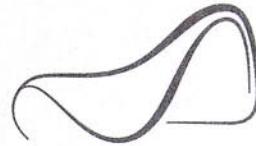


THE SERIES OF "THE TRUE FACTS ABOUT KARABAKH"



KHOJALY GENOCIDE

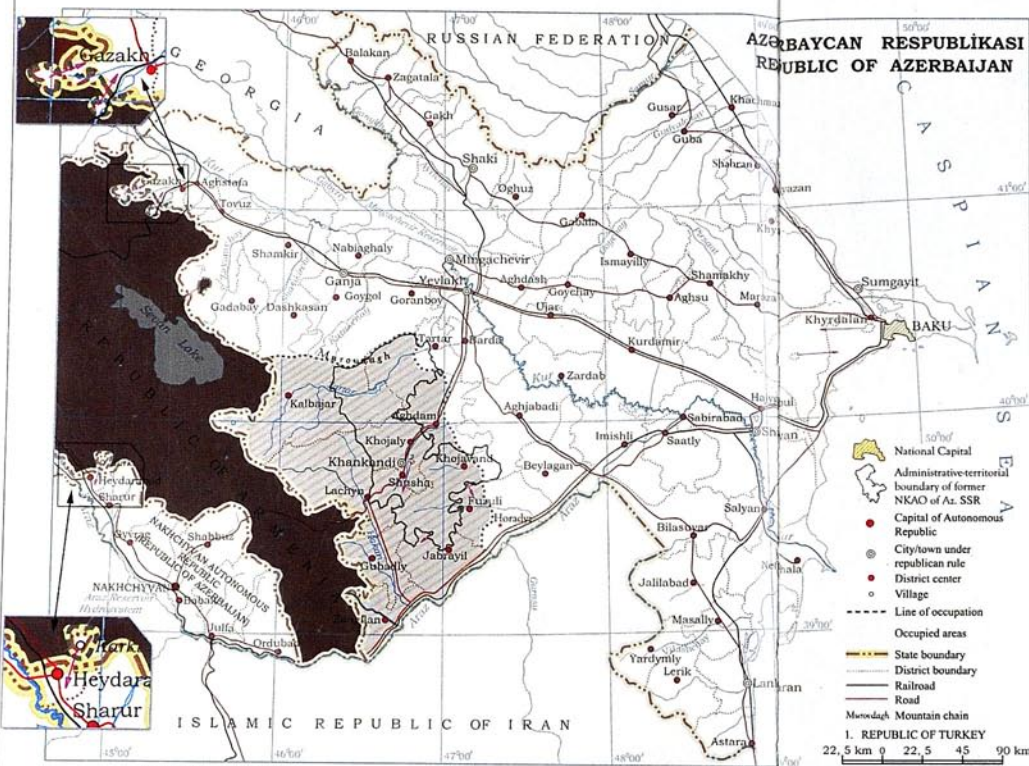


**HEYDAR ALIYEV
CENTER**

1-39525

Baku, 2013
M.F. Axundov adına
Azərbaycan Milli
Kitabxanası

RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION



The occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Former Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous Oblast - NKAO (1923-1991)

Territory: 4,388 sq.km
 Population (1989): 189,085
 - Armenians: 145,450 (76,9%)
 - Azerbaijanis: 40,688 (21,5%)
 - Russians: 1922 (1%)
 - Others: 1025 (0,5%)
 Adm.territorial div.: Mardakert, Askeran, Shusha, Martuni, Hadrut districts

SHUSHA district

Territory: 290 sq.km
 Population (1989): 20,579
 - Azerbaijanis: 19,036 (92,5%)
 - Armenians: 1,377 (6,7%)
 Date of occupation: May 8, 1992

THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN OUTSIDE FORMER NKAO

	date of occup.	area (in sq.km)	popul. at the line of occup. (1989)	current popul. (2011)
Lachyn	18.05.1992	1.840	51.594	70.900
Kalbajar	02.04.1993	3.050	57.756	83.200
Aghdam	23.07.1993	1.150	132.170	180.600
Fuzuli	23.08.1993	1.390	88.729	118.900
Jabrayil	23.08.1993	1.050	48.349	72.700
Gubadly	31.08.1993	800	28.111	30.700
Zangilan	29.10.1993	710	31.330	40.500

GAZAKH district*

Baghanis Ayrym	24.03.1990
Kheyrymly	08.03.1992
Ashgah Askipara	12.03.1992
Barkhudarly**	27.04.1992
Sofulu**	27.04.1992
Gyzylhajly	11.05.1992
Yukhary Askipara**	08.06.1992

*the population of the occupied territories of Gazakh dist. was purely Azerbaijanis.
 **enclave villages.

SADARAK dist., NAKHCHIVAN AR

	date of occup.	population (1989)	ethnic popul. (1989)
Karki enc.village	15.01.1990	333	100% aze

Victims of aggression (approximately)

killed: 20.000
 disabled: 50.000
 missing: 5.000

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Refugees and IDPs

DESTRUCTION and DAMAGE

Refugees from Armenia	250.000	Settlements	890
IDPs from the occupied territories	686.586	Houses	150.000
TOTAL:	936.586	Public buildings	7.000
Settlers illegally transferred to the occupied territories	Armenian Armed Forces in the occupied territories	Schools	693
former NKAO	Tanks	Kindergardens	855
Lachyn	8.500	Healthcare facilities	695
Kalbajar	13.000	Libraries	927
Zangilan	700	Temples	44
Jabrayil	520	Mosques	9
	Personnel	Historical places	9
Total:	23.000	Historical monuments and museums	464
		Museum exhibits	40.000

Ind. and agricul. enterprises 6.000
 Motorways 800 km
 Bridges 160
 Water pipelines 2.300 km
 Gas pipelines 2.000 km
 Electricity lines 15.000 km
 Forest area 280.000 ha
 Swamps area 1.000 000 ha
 Irrigation sys. 1.200 km
The total damage is estimated up to 60 billion \$ US



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

After the signing of Gulistan and Turkmanchai treaties in 1813 and 1828 respectively, a very rapid mass resettlement of the Armenians in the Azerbaijani lands and the subsequent artificial territorial division took place. Between 1905 and 1907 the Armenians carried out a series of large-scale bloody actions against the Azerbaijanis. The atrocities began in Baku and then extended over the whole of Azerbaijan and Azerbaijani villages in the territory of present-day Armenia. Hundreds of settlements were destroyed and wiped from the face of the earth, and thousands of civilians were barbarically killed. Taking advantage of the situation following the First World War and the February and October 1917 revolutions in Russia, the Armenians began to



*The founder of Karabakh
khanate Panah Khan*



Silver coin

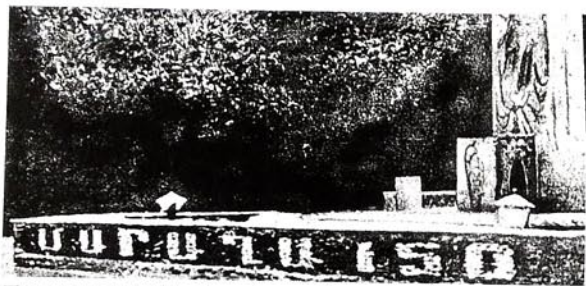


Scalper





The resettlement of Armenians from Iran to Northern Azerbaijan territories (Nakhchivan, Inavan, Karabakh). (Picture by the Russian painter V. Maslov) 1828.



The monument laid by Armenians on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of their resettlement from Iran to Northern Azerbaijan. Aghdara (Mardakert), 1978.

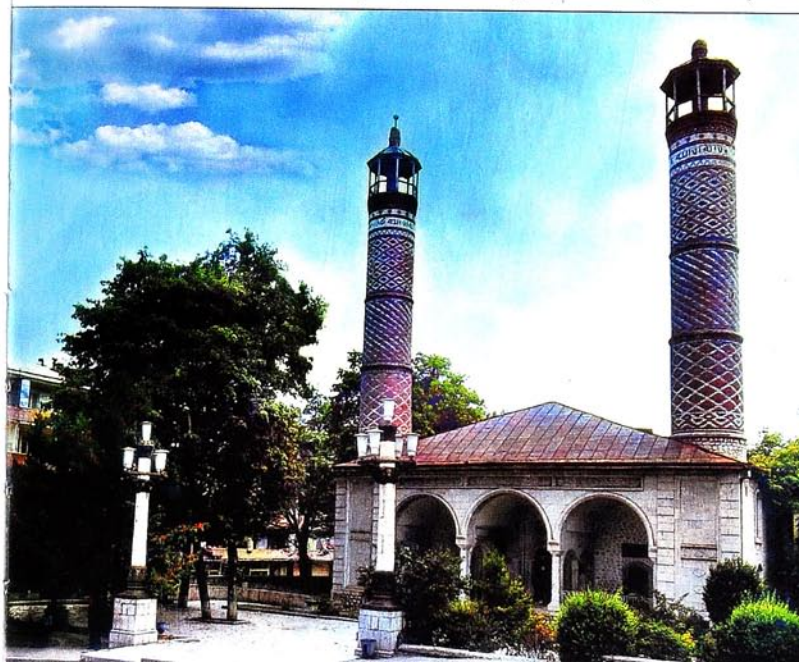


View of that monument after destruction by Armenian separatists of its part that indicated the date of the resettlement ("150 years"). Aghdara (Mardakert), 1988.

pursue the implementation of their plans under the banner of Bolshevism. Thus, under the watch word of combating counter-revolutionary elements, in March 1918 the Baku commune began to realize a plan aimed at eliminating the Azerbaijanis from the whole of the Baku province. Apart from Baku, solely because of their ethnic affiliation, thousands of Azerbaijanis were annihilated also in the Shamakhy and Guba districts, as well as in Karabakh, Zangezur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran and other regions of Azerbaijan. In these areas, the civilian population was exterminated en masse, villages were burned and national cultural monuments were destroyed and obliterated.

Following the establishment of the Soviet rule in Armenia in late 1920, the Armenians were presented with a real opportunity to ful-

*Govhar Agha Mosque. 1883-1884.
Architect Karbalayi Safikhan Garabaghi (1817-1910), Shusha city*



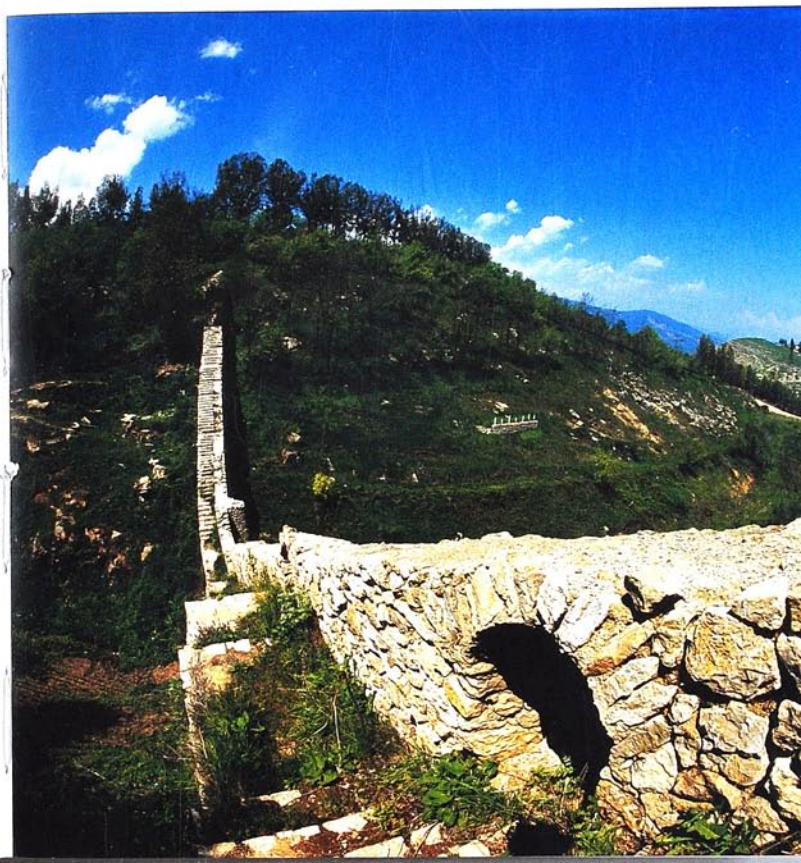
fill their historical dream of creating an Armenian State on the territories of other nations. Over the 70-years of Soviet rule, the Armenians succeeded in expanding their territory at the expense of Azerbaijan and using every possible means to expel the Azerbaijanis from their lands. During this period, the aforementioned policy was implemented systematically and methodically. Thus, in 1920 the Armenians declared Zangezur and a number of other Azerbaijani lands to be part of the territory of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1923 they managed to secure the status of the autonomous province for the mountainous part of Karabakh within the Azerbaijan SSR. Thus, the artificial entity was created in the territory of Azerbaijan, while the Azerbaijani population living in the territory of Armenia at that time had not been granted similar rights.

Under the special decisions adopted on 23 December 1947 and 10 March 1948 by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the resettlement of collective farm workers and the other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kura-Araz lowlands in the Azerbaijan SSR, more than 150,000 Azerbaijanis were forcibly resettled from their historical home lands – the mountainous regions of Armenia – to the then water less steppes of Mugan and the Mil plateau during the period between 1948 and 1953.

The new phase of the aggression began in 1988 with the open territorial claims of Arme-

nia. On 20 February 1988, when the Soviet of the People's Deputies of the Nagorny Karabakh Autonomous Province adopted a decision to petition to the Supreme Soviets of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Armenian SSR for the transfer of the province from the former to the latter. Before the adoption of this decision, namely already at the end of 1987, the Azerbaijanis became subject of attacks in Khankendi (during the Soviet period – Stepanakert) and Armenia resulted in a flood of Azerbaijani refugees and internally displaced persons.

Shusha castle wall



On 22 February 1988 near the settlement of Askeran on the Khankendi-Aghdam high way, the Armenians opened fire on a peaceful demonstration by the Azerbaijanis protesting against the above-mentioned decision. Two Azerbaijani youths lost their lives in consequence, becoming the first victims of the conflict.

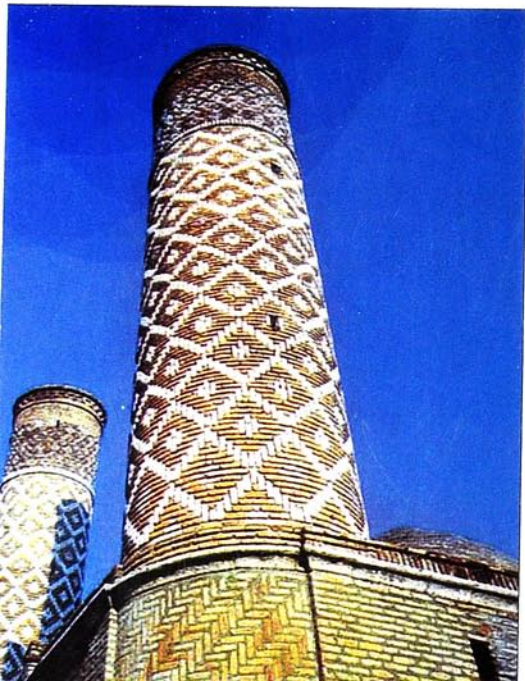
On 26-28 February 1988 twenty-six Armenians and Azerbaijanis were killed as a result of the disturbances in Sumgait. It is notable that one of the leading figures in these events was a certain Edward Grigorian, an Armenian and native of Sumgait, who was directly involved in the killings and violence against the Armenians and the pogroms in



Castle of Azerbaijani poetess Aghabayim Agha, Ilvahim khan's daughter

the Armenian neighborhoods. In fact, events in Sumgait, being necessary for the Armenian leadership as a mean of launching an extensive anti-Azerbaijani campaign and justifying the ensuing aggressive actions against Azerbaijan, had been planned and prepared in advance. In 1988-1989 more than 200,000 Azerbaijanis were forced to leave Armenia. During the ethnic cleansing at least 216 Azerbaijanis were killed.

In 1991 central law-enforcement agencies of the USSR apprehended dozens of the Armenian armed groups that operated outside Nagorny Karabakh. From 1989 to 1991 only, in Chaykend and adjacent areas 54 people fell victim to the Armenian armed groups. In 1992 Azerbaijan regained its control over the Goranboy district. At the end of 1991 and the beginning of 1992 the conflict turned into a military phase. Taking advantage of the political instability as a result of the dissolution of the Soviet Union and internal squabbles in Azerbaijan, Armenia initiated with the external military assistance combat operations in Nagorny Karabakh.



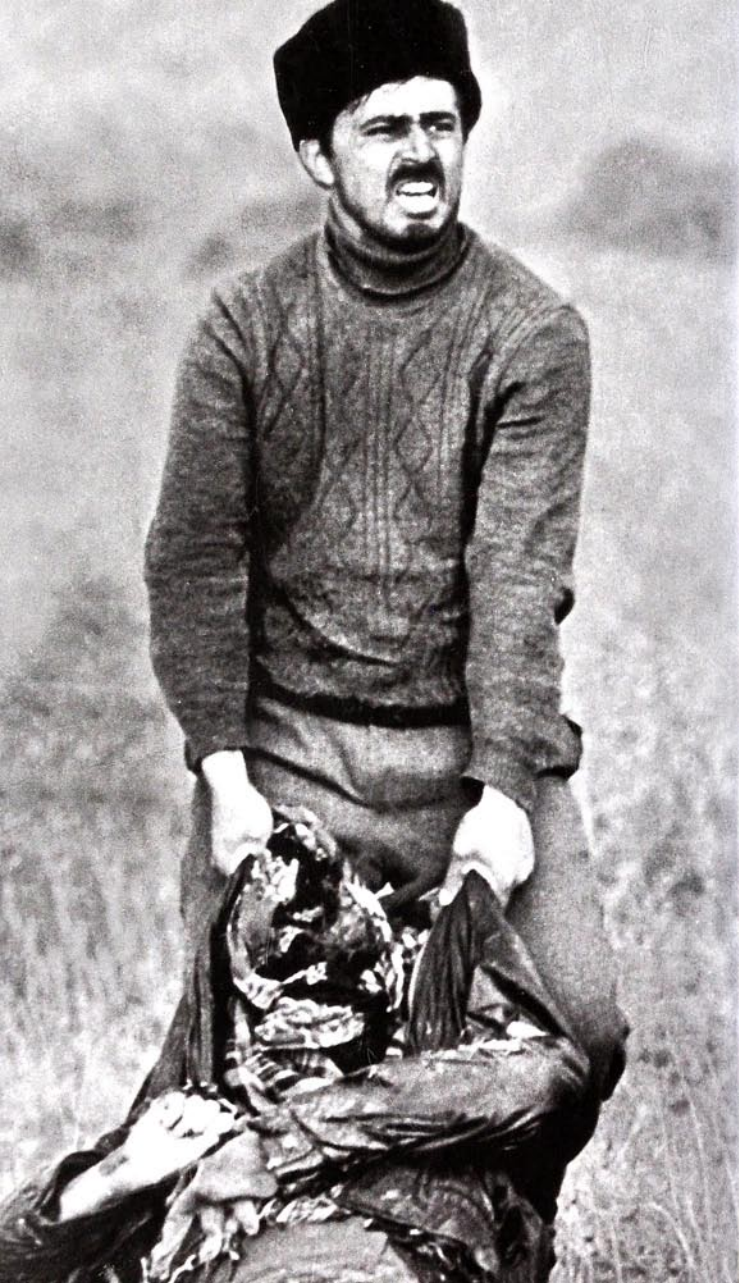
Minarets of Shusha Mosque

KHOJALY GENOCIDE

Khojaly was an Azerbaijani settlement situated within the administrative borders of the Nagorno Karabakh region of the country, on the road Agdam – Shusha, Khankendi (Stepanakert) – Askeran near the only airport of the region. Because of its communication advantage of harboring the civil airport just before the start of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict it had become shelter for refugee Meskhetian Turks fled the bloody inter-ethnic clashes in central Asia as well as Azerbaijani refugees deported from Armenia.

In February 1992, an unprecedented massacre was committed against the Azerbaijani population in Khojaly. This bloody tragedy, known as the Khojaly genocide, involved the extermination or capture of the thousands of Azerbaijanis; the town was razed to the ground. Over the night from 25 to 26 February 1992 the Armenian armed forces with the help of the infantry guards regiment N366 of the former USSR implemented the seizure of Khojaly - a small town situated in the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the total area of 0.94 sq. km. and the population before the conflict of 23,757.

The inhabitants of Khojaly, remained in the town before the tragic night, (about 2500 people) tried to leave their houses after the beginning of the assault in the hope to find the way to the nearest place populated by the Azerbaijanis. But these plans have failed. Invaders destroyed Khojaly and





with particular brutality implemented carnage over its peaceful population.

Brutal annihilation of hundreds of blameless inhabitants of Khojaly was one of the most heinous crimes during the armed conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Khojaly Massacre was described by Human Right Watch as "the largest massacre to date in the conflict" over Nagorno Karabakh. The Armenian armed forces and foreign military units spared virtually none of those who had been unable to flee Khojaly and the surrounding area. As a result, 613 persons were killed, including 106 women, 63 children and 70 elderly people. 1,275 inhabitants were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 persons remains unknown so far. In the course of the tragedy 487 inhabitants of Khojaly were severely maimed, including





76 children not yet of age. 6 families were completely wiped out, 26 children lost both parents, and 130 children one of their parents. Of those who perished, 56 persons were killed with a special cruelty: by burning alive, scalping, beheading, gouging eyes out, and bayoneting of pregnant women in the abdomen. Running refugees from Khojaly came across Armenian military posts and were fired upon. Some refugees managed to escape to Agdam, some, mainly women and children froze to death while wandering around in mountains, some were captured near the villages of Nakhichevanik and Pirjamal.

The international legal definition of the crime of genocide is reflected in Articles II and III of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide. According to the mentioned document, Article II describes two elements of the crime of genocide:

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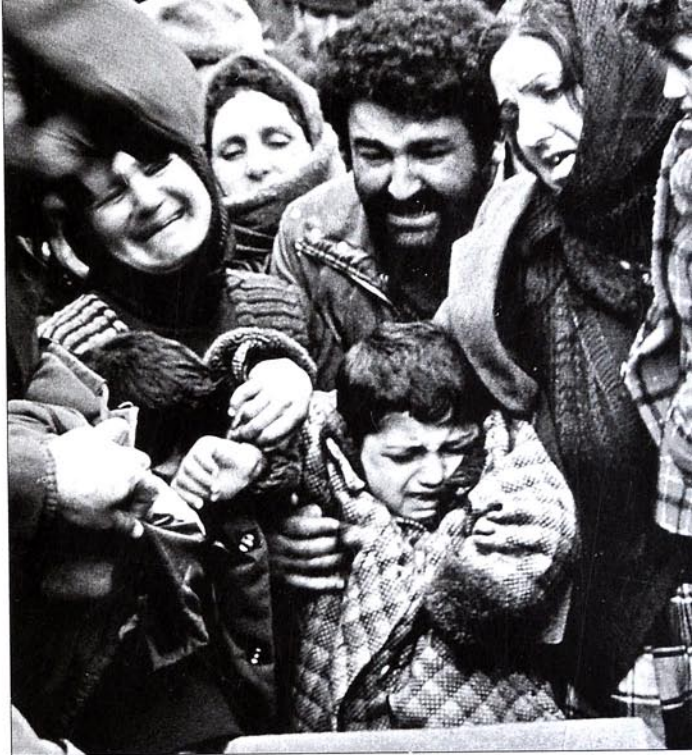
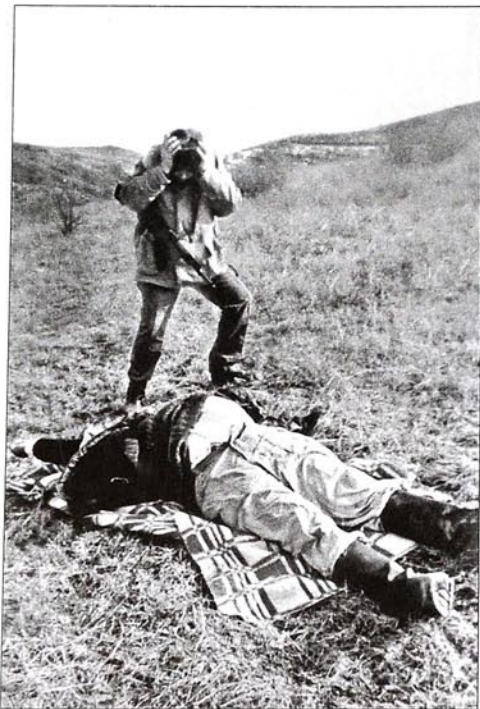


M.F.Axundov adına
Azərbaycan Milli
Kitabxanası

1) the mental element, meaning the “intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such”, and

2) the physical element which includes five acts described in sections a, b, c, d and e. A crime must include both elements to be called “genocide.”

Article III described five punishable forms of the crime of genocide: genocide; conspiracy, incitement, attempt and complicity.



Excerpt from the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide

“Article II: In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article III: The following acts shall be punishable:

(a) Genocide;

(b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;

(c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;

(d) Attempt to commit genocide;

(e) Complicity in genocide.

According to the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide," Khojaly may clearly be defined as genocide committed by Armenians against the Azerbaijanis.

Khojaly genocide committed by Armenians on 26 February 1992 is disgraceful fact for the humankind in the late 20th century. And it is worth to mention that, ironically, some of the active committers of this genocide are members of Armenian civil and military leadership at present. As a matter of fact, some nations have suffered from ruthless massacres throughout the history. And some of the offenders have been recognized and even charged respectively. Therefore, Azerbaijan is also expecting the legitimate response by the international community and international legal bodies with regard to Khojaly genocide.



INTERNATIONAL REACTION

evidence from
independent sources - media

Though the fact that Azerbaijan's independence was only five months old and was severely suffering from informational blockade, the Khojaly genocide was widely highlighted in the world mass media. The graveness of the crime and brutality of Armenian separatists against civilian Azerbaijanis was in a such high scale that simply could not stay out of the attention.



The New York Times

"MASSACRE BY ARMENIANS BEING REPORTED"

Aghdam, Azerbaijan, March 2 (Reuters) - The last of the former Soviet troops in the Caucasus enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh began pulling out today as fresh evidence emerged of a massacre of civilians by Armenian militants.

The Itar-Tass press agency said the 366th Motorized Infantry Regiment had started its withdrawal, in effect: removing the last frail buffer separating the region's two warring ethnic groups, Armenians and Azerbaijanis.

The two sides made no attempt to interfere, it added.

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

Shelling in town reported

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

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

But dozens of bodies scattered over the area lent credence to Azerbaijani reports of a massacre. Azerbaijani officials and journalists who flew briefly to the region by helicopter brought back three dead children with the backs of their heads blown off. They said shooting by Armenians had prevented them from retrieving more bodies.

"Women and children had been scalped", said Assad Faradzhev, an aide to Nagorno-Karabakh's Azerbaijani Governor. "When we began to pick up bodies, they began firing at us".

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

Two trucks filled with bodies

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

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

Ethnic violence and economic crisis threaten to tear apart the Commonwealth of Independent States, created by 11 former Soviet republics in December. The commonwealth has been powerless in the face of the ethnic hatred rekindled in the age-old dispute between Christian Armenia and Muslim Azerbaijan, which are members.

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

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

Speaking to his Parliament in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, President Levon Ter-Petrosyan criticized the withdrawal from the enclave of the commonwealth's last troops.

"This regiment, though not involved in military operations, was a stabilizing factor", Mr. Ter-Petrosyan said.

The New York Times, 3 March 1992

The Washington Post

"NAGORNO-KARABAKH VICTIMS BURIED IN AZERBAIJANI TOWN - REFUGEES CLAIM HUNDREDS DIED IN ARMENIAN ATTACK"

By Thomas Goltz, Aghdam, Azerbaijan, 27 February

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

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

Officials in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, estimated the deaths in Khojaly at 100, while Armenian officials in their capital, Yerevan, said only two Azerbaijanis were killed in the attack. An official from Baku said here that his government fears Azerbaijanis would turn against it if they knew how many had been killed.

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

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

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

The two deserters claimed their former unit, the 386th Division, was supporting the Armenian militiamen who captured Khojaly. They said they tried to help women and children escape. "We were bringing a group through the mountains when the Armenians found us and opened fire", said Agamehmet Mutif, one of the deserters. "Twelve were killed".

The Washington Post, 28 February 1992

THE INDEPENDENT

"PAINFUL SEARCH"

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

The State Prosecutor, Aydin Rasulov, the chief investigator of a 18-man team looking into what Azerbaijan calls the "Khojaly Massacre", said his figure of 600 people dead was a minimum on preliminary findings. A similar estimate was given by Elman Memmedov, the mayor of Khojaly. An even higher one was printed in the Baku newspaper Ordu in May - 479 people named and more than 200 bodies reported unidentified. This figure of nearly 700 dead is quoted as official by Lella Yunusova, the new spokeswoman of the Azeri Ministry of Defence.

Francois Zen Ruffinen, head of delegation of the International Red Cross in Baku, said the Muslim imam of the nearby city of Aghdam had reported a figure of 880 bodies received at his mosque from Khojaly, most of them civilians. "We did not count the bodies. But the figure seems reasonable. It is no fantasy", Mr. Zen Ruffinen said. "We have some idea since we gave the body bags and products to wash the dead".

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

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

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

Of these 184 people, 51 were women, and 13 were children under 14 years old. Gunshots killed 181 people, shrapnel killed 20 and axes or blunt instruments killed 10. Exposure in the highland snows killed the last three. Thirty-three people showed signs of deliberate mutilation, including ears, noses, breasts or penises cut off and eyes gouged out, according to Professor Yussifov's report. Those 184 bodies examined were less than a third of those believed to have been killed. Mr. Rasulov said.

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

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

There has been no consolidation of the lists and figures in circulation because of the political upheavals of the last few months and the fact that nobody knows exactly who was in Khojaly at the time - many inhabitants were displaced from other villages taken over by Armenian forces.

The Independent (London), 12 June 1992



THE SUNDAY TIMES

"ARMENIAN SOLDIERS MASSACRE HUNDREDS OF FLEEING FAMILIES"

By Thomas Goltz, Aghdam, Azerbaijan

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

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

"They were shooting, shooting, shooting", echoed Rasta Aslanova, who arrived in Aghdam with other women and children who made their way through Armenian lines. She said her husband, Kayun, and a son-in-law were massacred in front of her. Her daughter was still missing.

One boy who arrived in Aghdam had an ear sliced off.

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

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

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

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

The Sunday Times, 1 March 1992



THE TIMES

"CORPSES LITTER HILLS IN KARABAKH"

Anatol Lieven comes under fire while flying to investigate the mass killings of refugees by Armenian troops

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

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

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

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

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

The Times, 2 March 1992

THE AGE

By Helen Womack, Aghdam, Azerbaijan, Thursday

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

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

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

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

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

The Age (Melbourne), 6 March 1992

The Boston Globe

By Paul Quinn-Judge, Baku, Azerbaijan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, the mayor of Khojaly, Elmar Mamedov, said at a news conference in Baku that 1000 people had died in the attack, 200 more were missing, 300 had been taken hostage, and 200 were injured. Armored personnel carriers of the 366th spearheaded the attack, Mamedov charged, and cleared the way for Armenian irregulars.

The Boston Globe, 3 March 1992

THE TIMES

"MASSACRE UNCOVERED"

By Anatol Llieven

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

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

In all, 31 bodies could be counted at the scene. At least another 31 have been taken into Aghdam over the past five days. These figures do not include civilians reported killed when the Armenians stormed the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly on Tuesday night. The figures also do not include other as yet undiscovered bodies.

Zahid Jabarov, a survivor of the massacre, said he saw up to 200 people shot down at the point we visited, and refugees who came by different routes have also told of being shot at repeatedly and of leaving a trail of bodies along their path. Around the bodies we saw were scattered possessions, clothing and personnel documents. The bodies themselves have been preserved by the bitter cold which killed others as they hid in the hills and forest after the massacre. All are the bodies of ordinary people, dressed in the poor, ugly clothing of workers.

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

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

The Times, 3 March 1992

Newsweek

"THE FACE OF A MASSACRE"

By Pascal Privat with Steve Le Vine in Moscow

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

Newsweek, 16 March 1992





AZERBAIJAN'S REACTION

On 24 February, 1994 National Assembly of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Milli Mejlis) issued a decision stating that the 26th February is announced as "Khojaly genocide day" and international organizations should be informed about this announcement. Moreover, an application issued was addressed to the Azerbaijanis of the world for the support in dissemination of the realities of Khojaly events to the international community.

On 17 January, 2012 President's decree was issued instructing the President's Administration for organization of events with regard to the 20th anniversary of Khojaly massacre. On 26 February, 2012 a general march was held in Baku in commemoration of 20th anniversary of Khojaly massacre. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev was leading the march. This event once more showed the unity of Azerbaijani society towards Khojaly tragedy.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The Khojaly massacre was recognized in legislative bodies of different countries:

Houses of representatives of some US states such as Massachusetts (25.02.2010), Texas (21.02.2012), New Jersey (25.02.2012), Man (22.03.2012), Georgia (27.02.2012, resolution # 1594) have recognized Khojaly massacre. In the last document, for the first time in the

history of American legislation the name of Serj Sarkisyan was mentioned in connection with the massacre.

On 8 December, the Senate of Mexico adopted a resolution with the point of agreement on Nagorno-Karabakh 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-Karabakh 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.

On 1 February, 2012 the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of Pakistan adopted a resolution unanimously condemning the occupation of Azerbaijani territories and the genocide committed by the Armenian armed forces in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly.

On 22 April, 2012 the Senate of the Republic of Colombia adopted a document with regard to the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan. In the document, the events happened in Khojaly in 1992 were called a massacre. Furthermore, the history of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, occupation of 7 surrounding districts, the problem of 1 million refugees and IDPs were also indicated in the appendix to the document.

On 20 November, 2012 in the 39th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation held in Djibouty adopted a resolution and consequently recognized the Khojaly tragedy as a genocide for the first time in its history.

“JUSTICE FOR KHOJALY” CAMPAIGN

The International Awareness Campaign was initiated on 8 May 2008 by Mrs. Leyla Aliyeva, General Coordinator of Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation under the motto of “Justice for Khojaly, Freedom for Karabakh”

The Campaign is aimed at raising international civil awareness through demonstration of creative photos and images of suffered people in the Karabakh conflict and Khojaly Massacre in particular and reaching out globally via Media, Internet and Live events. Photos demonstrating human opposition to massacres and cleansing based on all forms of racial, ethnic or religious discrimination, solidarity with the innocent victims and suffering children of the Khojaly massacre; global call on removing the root cause of the conflict - ending the aggression by the Armenia in the Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

The Campaign is also aimed at raising awareness on grave situation of oppressed people (due to total ethnic cleansing only Armenians remain at these territories) under the military regime of occupation forces in Nagorno Karabakh and on necessity for promotion of liberation of this ancient cradle of civilization.

Primary tool of the Campaign is online Petition to the world leaders calling to properly recognize Khojaly Massacre as a crime against humanity and bring the perpetrators to justice. More than 140 thousand people joined the Petition by signing it online though the website of the Campaign www.justiceforkhojaly.org.

More than 500 thousands signatures for the Petition have been collected during the JFK events worldwide in hard copy and one of the those supporters was Eurovision-2001 song contest Estonian winner Tanel Padar.

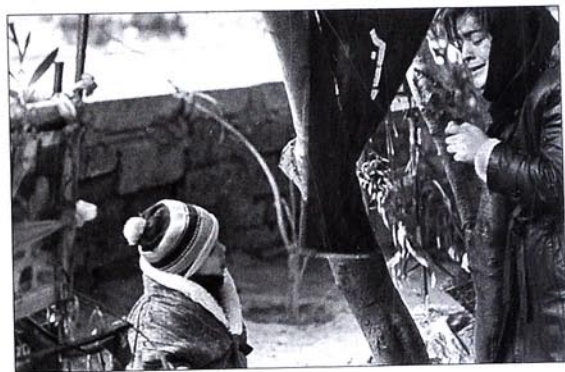
Hundreds of outdoor actions, conferences, contests and exhibitions have been conducted in the framework of “Justice for Khojaly Campaign” in more than 57 countries in the world. These actions have been led by local JFK coordinators, very prominent figures such as Chairman of the local Coordinating Committee of ‘Justice for Khojaly’ campaign in Netherlands, Knight of Order of Orange-Nassau Gert van Dam.

Hip hop-style song “Justice for Khojaly” was produced in the framework of the “Justice for Khojaly” campaign in February 2010. Performed by Ms. Toni Blackman, the first Hip Hop Cultural Envoy for the U.S. Department of State, and produced by Mr. Gordon Williams, multiple Grammy award winning producer and director.

As a result of JFK Campaign the Parliamentary Union of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (PUIC) is a first international organization that recognized Khojaly Massacre as genocide. The resolution on “The Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan” adopted by the PUIC includes a paragraph devoted to the Khojaly tragedy which reads: “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 1992, demands bringing to justice the perpetrators of the Khojaly massacre”.







**Senate of Pakistan
Foreign Relations Committee**

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

February 1, 2012

RESOLUTION

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

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



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

Honorable Assembly:

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

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

OPINION

Background

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



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2. In late 1991 and early 1992, taking advantage of the political instability caused by the dissolution of the Soviet Union the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan intensified shifting to a military phase which began with combat operations by Armenian forces in Nagorno Karabakh.
3. During the night of 25 to 26 of February, 1992, there was an unprecedented massacre by the Armenian armed forces against the population of Azerbaijan in Khojaly, 613 Azerbaijanis were killed, including 106 women, 63 children and 70 elderly, 275 thousand people were taken hostage, while the fate of 150 people remains unknown. In addition, 487 residents of Khojaly were maimed, including 76 minors. 26 children were orphaned and 130 lost at least one parent. The attack was fully documented by various agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and numerous independent sources.

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

4. On April 30 and July 29, 1993, the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) adopted resolutions numbers 822 and 853, through which:
 - a) It demanded the immediate cessation of all hostilities, with a view to establishing a lasting ceasefire and the immediate withdrawal of all forces from Aghdam and Kalbajar, and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
 - b) Urged the parties concerned to resume negotiations to resolve the conflict and



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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

Considerations

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

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



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

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

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

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

I. ...

X. To direct the foreign policy and international treaties, as well as end, denounce, suspend, modify, amend, and withdraw reservations and formulate interpretative declarations thereon, subject to the approval of the Senate. In conducting such a policy, the Executive Power shall observe the following guiding principles: self-determination of peoples, non-intervention, and the peaceful settlement of disputes



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

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

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

POINT OF AGREEMENT

First. The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union condemns the



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

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

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

Fourth. The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, within their respective jurisdictions, respectfully requests that the holder of the Federal Executive Power, to instruct the representative of Mexico to the United Nations Organization, to promote the activities it deems appropriate in order to urge the government of the



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

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

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

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Non-official translation

Tuesday, September 6, 2011
 First Ordinary Period
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Proposals

From Sen. Carlos Jimenez Macias, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Asia Pacific, containing the point of agreement which urges the governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan to resume the negotiations to finish peaceful process in Nagorno-Karabakh region.

PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ASIA PACIFIC*Adopted Document*

Sen. Carlos
Jiménez Macías



POINT OF AGREEMENT PROPOSAL WHICH SEN. CARLOS JIMENEZ MACIAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ASIA PACIFIC PROPOSES. BY WHICH THE SENATE, WITH FULL RESPECT TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE OF ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN, URGES THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO FOSTER IN THE MOST PROMPT AND EXPEDITE MANNER, ENCOUNTERS UNDER THE FORMAT THAT IS CONSIDERED MOST AUSPICIOUS, IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE AN AGREEMENT THAT WOULD PUT A DEFINITIVE END TO THE CONFLICT IN THE REGION OF NAGORNO-KARABAKH AND MAKES A CALL TO THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE OSCE MINSK GROUP, TO CONTINUE OFFERING BOTH GOVERNMENTS ALL THE SUPPORT NECESSARY TO FACILITATE A PEACEFUL AND LASTING SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT.

Honorable Assembly;

he who subscribes, Carlos Jimenez Macias, Senator of the Parliamentary Group of the Institutional Revolutionary Party to the LXI Legislature of the H. Congress of the Union, based on the provisions of Articles 8, Section II and 276 of the Rules of the Senate, I submit for the consideration of this sovereignty the following proposition with a Point of Agreement, in accordance with the following:

CONSIDERATIONS

On February 26, 1992, troops from Armenia's armed forces attacked the civilian population of Khojaly, in the Nagorno-Karabakh region in Azerbaijan, in an action that international human rights organizations did not hesitate to qualify as genocide, causing the death of hundreds of people mainly for reasons of ethnicity. According to figures that have been in use through time, 613 people died and over 1200 were taken as hostages, of which about 150 their destination is unknown, even to this day.

In 1992 within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) the Minsk Group was established (led by Russia, USA and France) to promote a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region.

On May 12, 1994 under the auspices of the so-called Minsk Group of OSCE and pressure from the international community, a ceasefire was determined, despite this the conflagration remains latent through the violations of that status, in which unfortunately have died not only members of the armed forces but also civilians residing in the territories adjacent to the conflict zone.

The current terms of settlement of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, known as the Basic Principles for a solution between the countries of Armenia and Azerbaijan (Madrid principles) were presented to the presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, by the foreign ministers of France and Russia, as well as the Undersecretary of State of the United States on November 2007 in the capital of Spain. The Madrid Principles state:

- a) The recovery by the Republic of Azerbaijan of the surrounding territories of the Nagorno-Karabakh region which were occupied by Armenian forces during the conflict;
- b) The restoration of all communications and interconnected infrastructure in Nagorno Karabakh and its surrounding 7 districts;
- c) The right of residents, displaced persons and refugees to return to their former places of residence;
- d) A provisional statute for Nagorno Karabakh which provides security and self-governance guarantees;
- e) A path that communicate the Republic of Armenia with the Nagorno-Karabakh region;
- f) The determination of a future final statute of the Nagorno-Karabakh region in a manner which allows the expression of will by its population in a legally binding way; and
- g) International security guarantees, including a peacekeeping operation.

According to a statement issued following the Sochi summit in Russia, on March 5, 2010, the Minsk Group co-chairs expressed their conviction that it is time for the parties of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh to take a decisive step towards its settlement by peaceful means.

Although the IX Summit in Kazan on June 24, 2011 between the mandataries of Russia, Armenia and Azerbaijan ended without an agreement, in the Joint Statement issued after the meeting, the parties noted the progress in the search to find a solution to the conflict.

The people of the world committed to peace, must make an appeal that within the frame of their respective sovereignties, the governments of the countries involved in the conflict, to resume shortly, under the channels they consider most appropriate, the negotiations to conclude this tragic episode in human history, to ensure peace with lasting justice.

To reach a negotiated solution can effectively lead to stability, reconciliation and the opening of opportunities for regional development and cooperation.

Based on the principles that drive the participation of Mexico in the context of nations and according to the statement made by Mexico to the United Nations, in favor of promoting the resolution of this conflict through dialogue and the established regional channels, which has the acceptance of all parties involved, the Senate believes that both governments must reach an agreement through dialogue and negotiation.

For all the previously stated, I submit for the consideration of this Honorable Assembly, the following proposition:

Point of Agreement

First. - The Senate, with full respect for the sovereignty of the people of Armenia and Azerbaijan exhort their governments to promote in the most prompt and efficient way, encounters in the format that is considered most suitable, in order to achieve an agreement which would put a definitive end to the conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, and calls on the co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group, to continue providing both governments with all the necessary support needed to facilitate the peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict.

Second. - Remembering that more than 19 years after the massacre of Khojaly, justice has not reached the victims, which manifests that a central element to any peace accord should be to put measures into place, as soon as possible, to contribute in healing the bonds between the people and rebuild as soon as possible the harmony between both societies.

Sen. Carlos Jimenez Macias

Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Asia-Pacific

Given at the Session Hall, Mexico, D.F. on the 6th day of September two thousand and eleven.

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KHOJALY
GENOCIDE



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