

Appendix 2.

ON THE ISSUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

On December 9, 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted **the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide**, in the context of which the issue of international recognition of the Armenian Genocide was raised to a qualitatively new level. The event of April 20, 1965 – the adoption of a resolution by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide – was of fundamental importance in establishing this process. The resolution, in particular, reads: “*The following April 24 is declared as the Day of Remembrance for the Armenian Martyrs, in honor of the members of that nationality slain in 1915.*” In the following decades, the Armenian Genocide was recognized by three dozen more states and many international organizations.

During the period of 1945-1965, the issue of the return of Armenian lands was raised many times, but without getting any resolution, was unwittingly subordinated to the tactics of the fight against denial through the adoption of pro-Armenian documents by the parliaments of various countries and international organizations. They can be divided into three main groups:

- **The declarations** are perhaps the weakest in terms of their legal force and, as a rule, only record the fact of a given country’s recognition of the Armenian Genocide, offer condolences to the Armenian people or declare April 24 as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide.
- **Resolutions** do not differ much from declarations in terms of content, but they are more important documents in legal terms.
- **Laws** are legal documents, which, in some countries, also provide punishment for Armenian Genocide denial. However, the adoption of recognition laws cannot provide any results from the point of view of achieving compensation.

There are more than six dozen museums and exhibitions dedicated to the Holocaust in many countries around the world, and there are nine dozen Jewish museums that also, to one degree or another, address the topic of the Holocaust.

In fact, the Armenian Genocide is a little-known fact in the world. There is only one full-fledged museum (with a research component) dedicated to the Armenian Genocide, plus exhibitions in Los Angeles and Beirut, as well as several museums with sections of small-scale exhibitions dedicated to the Armenian Genocide.

The topic of the Holocaust is taught in considerable depth in public schools in many countries of the world, while the same cannot be said about the Armenian Genocide. From this point of view, international recognition of the Armenian Genocide contributes to the popularization of the topic to a certain extent. It also creates favorable conditions for the regulation of the situation from a legal point of view, as well as in terms of raising and justifying the necessity of opening museums and teaching about the subject. Recognition is very important for the Armenian communities in those countries, first of all, in moral terms, because, in this way, historical truth and historical justice can prevail.

In many countries, because recognition has been achieved by the Armenian community's lobbying efforts, more favorable conditions are created to inform general public about the Armenian Genocide from a legal point of view. Additionally recognition helps make the Genocide a part of the historical memory of the population of the country in question. Finally, it is also a matter of national security because, to one degree or another, it contributes to the prevention of a new genocide against the Republic of Armenia.

To date, the Armenian Genocide has been recognized by the parliaments and governments of 35 countries.¹²

Country	Year(s)
1. United States of America	2019, 2021
2. Austria	2015
3. Argentina	1993, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2015
4. Belgium	1998, 2015
5. Bolivia	2014

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_genocide_recognition

² shorturl.at/ayF45 (Arm Wiki)

6. Brazil	2015
7. Bulgaria	2015
8. Germany	2005, 2016
9. Denmark	2015
10. Italy	2000, 2019
11. Latvia	2021
12. Poland	2005
13. Lebanon	1997, 2000
14. Libya	2019
15. Lithuania	2005
16. Luxembourg	2015
17. Canada	1996, 2002, 2004, 2006
18. Cyprus	1975, 1982, 1990
19. Greece	1996
20. Mexico	2023
21. Netherlands	2014, 2015, 2018
22. Sweden	2010
23. Switzerland	2003
24. Czech Republic	2017, 2020
25. Chile	2007, 2015
26. Paraguay	2015
27. Portugal	2019
28. Russia	1995, 2005, 2015
29. Syria	2020
30. Slovakia	2004
31. Slovenia	2004
32. Holy See	2000, 2015
33. Venezuela	2005
34. Uruguay	1965, 2004, 2015
35. France	1998, 2001

The document was prepared on the basis of the materials provided by Harutyun Marutyan, director of the Armenian Genocide Museum-institute.