

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**The involvement of the Republic of Azerbaijan in
NATO's strategic programmes and peacekeeping
operations (1991-2013)**

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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DISSERTATION

Relevance and scope of the topic. Peacekeeping activities of international organizations occupy a special place among the factors influencing the processes taking place in contemporary international relations. International peacekeeping activities prevent the spread of a negative impact of a number of processes over vast territories.

Since the 1990s, due to significant changes in the world political system, local and regional conflicts have begun to affect a number of regions of the world. These conflicts, along with their military aspects, have led to new national and human tragedies and humanitarian catastrophes in the history of mankind. Strengthening peacekeeping operations by bringing together international efforts has come to the fore. When NATO was created, the global military-political system had a bipolar reality. Its appearance, on the other hand, led to the formation of the Warsaw Pact, which also played the role of a military power for the protection and dissemination of socialist, ideological, legal, political, economic and cultural values. On the other side, by uniting the United States and Western Europe under its umbrella, NATO simultaneously protected its value system and prevented the spread of the communist nightmare around the world. After the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the world confronted new realities. Due to the establishing of a unipolar world, international terrorist organizations expanded their sphere of influence.

After the Cold War ended, NATO began to closely work with other organizations, supporting the broader interests of the international community, and became more actively involved in peacekeeping and peace support operations to address deep-rooted problems, mitigate difficulties, and create all conditions for a lasting peace. The first three NATO's peacekeeping operations were realized in Europe - in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

As an intergovernmental organization with the common determination to protect shared values and tailored measures to achieve the desired results, NATO is able to focus on today's security

challenges. Its operations in the Balkans and Afghanistan, activities in Iraq and Darfur, and the growing strength of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with non-NATO states and other organizations demonstrate its continued effectiveness.

On October 18, 1991, as a subject of the system of international relations, the Republic of Azerbaijan took its first steps towards independence due to internal problems, as well as the Armenian aggression. In such a situation, Azerbaijan received political support only from Turkey.

The coming to power of national leader Heydar Aliyev in 1993, the policy realities of political concentration and control over the situation in the country by the central government began to change. In this situation, one of the areas where Azerbaijan was striving to integrate was cooperation with NATO. Establishment of relations between our republic and influential international organizations entered a new stage in 1994 with the adoption of the Partnership for Peace Programme. On May 4 of that same year, during a visit to NATO headquarters, national leader, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev signed the framework document of the “Partnership for Peace”, which opened a qualitatively new stage of bilateral cooperation. Thus, Azerbaijan became the 15th country to sign the Partnership for Peace Programme, which provided a wide scope of cooperation with NATO. It should be noted that Azerbaijan is one of the first CIS countries to have joined NATO's Partnership for Peace Programme. The main areas of partnership between Azerbaijan and NATO included political dialogue, participation in peacekeeping operations, especially practical cooperation on a broad range of defence issues. Along with the partnership established on a case by case basis, Azerbaijan actively participated in the work of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council as well. Since September 1999, the peacekeeping contingent of the Republic of Azerbaijan has participated in the peacekeeping operation in Kosovo under the Turkish battalion. The strengthening of cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO was also reflected in the negotiations held during the return visits.

Thus, we can state that our country in close cooperation with NATO has already become the part of various strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations. Scientific research plays a fundamental role in furthering the adaption of this cooperation to our national interests in the future and in correctly forecasting the activities of the Republic of Azerbaijan in this direction. In this regard, the thesis ‘Participation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations of NATO (1991-2013)’ is relevant and it can be expressed in the following provisions:

- The study of the historical significance of establishing cooperation and partnership with NATO in the concept of a balanced foreign policy introduced by national leader Heydar Aliyev and the study of the military aspects of foreign policy are of scientific relevance;

- The study of NATO policy towards the South Caucasus, especially towards Azerbaijan, from 1991 to 2013 is relevant from a historical and political point of view;

- The study of our country’s relations with NATO and the study of its influence on the process of Euro-Atlantic integration are of scientific interest;

- The study the historical results of Azerbaijan’s participation in NATO’s Partnership for Peace Programme and other support programmes is of scientific relevance;

- The study of historical results of the NATO’s Partnership for Peace Programme, including the joint participation in peacekeeping operations that affect the strengthening of Azerbaijani-Turkish cooperation.

If we look at the historical basis of the problem, we can see that although this topic has been widely studied in the scientific literature, not all its aspects and directions have been studied comprehensively.

After Azerbaijan gained its independence, fundamental books that played an important role in exploring the priorities of cooperation with NATO were published, the most important one being the multivolume book of Heydar Aliyev “Independence of

Azerbaijan is Eternal”.¹ The work reflects the establishment and development of relations with leading Western countries, including the UN and NATO.

Among other significant sources is the multi-volume compilation “Development is Our Goal”, which comprises speeches, talks, interviews, statements, and appeals by Ilham Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The multi-volume work first published in 2008 delves into the evolution of Azerbaijan-NATO collaboration following Ilham Aliyev's inauguration as President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2003.²

A number of important issues related to the first stage of the studied period are reflected in the second part of the book ‘Foreign Policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan (1999-2003)’ by M.Gasimli.³ The author who dedicated a substantial part of his work to Azerbaijan-NATO relations, first of all put forward important ideas on NATO's integration into the new world order as an organization, widely explored the Partnership for Peace Programme and Azerbaijan's participation in it. The author also touches upon the issues of Azerbaijan's participation in NATO activities and Azerbaijan's invitation to an operation in Iraq.

I.Musa has extensively discussed Azerbaijan's engagement with international and regional organizations post-independence, global endeavors to resolve the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, Azerbaijan's oil and gas diplomacy, and multifaceted topics such as its relations with Western countries.⁴

¹ Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: çıxışlar, nitqlər, bəyanatlar, müsahibələr, məktublar, məruzələr, müraciətlər, fərmanlar. 46 cilddə.

² Əliyev, İ.H. İnkişaf - məqsədimizdir: [138 cilddə] / İ.H. Əliyev. -Bakı: Azərneşr, -c.3. -2009. -416 s.; Əliyev İ.H. İnkişaf - məqsədimizdir: [138 cilddə] / İ.H. Əliyev. -Bakı: Azərneşr, -c.4. -2009. -400 s.; Əliyev İ.H. İnkişaf - məqsədimizdir: [138 cilddə] / İ.H. Əliyev. -Bakı: Azərneşr, -c.51. -2017. -400 s.; Əliyev İ.H. İnkişaf - məqsədimizdir: [138 cilddə] / İ.H. Əliyev. -Bakı: Azərneşr, -c.64. -2018. -396 s.

³ Qasımlı, M.C. Azərbaycan Respublikasının diplomatiya tarixi. Azərbaycan Respublikasının xarici siyasəti (1991–2003): [2 hissədə] / M.C.Qasımlı. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – c. 2. – 2015. – 664 s.

⁴ Musa, İ.M. Azərbaycanın xarici siyasəti [3 cilddə] / Çağdaş beynəlxalq münasibətlər və Azərbaycanın xarici siyasəti. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, – c.3. – 2011. – 776 s.

The work “Azerbaijan in the System of International and Regional Organizations” co-authored with A.Abbasbeyli and A.Hasanov was also studied.⁵ The authors analysed the determining factors in the integration of the Republic of Azerbaijan into international and regional organizations and relations with these organizations after gaining state independence, and expressed important views and opinions.

E.Nasirov, one of the authors, studied the US-Azerbaijani cooperation within the anti-terrorist coalition. Since the United States is the key member of NATO, anti-terrorist cooperation with it is also carried out within this organization. The author noted that the Republic of Azerbaijan supports the United States in the fight against international terrorism that challenges humanity.⁶

A number of aspects of Azerbaijan-NATO relations have also been studied in the works by A.Hasanov. The author's monographs, such as “Contemporary international relations and foreign policy of Azerbaijan”, “Geopolitics of Azerbaijan”⁷ deal with the main directions of Azerbaijan's foreign policy and mechanisms for their implementation. Speaking about the prospects for relations with NATO, the author emphasizes that in the future the North Atlantic Alliance can provide assistance in protecting the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, ensuring democratic control over the armed forces, developing a modern civil defence system, peaceful settlement of crises, etc.⁸

Issues, such as transformation of the NATO bloc into the so-called “UN of Europe”, innovations in its strategic course, expansion

⁵ Аббасбейли, А.Н. Азербайджан в системе международных и региональных организаций / А. Н. Аббасбейли, А. М. Гасанов. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1999. – 256 с.

⁶ Nəsirov, E.X. ABŞ–in antiterror doktrinası və onun tətbiqi mexanizmləri / E.X.Nəsirov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2010. – 392 s., s.305

⁷ Həsənov, Ə.M. Müasir beynəlxalq münasibətlər və Azərbaycanın xarici siyasəti / Ə.M.Həsənov. – Bakı, Azərbaycan nəşriyyatı, – 2005. – 631 s.; Həsənov Ə.M. Azərbaycan geosiyasəti / Ə.M.Həsənov. – Bakı: “Zərdabi LTD” MMC, – 2015. – 1056 s.

⁸ Həsənov, Ə.M. Azərbaycan geosiyasəti / Ə.M.Həsənov. – Bakı: “Zərdabi LTD” MMC, – 2015. – 1056 s., s.152

towards the East, policy towards the South Caucasus, Azerbaijan – NATO cooperation were studied in a separate subsection in the work by H.Hüseynova.⁹ Based on a wide range of sources and archival materials, the monograph for the first time analyzes the current situation of Azerbaijan–NATO cooperation in Azerbaijani political science and expresses opinions on the prospects. The author emphasized that the NATO should keep in mind the fate of small peoples and in the future must not agree to any compromises with Russia in this issue, and practice has shown that the forecast was correct.¹⁰

In the book, co-authored with Z.Askerov and Z.Ibragimov, the authors addressed various aspects of NATO activities and made an important contribution to the formation of the scientific and academic foundations. The authors directly associate the intensification of Azerbaijan-NATO relations with the name of national leader Heydar Aliyev.¹¹

M.Hagverdiyev, one of the Azerbaijani authors, analyzing the events and processes of the common European security era after the Cold War, objectively assessing the role of the NATO bloc, stated that after the withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact, NATO could retain its existence. Although NATO seemed stronger due to the lack of real competition, it was necessary for it to carry out political reforms adopted to the new international environment.¹² It is no coincidence that just after that, in the process of expanding of the military bloc, a number of new projects and programmes appeared.

⁹ Hüseynova, H.K. Azərbaycan Avropa inteqrasiya prosesləri sistemində / H.K.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Hərbi nəşr, – 1998. – 280 s., s.105-136

¹⁰ Hüseynova, H.K. Azərbaycan Avropa inteqrasiya prosesləri sistemində / H.K.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Hərbi nəşr, – 1998. – 280 s., s.134

¹¹ Əsgərov, Z.A., İbrahimov, Z.H. Şimali Atlantika Müqaviləsi Təşkilatı – NATO. / Z.A.Əsgərov, Z.H.İbrahimov – Bakı: Azərbaycan nəşriyyatı, – 2010. – 400 s., s.10

¹² Haqverdiyev, M.B. Müasir dövrün ümumavropa təhlükəsizliyi və Azərbaycan / M.B.Haqverdiyev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2011. – 232 s., s.39

Like other authors, A.Ahmadov has also explored issues related to NATO and its transformation in his book.¹³

The authors who have conducted research on Azerbaijan's integration into the international security system, Azerbaijan's accession to Euro-Atlantic institutions, and Azerbaijan-NATO cooperation are E.Ahmadov,¹⁴ A.Aliyeva,¹⁵ Kh.Hajiyeva,¹⁶ A.Azimli,¹⁷ Z.Babayev,¹⁸ R.Akhundov,¹⁹ Kh.Isgandarov²⁰ and others.

Azer Azimli, an Azerbaijani author, studied the relations with NATO during the period 1991-2000. The author approaches the study of bilateral cooperation from the perspective of military-political processes and security in the Euro-Atlantic area.²¹ Another Azerbaijani author, Jasur Sumerinli, dedicated a book on relations between Azerbaijan and NATO, which first of all provides information on the chronology of relations between Azerbaijan and NATO, and then on NATO, its essence, structure and military aspects. One of the differences is that it includes speeches and

¹³ Əhmədov, A.A. NATO və ümumavropa təhlükəsizlik sistemi / H.N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2018. – 124 s.

¹⁴ Əhmədov, E.İ. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Avroatlantik təhlükəsizlik və əməkdaşlıq institutları ilə münasibətləri: / siyasi elmlər üzrə elmlər doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2015. – 261 s.

¹⁵ Əliyeva, A.M. NATO–da hərbi–siyasi islahatlar və Azərbaycan Respublikası / A.M.Əliyeva. – Bakı: Yeni Poliqrafist MMC, – 2012. – 280 s.

¹⁶ Hacıyeva, X.Z. Azərbaycan Respublikasının xarici siyasətində aparıcı Qərb dövlətləri və NATO (1991-1995): / tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2001. – 168 s.

¹⁷ Əzimli, A. Azərbaycan–NATO münasibətləri (1991–2000) / A.Əzimli. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2001. – 226 s.

¹⁸ Babayev, Z.A. Müstəqillik qazanmış postsovet ölkələrinin NATO-ya inteqrasiyasının beynəlxalq-hüquqi problemləri: / hüquq üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2009. – 166 s.

¹⁹ Axundov, R.R. Azərbaycan-NATO əməkdaşlığının hərbi-siyasi aspektləri: / siyasi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2014. – 188 s.

²⁰ İskəndərov, X.İ. Azərbaycan Respublikasının milli təhlükəsizliyi və NATO: / milli təhlükəsizlik və hərbi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2021. – 167 s.

²¹ Əzimli, A. Azərbaycan–NATO münasibətləri (1991–2000) / A.Əzimli. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2001. – 226 s., s.66

opinions of various national and foreign public and political figures on the relationship between Azerbaijan and NATO.²²

Different aspects of the research topic were also developed by foreign authors. This is directly related to NATO's strategic directions and general programmes. The scientific circulation also includes books by foreign authors, such as Dr Jaïr van der Lijn, Ivan Briscoe, Margaret Drent, Kees Homan, Frans-Paul van der Putten,²³ and works by Dick Zande, Eirini Lemos-Maniati.²⁴

Although the work "The Grand Chessboard" by Z.Brzezinski, an American politologist, was published at the end of the twentieth century, it has not lost its relevance today.²⁵ In his work, Z. Brzezinski reflected the political map of the future world, in particular, he analyzed the geopolitical situation in Eurasia. He singled out Azerbaijan for its position amongst the countries of the South Caucasus region and considered our country one of the five geopolitical centres, along with Ukraine, South Korea, Turkey and Iran.

Works by authors from the CIS countries were used in the thesis, for example, S. Chernyavsky studied the interests of NATO in the South Caucasus.²⁶ V. Kudryavtseva touched upon the changes in the political course of NATO due to the developments in the world order.²⁷ There is a tendency to view NATO as a potential threat to Russia's national security in the works by contemporary Russian researchers. According to certain Russian authors, most of NATO's

²² Sümərinli, C. İrəliyə, NATO–ya doğru! / C.Sümərinli. – Bakı: Əbilov, Zeynalov və oğulları, – 2007, – 138 s.

²³ Lijn J., Briscoe I., Drent M., Homan K., Putten F.P., Zandee D. Peacekeeping operations in a changing world // – Clingendael Strategic Monitor Project Publication: June 2014 Translation: January 2015, – 86 p.

²⁴ Maniati E.L. Peace–Keeping Operations: Requirements and effectiveness; NATO's role: [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.nato.int/acad/fellow/99-01/lemos-maniati.pdf>

²⁵ Бжезинский, З. Великая шахматная доска / З.Бжезинский. – Москва: Международные отношения, – 2004. – 288 с.

²⁶ Чернявский. С.И. Южный Кавказ в планах НАТО // – Международная жизнь, – 1998. – № 9, – с. 102–108.

²⁷ Кудрявцев, В.Н. Политика НАТО на перемене // – MEMO, – 1992. – №5

strategic concepts are incompatible with international law.²⁸ The history of NATO, the specific nature of its activities and the problems of military-political doctrines are studied in detail by Russian experts in international relations. Some Russian authors state that the main issue that remains unresolved after the adoption of NATO Strategic Concept is whether the general rules set out in this document will be fully implemented. Political crises had occurred on several issues with regard to NATO transformation.²⁹

Some Western authors raised the issue of NATO's continued existence after the collapse of the USSR. The need to protect against an uncertain future was reflected in a new concept adopted by NATO leaders in November 1991. This concept stated that the Alliance has to take account in "maintaining the strategic balance in Europe", as one of the four NATO's main security tasks.³⁰

Zdenek Kriz, one of the Western authors, noted that NATO's mission of maintaining the strategic balance in Europe can be considered as useless remnants of the Cold War after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Looking at NATO's main tasks, it can be seen that active participation in crisis management and conflict prevention is not a priority at all. Nevertheless, NATO has started active work in this area with its own operations.³¹

Besides the works of various authors, primary sources have been analyzed in the research. The source base of the dissertation work consists of the statements, reports, and speeches made by heads of state and ministers of foreign affairs during their mutual visits. In this regard, the official materials related to the reports, speeches, and business trips of the National Leader of the Republic of Azerbaijan

²⁸ Котляр, В.С. Международное право и современные стратегические концепции США и НАТО / В.С.Котляр, – Казань: Центр инновационных технологий, – 2008. – 479 с.

²⁹ Кучинская, М.Е. Основные тенденции трансформации НАТО на современном этапе (политические аспекты) // – Проблемы национальной стратегии, – 2011. – № 3 (8), – с. 98–116., с.114

³⁰ McCalla, R.B. NATO's Persistence After the Cold War // – International Organization, Cambridge University Press, – vol. 50, № 3, – p. 445–475, p.455

³¹ Kriz, Z. NATO after the End of the Cold War A Brief History / Z.Kriz. – Masarykova univerzita, – 2015. – 128 p., p.9

Heydar Aliyev and Mr. President Ilham Aliyev were widely referenced in the study. Moreover, statements made by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding ongoing processes related to the investigated issues, as well as NATO's legal and official documents, have been referred as vital sources. While working on the dissertation, periodical press materials published in Azerbaijan and abroad, as well as internet resources were extensively utilized.

Thus, it can be stated that various aspects of the scientific subject have been studied in one way or another by local and foreign authors. There are both similarities and differences in the assessment of issues in the mentioned works. However, the topic of Azerbaijan's participation in NATO strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations in 1991-2013 was not included in the study as a separate topic of the thesis. It is necessary to enrich the bases of historiography and research on the problem under study, as well as on its various aspects.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the thesis is the studying of participation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in NATO's strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations in 1991-2013.

The subject of the dissertation covers the issues as the transition to multilateral cooperation in the foreign policy of Azerbaijan; the factors that determine relations between Azerbaijan and NATO; the influence of these relations on the process of integration of our country into the Euro-Atlantic space; study of NATO policy towards the South Caucasus, especially Azerbaijan; the research of military and security aspects; and combating international terrorism.

Goals and objectives of the research. The main goal of the study is to determine the importance of the participation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in NATO strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations in 1991-2013 in the country's foreign and military policy and draw relevant historical and political conclusions. For the realization of these goals the following tasks have been set:

1. To study the role of NATO in the settlement of international problems and conflicts after the collapse of the USSR and determine the importance of Azerbaijan in NATO policy in the South Caucasus;

2. To study the information in the existing source database to determine the historical necessity and importance of realization of NATO strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations;

3. To study internal and external political, military, economic and social factors influencing the formation of the military-political course of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the period 1991-2013 and predict the dynamics of future activities based on the historical heritage;

4. To study the reasons, forms and mechanisms to combat international terrorism in NATO regional programmes, as well as in peacekeeping operations, and determine the importance of Azerbaijan's participation in these activities;

5. To understand the military-political essence of our national actions and conduct a scientific analysis of its components;

6. To determine the forms and shapes of NATO strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations that can be used to prevent potential threats to our national interests - that is, what opportunities Azerbaijan has achieved by participating in these programmes for realization of national security;

7. To analyze actual results of cooperation with NATO in the fight against terrorism and organized crime.

Research methods. The scientific- methodological basis of any research in our time requires its objective writing, sound analysis and logical conclusions. In the study of the problem, theoretical methods were used, which were based on general scientific technics. These methods served as the basis for objective historical descriptions. Appropriate methods of historiography were used in the study of the problem; methods of comparative analysis and synthesis were applied in the study of various issues; main provisions were substantiated; specific generalizations were made. Furthermore, a preference was given to principles of systematic analysis, integrated approach to historical events and principle of objectivity.

Main provisions for defense. The main points presented for defense related to the research work are as follows:

- Azerbaijan's foreign policy is multi-vector, independent, and based on national interests;

- The establishment and development of Azerbaijan-NATO relations meets the strategic interests of both parties;

- Strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations are the main cooperation tools in ensuring NATO's South Caucasus policy;

- The establishment and advancement of Azerbaijan-NATO cooperation are crucially influenced by the organization's program “Partnership for Peace”.

- As a result of participation in NATO's peacekeeping operations, Azerbaijan's cooperation with this military-political organization has reached a qualitatively new stage during a specific period;

- Azerbaijan-NATO cooperation is established not only on a fundamental basis, but also within the framework of auxiliary programmes.

Scientific novelty of the research. The cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan with NATO, as well as its stages of development, has been studied from various aspects. However, the topic of Azerbaijan's participation in NATO's strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations from 1991 to 2013 has been explored for the first time in the dissertation and studied independently. As a result of this:

1. The factors that condition the transition to multi-vector contacts in the foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been examined, its dynamics tracked, and several scientific conclusions have been put forward;

2. The mechanism for the implementation of NATO's strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations has been established, and certain regularities have emerged in this process;

3. The “anatomy” of the Republic of Azerbaijan's multilateral foreign military-political behavior has been analyzed, and a number of forecast-oriented proposals and recommendations have been put forward in this regard.

4. The historical conditions that necessitated its joining NATO's "Partnership for Peace" program were assessed, and the political and military security dividends that this process would bring to our country were calculated.

5. The relations between Azerbaijan and NATO have been examined in the context of regional and energy security paradigms, and a number of scientific results have been obtained.

6. The quantitative and qualitative parameters of the contributions made by the Republic of Azerbaijan to NATO's peacekeeping operations have been revealed.

7. The results of Azerbaijan's participation in the implementation of NATO's auxiliary programmes have been analyzed and relevant scientific conclusions have been drawn.

Theoretical and practical importance of the research. The research can be used as a tool in the educational process at universities, especially in teaching the subject "History of International Relations. The thesis can be used in the preparation of monographs, as well as at research institutions dealing with international relations." In addition, it can be used as a tool in the formation of a national scientific and methodological base, as well as in the training of specialists working for the special services, military, political and diplomatic spheres. The research can be useful as an educational and guidance material for the practice of government agencies involved in international relations, especially for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Border Service, the Ministry of Defence and other relevant government agencies.

Approbation and application. The thesis was discussed at a meeting of the Department of New and Contemporary History of European and American Countries at Baku State University on July 8, 2019, and it was recommended for defense. The main provisions and scientific proposals of the thesis are reflected in the author's articles published in authoritative scientific journals in Azerbaijan and abroad, as well as in the materials of international and republican conferences. Nine (9) articles and six (6) theses have been published on the topic.

The name of the organization where the dissertation was carried out. The thesis was carried out at the Department of New and Contemporary History of European and American Countries at Baku State University.

The total volume of the dissertation. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The introduction consists of 33,447 symbols, the first chapter is 76,614 symbols, the second chapter is 64,898 symbols, the third chapter is 56,214 symbols, the conclusion is 19,459 symbols. The total volume of the dissertation (excluding the list of references, list of abbreviations and tables) is 250,632 symbols.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the relevance and the scope of the topic; defines the object and the subject, the goals and objectives, research methods, as well as points out the main provisions put forward and the scientific novelty. The theoretical and practical significance of the thesis, its approbation and application were introduced; it presents information on the name of the organization where the thesis was carried out, the volume of the structural units of the thesis separately and the total volume in sign.

The first chapter of the thesis is entitled **“The role of international security structures in the foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan”**. The first subchapter entitled **“The need for transition to multilateral cooperation in the foreign policy of Azerbaijan”** explores the development of cooperation with international organizations, the role of multilateral cooperation in political and economic relations and the impact of these processes on the development of Azerbaijan Diplomacy.

The thesis states that after independence, Azerbaijan has expanded its activities to establish political relations with foreign countries and international organizations and broadened the scope of this cooperation.

The principles of the current foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan were based on the conceptual strategy of the national leader Heydar Aliyev, and then was successfully continued by President Ilham Aliyev. National leader Heydar Aliyev played a significant role in strengthening multilateral cooperation. The establishment and development of serious relations with international organizations had a significant impact on the development of Azerbaijani diplomacy, as well as on ensuring our political, economic and military interests. As one of the indicators of this activity, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev, who took part in a special solemn meeting of the UN General Assembly dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the UN in October 1995, called upon the world powers from the high rostrum and declared the principled position of Azerbaijan on global issues.

The second subchapter is entitled **“The essence of NATO’s strategic programmes and peacekeeping operations”**. The adoption of strategic programmes, as well as the determination of forms of their implementation, is important in the activities of each organization. Strategies are the key element of strategic management. Definition of a strategy depends on the level of strategic management. Strategic management is the level of organizational activity in setting goals, choosing tactics and developing a strategy. Strategy is a clear, comprehensive and complex plan aiming at the realization of the organization’s mission and ensuring the achievement of goals. Strategic plans are used as policy tools to strengthen operational and administrative capacity.³² The development of strategic programmes is one of the cornerstones of NATO’s activity. These programmes determine the core activities of the organization, as well as change the geopolitical situation in many parts of the world, cause the emergence of new realities. This subchapter explains the 1991 Strategic Concept and the strategic concepts adopted since the 1999 Washington Summit. In general, NATO tried to find solutions suitable for security environment

³² Стратегическое планирование в системе Организации Объединенных Наций Доклад подготовил Таданори Иномата Объединенная инспекционная группа Женева, – 2012 год, с.V, – 76 с., с.5

through strategic documents adopted at NATO's summits in Prague (2002), Istanbul (2004), Riga (2006), Bucharest (2008), Lisbon (2010) and Chicago (2012).³³

Peacekeeping operations are one of the issues that play a special role in the modern system of international relations. A peacekeeping operation is an operation decided by the UN General Assembly or the relevant governing body of an organization with the aim of restoring peace and security and providing the framework for development.³⁴ Following the decline of the bipolar world political order, the escalation of ethnic, political and religious problems to a full-scale war in various parts of the world has increased the need for peacekeeping operations. In such a situation, it was important for NATO to start peacekeeping operations. NATO has been building this base for peacekeeping operations since the early 1990s as it underwent its own transformation process. In terms of NATO operations, it intervened in the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo in the former Yugoslavia to prevent the spread of humanitarian disasters. That is not to say that all these cases were carried out only according to the criteria of humanity. At the geopolitical level, NATO operations in the Balkans were aimed at protecting the Euro-Atlantic space from threats and expanding its sphere of influence. NATO wanted to deform Russia's outpost in Europe, Serbia, by Western values. This, of course, required the replacement of Milosevic's regime, which is distinguished by militaristic and aggressive rhetoric and activism. It all started with the NATO peacekeeping operations in the Balkans. As a result of these operations, certain persons who committed a number of crimes against humanity were brought to justice. Intervention in the process in Afghanistan was aimed at preventing potential threats. Similar cases related to Afghanistan occurred in Iraq as well. Although the activities carried out there were generally peaceful, there were

³³ Pekşen, H.D. NATO'nun Dönüşümünün Sınırları: Bir Uygulama Vakası Olarak Enerji Güvenliği // – Güvenlik Stratejileri, – 2016. – sayı: 23, – s. 35–69., s.46

³⁴ Зверев, П.Г. Конфликт на Ближнем Востоке и первая миротворческая операция ООН (ОНВУП): история и современность // – Вестник гуманитарного научного образования, – 2013. – № 11 (37), – с. 11–16.

serious problems in their realization. Though the Darfur operation was not so comprehensive, it expanded NATO's peacekeeping intervention area.

One of the problematic results of NATO peacekeeping operations was that at the end of the operations individuals and forces that did not have local social support in a number of countries, at the same time preparing the ground for further conflicts, were brought to power. A vivid example of this was Maliki, who came to power in Iraq.³⁵ As a consequence of his activities, serious military conflicts on religious grounds occurred in the country, and the foundation was laid for the current humanitarian catastrophe and the further spread of terrorism.

The second chapter of the thesis is entitled **“Bases of the military-political activity of the Republic of Azerbaijan outside the country.”** The first subchapter is entitled **“Formation of multilateral foreign policy activity of the Azerbaijan.”** Bases of military construction in the Republic of Azerbaijan are directly associated with the name of the great leader Heydar Aliyev. At present, the overwhelming majority of the officers who form the backbone of the country's armed forces have graduated from the military educational institutions created by him. In 1971, as a result of great efforts, the national leader managed to open a military school named after General Jamshid Nakhchivanski. The process of sending Azerbaijanis to study at Baku Higher Combined Arms Command School (BVOKU), Baku Higher Naval School and other higher military schools has also begun.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has signed agreements and memorandums with 34 countries. Negotiations, consultations and other events on bilateral military cooperation are held in Azerbaijan and abroad in a year. Participation of more than a thousand representatives of the armed forces in these events is provided. In the formulation of plans, regulating respective areas of cooperation and annual event programmes, attention is given to the implementation of

³⁵ Maliki'nin iktidar hırsı kendi sonunu hazırladı: [Elektron resurs]. URL: <http://www.milliyet.com.tr/maliki-nin-iktidar-hirsi-kendi/dunya/detay/1924321/default.htm>

obligations and objectives of the partnership deriving from the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP).³⁶ These documents are of particular importance in the development of international military cooperation and partnership. Azerbaijan prevents new threats in keeping with the nature of international integration processes, as well as military relations. The restoration of the territorial integrity of the republic, as well as the strengthening of its military power, is an imperative of any military cooperation and partnership.

Relations with Turkey have played an important role in the implementation of the foreign policy activities of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The first military agreement between Azerbaijan and Turkey was signed in 1992, and the first Azerbaijani peacekeeping forces began serving in Kosovo in 1999 as part of a Turkish peacekeeping battalion. On August 16, 2010, an Agreement on Strategic Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed between Azerbaijan and Turkey. So, the need to improve the legal framework for further expansion of cooperation in both countries was stressed.³⁷ So, the results of the cooperation carried out during this period were felt in the course of the 44-day Patriotic War.

The second subchapter, entitled **“Partnership for Peace and the Republic of Azerbaijan”**, studied the participation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the Brussels conference, the signing of the Framework document of the “Partnership for Peace” and the evolution of cooperation in recent years. On May 4, 1994, during the visit to the NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Heydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of , signed the Framework document of the Partnership for Peace. Azerbaijan joined the Partnership for Peace to make security processes more predictable and strengthen European integration.³⁸ Besides, practical cooperation with NATO could play

³⁶ İkitərəfli hərbi əməkdaşlıq: [Elektron resurs]. URL:

<http://mod.gov.az/az/ikiterefli-herbi-emekdasliq-023/>

³⁷ Cabbarlı, H.Q. Azərbaycan və Türkiyənin hərbi əməkdaşlıq və təhlükəsizlik siyasəti: [Elektron resurs]. URL: <http://newtimes.az/az/politics/2341/>

³⁸ Заместитель министра иностранных дел Азербайджана прокомментировал участие Азербайджана в программе НАТО “Партнерство во имя мира”, сообщает корреспондент: [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://www.vesti.az/news/4404>

an important role in preventing future threats to Azerbaijan and making it an economic partner.³⁹ Of course, each state has its own goals in joining a particular program. Some of these goals may be short-term goals, while others are long-term. Political dialogue, participation in peacekeeping operations are one of the main areas of cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO within the SNT program.⁴⁰ By joining the SNT program, Azerbaijan also attached great importance to certain areas, which was necessary to increase the number and ways of opportunities for the development of Azerbaijan, for the expanding of its military power and implementation of European integration.

As a result of Azerbaijan's accession to the Partnership for Peace program the foundation of relations between the State Border Service and NATO was laid. These relations have been developing since 2001, and the border troops have been adapted to NATO standards. For the first time, the State Border Service held events on the topic of border security at NATO Headquarters in the 19+1 format on March 4, 2003, and in 26+1 format on February 2, 2006.⁴¹ This once again shows that the development of partnership relations between Azerbaijan and NATO is a comprehensive process, and the positive involvement of relevant institutions of our country in these relations reflects our national interests.

This subsection also reflects the policy pursued by Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in relations with NATO. Ilham Aliyev's visit to the Kingdom of Belgium marked the beginning of a new stage in Azerbaijan-NATO relations. Thus, on November 8, 2006, in Brussels, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev met at NATO Headquarter with the Secretary General of NATO, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, spoke about the successful development of cooperation with NATO, stated that the

³⁹ Qasımov, M.C. Azərbaycanın xarici siyasəti (konsepsiya məsələləri) / M.C.Qasımov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 1997. – 124 s. s.90

⁴⁰ Abdullayev, M. Azərbaycan–NATO: Uğurlu əməkdaşlıq modeli // Yeni Azərbaycan. – 2014, 25 iyun. №111, – s.8

⁴¹ Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Sərhəd Xidmətinin beynəlxalq əlaqələri: [Elektron resurs]. URL: http://www.dsx.gov.az/beynelxalq_elaqe

ongoing activities carried out within the frame of the Individual Partnership Programme provide a good example of this cooperation and expressed confidence that these ties would continue to expand in the future. Expanding annually the scale of the Individual Partnership Programme, Azerbaijan took part in more than 250 events of the Partnership for Peace in 2007.

The last subchapter, entitled **“Participation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in NATO's strategy for the South Caucasus and energy security,”** emphasizes the South Caucasus as one of the strategically important regions for NATO, and the energy security challenges were analysed as a part of Azerbaijan-NATO cooperation as well.

Such serious security threats as terrorism, spread of weapon of mass destruction, the declining of states and regional conflicts that have crossed borders and can only be resolved through joint international cooperation are one of the reasons of importance for the Alliance to promote dialogue and develop security in the South Caucasus. In turn, the republics of the South Caucasus are interested in cooperation with NATO. Unlike Azerbaijan and Georgia, Armenia simply cooperates with NATO in order not to be isolated from other republics of the South Caucasus. One of the main reasons directing the South Caucasian republics to cooperate with NATO is that the countries of the region rely on NATO in solving their security problems. They hope that NATO will intervene in settling the armed conflicts in their territories.

Another issue of concern to both the Caucasian states and their allies is energy security. The region is located on major oil and gas transit routes, and Azerbaijan has significant oil and gas deposits in the Caspian Sea basin. Strengthening security in the region is in the interests of both energy importing countries, which intend to diversify their energy resources and supply routes, and energy exporting and transit countries, which need to ensure the safety of their industries and pipeline infrastructure.

It was also in NATO's interests to export more and more of Azerbaijan's hydrocarbon resources to Western markets. This case reduces the dependence of the European states - the leading NATO

countries - on Russia. One of the main factors in the activation of NATO in the South Caucasus is the transformation of Azerbaijan into the leading state in the South Caucasus. One of the reasons for this is Turkey's - NATO member country - close relations with Azerbaijan. At the same time, NATO wants to limit Russia's sphere of influence by becoming more active in the South Caucasus, as well as strengthening the circle around Iran.

The third chapter of the thesis is entitled **“The involvement of the Republic of Azerbaijan in NATO’s peacekeeping operations”**. The first subchapter, entitled **“The role of the Republic of Azerbaijan in NATO’s peacekeeping operations,”** explores the active participation of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations in Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq. The participation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan in peacekeeping operations in various parts of the world has strengthened our country’s international importance. During the operation of the Armed Forces, both exchange of experiences and the current experience of our national army in international relations were practised. From September 1999 to March 2008, a peacekeeping regiment of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan with 34 people (out of which 32 soldiers, a sergeant and an officer) took part in peacekeeping operations in Kosovo. An Azerbaijani platoon served in the city of Dragash as part of the 4th mechanized infantry unit of the Turkish battalion (headquarters: Dragash) and the platoon carried direct responsibility for the village of Brod and was on duty there. During this period, 362 military personnel (345 soldiers, 7 sergeant and 10 officers) were in Kosovo. With regard to the unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo in April 2008, the Azerbaijani platoon was recalled by the decision of the Milli Mejlis (Parliament).⁴²

From August 15, 2003 to December 7, 2008, the Peacekeeping Detachment of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan operated in Iraq as part of the International Coalition

⁴² Azərbaycan Respublikası Müdafiə Nazirliyi. Azərbaycan Respublikasının NATO ilə əməkdaşlığı: [Elektron resurs]. URL: <http://mod.gov.az/az/nato-ile-emekdasliq-028/>

Forces, consisting of 151 people. After fulfilling their mission by the decision of the Azerbaijani Parliament the Peacekeeping Forces of the Azerbaijan Republic in Iraq were sent back to the country with an official ceremony in the Al-Anbar region.

A peacekeeping platoon of about 22 people of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces began operating in Afghanistan on November 20, 2002, as part of the International Security Assistance Force, and on January 15, 2008, their number was increased to a detachment level; while on October 2, 2009, the Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan decided to double the number of peacekeeping contingent to 90 people. On October 5, 2010, two more military doctors, two officers-engineers on fortification were dispatched to increase the contribution of our country's peacekeeping forces to NATO's International Security Assistance Force operations in Afghanistan. We should state that our peacekeepers have been operating in Afghanistan since February 19, 2009, as part of the Turkish battalion. The unit's personnel guarded the TV Tower in Kabul, the International Security Assistance Force's central ammunition depot, and patrolled the area.⁴³

The Republic of Azerbaijan is at the forefront of NATO's fight against terrorism and stands out among the partner countries for its activities in this area. However, cooperation between NATO and Azerbaijan is not limited to the military sphere. Cooperation in science, ecology and humanitarian spheres has also prompted our country to work closely with NATO. In June 1995, the Deputy Commander of the European NATO forces, General J. Mackenzie visited Azerbaijan and at the meeting with President Heydar Aliyev he stated that the Alliance could play an important role in the development of the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan. At this meeting, the NATO representative for the first time stressed the importance of liberating Azerbaijani lands and establishing peace in the region. J. Mackenzie stated that NATO can play an important role in the creation of the Azerbaijani armed forces and meeting modern

⁴³ Əfqanıstanda sülhməramlı əməliyyatlarda iştirak edən Azərbaycan hərbiçilərinin sayı açıqlanıb: [Elektron resurs]. – Mart 26, 2014. URL: <http://az.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/2256130.html>

requirements.⁴⁴ Azerbaijan also reiterates its interest in developing cooperation with NATO by concrete practical measures.

The participation of military units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan in NATO peacekeeping operations during the reporting period helped to achieve certain advantages. This participation positively influenced on direct familiarization of the country's armed forces with the activities of the NATO command and formation of military-strategic and tactical decision-making mechanisms. In turn, within the framework of the partnership, NATO supported the military reforms carried out in the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of defence, helped to create modern armed forces that meet modern security challenges and allowed them to participate in multinational operations. The Azerbaijani military has gained experience in achieving its objectives in non-traditional areas and environment and got an opportunity to experience the situation in the Balkans, Central Asia and the Middle East through its seconded officers. At the same time, participation in peacekeeping operations directly demonstrated to NATO the realities of the Azerbaijan's military development.

The second subchapter is entitled **“NATO's assistance programmes and Azerbaijan.”** Cooperation of Azerbaijan with NATO can be assessed from several key factors due to our country's foreign policy strategy. First of all, the Azerbaijani state attaches particular importance to cooperation with universal and regional international organizations in its foreign policy. Secondly, Azerbaijan is interested in cooperation with all member states of international organizations and integration into the world economic, political and security systems, therefore it prefers the policy of multilateral diplomacy. Thirdly, the state of war in Azerbaijan calls for the international community to be more actively involved in settling the independence and security problems throughout the world.⁴⁵ These three key factors have been instrumental in

⁴⁴ Азербайджан–НАТО: [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/ru/7198785.html>

⁴⁵ Eyvazov, E. NATO–nun genişleme politikası ve Azerbaycan / E.Eyvazov. – 207 s., s.122-123

Azerbaijan's accession to NATO's Partnership for Peace programme. The importance of relations with the North Atlantic Alliance for the Republic of Azerbaijan is also of great importance because by joining the Partnership for Peace, Azerbaijan can enter the global system of collective security through various NATO structures and institutions, coordinate its security with international security issues on the one hand, and have an opportunity to take part in peacekeeping and humanitarian actions with member countries of the organization on the other hand.

Azerbaijan-NATO relations are mainly governed by the following plans and directions that are keys to cooperation with NATO:

- Partnership for Peace (PfP);
- Individual Partnership Programme (IPP);
- Process planning and analysis programme (PPAP);
- Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP);
- Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC);
- Partnership operational plan for creation of defence institutions;
- Headquarters' element of the Partnership for Peace;
- Action Plan for the Partnership Against Terrorism;
- Scientific programme for peace and security;
- Defense education expansion program.

Azerbaijan actively cooperated with NATO in the field of democratic institutions and military reforms, as well as developed practical cooperation in many other spheres from 1999 to 2013. Another key goal of cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO was to strengthen the capacity of the armed forces of the country targeting to work jointly with NATO member countries' forces in peacekeeping and crisis management operations.⁴⁶ An important stage in Azerbaijan's integration into NATO is the approval of an individual action plan for partnership with NATO by the President of Azerbaijan and the NATO leadership. This provided the impetus for effective interaction with Euro-Atlantic structures. Azerbaijan's

⁴⁶ Azərbaycan–NATO: Tərəfdaşlıqdan başlanan yol. (1994–2009). Heydər Əliyev irsini araşdırma mərkəzi. – Bakı, – 2009, – 340 s., s.19

partnership with NATO is based on clearly defined public interests. Social and political events related to NATO Weeks were held in Azerbaijan, and an international NATO school was established in Azerbaijan.

During the study period, Azerbaijan sought to establish close relationships with the institutions of the Union by applying Euro-Atlantic norms and standards, as well as evaluating the partnership with NATO as the basis of the future Euro-Atlantic security system, it made every effort for integration partnership with the Alliance. The scope of cooperation between NATO and Azerbaijan depends heavily on the country's intention to pursue reforms and strengthen existing democratic institutions. Defence and security reforms are important for the development of Azerbaijan, including the achievement of Euro-Atlantic standards and the expansion of this cooperation. NATO and its individual allies have sufficient experience in this field, which can be benefited by Azerbaijan as well. One of the priorities is to establish democratic control over the armed forces. NATO supports the ongoing processes on democratic and institutional reforms in Azerbaijan as well, and it holds consultations on military training institutions of Azerbaijan and the applied teaching methods. NATO and Azerbaijan are actively cooperating in the Planning and Analysis Process (PAP), as well as in the field of command, control opportunities and improvement of the Armed Forces' logistics.⁴⁷

In the final section of the dissertation, the research outcomes were integrated, and comprehensive conclusions were formulated:

- At the initial stage of its collaborative endeavors with NATO, Azerbaijan was perceived as a relatively insignificant member; however, ultimately, owing to the visionary diplomatic strategy implemented by the nation's leadership, it successfully evolved into a formidable partner of this organization and attained a distinctive standing;

- The collaboration between Azerbaijan and NATO has yielded a beneficial influence on the familiarization of the nation's

⁴⁷ Hacıyev, Ş. Azərbaycan– NATO əlaqələri. // – Bakı: Strateji təhlil (SAM), – 2010. №1(1), – s. 104–115., s.107

armed forces with the operations conducted by NATO command, as well as the establishment of frameworks for military-strategic and tactical decision-making. The endeavor to align military organization with Western standards has been effectively executed. Consequently, NATO, in its partnership, facilitates military reforms within the defense sector of the Republic of Azerbaijan; aids in the advancement of contemporary armed forces that are equipped to address current security challenges, and enables involvement in multinational operations;

- The initiative referred to as 'Partnership for Peace' has been established as a critical factor for Azerbaijan in terms of preserving its national interests, and it has surfaced as an essential element of the country's national security concept. This program has yielded beneficial outcomes not only for the Ministry of Defense, but also for the international collaboration among various paramilitary organizations, ministries, and pertinent agencies;

- The primary objectives and principles governing the collaboration between the Republic of Azerbaijan and NATO are drawn up on the basis of mutual consensus and are predicated on intricate documents that form the contractual and legal underpinnings of bilateral engagement. It was upon this foundation that Azerbaijan engaged in the peacekeeping missions of the Alliance, devised a military development strategy, and executed the establishment of a regular army modeled after NATO standards;

- In the mentioned timeframe, Azerbaijan has demonstrated its commitment to Western values in its strategic plans and partnership with NATO, as well as it has demonstrated its role in ensuring security in Western Europe.

- By taking part in NATO's peacekeeping missions in Kosovo, Iraq, and Afghanistan, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan have demonstrated to the global community their dedication to peaceful coexistence and their significant contribution to combating international terrorism.

The content of the dissertation is reflected in the following publications:

1. Azərbaycanın müasir beynəlxalq münasibətlər sistemində inteqrasiyası // “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” V beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, – 05 – 07 may, – 2014, – s. 184-187.

2. Azərbaycan-NATO əməkdaşlığında strateji proqramların rolu // – Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, Nəzəri, elmi, metodik jurnal, – 2014. xüsusi buraxılış, – s. 223-229.

3. Ermənistan-Azərbaycan Dağlıq Qarabağ münaqişəsi və NATO // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XIX Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti, – 7 – 8 aprel, – 2015. II cild, – s. 126-128.

4. Azərbaycan Respublikası-NATO əməkdaşlığı çərçivəsində yeni mərhələ // Gənc tədqiqatçıların III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı: Qafqaz Universiteti, – 17 – 18 aprel, – 2015. I kitab, – s. 749-751.

5. NATO-nun Cənubi Qafqaz strategiyası və Azərbaycan Respublikası // – Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2015. № 4, – s. 189-195.

6. NATO-nun Çikaqo sammiti və Azərbaycan // Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı: Qafqaz Universiteti, – 29 – 30 aprel, – 2016. I kitab, – s. 768-769.

7. Azərbaycan-NATO əməkdaşlığının yaradılması və inkişafında Heydər Əliyevin rolu // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XX Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Neft Akademiyası, – 24 – 25 may, – 2016. I cild, – s. 378-381.

8. Целевая оценка деятельности НАТО (1991–2010–е гг.) // – Киев: Гілея, Науковий вісник збірник наукових праць, – 2016. Випуск 118 (№3), – с. 142-147.

9. NATO-nun sülhməramlı əməliyyatlarında Azərbaycan Respublikası Silahlı Qüvvələrinin və hərbi birləşmələrinin rolu // – Bakı: Geostrategiya, – 2017. № 01 (37), – s. 65-68.

10. Azərbaycanın “Sülh naminə tərəfdaşlıq” proqramında iştirakı // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Tarix İnstitutu, Elmi əsərlər, – 2017. 63-cü cild, – s. 158-169.

11. Историко-политические основы нового курса НАТО в 90-х гг. XX века // Мультидисциплинарный научный журнал «Архивариус» сборник научных публикаций. XIX международная научно практическая конференция «Наука в современном мире», – Киев, – 20 апреля, – 2017 г. 1 часть, – с. 17-21.

12. Azərbaycan-NATO sülhməramlı tərəfdaşlıq fəaliyyətinin tarixi təhlili (1999-2013-cü illər) // – Lənkəran: Lənkəran Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, Humanitar elmlər, – 2018. № 2, – s. 37-43.

13. NATO-da metodoloji innovasiyanın zəmini // – Bakı: Geostrategiya, – 2019. № 06 (54), – s. 87-92.

14. NATO-nun Cənubi Qafqaz rəqibləri Rusiya və İrənin regional siyasətinin ümumi təhlili // – Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, Nəzəri, elmi, metodik jurnal, – 2021. № 2, – s. 187-191.

15. NATO peacekeeping operations // – Тошкент: ЎЗМУ хабарлари вестник НУУз, Мирзо Улуғбек Номидаги Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети илмий журналы, – 2021. № 1/5/1, – p. 4-8.

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