

What Is Russia's Role in the Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict?

September 28, 2020



Moscow has so far taken a cautious stance toward the latest flare-up. Hrayr Badalyan / AP / TASS

At least 39 troops and civilians have been killed over the past two days in the worst clashes between foes Armenia and Azerbaijan since 2016.

Fighting between the ex-Soviet republics over a decades-long territorial dispute threatens to embroil regional players Russia and Turkey. The United States, Europe, Russian President Vladimir Putin and the UN secretary general have all called for an end to hostilities.

Related article: Dozens Killed as Armenia-Azerbaijan Fighting Enters Second Day

Here's a brief explainer on the Nagorno-Karabakh flare-up — and Russia's role in the conflict:

— Why are they fighting?

Armenia and Azerbaijan have clashed over Nagorno-Karabakh since 1988, when the

mountainous region of fewer than 150,000 people declared independence from Azerbaijan.

An ensuing war killed 30,000 and displaced hundreds of thousands before ending in a ceasefire in 1994. Violent outbreaks between Armenian and Azeri forces have continued ever since.

The origins of the conflict date back to 1921, when Soviet authorities added the predominantly ethnic Armenian territory to Azerbaijan.

- Which side is Russia backing?

Russia, a major powerbroker in the region, maintains close economic ties with both Armenia and Azerbaijan and has adopted a <u>cautious</u> stance toward the recent flare-ups. However, Armenia is deeper within Moscow's orbit as a member of Russia-led regional military and economic blocs CSTO and EEU, while Azerbaijan is not.

Russian support and military guarantees are critical to Armenia, whose defense budget is overshadowed by Azerbaijan's arms spending. Additionally, Armenia hosts a Russian military base near its second-largest city.

On the other side, Muslim-majority, Turkic-speaking Azerbaijan is openly backed by its influential ally Turkey. Ankara is at odds with Yerevan over the Armenian Genocide during World War I and has kept its border with Armenia closed since 1993.

Azerbaijan has also tried to pitch itself to European countries as an alternative energy supplier to Russia.

- What has Russia done in response to similar clashes in the past?

Russia brokered the initial ceasefire in May 1994 and put an end to the Four-Day War in April 2016, a conflict that killed at least 110 people.

Russia, France and the U.S. have mediated peace efforts as the "Minsk Group" but the last big push for a peace deal collapsed in 2010.

Russia has also <u>supplied</u> both Armenia and Azerbaijan with billions of U.S. dollars worth of weapons, including infantry fighting vehicles, missile launchers and ammunition.

AFP contributed reporting.

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