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# **GEORGIA-RUSSIA**

## **1992 SOCHI AGREEMENT**

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**1992 SOCHI AGREEMENT**

*Executive Summary*

*The 1992 Sochi Agreement between Georgia, the Russian Federation and the Autonomous Province of South Ossetia within the Republic of Georgia was signed with the purpose of stopping military hostilities in the region, establishing a peacekeeping force, and securing Russian involvement in the region.*

**I. Background Information**

The Agreement on Principles of the Resolution of the Georgian-Ossetian Conflict was concluded on June 24, 1992, in the Russian city of Sochi and is known as the Sochi Agreement.<sup>1</sup> The Agreement is based on principles negotiated by the respective government delegations during the talks conducted on June 10, 1992, in the town of Kazbegi. All parties to the Agreement expressed their adherence to the principles established by the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Act. Three copies of the agreement in the Georgian, Russian, and Ossetian languages were signed by the Presidents of Georgia, Russia, and South Ossetia. The Agreement entered into force upon its signing.

**II. Basic Provisions of the Agreement**

The Agreement provides for the termination of all military activities and the declaration of a cease-fire on June 28, 1992. The departure of military formations was supposed to be conducted during the next three days. Russian Engineering Regiment No. 37 and Helicopter Regiment No. 292, which were stationed in Tskhinvali, were to be relocated during the next twenty days. The Agreement established that all South Ossetian self-defense forces were to be disbanded immediately.

The Control Commission, which included representatives of the three parties involved and military observers, was created to implement the Agreement. The authority of the Control Commission included:

- Monitoring the cease-fire, demilitarization of the South Ossetian territory, and disbandment of South Ossetian self-defense formations; and
- Enforcement of the security regime in the conflict zone.

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<sup>1</sup> The collection of the Law Library of Congress does not include the official version of the Agreement. The text analyzed in this Report was published on the website of the South Ossetia Control Commission's Peacekeeping Force, at <http://www.peacekeeper.ru>.

Also, the Agreement provided for the creation of peacekeeping forces representing all three parties involved, subordinated to the Control Commission.

Denouncing economic sanctions and blockades against South Ossetia, the Agreement declared the regime of free movement of goods, services, and people, eliminating Georgian border and customs control over the area.

### **III. Expansion of the Control Commission's Status**

In October 1994, the newly adopted Statute on the Control Commission included in the Commission members of the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) mission in Georgia and extended the scope of the Commission's duties to include:

- Coordination of the activities of the peacekeeping forces;
- Elaboration and implementation of measures aimed at resolving political, military, law enforcement, economic, humanitarian, information, and other problems;
- Developing a dialogue between the parties involved;
- Participation in the return of and assistance to refugees and other displaced persons;
- Economic restoration of the conflict zone; and
- Monitoring human rights and protecting national minorities in the conflict zone.

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