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| Country/entity | Georgia Russia Ossetia |
| Region | Europe and Eurasia |
| Agreement name | Protocol of the Meeting of Representatives of the Parties on the Implementation of the Agreement on Principles of Settlement of the Georgian-Ossetian Conflict |
| Date | 4 Jul 1992 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Georgian Separatist Conflicts (1989 -)

The Abkhazia-Georgia Conflict (1992 -)

Much like other conflicts that sprung up in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Abkhazia conflict emerged as an ethnic conflict following heightened nationalist awareness among Abkhaz and other minorities residing in the region. In 1978, protests against the Georgianization of Abkhazia emerged from Abkhaz intellectuals. Towards the end of the 1980s, both Georgian and Abkhaz nationalists demanded independence from the Soviet Union. Tensions began following clashes at Sukhumi University between pro-Unity protestors and Abkhaz nationalists in April-July 1989. However, the conflict remained a legal conflict up until August 1992 following the 1991 elections, wherein Abkhazians felt they were under-represented. War broke out between Abkhaz separatists, supported by Russian forces and hired fighters from the North Caucasus. Within Abkhazia, Abkhaz separatists were generally supported by ethnically Armenian and Russian residents. Within Georgia the conflict was exacerbated following conflict in South Ossetia from 1989 onwards in addition to political strife between the supporters of the ousted president, Zviad Gamsakurdia, and the post-coup government led by Eduard Shevardnadze.

Significant human rights abuses occurred, particularly after the capture of Sukhumi in September 1993, after which Georgian residents, which consisted of 45 per cent of the population in 1989, were faced with mass expulsion and ethnic cleansing. Russian Peacekeepers acting under the umbrella of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), were deployed on the Abkhazia-Georgia line following a ceasefire in 1994. Atrocities towards ethnic Georgian's continued with over 1,500 deaths post-conflict. In 1998 fighting re-erupted following a flare up of fighting in South Ossetia. Again it was resolved with a ceasefire agreement. However, as of 2016 the conflict remains unresolved.

The Russo-Georgian War (South Ossetia) (1989 -)

Following heightened nationalist awareness among Ossetians and policies undertaken at the expense of ethnic minorities by the Georgian government led by President Gamsakurdia, calls for Ossetian Independence increased. After clashes broke out in Tskhinvali during a pro-Georgia protest, the conflict began to militarize. When President Gamsakurdia maintained his position after elections in 1990, which were boycotted by South Ossetia, Ossetians organised elections for their own parliament. The central Georgian government reacted by abolishing the autonomous status previously held by South Ossetia. The formation of ethnic militias and increased attacks on civilians escalated on both sides and in December 1990 a state of emergency and an economic blockade were declared. Fighting was haphazard as fighters on both sides were poorly equipped and disciplined. The Georgian National Guard was primarily formed of volunteers due to a lack of resources and as a result fighters often acted out of self-interest. Assaults on Tskhinvali by Georgian forces were repulsed on several occasions, and Georgian forces were also noted to expel Ossetian residents and destroy villages out of revenge and as a means to re-claim territory.

The Sochi agreement (1992) established a ceasefire and security corridor, as well as divided the territory between Georgian and Ossetian administration. Relations deteriorated drastically in April 2008, and following shelling of Georgian villages on August 1, the Georgian military responded in force retaking most of Tskhinvali by August 7. Russian forces intervened on behalf of Ossetian separatists and after retaking Tskhinvali, opened another front in the Kodori Gorge. A ceasefire was brokered on August

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| Stage | Ceasefire/related |
| Conflict nature | Government/territory |
| Peace process | South Ossetia peace process |
| Parties | <p>Russian Federation: S. K. Shoigu, F. N. Kovalev, A. N. Kulikov, S. A. Mikhailov, A. E. Safonov, I. L. Vorobyev, G. B. Filatov, A. Kh. Galazov, S. V. Khetagurov, I. G. Biragova, S. N. Suanova, I. L. Bzaev, G. M. Kantemirov.</p> <p>Republic of Georgia: T. K. Kitovani, A. I. Kavsadze, R. L. Gventsadze, G. V. Pipia, T. G. Kulumbegov, V. N. Khubulov, S. I. Kochiev, P. G. Gazaev, L. K. Tibilov, A. N. Kabisov, O. D. Teziev</p> <p>SIGNED: S. K. Shoigu, T. Kitovani, A. Kh. Galazov, T. G. Kulumbegov</p> |

Third parties -

Description Short agreement outlining the tasks and responsibilities of the Mixed Control Commission including its composition. It is responsible for; ceasefire monitoring; withdrawal of armed forces; DDR; creation of local militia for policing; arrangement of a multilateral press centre; investigation of violations of the Sochi Agreement; among other tasks.

Agreement document [GE_RU_920704_Protocol on the Implementation of the Agreement on Principles of Settlement of the Georgian.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/national group No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Page 2, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
... 4. Representatives of the Parties shall entrust the Mixed Control Commission with a task of promoting the process of restoration of management organs responsible for social and economic issues, return and well-being of refugees, as well as organs of law enforcing structures.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.



Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces
Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
... 3. To entrust the Joint Control Commission with implementing of the following functions:
... c) To create mixed armed groups- accountable immediately before the leadership of MCC- aimed at securing peace and maintaining order in the region;
d) To elaborate strategy and tactics in terms of application of mixed forces;

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions:
... e) To set up a special multilateral press-center;

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
1. To set up a Mixed Control Commission (MCC) composed of the following officials: S. K. Shoigu, G. V. Filatov, S. V. Khetagurov, S. N. Suanova, O. D. Teziev, P. G. Gazaev, T. K. Kitovani, P. Georgadze, N. Lomouri, E. Sabanadze, G. Tushurashvili.

Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
... 2. To entrust T.Kitovani, S.Shouigu and S.Khetagurov with the responsibilities of co-Chairmanship of the Mixed Control Commission (MCC).

Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions:
a) To exercise control over the implementation of cease-fire, withdrawal of armed formations, disband of forces of self-defense and to maintain the regime of security in the conflict zone;

Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions:
... b) To define together with the commanders of opposing armed groups the pattern of separation of forces and cease-fire regime;

Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions:
... b) To define together with the commanders of opposing armed groups the pattern of separation of forces and cease-fire regime;
... f) To initiate investigation of potential violations of the Sochi agreement and take all necessary measures for non-admission of such violations;

Police Page 2, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided:
... 7. To restore the organizational and activities of local law enforcing bodies that shall be accountable to the MCC.

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| Armed forces | <p>Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided: ... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions: a) To exercise control over the implementation of cease-fire, withdrawal of armed formations, disband of forces of self-defense and to maintain the regime of security in the conflict zone;</p> <p>Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided: ... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions:</p> |
| DDR | No specific mention. |
| Intelligence services | No specific mention. |
| Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces | <p>Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided: ... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions: a) To exercise control over the implementation of cease-fire, withdrawal of armed formations, disband of forces of self-defense and to maintain the regime of security in the conflict zone;</p> <p>Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided: ... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions: ... b) To define together with the commanders of opposing armed groups the pattern of separation of forces and cease-fire regime;</p> <p>Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided: ... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions: ... c) To create mixed armed groups- accountable immediately before the leadership of MCC- aimed at securing peace and maintaining order in the region;</p> |
| Withdrawal of foreign forces | <p>Page 1, As a result of the meeting the Parties decided: ... 3. To entrust the Mixed Control Commission with implementing of the following functions: a) To exercise control over the implementation of cease-fire, withdrawal of armed formations, disband of forces of self-defense and to maintain the regime of security in the conflict zone;</p> |
| Corruption | No specific mention. |
| Crime/organised crime | No specific mention. |

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Georgia Ministry of Foreign Affairs Archive; http://www.rrc.ge/law/oqm_1992_07_04_e.htm
