Country/entity	Armenia Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Joint Communique Regarding the Results of the Negotiations between the Representatives of the Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh Leaderships
Date	13 Sep 1993
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict (1991 -)

The territory of Nagorno-Karabakh has been a long-standing object of dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan. During the existence of USSR, the territory was assigned to Azerbaijan, starting in 1921. After decades of disagreements over the status of Nagorno-Karabakh, and in the wake of Gorbachev's policies of political openness, the protests by Armenians in the region escalated into violent conflict in 1990, exacerbated by the central government's inability to control the republics as the USSR itself was on the verge of collapse. The Autonomous Region (Oblast) of Nagorno-Karabakh (NKAO) proclaimed independence from Azerbaijan in 1991, after the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic voted to abolish the Oblast. The territory itself is populated by ethnic Armenians, but surrounded by territories with an Azeri majority. The territory proclaimed independence, with the support of Armenia, and incorporating the areas that surround it, but has never gained international recognition and remains a de jure part of Azerbaijan. The violence intensified , leading to an estimated overall death toll of 30 000 After several attempts at mediation, the opposing sides agreed to a ceasefire in May 1994, but the situation has not been resolved to date and the violence had briefly resumed in the spring of 2016. The initial ceasefire in 1994 was the outcome of the so-called "Minsk process", overseen by OSCE, with the participation of Russia, France, and the US.

Close

Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict (1991 -)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Armenia-Azerbaijan-Nagorno Karabakh: Process 1990s
Parties	A. Jalilov, Representative of the Leadership of Azerbaijan A. Gukasyan, Representative of the Leadership of Nagorno-Karabakh

Third parties	Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (as mediator) [No Name is provided in the text but external research identifies the representative as V. Kazimirov].
Description	A joint communique in which the parties agree to a ceasefire, the exchange of prisoners and hostages,principles for future talks, and to a meeting between the Parties'leaders.

Agreement document	AZ_930913_Joint Communique.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 1: ...Agreeing that in the long conflict, which has claimed thousands of lives, and is depriving hundreds of thousands of people of shelter, there is not and cannot be a military solution, the parties expressed their desire to overcome their mutual distrust. Attaching particular importance to starting a dialogue, they reaffirmed their commitment to consider the whole range of issues regarding the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, beginning, in the first instance, with the definitive issue of the cessation of hostilities, as well as the withdrawal of troops from the occupied territories and the establishment of communications
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other Page 1: ...Agreeing that in the long conflict, which has claimed thousands of lives, and is depriving hundreds of thousands of people of shelter, there is not and cannot be a military solution, the parties expressed their desire to overcome their mutual distrust. Attaching particular importance to starting a dialogue, they reaffirmed their commitment to consider the whole range of issues regarding the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, beginning, in the first instance, with the definitive issue of the cessation of hostilities, as well as the withdrawal of troops from the occupied territories and the establishment of communications Page 1: ...The question of preparations for the meeting of the Leaders of Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh was discussed at length. Agreement to hold the meeting, as well as to maintain contact at various levels, was reached.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	No specific mention.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1: ...Agreeing that in the long conflict, which has claimed thousands of lives, and is depriving hundreds of thousands of people of shelter, there is not and cannot be a military solution, the parties expressed their desire to overcome their mutual distrust. Attaching particular importance to starting a dialogue, they reaffirmed their commitment to consider the whole range of issues regarding the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, beginning, in the first instance, with the definitive issue of the cessation of hostilities, as well as the withdrawal of troops from the occupied territories and the establishment of communications
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 1: ...As a result of repeated established contacts repeatedly an agreement extending the temporary cease-fire has been formed. Despite some violations, it has, on the whole, been respected, which has created a relative lull in the recent period of fighting. This is prompting new steps towards reconciliation. As a result of the Moscow negotiations, the ceasefire is extended again until 5 October 1993 inclusive. Agreeing that in the long conflict, which has claimed thousands of lives, and is depriving hundreds of thousands of people of shelter, there is not and cannot be a military solution, the parties expressed their desire to overcome their mutual distrust. Attaching particular importance to starting a dialogue, they reaffirmed their commitment to consider the whole range of issues regarding the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, beginning, in the first instance, with the definitive issue of the cessation of hostilities, as well as the withdrawal of troops from the occupied territories and the establishment of communications.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.

Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 1: ...The sides exchanged views on the mutual transfer of prisoners and hostages as well as other issues of mutual interest.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.