

Caucasus dual-corridor peace truce




A Russian-brokered peace deal that ended six weeks of fighting between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh, echoes a U.S.-Turkish peace plan from 28 years ago

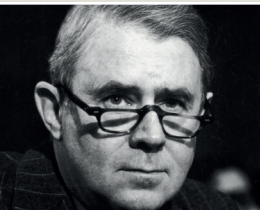
■ **1915-16:** During fall of **Ottoman Empire**, hundreds of thousands of Christian Armenians are murdered or expelled from Turkey to Muslim Azerbaijan

■ **Late 1980s:** As Soviet Union collapses, Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan declares independence. Separatist **Nagorno-Karabakh** votes to become part of Armenia

■ **1988. Ethnic conflict:** Armenian forces drive some 600,000 Azeris from Karabakh and adjacent districts, confiscating Azeri property



-  Russian peacekeepers to guarantee security, including Lachin and Meghri corridors
-  Districts handed over by Armenian forces to Azerbaijan
-  Territory seized by Azerbaijan during conflict



■ **Mar 1992:** U.S. secretary of state **Cyrus Vance** (above) visits Karabakh and Armenia to propose land swap peace deal. Mediation fails

■ **May 1994:** Russian-brokered ceasefire. War kills 17,500

■ **Sep 27, 2020:** Conflict begins. Armenia claims that Turkey has deployed Syrian militants to support Azeri forces

■ **Nov 10. Peace truce:** Armenians to return Azeri districts captured in 1988 conflict

■ **Land swap deal:** Armenians to receive access rights to **Lachin Corridor**, linking Karabakh to Armenia
Azerbaijan to be linked to Nakhchivan region and Turkey via **Meghri Corridor**