

FORUM: The Security Council
QUESTION OF: Situation in Azerbaijan
MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation
CO-SUBMITTED BY: Azerbaijan, Sudan, Mexico, United Kingdom

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pointing out the ceasefire agreement in 1994 also known as the Bishkek Protocol made no progress from the agreement until the year of 2018 as neither guns stopped firing starting another war,

Recalling that Armenia-Azerbaijan war is ended on November 10, 2020, but there are still many captives on both Azerbaijani and Armenian side that UN Human rights officials have called for the release of,

Believing the November 10, 2020 of Russia-brokered ceasefire agreement halted a forty-four-day long 2020 Armenia-Azerbaijan war with unsolved issues of citizens in each two countries,

Reminding the president of Azerbaijan and Armenia signed Tehran Agreement in Iran on May 1992 but then Armenia attacks Azerbaijan and they agree to a ceasefire at Moscow, Russia in April 5 2016 again but still there was a war in 2020,

Recalling previous peace settlements reached in 2020 and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 62/243,

Deplores the human rights abuses that have previously occurred during the 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, including torture, degrading treatment, and additional allegations of ill-treatment,

Azerbaijan authorities have abused Armenian prisoners of war from the 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh conflict as in torturing, degrading treatment, and all allegations of ill-treatment,

Recognizing that up to 1.5 million people, 90% of which are women and children in both Armenia and Azerbaijan have fled their homes due to the war and are in need of assistance for safety,

Taking into account that 112,000 people of Azerbaijan were found affected by the conflict, of whom 80,000 were temporarily displaced with 60,000 people still in need of humanitarian assistance,

Reminding that more than thousands of civilians of both Azerbaijan and Armenia even children were killed in the Artsakh Liberation War along with the estimate total number of Turkish Syrian mercenaries killed in Karabakh fighting at 541 in the second Karabakh war by Syrian Observatory for Human Rights.

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation

1. Encourages the Armenia president Levon Ter-Petrosyan, prime minister Nikol Pashinyan and Azerbaijan leader Ilham Aliyev to solve a long-time conflicts by arranging an international tribunal in their boundaries that will achieve diplomatic relations, and broaden their interest in solving their political, territorial issues but not limited to:
 - a. focuses on agendas regarding the stability of the ceasefire agreement based on the failed three ceasefire agreements, prisoners of war, Armenian and Nagorno-Karabakh migration,
 - b. calls upon the international cooperation between states allowing both Armenia and Azerbaijan to mend their previous ceasefire agreement as in the resolution that has been established:
 - i. discussing the environmental and mental conditions of people living in both Nagorno-Karabakh along with the treatment that all ages were getting by consulting Conflict and Environment Observatory, Environmental Advocacy Group, and UNICEF,
 - ii. debating on urging the International Criminal Court (ICC) and European Court of Human Rights to conduct an investigation and a reasonable judgment for Azerbaijan government for the abuse of Armenian prisoners of war,
 - c. urges each president to consider the both "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)" of the immediate termination of armed hostilities and military acts from the Zangilan district and the city of Horadiz together with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 62/243:
 - i. inviting the National Assembly of the Republic of Artsakh, and the European union that have participated in the conflict of 1998 until the participation of ceasefire agreement of 2020,
 - ii. proclaims a meeting with assistance in Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Group meeting with assistance of Russian Federation;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Sudan

2. Affirms the increase of international cooperation toward the unlawful strikes in Nagorno-Karabakh from Azerbaijan targeted to the disproportionate attacks on critical infrastructure such as residential areas, electrical substation, along with defense of the liberated territories but not limited to:
 - a. provide temporary refuge toward the Nagorno-Karabakh people together with enhanced security toward the republic of Azerbaijan through security measures and peacekeepers:
 - i. through the supervisors of the United Nations International Emergency Fund (UNICEF) together with the International Rescue Committee to assist in coordinate humanitarian effort,
 - ii. the assistance of both Armenia-Azerbaijan's allies for peacekeeper troops for the Ministry of Defense of the republic of Azerbaijan to be suited in the situation to create temporary refugee camps from the violation of Azerbaijan military forces,

- iii. UN Peacekeeping Operations sending peacekeepers to the Azerbaijan border in coordinating actions of border guards related to the settlement of people in Nagorno-Karabakh as a last resort for the conflict,
- b. Furthers the establishment of law enforcement toward Azerbaijan and the political community of Nagorno-Karabakh to systematically respond about strikes toward Armenian ethnicity:
 - i. calling upon the politicians of Azerbaijan government to ensure of protection that local authorities and military soldiers will refrain toward the Nagorno-Karabakh refugee camp for the people who are a refugee,
 - ii. encourages International Criminal Police Organization and the Interpol National Bureau to operate with national police officials for the consolidation of the justice system throughout the nations of South Caucasus to establish a reasonable judgement on criminal cases as in sending the prosecuted to a suitable place such as international prison;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Azerbaijan

- 3. Invites the government of Azerbaijan ensure the ethnic Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh have a pathway to achieve legal naturalization and citizenship within Azerbaijan alongside the promotion of mutual respect for ethnic and religious differences but not limited to:
 - a. urges the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees to take a stance of concern regarding the legal status and naturalization process of the ethnic Armenian population of Nagorno-Karabakh,
 - b. encourages the creation of the South Caucasus Supreme Court to bring justice to human rights abuses and discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity with the guidance of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
 - c. emphasizes the need of Human Rights Watch to monitor the border situation for human rights abuses by either country involved in an effort to raise concern over the treatment of prisoners of war and their legal protections;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation

- 4. Suggests encouragement of trade in various fields between Azerbaijan and Armenia by expanding their markets to access goods and services that may not have been available domestically making both trades beneficial for each other and establish polices to keep a fair trade between the two countries along with connection of the neighboring lands but not limited to:
 - a. imports each countries' main exports such as metals and diamonds from Armenia and oil and natural gas from Azerbaijan to maximize the benefits of their own economic growth along with the use of topographic advantages for transportation all around:
 - i. establish Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for increasing the rate of exports and imports of each Azerbaijan and Armenia's essentials along with the rise construction of oil pipe line which acts like a major economic agreement that is through the border area, so it can reduce transportation and labor costs,
 - ii. advises the railroad ties of Armenia and Azerbaijan which are the trains of Nakhcivan and Meghri to be restoring transportation as Armenia has

- decided to commit in “unblocking communications” from past conflicts as rewire all over Caucasus,
- iii. cooperate with Azerbaijan customs and Armenia’s National Security Service emerges for another major highway from idea of the unblocked Goris-Kapan road which is open to all types of vehicles and for free movement of citizens,
 - b. initiates the use of trade policies including respectfully restrictions between Armenia and Azerbaijan for prevention of the 2021 border conflict of trade accusations of firing at border near the breakaway Nagorno-Karabakh region each declaring an attempted provisional offense of the other border patrol:
 - i. cooperate with global trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to make a trade agreement related to taxes with allowing trade through boundaries between each other,
 - ii. get fundamental support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN) to promote trade through cooperation and eliminate trade barriers in the process by creating bilateral trade agreement,
 - iii. underlining the International Trade Administration to support the trade commission of Armenia and Azerbaijan considering both geopolitical challenges to sign a customized economic partnership agreement with international donor assistance;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Sudan

5. Emphasizing for Azerbaijan and Armenia to reduce the number of military weapons the government has created as in prohibiting both imports and exports of creation, and take into account international organization’s solutions in reducing further military tension toward each other and Nagorno-Karabakh:
 - a. pushing for international cooperation pressure both Azerbaijan and Armenia government to inhibit the possibility of production of military weapons such as weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles that have used in the past for two’s ongoing conflict:
 - i. cooperate with global disarmament like United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to eliminate the creating of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) to prohibit chemical weapons,
 - ii. pressure both government to follow United Nations General Assembly resolution about preventing the proliferation of missiles and related technology including Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR),
 - b. ordering Ministry of Defense of Armenia and Ministry of Defense of The Republic of Azerbaijan to cooperate with The Loan Repayment Program (LRP) to abrogate used chemical, WMD, cluster missiles which are illegal to use, without civilian or terrorist’s interference for safety and security such as to contribute the purpose for educational institutions or museums;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Azerbaijan

6. Recognizing the ethical, religious, and cultural differences between Azerbaijan and Armenia and aims to build institutions, cooperate with social groups and educate on the importance of ethical, religious, and cultural diversity through methods not limited to:
 - a. supporting global and domestic organizations as mechanisms for addressing ethical and religious conflicts between majority-Islamic Turkic-speaking Azerbaijanis and majority-Christian Armenians,
 - i. establishes the Religious, Ethical, and Cultural Organization (R.E.C.O.), a joint initiative established between Azerbaijan, Russia, Armenia, and Sudan aimed at improving intercultural relations,
 - ii. opens membership in this organization to other nations in the Caucasus region,
 - iii. funds R.E.C.O. through contributions made by Azerbaijan and Russia,
 - iv. cooperates with additional non-government organizations (NGOs) such as International Human Rights and humanitarian non-governmental organizations (INGOs) to solve ethical conflicts broadly,
 - v. supports peaceful cultural and racial exchanges between the nations of Azerbaijan and Armenia.
 - b. suggesting for an international exchange of high school or post-secondary students, researchers, and professors from both countries to share each other's culture, religion, ethnic experience and knowledge regarding such disciplines as medicine and law:
 - i. creates an exchange program jointly funded by the governments of Azerbaijan and Russia, with funding specifically dedicated to the protection of international students by the respective governments of Azerbaijan and Armenia,
 - ii. implements the oversight of the Security Council in the carrying out of the protections of Azerbaijani and Armenian exchange students.