



AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI XARİCI İŞLƏR NAZİRLİYİ  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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# DİPLOMATİYA ALƏMİ WORLD OF DIPLOMACY

**Xüsusi buraxılış  
Special Edition**

# KHOJALY GENOCIDE

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

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

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## Introduction

### **The crime in Khojaly: perpetrators and responsibility under international law**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Judgement of the European Court of Human Rights of 22 April 2010, para. 87

<sup>2</sup> Available from [www.hrw.org/news/1997/03/23/response-armenian-government-letter-townkhojaly-nagorno-karabakh](http://www.hrw.org/news/1997/03/23/response-armenian-government-letter-townkhojaly-nagorno-karabakh)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

The key provisions of international responsibility are laid down in the articles on State responsibility adopted by the United Nations International Law Commission on 9 August 2001<sup>7</sup> and commended to States by the General Assembly on 12 December 2001.<sup>8</sup> According to article 1, “every internationally wrongful act of a State entails the international responsibility of that State”, while article 2 provides that “there is an internationally wrongful act of a State when conduct consisting of an action or omission (a) is attributable to the State under international law; and (b) constitutes a breach of an international obligation of the State”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup> *Provisional Measures*, I.C.J. Reports 1999, pp. 9 and 16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



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

February 26, 2013

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

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

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

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

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



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

26 Februar 2013

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

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

Ova Rezolucija objavljuje se u "Službenom glasniku BiH".

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

## CZECH REPUBLIC



February 7, 2013

*Parliament of the Czech Republic*  
**CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES**

**2013**  
*6<sup>th</sup> call*

219

**DECISION**

*Foreign Relations Committee*  
 25<sup>th</sup> extraordinary meeting, 7<sup>th</sup> of February 2013

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

Květa Matušovská, v. r.  
 Secretary

David Vodrážka, v. r.  
 Chairman of the Committee

*Parlament České republiky*  
**POSLANECKÁ SNĚMOVNA**

**2013**

*6. volební období*

**219**

**USNESENÍ**

*zahraničního výboru*

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

**Květa Matušovská, v. r.**  
ověřovatelka výboru

**David Vodrážka, v. r.**  
předseda výboru

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

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

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

Amman, 19 June 2013



## بيان صادر عن مجلس الأعيان

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

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

صن في ٢٠١٣/٦/١٩



## ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

**Senate of Pakistan  
Foreign Relations Committee**

\*\*\*

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

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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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REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA



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

March 28, 2012, Bogota

RECORD

Honorable Senators,

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

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

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

Honorable Senators,

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



Comisión Segunda Constitucional Permanente

Bogotá, D.C., 28 de Marzo de 2012

Comisión Segunda Constitucional

### CONSTANCIA

Honorables Senadores:

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

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

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

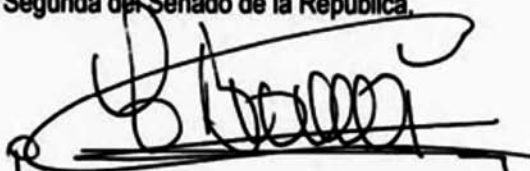
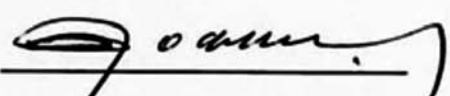
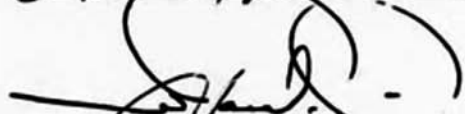

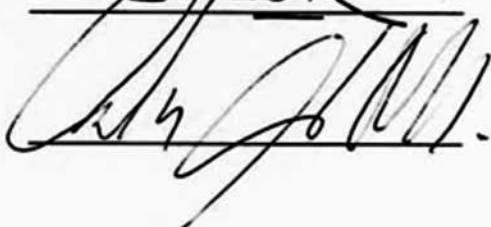


Comisión Segunda Constitucional

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

De los honorables Senadores,

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

 _____ Alexandra Ospina	 _____ _____
 _____ _____	 _____ _____
 _____ _____	 _____ _____
 _____ _____	_____ _____
_____ _____	_____ _____

House of Representative  
of the Republic of Columbia

July 30, 2013



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

**CERTIFIES**

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

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

**PILAR RODRIGUEZ ARIAS**  
Secretary General  
Second Commission of Foreign Affairs

---

Carrera 7<sup>th</sup> no. 6-68, 5<sup>th</sup> floor New Congress Building  
Telephone: 3824050 /48 /52 Fax: 3824046  
Email: [csegunda.camara@gmail.com](mailto:csegunda.camara@gmail.com)  
Bogota – Colombia

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

## Proposition

Honorable Representatives:

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

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

---

New Congress Building, Office 315B/316B – 317B/318B,  
[Hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co](mailto:Hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co) . Telephone 3823353/ 3823354.

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

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

Of the honorable representatives,

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

---

New Congress Building, Office 315B/316B – 317B/318B,  
[Hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co](mailto:Hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co) . Telephone 3823353/ 3823354.



AQUI VIVE LA DEMOCRACIA

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

**CERTIFICA:**

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

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

**PILAR RODRIGUEZ ARIAS**

Secretaria General

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

BOGOTÁ

---

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

*Teléfono: 3824050 / 48 / 52 Fax: 3824046*

*Email: csegunda.comarsa@gmail.com*

*Bogotá - Colombia*



*Aprobada  
Pilar  
Julio 20/13*



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

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

### Proposición

Honorables Representantes:

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

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

*Pilar*

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

*Revisado  
Pilar  
9:30 am  
11 febrero  
2013*



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

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

De los honorables Representantes,

*Albeiro*

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

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**CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES**  
**COMISIÓN SEGUNDA**  
Proposición: **APROBADA**  
  
Edificio Nuevo del Congreso Oficina 315B/316B - 317B/318B.  
hernan.penagos@camara.gov.co, Teléfonos 382 3353/ 382 3354.  
**Julio 30/2013**  
**RILAB RODRÍGUEZ ÁRIAS**  
Secretaria General Comisión 2ª

**REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA**



**October 6, 2015**

**PRIVILEGED MOTION**

THE BELOW RUBRICATED, PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING PRIVILEGED MOTION:

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

PROPOSING CONGRESSMEN:

Guatemala, 6 October 2015



THE CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

CONSIDERING:

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

CONSIDERING:

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

CONSIDERING:

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

CONSIDERING:

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

CONSIDERING:

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

THEREFORE:

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

## RESOLVES:

## First.

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

## Second.

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

## Third.

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

## Fourth.

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

## Fifth.

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

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

(SIGN)

THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER FOR THIS RESOLUTION POINT IS 2-2015

# MOCIÓN PRIVILEGIADA



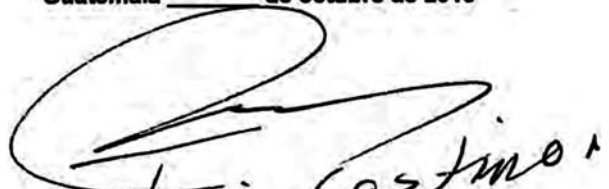
LOS ABAJO FIRMANTES, PROPONEMOS LA MOCIÓN PRIVILEGIADA SIGUIENTE:

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

DIPUTADOS PONENTES:

Guatemala <sup>6</sup> de octubre de 2015

  
ENEJERRIA M

  
Luis Costino



**APROBADO**  
 FECHA 6/10/15

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

PUNTO RESOLUTIVO NÚMERO \_\_\_\_\_  
 EL CONGRESO DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA

**CONSIDERANDO:**

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

**CONSIDERANDO:**

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

**CONSIDERANDO:**

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

**CONSIDERANDO:**

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

**CONSIDERANDO:**

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

**POR TANTO:**

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

[Handwritten signature]

**APROBADO**  
FECHA 6/10/15

**RESUELVE:**

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


**APROBADO**  
FECHA *6/10/11*

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

DIPUTADO (S) PONENTE (S):

JOSÉ INÉS CASTILLO MARTÍNEZ  
DIPUTADO  
LIBERTAD DEMOCRÁTICA RENOVADA (LÍDER)

GUSTAVO ADOLFO ECHEVERRÍA MAYORGA  
DIPUTADO  
UNIDAD NACIONAL DE LA ESPERANZA

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

*[Signature]*  
Nineth Montenegro

*[Signature]*  
CESAR FERRER

*[Signature]*  
Ronald Arango  
TODOS

*[Signature]*  
Fernando Chavala

*[Signature]*  
Jose Echeverria

*[Signature]*  
[Illegible]

*[Signature]*  
[Illegible]

*[Signature]*  
Orlando Blandin  
UNIC

*[Signature]*  
Selva Garza  
CRSO



## REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS



January 24, 2014

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

**Legislative Power**  
**Decree No. 333-2013**

**THE NATIONAL CONGRESS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THEREFORE,**

**DECREES:**

**DECLARATION**

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



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

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

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

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

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

**MAURICIO OLIVA HERRERA**  
PRESIDENT, BY LAW

**RIGOBERTO CHANG CASTILLO**  
SECRETARY

**ELISEO NOEL MEJÍA CASTILLO**  
SECRETARY

To the Executive Power.

Therefore: Enact.

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

**PORFIRIO LOBO SOSA**  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

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

## DECLARACIÓN

**DECRETO No. 333-2013**

**EL CONGRESO NACIONAL,**

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

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

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

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

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

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que ese principio del "uti

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que esos actos del Gobierno

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MAURICIO OLIVA HERRERA**  
PRESIDENTE, POR LA LEY

**RIGOBERTO CHANG CASTILLO**  
SECRETARIO

**ELISEO NOEL MEJIA CASTILLO**  
SECRETARIO

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

**PORFIRIO LOBO SOSA**  
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.

**MIREYA AGÜERO TREJO**