



**The Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman)  
of the Republic of Azerbaijan**



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

**Baku 2021**

The report aims to bring to the attention of the world community the human rights violations caused by the long-standing ethnic hatred policy against Azerbaijanis inside and outside of Armenia, and to call for drastic measures to prevent this hatred-based policy.

Factual materials obtained by the Ombudsman, information received from reliable sources spread through social media and press have been used in the report.

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## **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.

*Sabina Aliyeva,*

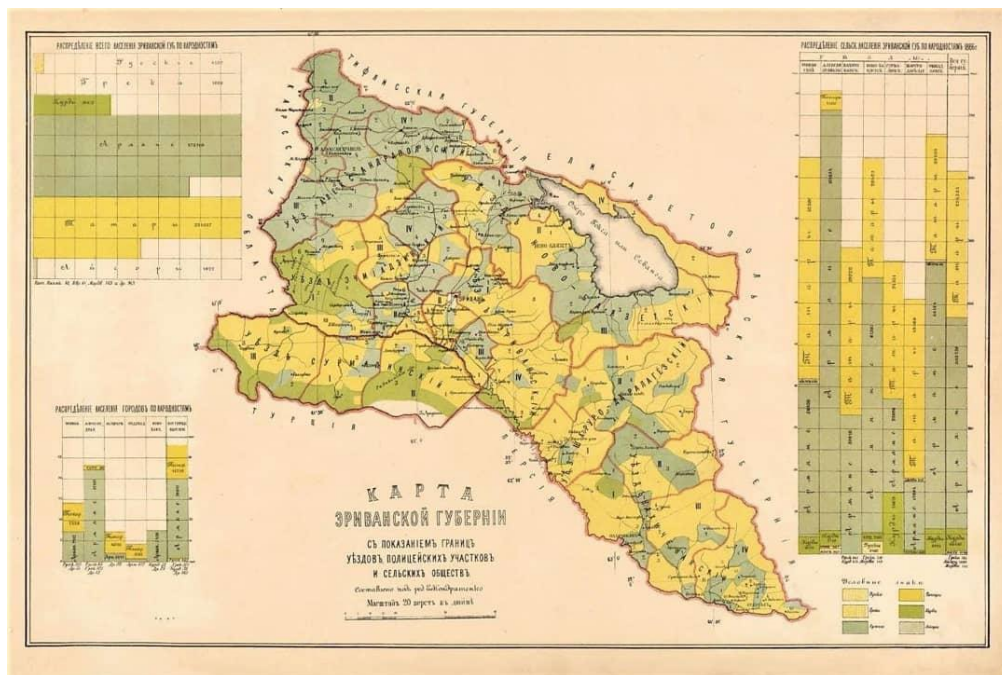
*Commissioner for Human Rights  
(Ombudsman)  
of the Republic of Azerbaijan*

# 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.

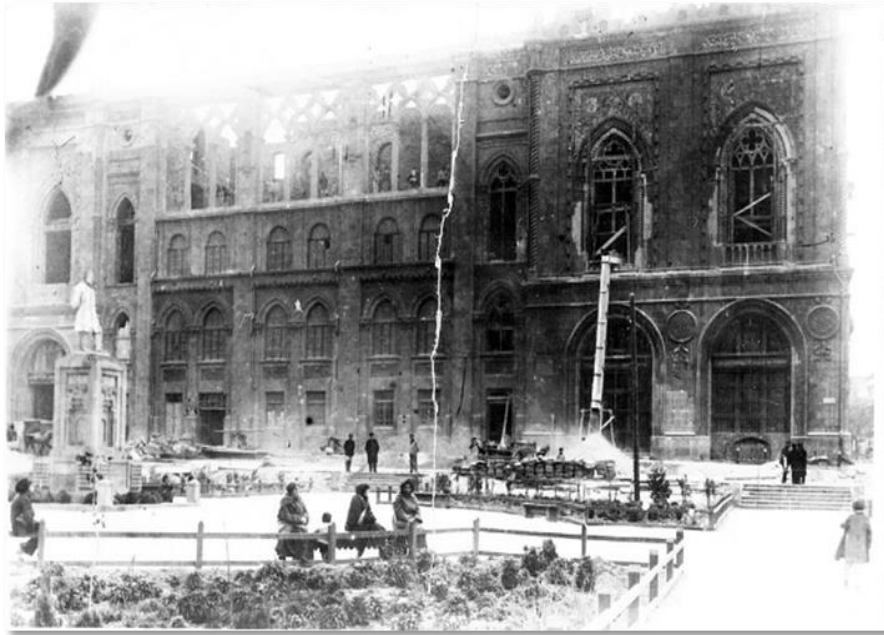
## **Baku (March, 1918)**



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**



## **Baku Shah Mosque shelled by artillery fire (March 1918)**



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 19<sup>th</sup> century, and of the invisible side of their provocative actions.

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 the 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.

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 4</sup>

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<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>

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

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

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 Formozov. "Maybe one day, like the Germans, we'll even hesitate to show the colors of our national flag." That, in turn, could intensify the antiforeign 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. ■



PHOTOS BY DAVID BRAUCHLI—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.



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.

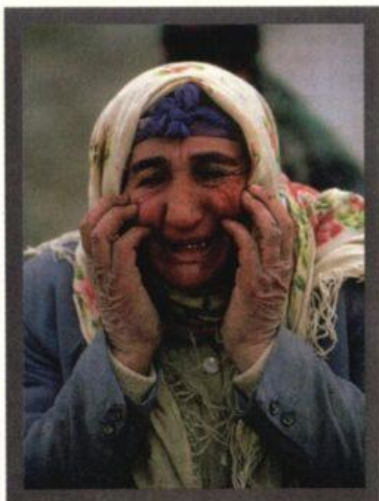
Although Nagorno-Karabakh is small, the implications of the violence are large.

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. Grousome extent of February's killing of Azeris in the town of Kholali is a last emerging - 600 men, women and children dead.

@karabaghtruths

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THE INDEPENDENT

Friday 12 June 1992

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 in Azerbaijan - about 600 men, women and children dead in the worst outrage of the four-year war over Nagorno Karabakh.

From Hugh Pope in Baku  
The nationalists, the Popular Front, finally came to power three weeks ago and are applying pressure to find out exactly what happened when Khojali, an Azeri town which lies 70 miles from the border with Armenia, fell in late February.

151 people, 136 killed and 15 were taken to hospital. 30. Exposure in the highland snow-kissed landscape. Thirty-three people showed signs of deliberate mutilation, including eyes, noses, breasts or penes cut off and gouged out, according to Professor Yegorov. These 154 bodies examined were taken from a site believed to have been killed. Mr. Rasulovali's investigative commission are still organising - lists of 47 Azeri villagers dead here, six policemen killed, and the whereabouts of a mosque attendant, the names of 11 people who were abducted in just one day. The most heart-breaking accounts of what we are interviewed so far comes from Tomaj Mansurov, an Azeri investigator who took a helicopter flight over the escape route from Khojali on 27 February.



An Azeri woman whose family was killed in the Khojali massacre

successful former Communist government in Baku. Last it was blurred by Armenian demands for a ceasefire. Azerbaijan's wild and contradictory allegations of up to 2,000 dead.

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There has been no consolidation of the lists and figures or an official statement because of the political situation. One has to wait until the fact that nobody knows exactly who was in Khojali at the time - many inhabitants were displaced from other villages taken over by Armenian forces.



## Heroes who fought on amidst the bodies

AREF SADIKOV sat quietly in the shade of a car-bank outside the Caspian Sea. He was wearing a dark coat and a hat, and his eyes were fixed on the ground.

"At about 11pm a bombardment started such as I had never heard before. It was very heavy. I saw many people running. I saw many people running. I saw many people running."

road, and the Armenian outposts started opening fire," Mr Sadikov said.

Victims of war: An Azeri woman mourns her son, killed in the Khojali massacre. February (left). Nurses struggle in primitive conditions to treat a wounded man in a makeshift hospital in the town of Khojali.

Indonesian polls run as expected  
By Teresa Paug  
THE HIGHLY managed business of an Indonesian general election has this week left the ruling Golkar party with a respectable but not a major victory.

## Extremist Hindus rewrite history

SCHOOLCHILDREN in some states of India may soon be taught that Hindu gods were real people. Hindu revisionists have recruited for their cause a team of scholars to rewrite the history of the Hindu religion.

From Tim Mathiak  
In the early stages, some scholars are already challenging the long-held assumption that the Hindu gods were created by a deity.

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

FROM RAPTOR CORWELL in Washington  
Reaction of the "cultural elite" might have been one of outrage and ridicule, but I wear their clothes and I wear their shoes.

## Congress defeats White House on budget plan

THE United States Congress last night rejected a proposed constitutional amendment to reduce the size of the federal budget.

From David Osborne in Washington  
Whatever the outcome, the bill reflected the failure of the US government with the executive branch, which is advertised as being in charge of the budget.

## Perot taunts Bush over Iraqi links

NEW YORK (AP) - Ross Perot said yesterday that President George Bush had sent envoys to "bury, duper and pass" the President's handling of the Gulf war.

## THE US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

and Mr. Agnew responded by warning that a presidential victory would be a "narrow, narrow, narrow" one.

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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 demonstrates 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

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, disregarded the rights of internally displaced persons, and expressed clearly the hatred against Azerbaijanis.<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup><https://youtu.be/PpVDBFQ0vvg>

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 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 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 on 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**



# Aghdam Bread Museum

Before



After



## Aghdam Tea House before and after the occupation



**Ağdam  
1992**

**Mothers of martyrs'  
monument**



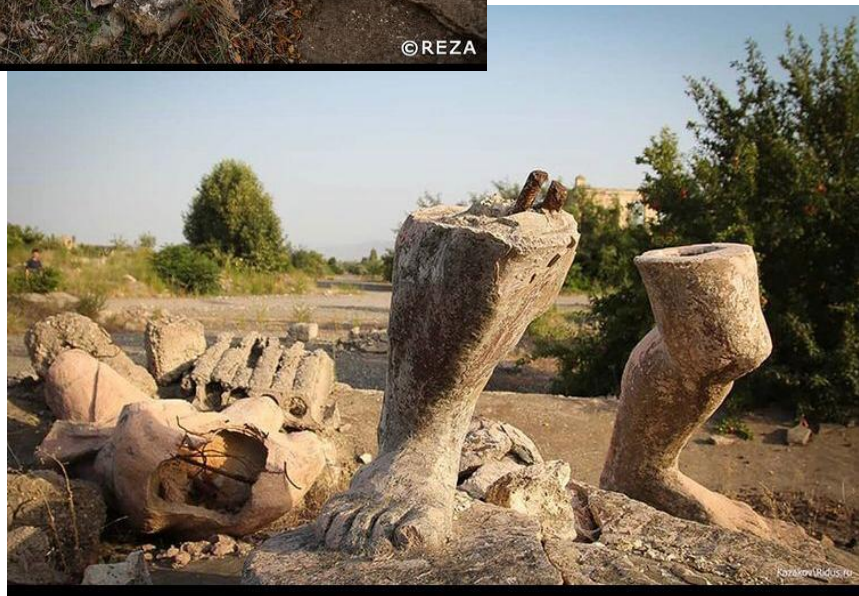
©REZA

**Ağdam 2020  
Mothers of martyrs' monument**



©RF7A

**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 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 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 encourage 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>

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<sup>7</sup> <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Dp0SCKug3ebDf0v4WGHssYAOcIC8020Y/view?usp=drivesdk>

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 disseminating 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 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.

**УБИТА: 18 месячная Гулиева Захра**  
**УБИТА: Сахиба Гулиева 1967 г.р.**  
**АГРЕССОР: ВС АРМЕНИИ**  
ОККУПИРОВАННЫЙ КАРАБАХ, 04.07.2017

 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 😊

**A:shot NEWS**



**Slein** @lilselin · 2 sa

Is there compassion in those who defend an army that kills children?

[#StopArmenianAggression](#)



5 56 62



**Arin Gharibian**

@ArinGhari

@lilselin adlı kişiye yanıt olarak

I'm glad that he is dead.

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

56 62

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

"This is even better than a comedy"



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.

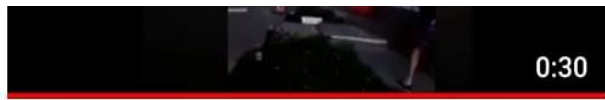
**Chris Hajian**

Composer



**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”).



**Армяне стреляют в азербайджанцев. / Армяне на...**  
Khachaturyanc Production · 810 просмотров · 6 месяцев назад



**18+ ЦИНИЗМ и НЕНАВИСТЬ азербаранов!**  
SupportInfo · 129 просмотров · 2 месяца назад



**azerbaran Protest tor karabakh. Fuck azerbaijan** 🇦🇷 🇦🇷 🇦🇷 🇦🇷 🇦🇷 ...  
LAV TEX APE · 722 просмотра · 6 месяцев назад



**В Арцахе уничтожен огнеметная батарея азербаранов. На руках**  
Армения Карабах Джавахк Арцах Нахичеван · 165 просмотров · 2 месяца...



**ПиЗдидент азербА..**  
ARM enia



**ПиЗдидент азербА..**  
ARM enia







Рус, фарс,эрмени душмани турков(азербайджанцев). Арца...



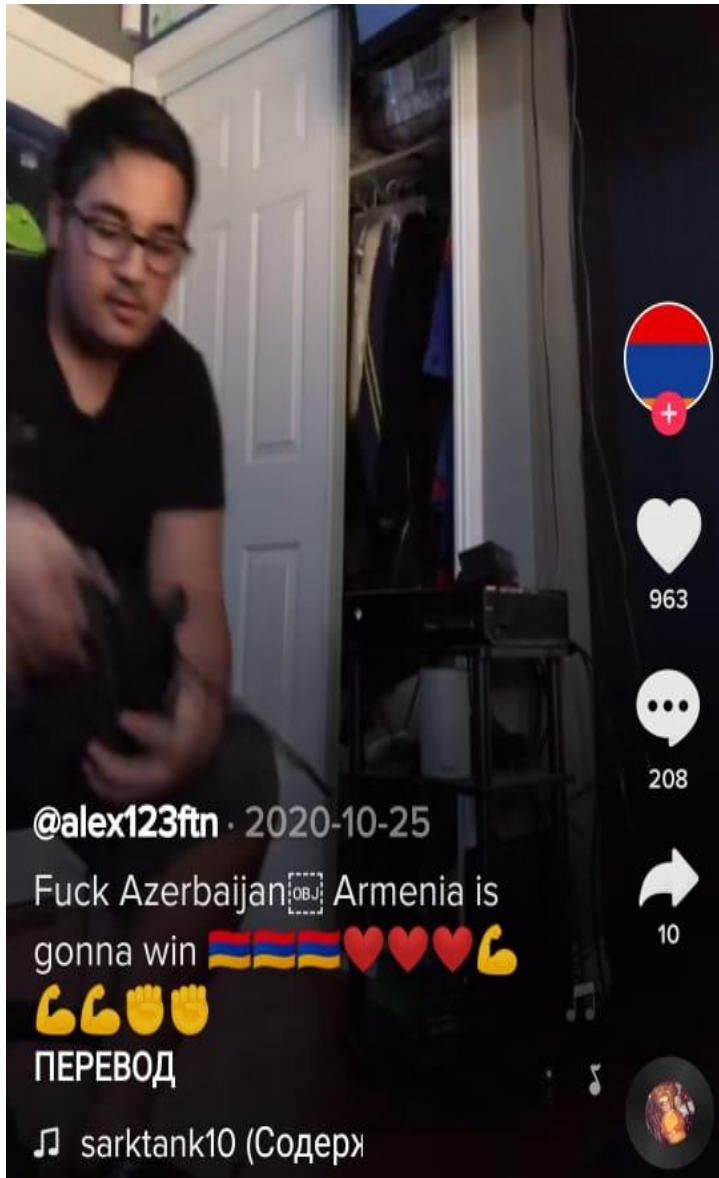
Дружба Народов · 203 просмотра · 2 месяца назад



Карабах..Срочно Под Шушой  
одошли 300 азербАРАНОВ



#КАРАБАХ ЕТО АРМЕНИЯ 172  
просмотра · 2 месяца назад



@alex123ftn · 2020-10-25

Fuck Azerbaijan [OBJ] Armenia is gonna win



ПЕРЕВОД

🎵 sarktank10 (Содерж)



963



208



10





1:01

патриотическую ...  
202 просмотра · 1 месяц...



0:49

Азербайджанские  
войска покинули  
город Шуши под с...  
50 просмотров · 2 месяца...



1:27

Колонна  
Российских  
миротворческих ...  
287 просмотров · 2 мес...



3:17

Российские  
миротворческие  
силы вошли в гор...  
110 просмотров · 2 мес...



1:02

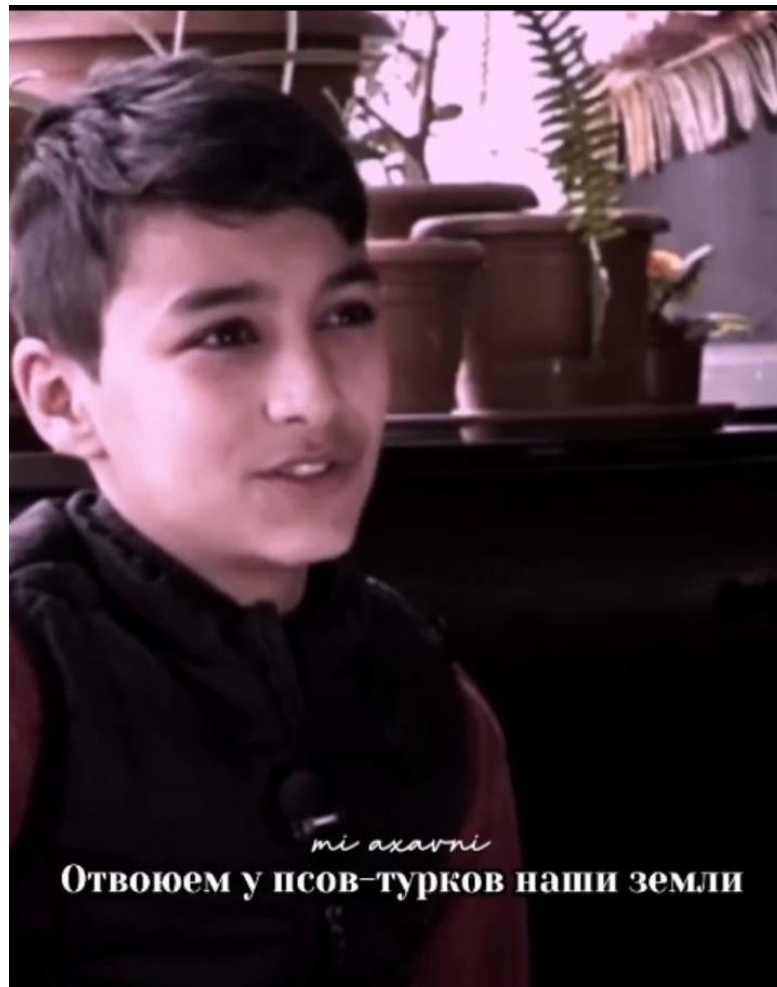
Адское ущелье  
для азербайджанцев  
в Арцахе. Уничто...  
161 просмотр · 2 месяца...



1:13

Операция  
"Гёрбагёр 2020".  
Армянские войск...  
487 просмотров · 2 мес...

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>



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

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.



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. The bigoted Armenian leaders who wrote these horrible comments were unfortunately the same ones, who influenced, formulated, manipulated, and dictated the Armenian policies before, during, and after the WWI.

*"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>

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

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<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>

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

*"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 dissemination of 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 of 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 Gyozyan, an expert of the Armenian Parliament during the period of the preparation of this report. In response to the calls for peace Azerbaijani MP Tural Ganjaliyev's, the Armenian expert from the Parliament threatened to behead him.

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<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>



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 Gyoalyan**  
@lilitgyozalyan

Replying to @TGanjaliyev @UN\_HRC and 5 others

Գլուխդ պոկելու ենք հենց էս բանտում

Translated from Armenian by Google

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



**Lilit Gyoalyan**

«Ես մի բունն 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



Follow

**Lilit Gyoalyan**

@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 [Prosperous Armenia party](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

**VK** Vestnik Kavkaza

Naira Zohrabyan | Vestnik Kavkaza

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Naira Zohrabyan elected secreta...  
armenpress.am



NAIRA ZOHRABYAN 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 continuing for ages by the extremist groups that shaped political ideology in Armenia, 20 percent of the territories of Azerbaijan were under occupation 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 obstacle 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 on 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 cold-

blooded 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.

**The Commissioner for Human Rights  
(Ombudsman)  
of the Republic of Azerbaijan**


**Website:** [www.ombudsman.az](http://www.ombudsman.az)


**Facebook:** [@ombudsman.az](https://www.facebook.com/ombudsman.az)


**Twitter:** [@az\\_ombudsman](https://twitter.com/az_ombudsman)

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