

14.09.2023: xəbər

Political Sciences and Philosophy Department Head at "CESRAN2023 - 10th Annual Conference on International Studies"

Dr. Orkhan Valiyev, head of the Department of Political Science and Philosophy of Khazar University, joined the conference "CESRAN2023-12th Annual Conference on International Studies" held on September 12-15, 2023 in cooperation with International Center for Strategic Research and Analysis (CESRAN) and Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa, and OBSERVARE, online on September 13 and made a report.

In his report, Dr.Valiyev justified the change of the status of Nagorno-Karabakh to the Karabakh Economic Region by Azerbaijan, and stated that it will not be possible to restore the status of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Siyasi elmlər və fəlsəfə departamentinin müdiri "CESRAN2023 – 10th Annual Conference on International Studies" konfransında

Xəzər Universiteti Siyasi elmlər və fəlsəfə departamentinin müdiri Dr. Orxan Vəliyev 2023-cü il sentyabrın 12-15-də keçirilən International Center for Strategic Research and Analysis (CESRAN) və Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa, and OBSERVARE ortaq əməkdaşlığı ilə baş tutan "CESRAN2023 – 10th Annual Conference on International Studies" konfransına sentyabrın 13-də onlayn qoşularaq, məruzə etmişdir.

Dr. Vəliyev məruzəsində Dağlıq Qarabağ statusunun Azərbaycan tərəfindən Qarabağ İqtisadi Regionu olaraq dəyişdirildiyini əsaslandırmış, Dağlıq Qarabağ statusunun bərpasının isə mümkün olmayacağını ifadə etmişdir.

The Stalemate of Peace Negotiation: Status Ambiguity of Karabakh

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CESRAN2023 - Abstracts

The Stalemate of Peace Negotiation: Status Ambiguity of Karabakh

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Abstract:

The political emergence of modernity was based on specific concepts. The concept of Status was one of them. From the modern political and legal perspective status was grounded on national principles. National principles were constructed to guarantee the legitimation of modern sovereignty. In the case of Azerbaijan, modernist institutions, and concepts came through colonialism. So, the modern political establishment of the South Caucasus was defined by Gulustan and Turkmenchay treaties respectively in 1813 and 1828. Moreover, colonialism laid the foundations of status problems among the nations of the region.

During the Soviet time, Russian presence in the region evolved and was institutionalized, and the political status of Karabakh was defined by Soviet Moscow. And then, Nagorno-Karabakh (NK) emerged as the Soviet-created administrative division political establishment within Azerbaijan territory intended to facilitate the Soviet authority in Azerbaijan. During the Soviet period, Armenians were given status within the context of NK by Moscow.

On the eve of the dissolution of the USSR NK administrative division would become the core of the long-lasting conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. NK administrative division which guaranteed status for Armenians would not work after the USSR. And the status request of Armenians became the main point of the conflict. From that perspective war between the two countries was inevitable.

After the 44-Day War, the political establishment of Karabakh which was founded during the Soviet period as NK changed. It can be said that NK administrative division will not come back. However, due to the ongoing negotiation process, the status issue became one of the problematic points of the peace negotiations. Furthermore, in this sense, it can be said that due to the colonialism traces in both peoples' memory and long-lasting conflict/war signing the treaty will not be effortless. And the respective peace treaty will be significant to the region's political establishment in the 21st century. So again, to get a solution both sides will have to understand that to define the status of Karabakh will have to be based and referenced on the 44-Day War reality. Since, after the 44-Day War Karabakh became the internal issue of Azerbaijan. This paper aims to justify that for a peace treaty both sides should accept a new political reality on the ground.

Keywords: Karabakh, Status, 44-Days War, Peace Treaty

Panel 05 – Hybrid - In Auditorium 1- Zoom Link 1

Geopolitical Rivalry in Eurasia

WEDNESDAY // 13 September 2023 // 09:30 - 11:30 // (Lisbon, GMT +01:00)

CHAIR // DISCUSSANT

Associate Professor Ozgur Tufekci



PAPERS

Chinese-Russian Approaches to Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO):
A Comparative Analysis **(Online)**
Roshan Taj Humayun

International Agenda in the "Crooked Mirror" of I. Stalin's Gulag in the 1930s: From "The Workers'
Solidarity" to the Pro-Fascist Camp Revolt **(Online)**
Oksana Ermolaeva

The Stalemate of Peace Negotiation: Status Ambiguity of Karabakh **(Online)**
Assistan Professor Orkhan Valiyev

Defining peace: An Analysis of the Content of the European Union, Brazil, and China Discourses
on the Ukrainian War **(Face-to-Face)**
Luis Gouveia Junior

The Context of Social Harmony in Xi's China:
Ideological and Systemic Interpretations in Xinjiang **(Face-to-Face)**
Assistant Professor Sadia Rahman and Assistant Professor Müge Yüce

Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons: Case study of South Asia **(Face-to-Face)**
Syeda Saiqa Bukhari

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The Peruvudaiyar Kovil, also known as Brihadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva.

Panel 06 – Hybrid – In Auditorium 1- Zoom Link 1

Power Politics in Emerging International System

WEDNESDAY // 13 September 2023 // 13:00 - 15:00 // (Lisbon, GMT +01:00)