

Abstract

The objective of this thesis is to determine whether Nagorno-Karabakh can act autonomously with respect to internal and external sovereignty and whether a sense of Nagorno-Karabakh identity exists. The subject will be examined as a single case study with the application of the concept of weak states to the quasi-state Nagorno-Karabakh.

The paper will first review the historical development of relations among Azerbaijan, Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh. It will then focus on the foreign policy and the internal structure of Nagorno-Karabakh, presenting an analysis of its constitution as well as electoral and party systems. Furthermore, the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh identity will be explored. The conclusion of the thesis aims to evaluate the extent to which Nagorno-Karabakh is capable of acting autonomously.

Key words

Nagorno Karabakh, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Nagorno Karabakh conflict, Quasi-State, South Caucasus, Armenian Foreign Policy