Paata Zakareishvili: Russia is compelled to demarcate its territory so that Georgian policy does not penetrate South Ossetia

The restoration of Georgia’s territorial integrity is vital for the country’s future development. Every time a new government comes to power it engenders a wave of optimism that Georgia will regain control of all the territory within its internationally recognised borders, yet we have endured two decades of continually lost hope.

David Sergeenko: The Government of Georgia will address the health protection needs of the entire Georgian population

One of the most important problems in Georgia is unaffordable health care. In this interview with The Georgian Times Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs Davit Sergeenko declares that the government will try to resolve all problems in health care and social protection within a year.

From the Father of American Soldier

Peter Kobs, the father of American soldier from Michigan State responses on the death of 7 Georgian soldiers in Afghanistan. We have received the letter of condolence by e-mail from Peter Kobs

Saakashvili requests a second National Security Council meeting

Georgian Wine and Alcoholic Beverages Will Reenter the Russian Market in Two Weeks
Georgian police have detained two suspects accused of plotting a terrorist attack. Mikhail Kadiev and Rizvan Omarov, citizens of the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation, were arrested in Tbilisi on June 13. A large number of dynamite, detonators, firearms and fake identity papers were seized from their apartment.

“We want to assure you that the Interior Ministry will do everything it can to protect Georgian citizens from the danger of terrorism,” Nino Giorgobiani, Ministry of Internal Affairs Spokesperson, said.

Kadiev, who is wanted by Interpol, had been living in Georgia for several years, reportedly leaving and re-entering the country. He was often seen training at the Palavani Georgian wrestling club.

The MIA says that Kadiev has been living in Georgia since 2011, after he was dismissed from the service of Georgian President’s private police, Director of the Tusheti air company Zaur Koshitoshvili. The pilot denies this allegation, saying that one of his friends from Daghestan had asked him to act out his acquaintance’s son, a wrestler, and help him with money. Koshitoshvili says he has met Kadiev only three times since their first meeting in 2011 but admits that for three weeks he was involved in his son’s apartment while his son was abroad. “Then my driver found a flat for Kadiev and he moved… he was detained in that rented flat and at the explosive material found there, not in my house,” he says.

This attempt to link terrorist plotting with President Saakashvili is regarded as “pure provocation” by Head of the President’s Administration Goga Barnov. “Anyone can explain what the phrase ‘President’s private pilot’s’ means? Tusheti is an independent company, hired by the State Guard Special Services. I can confirm that those videos connection but he can’t be firm in the belief that these developments are linked. I am sure that the video broadcast on the Taliban’s behalf is related to the statement by the Afghan president in Afghanistan on May 26 but I can’t confirm that this footage was made on his demand,” he says.

Archil Khilkhadze, the Chief Prosecutor, has also declared that a link between the video and two Russian citizens preparing an act of terrorism has not been established yet.

Another analyst, Head of the Caucasian Centre for Strategic Research Mamina Arelidze, believes that Kadiev and Omarov could be connected to the special operation in Lapankuri in 2012. He says that Kadiev is a member of a group led by Rasul Popukshiri who brought a number of Chechens into Georgia and sent them to Lapankuri in Tusheti.

“It is not surprising that a weapon was found in Kadiev’s apartment, as in 2010-2011 the Georgian Special Service distributed those same weapons to the Chechen groups arriving in Georgia,” Arelidze maintains. However, he says that Kadiev’s video does not confirm the connection between the detainees, both within the country and elsewhere, as now being sought within the framework of international anti-terror cooperation. It is known that in 2012 one of Kadiev’s accomplices was detained in Kyrgyzstan. A few days after the Taliban video was broadcast on YouTube panic-stricken Georgians rang police to inform them about a suspicious bag on Shevchenko Street in Tbilisi. However, it turned out to be full of books and clothes.

**A LETTER TO THE FATHER OF AMERICAN SOLDIER**

Peter Kobs, the father of American soldier from Michigan State responses on the death of 7 Georgian soldiers in Afghanistan. We have received the letter of condolence by e-mail from Peter Kobs.

“TO THE EDITOR THE GEORGIAN TIMES”

To the Editor: The Georgian Times, As the American father of a U.S. soldier, I was deeply saddened to hear this news about the deaths of Georgian soldiers in Afghanistan. We know the taste of tragedy in the United States and we share your grief. Our family and church will be praying for the departed soldiers and their families.

THANK YOU for standing with us in the war against terrorism. We are deeply grateful for your many sacrifices and proud to call Georgia our friends. - With sincerest sympathies, - Peter Kobs, Battle Creek, Michigan, USA.

**THE GEORGIAN TIMES**

Lisa TONAKANYAN, GT

**Georgian arrests Terrorist Suspects**

Georgian police have detained two suspects accused of plotting a terrorist attack. Mikhail Kadiev and Rizvan Omarov, citizens of the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation, were arrested in Tbilisi on June 13. A large number of dynamite, detonators, firearms and fake identity papers were seized from their apartment.

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MORTGAGE AND BUSINESS LOANS IN GEL AT THE LOWEST INTEREST RATE IN GEORGIA

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The restoration of Georgian democracy is vital for the country’s future. Every time a new government comes to power it under- stands that Georgia will regain control over South Ossetia. Within its international recognition the Russian forces have endured two decades of continuous conflict.

Last month’s tension in the conflict regions became even more strained as the line of oc- cupation was moved. Here The Georgian Times talks to State Minister on Reintegration Issues Paata Zakareishvili about the new status of South Ossetia.

Mr. Zakareishvili, the al- ready unpleasant situation in the conflict regions has deteriorated further due to new political shifts. For this reason we have to take the reality into account. Why is the line of oc- cupation has been moved by Russia itself?

While working for South Ossetia we have always been afraid to come to Georgia proper. Russia’s policy would not meet them and ask them to demarcate their territory in a way that is compatible with Georgia’s interests. If they refused to do so, Russia would simply move them. This would be a direct manipulation of the “reintegration” policy. There were three main decisions. The first was to inform the international community about the three main decisions. The first was to inform the international community about the occupation. The second was to inform the international community about the existence of the “border” issue. The public has un- derstood that there is “border”! The public has un- derstood that there is “border”! The public has un- derstood that there is “border”! The public has un- derstood that there is “border”! The public has un- derstood that there is “border”!

The number of people enter- ing Tbilisi and Georgia proper has doubled. Many peo- ple have relatives in Georgia “reintegrated” with Russia. Now they are afraid to return to Georgia proper. The Russian occupation and the Georgia’s new policy.

South Ossetia has doubled. Many peo- ple have relatives in Georgia “reintegrated” with Russia. Now they are afraid to return to Georgia proper. The Russian occupation and the Georgia’s new policy.

A very important fact, that is very important, is that Georgian policy does not penetrate South Ossetia. According to the Russian v.0.3.1.1

Russia is compelled to demarcate its territory so that Georgian policies do not penetrate South Ossetia.

But when the de facto leader of Abkhazia asks the Patriarch of Moscow to receive the Al- khanian Church into its structures, should not the government res- pect them? We are not asking about the rest of the territory. What is the result of these meetings? What is the result of these meetings? What is the result of these meetings? What is the result of these meetings? What is the result of these meetings?

Yes, we think it should not. If the Patriarchate of Moscow makes a statement such as, “we can think about uniting the Alkhan- ian Church with us”, then we should not respect them. We have to respect the borders as the subject and not the object. It is not correct to respond to ev- rything. It is better to keep watch of how things are devel- oping. If we respect the current borders, we would make its policy in reaction to you do not make your policy in reaction to them.

So this is the tactic of the Prime Minister, as it appears to be? Yes, and this is a very good thing. I am a very clever man. I like working on the border issue, because it is the subject of all the conflict resolution pro- cesses.

Paata Zakareishvili: Russia is compelled to demarcate its territory so that Georgian policies do not penetrate South Ossetia.

By EMMA BAIMAROMA, MAKA DEKANOSIDZE, GT

Monday, June 17, 2013

U.S. Congress releases statement on cooperation with Georgia in defense area

The U.S. Congress has released a statement on cooperation with Georgia in defense area. According to the statement, the Republic of Georgia is a highly valued ally of the United States and has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to advancing the mutual interests of both countries, including the deploy- ment of Georgian forces as part of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and the Multi- National Force in Iraq.

(1) The peaceful transfer of power as the result of the free and fair parliamentary elections in October 2012 appears to be a key test of the new government’s commitment to the people’s creation of a free and solid democracy.

(2) However, since the October 2012 parliamentary elections the new Government has taken a series of measures that are consistent with the principles of the current political opinion that appear to be motivated by political reasons.

(3) The New Center of the anti-opposition party is especially troubling, particularly its chilly effect on political freedom prior to the presidential election scheduled for October 2013.

(4) The arrest of the leader of an opposition party is especially troubling, particularly its chilly effect on political freedom prior to the presidential election scheduled for October 2013.

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The dynamic is better than I thought it would be, despite the fact that we have not yet changed the name of the ministry. The conflicts have lasted for years, and it is impossible to achieve visible results in a few months. The situation is even more critical in Afghanistan. The world is a very different place. There is a great deal of frustration among the Afghan people. As a result, the Afghan people have not been able to move forward.

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MAHATMA programme will develop leaders of educational management aware of all the new standards and trends in the international education system

By EMMA BAIRAMOVA, GT

The faculty of Education at IBSU (the International Black Sea University) is participating in the TEMPUS project MAHATMA (Master of Higher Education Management: Developing leaders for managing educational transformation). TEMPUS is the Trans-European Mobility Programme for University Studies, which involves higher education institutions in EU Member States and partner countries. Universities and other educational organisations from 7 countries: Armenia, Georgia, the UK, Germany, Italy, France and the Czech Republic, are participating in this programme. MAHATMA’s objective is to promote the transformation of higher education management in Armenia and Georgia through the introduction of a new Masters programme and professional development courses in higher education management. Vice Rector of IBSU Prof. Dr. Natela Dogonadze tells The Georgian Times about the MAHATMA project.

Professor, what is the MAHATMA project?

MAHATMA is one of the Tempus projects and is financed by the European Union. The great holder is the State Pedagogical University of Armenia and we are one of the participating universities. The title MAHATMA means Master of Higher Education Management, but I suppose it is somehow connected to the democratic values of Mahatma Gandhi (laughing). The goal of this project is to create a new Masters programme at our University, so to an extent we can say that we are not creating a new programme but developing the existing one, although we have changed it a lot.

The project will run for three academic years. It was launched in October 2012. Four universities from Georgia, four from Armenia, two from England, one from Germany and one from the Czech Republic are taking part, as are educational centres in France and Italy, which are our partners. Our European partners are helping us develop this project. In fact, we began work on this project in January. Our first meeting was in Yerevan, where the participants got acquainted with each other and introduced themselves.

Which universities from Georgia are participating in this project?

Ilia State University, Qutaisi State University, Batumi State University and our Black Sea University. We all demonstrated our capacity to undertake this project and then had a meeting in Paris.

Why was your University chosen?

The Armenian university which initiated this project was looking for a partner in Georgia which was already working in the sphere of Education Management. In Georgia only these four universities do that. Some years ago only state universities could take part in Tempus programmes, but last year private universities also gained the right to participate. So maybe we are pioneers.

What does this programme involve?

This programme is about the management of education, its theory and practice. Educational management is a specialised skill which requires its own training. At the Paris meeting we discussed various methods of education. At this point, what we can guarantee is that we are well aware of the international education system and have very good lecturers. We are also taking into consideration all our European partners’ recommendations about education methodology and assessment methodology.

The programme consists of both theoretical knowledge and practical tasks. Every Masters student will conduct undergraduate research work, developing the skills of a research leader, an independent view about the education system, decision making skills and the other skills necessary for a leader working in the education sphere.

Have you invited overseas specialists to deliver this programme?

Yes, but not for whole semesters. They will deliver specific courses. However participants of this programme will have intensive contact with our international partners.

Which is the usual language of study at the Black Sea University?

Our students can choose as a foreign language Turkish, German, Spanish, French and other languages, but in almost all our faculties the language of study is English. In the law faculty study is partly in English and partly in Georgian.

Which subjects will be taught?


The three year course costs 3,000 GEL a year.
David Sergeenko: The Government of Georgia will address the health protection needs of the entire Georgian population

By EMMA BAKARIMOVA, GT

One of the most important problems in Georgia is the healthcare system. In this interview with The Georgian Times Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs Davit Sergeenko discusses the new project that will try to resolve all problems in health care and social protection within a year.

Mr. Sergeenko, you have encountered many problems in the Georgian healthcare system since being appointed, can you highlight some of the most important challenges?

There are a lot of problems in the healthcare system and it is hard to talk about the ideal one. But I think the most important was that we had no quality control system. Such systems are easy to construct and I cannot understand why it works properly now.

Is any of the projects launched by the previous government still being implemented?

These were mainly infrastructure projects, and every one of them is still being implemented. No projects have been implemented. But we do not think any of them are superfluous. On the contrary, medical healthcare infrastructure is very important. Maybe there have been small problems in some directions, but these problems were made by those executing the projects themselves. The time needed and delays will be resolved and all projects fulfilled.

What achievements are better have occurred since the coming of the new government?

Yes, I can say that there has been a dramatic re-evaluation of the healthcare system. We cannot say that everything was very bad and we have come and changed everything. The results are not true. As I mentioned, the healthcare system is problematic in general. We have merely changed the strategic vector of the healthcare system. Until October 2012 healthcare provision was directed at target groups, for example the elderly, children and the socially vulnerable, and their health insurance was supplied by private healthcare companies. We have changed this, and now insurance and medical services are available not only for target groups but all citizens of Georgia. We have to protect the population.

Are you still intending to increase pensions in September?

Of course, the increase in pensions was one of the main election commitments of the Georgian Dream coalition. To begin with, pensions will be brought in line with the minimum standard of living and then they will increase further. The minimum standard of living is 150 lari, so all the promises given in the sphere of healthcare and social protection will be kept on the basis of this index. From June 1 the minimum living standard calculated for socially vulnerable citizens will be doubled.

What projects will you be implementing in the near future?

The insurance project launched on February 28 will be expanded to include a lot of additional services and health Insurance will be one of the major initiatives. We are also working on creating a quality control system and evaluation system, because the prices of services should have a clear logic behind them and not be overinflated. For example, sometimes medical facilities offer different prices to patients from different services at different prices and this is unacceptable. We are also working on improving the provision of emergency services. I think it is categorically unacceptable to suffer two-hour delays in receiving emergency treatment and this must be corrected.

Another major project concerns children’s oncology and haematology. We have negotiated with Harvard Medical School and will implement a large project under its patronage and management which will resolve the important problems in this area systematically and radically.

We have a lot of big projects in the pipeline: village doctors, a primary health care project, categorisation and classification reforms and so on. All this must be implemented so that the most important project is the one designed to reduce maternal and child mortality.

There have been two cases of child mortality in the last two months, can you give concrete reasons why these occurred?

The child mortality cases were very disappointing. I would like to offer my condolences to the families of the dead children. We cannot find any reasons why these unfortunate events occurred. We will investigate and try to find the weak points in our system. What I am saying now cannot serve as consolation, but there is no significant difference between child mortality statistics in Georgia and those of other countries. Unfortunately more than 700 children die in Georgia each year for different reasons, but these reasons are no different from those found in other countries. That said, we know that for Georgia this is a very high figure and we must work to reduce it. We are working with UNICEF to see what we can do in the near future we will see a reduction in these figures, and we have to reduce this problem to a minimum.

But what are the reasons for child mortality? bureaucracy, hunger, or wanton carelessness of parents?

We will refrain from accusing the parents of dead children, because they have their own tragedies to deal with. It is hard to provide reasons, for example we cannot put all blame on the family doctor, social worker, chairman of the village council or on the parents. It is important to determine the exact reasons in any given case, because there are a lot of different factors involved. We have all had opportunities to prevent such cases, but they have occurred anyway. How does the Georgian healthcare system work for foreigners?

One of our main goals is to transfer the Georgian healthcare system from experienced based to evidence based decision making. The important thing is that those who have ever had to deal with the healthcare system. We want to create a high class healthcare system which works on the same principle as those in all developed countries. If we develop such a system both foreigners and citizens of Georgia will benefit.
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If parliament approves a proposed amendment state funding of political parties will increase to 300-600 thousand GEL. However this will only apply to parties which the 4% barrier at the local elections of 2010 and parliamentary elections of 2012.

The amendments to the “On

The amendment should ensure that the information will never be released. Actual- ly, they should not even see the material; they should simply identify whether each individual recording was legal or illegal, undertaken with the permission of the court or not. Everything illegal will then be destroyed, and everything legal retained.”

The protest against Saakashvili’s policies in Georgia is very important to destroy foot-

Along with the risk of illegal funding, I think there is a threat that the state will support her. Whoever puts forward this candidate will have an opportunity, Dr. Egla Kakhuriashvili, Chair of the MIA, said that the MIA has taken the right decision, as illegal footage urgently needs to be destroyed.

We have to refine the control mechanism in a se-

In many countries party sup-

The most shameful thing is that the amendments do not consider its result Bidzina Ivanishvili forbids us from conducting our activities, and our donors have been warned that they need to either close their business or move all of their financial records will not die if they have no of-

We will call the next parliamentary opposition before of Finance Georgia GYLA also supports the am-

By: MAKAYA DAKANODZIE, GT

The MIA’s controversial archive of illegally obtained footage of people’s private lives is to be destroyed, following the conclusion of consultations with the diplomatic corps, international and non-

domestic partners and international and non-

governmental organiz- ations. As a range of opinions was expressed about this matter, a special commission has been created to de-

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The protest against Saakashvili’s policies in Georgia is very important to destroy foot-
Georgian Wine and Alcoholic Beverages will reenter the Russian Market in two weeks

After a 7-year interval Georgian wine and alcoholic beverages are about to returned to the Russian Market. After the official removal of the embargo, Kakheti Traditional Wine Producers and The Dugladze Wine Company will send the first batch of their products to Russia.

Kakheti Traditional Wine Producers has exported 23,600 bottles of Old Kakheti cognac. These were sent by truck on June 12. Lela Chkheidze, head of the company’s export department, told The Georgian Times that various wines, including Kindzmarauli, Khvanchkara, Aalazi Valley, Saperavi, Mukuzani and Tvishla would also be sent. “We are planning to export about 1 million bottles until the next production. We also produce Chacha, which is not exported to Russia at the moment, but we are planning to do so,” he said.

The Dugladze Wine Company produces wine, sparkling wine and cognac. It will export wine and cognac to Russia to begin with, and 50,000 bottles of wine were sent on June 13. Zaza Dugladze, founder and General Director of the company, explains that this quantity will be sent every day, as the company was ordered to provide half a million bottles of wine and 80,000 thousand bottles of cognac. He added that each product has its own profit margin for each of its three varieties, economy, premium and elite, but that its high quality products will compete with French and Italian wines.

“The agreements we have have demonstrated that our products have not been forgotten and the Russians are looking forward to them, and Georgian wine in general.” Dugladze told The Georgian Times.

65 alcohol production companies are being allowed to enter the Russian Market. Levon Davitashvili, the head of the LEJP National Wine Agency, explains that the agency will gradually issue further certificates on application. More than a million bottles of Georgian wine will be exported to the Russian market this summer, where they are sold at medium to high end prices, and will cost between 300-400 rubles.

“We are monitoring this process and know that consumer expectation is quite high. Therefore we have positive expectations. Wine is not sold without attention and effort. There is competition in every market, including the Russian. Our selling point is the high public awareness and positive attitudes towards our products, which no other wine on the market has. If we conduct appropriate marketing, results will be positive. We have various plans, and in addition the Russian press is always talking about the return of Georgian wine,” Davitashvili told The Georgian Times.

Demuri Giorkhidze, an economist, agrees with this positive assessment. “I think there is no threat to Georgian wine on the Russian market if it is high quality. Regardless of the availability of other wines Georgian wine will have is consumers because of its quality. Russians remember this wine, and many other Georgian products, and we will not face any challenges in this field,” says Giorkhidze. He adds however that the return of Georgian wine to the Russian market will not affect the Georgian economy greatly regardless of the scale of exports. “It is more important in terms of reestablishing the economic relationship and free movement of goods between the two states.”

Russia imposed an embargo on Georgian products in 2006, claiming that they did not meet sanitary and hygiene standards. After the election of the new Georgian government, negotiations on this were resumed at the beginning of this year. Georgian alcoholic beverages will appear in Russian stores in about 2 weeks.

Rustavi Steel LLC responds to untrue statements made by Joseph Kay

Thomas Blake, Director of Rustavi Steel LLC: - “Rustavi Steel LLC is aware of a press conference held by Joseph Kay on 11 June in Tbilisi, and would like to put the record straight in response to untrue statements by Joseph Kay. The Rustavi Metallurgical Plant was acquired by Badri Patarkatsishvili in 2005 in USD 36 million, of which USD 26 million came from the sale of TeliNetInvest and USD 10 million from the proceeds of the sale of Sibneft. The origin of these funds, transfer documents and the names of the corporate entities through which they were transferred to acquire the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant are available and can be made public. This has all been well documented in court proceedings against Joseph Kay, who has been unable to provide any proof to back up his wild claims that he paid for Rustavi. Joseph Kay illegal- ly gained control of the Rustavi plant in 2008 following Badri’s death, and in 2010 the Gibraltar court ruled that Joseph Kay has no ownership interest in the plant. The Western courts have also labelled Joseph Kay a liar on many occasions. The Patarkatsishvili family regained title to Rustavi in December 2011. The legal owner of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, whose interests I represent, encourages the Georgian government to open an investigation into the activities of Joseph Kay during 2006-11.”

Patriarch addresses Parliament Speaker

The Patriarch of Georgia has addressed Parliament Speaker David Usupashvili with regard to turnoff of the private broadcasting frequency for the Patriarchate’s TV network “Etsulovneba”. “It is known that since 2007 the TV network “Etsulovneba” has been distinguished with its educational, cultural and patriotic programs.” The “Etsulovneba” has an educational, cultural and patriotic TV program. “It is known that since 2007 the TV network “Etsulovneba” has been distinguished with its educational, cultural and patriotic programs.” The “Etsulovneba” has an educational, cultural and patriotic TV program. “It is known that since 2007 the TV network “Etsulovneba” has been distinguished with its educational, cultural and patriotic programs.” The “Etsulovneba” has an educational, cultural and patriotic TV program. “It is known that since 2007 the TV network “Etsulovneba” has been distinguished with its educational, cultural and patriotic TV program. “It is known that since 2007 the TV network “Etsulovneba” has been distinguished with its educational, cultural and patriotic TV program. “It is known that since 2007 the TV network “Etsulovneba” has been distinguished with its educational, cultural and patriotic TV program. “It is known that since 2007 the TV network “Etsulovneba” has been distinguished with its educational, cultural and patriotic TV program. “It is known that since 2007 the TV network “Etsulovneba” has been distinguished with its educational, cultural and patriotic TV program.

Parliament elects just 4 members of the High Council of Justice

The Parliament has elected just 4 members of the High Council of Justice. In the second round of voting the majority elected as members of the High Council of Justice Vakhtang Tsiodia, Gocha Mamulashvili, Eva Gotisirdze and Anna Sopromadze. The Parliament has to approve 6 members of the Council yesterday. The parliament minority did not participate in the vote.

According to Parliament Speaker Davit Usupashvili, another competition will be announced for electing the remaining two members of the Council.

The apartment is located on the fifth floor of the 11th building in Tbilisi’s prestigious Vake district. Totaling 114 square meters, the apartment is fully furnished, and includes internal decoration and furniture, central heating system and a comfortable veranda.

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“Afghan” Shadow over Georgia: Revenge or Geopolitics?

By Dr. Vakhtang Maisaia, GT

Events in Afghanistan, and particularly Helmand province, over the last three weeks have raised some important questions about Georgia’s military continuum – why did they happen, what was their purpose, and what did they hope to achieve?

Why did they happen? Why did the Taliban militia make two sudden and unprecedented attacks on Georgia’s military bases, claiming the lives of 10 servicemen and injuring more than 50 others? Considerable attention needs to be paid to this question to prevent such heavy losses occurring in future. The answer could lie in the declaration made on the Taliban propaganda website “Voice of Jihad” on April 28th 2013 that it would launch an offensive against the Georgian military contingent in Afghanistan, the president of Georgia, Mikheil Saakashvili, has confirmed. The attacks were not only a response to the deaths of the Georgian soldiers, but also to the presence of Georgian forces in the region. The Taliban have accused Georgia of invading their territory for the past seven months, and this attack is a direct response to the presence of Georgian forces in Afghanistan.

What did they hope to achieve? The Taliban attacks were clearly intended to send a message to the international community, as well as to the Afghan government, that the occupation of their territory is unacceptable. The attacks were also a show of strength and an attempt to establish a presence in the region.

The Taliban have stated that they will continue to attack Georgian forces in Afghanistan until their demands are met. This includes the withdrawal of Georgian forces from the country, as well as the recognition of the Taliban as a legitimate government.

The attacks have also been seen as a way of undermining the international effort to secure Afghanistan, and to demonstrate the failure of the Western military strategy in the region. The Taliban have been successful in recruiting new fighters and gaining support in the region, and this attack is a demonstration of their growing power.

What does this mean for Georgia? The attacks have had a number of implications for Georgia. Firstly, they have shown that the Taliban are not willing to accept a peaceful resolution to the conflict, and that they are prepared to use violence to achieve their goals.

Secondly, the attacks have raised questions about the effectiveness of the international effort to secure Afghanistan. The Taliban have been able to gain a foothold in the country, and this suggests that the international effort has not been as successful as it could have been.

Finally, the attacks have raised questions about the role of Georgia in the region. The international community has been critical of Georgia’s involvement in Afghanistan, and the Taliban attacks have added to this criticism. The attacks have also made it clear that Georgia is not immune to the violence that is occurring in the region.

What should be done? The international community needs to address the Taliban attacks and the broader issue of the conflict in Afghanistan. The attacks are a clear indication that the international effort is not working, and that a new approach is required.

Firstly, the international community needs to increase its efforts to secure Afghanistan. This includes providing more resources and support to the Afghan government, as well as increasing pressure on the Taliban to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Secondly, the international community needs to address the root causes of the conflict in Afghanistan. This includes addressing the issues of poverty, unemployment, and political instability, which are driving many people to support the Taliban.

Finally, the international community needs to consider the role of Georgia in the region. Georgia has a strategic location in the region, and it is in the interest of the international community to work with Georgia to secure the region.

What does this mean for the future? The Taliban attacks are a clear indication that the international effort to secure Afghanistan is not working, and that a new approach is required. The international community needs to increase its efforts to secure Afghanistan, and to address the root causes of the conflict in the region.

Georgia needs to be involved in the international effort to secure Afghanistan, and to play a role in the region. The country has a strategic location in the region, and it is in the interest of the international community to work with Georgia to secure the region.
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The so-called “Mukhrovani Mutiny”? 35th anniversary of intimidation of Georgian Army

By DR. VAKHTANG MAISAIA, GT

5 May 2013 was the anniversary of an event that was the most fabulous and mystifying event in recent Georgian history. The so-called “Mukhrovani Mutiny” was not only a turning point in the history of the Georgian army but also a turning point in politics. Theжуorous event was marked by several important aspects.

The scheme of the event had been plotted as soon as the war between Georgia and Russia in 2008 had ended and Saakashvili’s regime had been defeated and politically bankrupt. Following the very radical protest movement in Autumn 2007 and August 2008, and February 2009, Saakashvili became so scared of losing the power that he was forced to try and regain some kind of control over the armed forces and law enforcement agencies, which had been demoralised by the war. The “Mukhrovani Mutiny” (similar to the “Vietnam Syndrome” which afflicted the US armed forces) was a “black triangle” which the Georgian government, faced with the same dilemmas as the US, tried to use to finally bolt down the military’s “PR muscle” and transform a protest conducted against the “PR muscle” into submission.

The decimation was marked by the commander and men of the special division. The division’s officers were among the first to be decimated, and the government waited for a re-escalation of the situation with Russia, which would divert the attention from the conduct of the previous, already lost war and prevent people asking questions whose answers would threaten the regime’s continuity. The puppet Parliament launched a so-called “investigation of the August war” which would drag on for more than three months and draw meaningless conclusions. This was done in order to establish the government’s grip over the military and to keep the situation-military unit mutinies” was ready to use all the means at its disposal, including heavy armaments (from multiple launch rocket units to aircraft) and PR outlets run by the ruling political party. As for your question if the political party did not plan or try to conduct any coup’、“It is important to note that the so-called “PR muscle” was harnessed by the government being brought down by a military coup. The regime was able to prevent the situation from escalating into a civil war by demonstrating the capacity of the political police involvement in the internal situation.

The paper received by resolution highlighted the importance of unifying the international community’s efforts in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali, and the internal situation being handled in a forced way in the occupied regions. There is another factor. It does not mean that all those countries will admit South Ossetia and Abkhazia independent in future, as supporting to UN resolutions has several motivations, some of the countries were for the country being position against supporting the resolution, for example, like Russian. States may not support any resolutions that are contrary to the international community. In this case, it is very unpleasant attitude of Armenia for us, but we have not to make the tragedy from it. It is very important the international community asserted integrity once again with the majority of votes. As for your question if the number of IDPs will increase in future, it is difficult to talk about it in advance. It depends on how the things develop in the World, and how the global developments will be reflected in Caucasian context,” said Irakli Menagarishvili.

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