

<b>Country/entity</b>	Georgia Russia Ossetia
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement on Further Development of Georgian-Ossetian Peaceful Settlement Process and on Joint Control Commission
<b>Date</b>	31 Oct 1994
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	South Ossetia peace process
<b>Parties</b>	Georgia, Russia, North Ossetia, South Ossetia
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Short agreement recognising the lack of progress of the Sochi Agreement and proposing the establishment of a permanent joint peacekeeping force consisting of Russian and Georgian forces.

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**Agreement document** [GE\\_941031\\_AgreementFurtherDevelopment.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 1, Acting in the spirit of respect for the human rights and liberties of individuals and national minorities,
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 1, 2. Trying to achieve further progress towards a full-scale political settlement, to improve coordination of efforts of the Joint Peacekeeping Forces and interaction with the OSCE Mission and other international organizations, to advance a practical solution of issues relating to the reconstruction of affected areas as well as to promote the return of refugees, the Parties have agreed to adjust the JCC functions and to renew and enlarge the Commission.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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## Gender

<b>Women, girls and gender</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Men and boys</b>	No specific mention.
<b>LGBTI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Family</b>	No specific mention.

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**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.

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## **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→Joint command structures  
Page 1, 1. Thereupon, the Parties note that,  
... b) The peacekeeping process is being ensured by the Joint Peacekeeping Forces created within the Joint Control Commission (JCC) in accordance with the Agreement of 24 June 1992;  
  
Page 1, 1. Thereupon, the Parties note that,  
... c) The JCC should be transformed into a permanent mechanism designed for systematic and coordinated involvement in solving various settlement aspects - political, military (peacekeeping), economic, humanitarian, etc.  
  
Page 2, 4. The Commission shall be a permanent body of the four Parties involved in the settling the conflict and mitigating consequences thereof.  
The OSCE Mission in Georgia shall take part in the JCC activities.

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**Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 1, Reaffirming their adherence to the principles of international law,  
Page 1, Acting in the spirit of respect for the human rights and liberties of individuals and national minorities,

**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.

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**Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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**Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## 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.

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction  
Page 1, 2. Trying to achieve further progress towards a full-scale political settlement, to improve coordination of efforts of the Joint Peacekeeping Forces and interaction with the OSCE Mission and other international organizations, to advance a practical solution of issues relating to the reconstruction of affected areas as well as to promote the return of refugees, the Parties have agreed to adjust the JCC functions and to renew and enlarge the Commission.

**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.

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## **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.

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## **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision  
Page 1, 1. Thereupon, the Parties note that,  
a) The Joint Control Commission (JCC) established for the implementation of the Agreement of 24 June 1992 has largely fulfilled its functions of ensuring control of ceasefire, withdrawing armed units and maintaining safety measures, thus laying foundation for the process of political settlement;

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** Page 1, 1. Thereupon, the Parties note that,  
... b) The peacekeeping process is being ensured by the Joint Peacekeeping Forces created within the JCC in accordance with the Agreement of 24 June 1992;

**DDR** No specific mention.

**Intelligence  
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel  
and opposition  
group forces** No specific mention.

**Withdrawal of  
foreign forces** No specific mention.

**Corruption** No specific mention.

**Crime/organised crime** No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	[Summary] Agreement proposes a permanent peacekeeping force of Russian and Georgian forces, but it is not an international mission.
<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Related cases</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Source</b>	UN Peacemaker; <a href="http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_941031_AgreementFurtherDevelopment.pdf">http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_941031_AgreementFurtherDevelopment.pdf</a>

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