

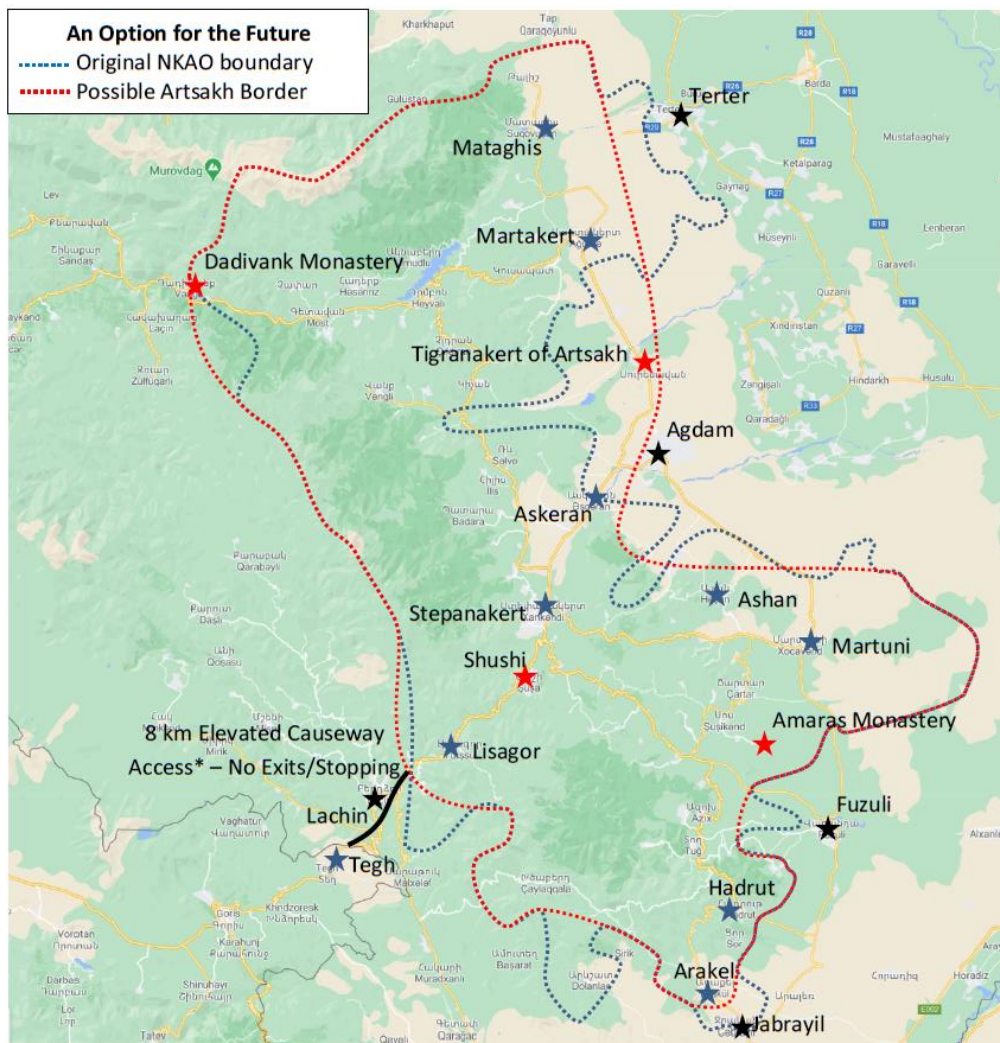
Possible Framework for an Armenia-Azerbaijan Peace Agreement

Armenia

1. A 40 km causeway (elevated bridge) funded by Azerbaijan built between the two parts of Azerbaijan passing Armenia's Syunik Province – no customs or checks by Armenia, no exits, no stopping and 2 m high security concrete screens on either side of the causeway, which allows uninhibited road access to Iran for Armenia passing underneath the causeway.
2. Up to 10,000 Azerbaijanis originally displaced from Nagorno Karabakh are allowed to migrate to Artsakh if they desire, except persons with a criminal record or involved in war crimes.
3. Prosecution of President Aliyev for war crimes is not supported by Armenia (however, all other persons who committed war crimes from 2016 – 2020 are still subject to prosecution).
4. E-visa option for Azerbaijani civilians to enable visits to Artsakh sites and migrants.

Azerbaijan

1. An 8 km causeway (elevated bridge) funded by the Minsk Group Co-Chairs built between Armenia and Artsakh passing Azerbaijan's Lachin District – no customs or checks by Azerbaijan, no exits, no stopping and 2 m high security concrete screens on either side of the causeway, which allows uninhibited road access for Azerbaijan passing underneath the causeway.
2. Guarantee of unimpeded international flight access to Artsakh via Azerbaijan's airspace.
3. E-visa option for Armenian civilians to enable visits to Azerbaijan.
4. Commit to anti-racism laws, and an education programme to eliminate racial hatred towards Armenians and learn the truth about Armenian history and culture in the region.
5. Recognise the Artsakh Republic, being based more or less on the original boundaries of the Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous Oblast (NKAO), with borders slightly amended to include important historical Armenian sites and roads, but giving up some of NKAO to simplify boundaries, follow natural features and provide space for Azerbaijani towns.



Note 1: despite the appearance of equivalency of the two causeway proposals linking Armenia/Artsakh and the two parts of Azerbaijan, the international community should note that Armenia's Syunik Province is not disputed and has nothing to do with the disputed regions, so this is a major concession to Azerbaijan for peace.

Note 2: the return of the entirety of NKAO's territory is not a major concession by Azerbaijan, as it bears responsibility for the deaths of some 50,000 people from both sides as a result of its failure to recognise the legitimacy of NKAO's referendum and independence declaration of December 1991 under Article 72 of the Soviet Union's Constitution, which legally allowed Soviet Socialist Republics (SSRs) like Armenia and Azerbaijan, and Autonomous regions like NKAO to be independent.

Note 3: the removal of all heavy weapons and snipers from all Armenia/Artsakh and Azerbaijan borders (replaced by border guards), is an essential outcome for on-going peace so people in border areas can co-exist.