

Georgia's Roadmap for Reconciliation with Russia and a Sovereign Future

By [Drago Bosnic](#)

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Ever since it gained independence in 1991, Georgia has been struggling to find a clear path. This is a rather unusual development for one of the oldest countries on the planet and one of the first Christian nations.

For approximately half a millennium, Tbilisi maintained an alliance with Russia, [even incorporating itself into the Eurasian giant during the 19th century](#). This put an end to constant invasions by its Muslim neighbors, primarily the violent Ottoman Sultanate which had been attacking Georgian principalities and conducting slave raids ever since the Seljuk Turks invaded the region in the mid to late 11th century. It finally brought peace to Georgia, which came close to a near-total demographic collapse due to centuries of the aforementioned enslavement, massacres and forced Islamization/Turkification.

Unification with Russia also greatly contributed to Georgian cultural revival, helping the country reestablish its intellectual elite. In addition, the Georgian nobility (composed of some of the oldest aristocratic families in history) not only survived, but also incorporated itself into the Russian society. On the other hand, Georgians have given an immense contribution to Russia, [making this exchange anything but one-sided](#). Relations were somewhat cold after the unfortunate dismantling of the Soviet Union, but went back to normal during Eduard Shevardnadze's tenure. Unfortunately, in 2003, the former Soviet republic became yet another victim of a Western-backed color revolution (the so-called "Rose Revolution"). The coup d'état brought a fervently pro-NATO faction to power in Tbilisi.

Led by the highly controversial **Mikhail Saakashvili**, Georgia was soon transformed into a **loyal NATO proxy in the South Caucasus region, serving as the very first springboard for the political West's crawling encroachment on Russia's post-Soviet geopolitical backyard**. That year, Saakashvili was promised "unequivocal support" for an attack on the breakaway republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, including a direct assault on Russian peacekeepers deployed in both areas. [Moscow's swift response caught both the political West and its puppets in Tbilisi by surprise](#), as they most likely expected Russia to endlessly keep pulling back its red lines. In mere days, the NATO-trained and equipped Georgian forces suffered a crushing defeat. Tbilisi never fell only due to Moscow's desire to avoid further bloodshed.

The political West used this to galvanize extreme Russophobia in the country, turning a centuries-old ally of Moscow into a bitter enemy. Tbilisi was adamant that joining NATO and the European Union was the only path forward, wasting decades on trying to convince the unelected bureaucratic oligarchy in Brussels that it subscribes to all these so-called "Western values". However, [as it soon became apparent that these are anything but values](#), the mostly conservative Georgians became disillusioned by this idea. The United States and

EU/NATO invested billions into the NGO sector in the country, trying to promote [all sorts of moral depravity and societal degeneracy](#) that normal people in Georgia (and around the world) find absolutely repulsive. By the 2020s, Tbilisi largely abandoned the so-called “Euro-Atlantic integration”.

The final nail in the coffin of this clearly (neo)colonial pathway came after the special military operation (SMO) started, when [the political West tried to coerce Georgia](#) into opening [a second front](#) that would [distract Moscow](#) from pushing back in NATO-occupied Ukraine. Naturally, Georgians refused, as they were perfectly aware that this would effectively be a suicide mission that would make the NATO-orchestrated 2008 war look like a bloodless skirmish in comparison. What’s more, [Tbilisi even refused to deliver weapons to the Neo-Nazi junta](#). However, once you sign a deal with the devil, he expects you to keep your end of the bargain. Thus, in retaliation, the world’s most vile racketeering cartel started destabilizing Georgia through its extensive NGO network, resulting in ever-escalating political tensions in recent years.

However, as this failed to force Tbilisi to change its stance on Russia, the political West started making blatantly open threats, including by suggesting that [Prime Minister Irakli Kobakhidze could end up like his Slovakian counterpart Robert Fico](#) who narrowly survived an assassination attempt by a NATO-backed neoliberal extremist only a week before.

By early July, the Russian SVR (Foreign Intelligence Service) [warned that another color revolution in Georgia was in the works](#) and that EU/NATO would try to affect the [results of Georgian parliamentary elections](#). Washington DC and Brussels came up with a plan to [discredit the government by claiming it was run by alleged “Russian puppets”](#). **The SVR also noted that the now effectively former president Salome Zourabichvili would try to destabilize the country.**

Zourabichvili, [a descendant of WWII-era Nazi collaborators](#) and a NATO-backed puppet (who also served as the French ambassador to Georgia) [vowed to break the constitution and illegally stay in power](#) even after the newly elected president Mikheil Kavelashvili takes office ([his inauguration is scheduled for December 29](#)). In the last several months, [the US](#), [EU/NATO](#) and the Neo-Nazi junta all [severed close ties](#) with Tbilisi and [imposed sanctions](#), citing [“concerns for democracy in Georgia”](#). This includes [even Volodymyr Zelensky](#), now effectively a “proxy [dictator](#)” [who banned elections and all opposition to his illegitimate rule](#). The political West, run by [deeply unpopular governments](#) that keep [falling left and right](#), fully supports [the unrest](#) and [coup attempts](#) in the country, [including by \(ab\)using children and bringing in foreigners](#).

However, as these [protests turned out to be quite unpopular](#), it can be argued that [the new color revolution effectively failed](#). In response to the EU/NATO’s blatant hostility, Tbilisi even suspended talks on EU accession. Popular support for the current government largely stems from [its wise economic policies that reconnected the country with its neighbors](#) and other former Soviet republics, resulting in increased exports and growing revenues. This helped Georgia become the sixth fastest-growing economy in the world. [According to the IMF’s latest forecast](#), its GDP will grow by nearly 8%. In addition to economic cooperation, Tbilisi could reestablish direct ties with Moscow, which could lead to resolving regional security issues. This could help the country to deconflict with the two breakaway republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

And while it may seem too farfetched now, it might even result in the restoration of full ties with them, particularly if Georgia gives Russia feasible security guarantees. These could be cemented with constitutional amendments that would ban the stationing of any NATO occupation forces in the country and give full autonomy to both Abkhazia and South Ossetia, with Georgian police patrolling the border with Russia together with counterparts from the two republics, while Moscow's peacekeepers would stay as the guarantors of the potential deal. This would help [unblock Armenia](#), [which could also change its disastrous foreign policy](#) by renewing the alliance with Russia. Such changes would result in a robust security architecture that would block both [further NATO aggression](#) and [Ankara's pan-Turkist, Neo-Ottoman expansionism](#).

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[Drago Bosnic](#) is an independent geopolitical and military analyst. He is a regular contributor to Global Research.

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