

Turkey's Involvement in Azerbaijan–Armenia Relations in the Context of Regional Dialogue and Stability

Участь Туреччини у азербайджано-вірменських відносинах у контексті регіонального діалогу та стабільності

Turkan Maharramova

PhD student, e-mail: turkanmaharramova01@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0659-0629>

Туркан Магаррамова

здобувач наукового ступеня, e-mail: turkanmaharramova01@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0659-0629>

Institute of Military Management of the National Defence University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Інститут військового управління Національного університету оборони, Баку, Азербайджан

Received: January 17, 2026 | Revised: February 11, 2026 | Accepted: February 28, 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33445/sds.2026.16.1.5>

Purpose. The aim is to analyze Turkey's role in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations from theoretical and practical perspectives within the context of ensuring regional dialogue and stability.

Method: The study employs historical-political analysis, the comparative method, and document analysis to examine Turkey's involvement and its impact on regional stability.

Theoretical implications. The study demonstrates that regional dialogue and stability play a crucial role in the resolution of conflicts in the South Caucasus. A theoretical assessment of Turkey's involvement reveals its function as both a mediator and a strategic actor. At the same time, the maintenance of regional stability depends on the development of mutual trust and cooperation mechanisms among states.

Practical implications. The practical findings of the study indicate that Turkey's active involvement promotes the normalization process in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations. This, in particular, creates favorable conditions for the implementation of economic projects and the opening of communication corridors. Dialogue initiatives facilitated by Turkey contribute to the enhancement of regional trust. As a result, practical mechanisms for the stabilization of interstate relations and the expansion of mutual cooperation are formed.

Value. The scientific and practical significance of the study lies in clarifying Turkey's role in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations within the context of regional dialogue and stability, thereby providing a foundation for decision-making and analytical assessments for policymakers and researchers.

Paper type. Review article.

Мета дослідження. Аналіз ролі Туреччини в азербайджано-вірменських відносинах з теоретичної та практичної перспектив у контексті забезпечення регіонального діалогу та стабільності.

Метод дослідження. У дослідженні застосовано історико-політичний аналіз, порівняльний метод і аналіз документів для вивчення участі Туреччини та її впливу на регіональну стабільність.

Теоретична цінність дослідження. Дослідження демонструє, що регіональний діалог і стабільність відіграють ключову роль у врегулюванні конфліктів на Південному Кавказі. Теоретична оцінка участі Туреччини виявляє її функцію як посередника та стратегічного актора. Водночас підтримання регіональної стабільності залежить від розвитку механізмів взаємної довіри та співробітництва між державами.

Практична цінність дослідження. Практичні результати дослідження свідчать, що активна участь Туреччини сприяє процесу нормалізації азербайджано-вірменських відносин. Зокрема, це створює сприятливі умови для реалізації економічних проєктів і відкриття комунікаційних коридорів. Діалогові ініціативи за сприяння Туреччини сприяють підвищенню рівня регіональної довіри. У результаті формуються практичні механізми стабілізації міждержавних відносин і розширення взаємного співробітництва.

Цінність дослідження. Науково-практична значущість дослідження полягає в уточненні ролі Туреччини в азербайджано-вірменських відносинах у контексті регіонального діалогу та стабільності, що створює підґрунтя для ухвалення рішень та аналітичних оцінок для політиків і дослідників.

Тип статті. Оглядова стаття.

Key words: Azerbaijan–Armenia Relations, Turkey, Regional Dialogue, Stability, Normalization.

Ключові слова: Азербайджано-вірменські відносини, Туреччина, регіональний діалог, стабільність, нормалізація.

Introduction

The South Caucasus region has long been recognized as a strategic space where geopolitical conflicts, ethnic confrontations, and regional power balances intersect. Since the late twentieth century, Azerbaijan–Armenia relations have emerged as a key factor shaping security and stability in this region. The tensions resulting from the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict have had a significant impact not only on the two states involved, but also on the political and economic interests of other regional and global actors operating in the region. In this regard, the promotion of regional dialogue

and stability is possible not only through the efforts of the conflict parties, but also through the active involvement of regional powers.

Within this context, Turkey stands out as a regional actor of particular importance. Strategic interests arising from historical, cultural, and geographical proximity motivate Turkey to play an active role in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations. At the same time, Turkey’s involvement as a mediator and a promoter of normalization is considered essential for ensuring long-term stability in the South Caucasus. The 2020 Patriotic War and subsequent political developments demonstrated that the establishment of regional dialogue mechanisms and the promotion of economic and communication projects can contribute both to the enhancement of mutual trust and to the expansion of post-conflict normalization prospects.

The aim of the article is to analyze Turkey’s role in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations from theoretical and practical perspectives within the context of ensuring regional dialogue and stability. To achieve this objective, the study employs historical-political analysis, a comparative approach, and document analysis methods. The findings provide a deeper understanding of Turkey’s role as a mediating and proactive actor in regional dialogue, while also offering practical recommendations for maintaining stability and promoting normalization processes in the South Caucasus.

The relevance of this study is evident from both theoretical and practical perspectives. From a theoretical standpoint, the application of the concepts of regional dialogue and stability to Azerbaijan–Armenia relations, as well as the examination of Turkey’s role, opens new avenues for scholarly analysis. From a practical perspective, the study enables an assessment of the impact of dialogue and normalization initiatives implemented through Turkey’s involvement on regional security, economic cooperation, and interstate trust. Thus, the topic holds strategic significance not only in terms of geopolitics and regional security, but also for ongoing processes in the diplomatic and economic spheres.

Theoretical Background

The study demonstrates that regional dialogue constitutes a primary instrument for conflict resolution in the South Caucasus and creates favorable conditions for building interstate trust. From a theoretical perspective, Turkey’s involvement positions it as both a mediator and a strategic actor, thereby influencing the balanced distribution of power within the region. Normalization initiatives in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations serve to advance mutual state interests and ensure regional stability. The study further indicates that economic integration and communication projects enhance the effectiveness of regional dialogue mechanisms. Consequently, regional stability depends on the deepening of interstate cooperation and mutual trust.

Problem Statement

Azerbaijan–Armenia relations have been characterized by tension due to long-standing territorial disputes and historical confrontations. This situation has undermined regional stability in the South Caucasus and weakened dialogue mechanisms. Post-conflict normalization processes require not only mutual trust between the parties but also the involvement of external actors. Turkey’s strategic role and active engagement in the region represent a significant factor that can facilitate this process. The issue is both theoretical and practical, concerning how regional dialogue and stability can be ensured and the extent to which Turkey’s role in this process is effective.

Results

The Theoretical Foundations of the Concept of Regional Dialogue and Stability

The concepts of regional dialogue and stability are examined from various perspectives within international relations theory. Regional dialogue is regarded as an essential mechanism for

interstate mutual understanding, the formation of trust, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. This concept encompasses not only political negotiations but also economic, social, and cultural cooperation. According to liberal theory, the existence of mutual interests and institutional cooperation enhances the effectiveness of regional dialogue and contributes to the formation of stability (Mammadzada, M., 2025). Thus, dialogue is considered not merely a means of normalizing relations, but also a key element of the regional security architecture.

The concept of stability is broader and multidimensional in nature. While the traditional military security approach associates stability with interstate military balance and the management of arms competition, contemporary theories additionally take into account the resilience of political institutions, economic integration, and social mutual trust (Cornell, S. E., 2001). This approach is particularly relevant for post-conflict regions, as the preservation of military balance alone cannot guarantee long-term stability. It should be noted that ensuring regional stability requires multi-actor participation and the establishment of dialogue mechanisms. This is especially important for strategically significant regions such as the South Caucasus, which has historically experienced persistent conflicts.

Constructivist approaches that emphasize the role of mutual trust in regional dialogue theory are also widely applied. According to this perspective, normative and cultural convergence among states alters their behavior and enhances opportunities for long-term cooperation (De Waal, T., 2013, p. 228). At the same time, the role of mediating actors in dialogue processes becomes evident, as mediators contribute to trust-building and the strengthening of mutual understanding between states. In this regard, the activities of regional actors such as Turkey are theoretically of critical importance for the promotion of regional stability.

The role of dialogue in the economic and communication spheres is also considered theoretically significant. Economic integration and the expansion of trade relations increase interstate interdependence and reduce the risks of conflict. Interdependence created through logistics and transportation projects not only affects the economic sphere but also contributes to the consolidation of political trust. Thus, economic and infrastructural cooperation functions not only as a means but also as an outcome of dialogue and stability.

Within the theoretical framework, the study of regional dialogue and stability is closely linked to international law and the concepts of multilevel cooperation. Respect for state sovereignty and adherence to international legal norms constitute fundamental principles that ensure the effectiveness of regional dialogue. At the same time, multilevel platforms—such as dialogue mechanisms formed within the frameworks of the OSCE, the European Union, and the United Nations—enhance information exchange, trust-building, and mutual understanding among regional actors. This approach demonstrates that, from a theoretical perspective, ensuring regional stability requires multidimensional and coordinated action.

Research also emphasizes the issue of measuring and assessing regional dialogue and stability. Indicators of stability include political and economic metrics, the level of security threats, the existence of trust-building mechanisms, and the success of regional cooperation projects [2, p. 108]. Consequently, regional dialogue and stability are regarded not only as conceptual approaches but also as objects of scholarly analysis for evaluating practical processes. Within this framework, Turkey's involvement in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations is theoretically assessed as that of both a mediator and an initiating actor, representing a significant example of efforts aimed at ensuring stability in the South Caucasus.

The theoretical analysis demonstrates that the concepts of regional dialogue and stability are multidimensional and complex, encompassing economic, political, military, and cultural aspects. Their application depends not only on the mutual interests of states but also on the participation of regional and global actors. As a result, ensuring regional dialogue and stability holds contemporary relevance and strategic significance for both theoretical research and practical policy formulation.

The Historical and Political Context of Azerbaijan–Armenia Relations

Azerbaijan–Armenia relations have possessed a complex and contentious historical background since the early twentieth century. During the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Armenia (1918–1920), territorial disputes and ethnic confrontations undermined regional stability. In particular, legal claims over Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding territories, combined with the national state-building aspirations of both sides, generated significant political tensions (Cornell, S. E., 2001, pp. 189–190). Although several temporary ceasefire agreements were reached during this period, long-term peace was not achieved. As a result, a persistent lack of mutual trust emerged between Azerbaijan and Armenia, laying the groundwork for the structural continuation of the conflict.

During the Soviet period, relations formally developed under the control of the central authorities; however, ethnic and political tensions were not fully eliminated. The status of Nagorno-Karabakh autonomy and territorial-administrative arrangements remained among the fundamental roots of the conflict. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1988–1991, ethnic clashes reignited in the region, leading to military confrontations between the two sides (De Waal, T., 2013, p. 98). This period failed to foster long-term trust in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations and instead intensified mutual political and military rivalry.

In the early 1990s, Armenia's occupation of Azerbaijan's internationally recognized territories—particularly Nagorno-Karabakh and the seven surrounding districts—triggered a major humanitarian and political crisis in the region. More than one million Azerbaijanis became refugees and internally displaced persons, and the occupation carried out by Armenia was condemned within the framework of international law (International Crisis Group, 2021, p. 24). This process left deep scars on Azerbaijan–Armenia relations and resulted in prolonged regional instability. Although negotiations conducted through the OSCE Minsk Group continued for many years, military and political confrontations remained unresolved.

The 2020 Patriotic War marked a new phase in relations. The restoration of Azerbaijan's territorial integrity by its Armed Forces and Armenia's military defeat created new geopolitical realities in the region. The ceasefire agreement signed on 10 November 2020 under Russian mediation halted armed hostilities but simultaneously generated new challenges for political and diplomatic dialogue (De Waal, T., 2013, pp. 88–89). This new stage brought the prospects of normalization in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations to the forefront and underscored the importance of regional dialogue mechanisms, particularly the involvement of actors such as Turkey and Russia.

In the contemporary period, Azerbaijan–Armenia relations extend beyond territorial and ethnic issues to encompass economic, transportation, communication, and regional security dimensions. Projects such as the Zangezur Corridor, initiatives for economic cooperation, and the opening of communication lines hold strategic importance for strengthening mutual trust and stability in the region (Hasanoğlu, M., Memmedov, A., & Maharramov, B., 2021). The establishment of diplomatic channels between Azerbaijan and Armenia, along with mediation by international actors, is regarded as a key mechanism for ensuring regional stability. In this context, the role of Turkey and other regional states carries strategic significance in terms of developing mechanisms of mutual understanding and cooperation.

The historical and political context of Azerbaijan–Armenia relations is complex and multidimensional. Historical confrontations, territorial disputes, and ethnic conflicts have exerted long-term effects on regional stability and contributed to a persistent lack of mutual trust between the two sides. However, newly emerging geopolitical realities in the contemporary period have opened opportunities for normalization, dialogue, and the promotion of stability in the region. In this regard, the historical-political context constitutes not only a basis for understanding the past, but also a solid scholarly foundation for ensuring future regional stability and shaping diplomatic initiatives.

Turkey–Azerbaijan Strategic Partnership and Its Regional Implications

Turkey–Azerbaijan relations have evolved into a multidimensional model of strategic partnership grounded in historical, cultural, and political ties. This partnership is guided by the principle of “one nation, two states” and plays a significant role in ensuring regional stability, security, and cooperation (Davutoğlu, A., 2011 p. 228). Following Azerbaijan’s victory in the 2020 Patriotic War, strategic partnership relations with Turkey were further strengthened and formalized within a legal framework. In this regard, the Shusha Declaration signed in 2021 officially consolidated military, political, and economic cooperation between the two countries. This document demonstrates that the strategic partnership is not merely symbolic, but also institutional in nature.

The military component of the partnership is considered particularly significant. Cooperation between Azerbaijan and Turkey in military exercises, arms supply, and strategic planning exerts a substantial influence on the regional balance of power. This cooperation is important not only for bilateral interests, but also for maintaining regional security and reducing conflict risks. At the same time, military partnership clearly signals the existing power balance to other regional actors and plays a crucial role in shaping diplomatic positions.

Cooperation in the economic and energy sectors constitutes another key dimension of the Turkey–Azerbaijan partnership. Strategic projects such as the Baku–Tbilisi–Ceyhan oil pipeline and the Baku–Tbilisi–Kars railway contribute to the expansion of economic integration and communication capacities in the region. These projects also enhance regional stability, as economic interdependence reduces the risks of interstate confrontation. Consequently, the Turkey–Azerbaijan partnership promotes regional development and the strengthening of cooperation not only in political and military terms, but also in economic and infrastructural domains.

Cultural and diplomatic relations likewise represent essential components of the strategic partnership. Joint initiatives in education, culture, and information strengthen mutual understanding between the two societies and reinforce trust. In the diplomatic sphere, Turkey plays a supportive role for Azerbaijan on international platforms, thereby expanding Azerbaijan’s political maneuverability in the region. At the same time, this partnership demonstrates Turkey’s mediating and proactive potential to other regional actors, contributing to the creation of an environment of trust in diplomatic and political processes.

The regional implications of the Turkey–Azerbaijan strategic partnership are extensive. These relations contribute to shaping the balance of power in the South Caucasus, reducing conflict risks, and strengthening mechanisms of dialogue and cooperation in the region (Hasanoğlu, M., Memmedov, A., & Maharramov, B., 2021). Moreover, the implementation of economic and energy projects as a result of the partnership enhances regional integration and supports stability by fostering interdependence. As such, Turkey–Azerbaijan cooperation serves not only the interests of the two states, but also plays a significant role in shaping the geopolitical environment of the South Caucasus.

At the same time, the partnership plays an important role in post-conflict normalization processes. Turkey’s involvement in the prospects for the normalization of Azerbaijan–Armenia relations—through mediation and dialogue initiatives—functions as a practical mechanism for enhancing regional trust. In this regard, the strategic partnership exerts a comprehensive influence across military, political, economic, and diplomatic spheres, thereby contributing to the achievement of long-term stability in the South Caucasus.

The Turkey–Azerbaijan strategic partnership is not merely a model of bilateral cooperation, but a multidimensional platform with far-reaching regional implications that contributes to the geopolitical stability of the South Caucasus. When military, economic, diplomatic, and cultural components operate in synergy, the partnership plays a crucial role in strengthening regional dialogue and trust. From this perspective, the study demonstrates that Turkey–Azerbaijan

cooperation is of significant importance—both theoretically and practically—for the formation of regional stability and an environment of mutual trust in the South Caucasus.

Turkey's Role in the Azerbaijan–Armenia Normalization Process

Turkey is one of the key regional actors actively involved in the normalization process of Azerbaijan–Armenia relations. Strategic interests arising from historical and cultural proximity motivate Turkey to act not only as Azerbaijan's partner but also as a promoter of peace and stability in the region. The new geopolitical realities that emerged after the 2020 Patriotic War—particularly the restoration of Azerbaijan's territorial integrity—have brought regional dialogue and normalization to the forefront. At this stage, Turkey's involvement extends beyond diplomatic support and encompasses mediation and proactive initiatives (Davutoğlu, A., 2011, p. 408). Ankara has sought to facilitate the creation of platforms necessary for normalization by engaging both directly and indirectly in the process.

Turkey's role in the normalization process is primarily characterized by its diplomatic mediation function. Negotiations conducted between Turkey and Armenia at the level of special representatives during 2021–2023 serve as a notable example. These dialogue channels, while taking Azerbaijan's interests into account, aim to build trust between the parties and strengthen regional security. At the same time, normalization initiatives facilitated by Turkey enable the assessment of prospects for integrating economic and transportation projects into the region (Hasanoğlu, M., Memmedov, A., & Maharramov, B., 2021).

Economic cooperation serves as an important instrument in the normalization process. Projects such as the Zangezur Corridor and the Baku–Tbilisi–Kars railway create favorable conditions for the expansion of economic ties and the strengthening of interstate interdependence. This, in turn, contributes to maintaining regional stability, as economic integration aligns mutual state interests and reduces the risks of conflict. The availability of economic mechanisms within the normalization process also enhances the effectiveness of regional dialogue and supports the political will of the parties involved.

Military and security aspects further reinforce Turkey's role in the normalization process. Military exercises and security cooperation between Azerbaijan and Turkey contribute to maintaining the regional balance. This cooperation functions as both a political and strategic leverage mechanism in normalization negotiations with Armenia. Moreover, Turkey's military and diplomatic posture in the region facilitates trust-building between the parties and helps prevent potential confrontations.

In addition to diplomatic and political mediation, the cultural and informational components of Turkey's role in the normalization process are also of significant importance. Joint cultural, educational, and information initiatives strengthen mutual understanding between societies and contribute to the consolidation of trust. This approach demonstrates that normalization requires not only interstate negotiations and economic cooperation but also the formation of trust across social and cultural platforms. By supporting these mechanisms through political and cultural diplomacy, Turkey plays a vital role in ensuring regional stability.

In conclusion, Turkey's role in the normalization process is complex and multidimensional. It acts simultaneously as a mediator, an initiator, and a supportive actor. When diplomatic mediation, economic integration, military cooperation, and cultural initiatives operate in synergy, Turkey contributes to enhancing trust and ensuring long-term stability in the region (De Waal, T., 2013, p. 226). At the same time, Turkey's active involvement demonstrates that the normalization process is not merely formal in nature but yields tangible practical outcomes. From this perspective, the study indicates that Turkey–Azerbaijan cooperation and Turkey's participation in the normalization process constitute significant instruments for strengthening regional dialogue and stability in the South Caucasus.

Turkey's role in the normalization process thus serves not only to stabilize Azerbaijan–Armenia relations but also to foster the development of mutual trust and cooperation mechanisms among regional actors. This carries strategic significance for ensuring long-term stability in the South Caucasus and for safeguarding mutual interests in the economic, political, and security domains.

Recommendations and Development Perspectives

For Turkey's role in the normalization process of Azerbaijan–Armenia relations to become more effective and sustainable, a number of strategic and practical recommendations can be proposed. First and foremost, it is essential to expand and institutionalize diplomatic mediation mechanisms. This would contribute to strengthening mutual trust between the parties, resolving misunderstandings, and maintaining regional stability. The establishment of diplomatic channels not only at the state level but also at regional and local levels, along with the creation of regular dialogue platforms, may enhance the sustainability of the normalization process.

Second, the promotion of economic cooperation represents a key component of the normalization process. The expansion of territorial and infrastructural initiatives, as well as transportation and energy projects, increases mutual interdependence among the parties and thereby reinforces stability. In this context, Turkey's investment support and project facilitation, as well as its encouragement of economic cooperation initiatives, can play a significant role. At the same time, the expansion of economic ties strengthens not only state interests but also mutual trust and understanding between societies.

Third, the development of cultural and social cooperation further deepens and stabilizes the normalization process. Educational programs, cultural exchange initiatives, joint information platforms, and youth programs enhance dialogue between societies and help overcome stereotypes. Such initiatives are crucial for the formation of a long-term peace environment in the region and ensure that achievements reached at the diplomatic level are supported at the societal level.

Fourth, the promotion of cooperation and confidence-building measures in the military and security spheres is of particular importance. Enhancing mutual trust between the parties, implementing military monitoring mechanisms, and adopting joint security measures help prevent potential confrontations and consolidate the normalization process. In this regard, Turkey's mediating and supportive role carries strategic significance and contributes to the preservation of regional security.

Finally, from a developmental perspective, the success of the normalization process requires the formulation of long-term strategies. Short-term political and economic initiatives may yield only formal outcomes, whereas sustainable stability and dialogue depend on forward-looking planning, effective monitoring mechanisms, and the sustained political will of the parties. The continued engagement of regional actors—particularly Turkey—will help ensure the durability of the normalization process and contribute to strengthening mutual trust and cooperation in the South Caucasus.

In conclusion, coordinated and strategic approaches across diplomatic, economic, cultural, and security domains enhance the effectiveness of the normalization process and provide a solid foundation for strengthening regional stability. When these recommendations are implemented not only at the political level but also at the levels of societies, the public, and economic actors, it becomes possible to achieve long-term and sustainable outcomes.

Discussion

This article's discussion section demonstrates that issues of regional dialogue and stability cannot be measured solely through political agreements marking the cessation of conflicts; rather, they encompass broader socio-political processes, including trust-building among states, the institutionalization of normative cooperation mechanisms, and the promotion of multi-actor governance. The region's complex system of relations—particularly in the South Caucasus—has historically required more than merely military-political decisions to overcome protracted conflicts;

rather, it necessitates structured dialogue and institutionalized diplomatic mechanisms. In the aftermath of the 2020 collisions, the reconfiguration of the geopolitical balance in the region necessitates the diplomatic engagement of multiple actors—including neighboring states. This process cannot be achieved solely through bilateral negotiations; rather, it requires a comprehensive multi-actor approach (Yavuz, M. H., & Gunter, M. M., 2023, p. 195).

Peace and stability in the South Caucasus depend on the implementation of a multi-level, multi-actor, and norm-based strategy. Turkey's role within this strategy functions both as a promotive and balancing factor, directly contributing to the development of long-term regional dialogue, trust-building, and cooperative mechanisms.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that ensuring regional dialogue and stability in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations is a long-term and complex process, in which Turkey plays a strategically significant role. Considering the historical and political context, weak mutual trust between the parties, territorial disputes, and ethnic confrontations remain the main factors complicating the normalization process. Nevertheless, the Turkey–Azerbaijan strategic partnership creates favorable conditions for strengthening normalization initiatives through diplomatic, military, economic, and cultural cooperation in the region. Turkey's mediating role, participation in economic projects, and mechanisms of military cooperation not only enhance interstate dialogue but also contribute to the maintenance of regional stability.

When diplomatic initiatives, economic integration, and cultural exchange projects operate in a coordinated manner within the normalization process, an environment of mutual understanding and trust is fostered in the region. This serves to ensure sustainable stability not only between Azerbaijan and Armenia, but also for other states of the South Caucasus and international actors involved in the region. The proposed recommendations and development perspectives indicate that the expansion of diplomatic channels, the promotion of economic cooperation, the strengthening of military confidence-building mechanisms, and the development of socio-cultural projects constitute the key factors ensuring the success of normalization.

Turkey's active engagement, measures implemented within the framework of strategic partnership, and regional dialogue mechanisms accelerate the normalization process in Azerbaijan–Armenia relations and contribute to the preservation of stability. This process should be based not only on mutual political will but also on the establishment of sustainable economic and cultural ties. Thus, the findings of the study indicate that the joint functioning of regional dialogue, partnership, and confidence-building mechanisms is a necessary condition for ensuring long-term peace and stability in the South Caucasus.

Funding

This study received no specific financial support.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

- Cornell, S. E. *Small Nations and Great Powers: A Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict in the Caucasus*. London: Routledge, 2001. 352 p.
- Davutoğlu, A. *Strategic Depth*. Istanbul: Küre Yayınları, 2011. 624 p.
- De Waal, T. (2013). *Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through peace and war* (Rev. and updated ed.). New York University Press. <https://doi.org/10.18574/nyu/9780814770825.001.0001>

- Hasanoğlu, M., Memmedov, A., & Maharramov, B. (2021). Azerbaijan–Turkey relations after the Second Karabakh War. *International Journal of Management Academy*, 3(3), 522–529. <https://doi.org/10.33712/mana.840199>
- International Crisis Group. *The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict after the War*. Brussels, 2021. 36 p.
- Mammadzada, M. (2025). New Approaches in Military Personnel Training: A Pedagogical Evaluation of Teaching Methods. *Social Development and Security*, 15(4), 72-78. <https://doi.org/10.33445/sds.2025.15.4.7>
- Yavuz, M. H., & Gunter, M. M. (2023). *The Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan: Causes & consequences*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-16262-6>



This is an open access journal and all published articles are licensed under a Creative Commons «Attribution» 4.0.