

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA



**RESOLUTION No.4**  
**From August 7th 2013**

**On the occupation of Azerbaijani territory by Armenian troops.**

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

**CONSIDERING:**

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

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

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

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

**RESOLVES:**

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

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

**COMUNICATE AND ENFORCE.**

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

The President,

Sergio R. Galvez Evers

The Acting Secretary General,

Roberto A. Proll Nunez

**RESOLUCIÓN No.4**  
**De 7 de agosto de 2013**

**Sobre la ocupación de territorio de Azerbaiyán por tropas armenias**

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

**CONSIDERANDO:**

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

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

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

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

**RESUELVE:**

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

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

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

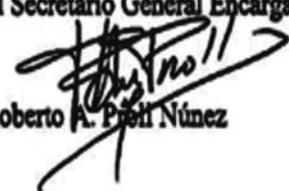
**COMUNÍQUESE Y CÚMPLASE.**

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

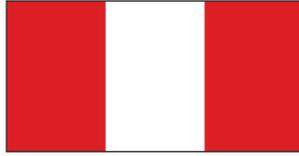
El Presidente,

  
Sergio R. Gálvez Evers

El Secretario General Encargado,

  
Roberto A. Piñel Núñez

## REPUBLIC OF PERU



June 10, 2013



*Congreso de la República*

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

**Considering**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **AGREE TO PROPOSE TO THE PLENARY OF CONGRESS**

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

Lima, June 10<sup>th</sup> 2013



*Congreso de la República*

#### MOCIÓN DE ORDEN DEL DÍA

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

#### CONSIDERANDO:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

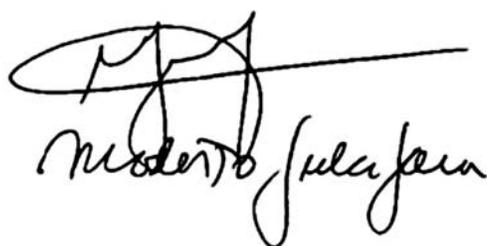
XIV.- Que la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores del Congreso de la República del Perú, en su Décimo Sexta sesión ordinaria, celebrada el 10 de junio de 2013, acordó suscribir y promover la presente moción, por lo que, respetando las facultades constitucionales conferidas al Poder Ejecutivo

**ACUERDAN PROPONER AL PLENO DEL CONGRESO:**

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

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

Lima, 10 de junio de 2013



Mercedes Julia



Luis Arce

REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN



September 1, 2014



**Foreign Affairs Committee Statement on KHOJALY killings**

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

The Republic of the Sudan

**The National Assembly**

The Foreign Affairs Committee

Omdurman

Tel : 0187 559119 - Fax : 0187 560950



جمهورية السودان

**المجلس الوطني**  
لجنة الشؤون الخارجية  
أم درمان

تلفون : 009119 0187 - فاكس : 060950 0187

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

Dated: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2014

Place: Khartoum - Sudan

UNITED MEXICAN STATES



November 30, 2011



FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

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

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

**Honorable Assembly:**

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

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

**OPINION**

**Background**

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

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



LXI LEGISLATURA  
CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS

## FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-  
AZERBAIJAN NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT

ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

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

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

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



**FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE**

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

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

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

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

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



LXI LEGISLATURA  
CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS

## FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

POINTS OF AGREEMENT ON THE ARMENIA-  
AZERBAIJAN NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT

ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 8, 2011

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

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

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

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



**FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE**

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

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

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

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

**Considerations**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

I. ...

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



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

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

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

### POINT OF AGREEMENT

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

**Presented in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2011.**

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

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

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### DE LA COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES CON PUNTO DE ACUERDO RELATIVO AL CONFLICTO DE NAGORNO KARABAJ ENTRE ARMENIA Y AZERBAIYÁN.

#### HONORABLE ASAMBLEA:

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

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

#### DICTAMEN

##### ANTECEDENTES

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

### CONSIDERACIONES

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

I....

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

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



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

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

### PUNTO DE ACUERDO

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### MESA DIRECTIVA

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

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**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**THE U.S. STATE OF ARIZONA**



**February 25, 2015**

Senate Recognition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated this 25<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2015

Signed by Andy Biggs  
President of the Senate



THE U.S. STATE OF ARKANSAS



February 8, 2013

State of Arkansas  
89th General Assembly  
Regular Session, 2013

HR 1004

By: Representatives Barnett, Hopper

**HOUSE RESOLUTION**

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

**Subtitle**

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, when a large group of Azerbaijani civilians attempted to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

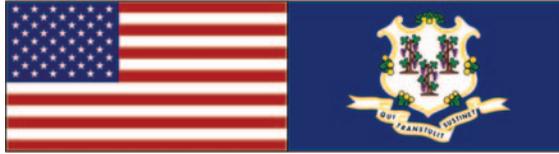
NOW THEREFORE,

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

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

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

## THE U.S. STATE OF CONNECTICUT



The House of Representatives  
April 16, 2013

4/20/2013

House Session Transcript for 04/16/2013

## THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 2013

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

## SPEAKER RYAN:

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

## REP. ARESIMOWICZ (30th):

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

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

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

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

## SPEAKER RYAN:

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

The House of Representatives  
February 25, 2015

State of Connecticut



General Assembly

In **M**emoriam

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

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

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

Given this 25th day of February 2015



*[Signature]*  
Speaker of the House

*[Signature]*  
Secretary of the State

## THE U.S. STATE OF GEORGIA



February 24, 2012

12 LC 93 0942

House Resolution  
1594

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

## A RESOLUTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of the Governor of the State of Georgia

February 26, 2015



STATE OF GEORGIA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
ATLANTA 30334-0900

Nathan Deal  
GOVERNOR

February 26, 2015

To: The Participants of Khojaly Remembrance Day

GREETINGS:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Nathan Deal

ND:zp

THE U.S. STATE OF HAWAII



Message by the Governor  
February 15, 2016



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

**The Khojaly Memorial**

February 26, 2016

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

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

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

Sincerely,

  
DAVID Y. IGE  
Governor, State of Hawai'i

THE U.S. STATE OF INDIANA



February 26, 2014



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*Introduced Version*

**SENATE RESOLUTION No. 40**

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**DIGEST OF INTRODUCED RESOLUTION**

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

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**HERSHMAN**

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

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**SR 40—RR 3533/DI ji**



Introduced

Second Regular Session 118th General Assembly (2014)

**SENATE RESOLUTION No. 40**

MADAM PRESIDENT:

I offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SR 40—RR 3533/DI ji



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SR 40—RR 3533/DI ji



## THE U.S. STATE OF MAINE



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

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

the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the  
Khojaly Massacre in Azerbaijan,

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

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

HLS 1049

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

Signed by:

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