



Azerbaijan–Pakistan Brotherhood

Celebrating 5th Anniversary of Victory Day of Azerbaijan

November 6, 2025

MUSLIM Institute, in collaboration with Baku International Multiculturalism Centre, organized a seminar "Azerbaijan–Pakistan Brotherhood: Celebrating 5th Anniversary of Victory Day" on November 6, 2025. Ambassador Naela Chohan, Former Acting Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, chaired the event. Other speakers included Rear Admiral Retd. Syed Faisal Ali Shah, Hilal-e-Imtiaz, Dr. Taraq Waheed, Former Director, Foreign Services Academy, Islamabad, Samir Ahmedli, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Islamabad, Malik Asif Tanveer Awan, Public Relations Officer, MUSLIM Institute. The proceedings were moderated by Dr. Abdul Basit. Moreover, researchers, scholars, students, university professors, lawyers, journalists, social activists, and people from different walks of life participated in the seminar.

Honourable Speakers and Guests

Following Honourable Speakers and Guests addressed the seminar.



Ambassador Naela Chohan

Former Acting Foreign Secretary of Pakistan
(Chair of the session)



Syed Faisal Ali Shah

Rear Admiral
(Guest Remarks)



Dr. Taraq Waheed

Former Director, Foreign Services Academy, Islamabad
(Guest Remarks)



Samir Ahmedli

Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Islamabad
(Guest Remarks)



Malik Asif Tanveer Awan

Public Relations Officer, MUSLIM Institute
(Opening and Closing Remarks)

Remarks by the Speakers

Azerbaijan and Pakistan are two brotherly Muslim countries sharing historical, cultural, and religious commonalities. They have always supported each other on international forums. Azerbaijan always supported Pakistan on the cause of Jammu & Kashmir, and Pakistan always supported Azerbaijan on the Karabakh issue. Pakistan, unlike many other nations, refused to recognize the occupying country, demonstrating a rare act of moral integrity rooted in shared values of faith, justice, and freedom, and its steadfast loyalty to Azerbaijan. Over the years, this moral alliance has grown into a strategic partnership. The Pakistan-Azerbaijan-Turkiye relationship is described as deep and historic, rooted in emotional and ideological ties that trace back to movements such as the Khilafat Movement.

Today is Victory Day of Azerbaijan; this is not just a victory; this is the prime example of brotherhood among Pakistan, Azerbaijan, and Turkiye, which is very rare in the modern world. Today marks the fifth anniversary of Victory Day, celebrated on November 8th, declared by President Ilham Aliyev to commemorate the liberation of Shusha. The liberation of Azerbaijani lands was not just geopolitical but a moral and spiritual victory. As we celebrate Victory Day, it is important to remember the martyrs who made this success possible.

Right after the Second Karabakh war in 2020, in every street, at every house, in markets, and in institutions in Azerbaijan, three flags were hanging together: Azerbaijan, Pakistan, and Turkiye. On September 27, 2020, Armenia began large-scale aggression, leading to the Second Karabakh War, which lasted 44 days and resulted in the liberation of more than 300 settlements, including Shusha, Jabrayil, Fizuli, Zangilan, Gubadli, and Menzhevan. The courage of the Azerbaijani army under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev, Supreme Commander-in-Chief, opened a new era in Azerbaijan's history. Pakistan stood side by side with Azerbaijan

during the Second Karabakh War, and the political support and statements from Pakistan's high-ranking officials gave additional strength to the Azerbaijani people and soldiers.



During the Khojaly genocide in 1992, 106 women and children were massacred by Armenian forces. On September 24, 2020, during the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, President Ilham Aliyev warned the international community that Armenia was preparing for a new war against Azerbaijan. The 44-day Patriotic War concluded Armenia's 30-year military aggression against Azerbaijan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, restoring the fundamental rights of almost one million Azerbaijanis and implementing the relevant UN Security Council resolutions of 1993.

The Republic of Azerbaijan was first accepted as a member state of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in December 1991 and later became a member of the United Nations in March 1992. In 1993, during Pakistan's presence in the United Nations Security Council, Resolution 822 was adopted, condemning the occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Armenian armed forces and demanding their immediate withdrawal. This was followed by

Resolutions 853, 874, and 884 with similar demands, and on March 14, 2008, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 62/242 reaffirming Azerbaijan's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

After the 2020 conflict, Azerbaijan began large-scale construction work in liberated territories, building new cities and towns from scratch using modern urban planning and smart city and smart village concepts. Azerbaijan is promoting multiculturalism, peace, and interreligious dialogue through initiatives like the Baku Process and Peace for Culture. Significant progress has been made in the normalization process with Armenia through direct bilateral negotiations on a peace agreement, border demarcation, and confidence-building measures. Azerbaijan remains committed to promoting international peace, security, dialogue, and cooperation. Azerbaijan later demonstrated honorable behavior in the demarcation of boundaries to ensure sustainable peace in the region.

After 2023, when Azerbaijan regained control over the majority of the Karabakh region, it offered a peace proposal to Armenia, which was finally signed as the Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and Interstate Relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan's approach was noble because, despite having already achieved its military objectives, it pursued peace for the larger interest of the region and for the people on both sides. The proposal included incentives for Armenia, such as trade and transit opportunities and improved access to regional partners like Iran, Russia, and Turkey, as well as potential broader economic integration with the South Caucasus.

Azerbaijan preferred direct negotiations with Armenia, in a neutral country such as the UAE, rather than involving mediators. The peace proposal mandated two key demands from Armenia: the dissolution of the Minsk Group and the removal of the constitutional requirement to occupy Karabakh. The dissolution of the Minsk Group reflected that the conflict was completely resolved, while the constitutional amendment was aimed at preventing future aggressive maneuvers. Armenia is required to amend its constitution, which still contains territorial claims against Azerbaijan, as part of the peace conditions. Pakistan, which had not recognized Armenia during the 30-year conflict, signed an understanding to establish diplomatic relations only this year, following the initial peace agreement between Azerbaijan and Armenia.



Azerbaijan now conducts international events and development activities in Karabakh, facilitates the return of displaced people, and demonstrates its rightful ownership of the territory. The handling of this conflict is highlighted as a model of consistency, justice, and diplomacy, offering pertinent lessons for Pakistan, especially regarding the Kashmir dispute. President Aliyev's principled stance on Kashmir reflects the greatness of this enduring solidarity.

In 1993, the first Azerbaijani delegation visited Islamabad, and an agreement was successfully negotiated overnight when communication was established in Farsi due to the lack of a common language. Since then, Pakistan and Azerbaijan have signed many agreements, including PTAs, TTAs, joint ministerial commissions, and cooperation in oil, gas, trade, and defense.

In July 2025, President Ilham Aliyev's official visit to Islamabad reaffirmed the deep friendship between both nations, which continues to support each other at forums like the United Nations and OIC. Their universities, including Baku State University and Azerbaijan National Languages University, have Urdu departments and teach the language with great enthusiasm. Their syllabus includes topics on historical relations with Pakistan to educate the young generation about this brotherhood.

In the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Director Veli Beliali established a Pakistan Center actively working on Pakistan, translating the works of Allama Muhammad Iqbal and other authors. Quaid-i-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, once said that all citizens of Pakistan are equal without discrimination, and Azerbaijan's president has emphasized that multiculturalism is both a state policy and a lifestyle in Azerbaijan.

The most significant lesson from the Karabakh conflict and Azerbaijan's handling is the consistent stance maintained despite difficulties until a just, logical, and legal resolution was achieved. As today we are observing Jammu & Kashmir Day, we need to focus on the fact that the Kashmir dispute is also resolved soon so that Pakistanis may celebrate liberation of Kashmir from illegal occupation of India.



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