

We acknowledge the strides that Georgia has made across various SDGs, as highlighted in the VNR.

Despite these advancements, the recent Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence threatens future achievements. How is the Georgian government planning to support civil society to fulfill its potential to help deliver on the SDGs?

These regulations could cripple vital CSOs working on SDGs, creating a devastating gap for vulnerable populations who rely on services like healthcare, education, and support on issues like gender equality and climate change. The Law may impede collaboration with international partners, advocacy for inclusive development, and women's empowerment. Women will face more difficulties as primary beneficiaries of social protection programs due to their unique life trajectories, roles in the labor market, and absence of prevention strategies such as sexual and reproductive health and rights.

This Law could discourage investments, trigger EU sanctions, and hurt Georgia's EU prospects, deepening poverty through trade restrictions, fewer jobs, and limited development funds. This situation is compounded by child and social malnutrition, limited food access, unbalanced diets for pregnant women, and overall food insecurity. Rural unemployment and high import reliance worsen the situation.

The effects extend beyond CSOs and can restrict funding for schools, public libraries, and other services relying on development support. Will all Georgian regions' educational institutions and libraries have internet access, and will documents establishing civil property rights be digitized to facilitate SDG programs?