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# A NEW ERA BETWEEN ARMENIA AND GEORGIA, OR NEW TENSIONS?

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Armenia-Georgia relations has been one of the most understudied issues in the politics of South Caucasus. There are several elements in the bilateral relations that are critical for the security and the stability of the region, although, most of those issues have been overlooked until now. Both countries tried to maintain a viable relation with one another. But there have been some fundamental issues that differentiated their respective regional political and economic policies and overshadowed bilateral relations. Still, major developments in both countries in the past few months has been viewed as contributing towards the betterment of bilateral relations. In Armenia, Nikol Pashinyan has been elected as the new Prime Minister of Armenia also replacing the countrys political party long in power in the parliament. In Georgia, Salome Zuarbishvili was elected the new President of Georgia, first woman to hold this office, after a heated election process.

Before and after the elections both leaders displayed support to each other, although the new Prime Minister of Armenia Nikol Pashinyan takes the lead. Pashinyan congratulated new President of Georgia Salome Zurabishvili by referring to the centuries-old friendly relations between Armenia and Georgia after her election in November and back in October, Pashinyan mentioned also brotherly relations between the two countries during a visit to Georgia. But there are issues between the two countries that are potentially prone to become problematic. Even though these issues have not come to the fore until now, they have the potential to cause a drift in the brotherly relations between the two countries in the near future.

For Armenia, Georgia is one of two openings that allows Armenia to maintain its contact with the rest of the world. Due to its ongoing occupation in Nagorno Karabakh, Armenia has no diplomatic relations with Azerbaijan and Turkey, and Iran in the south has never been able to provide a stable route for Armenia. Therefore, Georgia has been perceived as holding vital importance for Armenias access to the outside world. Thus, during the 2008 Georgian-Russian war, this access has been cut off, leaving Armenia isolated.

Against this backdrop, it has been usually assumed that Armenia has tried to keep a balanced and stable relation with its neighbor Georgia. However, there are two major issues that frequently cause tensions to rise between the two countries: first, the secessionist claims and acts by the Armenian minority living in the Georgian region of

Samtskhe-Javakheti, and second the condition of Armenian and Georgian churches in Georgia and Armenia respectively. The latter problem remains an issue between the Georgian Orthodox Church and the Armenian Apostolic Church. Ilia and Karekin II conducted negotiations on the registration of these churches and the situation of the Armenian minority in Georgia in the past. But as it appears, the issue is closely connected with the condition of the Armenian minority in Samtskhe-Javakheti region of Georgia. Georgia has closely monitored Armenias contacts with this minority, but despite Armenias above-mentioned dependence on Georgia, Armenian policies on the critical issue of Javakheti Armenians have not been so forthcoming until now.[1]

Georgias discontent with the potential secession of its Armenian minority and this minoritys relations with Armenia and Russia increased especially after 2008 Georgian Russian war. A majority of Javakheti Armenians worked in Russia and remittances from Javakheti Armenians working in Russia has been the most important source of income for the Armenian minority in Georgia. The 2008 war disrupted this process when Javakheti Armenians as citizens of Georgia were either denied entry into Russia or were required to undergo visa application process. This change coincided with Armenias introduction of dual citizenship in 2006 to strengthen its links with diaspora Armenians. Since then, Armenian leaders have called for more diaspora Armenians to become citizens of Armenia. As a result, tens of thousands of diaspora Armenians, have applied for Armenian citizenship since 2006. Some of those Javakheti Armenians, if caught by the Georgian authorities lost their Georgian citizenship, which also became an issue between the two countries. Until today, it has been argued that almost 20,000 Javakheti Armenians (of Georgian citizenship) have received Armenian passports even though Georgia had banned its citizens from having dual citizenship. Despite recent attempts by the Georgian government to regulate and ease restrictions on dual citizenship, the situation with the Javakheti Armenians remain the same. Armenia continues to distribute passports to Armenian citizens of Georgia and Georgia largely ignores this whole process.

For Georgia, the danger has never been this serious. Javakheti Armenian organizations (one of those organizations being Javakhk Diaspora of Russia) has long held that they seek greater self-government rights, granting of regional language status to Armenians, return of Armenian churches, even the establishment of a demilitarized zone in Samtskhe-Javakheti region, and finally permission for dual citizenship.[2] Most of these demands, especially on the cultural, educational and linguistic rights has been met by the Georgian government to some extent. Still these demands continue simultaneously with the increasing number of Javakheti Armenians receiving Armenian passports. Georgian governments have shown enormous toleration to the Javakheti Armenians and their demands, as well as to the Armenian governments attempts to create a zone of influence in Georgian territory.

Paradoxically, during her election campaign Salome Zurabisvhili explicitly blamed the previous governments for denying denaturalized Javakheti Armenians to return to Georgian citizenship by comparing their situation to the Turks when she said even the Turks are given citizenship while the Armenians are not. Zurabishvili must have forgotten, as a previous diplomat, that Meskhetian Turks did not willingly choose to become citizens

of other countries but were forced out of their homes by the Soviets and sent in exile. Their suffering should not be compared to the willful defection of the Javakheti Armenians and Armenias explicit intervention in Georgias national unity.

All these developments reveal that Armenias policy towards Javakheti Armenians has not been motivated by good neighborly relations. On the contrary, Armenia openly supported Georgias secessionist Armenian minority by distributing passports to them and against Georgian law. This is in fact an attempt by Armenia to bolster an Armenian secessionist movement within the Georgian territory. The new Georgian President Salome Zurabishvilis attitude towards Armenian attempts to fuel secessionist movements will be critical in determining the future of the relations with Armenia.

Photo credit: Prime Ministry of Armenia website http://www.primeminister.am/en/press-release/item/2018/05/31/Prime-Minister-Nikol-Pashinyan-met-with-representatives-of-Armenian-community/

[1] For a very recent research conducted in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region of Georgia on Javakheti Armenianss perception of Armenia and Georgia, and the return of the Meskhetian Turks, please see: Turgut Tuncel & Yuliya Biletska, Ahıska Türklerinin Gürcistana Geri Dönüşü ve Ermeni Faktörü, in *Gürcistandaki Müslüman Topluluklar: Azınlık Hakları, Kimlik, Siyaset* (Ankara: Terazi Yayıncılık, 2016), 319-346.

[2] Georgia better stay alert about Armenia's "brotherhood" claims, *Trend,* 22 October 2018.

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