

This paper examines the Republic of Armenia's approach toward European integration both before and after the Nagorno-Karabakh war of 2020, examining the changes that have taken place and how they have affected the efforts of Armenia to resolve conflicts. The conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan had significant geopolitical repercussions, which caused Armenia to reevaluate its regional interests. The key disparities between Armenia's European integration policies before and after the 2020 war, and how have these affected the country's efforts to resolve conflicts, are the focus of this paper. Understanding how foreign conflicts influence a country's regional integration efforts is important for both theoretical and practical reasons, especially in the setting of fragile regional security and complicated power relations. This study adds to the literature of exploring of how conflicts and regional integration processes interact by examining changes in Armenia's approach toward European integration. The results also provide examination on the possible effects of policy changes on efforts to resolve conflicts and regional stability, providing useful resources for policymakers and academics. By using document analysis to examine the gathered information, it is possible to pinpoint important variations in Armenia's approach to European integration. The study's findings show that Armenia's approach to European integration was significantly impacted by the 2020 conflict. Armenia actively pursued better connections with the European Union before the war through a number of policy measures. The study uncovers important adjustments in Armenia's approach to European integration following the war, including a shift toward regional security cooperation, a reevaluation of alliances, and a reevaluation of the importance of conflict resolution.