



THE COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS  
(OMBUDSMAN) OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

**REPORT ON HATE CRIMES AND  
HATE SPEECH AGAINST AZERBAIJANIS**

**BAKU—2021**



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Baku, 2021, 90 pages

**To the readers,**

This book contains factual information reflected in the **Report on Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Against Azerbaijanis**. This is useful for employees of relevant governmental bodies, including law enforcement authorities, also representatives of international human rights organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, lawyers, researchers, and for broad audience.

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**REPORT ON HATE CRIMES AND HATE  
SPEECH AGAINST AZERBAIJANIS**

**PART I**



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## FOREWORD

One of the important actions in peace building and ensuring the rights of Armenian citizens of Karabakh and strengthening sustainable reconciliation in the post-war period is monitoring and combating hate speech in public rhetoric, discussions, as well as printed materials. Although attention to «hate speech» began in the middle of the 20th century, its importance increased in recent decades. Thus, protection the rights of vulnerable groups, as well as the creation of new opportunities for spreading of hate speech on social media networks have made it more important to study and fight against it. Surely that hate speech is a socially and legally dangerous phenomenon. Its first damage is directed against individuals and groups, cause psychological and moral damage, while its second damage is an attempt to destabilize the social structure. According to the recommendation No. R (97) 20 of the Council of Ministers' of Council of Europe, hate speech is understood as all forms of self-expression such as xenophobia, anti-semitism, incitement, inducing or spreading of other manifestations of hatred, as well as aggressive nationalism, ethnocentrism, discrimination against minorities and migrants.

Nowadays there is a new trend of applying the legislation which restricts hate speech in many countries. There is no separate hate speech legislation in Azerbaijan, but actions related to hate crimes are being fought seriously. There are legislative grounds for national, religious, racial discrimination in our country. Article 283 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan is on inciting national, racial, social or religious hatred and enmity; 283.1. When actions aimed at inciting national, racial, social or religious hatred and enmity, humiliating national dignity, as well as restricting the rights of citizens or determining their advantage depending on their national, racial or religious affiliation, are committed openly, including through the use of mass media, this shall be punished by a fine from eight thousand to twelve thousand manats or correctional labour for a period of up to two years or imprisonment for a period from two to four years. In addition to the implementation of the mentioned article, other methods - prevention of counter-speech, populist political rhetoric, preparing democratic institutions to defend against populism, «taking ownership of stories», and monitoring the rule of law are of particular importance among the mechanisms of combating hate speech.

The ombudsmen of Armenia and the separatist regime monitored social networks and some printed materials in Azerbaijan even before the Second Karabakh War and replicated examples of ethnic-national, religious-based hatred against Armenians, prepared a number of reports and sent them to several international institutions. While ignoring the

fight against hate speech in Azerbaijan these fake reports aim to create obstacles in the way of realization the «Great Return» strategy and ensuring coexistence Armenians and Azerbaijanis in the territories freed from occupation, and serves to convince the myths of «existential threat» invented for justifying the so-called «independence of Artsakh».

The deep historical roots of the Karabakh conflict and its serious impact on our nation caused some difficulties on the way to its solution. In particular, the hard situation we faced as a state and a nation after the First Karabakh war determined the form of describing the war in public rhetoric, as well as the long-term conflict in general. However, we must not forget that rationality should be important in public discussions in countries which face any conflict, historical facts should be articulated realistically, but a different approach should be applied to the description of such topics. The discussion should not become a means of taking revenge and humiliating the other party, and the nuances that extreme nationalism can create should be taken into account. The discussion of the integrity of the homeland - sacred issue for the nation should strengthen people's feelings of patriotism, but the basis of patriotism should not be hatred to the opposite side, but love for one's own people and all humanity. In this way human dignity can be recognized as an indisputable value and human rights can be guaranteed.

Report on Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Against Azerbaijanis prepared by The Commissioner For Human Rights (Ombudsman) Of The Republic Of Azerbaijan covers all features of the discussed issue, reveals legal ways of prevention of hate speech and hate crimes and will be a valuable contribution in the way to sustainable peace and protection of human rights in both sides of Karabagh war.

**Zahid Oruj**  
**Chairman of the Executive Board**  
**Social Research Center**

## INTRODUCTION

At the heart of wars and massacres in the history of mankind, there have always been factors formed by hatred and intolerance towards any people, nation, or ethnic group. Hate speech is one of the most powerful means for strengthening and spreading the ideology of hatred. When the policy of hatred, which is a very serious threat to democratic values, social stability, and peace, is pursued systematically, it poisons societies inwardly, inciting hostility by creating an intolerant environment among people from generation to generation.

The new territorial claims have been accompanied by ethnic cleansing policy and aggression, as well as the ideology of hatred that have shaped Armenia's political elite against other nations in the region for many years. Thus, ethnic cleansing, massacres, and genocide have been committed in different periods of history as a result of the policy that is based on continuous falsification of historical facts and promotes hatred and intolerance pursued against the Azerbaijanis in the society of Armenia.

The Armenian occupation of 20 percent of territories of Azerbaijan for nearly 30 years and forcible displacement of more than 1 million people demonstrate how effective its long-standing ethnic hatred policy against the Azerbaijani people is.



Armenia continued its aggression policy, mass and gross violations of human rights, and disrespect for the norms and principles of international law despite the requirements of the documents adopted by the UN, the Council of Europe, and other relevant influential international organizations to put an end to the occupation.

The failure to provide a timely international legal assessment of war crimes and human rights violations committed by Armenia led to the continuation of such violent acts.

The present report provides information on human rights violations as a result of long-standing anti-Azerbaijani policy both at national and international levels with the support of Armenian political leadership, extremist groups, and their supporters abroad.

## 1. A HISTORICAL VIEW OF ARMENIA'S ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION POLICY AGAINST AZERBAIJANIS

One of the purposes of the Gulustan and Turkmanchay Treaties of 1813 and 1828, respectively, which entailed dividing Azerbaijan's lands, was to create an Armenian "ethnic base" for Tsarist Russia. Thus, the census records in Azerbaijan at that time reflected the documents and maps of the period when more and more Armenian families were relocated to Nakhchivan, Nagorno-Karabakh, and its environs, including Iravan and Zangazur provinces of Azerbaijan every following year.

The ethnic support was established to prevent the strengthening of ties between the Azerbaijani Turks and the Ottoman state and to weaken the force that would prevent the Russian Empire from entering the Persian Gulf.

The Russian diplomat A.S.Griboyedov instructed the movements of the Armenians from the Ottoman Empire, Iranian cities such as Khoy, Maraga, Salmas to Nakhchivan, Iravan, and Karabakh regions. The ethnic map of "Armenia" published by the Russian Empire in 1870 after the Turkmenchay Treaty (1828) according to which Armenians were settled in masse from Iran and Anatolia (Anadolu), is as follows:

These resettlements sought to establish political and ethnic support in the border areas, gave a chance to Armenians to build their state in those areas. From the beginning of 1905, prejudice, and discrimination against Azerbaijanis in the western lands, as well as psychological and armed attacks against them were among the reasons for the ethnic conflict.

РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ВЕДО ИМЕНИ ЭРИВАНСКИХ ГОРОДОВ ПО ИМУЩЕСТВАМ

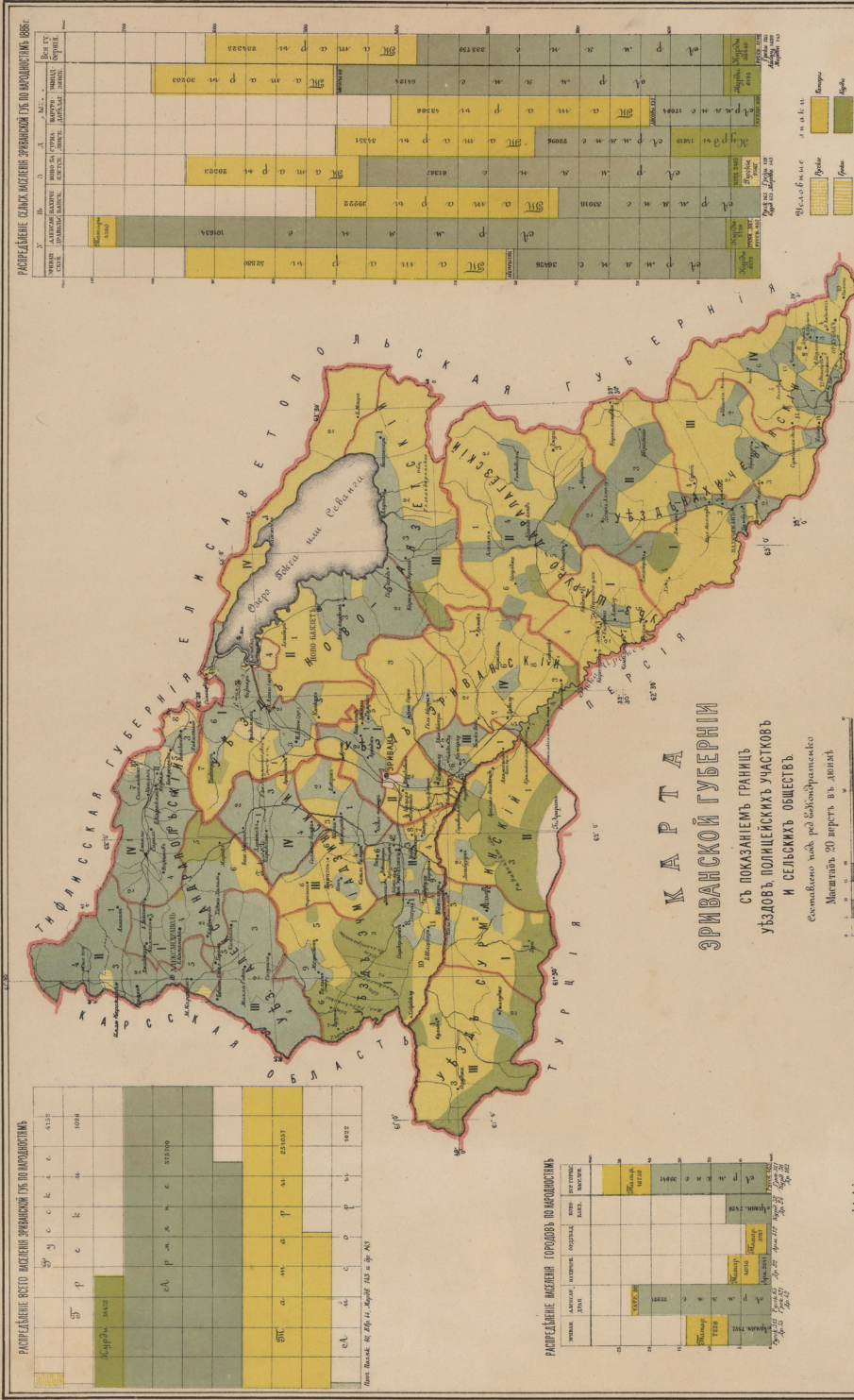
Вид имущества	1913	1914	1915
Земельные участки	10000	10000	10000
Здания	10000	10000	10000
Средства	10000	10000	10000
Другое	10000	10000	10000

Итого: 40 000 в 1913 г., 40 000 в 1914 г., 40 000 в 1915 г.

РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ИМЕНИ ГОРОДОВ ПО ИМУЩЕСТВАМ

Вид имущества	1913	1914	1915
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**КАРТА ЭРИВАНСКОЙ ГУБЕРНИИ**  
 СЪ ПОКАЗАНИЕМЪ ГРАНИЦЪ  
 УЗЛОВЪ, ПОЛИЦЕЙСКИХЪ УЧАСТКОВЪ  
 И СЕЛЬСКИХЪ ОБЩЕСТВЪ

Составлено под ред. С. С. Смирнова  
 Масштабъ 1:50 000 въ доняхъ

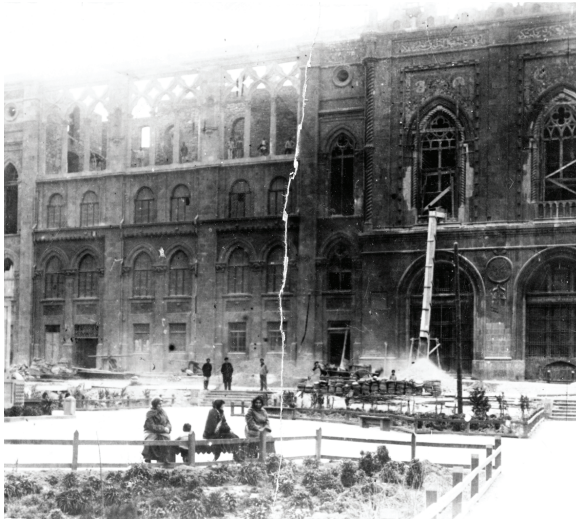
BAKU (MARCH, 1918)



In addition to killing people and persecuting them in different ways, including threats, psychological and physical tortures, the Armenian extremist groups damaged the Azerbaijani religious and administrative buildings .

We present photos from those times that evidently show the damage caused to the Ismailiyya building – the administrative building of the Muslim Charity Society and the historic Shah Mosque, by arson and artillery fire.

THE FACADE AND INTERIOR OF THE ISMAILIYYA BUILDING BURNED DURING THE MARCH 1918 GENOCIDE



The groups interested in the policy of discrimination against Azerbaijanis, and confronting the two peoples, as well as Armenian subversive groups, have succeeded in the pursuit of deportation policy against Azerbaijanis by the ruling forces in different years. The Azerbaijanis' displacement from productive lands to arid areas and a severe climate change led to various health problems and even suicides.

The information and facts provided show that hate speech, which could lead to crimes based on psychological violence and hatred was at the core of the crimes against Azerbaijanis committed by Armenian nationalists and terrorist groups, who had been settled in Azerbaijani lands since the end of the 19th century, and of the invisible side of their provocative actions.

## BAKU SHAH MOSQUE SHELLED BY ARTILLERY FIRE (MARCH 1918)



The destruction and infliction of material damage to the Azerbaijanis' shops or market stalls by small extremist groups in bazaars, as well as areas densely populated with people, mainly Azerbaijanis, have resulted in rising of such crimes.

The Azerbaijanis were deliberately expelled and deported from the territory of present-day Armenia in 1905-1906, 1918-1920, 1948-1953. In 1948-1953, more than 150,000 Azerbaijanis were subjected to mass and forced expulsions from their historical lands in the territory of the Armenian SSR. Thousands of people, including the elderly and infants, died because of the displacement, severe climate change, physical shock, and mental anguish.

## 2. THE IMPACT OF THE ANTI-AZERBAIJAN PROPAGANDA ON THE OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORIES OF AZERBAIJAN

Territorial claims of the Armenian extremist groups to Azerbaijan yet during the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), falsification of archive materials and ethnic cleansing of Azerbaijanis in Armenian SSR caused psychological tensions and further escalation of relationships between the two peoples.

In the late 1980s, Armenian extremist groups acting under the dictation of the political leaders of Armenian SSR, have incited animosity between the two nations in different parts of the country through the systematic ethnic hatred against Azerbaijanis, and caused armed disputes, spread of disinformation and Anti-Azerbaijan propaganda. Similar actions also took place outside Armenia and put in jeopardy peace and stability in the entire region creating serious confrontations between the two nations, cohabitating for ages.

Armenia's open territorial claims and policy of ethnic cleansing against Azerbaijan started in 1988, were accompanied by military aggression and the occupation of the lands of Azerbaijan in the 1990s. Unjust territorial claims against Azerbaijan, indicated also in the Book "*Ojakh*" (Hearth) by the Armenian chauvinist Z. O. Balayan, written in Armenia in 1981 and published in Russian in Moscow in 1984, and also statements made by Abel Aganbekyan, Adviser to Mikhail Gorbachev, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during his interview with "*L'Humanité*" newspaper in Paris in November 1987 in relation to supporting the annexation of Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia, as well as the calls to violence and territorial claims made during demonstrations of Armenian chauvinists in Yerevan in fall of 1987 were integral parts of this policy.

Such provocative activities deliberately incited the Armenians, resettled in Azerbaijan to attack the Azerbaijanis in Karabakh in the early 90s of the 20th century.

During the military aggression against Azerbaijan, the Armenian armed forces murdered peaceful population throughout the occupied areas without any distinction between civilians and combatants.

The Armenian armed forces purposefully chose civilians as a main target in violation of the core principles and norms of international humanitarian law. The political and military leadership carried out a policy to physically destroy a part of civilians of Azerbaijani origin in Nagorno Karabakh and surrounding areas, and clean the region from the rest by breaking their resistance through ruthless, systematic, and mass murder of peaceful civilians in Azerbaijan, especially in the city of Khojaly, and villages Mesheli (Esgeran), Malibeyli and Gushchular (Shusha city), Garadagli (Khojavend district), Agdaban (Kelbajar), Balligaya (Goranboy), as well as other places.

During the First Karabakh war, armament of and financially supporting the extremist groups in Armenia by their communities living in various countries proved the widespread hatred against the Azerbaijanis and that such actions are specifically aimed at ethnic cleansing of people of not Armenian origin in Nagorno-Karabakh and adjacent seven districts. The very fact that during the Armenian military offensive, the Armenian extremists promised monetary rewards in exchange for the killing of the leaders of joint Azerbaijani volunteer groups proved encouragement for these violent operations.

In addition, there are facts of psychological pressure on the inhabitants in the neighborhood and adjacent to the Armenian-occupied villages and residential areas using loudspeakers, including insulting and humiliation of Azerbaijanis in various forms<sup>1</sup>. So, such psychological pressures, in itself, refer to violence, fear in humans and consequently incitement.

Furthermore, it should also be noted that the Anti-Azerbaijan propaganda campaign was carried out not only in Armenia, but also among all people of Armenian origin, living in various parts of the world, who were also involved in hostilities. An Armenian writer O.A.Harutyunyan in his book "Memories", published in Yerevan, in 1956, wrote about the assassinations of Azerbaijanis and eviction from their homes under the Dashnaks' motto "*if possible, kill more, plunder and do not mercy anyone*". The extremist groups mobilized under the call of ethnic hatred made by such "intellectuals" once more demonstrated their readiness for committing more crimes.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WuX70GG9dig>



### 3. CRIMES OF GENOCIDE COMMITTED AS A RESULT OF HATRED POLICY PURSUED BY ARMENIA AGAINST AZERBAIJANIS

The crime against humanity committed in Khojaly on the night of February 25-26, 1992, engraved in the history of Azerbaijan as a crime of genocide.<sup>2</sup>



Hence, the occupation of Khojaly city was of strategic importance to Armenia. The horrific act of genocide can be clearly seen from the photos and videos. The British Reuters, The Times, The Guardian, and BBC archived those committed crimes by sending war correspondents to Karabakh at that time.

<sup>2</sup> <https://ombudsman.az/en/view/news/2395/statement-of-the-commissioner-for-human-rights-ombudsman-of-the-republic-of-azerbaijan-on-the-29th-anniversary-of-khojaly-genocide>

During the examination of the corpses of Azerbaijanis who were brutally killed during the First Karabakh War, it became clear that these crimes were committed with special cruelty. At the link below you can see such an inhumane treatment towards dead bodies of Azerbaijanis that have been committed for the first time in the history of mankind by the Armenian provocateurs on the ground of ethnicity<sup>3</sup>.<sup>4</sup>

**Newsweek, 1992 –  
“...they were men,  
women and children of  
Khojaly, an Azerbaijani  
village in the war-torn  
enclave of Nagorno-  
Karabakh overrun by  
Armenian forces on  
Feb 25-26. Many were  
killed at close range  
some had their faces  
mutilated, others were  
scalped.”**

**INTERNATIONAL**

own country,” points out Edward L. Keenan, professor of Russian history at Harvard University. “The Russians are the only people in the former Soviet Union who don’t have anything to feel good about.” What’s more, they are often made to feel bad. Many of these new governments see the Russians as occupiers, and have no use for their former overlords. The Baltic countries have already passed highly restrictive citizenship laws that limit the rights of Russian residents. “We’re going to suffer for our history, as the Germans did,” says Muscovite Nikolai Pomnauv. “Maybe one day, like the Germans, we’ll even hesitate to show the colors of our national flag.” That, in turn, could intensify the anti-foreign backlash.

Could Russia turn its back on the West again? Technological advances have made that harder than in the days when a czar could squelch a book or a speech by decree.

And damping the consumer frenzy would prove hardest of all. The main source of Russia’s westward yearnings is economic hardship, and until Russian nationalists can offer a convincing program for prosperity, they stand little chance of widespread support. In the meantime no one else seems able to cure Russia’s economic woes, either. And a proud people cannot tolerate forever the feeling that they’re the bottom of the heap. ■



PHOTO BY DAVID BRASCHLI—SYGMA

**The Face of a Massacre**

Azerbaijan was a charnel house again last week: a place of mourning refugees and dozens of mangled corpses dragged to a makeshift morgue behind a mosque. They were men, women and children of Khojaly, an Azerbaijani village in the war-torn enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh overrun by Armenian forces on Feb. 25-26. Many were killed at close range while trying to flee; some had their faces mutilated, others were scalped. Azerbaijanis retaliated quickly, shooting down an Armenian helicopter with 40 people aboard. Troops of the former Soviet army were perhaps the last safeguard against civil war—and they were withdrawing from the region.

40 NEWSWEEK · MARCH 16, 1992



<sup>3</sup> <https://youtu.be/6iK7hL8sNNU>

<sup>4</sup> <https://twitter.com/karabaghtruths/status/1316052450391076864?s=20>

Time, 1992 "Something grim happened in Khojaly. Explanation by attacking Armenians, who insist no innocents were deliberately killed, is hardly convincing. Videotapes include images of disfigured civilians, some scalped, others shot through head. Armenians claim footage is fake."

World

TRAGEDY

## Massacre in Khojaly

The blood feud between Armenians and Azerbaijanis claims 200 civilians

While the details are disputed, this much is plain: something grim and unconscionable happened in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly two weeks ago. So far, some 200 dead Azerbaijanis, many of them mutilated, have been transported out of the town tucked inside the Armenian-dominated enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh for burial in neighboring Azerbaijan. The total number of dead—the Azerbaijanis claim 1,324 civilians were slaughtered, most of them women and children—is unknown. But the facile explanation offered by the attacking Armenians, who insist that no innocents were deliberately killed, is hardly convincing.

The assault represents an alarming escalation in the hostilities that are rapidly pushing Christian Armenia and Muslim Azerbaijan toward all-out war. Over the past four years the two republics have pressed their territorial claims to Nagorno-Karabakh, a 1,700-sq.-mi. piece of turf located within Azerbaijan's boundaries but home mainly to Armenians. Until the breakup of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan held the upper hand, owing to military support from units of the now disintegrating Seventh Army. The embattled Armenians enjoyed sympathy from many of Moscow's liberals and democrats, who disliked the collusion between Azerbaijan and Kremlin hard-liners.

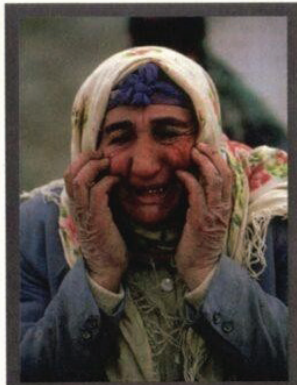
Now perceptions are shifting as Azerbaijanis assume the role of underdog and Armenians appear to be the predatory wolves. Videotapes circulated by the Azerbaijanis include images of disfigured civilians, some of them scalped, others shot through the head. Armenians claim the footage is fake. They insist that they left a corridor open for civilians to flee Khojaly but that Azerbaijani soldiers led a group of 200 civilians into harm's way. The use of surface-to-air missiles, sophisticated Grad rocket batteries and armor proves that both sides are now armed with state-of-the-art weapons that were bequeathed by, sold by or stolen from Soviet units.

Although Nagorno-Karabakh is small, the implications of the violence are large.

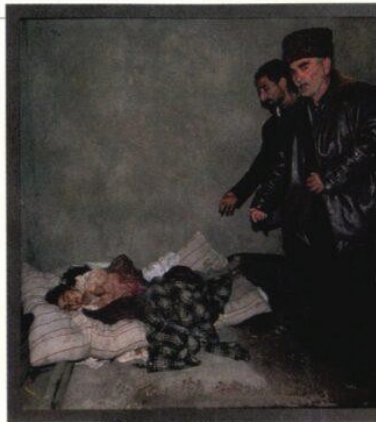
Officials from other republics regard the outcome as a test for the future prospects of the patchwork Commonwealth of Independent States. Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of Kazakhstan, warns that the clash may "create a precedent for uncontrolled development of conflicts within the C.I.S." Late last week Azerbaijani President Ayaz Mutalibov resigned under criticism for mishandling the crisis. Meanwhile, Russian President Boris Yeltsin called upon the two republics to "show political will and wisdom and start a dialogue." But with the guns sounding so loudly, it is hard to imagine how the two sides will be able to hear each other.

—By Jill Smolowe.

Reported by Yuri Zarakhovich/Moscow



A grief-stricken woman tears at her face



# The Independent, 1992 — "Painful search for Khojali's dead- The Azeris are compiling a grim inventory of massacre victims. Gruesome extent of February's killing of Azeris by Armenians in the town of Khojali is a last emerging — 600 men, women and children dead.

@karabaghtruths  
Friday 12 June 1992

12 INTERNATIONAL ...

THE INDEPENDENT

## As atrocities mount in the war over Nagorno Karabakh, the Azeris are compiling a grim inventory of massacre victims **Painful search for Khojali's dead**

THE GRUESOME extent of February's killing of Azeris by Armenians in the town of Khojali is a last emerging — 600 men, women and children dead in the worst case of the slaughter so far over Nagorno Karabakh.

The figure is drawn from Azeri sources, but has not been confirmed by the UN Human Rights Commission. The UN report, which was published in the past few weeks, said the death toll in Khojali was between 100 and 200.

The 27 February attack on Khojali by Armenian forces was one of the last moves in this massive campaign, in which Armenian forces have taken control of a network of strategic towns in the region. The bloodshed was something between a lightning strike and a massacre, for investigators say that more than 600 people were killed in a matter of hours.

The UN report also says that the UN had to be persuaded to accept the scale of the deaths in Khojali. It was not until the UN Secretary-General had been informed by the Azeri ambassador in Geneva, that the UN accepted the scale of the deaths in Khojali.

Armed forces of the Azeri government in Baku. Later, a UN team of investigators led by a UN special representative in the region, was sent to investigate the deaths in Khojali.

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From High Pope in Baku

Those estimates, the Popular Front, which has been in power since the Azeri Revolution, says that the number of deaths in Khojali was between 600 and 700.

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150 people, although killed 20 and taken to their graves. The UN report, which was published in the past few weeks, said the death toll in Khojali was between 100 and 200.

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There were two main bodies of dead and wounded in the town of Khojali. One was in the town of Khojali, and the other was in the town of Khojali.

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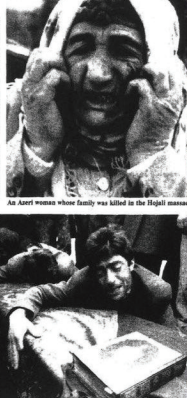
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An Azeri woman whose family was killed in the Khojali massacre.



## Heroes who fought on amid the bodies

ALIEFADDOV was quietly in the shade of his home in the town of Khojali, waiting for the bodies of his fallen comrades to be brought back to him.

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## Indonesian polls run as expected

By Teresa Poole

THE MICHIGAN-based business of an Indonesian general election has been running smoothly. The polls are expected to be held on May 13, and the results are expected to be announced on May 23.

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## Extremist Hindus rewrite history

From New Delhi

Extremist Hindus are rewriting the history of the Indian subcontinent. They are claiming that the Indian people have always been a united people, and that the British were the first to divide the country.

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## Perot taunts Bush over Iraqi links

NEW YORK (UPI) — President Bush said Saturday that President Perot had no link to Iraq, but Perot said he had no link to Bush.

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## Quayle assumes the mantle of hit-man for 1992

From Fort Corwell in Washington

THE PRESIDENTIAL election is under way, and the candidates are vying for the mantle of hit-man for 1992.

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## Congress defeats White House on budget plan

From Washington

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has defeated the White House budget plan. The House voted 225 to 207 to reject the plan.

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REPORT ON HATE CRIMES AND HATE SPEECH AGAINST AZERIS AND ARMENIANS

In his interview with the press, Serzh Sargsyan, a participant of the First Karabakh War and who later became a President of the Republic of Armenia, commented on the crimes in Khojaly and conceded that these acts were committed for the purpose of bias and ethnic cleansing.<sup>5</sup>

**“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.” (S.Sargsyan)**

It is clear from the words of the former President that Azerbaijanis who have lived in peace with the Armenian people for ages did not expect that such an act would be committed by Armenians. However, to carry out extremist acts, it was necessary to break this stereotype and incite enmity. The Khojaly Genocide seemed to be a necessary tool for this purpose.

In another meeting with the Armenian youth, Sargsyan said:

**“We have fulfilled our mission and liberated Karabakh from enemies. Now it’s your turn.” (S.Sargsyan)**

Manifestations of hate speech containing the elements of psychologically forcing a person to commit various types of hate crimes and irritation of the other side have been repeatedly expressed by the Armenian political leadership and demonstrate a clear satisfaction with these crimes and tortures.

In modern times, the young people carrying out Anti-Azerbaijani propaganda are an outcome of this ideology of hatred. It should be noted with regret that this situation is a threat to human rights and peace in the region.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://youtu.be/n6vGSTCqczg>

## AGHDABAN TRAGEDY

On April 8, 1992, Aghdaban village of Kalbajar district, consisting of 130 houses was completely destroyed and its inhabitants were subjected to genocide with special cruelty by the Armenian extremists. 779 civilians were tortured, and another 67 people were brutally killed. Also, 2 people went missing and another 12 people had received severe bodily injuries.

Minors and the elderly were burned alive. Historical, architectural and cultural monuments were destroyed by the Armenians, sacred shrines and cemeteries were degraded and destructed.



## BASHLIBEL TRAGEDY

During the occupation of Kalbajar district in April 1993, there had been committed a terrible slaughter in Bashlibel village, with a population of about 2,000. During the 113-day siege, villagers repeatedly tried to flee, but nine people were killed and five were taken hostage. The civilians trying to leave the village hid in various hidden caves and were kept hungry and thirsty for days.



## BALLIGAYA TRAGEDY





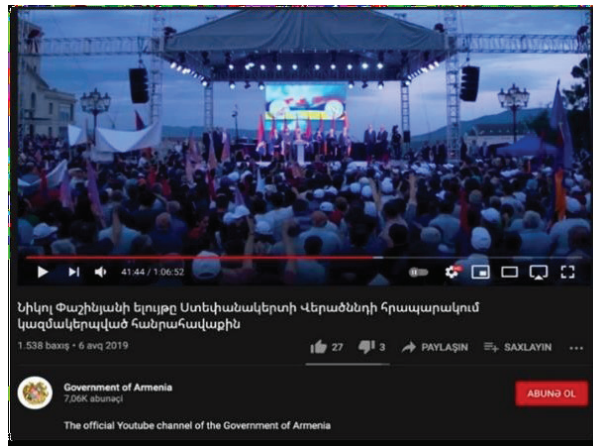
#### 4. ATTACKS BY THE ARMENIAN ARMED FORCES ON CIVILIAN SETTLEMENTS IN AZERBAIJAN DURING THE CEASEFIRE AND THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR

Attacks by the Armenian armed forces on civilian settlements in Azerbaijan during the ceasefire and the Second Karabakh War

The occupation of territories of Azerbaijan for 30 years in violation of international law and the non-return of the Azerbaijanis, forcibly fled their homes, despite the pending peace negotiations during those years is a direct result of Anti-Azerbaijani policy. This is proved by the humiliation of the state symbols and historical monuments of Azerbaijan, and the moral values of the Azerbaijanis by the occupying forces.

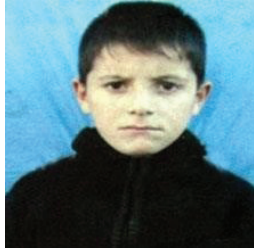
For many years, the presence of persons, directly involved in ethnic cleansing policy against Azerbaijanis, in the political power of Armenia in a sense undermines the establishment of negotiations and restoration of peace. The new forces, who came to power in Armenia in 2018, also continued the hatred policy of their predecessors and made speeches that would deepen the conflict and lead to war.

During a meeting with Armenians living in the occupied Khankendi city of Azerbaijan in 2019, Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan said *“Artsakh is Armenia and the point.”* He reaffirmed that the real intention of Armenia is to continue the policy of occupation, disregard the rights of internally displaced persons, and expressed clearly the hatred against Azerbaijanis.<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup> <https://youtu.be/PpVDBFQ0vww>

It should be noted the facts of constant violations of the ceasefire regime by Armenia in various ways during 30 years, firing at civilians and civilian objects along the border, damaging the environment, and deliberate pollution of the rivers in the occupied territories by industries or dumping of explosives into them. Thus, we would like to bring some of them to your attention.



On March 8, 2011, **Fariz Badalov**, a 9-year-old resident of Orta Garvand village, was killed by sniper fire opened by the Armenian armed forces in the direction of the occupied Shikhlar village of Aghdam district of Azerbaijan.



In 2011, **Shahmaliyeva Aygun Ziraddin gizi** (b.1998) tragically died in bordering with Armenia Alibayli village of Tovuz district of Azerbaijan as a result of the explosion of a toy with an explosive device, which the Armenian armed forces had deliberately dropped into the Tovuz river. Her mother, **Shahmaliyeva Elnara Mammadtagi**, (b.1979), was seriously injured.

On July 14, 2016, 12-year-old **Narmin Khanbabayeva**, her 8-year-old brother **Tunjay** and 44-year-old **Durdana Naghiyeva** were severely injured as a result of a fire opened by Armenian armed forces on Alibeyli village of Tovuz district on the borderline with Armenia.

On April 4, 2016, 3 peaceful civilians were killed, and 5 locals were wounded as a result of heavy artillery fire by the Armenian armed forces in Sarijali village of Aghdam district. The occupying forces also inflicted extensive damages on schools, infrastructures, and civilians in the line of contact.

These crimes have been continued for years, and civilian population of Azerbaijan suffered from the conflict with Armenia. Following this conflict, civilian infrastructures, including education, health, and social facilities, and private farms were severely impaired.

Since September 27, 2020, the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan have launched counter-offensive operations for the prevention of regular ceasefire violations and for ending new territorial claims by Armenia. As a result of the 44-day war, Azerbaijan has restored its territorial integrity by liberating its occupied lands under the requirements of international law.

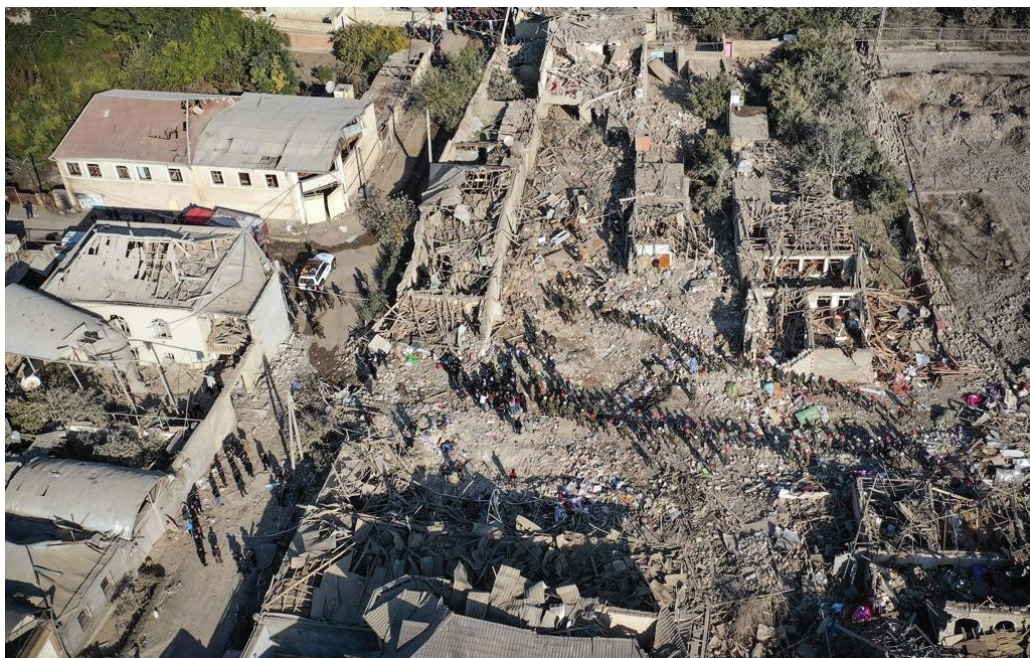
During the war, Armenia has launched attacks with prohibited rockets on Ganja, Barda, Tartar and densely populated cities of Azerbaijan located far from the zone of active hostilities, in violation of the norms of international humanitarian law.

These six rocket attacks on Ganja and Barda have resulted in the killing of 60 civilians and wounding more than 200.

The photos below have been taken during the fact-finding missions conducted by the Azerbaijani Ombudsman in those areas. The photos show destroyed or severely damaged civilian objects and religious sites.

**Photos from different parts of Ganja and Barda cities after the bombing with banned missiles during the 44-day war in 2020**









## 5. MANIFESTATIONS OF HATRED POLICY IN VANDALISM FACTS COMMITTED BY ARMENIA IN THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES OF AZERBAIJAN

The signs of hatred policy during 30 years against civilian, historical, and religious objects have been observed during the visits to the liberated territories and archived materials.

The photos below illustrate the facts of robbery and plundering in the houses and villages of the Azerbaijanis where they lived before the Armenian occupation.

**The view of Aghdam city after the occupation as a clear example  
of hatred against Azerbaijanis**







Further, the conditions of these monuments before and after the occupation were cited as evidence of hatred against Azerbaijani material and cultural objects. (Archived materials of Reza Deghati, National Geographic photographer).

## BAS-RELIEF OF THE POET KHURSHIDBANU NATAVAN



Before



After

## AGHDAM BREAD MUSEUM



Before



After

## AGHDAM TEA HOUSE BEFORE AND AFTER THE OCCUPATION



Before

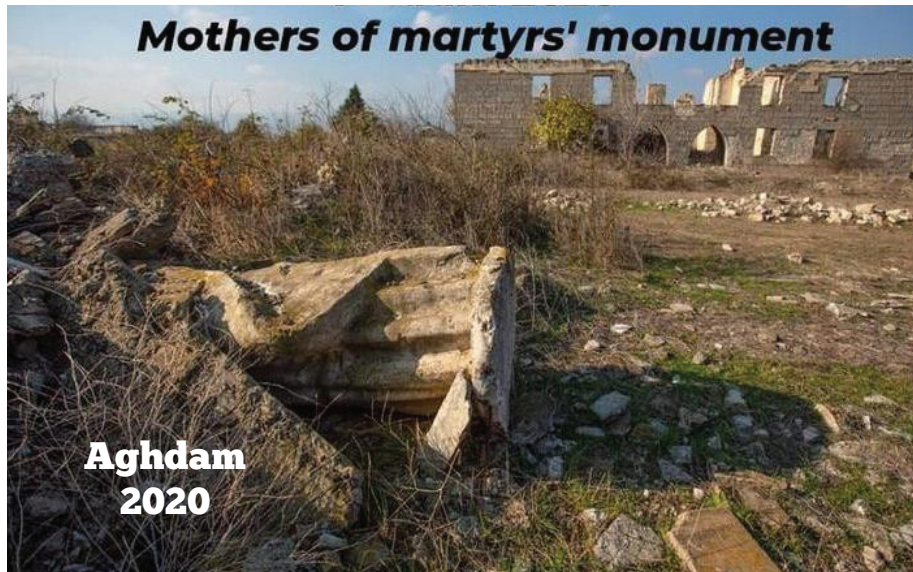


After

AGHDAM MOTHERS OF MARTYRS' MONUMENT



Before



After

## PRE AND POST-CONDITION OF THE STATUE IN FRONT OF AGHDAM STATE DRAMA THEATER



Armenian political and military leadership continuously carried out its hatred policy against Azerbaijan in a complex form by destroying or demolishing historical, religious, and cultural monuments, degrading the moral values in a way of desecrating the mosques of the Azerbaijanis. Places of worship and mosques were partially or completely destroyed, turned into stables for the cattle and pigs. All these hateful actions insult not only Azerbaijanis but also the Islamic world, its beliefs and also mankind.



## 6. ANTI-AZERBAIJAN PROPAGANDA BY ARMENIA IN THE PRESS AND SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKS

As a result of the hatred policy pursued for centuries, the Armenian military and political leadership constantly propagated it in mass media and social networks by deliberately creating an intolerant environment against Azerbaijanis.

Broadcasting various types of caricatures and animated cartoons with insulting and degrading honor elements and repeatedly sharing such information through personal accounts led to deepening hate dissemination. Besides, different videos containing hate speech shared on social media including “TikTok” platform illustrated the humiliation and deliberate irritation of the Azerbaijanis.

It should also be noted that during the Second Karabakh War when Ganja and Barda, the big cities of Azerbaijan, were attacked with prohibited weapons by the order of the Armenian military and political leaders, there have been made humiliating and even satisfied comments on the killed and wounded Azerbaijanis on Instagram and Youtube.

Sharing hate speech in a radical way led to war crimes and crimes against peace, which resulted in the ethnic-based killing of people and led to increased aggression.

Under the influence and pressure of the Armenian military-political authorities, the Armenian users expressed hatred against Azerbaijanis constantly portraying them in the world media in the most degrading form such as “*bloodthirsty, vicious, barbaric, savage*” and encouraging other users to do so.

It becomes clear from the confessions of the Armenian soldiers captured during the Second Karabakh War that the Armenian military and political officials instilled into them how brutal Azerbaijanis were, but during the internment they have been witnessed that information was false.

It was also revealed that Azerbaijanis were insulted in the comment sections of various posts by creating fake accounts under Turkish and Azerbaijani names.

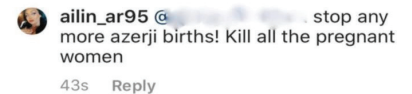
Various measures have been taken to prevent the opening of such troll accounts and to delete them by complaining.

Such cases have been made with the support of Armenians working for Facebook, combining Instagram and WhatsApp social media platforms, and it is still going on.

Through video messages, those Armenian employees of Facebook said they would help Armenians to close accounts of Azerbaijani users.<sup>7</sup>

Here, we present the screenshots of comments and messages containing the humiliation of Azerbaijanis at different times.

The fake account opened with Azerbaijani female names that disseminated the hate speech was deleted after a while. The user's approach, calling for the killing of Azerbaijani pregnant women, also demonstrates the support for the crimes committed against women of Azerbaijani origin in the Khojaly tragedy.



It is another photo shared on social media. The man with an Armenian surname made Azerbaijanophobic expressions during the war, saying that everyone, including soldiers, the elderly, women and children would be killed during the military attacks on densely populated cities and settlements of Azerbaijan.

Here it was shared photos of 18-month-old Zahra Guliyeva and her grandmother Sahiba Guliyeva, who were killed in 2017. Under this post, the Armenian users say they are pleased with the killing of an Azerbaijani child.

<sup>7</sup> <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Dp0SCKug3ebDf0v4WGhssYAOcCiC8020Y/view?usp=drivesdk>





Артур Григорян

Я бы изнасиловал эту 2-х летнюю азербайджанку. Я серьезно



Гарик Симонян

Эрик, уже и имена есть, один из трупов ребенок, стремно конечно, но я рад.



Artur Erevansky

Бомбить ишаков надо, и детей тоже их гнилых, и защищать их не надо



Гена Акопян

Тоже самое говорили наверное после ходжалы пати 😊





**Slein** @lilselin · 2 sa

Is there compassion in those who defend an army that kills children?  
[#StopArmenianAggression](#)



**Arin Gharibian**

@ArinGhari

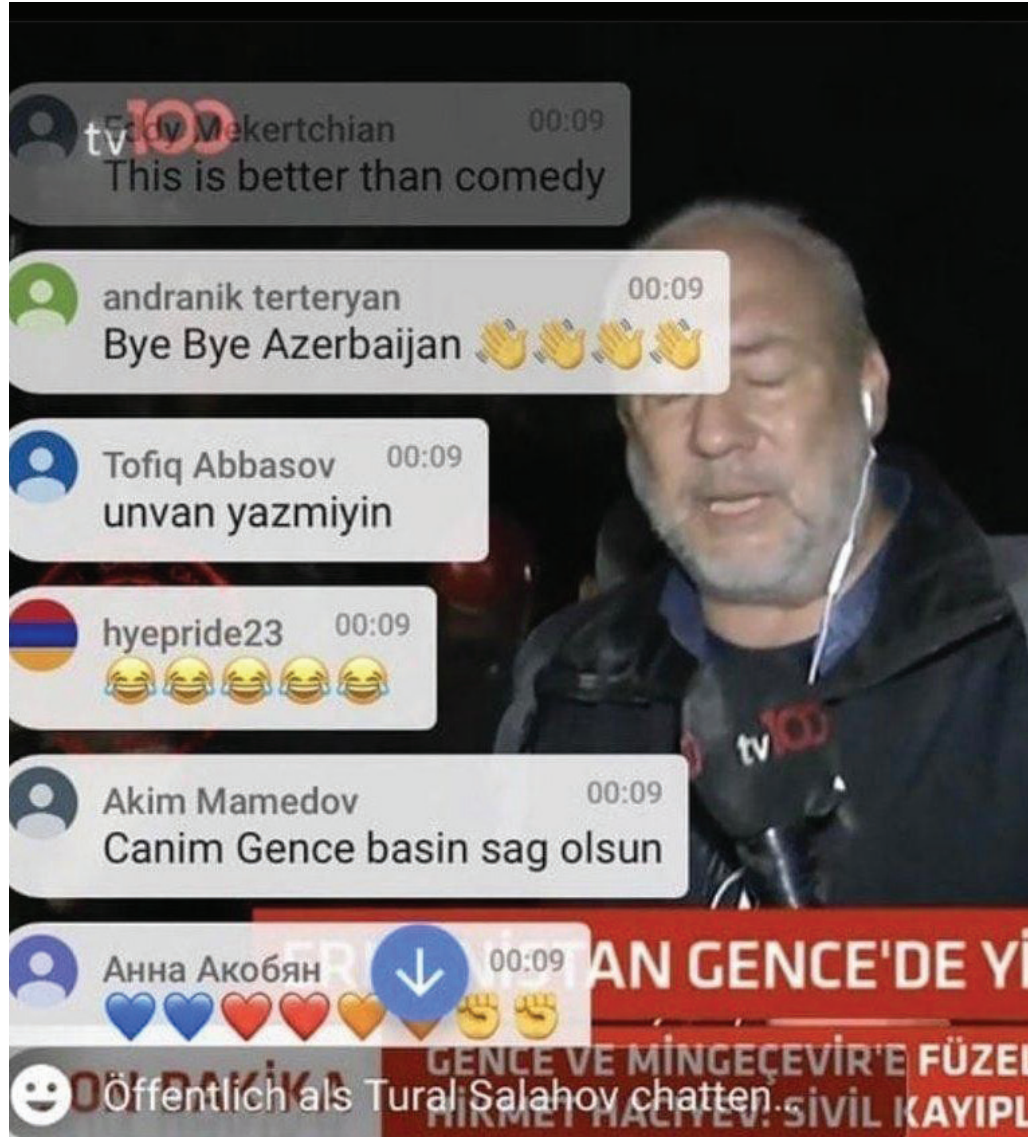
[@lilselin](#) adlı kişiye yanıt olarak

I'm glad that he is dead.

01:16 · 07 Eki 20 saatinde · [Twitter for iPhone](#)



Below are the comments of the live broadcast when Ganja, the second largest city in Azerbaijan, was bombed.



Chris Hajian, a famous Armenian composer in Hollywood, publicly insulted Azerbaijan as a country:



**Chris Hajian**



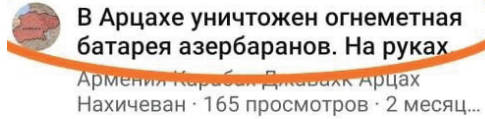
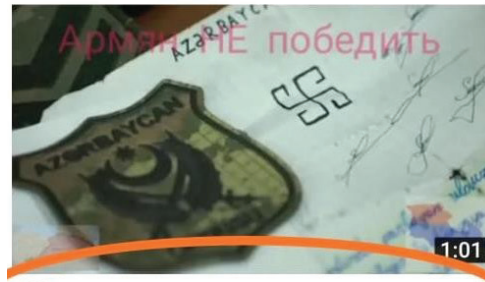
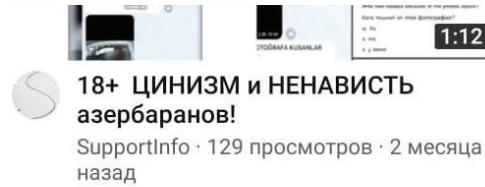
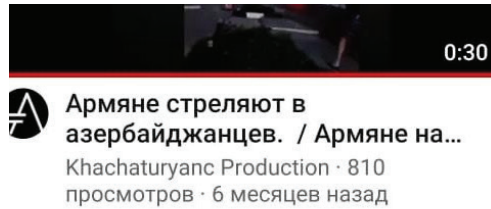
Oct 17 · Public


The oppressive, disgusting county of Azerbaijan!  
Where peace is a problem and violence and war is encouraged.




**CHRIS HAJIAN** – Composer. Born and raised in Queens, New York, **Chris Hajian** began his musical education at the age of five, studying trumpet under his father, Edward, a professional musician in New York City. **Chris'** formal training started at New York's “Famed” High School of the Performing Arts, and continued at the.

In the headlines of videos on Youtube, you can see the humiliation of Azerbaijanis by Armenians using the word “sheep” (in Russian – “баран”).



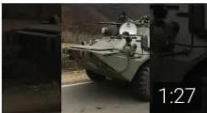





 Рус, фарс, эрмени душмани турков (азербайджанцев). Арца...  
Дружба Народов · 203 просмотра · 2 месяца назад



 Карабах.. Спочно Под Шушой  
дошли 300 азербАРАНОВ  
#КАРАБАХ-ЕТОС-АРМЕНИЯ 1/2  
просмотра · 2 месяца назад

КАНАЛ

-  патриотическую ...  
202 просмотра · 1 месяц...
-  Азербаранские войска покинули город Шуши под с...  
50 просмотров · 2 месяц...
-  Колонна Российских миротворческих ...  
287 просмотров · 2 мес...
-  Российские миротворческие силы вошли в гор...  
110 просмотров · 2 мес...
-  Адское ущелье для азербаранов в Арцахе. Уничто...



@alex123ftn · 2020-10-25  
Fuck Azerbaijan Armenia is gonna win [Azerbaijani flag] [Armenian flag] [red hearts] [thumbs up]  
ПЕРЕВОД  
sarktank10 (Содерж



In the next video, you can see the expression addressed to the Azerbaijanis by an Armenian child that is an example of the hatred instilled into children in general. The Armenian leadership and its political elite stand behind the insult to the neighboring people by the minor, who said, “We will get our lands back from the Turks-dogs”.<sup>8</sup>

Desecration acts against the state symbols of the Republic of Azerbaijan and their public demonstration were shared on social media in the museum dedicated to the First Karabakh War in Khankendi.



<sup>8</sup> <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TKQ1NJzkDU28OOMnqtwMJhR4x8mMMs8E/view?usp=sharing>

Another post with a photo taken during the First Karabakh War that was shared on social media reflects the most severe form of hate speech towards Azerbaijanis.



АРЦАХ † НАГОРНЫЙ КАРАБАХ

10 Apr at 6:45 pm

**It seems that we began to forget how the Turks should look like on the Armenian land**  
Кажется мы стали забывать, как должны выглядеть турки на армянской земле..





## 7. HATE SPEECH AGAINST AZERBAIJANIS BY ARMENIAN LEADERS AND POLITICIANS

The fact of hate speech against Azerbaijan in Armenia was recorded and raised by the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). ECRI in its report on Armenia (The Fifth Monitoring Cycle, adopted on 28 June 2016, published on 4 October 2016) noted that “ECRI finds a similar trend in other forms of public discourse. ECRI notes intolerant statements against Azerbaijanis, as demonstrated by the incident that has related to an Azerbaijani film screening.”<sup>9</sup>

We would like to present the views of some Armenian leaders and writers to your attention, which you will, no doubt, find gravely offensive, virulent, and blatantly racist. Unfortunately, these horrible statements of the fanatic Armenian political elite are identical to the views of those who influenced, formulated, manipulated, and dictated the Armenian policies before, during, and after World War I.

*“They (The Turks) have assimilated the blood of slaves from east and west, north and south. Originally Mongolian, they are now partly Negroid, Semitic, and in lesser degree Aryan....*

*The Turk today is, according to unanimous testimony, inferior in mental equipment and sustained energy to the native Christians and Jews.”<sup>10</sup>*

The Armenian editor added his own ingenious analysis as a footnote:

*“The Turks of Turkey are basically of the most primitive and backward branch of the Mongolian race. Of this blending of the primitive, the savage, the stupidly brutal and atavistic products is composed the Turk of today”<sup>11</sup>*

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Armenia/ARM-CbC-V-2016-036-ENG.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <http://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2011/02/3220-armenia-racism-intolerance-report.html>

<sup>11</sup> Source: Cardashian, Vahan, “The Turks”; An Address delivered before The American Academy of Political and Social Science, in The Lausanne Treaty - Turkey and Armenia., The American Committee Opposed to the Lausanne Treaty, New York (1926), p 106, <http://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2011/02/3220-armenia-racism-intolerance-report.html>

*“All Turkish children also should be killed as they form a danger to the Armenian nation?”<sup>12</sup>*

*“In Soviet Armenia today there no longer exists a single Turkish soul...”<sup>13</sup>*

*“We closed the roads and mountain passes that might serve as ways of escape for the Turks and then proceeded in the work of extermination.”<sup>14</sup>*

Unfortunately, one of the unique characteristics of the dissemination of the Anti-Azerbaijan campaign by Armenians is the highest-level state sponsorship. High-ranking officials, including the President, do not avoid hate speech and intolerant anti-Azerbaijan assessments during their public speeches. The most illustrative example of the abovementioned is the following statement made by former President Robert Kocharian made on January 16, 2003: *“Azerbaijanis and Armenians were “ethnically incompatible” and it was impossible for the Armenian population of Karabakh to live within an Azerbaijani state”*

After criticizing the Armenian President by two top Council of Europe officials, the Council of Europe Secretary-General Walter Schwimmer, speaking on 30 January in Strasburg, said that “Kocharian’s comment was tantamount to warmongering.” The President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Peter Schieder stated that “he hopes Kocharian’s remark was incorrectly translated, adding also that “since its creation, the Council of Europe has never heard the phrase “ethnic incompatibility”<sup>15</sup>.

Another hate speech was made by Lilit Gyoalyan, an expert of the Armenian Parliament during the period of the preparation of this report. In response to the

<sup>12</sup> Source: Hamparsum Boyaciyar, a former Ottoman parliamentarian who led Armenian nationalist forces, <http://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2011/02/3220-armenia-racism-intolerance-report.html>

<sup>13</sup> Source: Sahak Melkonian, *Preserving the Armenian Purity*, 1920, <http://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2011/02/3220-armenia-racism-intolerance-report.html>

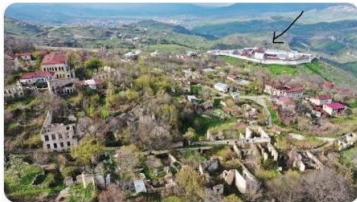
<sup>14</sup> Source: Ohanus Appressian, describing incidents in 1919; *Memoirs of an Armenian officer, Men Are Like That*, 1926, <http://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2011/02/3220-armenia-racism-intolerance-report.html>

<sup>15</sup> Council of Europe criticizes Armenian President, RFE/RL Newline, 17 January 2003, <http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1142847.html>

calls for peace by Azerbaijani MP Tural Ganjaliyev, an Armenian expert from the Parliament threatened to behead him.

Only remaining building that was left untouched by 🇷🇺 during its 28 years of occupation in #Shusha is the prison seen on the top right side of 📷.

There was a reason. This death camp witnessed so many 🇷🇺 civilian tortures & deaths. The fate of many more is still unknown.



UN Human Rights Council and 5 others

7 97 398



**Lilit Gyozyalyan**  
@lilitgyozalyan

Replying to @TGanjaliyev @UN\_HRC and 5 others

Գլուխդ պոկելու ենք հենց էս քանտում

Translated from Armenian by Google

We're going to cut your head off right in jail



**Lilit Gyozyalyan**

«Ես մի բուռն եմ քո հողի,  
Ես մի զարկն եմ քո բազկի,  
Ես մի շյուղն եմ քո հասկի,  
Հայրենի երկիր,  
Հայաստան»:

Add Friend

- Expert/Standing Committee on Foreign Relations at National Assembly of the Repub...
- Worked at Robert Schuman Institute (Budapest)
- Former Project Coordinator at ՆԱՏՕ-Ի ՏԵՂԵԿԱՏՎԱԿԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ / INFORMAT...
- Worked at Mediamax.am
- Studied at Yerevan State University



**Lilit Gyozyalyan**

@lilitgyozalyan Follows you

Expert. National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia. Tweets on @ForeignRelations #Armenia #NKR #Karabakh.

Yerevan, Armenia Joined February 2014

649 Following 445 Followers

During the war, the appeals of the Armenian politician Naira Zohrabyan to the population with such calls encourage the Armenian armed forces to commit war crimes once again in the civilian settlements of Azerbaijan.



## Naira Zohrabyan



**Naira Zohrabyan** (born 8 May 1965) is an Armenian politician who is a member of the National Assembly of Armenia for the



VK Vestnik Kavkaza

Visit

Naira Zohrabyan | Vestnik Kavkaza

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### Related images



Naira Zohrabyan elected secreta...  
armenpress.am



NAIRA ZOHABYAN COMMENT...

## CONCLUSION

The historical and factual materials collected in the process of preparation of the present Report show that hate speech, and an ideology of hatred later turned to violent aggression and caused war and genocidal crimes.

As a result of hatred policy against the Azerbaijanis continued for ages by the extremist groups that shaped political ideology in Armenia, 20 percent of the territories of Azerbaijan were under occupation for around thirty years, over one million persons, who fled from their homes, became refugees and IDPs because of ethnic cleansing policy, were subjected to genocide on the ground of ethnicity. Besides this, enormous damage was inflicted on environment, historical and cultural monuments have been destructed in those areas. Unfortunately, throughout thirty years, the Armenian political administration that ignores calls by Azerbaijan for co-habitation and ending occupation, has developed its occupant and ethnic cleansing policy, and created serious obstacles for establishment of peace and stability in the region.

Long-term observations demonstrate that political leaders in Armenia always carried out propaganda campaign for own hate policy to pass it on to future generations and tried to keep its territorial claims to the neighbors on the agenda as a main goal. Consequently, the international community has been deprived of their right to know of the truths due to the fake information disseminated.

Strict Anti-Azerbaijan policy and creating grounds for offensive crimes and hostility have not been slowed down even after the Second Karabakh war, in contrary, these days, with the use of ICTs, torrent of Anti-Azerbaijan propaganda is continued on various social media and platforms.

The Armenian nationalists did not only satisfy with destruction and falsification of the history of Azerbaijanis, but also committed acts of genocide and war crimes against the Azerbaijanis in different periods of time using their communications and ties with political leadership. For years, such actions have remained a threat to peace and stability in the region for a long time.

We are deeply concerned about the fact that the Government of Armenia ignores the international legal obligations, displaying irresponsibility of its institutions, non-respect for human rights and freedoms and disregard for the Rule of Law principle.

Mass annihilation of civilians, endangering their lives and health, incitements to death through ruthless and regular humiliated treatment of our citizens, their coldblooded murdering, or deaths as a result of torture in the period of military aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan once more prove the continuous hate policy against our people.

As the Ombudsman Institution, we strongly condemn hatred-based policy of Armenia that sows the seeds of hostility in the entire region and also call upon the relevant international human rights organizations and national human rights institutions to join their efforts to put an end to similar actions leading to the creation of new hotbeds of disputes.



# REPORT ON HATE CRIMES AND HATE SPEECH AGAINST AZERBAIJANIS

## PART II





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## INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, societies have accepted the norms of peaceful coexistence, cultural pluralism, and the principles of mutual respect. Respect for these principles must be essential for each country to preserve peace and prosperity in society. But unfortunately, the longstanding hatred policy against Azerbaijanis pursued by the political leadership of Armenia created intolerance on ethnic and religious grounds among the Armenian population.

Despite the end of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, statements, photos, and videos, based on hateful rhetoric aimed at humiliating and insulting Azerbaijanis, are being constantly promoted in Armenian society. If we look at the Armenian sources, we can find lots of materials related to the “policy of Azerbaijanphobia” and “its priority” and, unfortunately, this policy is openly supported at the state level. Especially in the post-conflict period, when it is expected to restore good relations between the peoples to create conditions for sustainable peace in the region, we witness the statements of the political leadership of Armenia expressing intolerance and hatred towards Azerbaijanis on the ethnic and religious ground.

Hateful statements made by the Armenian political and military leadership against Azerbaijanis, the thoughts of revenge, create the basis for the re-ignition of the conflict and committing new crimes against peace and humanity. Guided by the principle of peaceful coexistence with neighboring countries and the development of regional cooperation, the Government of Azerbaijan puts forward specific proposals to reduce tensions in relations with Armenia, strengthen regional peace and expand the cooperation. However, ignoring these calls, Armenia continues its hatred propaganda against Azerbaijanis in various media resources and social networks.

## 1. VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS BY THE ARMED FORCES OF ARMENIA DURING THE WAR BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN FROM 27 SEPTEMBER TO 10 NOVEMBER 2020

Taking advantage of the political uncertainty in Azerbaijan after the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Armenian political and military leadership, being not content with expelling Azerbaijanis from Armenia where they historically lived, occupied 20 percent of Azerbaijani lands.

The Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan on “Hate crimes and hate speech against Azerbaijanis” dated May 4, 2021, provides detailed information about the genocide committed against Azerbaijanis during the First Karabakh War.<sup>1</sup>

However, the facts of not only the killing and expelling of Azerbaijanis from their homes, but also the lifelong damage to the psychological and physical health of the civilian hostages during the occupation, were revealed.

According to the State Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons as of 01.12.2020, 3890 people were registered as missing, of which only 872 have been reported so far.<sup>2</sup>

Testimonies and journalistic interviews given by the people captured and returned by the Armenian armed forces during the First Karabakh War reveal the existence of various crimes. Hundreds of Azerbaijanis became disabled for life due to the physical and psychological pressures during their captivity.<sup>3 4</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://ombudsman.az/en/view/news/2494/ombudsman-sent-report-on-hate-crimes-and-hate-speech-against-azerbaijanis-to-international-organizations>

<sup>2</sup> State Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons ([human.gov.az](http://human.gov.az))

<sup>3</sup> <http://supremecourt.gov.az/static/view/181>

<sup>4</sup> Tortures over the captives in Nagorno Karabakh conflict | [Karabakh.org](http://Karabakh.org)

Here are some facts we know:

Aida Serobyán, an Armenian doctor who “controlled” the Azerbaijanis taken hostage during the occupation of Kalbajar district (April 2, 1993), injected Arzu Hajiyev born on March 31, 1993, with an unknown substance, leaving the child permanently disabled. Arzu Hajiyev died in 2003.

As one of the numerous facts of torture applied to prisoners of war, was that Murshudov Sadraddin Aslan oglu was forced to swallow broken glass after being beaten, etc.<sup>5</sup>

In addition, as a result of medical examinations carried out after the exchange of bodies between the parties, it was confirmed that torture and humiliation were carried out on dead bodies before and after the death. The following photo shows the situation in which Azerbaijanis were forced to leave their homes during the First Karabakh War (photo 1):



*Photo 1. A group of Azerbaijanis who survived the Khojaly genocide (February 26, 1992) while arriving in the neighboring regions in snowy weather*

<sup>5</sup> State Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons (human.gov.az)

These facts of hatred and intolerance against Azerbaijanis during the First Karabakh War can be seen in the orders given by the political and military leadership of Armenia during the Second Karabakh War and in the war crimes committed.

The report on the torture and pressure faced by Azerbaijani servicemen captured by the Armenian armed forces during the 44-day war was prepared by the Ombudsman Office of Azerbaijan and brought to the attention of the relevant international organizations.

Also, Ad Hoc report was prepared and sent to international human rights organizations based on the results of regular visits by the Ombudsman Office of Azerbaijan to the Armenian saboteurs detained by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces during the Second Karabakh War.<sup>6</sup>

During the liberation of the territories of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijani Armed Forces did not target any civilian objects and population. During those fightings, the Armenian Armed Forces provided military uniforms and weapons to civilians, including journalists, clerics and even children, in an attempt to divert targets.<sup>7</sup>

In the photos below, Armenian clerics used their status to call people to war with weapons, on social media during the Second Karabakh War (photos 2; 3).



*Photo 2. The Twitter account of the Armenia page, which has about 92,000 followers*



*Photo 3. Armenian cleric with Armenian soldiers*

<sup>6</sup> <https://ombudsman.az/en/view/news/2519/ombudsman-once-again-conducted-ad-hoc-visit-concerning-the-members-of-the-armed-group-of-armenia-detained-in-azerbaijan>

<sup>7</sup> <https://twitter.com/armenia/status/1310165919344320513?s=20>

## 2. HATRED, HOSTILITY AND INTOLERANCE ON ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS GROUNDS AGAINST AZERBAIJANI'S AS A CORE OF ARMENIA'S POLICY

During the Armenian provocations in the direction of Tovuz district in July 2020, Azerbaijani students held peaceful actions in many countries to stop the military attacks of Armenia against civilian settlements of Azerbaijan. However, Armenian students, who were brought up in the spirit of intolerance towards Azerbaijanis and studied in the cities where the protests took place, created various confrontations during the peaceful protest of Azerbaijanis.

The peaceful protests turned into mass fights as a result of those provocations, and dozens of Azerbaijanis were beaten alone in those fights, including in the following days.

In addition, in “response” to the peaceful protests, citizens of Armenian descent disrupted public order in those countries by holding aggressive and noisy rallies.

Thus, they attacked the areas inhabited by Azerbaijanis en masse and committed physical violence putting psychological pressure on them with various slogans.

In July and August 2020, dozens of Azerbaijanis were beaten and subjected to psychological pressure by students of Armenian descent in the United States, Britain, Russia, Ukraine, and Belgium.

The photo below belongs to Rizvan Aslanov, who was beaten by a group of instructed people of Armenian descent in Belgium. Although these people wanted to get insulting and degrading expressions from Rizvan Aslanov, he did not respond to these attempts. Rizvan Aslanov was beaten brutally as he didn't respond to these deliberately irritating actions (photo 4).



*Photo 4. Rizvan Aslanov living in Belgium (after being beaten)*



*Photo 5. The armed threat of a civilian of Armenian origin against peacefully marching Azerbaijanis*

There is enough material on the harassment and even death threats against Azerbaijanis peacefully marching with only Azerbaijani flags. As seen in the photo below, civilians of Armenian descent are standing with guns against Azerbaijanis who march quietly with Azerbaijani flags (photo 5).

There are facts of repeated mass attacks on Azerbaijani civilian objects by citizens of Russia of Armenian origin in many major cities of the Russian Federation, including Moscow, that were also shared on social networks. According to surveillance footage from a restaurant owned by the Russian citizens of Azerbaijani descent, citizens of Armenian origin aggressively attacked in order to damage the properties of Azerbaijanis, as well as their physical health (photo 6).



*Photo 6. Surveillance camera image*

We see groups of citizens of Armenian descent aggressively attacking Azerbaijanis protesting peacefully in the United States. Although the American police took action against these groups, it is clear from the photos that the clerics of Armenian origin interfered in the matter. In addition, the following photos show insulting actions against Azerbaijani servicemen killed during the Armenian provocation in the direction of Tovuz district in 2020, including the state flag (photos 7-11)<sup>8</sup>.

We bring to your attention other photos of those clashes:

<sup>8</sup> <https://youtu.be/l-ElrVlmgM>





*Photo 7*



*Photo 8*



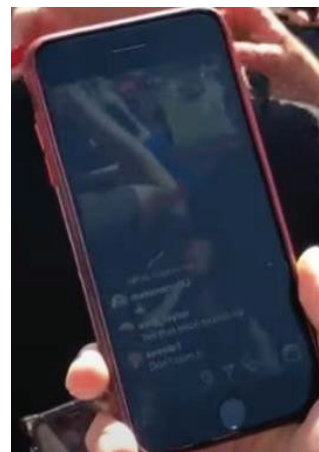
*Photo 9*



*Photo 10. The fact of insulting the Azerbaijani flag*



*Photo 10.1. The fact of insulting the Azerbaijani flag*



*Photo 10.2. The fact of insulting the Azerbaijani flag.  
The images are shared live with other viewers via Instagram*



*Photo 11. The Armenian cleric interfering in the protests*

The following photos show the results of the physical violence against Azerbaijani students during the peaceful protests:



*Photo 12. Azerbaijani student*



*Photo 12.1.*



*Photo 12.2.*



*Photo 12.3.*

### 3. HANTI-AZERBAIJANI PROPAGANDA CARRIED OUT BY ARMENIANS THROUGH THE MASS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

In the first report of the Azerbaijani Ombudsman on hate crimes and hate speech against Azerbaijanis, which was sent to the relevant international human rights organizations on May 4, 2021, it was extensively investigated the use of hate speech by individuals of Armenian descent and politicians against Azerbaijanis.

However, this report reflects flash mobs, challenges, and shares that damage the image of Azerbaijanis in the “top-trend” of the Armenian segment of social networks.

According to the photos and the links below, a flash mob “I ... I am Armenian. The Turk is my enemy” was held and widely disseminated<sup>9</sup>  
<sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup> (photo 13.1; 13.2; 13.3).

---

<sup>9</sup> Facebook

<sup>10</sup> Facebook

<sup>11</sup> Facebook





**Jivan Abrahamyan** ✓

4 April · 🌐



Ես՝ Զիվան Աբրահամյանս ՀԱՅ եմ՝  
 Թուրքն իմ թշնամին է:  
 Ադրբեջանցին իմ թշնամին է:  
 Թուրքին ու ադրբեջանցուն սատարողն իմ թշնամին է:  
 Սա է հայ լինելու մեր միակ ճանապարհ:  
 Դու կամ թուրքին դեմ ես, կամ կողմ: Դու կամ վառ ես պահում  
 քո Երկրի համար զոհված զինվորների հիշատակը, կամ  
 զարգացնում ես հայ - ադրբեջանական ու հայ - թուրքական  
 հարաբերությունները:  
 Դու կամ ՀԱՅ ես, կամ թուրք: Ես հայ եմ:  
[#թուրքնիմթշնամինէ](#)

I am Jivan Abrahamyan ARMENIAN  
 Turks are my enemy.  
 Azerbaijani is my enemy.  
 Turks and Azeri are my enemy.  
 This will be our only armenian.  
 You are either against the Turks or for them. You either keep the  
 memory of the soldiers who died for your country bright, or you  
 develop Armenian - Azeri and Armenian - Turkish relations.  
 You are either ARMENIAN or Turkish. I am Armenian.  
[#թուրքնիմթշնամինէ](#)

⚙️ · Tərcümanı gizlət · Çevirməni dəyərləndir

Photo 13.1. Screenshot of the flash mob



**Mkrtych Israyelyan**

4 April · 🌐



Թուրքը թշնամի է, իմ համար էդ չի քննարկվում միանշանակ:  
Բայց կարելի է իմանալ, բացի թուրքից արդյոք ձեր համար  
թշնամի է նաեւ բանակից գողացողը, պատերազմի ժամանակ  
հրաման չկատարող բարձրաստիճանը, կամ երեխեքին կրակի  
տակ թողնող ու փախչող հրամանատարը,  
կաշառակերությամբ դուլարով միլիոնատեր դարձածը ու  
էսպէս էլի լիքը մարդիկ: Որովհետեւ զինվորը ռազմի դաշտում  
մահացել է ոչ միայն թշնամի թուրքի նաեւ էս կարգի թշնամի  
հայրենակիցների պատճառով: Եթէ բացի թուրքից իրենք էլ են  
թշնամի ձեր համար՝ ուրեմն Ok է էս ֆլեշմոբը 😊

Turks are an enemy, it is not discussed for me.  
But you can know if the enemy is also an enemy for you besides  
the Turks, the high-ranking who does not command during the  
war, or the commander who leaves children under fire and  
escapes, the billionaire with bribe dollars and so many people.  
Because the soldier died not only in the battlefield Turkish is also  
because of this kind of enemy compatriots. If besides the Turks  
they are enemies to you, then Ok this flashmob 😊

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👍❤️ 195

24 Rəy 21 Paylaşma

Photo 13.2 Screenshot of the flash mob



**Shushan Petrosyan**

7 April · 🌐



Հիմա Երկիր Մեդիա-ով տղերքին եմ նայում: Ընկերներս են խոսում ,ովքեր կան ու ովքեր երկնքում են՝ «Շուշվա գումարտակ», «Կամավորական շարժում»...

Նայում եմ, հեկեկում եմ, կռվում եմ ...

Եղիա պապս Տիգրանակերտցի է, հրաշքով փրկվել է, թեև 7 եղբայրներով կորցրին իրար ու միայն տարիներ հետո մի եղբոր հետ Երևանում իրար գտան, Սարգիսը Եգիպտոսից եկավ, հնքը՝ Եղիա պապս, Բեյրութից ու ասում են էլի

Մանսուրյաններ կան ,որ պապիս եղբայրների ճյուղերն են...

Աննա տատիկս Մարաշից է, ինձ մի օր պատմեց «... Մայրս,

պատիկ քույրս կուրծքի երեխա, եղբայրս ու ես,երբ գերված

հայերի խմբով շարքով կանցնեյինք Մարաշում փողոց մը,

մայրս ցույց տվավ «հոս նայեք ու հիշեք, ձեր հայրիկին

թուրքերը հոս այրեցին... օառթի ճամփուն մառու մեռավ.

կուրծքի երեխա քու

անոնց, ես այն աղետ

Բարդուղ պապս էր

Բարդուղ պապիս հ

ու գլխատել, փոքր

մայրը խենթացել է

թուրքի ձեռը չնկ

թուրք սպանել...

սովորական, ողբերգական պատմություն է 30 արծաթի ու  
Հուդայի մասին: Այս պատմության մեջ խնդիրը միշտ Հուդա  
գտնելն է, ավաղ, մեզ մոտ գտան!

Ուրեմն նգովվեք դուք բոլորդ, ով չարիքի կողքին եք ու նույն 30  
արծաթով ձեզ է առնում նույն այդ Հուդան:

Աստծո առաջ պատասխան ունեք!!!

Իսկ թուրքը ...

թուրքը իմ թշնամին է !!!

So be mindful of all of you who are next to evil and buy you the  
same 30 silver in the same Judas.

Before God you have an answer!!!

And the Turks...

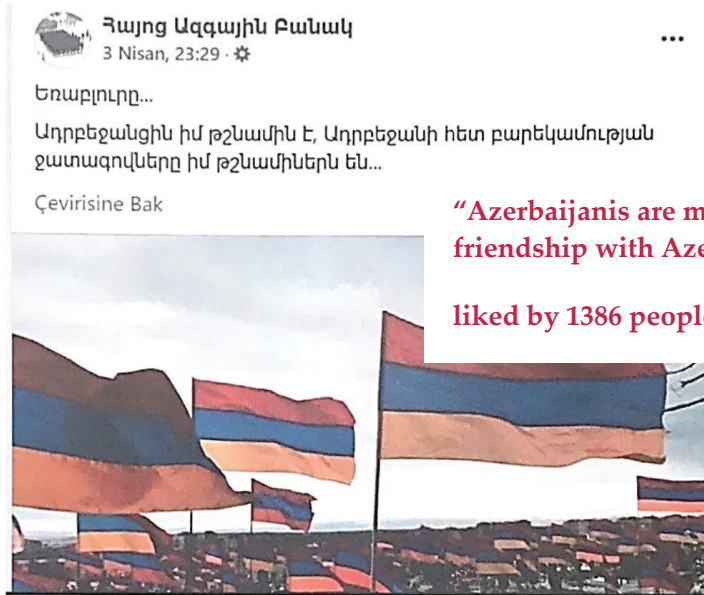
turk is my enemy!!!

⚙ · Tercümanı gizlet · Çevirmeni dəyərləndir

👍❤️😂 407

28 Rəy 69 Paylaşma

Photo13.3 Screenshot of the flash mob



**“Azerbaijanis are my enemies, supporters of friendship with Azerbaijan are my enemies”**

**liked by 1386 people, shared by 290 users.**

*Photo 13.4 Screenshot of the flash mob*



**“Turks and Azerbaijanis are my enemies”**

*Photo13.5 Screenshot of the flash mob*

## "TURK IS MY ENEMY"

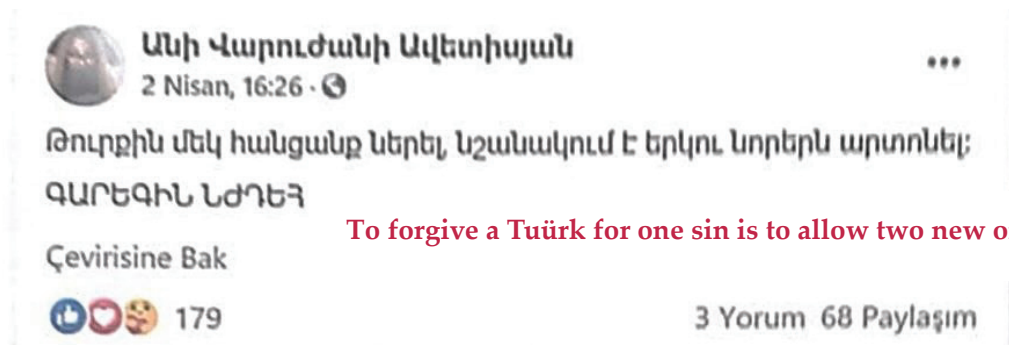


*Photo13.6 Screenshot of the flash mob*

In recent years the world community observed the tendency of glorifying Nazism in Armenia. As such in the capital of Armenia, the former authorities erected a monument to the fascist executioner and traitor Garegin Ter-Harutyunyan, who served German fascists under the nickname of Garegin Nzhdeh. The former ruling Republican Party of Armenia took steps to perpetuate the memory of such an ambiguous nationalist politician as Garegin Nzhdeh, for whom there is information on his collaboration with the Third Reich. So, this obviously paves the way for the spread of neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to the escalation of modern forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance.

In addition, Nzhdeh's hostile attitude towards the Turks and his aggressive speeches and quotations at various times are still used in Armenian society (photo 15; 15.1).

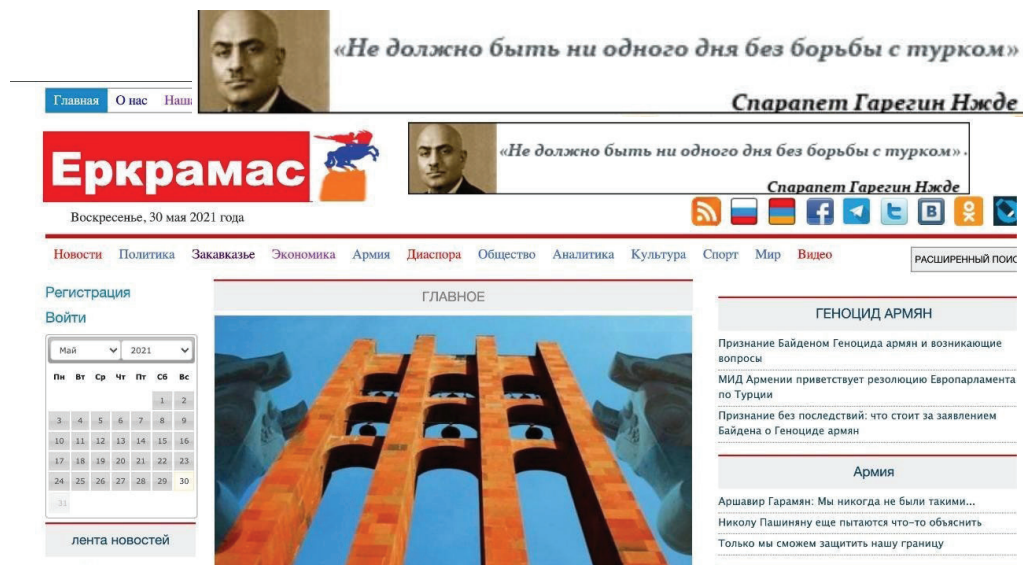
We bring to your attention the posts of users of Armenian origin who express their hatred against Turks and Azerbaijanis on social networks with these quotes:



To forgive a Tuürk for one sin is to allow two new ones.

Photo 14. Facts about the use of Nzhdeh's quotes

The Armenian magazine "Yerkramas" using the quote from Nzhdeh<sup>12</sup>:



“Not a single day shall be spent without fighting with a Turk.”  
(Garegin Nzhdeh)

Photo 14.1 Facts about the use of Njzhdeh's quotes

<sup>12</sup> Газета армян России: Новости армении сегодня (yerkramas.org)

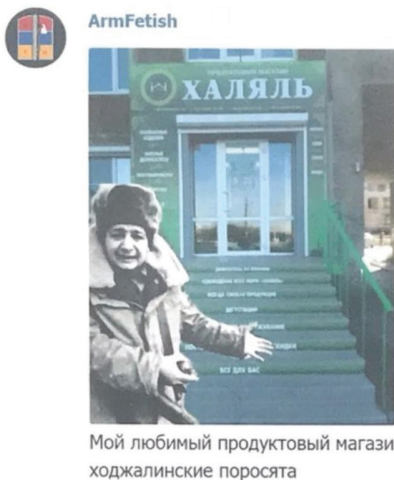
Insulting the victims of the 1992 Khojaly genocide on several Telegram channels (photo 15; 15.1).



The fact of insulting the victims of the Khojaly genocide:

Hashtags “We remember. We will repeat “

Photo 15



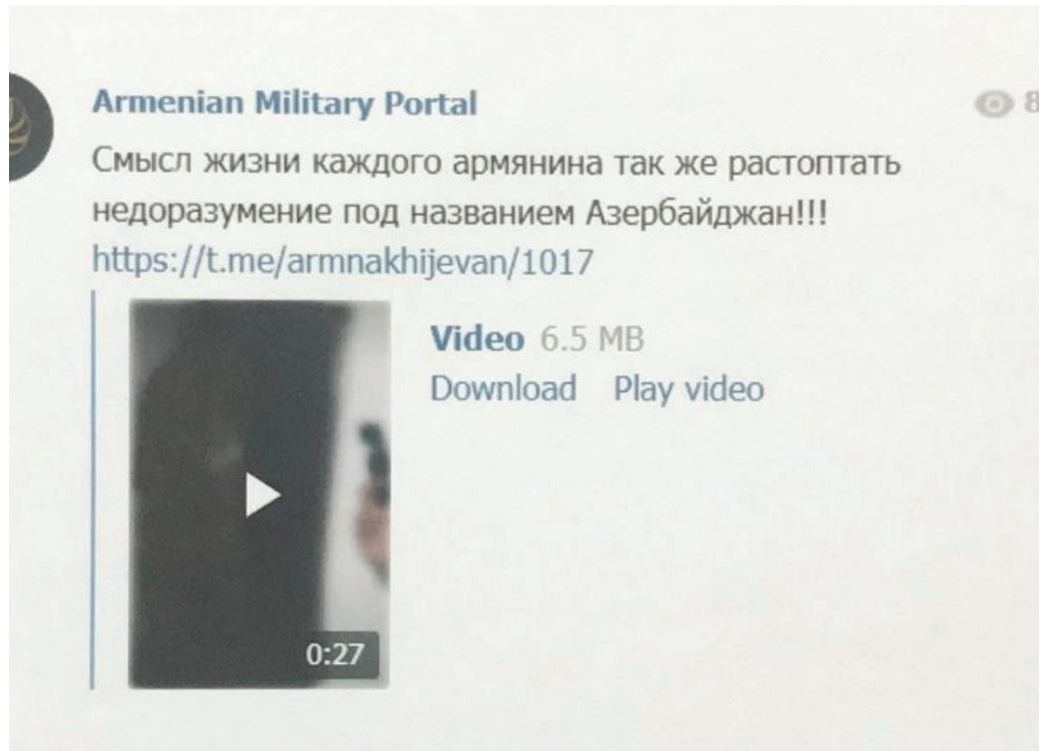
One more fact about the humiliation of victims of Khojaly genocide:

“My favorite food store. There are always fresh Khojaly piglets.”

Photo 15.1

Insulting the Republic of Azerbaijan and its national flag through social networks (photo 16, 17):

**The meaning of the life of every  
Armenian is to trample on the  
misunderstanding named  
"Azerbaijan"**



*Photo 16*





armenianctata

232 11:46:32 PM



!! Азербейматстан ведет против Армении и Арцаха гибридную войну, включающую в том числе элементы психологического воздействия.

Ранее глава т.н. "общественного объединения азербайджанской общины Нагорного Карабаха", депутат азербайджанского парламента Турал Гянджалиев заявил о намерении открыть в ближайшее время свой офис в Степанакерте.

Бабаян называет такие высказывания "бредовыми", но они полностью вписываются в стратегию Баку по оказанию психологического давления на армянскую сторону с целью вызвать волнения и раздрай в армянском обществе. По словам главы МИД НКР, после таких заявлений в Армении некоторые люди и круги могут обвинить собственную власть в тайных сделках с Азербейджаном, и это понимает противник. Бабаян указывает и на геополитическую подоплеку таких провокационных заявлений из Баку. Делается попытка вбить клин в армяно-российский союз, расшатать эти отношения, поскольку в восприятии армянского общества почти любая уступка Азербейджану делается с подачи российской стороны.

@armenianctata

Photo 17

The mosques were insulted on Telegram channels (photo 18):

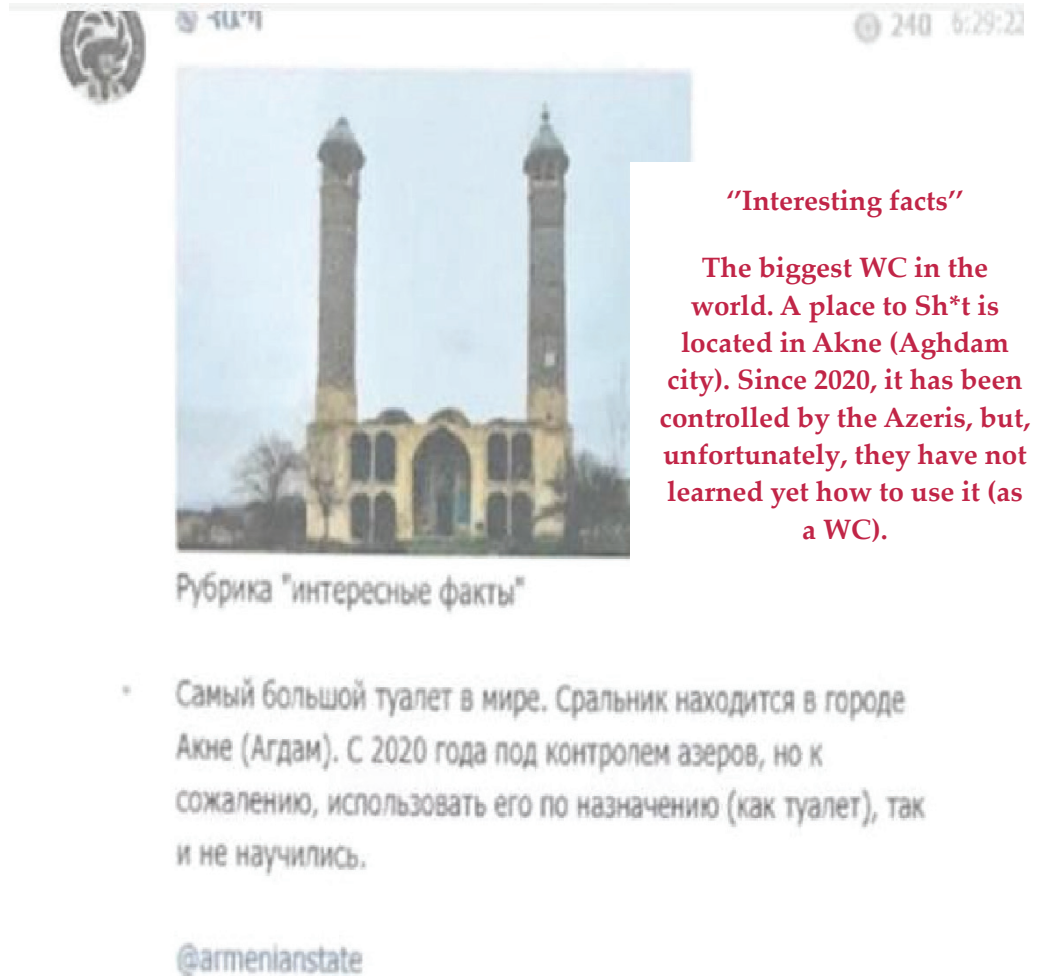


Photo 18

We present a fact that is understood as a humiliation among the peoples of the Caucasus. Representatives of the Turkic peoples were ridiculed here (photo 19):



**ArmFetish**

**НАШЛИ СЕБЯ ?**



*Photo 19*

Acts of insulting the moral and national values of Azerbaijanis, sharing them in a series of cartoons, resembling various types of animals, were revealed on social networks. Thus, a caricature-style “cartoon” called “KillDim” on YouTube humiliates an Azerbaijani soldier, as well as attributes some inhuman features (zoophilia) to Azerbaijanis.



Photo 20

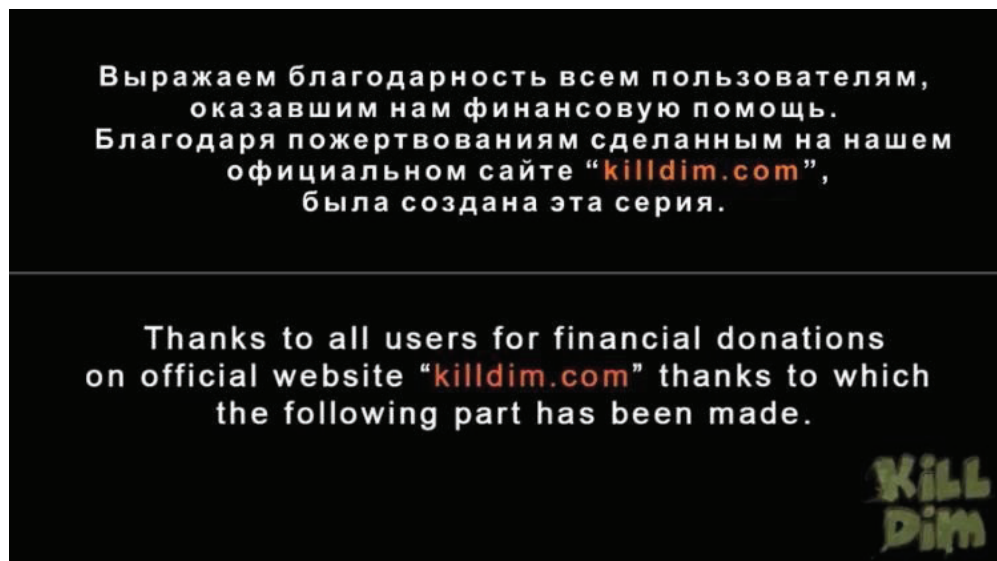


Photo 21

#### 4. THE PURPOSE OF THE POLICY OF HATRED PURSUED BY ARMENIAN LEADERS AGAINST AZERBAIJANIS AND ITS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Instilling hatred against Azerbaijanis and Turks in Armenian families resettled in Azerbaijan since the early twentieth century and promoting the establishment of “Great Armenia” in Azerbaijani territories led to genocide and various tragedies after the collapse of the Union Of Soviet Socialist Republics at the end of the century.

Thus, creating conditions for the smooth operation of terrorist groups of Armenian origin, turning a blind eye to their external and internal financing and the purchase of weapons led to more extensive operations by those extremist forces.

In 1988, psychological and physical violence was used by Armenian terrorist groups against the representatives of Armenian families living in Sumgayit city of Azerbaijan for not sending money to them (for example, terrorist organization Krunk (Crane)).

There were reports that as if Azerbaijanis committed terrorist acts in order to destroy the neighborly relations between the two peoples. News of fundraising for the genocide against Azerbaijanis turned the representatives of the two peoples, who have lived in good neighborliness for years, into enemies overnight was in line with the policy of those terrorist groups. Because that created conditions for the use of representatives of those Armenian families in committing massacres and other crimes in the future.

One of the goals of the Armenian political and military leadership is upbringing children as potential criminals in the future, by bringing young children of Armenian descent to the areas with active combat operations during the First Karabakh War and the Second Karabakh War and leaving deep wounds in their psychology. Instead of putting an end to it, they forcibly give military lessons to children by giving them weapons.

A statement of the Azerbaijani Ombudsman based on the facts that the Armenian military and political authorities used child labor in the war was sent to the relevant international human rights organizations. However, the Armenian political and military leadership has not refrained from such actions (photos 22-23).



*Photo 22*



*Photo 23*

The Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War prohibits conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities and qualifies it as a war crime. Unfortunately, it is not surprising that the Armenian political and military leadership, which does not comply with other provisions of the Geneva Convention, ignores this rule.



*Photo 24*

The consequences of the upbringing of Armenian children during the Second Karabakh War: Minors of Armenian origin playing military games among themselves.<sup>13</sup>



*Photo 25*

We present photos that can be found on social networks and have a negative impact on the psychology of children of Armenian descent. Minors of Armenian origin playing military games among themselves.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> [https://t.me/Caucasian\\_bureau/17928](https://t.me/Caucasian_bureau/17928)

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.instagram.com/p/CPgjG\\_jH1Gk/?utm\\_medium=copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/CPgjG_jH1Gk/?utm_medium=copy_link)

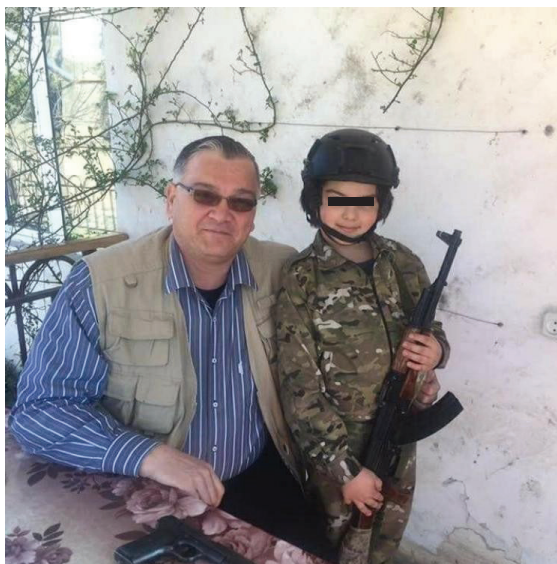




*Photo 26*



*Photo 27*



*Photo 28*



*Photo 29*



*Photo 30*



*Photo 31*

Despite the repeated calls for peace by Azerbaijan, creating fake agitations, committing various provocations by Armenia in the border areas, will leave traces for a growing generation and this subconscious hatred will jeopardize peace in the region. After the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, why the politicians in power in the Republic of Armenia are still interested in prolonging the deliberately created conflict between the two peoples became clear in the questioning of politicians by the Armenian people after the Second Karabakh War.

## CONCLUSION

The facts about the events that occurred in the recent past and obtained as a result of research, conducted in the preparation of this report, clearly show the intentions of the Armenian political and military leadership to continue the genocide committed against Azerbaijanis in the past.

The crimes committed against Azerbaijanis in the early and late twentieth century are repeated in the twenty-first century, and the Armenian political and military leadership uses every opportunity to continue this policy.

It is unfortunate that Armenian political and military leadership, instead of supporting peace and assisting the peace process in the region, tries to inflame this conflict by creating more severe wounds in the memory of the present and future generations.

We should all be concerned about the disrespect and disregard for human rights and freedoms by the Armenian authorities which ignore the international humanitarian law as well.

As the Ombudsman Institution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, we condemn the policy of the Armenian political and military leadership that leads to ethnic and religious conflicts and call on the relevant international human rights organizations and national human rights institutions to show solidarity in ending such activities that lead to new hotbeds of conflict in the region.