misma que se analiza y se resuelve en el presente dictamen.

II. Objeto y descripción de la proposición con punto de acuerdo.

La proposición con punto de acuerdo presentada por el Senador Carlos Jimenez Macias, inicia con una breve reseña histórica sobre el enfrentamiento armado entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán por los territorios de la región del Nagorno Karabaj.

Asimismo, destaca los esfuerzos constantes del Grupo de Minsk conformado en el marco de la Organización para la Seguridad y la Cooperación en Europa (OSCE), mismo que ha buscado, a través de sus oficios, la conclusión de un acuerdo de paz entre los gobiernos de Armenia y Azerbaiyán, poniendo fin a las constantes tensiones entre ambos por los territorios de la región del Nagorno-Karabaj.

El proponente resalta que pese a los esfuerzos internacionales por alcanzar una solución determinante al conflicto, no se ha concluido un acuerdo de paz que goce del pleno reconocimiento, respeto e instrumentación por parte de los gobiernos armenio y azeri, por tal motivo, considera oportuno que la Cámara de Senadores se pronuncie por la pronta reanudación de las negociaciones de paz y la conclusión oportuna de un acuerdo que restablezca las relaciones armónicas entre ambos países.

III. Método de trabajo, análisis, discusión y valoración de las propuestas

La Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores, Asia-Pacífico, por acuerdo de su Mesa Directiva, convocó a una reunión de trabajo el martes 11 de octubre de 2011, con el fin de que sus integrantes analizaran la proposición con punto de acuerdo bajo estudio. Las consideraciones hechas por los senadores participantes en dicha reunión fueron retomadas para la integración del presente dictamen.

IV. Consideraciones

Primera.- Esta comisión dictaminadora señala que desde que la Organización de las Naciones Unidas se pronunció por primera vez sobre el conflicto entre los gobiernos armenio y azeri, mediante sendas resoluciones emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad, han transcurrido 19 años sin que dichos gobiernos hayan podido alcanzar un acuerdo de paz. No obstante los esfuerzos continuos de la comunidad internacional para la resolución del conflicto a través del Grupo de Minsk de la Conferencia sobre la Seguridad y la Cooperación en Europa (OSCE), las tensiones entre la República de Armenia y la República de Azerbaiyán siguen siendo un factor con el potencial para desestabilizar la seguridad de la región, en virtud de lo cual, se considera procedente realizar el exhorto para que armenios y azeríes, alcancen un acuerdo que ponga fin de manera definitiva el conflicto en la región Nagorno-Karabaj.

Segunda.- La Comision de Relaciones Exteriores, Asia-Patifico subraya que los diversos enfrentamientos militares entre Armenia y Azerbaiyan, han originado el desplazamiento de un gran ntoero de civiles afectados por las conflagraciones, por lo que coincide con el proponente al senalar que cualquier acuerdo de paz debera tener en cuenta la recomposition del tejido social, como base de la solucion definitiva del conflicto. En tal virtud, esta comision dictaminadora considera procedente manifestar que un elemento central para cualquier acuerdo de paz debe contemplar la aplicacion de medidas tendientes a sanar los vinculos entre los pueblos y a reconstruir tan pronto como sea posible la armonia entre ambas sociedades.

En atencion a lo expuesto sobre cada una de las propuestas con punto de acuerdo, la Comision de Relaciones Exteriores, Asia-Pacifico, con fundamento en los articulos 85 y 86 de la Ley Organica del Congreso General de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, somete a la consideration de esta H. Asamblea el siguiente:

PUNTO DE ACUERDO

PRIMERO.- La Camara de Senadores, con pleno respeto a la soberania de los pueblos de Armenia y Azerbaiyan, exhorta a sus gobiernos a propiciar de la manera mas pronta y expedita, encuentros bajo el formato que se considere propicio, a efecto de alcanzar un acuerdo que ponga fin de manera definitiva al conflicto en la region Nagorno-Karabaj y hace un llamado a los copresidentes del Grupo de Minsk de la OSCE, a seguir brindando todo el apoyo necesario a ambos gobiernos para facilitar la solution patifica y duradera del conflicto.

SEGUNDO.- Recuerda que a mas de 19 anos de la masacre de Jodyali, la justicia no ha llegado a las victimas, por lo que manifiesta que un elemento central para cualquier acuerdo de paz deberia ser el poner en marcha a la brevedad, medidas que contribuyan a sanar los vinculos entre los pueblos y a reconstruir tan pronto como sea posible la armonia entre ambas sociedades.

Suscriben el presente dictamen los integrantes de la Comision de Relaciones Exteriores, Asia-Patifico y lo someten a la consideration de esta H. Asamblea en el salon de sesiones el dia 27 del mes de octubre de 2011.

COMISION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, ASIA-PAOFICO

The resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico (30 November 2011). The original document is in the Spanish language.



**P.A. RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO KARABA J ENTRE ARMENIA
Y AZERBAIYAN**

APROBADA CON FECHA 8 DiCiEMBRE 2011

**DE LA COMISION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES CON PUNTO DE ACUERDO
RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO KARABAJ ENTRE ARMENIA Y
AZERBAIYAN. HONORABLE ASAMBLEA:**

A la Comision de Relaciones Exteriores le fue turnado para su estudio y posterior elaboracion de dictamen con Punto de Acuerdo relativo al Conflicto entre Armenia y Azerbaijan, presentado por el Dip. Marcos Perez Esquer, integrante del Grupo Parlamentario del Partido Action Nacional, el 6 de septiembre de 2011.

La Comision de Relaciones Exteriores de la Camara de Diputados del Congreso de la Union, LXI Legislatura, con fundamento en lo dispuesto en los artfculos 39 y 45, numeral 6, incisos e), f) y g), de la Ley Organica del Congreso General de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, asf como 80, 85, 176 y 182, numeral 3, del Reglamento de la Camara de Diputados, somete a consideration de esta asamblea el presente dictamen:

DICTAMEN ANTECEDENTES

1. A finales de 1987, comienza el denominado “periodo reciente” del conflicto Armenia-Azerbaiyan, el cual se identifica con los ataques por parte de los armenios a los azerbaiyanos en Khankandf, tambien 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 origino un proceso de deportation masiva de aproximadamente 200 mil personas.

2. A fines de 1991 y principios de 1992, aprovechando la inestabilidad polftica ocasionada por la disolucion de la Union Sovietica, se intensifico el conflicto entre Armenia y Azerbaijan al pasar a una fase militar que inicio con operaciones 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 poblacion de Azerbaijan en Jodyali; en ella perecieron 613 azerbaiyanos, entre ellos 106 mujeres, 63 ninos y 70 ancianos; 1,275 habitantes fueron tornados como rehenes, mientras que el destino de 150 personas aún se desconoce. Ademas, 487 habitantes de Jodyali fueron mutilados, incluyendo 76 menores de edad. 26 ninos quedaron huérfanos y otros 130 perdieron al menos a uno de sus padres. El ataque quedo plenamente documentado por diversos organismos de la Repibblica de Azerbaijan, y numerosas fuentes independientes.

Despues del genocidio, las fuerzas armenias ocuparon los 7 distrito circundantes a la region de Nagorno Karabaj: Shusha (centra administrativa de Azerbaijan); Kalbajar, Aghdam, Fuzulf, Yabrafl, Gubadlf y Zangilan.

4. El 30 de abril y el 29 de julio de 1993, el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organization de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) aprobo las Resoluciones nijmeros 822 y 853, a traves de las cuales:

a) Exigio el cese inmediato de todas las hostilidades, con miras a establecer un cese al fuego duradero, asf coro el retiro inmediato de todas las fuerzas en los territories de Kalbajar y Agdam, y otras localidades ocupadas de Azerbaijan;

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

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

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

El 14 de octubre del mismo ano, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU aprobo la resolution nñtero 874, mediante la cual, entre otras cuestiones:

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

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

c) Pidio la aplicacion inmediata de las medidas recfprocas y urgentes previstas por el Grupo de Minsk de la CSCE, incluyendo el retiro de las fuerzas de los territorios ocupados;

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

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

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

El 11 de noviembre de 1993, a traves de la Resolution nñtero 884, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU, entre otros aspectos:

a) Condeno la violation al cese al fuego establecido entre las partes, que tuvo coro resultado la reanudacion de hostilidades y la ocupacion de nuevos territorios de la Repijblica de Azerbaijan;

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

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

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

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

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

Con esas resoluciones, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU reafirmo 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, genero la ocupación ilegal de casi un quinto del territorio de ese Estado y que al menos, una de cada ocho personas se convirtieron en desplazados o refugiados. 20 mil personas fueron asesinadas, 50 mil más fueron heridas o quedaron invalidas, 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, fabricas, 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 determino 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 azeri 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 para la Seguridad y Cooperación en Europa). El Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU aprobo 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 consagro formalmente en 1988 al incorporar los propósitos y principios de las Naciones Unidas a nuestra Constitución.

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

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, sometiendo a la aprobación del Senado. En la conducción de tal política, el titular del Poder Ejecutivo observara los siguientes principios normativos: la autodeterminación de los pueblos; la no

intervention; la solution pacffica de controversias; la proscription de la amenaza o el uso de la fuerza en las relaciones internacionales; la igualdad jurfdica de los Estados; la cooperation internacional para el desarrollo; el respeto, la protection y promotion de los derechos humanos y la lucha por la paz y la seguridad internacionales;

Estos principios de polftica exterior se hallan regulados por el derecho internacional y son anteriores a su incorporation a nuestra Constitution en 1988 y deben ser interpretados a la luz de la Carta de la ONU; sin exception, tales principios constitucionales proceden de principios regulados en primera instancia por el derecho internacional, y su regimen jurfdico esta vinculado al de otras normas internacionales. Asf el principio de no intervention esta consagrado en la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, la cual dispone en su artfculo 2do., parrafo 7, que: “Ninguna de las disposiciones de esta Carta autorizara a las Naciones Unidas a intervenir en asuntos que son esencialmente de la jurisdiction interna de los Estados, ni obligara a los miembros a someter dichos asuntos a procedimientos de arreglo conforme a la presente Carta, pero esta principio no se opone a la aplicacion de medidas coercitivas prescritas en el Capftulo VII”.

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

Por lo anteriormente expuesto y fundado, la Comision de Relaciones Exteriores, somete a consideration del Pleno de la Camara de Diputados el siguiente:

PUNTO DE ACUERDO

PRIMERO. - La Camara de Diputados del Congreso de la Union condena la ocupacion del territorio de Nagorno Karabaj de la Repiblica Azerbaiyana y las muertes, lesiones y vejaciones causadas a pobladores de la Repiblica de Azerbaiyan, particularmente, las que tuvieron lugar en el denominado “Genocidio de Jodyali”, asf como las que se siguen verificando a partir de la violation al pacto de cese al fuego establecido entre las partes, con las cuales reanudaron las hostilidades.

SEGUNDO. - Lamenta profundamente que el conflicto entre las Repiblicas de Azerbaiyan y Armenia subsista, y que no haya encontrado solution a traves 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 dialogo para la solution del conflicto, considerando a este 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 fundamentales de la convivencia pacffica entre las naciones, como son la autodeterminacion de los pueblos, la no intervention, la solution pacffica de controversias, la proscription del uso de la fuerza en las relaciones internacionales; la igualdad jurfdica de los Estados; la cooperation internacional para el desarrollo y la lucha por la paz y la seguridad internacional.

TERCERO. - La Camara de Diputados del H. Congreso de la Union, hace un llamado al Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal a fin de que a traves de nuestra representation en la Organization de Naciones, en el ambito de sus respectivas competencias, presente una denuncia sobre la crisis

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humanitaria que prevalece en la Repiblica de Azerbaiyan, asf mismo, para que en base a sus facultades, permitan proteger con eficacia los derechos humanos de la poblacion civil en dicho pais.

CUARTO. - La Camara de Diputados del H. Congreso de la Union, en el ambito de sus respectivas competencias, solicita respetuosamente al Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, a que instruya a la representation de Mexico en la Organization de las Naciones Unidas, para que impulse las acciones que estime pertinentes a fin de exhortar al gobierno de la Repiblica 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 ambito de su competencia, presente a nombre del Estado Mexicano, ante los organismos internacionales competentes, un exhorto a la Repiblica de Armenia a llevar a cabo la inmediata cesacion de las hostilidades y actos de violencia en contra de civiles azerbaiyanos, el retiro inmediato de las fuerzas armadas en los territorios de la Repiblica de Azerbaiyan, y a las partes interesadas a abstenerse de todo acto

hostil y de injerencia o intervention que pueda provocar una ampliacion del conflicto y socavar la paz y seguridad de la region.

Dado en el Salon de Sesiones de la Camara de Diputados a los 30 dias del mes de Noviembre de 2011

Proponente: Perez Esquer Marcos (PAN), Comision de Relaciones Exteriores MESA

DIRECTIVA

Dip. Porfirio Munoz Ledo, Dip. Ma. del Carmen Izaguirre Francos, Dip. Francisco Herrera Jimenez, Dip. Leonardo Arturo Guillen Medina, Dip. Jose Luis Jaime Correa, Dip. Caritina Saenz Vargas, Dip. Jaime Alvarez Cisneros,

INTEGRANTES

Dip. Eduardo Bailey Elizondo, Dip. Augusta Diaz de Rivera Hernandez, Dip. Carlos Flores Rico, Dip. Martin Garcia Aviles, Dip. Arturo Garcia Portillo, Dip. Olivia Guillen Padilla, Dip. Ma. Dina Herrera Soto, Dip. Tereso Medina Ramirez, Dip. Beatriz Paredes Rangel, Dip. Miguel Ernesto Pompa Corella, Dip. Jesus Ramirez Rangel, Dip. Omar Rodriguez Cisneros, Dip. Wendy Rodriguez Galarza, Dip. Eric Rubio Barthell, Dip. Ricardo Sanchez Guevara, Dip. Norma Sanchez Romero, Dip. Ma. del Pilar Torre Canales, Dip. Ana Georgina Zapata Lucero.

Khojaly to be recognized as Genocide in International level Representatives of the Parliaments of 51 States adopts the relevant resolution (31 January 2012)

Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation (ICYF-DC)'s Headquarters in Istanbul reports that the 7th Session of the Parliamentary Union of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (PUIC) Conference held in Palembang (Indonesia) has ended. The PUIC unites the parliaments of 51 OIC member-states and holds its sessions every two years in one of the respective states of Africa, Asia and Arab region.

As Ambassador Elshad Iskandarov, ICYF-DC Secretary General who took part in the work of the Session told to AzerTac upon initiation of ICYF-DC the formulation was included into the traditional resolution on "The Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan" adopted by the PUIC. The paragraph devoted to the Khojaly tragedy says: "the Conference ... calls upon the Member Parliaments to initiate starting from 2012 (20th anniversary of the tragedy) a proper recognition to the genocidal massacre of Azerbaijani civilians by Armenian forces in the town of Khojaly (The Republic of Azerbaijan) on 26 February 2012; demands bringing to justice the perpetrators of the Khojaly massacre". The position of the PUIC was reflected also in the Final Declaration of the Conference.

This recognition was result of the "Justice for Khojaly" international civil awareness Campaign initiated by Mrs. Leyla Aliyeva, ICYF-DC General Coordinator and held since 2009. The appraisal of the Parliamentary Union of 51 states is based on the proper demands of previous resolutions on the Cooperation between PUIC and ICYF-DC. In essence, according to the additions to the ICYF-DC initiated resolution presented by Mrs. Govhar Bakhshaliyeva, MP of the Republic of Azerbaijan, head of the Azerbaijani national delegation, the Conference adopted the decision in its Final Report to entrust the Secretariat with keeping focus on implementation of the said resolution calling upon the member-parliaments to support the Campaign in national and international levels.

Commenting on the significance of the resolution, Ambassador Iskandarov told: "*First in international documents in this resolution the important and substantial political-legal assessment was given to the Khojaly tragedy that equates it to genocidal act. Taking into consideration that PUIC unites a quarter of the world parliaments, using of this term possessing an important political-legal substance symbolizes a new stage in international recognition of the Khojaly tragedy as component part of policy of genocide implemented by the Armenian nationalists against Azerbaijani people and creates political preconditions for bringing to justice the perpatrators of the massacre*"

"Justice for Khojaly" international civil awareness Campaign was initiated by Mrs. Leyla Aliyeva, ICYF-DC General Coordinator on the day of anniversary of the occupation of Shusha, May 8, 2008. Currently, the Campaign aiming at bringing the truth about the Khojaly tragedy to the world community, and achieving political, legal and moral appraisal, is being successfully implemented in over 35 countries worldwide.

<http://www.justiceforkhojaly.org/site/?p=news&id=115>

Texas House of Representatives passes resolution on Khojaly genocide (21 February 2012)

The Texas House of Representatives passed a resolution 12R448 drafted by its member Marc Shelton on the 20th anniversary of Khojaly Genocide.

The resolution says: “February 26, 2012 is a memorial day for world Azerbaijanis. The US media outlets and the Human Rights Watch/Helsinki organization also inform about this massacre.”

It is the second document on Khojaly genocide passed by Texas legislation. The first was adopted on March 3 2011. The document was drafted by the republican Murphy and signed by the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives.

<http://azertag.org/en/node/919643>

**New Jersey Governor, Lt-Governor recognize Khojaly Massacre's 20th anniversary
(26 February 2012)**

US Azeris Network (USAN) released statement on recognition of Khojaly Massacre by New Jersey Governor and Lt-Governor.

Statement reads:

Dear USAN members and friends in US,

Every year since its establishment in 2007, USAN commemorates the Khojaly Massacre. We got several first-ever proclamations and resolutions (e.g., the citation on Khojaly Massacre from Massachusetts House of Representatives in 2010, New Jersey Assembly in 2010 and 2011, H.R. 535 and 12R448 in Texas House of Representatives in 2011 and 2012) to commemorate it, as well as countless letters of response received and articles published.

This year, just today, Governor Chris Christie and Lt.-Governor Kim Guadagno of the great state of New Jersey have co-signed a letter that formally recognized the Khojaly Massacre. This is the first letter from any U.S. Governor recognizing the Khojaly Massacre. By doing this, New Jersey became the first state that recognized Khojaly Massacre on both legislative and executive levels. This is an important victory for all Azerbaijani-Americans anywhere, but especially for the Azerbaijani-Americans in New Jersey.

We enclose the full letter below in plain text as well as the scanned original on the USAN website: http://usazeris.org/proclamations/USAN_NJ_GovernorLetter20th_Anniversary_Khojaly_Massacre.pdf

The USAN and all Azerbaijani-Americans express their deep thanks to the New Jersey Governor and Lt-Governor for taking this courageous step. USAN will soon launch a campaign to thank Gov. Christie and Lt-Gov Guadagno for this historic recognition, and ask everyone to be ready to take part in it.

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

February 26, 2012

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the State of New Jersey, we extend greetings to the U.S. Azeris Network and everyone commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre, a terrible tragedy of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in which Armenian and Russian soldiers killed hundreds of ethnic Azerbaijani civilians who were attempting to flee the town of Khojaly.

The U.S. Azeris Network deserves recognition for its pivotal role in preserving the memory of this terrible event that occurred during the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Since its inception, the organization has coordinated with Azerbaijani-American communities to educate our citizens about this tragedy and other events that are crucial to the history of Azerbaijan. Through its efforts, the legacy of those who died in the name of Azerbaijani freedom will never be forgotten. The Network has also been a valuable source of support for people of Azerbaijani descent by representing their interests on both the state and federal levels. We are pleased to commend the organization for its ongoing work on behalf of the Garden State's Azerbaijani-American residents.

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We join with all of you in honoring the victims of the Khojaly Massacre. Best wishes for a solemn observance and successful commemoration.

Sincerely,

<http://news.az/articles/karabakh/55453>

**U.S. State of Georgia House of Representatives adopted the resolution of Khojaly Massacre
(28 February 2012)**

As a result of the Khojaly campaign by Azerbaijani-American Council (AAC), Azerbaijan Society of America (ASA) and the Assembly of Turkish-American Associations (ATAA), the U.S. State of Georgia House of Representatives adopted the resolution 1594 to honor the memory of the victims of Khojaly Massacre on its 20th anniversary, told Trend in AAC.

The resolution was put for vote and passed on Friday, February 24, 2012.

Notably, the text of resolution for the first time in the US legislative history, cites the name of Armenia's President, Serzh Sargsyan, in connection with the massacre.

"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, 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", said in resolution.

<http://en.trend.az/news/karabakh/1997432.html>

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.
(24 February 2012)**

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.

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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.

http://www1.legis.ga.gov/legis/2011_12/versions/hr1594_LC_93_0942_a_2.htm

**U.S. House of Representatives: Maine passes resolution on Khojaly tragedy
(23 March 2012)**

At the U.S. House of Representatives, the state of Maine passed a resolution with regard to the 20th anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy, the Azerbaijan Society of America (ASA) said.

Members of the House, Anne Haskell and Senator Justin Alford became the initiators of the adoption of the document.

Armenian armed forces with the help of the 366th motor-rifling regiment occupied Azerbaijan's Khojaly city and committed genocide, killing hundreds of innocent people because of their ethnic background on February 26, 1992. As a result, 613 people were murdered, 487 were injured and 1275 people taken hostage. The fate of many of them is still unknown. After the 366th motor-rifling regiment's withdrawal from Khankendi, a major part of the military equipment owned by this unit was transferred to the Armenian separatists.

The adoption of this document was the result of the efforts of the representative of the Azerbaijan Society of America in Maine Tarlan Ahmedov.

**Colombian Senate recognizes Khojaly events as Genocide
(28 March 2012)**

The Colombian Senate has issued a decision on the occupation of Azerbaijani territories and has recognized the crime committed in Khojaly as the genocide, spokesman for the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry Elman Abdullayev told media at a briefing today.

"The Colombian Senate has taken a unanimous decision," he said. "According to the supplement to the decision, there is the information about the history of the policy of aggression against Azerbaijan, as well as the information about the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and seven surrounding regions occupied by Armenia."

He said that the supplement also contains the information about one million refugees and internally displaced persons, violence against the Azerbaijani population and the violation of human rights.

"According to the supplement, the important fact is that the crimes committed in Khojaly are called as the genocide," he said. "Columbia became the second Latin American country after Mexico, which parliament recognized Khojaly events as the genocide. Before the decision was presented to the Senate, it was discussed in the Colombian Second Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense."

Abdullayev said that a decision taken unanimously in the presence of 102 senators is Azerbaijani diplomacy's another success on the legal and political assessment of Khojaly genocide in the world.

"We will continue working in this direction, which is very important to us," he said.

<http://en.trend.az/news/karabakh/2017870.html>

**The Resolution adopted by the Senate of Columbia. The original document is in the
Spanish language**

Comision Segunda Constitucional Permanente

Bogota, D.C., 28 de Marzo de 2012

Excelentísimo Gobierno REPUBLICA DE AZERBAIYAN

El suscrito Secretario General de la Comision Segunda del H. Senado de la Republica, y siguiendo las instrucciones de la Senora Presidente, H. Senadora Alexandra Moreno Piraquive, se permite CERTIFICAR que en sesion ordinaria del dia martes veintisiete (27) de marzo del presente año fue presentada la Constancia adjunta sobre el rechazo en contra de la ocupacion militar irregular del territorio de la Republica de Azerbaiyan, la cual fue firmada por los Honorables Senadores presentes en la sesion

La presente se expide a los veintiocho (28) días del mes de marzo del año dos mil doce (2012).



Edificio Nuevo del Congreso Of. 233 Tel: 382425S - 3824258

Fax: 3824257

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.

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,



**JUSTIFICACION CONSTANCIA CONFLICTO ARMENIA-AZERBAIYAN
ANTECEDENTES**

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

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.

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

2. A ese evento siguió el ataque perpetrado el 22 de febrero de 1988 en contra de azerbaiyanos que protestaban pacíficamente cerca del poblado de Asaran, en contra de la decisión del Consejo Regional de la región autónoma de Nagorno- Karabaj de presentar una petición ante los Soviets Supremos de la República Socialista Soviética de Azerbaiyan y la de Armenia, para transferir Nagorno Karabaj de Azerbaiyan y anexarla a Armenia. En esa ocasión, perdieron la vida dos jóvenes azerbaiyanos; y en días posteriores, veintiseis armenios y azerbaiyanos murieron como resultado de disturbios en Sumgait.

3. 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.

4. En septiembre de 1989, el Soviet Supremo de la República Socialista Soviética de Azerbaiyan, aprobó entre otras cosas, que la soberanía de esa república debía abarcar el territorio por completo, incluyendo la región autónoma de Najichevan y la región autónoma de Nagorno-Karabaj; asimismo dispuso que las fronteras de Azerbaiyan con otra Unión de Repúblicas solo podían modificarse con el consentimiento mutuo de las repúblicas interesadas. Por su parte, el 1 de diciembre del mismo año, el Soviet Supremo de Armenia aprobó la resolución para la reunificación de Armenia y de Nagorno-Karabaj; decisión que fue calificada de ilegal el 10 de enero de 1990 por el Presidium del Soviet Supremo de la URSS, dado que se emitió sin el consentimiento de la república de Azerbaiyan.

5. 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 Azerbaiyan al pasar a una fase militar que inició con operaciones de combate por parte de fuerzas armenias en Nagorno-Karabaj.

6. 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 Azerbaiyan 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 quedo plenamente documentado por diversos organismos de la Republica de Azerbaiyan, y numerosas fuentes independientes.

7. Despues del genocidio, las fuerzas armenias ocuparon los 7 distrito circundantes a la region de Nagorno Karabaj: Shusha (centra administrativo de Azerbaiyan); Kalbajar, Aghdam, Fuzuli, Yabrail, Gubadli y Zangilan.

8. El 30 de abril y el 29 de julio de 1993, el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organization de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) aprobo las Resoluciones niimeros 822 y 853, a traves de las cuales:

a) Exigio el cese inmediato de todas las hostilidades, con miras a establecer un cese al fuego duradero, asi coro el retiro inmediato de todas las fuerzas en los territorios de Kalbajar y Agdam, y otras localidades ocupadas de Azerbaiyan;

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

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

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

9. El 14 de octubre del mismo ano, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU aprobo la resolution niimero 874, mediante la cual, entre otras cuestiones:

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

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

c) Pidio la aplicacion inmediata de las medidas reciprocas y urgentes previstas por el Grupo de Minsk de la CSCE, incluyendo el retiro de las fuerzas de los territorios ocupados;

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

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

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

10. El 11 de noviembre de 1993, a traves de la Resolution numero 884, el Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU, entre otros aspectos:

a) Condeno la violation al cese al fuego establecido entre las partes, que tuvo coro resultado la reanudacion de hostilidades y la ocupacion de nuevos territorios de la Republica de Azerbaiyan;

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. El conflicto armado en los territorios de la Republica de Azerbaijan, genera la ocupacion 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 mas fueron heridas o quedaron invalidas, y se estima que aproximadamente, 5 mil se encuentran desaparecidos.

13. Las areas economicas del pais quedaron gravemente afectadas; fueron destruidos hospitales, casas, departamentos, edificios de negocios, auditorios, escuelas, fabricas, sistemas de irrigation, puentes, carreteras, tuberias para abastecimiento de agua y de gas, asi como estaciones de suministro. El dano infringido a la Republica de Azerbaijan se ha estimado en decenas de miles de millones de dolares.

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

15. Desde el 2004, se iniciaron platicas directas entre los ministros de Azerbaijan y Armenia, que se han identificado como el "Proceso de Praga"; sin embargo, a la fecha, las partes no han podido lograr un avance sustancial que permita la solucion de conflicto.

Statement on Khojaly genocide made at Canadian Parliament (6 June 2012)

Member of the Canadian Federal Parliament from the ruling Conservative Party, Ed Holder made a statement on the Khojaly genocide at a meeting of the House of Commons.

The statement indicates that the Khojaly massacre, committed by Armenia against the Azerbaijani people 20 years ago, is known in Canada, and this tragic date was marked in this country.

The Armenian military forces committed genocide in Khojaly on Feb. 26, 1992. Some 613 people were killed, including 63 children, 106 women and 70 old men. A total of 1,000 civilians were disabled during the genocide. Eight families were annihilated, 130 children lost one parent, and 25 lost both. Additionally, 1,275 peaceful residents were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 remains unknown.

<http://en.trend.az/news/karabakh/2034422.html>

US senator supports recognition of Khojaly and Srebrenica massacres (7 August 2012)

Senator Kay Hagan (D-North Carolina) has sent a supportive response to the Pax Turcica action. The action is endorsed by ASA, AAC, ATAA and FTAA, calling for the recognition of the Khojaly and Srebrenica Massacres.

Interestingly, Senator Hagan notes that the Khojaly Massacre is described as a genocide by some.

The response letter says:

"Dear Friend,

Thank you for contacting my office concerning the 1992 Khojaly Massacre and your support of Congressional recognition for this tragedy as genocide. I appreciate hearing your thoughts on this important issue.

As you are aware, a massive assault against the Azerbaijani civilians in the town of Khojaly, Azerbaijan, took place during the night of February 25 to February 26, 1992. This mass murder has come to be known as the Khojaly Massacre, and even the Khojaly genocide by some. On that tragic evening, many civilians died. My thoughts go out to those that lost loved ones and those who may still be grieving as Azerbaijani-Americans marked the 20th Anniversary of this horrific event in February.

I believe that it is important that the U.S. develop a "whole of government" approach to the prevention of mass atrocities against civilians. On August 5, 2010, S. Con. Res. 71 was introduced in the U.S. Senate. This legislation reaffirms our national interest in helping to prevent and mitigate genocide and other mass atrocities against civilians, and urges the Obama administration to take action to achieve these goals. This resolution was agreed to in the Senate on December 22, 2010.

While there is no pending legislation before the Senate specific to the Khojaly Massacre and requiring Armenia authorities to take responsibility of this tragedy and other acts of violence during the Nagorno-Karabakh War, S. Con. Res 71 is an important step towards condemning acts of genocide and other mass atrocities and recommits to honor the memory of the victims of all past genocides and mass atrocities.

Again, thank you for contacting my office. It is truly an honor to represent North Carolina in the United States Senate, and I hope you will not hesitate to contact me in the future should you have any further questions or concerns. If you would like to stay informed on my work in the Senate, you can sign up for my e-newsletter, follow me on Twitter at @SenatorHagan, or visit my "Facebook page."

<http://news.az/articles/politics/65986>

OIC Parliamentary Union recognizes Khojaly tragedy as genocide (23 January 2013)

The eighth session of the Parliamentary Union of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC PS) held in Khartoum (Sudan), which adopted a resolution recognizing the Khojaly tragedy as a genocide, has been completed, the headquarters of the Youth Forum of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC MF) in Istanbul reported on Wednesday.

The organization brings together the parliaments of 51 OIC member countries and meets every two years in one of the countries of Africa, Asia or the Arab region.

As part of the initiative launched by the Youth Forum of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC YF) and the resolution on "Cooperation between the OIC PU and the OIC YF", under the section devoted to the "Justice for Khojaly" campaign, the Khojaly tragedy is recognized as a genocide committed by Armenian armed forces against Azerbaijani civilians, and is called a crime against humanity.

Also, the resolution "demands justice against the perpetrators of the Khojaly massacre," attaches high value to the activities of the "Justice for Khojaly" international campaign initiated by General Coordinator of the OIC Youth Forum, Leyla Aliyeva.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by the speakers and members of the national parliaments of the OIC Member States, calls for support for the campaign and to give proper legal assessment of the tragedy at the national level.

It should be noted that the 39th session of the OIC Foreign Ministers, held in November of last year in Djibouti, adopted a resolution on the initiative of the OIC YF, recognizing the Khojaly tragedy as a genocide and a crime against humanity.

On Feb. 25-26 February, 1992, Armenian occupation forces together with the 366th infantry regiment of Soviet troops stationed in Khankendi (earlier Stepanakert) fired on the Azerbaijani town of Khojali that had been under siege for months; within one night the town was razed to the ground. Some 613 people were killed, including 63 children, 106 women and 70 old men. A total of 1,000 civilians were disabled during the genocide. Eight families were annihilated, 130 children lost one parent and 25 lost both. Additionally, 1275 innocent residents were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 remains unknown.

<http://en.trend.az/news/karabakh/2111375.html>

Senate of New Mexico recognizes Khojaly Massacre (28 January 2013)

On January 28, New Mexico Senate formally recognized Khojaly Massacre. The resolution recognizing the mass killings of Azerbaijani civilians was introduced to the upper chamber of the state legislature by Senator Gerald Ortiz y Pino (D). The document speaks about the nature of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan and presents details of the massacre of peaceful Azerbaijani civilians, committed by the Armenian armed forces on February 25-26, 1992 after occupation of Khojaly and killing of more than 600 people, including children, women and elderly. The author underlines that "...many civilians bodies found in Khojaly after the fight were disfigured and mutilated, making this one of the most inhumane and barbaric battles of the war". The state issued document points out that 20 percent of the territory of Azerbaijan, including its Nagorno-Karabakh region and 7 adjacent districts, is under occupation of Armenian armed forces, despite the UN Security Council resolutions condemning occupation of Azerbaijani territories. The resolution of New Mexico Senate recognizing the Khojaly Massacre was unanimously passed by 35 senators who voted in favor.

<http://www.azertag.gov.az/en/node/1050293>

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

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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.

Upper House of New Mexico State Legislature adopts resolution to commemorate victims of Khojaly tragedy (31 January 2013)

The Upper House of New Mexico State Parliament adopted a resolution to honor the victims of the Khojaly tragedy, a statement of Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry said. A resolution recognizing the massacre of the Azerbaijani population was submitted for consideration to the upper house of parliament by the state senator from Democratic Party, Gerald Ortiz y Pino.

Earlier, on January 28, the Senate of New Mexico recognized the Khojaly tragedy.

The document speaks about the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, and gives details of the massacre committed by Armenian armed forces against the peaceful Azerbaijani population during the occupation of Khojaly on February 25-26, 1992, and murder of more than 600 people, including children, women and elderly.

"...many civilians bodies found in Khojaly after the fight were disfigured and mutilated, making this one of the most inhumane and barbaric battles of the war," the author of the resolution says.

The document also notes that 20% of Azerbaijani territory, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven adjacent regions are occupied by Armenian armed forces, despite the UN Security Council resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijani territories.

The resolution of New Mexico Senate on recognition of Khojaly massacre was adopted unanimously by 35 attending senators.

Khojaly tragedy was also recognized by legislative bodies of Texas, New Jersey, Georgia, and Maine.

On Feb. 25-26 February, 1992, Armenian occupation forces together with the 366th infantry regiment of Soviet troops stationed in Khankendi (earlier Stepanakert) fired on the Azerbaijani town of Khojali that had been under siege for months; within one night the town was razed to the ground. Some 613 people were killed, including 63 children, 106 women and 70 old men. A total of 1,000 civilians were disabled during the genocide. Eight families were annihilated, 130 children lost one parent and 25 lost both. Additionally, 1275 innocent residents were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 remains unknown.

<http://en.trend.az/news/karabakh/2114549.html>

OIC summit condemns Khojaly genocide (8 February 2013)

The summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Cairo has condemned the Khojaly genocide and called on the international community to make every effort to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, spokesman for the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry Elman Abdullayev told the media at a briefing today.

"The Organization of Islamic Cooperation has again supported Azerbaijan's just position on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict," he said.

The position of an authoritative international organization is important for Azerbaijan and Baku appreciates the OIC members' support, he stressed.

He added that the resolution adopted by the OIC summit urges member-countries to recognize the Khojaly genocide.

On Feb. 25-26 February, 1992, occupying Armenian forces together with the 366th infantry regiment of the Soviet Army stationed in Khankendi (earlier Stepanakert) fired on the Azerbaijani town of Khojali which had been under siege for months.

Within one night the town was razed to the ground. Some 613 people were killed including 63 children, 106 women and 70 old men.

A total of 1,000 civilians were injured during the genocide. Eight families were killed, 130 children lost one parent and 25 lost both.

Additionally, 1275 innocent residents were taken hostage; the fate of 150 remains unknown.

The conflict between the two South Caucasus countries began in 1988 when Armenia made territorial claims against Azerbaijan. Armenian armed forces have occupied 20 per cent of Azerbaijan since 1992, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven surrounding districts.

Azerbaijan and Armenia signed a ceasefire agreement in 1994. The co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group - Russia, France and the U.S. - are currently holding peace negotiations.

Armenia has not yet implemented the U.N. Security Council's four resolutions on the liberation of the Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding regions.

Senate of Arkansas recognizes Khojaly massacre (8 February 2013)

On February 8, Arkansas House of Representatives formally recognized Khojaly Massacre. The House Resolution HR1004 recognizing the mass killing of Azerbaijani civilians was introduced to the lower chamber of the state legislature by Congressman Jonathan Barnett and Congresswoman Karen Hopper. The document speaks about the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and war unleashed on Azerbaijan by Armenia since 1988. The bill reiterates the position of the Human Rights Watch on the massacre, stating that it was viewed “as a violation of customary law regarding treatment of civilians in war zones.” Furthermore, the resolution highlights the fact that “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 that “the State of Arkansas and the Republic of Azerbaijan enjoy a strong, vibrant and mutually beneficial economic relations with the prospect of further growth.” With this bill, the members of the House of Representatives also acknowledged “the many contributions made by the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan” and stated that it was in the best interest of the State of Arkansas to promote relationship with Azerbaijan.

A similar resolution was adopted on February 11 by the upper chamber of the state legislature. The Senate Resolution SR6 recognizing the mass killing of Azerbaijani civilians authored by Senator Brian King, was a guarantee of full recognition of Khojaly genocide by the Parliament of Arkansas. Arkansas became the second state, after New Mexico, to adopt the resolution on the Khojaly tragedy.

<http://www.azertag.gov.az/en/node/1055116>

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: 25

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,

Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
P R E S I D E N T I A L L I B R A R Y

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.

Czech parliament's Foreign Relations Committee adopts resolution recognizing Khojaly genocide (19 February 2013)

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech parliament adopted a resolution to recognize the Khojaly genocide, Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry's spokesman Elman Abdullayev said at the press briefing on Tuesday.

"The document honours the memory of the tragedy victims and expressed condolences to the Azerbaijani people," Abdullayev said.

He said the Committee has also condemned the ethnic cleansing against civilians.

The document says that the fact of tragedy is also condemned by a number of countries and authoritative international organizations, Abdullayev said.

The document, according to Abdullayev, also supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, including Nagorno-Karabakh.

This resolution is the sixth in row adopted on Khojaly genocide by parliaments of different countries this year, Abdullayev said.

On Feb. 25-26 February, 1992, Armenian occupation forces together with the 366th infantry regiment of Soviet troops stationed in Khankendi (earlier Stepanakert) committed an act of genocide towards the population of Azerbaijani Khojaly town.

Some 613 people were killed including 63 children, 106 women and 70 old men. A total of 1,000 civilians were disabled during the genocide. Eight families were killed, 130 children lost one parent and 25 lost both. Additionally, 1,275 innocent residents were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 remains unknown.

<http://en.trend.az/regions/scaucasus/azerbaijan/2121260.html>

The Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina accepted the resolution about Khojaly genocide and aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan (26 February 2013)

On Tuesday in the House of people (upper chamber) of parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina the absolute majority of voices accepted the official document on recognition of Hojaly genocide and aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan, Trend was reported in the embassy of Azerbaijan in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The resolution "Recognition and respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan" is the first document of such kind accepted by parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On Feb.25-26, 1992, Armenian occupation forces together with the 366th infantry regiment of Soviet troops stationed in Khankendi (previously Stepanakert) committed an act of genocide towards the population of the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly.

Some 613 people were killed including 63 children, 106 women and 70 old men. A total of 1000 civilians were disabled during the genocide. Eight families were killed, 130 children lost one parent and 25 lost both. Additionally, 1275 innocent residents were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 remains unknown.

<http://en.trend.az/news/karabakh/2124157.html>

Oklahoma State Senate recognizes Khojaly massacre (4 March 2013)

The Senate of the State of Oklahoma has adopted a resolution recognizing the Khojaly massacre at its first session. The document highlights the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the occupation of Khojaly by Armenian armed forces

The Senate of the State of Oklahoma has adopted a resolution recognizing the Khojaly massacre at its first session. The document highlights the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the occupation of Khojaly by Armenian armed forces with the help of motor-infantry regiment of former USSR and the killing of over 600 innocent people of Khojaly.

Taking into consideration the fact of tragic events and commemorating the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly massacre, the Oklahoma Senate decided to send the document to the U.S. Congress, State Department and U.S. Embassy to Azerbaijan.

The resolution was introduced by senator Tom Ivester, representing District 26.

<http://www.azertag.gov.az/en/node/1064162>

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 54th Legislature (2013)

SENATE
RESOLUTION 3

By: Ivester

AS INTRODUCED

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

Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
P R E S I D E N T I A L L I B R A R Y

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.

**Tennessee's legislative branch recognizes Khojaly massacre
(18 March 2013)**

On March 18, the House of Representatives of the Legislative branch of the State of Tennessee passed a resolution in connection with the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre.

The resolution speaks of the victims of the crimes committed by Armenian armed forces in Khojaly and reads that the occupation of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia is reflected in the documents of international organizations, APA reports quoting Azerbaijani Embassy in the United States.

The relevant resolutions on Khojaly Massacre were also issued at the legislative branches of other States- Mississippi, Men, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New-Mexico alongside the State of Tennessee.

<http://www.news.az/articles/politics/78095>

**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

Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
P R E S I D E N T I A L L I B R A R Y

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.

Pennsylvania General Assembly recognizes Khojaly Massacre (18 March 2013)

The General Assembly of the U.S. State of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution recognizing the Khojaly Massacre. The resolution No. 171 was introduced by Members of the House of Representatives Thomas Murt (prime sponsor)

The General Assembly of the U.S. State of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution recognizing the Khojaly Massacre. The resolution No. 171 was introduced by Members of the House of Representatives Thomas Murt (prime sponsor), Vanessa Lowery Brown, Thomas Caltagirone, Mark Cohen, Gordon Denlinger, Mauree Gingrich, Tim Hennessey, Dick Hess, William Kortz, Nicholas Micozzie, David Millard, Harry Readshaw, and Curtis Sonney.

The resolution says February 26, 2013, marks the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan, adding the observance of this tragic date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe.

The resolution says that on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces, accompanied by military troops of the former Soviet Union, 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.

It notes that when the residents of the town attempted to flee the area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Soviet troops, resulting in the largest massacre of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

“It is estimated that 613 civilians were killed, 150 civilians went missing, 487 civilians were wounded and 1,270 civilians were taken hostage. 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. 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 resolution emphasizes.

The resolution also praises the role of the U.S. Azeris Network in promoting the awareness of the Khojaly Massacre in the United States.

“The U.S. Azeris Network coordinates with Azerbaijani-American communities to educate others about important events in the history of Azerbaijan. 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.”

The Members of the House of Representatives resolved that the copies of the resolution “be transmitted to the United States Department of State, the United States embassy in Azerbaijan and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania”.

Pennsylvania became the 11th U.S. State to recognize the Khojaly Massacre after Massachusetts, Texas, Maine, New Jersey, Georgia, New Mexico, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

*Yusif Babanly,
Washington*

<http://www.azertag.gov.az/en/node/1069982>

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.

The State of West Virginia passes resolution on Khojaly tragedy (3 April 2013)

House of Representatives of West Virginia has passed resolution on Khojaly tragedy.

On April 3, House of Representatives of the US state of West Virginia has passed a resolution on the 21st anniversary of Khojaly tragedy, press service of Azerbaijan's embassy in the US told APA.

The resolution commemorates the victims of the crime committed by the Armenian armed forces in the town of Khojaly, it is noted that Khojaly tragedy is a part of the military aggression and ethnic cleansing carried out by Armenian military units in Azerbaijan's Nagorno Karabakh region since 1988.

Earlier, legislative bodies of other states of the US, Mississippi, Maine, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Tennessee, Pennsylvania had passed resolutions on Khojaly tragedy.

<http://www.news.az/articles/politics/78472>

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 104

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whereas, It is the policy of the West Virginia Legislature to recognize the contributions of our allies and the value of maintaining beneficial relationships with the allies of the State of West Virginia,

Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
P R E S I D E N T I A L L I B R A R Y

such as the contributions made by the Republic of Azerbaijan and the value of our positive relationship with this ally; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That the Legislature of West Virginia recognizes the many contributions made by the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan and that it is in the best interest of the State of West Virginia to promote relationships with Azerbaijan; and, be it

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

General Assembly of Connecticut recognizes Khojaly genocide (16 April 2013)

The General Assembly of the U.S. State of Connecticut has recognized the genocide of Azerbaijanis in Khojaly.

Deputy Head of the majority in the General Assembly of Connecticut, Senator Andrew Maynard and Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State Kevin Ryan handed to the Azerbaijani diplomat a document on recognition of Khojaly genocide and the commemoration of the victims of this tragedy, the Azerbaijani Embassy in the U.S. told 1news.az.

Counsellor of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in the United States Mammad Talibov, in turn, expressed his gratitude to the members of the General Assembly of Connecticut for attention to the tragic pages in the history of the Azerbaijani people.

He also drew attention to the fact that on 8 May marks the anniversary of the occupation of the ancient cultural centre of Azerbaijan - Shusha, which was a continuation of the policy of occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Armenia. The diplomat noted that 20% of the territory of Azerbaijan has been under occupation for 21 years.

In this regard, Talibov stressed the importance of more active U.S. involvement in the settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict on the basis of generally accepted norms and principles of international law.

<http://www.news.az/articles/politics/79590>

Jordanian Senate passes declaration on Khojaly genocide (28 May 2013)

This was stated in a letter of Chairman of the Senate Taher Masri addressed to the Ambassador of Azerbaijan in Jordan, 1news.az reports.

The letter notes that the Senate passed a declaration of Khojaly genocide in connection with the visit of the representative delegation of Jordan, consisting of senators, to Azerbaijan.

The letter also emphasized that, along with the wounded and missing, hundreds of innocent people became victims of this tragedy.

"An act of aggression was carried out against the sovereignty of Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijani people underwent massacres directed against the human rights and humanity as a whole," stated the letter.

According to Masri, the Senate of Jordan supports the position calling to resolve conflicts peacefully, to promote peace and cooperation among peoples and to abstain from hatred and confrontation.

The letter states that the Senate of Jordan calls for settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict based on the principles of international law and in the framework of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Azerbaijan.

"The Senate also supports the decision of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, calling for implementation of the necessary steps towards the recognition of the Khojaly massacre as genocide and crime against humanity," the letter reads.

<http://www.news.az/articles/politics/80138>

Peruvian Congress passes decision on Khojaly genocide (14 June 2013)

The Congress of the Republic of Peru has discussed the issue on Khojaly genocide and made a decision in this regard, says the Foreign Ministry quoting the embassy of Azerbaijan in Mexico, APA reports.

The decision says that the last stage of Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict started late in 1987 and the attacks against Azerbaijanis in Khankendi were intensified by Armenia. “The increase of Armenians’ attacks in 1988-1989 and the disruption of political stability in the USSR in next years has lead to the deportation of hundreds of thousands Azerbaijanis.

On the night of February 25-26, 1992, a terrible massacre was committed against Azerbaijanis in Khojaly town of Azerbaijan. Consequently, 613 people including women and children were killed, 1275 people were taken hostage, 150 people went missing, 487 people including 76 infants became invalid, 26 children lost both parents and 130 children lost one of the parents.”

Following this attack estimated as a genocide and fully documented, Nagorno Karabakh and seven adjacent regions were occupied by Armenian armed forces.

The decision covers 4 resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council on this conflict. It also notes that UN Security Council has once again confirmed respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of international borders by these resolutions. Tens of billions of dollars of damage to the Republic of Azerbaijan as a result of the conflict was also reflected in the decision. The aforementioned document says that though ceasefire was declared on May 12, 1994 under the decision of the OSCE Budapest Summit, ceasefire is being violated and such cases have intensified since 2003.

The proposals made by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Peruvian Congress to the plenary session are as follows:

1. Expressing respect for the sovereignty of the Armenian and Azerbaijani peoples, the Congress of the Republic of Peru calls on the governments of these countries to reach an agreement in appropriate format as soon as possible to put an end to the conflict.

2. Mentioning that the injustice underwent by the conflict victims in terms of Khojaly massacre has not been eliminated yet, we should announce that the possible measures that will contribute to the strengthening of international relations and reestablishment of harmony between nations must be a key element of any peace agreement.

<http://www.news.az/articles/politics/80503>

Jordan's Senate condemns Khojaly genocide (3 July 2013)

The Senate of Jordan has condemned the Khojaly genocide.

Jordanian Senate has adopted a statement on the Khojaly genocide, the press service of Azerbaijan's Foreign Ministry said on Wednesday.

The statement condemns the violence committed against the Muslim Azerbaijani population and acts of vandalism against mosques and Islamic shrines.

The Senate also calls for the resolution of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan in accordance with international norms and principles in the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan as well as for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on the conflict.

Jordan's Legislative Body also notes the country's commitment to peaceful resolution of all conflicts and encourages other countries to support Azerbaijani refugees and internally displaced persons, who find themselves in difficult circumstances as a result of the conflict.

On Feb.25-26 February, 1992, Armenian occupation forces together with the 366th infantry regiment of Soviet troops stationed in Khankendi (previously Stepanakert) committed an act of genocide towards the population of the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly.

Some 613 people were killed including 63 children, 106 women and 70 old men. A total of 1,000 civilians were disabled during the genocide. Eight families were killed, 130 children lost one parent and 25 lost both. Additionally, 1,275 innocent residents were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 remains unknown.

The conflict between the two South Caucasus countries began in 1988 when Armenia made territorial claims against Azerbaijan. Armenian armed forces have occupied 20 per cent of Azerbaijan since 1992, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven surrounding districts.

Azerbaijan and Armenia signed a ceasefire agreement in 1994. The co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group - Russia, France and the U.S. - are currently holding peace negotiations.

Armenia has not yet implemented four U.N. Security Council resolutions on the liberation of the Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding regions.

<http://en.trend.az/news/karabakh/2167308.html>

Colombian House of Representatives Committee passes decision on Nagorno Karabakh conflict and Khojaly genocide (30 July 2013)

The 2nd Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Colombian Republic passed a decision on Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict and Khojaly genocide.

Azerbaijani Embassy in the United Mexican States told APA that the draft decision “Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict” put forward by the chairman of House of Representatives of Colombian Congress Hernán Penagos Giraldo was put to the vote in the 2nd Committee of the House and adopted unanimously.

The document strongly condemns the occupation by Armenia of Nagorno Karabakh region and 7 adjacent regions, crimes committed against the Azerbaijani people, as well as killing and disabling of civilians, violation of the rights of Azerbaijani citizens, especially genocide in Khojaly and violation of ceasefire between the sides.

The decision also includes challenge to Armenian government to fulfill the resolutions #822, 853, 874 and 884 of the United Nations Security Council basing on respect to the internationally-recognized borders of Azerbaijan and Armenia.

The six-page review made by the Hernán Penagos Giraldo for the Committee members gave detailed information and condemned the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, as well as the occupation of 20 percent of the territories of Azerbaijan by Armenia and its threat to peace and security in the region, about more than a million refugees and IDPs as a result of the aggressive policy of Yerevan.

The review touches on the history of the conflict and informs about the horrible consequences of the genocide committed by Armenian armed forces in Khojaly town of Azerbaijan. At the end of the review, Hernán Penagos Giraldo describes the chronology of the occupation of Azerbaijan’s Nagorno Karabakh region and adjacent regions by Armenia and notes the facts about four resolutions of the UN Security Council demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from the Azerbaijani territories.

http://en.apa.az/xeber_colombian_house_of_representatives_commi_197099.html

Panama's National Assembly adopts resolution “On the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories by Armenian armed forces” (7 August 2013)

The National Assembly of Panama has adopted resolution #4 “On the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories by Armenian armed forces”. Azerbaijan’s Foreign Ministry told APA that the draft resolution was adopted unanimously through voting at the National Assembly.

The resolution strongly condemns the occupation of the Nagorno Karabakh region and adjacent seven regions of Azerbaijani Republic by Armenian armed forces, rough violation of the rights of the Azerbaijani people during the military conflict and after it, especially the genocide committed by Armenia against Azerbaijanis in Khojaly town in 1992.

The resolution also calls on Armenia to fulfill the four relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council.

<http://en.apa.az/news/197691>

The Resolution adopted by the Parliament of Panama. The original document is in the Spanish language

RESOLUCION No.4

De 7 de agosto de 2013

Sobre la ocupacion de territorio de Azerbaiyan por tropas armenias

LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL,

EN USO DE SUS FACULTADES CONSTITUCIONALES Y LEGALES,

CONSIDERANDO:

Que en 1992 se inicio la ocupacion militar armenia del territorio de Nagomo Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes a esa region perteneciente a la Repiublica de Azerbaiyan;

Que la Republica de Panama se ha caracterizado por propugnar un orden intemacional de paz y por la mediation pacifica para la solucion de los conflictos;

Que las Resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organization de las Naciones Unidas han promovido el cese de hostilidades, la atencion a las vltimas y el dialogo coro via para la solucion del conflicto generado por la ocupacion del territorio de la Republica de Azerbaiyan por la Repiublica de Armenia;

Que es importante el cese inmediato de la ocupacion del territorio de Nagomo Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes, pertenecientes a la Republica de Azerbaiyan, por la vecina Republica de Armenia.

RESUELVE:

Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
P R E S I D E N T I A L L I B R A R Y

1. Reafirmar el rechazo de la ocupacion militar armenia del territorio de Nagomo Karabaj y de los siete distritos circundantes a esa region perteneciente a la Republica de Azerbaiyan.
2. Reafirmar nuestra condena a las graves violaciones a los derechos humanos causadas a los pobladores de la Repiublica de Azerbaiyan durante y con posterioridad a la etapa belica del conflicto, particularmente las que tuvieron lugar en el genocidio de Jody all de 1992.
3. Exhortar al gobierno de la Republica de Armenia a acatar las Resoluciones 822, 853, 874 y 884 emitidas por el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organizacion de las Naciones Unidas.

Fundamento de Derecho: Artfculo 246 del Reglamento Organico del Regimen Intemo de la Asamblea Nacional.

COMUNIQUESE Y CUMPLASE.

Aprobada en el Palacio Justo Arosemena, ciudad de Panama, *i* /os siete dias del mes de agosto del ano dos mil trece.

El Presi



Sergj# R/Galvez Evers

El Secretario General Encargado,

Roberto KrPD&ffNunez

National Congress of Honduras recognizes occupation of Azerbaijani territories and Khojaly Genocide (13 February 2014)

National Congress of Honduras has recognized the occupation of Azerbaijani territories and the Khojaly genocide. The decision approved by the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras, the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry told APA.

Since publication of the edition of the state "La Gazeta" newspaper on February 13, 2014 , decision entered into force and got the status of law.

<http://mfa.gov.az/files/file/elave%20%20Honduras.pdf>

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 de personas desplazadas.

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

CONSIDERANDO: Que asimismo, el Gobierno de Armenia ha violado el principio del arreglo pacífico de controversias y se ha empenado 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

State of Indiana recognizes Khojaly genocide (3 March 2014)

On March 3, United State of Indiana adopted resolution on the 22nd anniversary of Khojaly genocide, APA reports quoting Azerbaijani Embassy in the US.

The document notes that on February 25-26, in 1992 Armenian armed forces occupied Azerbaijani town of Khojaly and killed more than 600 innocent people, including many women and children.

The resolution states that the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic still under Armenian occupation though the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions condemning it vigorously.

It's noted that the copy of the resolution will be sent to the U.S. President, Senate, House of Representatives, the State Department and US Embassy in Baku.

Thus, the State of Indiana has become 15th US State recognizing Khojaly genocide. It should be noted that last year States of Texas, New Mexico, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma adopted resolution recognizing Khojaly genocide.

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.

Introduced

Second Regular Session 118th General Assembly (2014)

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 23

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

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.

<http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2014/resolutions/senate/simple/40#>

Sudanese Parliament recognizes Khojaly Genocide (1 September 2014)

The Parliament of the Republic of Sudan has recognized the bloody events happened in Azerbaijan's Khojaly town in 1992 as genocide, department head of the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry Hikmet Hajiyev said at a press conference today, APA reports.

He said that the Parliament of Sudan agreed on the clauses of the UN resolutions regarding the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan and condemned the military aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

Sudan's legislative body that recognizes the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan also demanded legal and moral compensation for Khojaly residents.

<http://en.apa.az/news/215986>

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

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.

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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

Pennsylvania State adopts resolution on Khojaly genocide (24 February 2015)

Pennsylvania State's legislative body adopted the draft resolution (HR 109) condemning the Khojaly massacre.

The resolution, co-authored by member of House of Representatives Harry Readshaw and 16 representatives of the State, condemns the bloody crime committed in the town of Khojaly against Azerbaijani civilians and underlines that Armenian armed forces carried out a policy of ethnic cleansing toward local residents, the Azerbaijani Embassy in the US told APA.

Azerbaijani MPs Sevinj Fataliyeva, Asim Mollazade, SOCAR vice-president Khalig Mammadov, head of the Azerbaijan Center of Houston Irada Akhundova and representatives of the Azerbaijani Embassy in the US attended the adoption of the resolution.

The draft resolution (HR 109) on the 23rd anniversary of the Khojaly genocide, which was adopted with an absolute majority of votes (198/0) during the first reading, was presented to the Azerbaijani delegation by the initiator of the resolution, speaker Harry Readshaw.

Following the session, a commemorative event was organized by the Assembly of the Friends of Azerbaijan (AFAZ) on Capitol Hill.

14 members of the House of Representatives (Harry Readshaw, David Millard, Vanessa Lowery Brown, Mark Cohen, Tim Hennesey, Margo Davidson, James Roebuck Jr., Paul Costa, Ronald Waters, Rick Saccone, Sue Helm, Chris Sainato, Karen Boback, Eddie Day Pashinski) addressed the event and expressed their condolences to the Azerbaijani people on this mournful day.

In his speech, the author of the draft resolution H.Readshaw said that Armenian armed units attacked Khojaly and committed the biggest massacre of civilians during the history of Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

Several representatives mentioned that Azerbaijan is a reliable ally of the United States, despite all the geopolitical risks and accepted as a duty to attend the commemoration ceremony.

During their speeches, the representatives sounded opinions on Azerbaijan's being as a important and strategic partner of the U.S. and expressed support to the future development of these relations.

It should be noted that the economy of the state of Pennsylvania ranks as the 16th largest in the world.

PRINTER'S NO. 667

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. **109** Session of
2015

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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
horrific
3tragedy.

4WHEREAS, February 26, 2015, marks the 23rd anniversary of the
5Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan and the observance of this
tragic

6date inspires reflection by individuals across the globe; and

7WHEREAS, On February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces,
8accompanied by Russian military troops, attacked and occupied
9the besieged town of Khojaly as part of the armed aggression
and

10ethnic cleansing that had been taking place in the Nagorno-
11Karabakh region of Azerbaijan since 1988; and

12WHEREAS, When the residents of the town attempted to flee the
13area, they were fired on by the Armenian and Russian troops,

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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

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21memory of the victims of this horrific tragedy; and be it
22further

23RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to
24the United States Department of State, the United States
embassy

25in Azerbaijan and to each member of Congress from
Pennsylvania.

<http://en.apa.az/news/223644>

<http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/pn/public/btCheck.cfm?txtType=HTM&sessYr=2015&sessInd=0&billBody=H&billTyp=R&billnbr=0109&pn=0667>

Arizona becomes 16th U.S. State to recognize Khojaly Genocide (25 February 2015)

The resolution says that on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces 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”.



The document further states: “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”.

The resolution mentions that the “perpetrators of this carnage are still at large and have not been brought to justice yet”.

“Military forces continue to occupy twenty percent of Azerbaijan’s internationally recognized territory, in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the surrounding seven districts”, the document continues.

It also mentions that “resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijan’s territory by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly”.

The document concludes by stating that the State Senate of Arizona honors the victims of the Khojaly tragedy, and recognizes February 26, 2015, as the 23rd Anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy.

It is noteworthy that this is the first official document on the Khojaly Genocide adopted by Arizona.

<http://en.apa.az/news/223640>

Utah State recognizes Khojaly Massacre (2 March 2015)

Utah becomes the 17th U.S. State to recognize Khojaly Massacre

The Governor of the U.S. State of Utah Gary R. Herbert signed a letter on March 2, 2015 recognizing and condemning the Khojaly Massacre, which was committed by Armenia against Azerbaijani civilians in 1992, the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles told APA.

In his letter, addressed to the Consul General of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles Nasimi Aghayev, the Governor writes: “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.”

The Governor further states that “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.”

The Governor concludes his letter by commending the efforts by the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles “to build bridges of understanding and relationships between people from Azerbaijan and the United States”.

It is noteworthy that this is the first official document on the Khojaly Massacre signed by a Utah Governor. Thus, Utah became the 17th State of the United States to recognize the Khojaly massacre.



http://en.apa.az/xeber_utah_state_recognizes_khojaly_massacre_223833.html

**Nebraska becomes the 18th U.S. State to condemn the Khojaly Massacre
(11 February 2016)**

The Governor of the U.S. State of Nebraska Pete Ricketts signed a proclamation condemning the

Khojaly Massacre, which was committed by Armenia's armed forces against the Azerbaijani civilians in 1992. With the document, Governor Ricketts proclaims February 26, 2016 as the "Khojaly Remembrance Day" in the State of Nebraska and urges all citizens "to take due note of the observance."

The proclamation, which has been received by the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles, says: "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."

"The renowned international human rights organization, Human Rights Watch, called this tragedy the largest massacre in the region," the document continues. "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," the proclamation states.

The proclamation was also signed by John A. Gale, Nebraska's Secretary of State.

This is the first official document on the Khojaly Massacre adopted in Nebraska. Nebraska has become the 18th state in the United States to condemn the Khojaly Massacre, as well as to recognize and



honor its innocent victims.

**Yusif Babanli
Special Correspondent**

**U.S. State of Hawaii condemns the Khojaly Massacre
(15 February 2016)**

The Governor of the U.S. State of Hawaii David Ige signed a Special Message condemning the Khojaly Massacre, which was committed by Armenia's armed forces against the Azerbaijani civilians in 1992.

The special message, which has been received by the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles, states: "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."

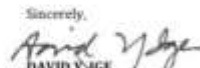


Special Message from Governor David I. Ige
In Recognition of
The Khojaly Memorial
February 26, 2016

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 I. IGE
Governor, State of Hawai'i

"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," the Governor notes.

"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," the document says.

"As you gather to commemorate the tragedy that occurred in Khojaly, it is important to remember those who have suffered from senseless violence," Governor Ige concludes.

This special message of recognition is the first official document in Hawaii concerning the Khojaly Massacre. Thus Hawaii has become the 19th U.S. State to condemn the Khojaly Massacre, as well as recognize and honor its innocent victims.

Yusif Babanli
Special Correspondent

U.S. State of Montana proclaims "Khojaly Remembrance Day" (18 February 2016)

The Governor of the U.S. State of Montana Steve Bullock signed a statement condemning the Khojaly Massacre, which was committed by Armenia's armed forces against the Azerbaijani civilians in 1992. The massacre resulted in the killing of 613 civilians, including some 300 children, women and elderly.

The statement, which has been received by the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles, says: "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."



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,



STEVE BULLOCK
Governor

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," the statement continues.

"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," the Governor notes.

This is the first official document on the Khojaly Massacre issued by Montana. Thus, Montana has become the 20th state in the U.S. to condemn the Khojaly Massacre, as well as to recognize and honor its innocent

victims.

Yusif Babanli
Special correspondent

**U.S. State of Georgia issues another statement recognizing Khojaly massacre
(26 February 2016)**

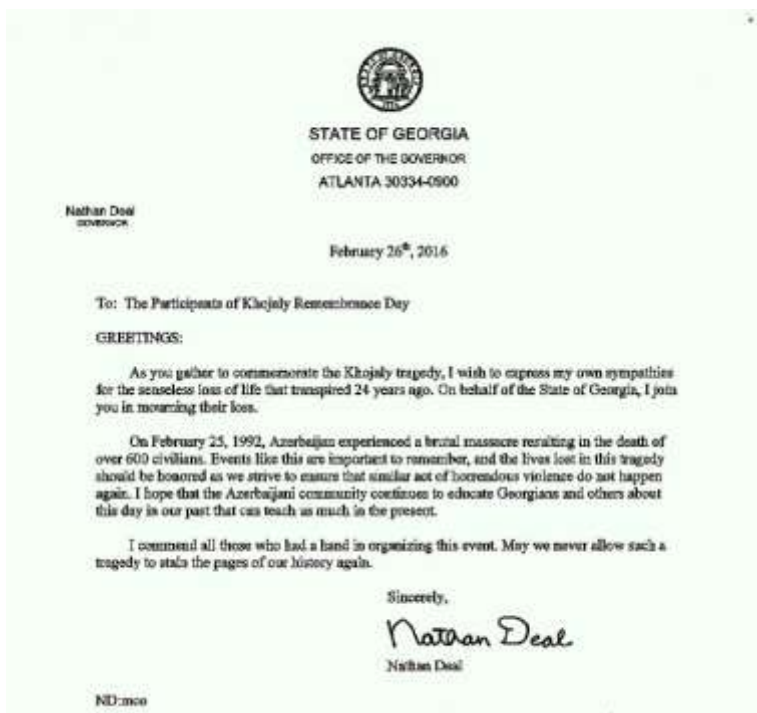
The Governor of the U.S. State of Georgia Nathan Deal signed a statement recognizing the Khojaly massacre and honoring its innocent victims. This is the second statement by the Governor of Georgia on the Khojaly massacre. The first document was issued in 2015.

Khojaly massacre was committed by Armenia's armed forces against Azerbaijani civilians in 1992. The massacre resulted in the killing of 613 civilians, including some 300 children, women and elderly. The Human Rights Watch called it the "largest massacre in the (Karabakh) conflict."

The statement, which has been received by the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles,

says: "I wish to express my own sympathies for the senseless loss of life that transpired 24 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 act 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," the document further notes. The Governor concludes his statement by



stressing "May we never allow such a tragedy to stain the pages of our history again."

To date, 21 U.S. states have issued gubernatorial proclamations/statements or passed resolutions recognizing the Khojaly massacre.

Yusif Babanli
Special Correspondent

Djiboutian parliament recognizes Khojaly Genocide (24 January 2017)

Djibouti's National Assembly (Parliament) has adopted a resolution recognizing the Khojaly Genocide.

The resolution was adopted by absolute majority of votes in the plenary session, the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry told APA on Jan. 24.

The resolution adopted in the 5th public session of the Assembly

- Considering the objectives, principles and provisions of the UN Charter;
- Supporting the inviolability of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- Condemning the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, which resulted in the occupation of nearly 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory;
- Expressing serious concern over the fate and plight of the more than one million Azerbaijanis affected by the Armenian aggression and by the magnitude and severity of the humanitarian problems arising therefrom;
- Recalling UN Security Council's resolutions 822 (30 April 1993), 853 (29 July 1993), 874 (14 October 1993) and 884 (12 November 1993);
- Referring to the principles and objectives of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) and OIC Charter;
- Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, Resolution No.10/11-P(IS), adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 14-15 March 2008 and Resolution No.11/5-CONF, adopted by the Fifth Session of the Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 30-31 January 2008;
- Taking into consideration the decision passed in Abu Dhabi on 18 January 2011 by the Foreign Ministers of the Organization for Islamic Cooperation;
- Welcoming the recognition of massacre of Azerbaijani civilians in the city of Khojaly in 1992 as an act of genocide and crime against humanity in accordance with the Final Communiqué of the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Cairo in February 2013;
- Noting the unanimous positions of the Youth Forum of the Parliamentary Union of OIC Member States which resulted in support for the Khojaly victims;
- Underlining the continuing invasion of a significant portion of Azerbaijani territories and illegal settlement carried out in these territories by Armenia, the resolution demands immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian armed forces from Azerbaijani territories including the Nagorno-Karabakh region.

The resolution includes the follow articles:

- reaffirms that no state shall recognize as lawful the situation arising from the occupation of territories of the Azerbaijan, nor assist the maintaining of the situation created;
- declares that the massacre of Azerbaijani civilians in the city of Khojaly in 1992 is recognized an act of genocide and a crime against humanity, and that those responsible must be punished in accordance with the international tools;
- condemns the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan and reaffirms that the acquisition of territory through the use of force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and international law;

- urges the Republic of Armenia to implement Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 of the UN Security Council;
- reaffirms the inalienable right of the population who have been expelled from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan to return to their homes and stresses the need to create conditions conducive to their return, including the overall restoration of the territories by affected the conflict;
- urges member states, as well as international and regional organizations and groups, to contribute as far as possible, within their competence, to the resolution of the conflict;
- instructs the President of the National Assembly to forward this resolution to the President of the Republic.

apa.az

**Arizona House of Representatives passes proclamation condemning Khojaly Genocide
(23 February 2017)**

Arizona State House of Representatives passed a proclamation on February 23, 2017 recognizing and condemning the Khojaly Genocide, which was committed by Armenia's army against Azerbaijani civilians in 1992 fleeing the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan's Nagorno-Karabakh region.

Read by the House Appropriation Committee Chairman Rep. Don Shooter on the House Floor, the proclamation was presented to Azerbaijan's Consul General in Los Angeles Nasimi Aghayev. As a sign of respect for the innocent victims of the Khojaly Genocide, all legislators listened to the proclamation standing.

The proclamation says that on February 25 and 26, 1992, Armenian armed forces 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".

The document further states: "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 State Legislatures and Governors of 20 U.S. States passed resolutions/proclamations condemning the attack."

The proclamation specifically mentions that the "perpetrators of this genocide are still at large and have not been brought to justice yet".

"Tensions between Armenia and Azerbaijan are still running high because Armenian army continues to occupy twenty percent of Azerbaijan's internationally recognized territory, in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and the surrounding seven districts," the document continues.

It also mentions that "resolutions condemning the occupation of Azerbaijan's territory by Armenian forces have been passed by the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly".

The proclamation concludes by stating that the Arizona State House of Representatives honors the victims of the Khojaly tragedy, and recognizes February 26, 2017, as the 25th Anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy.

It should be noted that this is the second official document on Khojaly adopted by the Arizona State Legislature. The first document was passed by the upper chamber of the Legislature – the Arizona State Senate - on February 26, 2015.

