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The latest years were characterized with constant political upheavals and confrontations. After the Rose Revolution, expectations for fast democratization of the country were high among the society and international organizations. A number of reforms were carried out, which were especially successful in the economic field and reorganization process of the Government structures. There are certain achievements in the areas such as privatization, reduction of tariffs, pension reform, etc. The leading institution in the reform of the governmental structures and fight against corruption is the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

However, at the same time, human rights situation has dramatically declined. There are still cases of politically motivated kidnappings and intimidation, poor prison conditions, abuse of prisoners, arbitrary arrest and detention, politically motivated imprisonment, excessive use of force to disperse demonstrations, politically motivated pressure on owners of property, lack of due process, as well as senior-level corruption in the government. In general, the freedom of media can be assessed as far from satisfactory, although for the past two years there are certain improvements.

Successful start of reforms and reorganization of the governmental structures are overshadowed in the eyes of the civil society by the fact that along with the higher level of educated officials and professionals, there is an increasing tendency of their filtration based on political loyalty to the ruling political elite or, at least, their non-opposition stance.

The reform of judiciary may be regarded as one of the most unsuccessful reforms in the view of making progress. The Court is not still an independent institution and in most cases acts in the interests of the ruling political elite. A range of laws limiting the freedom also cause concern, for instance, the law requires political parties and other organizations to give prior notice and obtain permission from local authorities to assemble on a public thoroughfare.

It should be noted that reforms carried out by the Government caused increased attention of the international organizations, including donor organization, toward the support to the government institutions and their functioning, which resulted in weakening of non-governmental institutions of the civil society and their initiatives. In fact, after the 2003 Revolution the non-governmental sector lost a core around of which it was consolidated. Many of NGO members supporting or involved directly in the revolution, moved to the governmental structures and became part of the ruling political party, that appeared to be a significant outflow of human resources from civil sector to the governmental structures.

Now former NGO representatives, accustomed to criticizing the authorities, found themselves unprepared to listen to critic after they came to power, breaking at the same time contacts with the majority of the non-governmental organizations, which by function are “watch-dogs”, “think-tanks” and human rights organizations. At the same time, a gap existing between authorities and opposition political parties practically excludes the possibility of an alternative views and opinions, by basing themselves on the principle “who is not with us, is against us”. This brings us to diminishing the significance of critic of the governmental policy by the NGOs and human rights defenders, by referring to it as politicized and pro-opposition minded. There are efforts to question the legitimacy of the outcomes of the non-governmental sector activities, by calling them biased and politicized, and, at the same time, decrease the level of trust exercised by the international community and donors towards the non-governmental institutions, as well as

weaken the level of their stability and effectiveness. As a result of these processes, the situation formed in the non-governmental sector may be described in the following way: a range of NGOs have been formed in Georgia, which:

- a) are standing on the platforms of the ruling elite or opposition political parties;
- b) managed to remain stable thanks to financial and political support from the international community and donors, and in their activity are oriented on the professional critic, elaboration of recommendations and development. The similar organizations are regrettably few, not more than several units in their spheres of activity.
- c) are oriented on providing social and humanitarian aid to the population, as well as working on the topics not affecting the interests of governmental structures by their activities, participate in the political struggle for power.

Considering all the mentioned, reaching new agreements between the Georgian Government and western partners on the initiative of “The Second Wave of Democratic Reforms” are of particular importance. The Georgian non-governmental organizations tend to consider the present moment as of key importance in the view of undertaking prompt actions in order to create an acceptable format of cooperation with the government aimed at resolving the above mentioned problems.