

NINO VASHAKMADZE

ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE TERRITORIAL DISPUTES BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF SOUTH CAUCASUS THROUGH MUTUAL AGREEMENT IN 1918-1920

South Caucasus has a very important function in the political processes of the modern world. The post-World War I political cataclysms led to the creation of independent states in South Caucasus. Different political climates within and beyond the borders of these states were resulted from fluctuations in global political processes. However, further development of independent states required the solution to disputes and coordinated actions. Solutions to the above problems were intended by the government of Georgia when offering the republics of South Caucasus to organize a conference in Tbilisi on November 3, 1918.

The conference did not take place due to the absence of the Armenian side. The latter demanded the removal of the issue of borders from the conference program, and insisted on a solution to this problem by means of preliminary agreement between the interested parties. There were severe problems between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Armenia considered that the proposed alliance between Azerbaijan and Georgia would contribute to an undesirable situation.

Conferences held in 1919-1920 were unsuccessful. The work commenced with a goal of encouraging close relations between the republics of South Caucasus stopped due to the outbreak of Bolshevik revolution in Azerbaijan.

During the conferences it became clear that elaboration of principles for the solution to disputed territorial issues, and implementation of a coordinated foreign political orientation was impracticable.