



European Forum

for Democracy and Solidarity

Georgia

Last update:	21 March 2018
Population:	4,926,330 (July 2017)
Prime minister:	Georgi Kvirikashvili
President:	Giorgi Margvelashvili
Governemental type:	semi-presidential republic
Ruling coalition:	Georgian Dream-Democratic Georgia coalition
Last election:	8 October 2016 (parliamentary elections)
Next election:	October 2018 (presidential elections)
Sister parties:	Social-Democrats for Development of Georgia (SDD)

Recent Georgian elections became more transparent and usually mark a regular transition of power, as noted by several international observers. In 2015, Prime Minister Irakly Garibashvili resigned from his post after two years in office. His successor Georgi Kvirikashvili, a former Foreign Minister, and a new cabinet were approved by the parliament shortly after. Kvirikashvili is the third Prime Minister of the ruling pro-European Georgian Dream party since it came to power in 2012. Since the presidential elections of 2013, won by Giorgi Margvelashvili, Georgian Dream has been in charge of both the presidency and the government and has held a majority in parliament. In the 2016 parliamentary elections the coalition between Georgian Dream and Democratic Georgia gained total victory again. Support of a pro-European policy and integration into the West are popular among parliamentarians and civic society. Top goals of Georgia are memberships in NATO and EU. The country's problems and voter's concerns circulate around unemployment, human rights and territorial integrity. The latter originates from a conflict with the breakaway regions Abkhazia and South Ossetia and a violent dispute between Georgia and Russia over South Ossetia in 2008.

Political Situation

The August 2008 crisis

A priority spelled out by then president Mikhail Saakashvili after his election in 2004, was trying to bring back the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia under Georgian authority. He quickly established authority in Adjara and shifted attention towards the separatist regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. This led to sharp tensions, among others with Russia, already not too pleased with Georgian aspirations to join international organizations like NATO and the EU since the 2003 Rose Revolution brought pro-Western Saakashvili to power. In August 2008 tensions between Russia and Georgia started escalating. An incident of a Russian spy plane shot down over Georgian territory resulted in a brief full scale war.

On 8 August 2008, Georgian troops entered South Ossetia as, what the Georgian authorities would later claim, a response to Russian provocation. However, the Russian military response was swift. As a result, the Georgian military was thrown back out of South Ossetia, after which the Russian side proceeded to enter Georgia proper. The Georgian side claimed grave shelling of the town of Gori, while the Russians retorted with similar accusations concerning the South Ossetian town of Tskhinvali. The war was officially over in five days, with a truce. The international community demanded that Russia withdraw its forces from Georgian territory. After stalling for several weeks, the Russian military eventually started dismantling its check points on Georgian territory. In a unilateral action the Russian Federation also recognized South Ossetia and Abkhazia as independent states and started diplomatic relations with the two as early as October 2008.

The initial international response gravely condemned Russia for its actions and demanded withdrawal from Georgia. Specifically, the US started lobbying intensively for a sped-up Georgian accession to the NATO; something that European countries were somewhat divided in, even if equally condemning Russia. As time went by and investigations were launched, however, more and more reprimands started to appear towards the Georgian side as well as the Russian side. In October/November 2008 an independent international investigation group was created to look into the August events, headed by Heidi Tagliavini, a Swiss diplomat who served as UN Secretary General's special representative to Georgia from 2002 to 2006. The report eventually put some of the blame on both sides.

We are supported by



European Forum

for Democracy and Solidarity

Democracy and human rights

Georgia is seen as one of the frontrunners in the region when it comes to democracy and human rights. The country scores relatively well on relevant international indexes, such as Freedom House, which describes it as 'partly free'. It further has a lively and vocal civil society, an active opposition and political plurality, which often results in harsh political confrontations and a high level of polarisation. Since 2012 the Georgian Dream coalition is in power with, currently, a constitutional majority in parliament.

While doing relatively well in the areas of democratisation and human rights, there are still some concerns, especially regarding the status of the opposition. Opposition party United National Movement has claimed that its prominent members are subjected to politically motivated investigations and trials, with its founder Mikhail Saakashvili unable to formally lead the party having lost his Georgian citizenship in 2015, after gaining the Ukrainian citizenship, and unable to return to Georgia as he is wanted by Georgian authorities. There are also some concerns surrounding the role of Georgian Dream founder and former PM Bidzina Ivanishvili: there are allegations that he still wields quite some power behind the scenes while not having any formal (political) position. Informal actors having a big influence on political choices continues to be a challenge for Georgia. Additionally, critics say the judicial branch does not work independently from the government and the parliament, whose interests often affect the judges' decisions.

Georgia is eager to continue improving its ties with the West by joining EU and NATO. It has signed and ratified the EU Association Agreement (which includes the long-expected visa-free travel possibilities to most EU member states) and has strived for NATO membership for some time, but without being very successful.

Gender and minority political participation

While there are no legal obstacles to women, Georgian politics remains dominated by men. Former parliamentary speaker Nino Burjanadze was previously the woman holding the highest political function, but she left the then ruling National Movement shortly before the parliamentary elections of 2008. Women remain underrepresented in politics, although there have been some improvements. Currently there are 23 female MPs, more than the 17 female representatives in the parliament before. On a local level, politics are more male dominated. Parties hold the opinion, that they would like to nominate more female candidates, but the problem is rather, that there are not enough women who actually want to take part. A career in politics is often seen as something not 'feminine' in Georgian society, mainly because the political scene is often described as "rough-edged" and influenced by a "macho culture". Moreover, many women leave university when they marry or get pregnant and exchange their education for family.

National minorities enjoy full (political) rights under the constitution, and make up 16.2 percent of Georgia's population. The two largest national minorities in the country are the Azeri and the Armenians. Besides that, a variety of smaller groups live within the state borders. Due to the fact that minorities often do not speak Georgian, their level of political participation is relatively low. However, especially in the run-up to the latest presidential election, more information in Armenian, Azeri, Ossetian and Russian was provided. There are no ethnic political parties, although several parties have included members of national minorities in lists and as majoritarian candidates, nominating them in districts where minorities form a substantial part of the population.

Elections

Electoral system

Georgia is a democratic republic, headed by President Giorgi Margvelashvili, who was elected in 2013. The parliament (the 'Sakartvelos Parliament'i') consists of 150 members, elected in a mixed electoral system consisting of 84 constituencies. 77 members are elected based on party lists. The remaining 73 single-mandate majoritarian constituencies are elected directly in voting districts in a first-past-the-post-system. All members are elected to four-year terms. After the peaceful Rose Revolution of November 2003 and the installation of Mikhail Saakashvili in January 2004, the outgoing parliament adopted on 5 February 2004 far-reaching changes to the constitution, which increased the power of the executive. As a result, the President has the power to dissolve the parliament, while he or she can stay in government even when the parliament has expressed its lack of confidence. Presidential powers were also increased in other areas, including the judiciary. Only with the constitutional amendments of 2010, the President decided that these powers were transferred back to the parliament after the presidential elections of October 2013. The new parliament was relocated from the capital of Tbilisi to the country's second largest city of Kutaisi after the parliamentary elections of 2012.

We are supported by



Parliamentary Elections

In the October 2016 parliamentary elections, the ruling Georgian Dream-Democratic Georgia (GDDG) party gained some 48.67 percent of the votes in the party-list contest over 77 parliamentary seats, with the main opposition party United National Movement (UNM) coming in second with 27.11 percent. Voter turnout was 51.63 percent. The electoral bloc Alliance of Patriots came in third with 5.01 percent. Other parties did not manage to clear the electoral threshold of 5 percent.

Election results 2016

Party	% votes proportional lists	Seats proportional
Georgian Dream-Democratic Georgia	48.67%	44
United National Movement	27.11%	27
Alliance of Patriots	5.01%	6
Free Democrats	4.63%	0
State for People	3.45%	0
Democratic Movement	3.54%	0
Labour Party	3.14%	0
Republican Party	1.55%	0

The remaining 73 seats were contested in single-mandate constituencies. 50 of them had to be conducted through a second round of voting on 30 October, because no candidate gained more than 50 percent of the votes in the first round. In the other 23 districts GDDG-related candidates won the first round. In the run-off GDDG candidates won in 49 districts and gained a constitutional 116-seat majority required to change the constitution.

Election observers

Ignacio Sanchez Amor, the special coordinator and leader of the OSCE short-term observer mission, called the elections "strongly competitive and well-run" in a first reaction, saying they "offered an opportunity for voters to make informed choices about their options in a pluralistic but polarized media environment". The later published [report](#) stated that the elections were "well-administered and fundamental freedoms were generally respected". However, the atmosphere during the campaign was accompanied by some incidents of violence. The media coverage was categorized as pluralistic, but sometimes lacking in balance between ruling and opposition parties. Furthermore, problems during the voting procedure were noticed, which increased tensions between the candidates.

Paolo Alli, head of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly also noted that "Georgia has reaffirmed its status as the leader of democratic transformation in this region. He further added that "the conduct of this election is greatly encouraging for all those who support Georgia on its path towards Euro-Atlantic integration".

The opposition was less positive. UNM accused the government of attempts to "steal elections". "We will defend our votes", said UNM's campaign chief Nika Melia, to protesters outside the CEC early on October 9.

Nino Burjandaze, former president of Georgia and leader of the opposition Democratic Movement - United Georgia said her party "will not recognise these results" and "the elections were not free and fair". She also stated "we have evidence of electoral fraud in favour of Georgian Dream, such as, for example, multiple voting".

Presidential Elections

With all the votes counted, Georgian Dream's candidate Giorgi Margvelashvili was the winner of the October 2013 presidential elections, with 62.12 percent of the votes. In the election results Margvelashvili was followed by Davit Bakradze of the United

We are supported by



National Movement (UNM), the party of outgoing President Mikheil Saakashvili, with almost 22 percent of the votes. Former parliament speaker Nino Burjanadze, leader of the Democratic Movement-United Georgia party, received just over 10 percent of the votes. The three front runners were followed by Labour Party leader Shalva Natelashvili (2.88 percent) and Christian-Democratic Party leader Giorgi Targamadze (1.06 percent).

Candidate	Party	Votes %
Giorgi Margvelashvili	Georgian Dream	62.12 %
Davit Bakradze	United National Movement	21.72 %
Nino Burjanadze	Democratic Movement - United Georgia	10,19 %
Shalva Natelashvili	Labour Party	2.88 %
Giorgi Targamadze	Christian-Democratic Party	1.06 %

Election observers

Georgia's largest election observers' organisation, International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy, said the election day had been "calm" and voting had occurred in accordance with the procedures in the majority of polling station. The organisation did mention some "significant shortcomings", including voting with an invalid ID mainly in Batumi (Adjara Autonomous Republic) and problems with voter lists. Another observer, the Tbilisi-based Transparency International Georgia, reported 70 cases of "significant procedural violations".

The OSCE observers' preliminary conclusions stated the election conduct was quite positive overall. The election was "efficiently administered, transparent and took place in an amicable and constructive environment. On election day, voters were able to express their choice freely". However, the OSCE observers did note the election was "negatively impacted by allegations of political pressure, including on United National Movement (UNM) representatives at local-self governmental institutions". Although the campaign eventually evolved from a confrontation between the Prime Minister and the President to a competition among the main candidates, "personality politics continued to dominate the public debate throughout the campaign".

Social Democratic Parties

Other Parties

Georgian Dream (GD)

Party Leader: Giorgi Kvirikashvili

Number of seats: 66

<http://41.ge/>

The Georgian Dream-Democratic Georgia (GDDG) party was established on 19 April 2012 through efforts of the billionaire businessman and politician Bidzina Ivanishvili. The party is the key party in a coalition called Georgian Dream which holds 66 seats of the 150 seats available in parliament. Currently Giorgi Kvirikashvili is the leader of the party.

The party evolved from the public movement Georgian Dream, launched by Ivanishvili as a platform for his political activities in December 2011, soon after he announced that he would be entering politics. Since Ivanishvili was stripped of his Georgian passport – officially because of having other passports as well – lawyer Manana Kobakhidze was elected as an interim, nominal chairman of Georgian Dream-Democratic Georgia. In 2012 GDDG won the parliamentary elections, and Ivanishvili became the Prime Minister. However, he only stayed PM for one year, as initially promised, to get the changes going and then 'retire' from politics. Nevertheless, it is widely believed that he still has a huge amount of influence on the party and on Georgian politics.

We are supported by



European Forum

for Democracy and Solidarity

United National Movement (UNM)

Party Leader: Mikheil Saakashvili (in exile)

Number of seats: 27

<http://www.unm.ge/>

The United National Movement is the second biggest party of Georgia with 27 seats. The party is led by controversial former president Mikheil Saakashvili who is currently in exile and wanted by Georgian authorities. After he took on a job as governor of Odessa, a region in Ukraine, he took on the Ukrainian citizenship, leading to Georgian authorities revoking his Georgian citizenship. Prior to this he, won the 2004 presidential elections by a landslide and ruled the country until 2012. In the elections of 2012 the UNM lost its majority to the Georgian Dream coalition.

The UNM came to power under Saakashvili's leadership after the Rose Revolution in November 2003, ousting then President Eduard Shevardnadze. After the Rose Revolution, it united with the late former Prime Minister Zurab Zhvania's United Democrats, the Republican party, supporters of Parliamentary Chairperson Nino Burjanadze and one part of supporters of ex-President Zviad Gamsakhurdia – the Union of National Forces in the National Movement – Democrats coalition. Four years later, the coalition was renamed to United National Movement – for Victorious Georgia.

Alliance of Patriots of Georgia

Party Leader: Davit Tarkhan-Mouravi, Irma Inashvili

Number of seats: 6

<http://patriots.ge/>

The Alliance of Patriots is a Christian party, founded in 2012 by leaders from the Resistance Movement; Soso Manjavidze, Davit Tarkhan-Mouravi and Irma Inashvili. Currently the latter two are the party's leaders. This party is considered to be populist and pro-Russian, it also stays critical of the European Union. In the last elections the party was able to become the third biggest party with 5.01% of the votes, resulting in 6 seats in parliament.

The first elections the party participated in were the 2014 local elections where it got 4.6% of the votes, helping it to qualify as a political party for government funding. Before the 2016 elections took place, the party formed a bloc with five other parties which might have helped it gain enough votes to get seats in the parliament. The party sees itself as more realistic when it comes to NATO membership and therefore announced that the talks have been going on for too long and that people in Georgia are discouraged about being rejected. According to their own website they aim to promote moderate conservative ideology, Georgian spirit, culture and traditions, as well as democratic values in society.

Free Democrats (FD)

Party Leader: Shalva Shavgulidze

Number of seats: none

<http://fd.ge/>

Free Democrats (previously known as Our Georgia – Free Democrats (OGFD)) was founded in April 2009 by Irakli Alasania, Georgia's former envoy to the United Nations. During the elections in 2012, it was part of the Georgian Dream alliance against the then ruling United National Movement (UNM). The party left the coalition when it fell apart in 2014. Although they were the fourth party in the parliamentary elections of 2016, they did not gain enough votes to get any seats in parliament.

The party mainly focuses on fundamental rights for individuals. It supports a presidential republic with a strong parliament and an independent judicial system. FD supports a competitive, free market economy and the establishment of sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, employment creation and social protection systems.

Democratic Movement - United Georgia

Party Leader: Nino Burjanadze

Number of seats: none

<http://www.democrats.ge/>

We are supported by



European Forum

for Democracy and Solidarity

Democratic Movement – United Georgia is a centre-right party founded in 2008 by Nino Burjanadze who is also still the chair of the party. During the parliamentary elections of 2016, the party did not gain any seats with only 3.5% of the votes.

The party always preferred to have closer ties with Russia, but also the European Union. Additionally, it wanted to expand the government's initiatives for economic and social reform. With these statements the party was in opposition to the United National Movement, UNM, led by Mikheil Saakashvili, which was in power between 2003 and 2012. It also opposed the government led by Saakashvili because it accused it of being authoritarian. The Democratic Movement still opposes UNM and refuses to cooperate with the party.

Biographies

Giorgi Margvelashvili

President

Giorgi Margvelashvili, born on 4 September 1969 in Tbilisi, was elected as the fourth President of independent Georgia on 27 October 2013 with 62,2 percent of the votes. Margvelashvili started his career in Georgian politics in 2003 when he joined the opposition bloc Burjanadze-Democrats prior to the parliamentary elections that year. However, Margvelashvili quit politics when the Burjanadze-Democrats merged with Saakashvili's United National Movement, after the allegation of fraudulent election brought up street protests and change of power in the Rose Revolution.

In 2008, Margvelashvili became member of the board of advisers of Nino Burjanadze's think-tank Foundation for Democracy and Development. By 2012, Margvelashvili had become a critic of Mikheil Saakashvili's government and supported the Georgian Dream coalition set up by billionaire Bidzina Ivanishvili. Despite of his support, Margvelashvili was not directly involved in the coalition's election campaign and became politically independent.

As former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Science, he made his mark in the government of former Prime Minister Bidzina Ivanishvili as a reformer who revitalised the country's education system after years of neglect. For instance, he created Georgia's first school districts and announced free school books from 2013 in his first months as Minister of Education and Science. In May 2013 Margvelashvili was nominated, as a political independent, as presidential candidate of Ivanishvili's GD party and he resigned from his executive posts. On the day of his inauguration, on 17 November 2013, a new constitution came into effect, which significantly reduced the president's power at the expense of the increasing power of the prime minister.

Georgi Kvirikashvili

Prime Minister

Georgi Kvirikashvili, born on 20 July 1967, succeeded Irakly Garibashvili as Prime Minister after he stepped down unexpectedly in December 2015. Kvirikashvili was the former Foreign Minister of Garibashvili's cabinet since September 2015, after serving as Economy Minister and vice-Prime Minister in the cabinets of both Garibashvili and Bidzina Ivanishvili. Before his work in politics, Kvirikashvili worked as Director General of the Ivanishvili owned Cartu Bank. When Ivanishvili won the 2012 elections with his Georgian Dream party, Kvirikashvili followed him into politics. He is regarded as a close ally of Ivanishvili. Before the 2003 Rose Revolution and his temporarily departure from politics, Kvirikashvili served as an MP for the New Rights party.

Mikheil Saakashvili

Leader (in exile) of the United National Movement party (UNM)

Mikheil Saakashvili was born on 21 December 1967 and is the (informal) current leader in exile of the United National Movement (UNM) party in Georgia. He is in exile because he is officially wanted in Georgia on charges related to a violent dispersal of protesters in 2007, under his presidency. He graduated from the Institute of International Relations in Ukraine in the department of International Law. Following this, he received a Master of Laws from Columbia law school in the US. He was specifically interested in Human rights and has worked as a human rights officer for the interim State Council of Georgia for a short time. He is mainly known for his fight against corruption and for more transparency.

We are supported by





European Forum

for Democracy and Solidarity

In 2000 he was appointed Minister of Justice. In this role, he initiated major reforms to the criminal justice and prison system which were applauded by international observers and human rights activists. Nevertheless, in 2001 he decided to resign from his position, accusing the government of being corrupt. In that same year he founded the UNM party. After the peaceful Rose Revolution of 2003, which he led, the UNM won the elections in 2004 and Saakashvili became the President of Georgia. During his presidency his main aim was to reduce corruption, gain EU and NATO membership for Georgia and to keep the relationship with Russia good. However, the relations with Russia deteriorated drastically after a brief war over the breakaway region of South Ossetia in August 2008.

Saakashvili ruled until 2012, when his party was defeated in the parliamentary elections and he was no longer able to form a government. He left the country in 2013 and during the period following his defeat, he supported Ukraine's movement to improve Ukrainian integration in the European Union. As Ukraine was going through major reforms following its 2014 Euromaidan revolution, it brought on different specialists that could help the country start its modernization. In relation to this, Saakashvili was appointed as the governor of Odessa, a region in Ukraine, in 2015. Due to this, he became a Ukrainian citizen and lost his Georgian citizenship, which meant that he is not allowed to be the formal leader of the UNM. He accuses the Georgian government of preventing him from running in the parliamentary elections of 2016 by taking away his Georgian citizenship. Eventually, he resigned from his job as a governor in Odessa in 2016, accusing the Ukrainian government of corruption. Since then he has also lost his Ukrainian citizenship, making him a stateless person. In February 2018 he was detained by the Ukrainian border police, which claimed he was entering the country illegally. The police deported him to Poland by plane and a court in Kiev rejected Georgia's extradition request. A Georgian court has sentenced him in his absence to three years in prison because of misuse of presidential powers while he was serving his term. As of March 2018, he remains in the Netherlands, where he has a right of residence due to his Dutch wife.

Source

Elections and political situation

- [Alfred Mozer Stichting: Report Assessment visit to Georgia](#)
- [BBC News Lawyer claims Georgia Presidency](#)
- [Country Profile Georgia](#)
- [Civil.ge](#)
- [Elections.ge](#)
- [Electionworld.org](#)
- [Eurasia.net: Georgia prepares for new parliamentary election](#)
- [ICG: Georgia: What now? 3 December 2003](#)
- [OSCE Election Reports](#)

Corruption

- [RFE/RL Georgia: Saakashvili Raising Hopes That Corruption May Be Tackled In Earnest](#)
- [Transnational Crime and Corruption Centre](#)
- [Transparency International Corruption Index](#)

Georgia's separatist regions

- [BBC: South Ossetia](#)
- [Civil.ge](#)
- [ICG: Saakashvili's Ajara success: Repeatable elsewhere in Georgia?](#)
- [ICG Crisiswatch September 2004](#)
- [Institute for War and Peace reporting](#)
- [Transitions Online \(March-August 2004\)](#)

Geopolitical situation

We are supported by



European Forum

for Democracy and Solidarity

- [BBC Russia warns Georgia after threat](#)
- [CSIS: Iraq and the Caucasus](#)
- [European Commission: EU's relations with Georgia](#)
- [European Neighborhood Policy](#)
- [IIAS Newsletter, article M.P. Amineh: Rethinking Geopolitics in Post-Soviet Central Eurasia](#)
- [Transitions Online \(March - August 2004\)](#)

Economic situation and poverty

- [BBC: Russian tycoon to reform Georgia](#)
- [Civil.ge](#)
- [UNDP Georgia](#)

Baku-Ceyhan Pipeline

- [BTC](#)
- [Edie news centre BTC pipeline construction suspended](#)
- [Friends of the Earth](#)
- [Goldman Prize recipient](#)
- [Independent.co.uk Exposed: BP, its pipeline, and an environmental time bomb](#)

Political Parties and Blocs

- [CSIS Caucasus Elections Watch](#)
- [Elections.ge](#)
- [ICG: Georgia: What now? 3 December 2003](#)

Biographies

- [RFE/RL](#)
- [Civil.ge](#)
- [The Telegraph](#)
- [Government.gov](#)

We are supported by