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ABSTRACT
In this paper, for the first time the authors examined comprehensively the influence of the political parties and public movements on the formation of internal and foreign policy of Abkhazia beginning of the XXI century. To this end are analyzed the historical events that have received the most wide resonance in the society in the research period based on the legislative acts, treaties and agreements, as well as the statements and speeches of leaders of social and political organizations in the country, messages in the periodical press and other sources. Brief descriptions are provided in respect of the problem of passportization the population of Abkhazia of Georgian nationality, of the issue of production and processing of hydrocarbons in the territory of the sea shelf, and of the process of reconstruction of the Abkhazian Railway. During the analysis of the activities of the political organizations of the Republic an attempt was made identify the reasons and likely consequences of investigated processes. Separately, the degree impact of the civil society institutes on the result of political life in the Abkhazia was determined. The examination of the close Abkhazian society development prospects allowed identifying a number of political, socio-economic and ecologic causes, with influence on the development of modern socio-political and ethno-cultural landscape of the Republic of Abkhazia.

Keywords: XXI century, political parties, social movements, passportization, refugees, oil production, ecology, railway, Abkhazia, Russia, Georgia.

1. INTRODUCTION
Modernization and the subsequent transformation of the state system of the USSR, which were implemented in the 80-90-years of the twentieth century, became the basis of global geopolitical changes in the world. They have prompted the formation of new states and, as a consequence, the emergence in them of the foundations of civil society. The peoples of the Republic of Abkhazia were not exception in this process. At this time been formed several of national, public and political organizations, activities of which was aimed at solving strategic and tactical goals of existence of Abkhazian society. In researched period, among the most active organizations were political parties, such as the «United Abkhazia», «Amtsakhara», «Forum of national unity of Abkhazia», as well as the Republican public organization of veterans of the Patriotic war of people of Abkhazia «Aruaa» and the Fund of expert assistance «Ainar». They were involved to solve the problems of external and internal political development of Abkhazia. Also, these organizations were «cemented in the national identity of the Abkhaz people of the integral assessment the political significance of state sovereignty, as a factor of preservation and development of ethnoses» [1]. They contributed to the formation the new statehood of Abkhazia and to consolidation, its political status in the international arena. The process of becoming independent State was a caused many difficulties and problems, some of which were somehow resolved, and the part was not resolved to this day. In this paper were investigated briefly the problems, that require the attention of all members of the Abkhazian society.

2. THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW PASSPORTS FOR THE INHABITANTS OF EASTERN ABKHAZIA: CITIZENS OR FOREIGNERS?

In 1993, the Government of the newly formed State of Abkhazia has proposed one of the first to resolve the issue of the introduction of new passports (hereinafter Passportization) for the population. The greatest difficulties originated during the period of the Passportization in border districts with Georgia, namely Gali, Tkuarchal and Ochamchira. The issuance of passports was hampered at the beginning because of the emigration the inhabitants (Georgians by nationality) from the areas of Abkhazia, where the military operations were taking place, into the ethnic Metropolis, afterwards due to the remigration of Abkhazian refugees in 1993 and 1998 to the places of their residence. 11 November 1993, for the accounting this population, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RA issued the Decree «On measures to return to places of permanent residence for refugees from the Gali district» [2]. Six months later, with the active assistance of the Russian side, in Moscow was signed the Quadripartite Agreement «On the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons» between representatives of Abkhazia and Georgia.[3] The Russia and the UN was acted as guarantors of this Agreement. In Soviet passport of citizens, who have returned to Abkhazia, were pressed stamp «Registered SSS of the RA». «But the people, who had no passports, the Departments of the Interior were provided a one the official document, which replaces the passports – the Form number 9 or the Soviet foreign passport a series of 41or 42 or so-called «Ajarian» passport» [2]. In this way by 2005 in Abkhazia was documented more than 13 thousand Person of Georgian nationality.

On the eve of new elections, the Republican Leadership has realized need for a speedy introduction of the civilian Abkhazian passports order to attract more Electorate. For this purpose, the Government issued the Decree № 354 from August 26, 2004 «On the introduction of simplified procedure for obtaining the civilian passports of the Republic of Abkhazia». The Result of this Decree was the passportization of 16 thousand Georgians in these districts from 2008 to 2013. The basis for this was the law «On citizenship of the Republic of Abkhazia», which was enacted on 10 December 1993. The Citizens of the Republic of Abkhazia were recognized in this Law «Persons permanently residents in the territory of the Country from 12 October 1994 to 12 October 1999»[2]. It was emphasized that «the acquisition by the citizen of the Republic of Abkhazia of another nationality in accordance with this Law shall not entail the termination of citizenship of the Republic of Abkhazia»[4].
According from the 2011 census, the passportization of the Abkhazia have led to the inclusion in the number of inhabitants of the Country a little more than 43 thousand Georgians (about 1/5 of the population), 40 thousand of whom lived in the Eastern districts[5]. Thus the Georgian Diaspora in the Republic of Abkhazia is gradually acquires the value, that could not be an ignored into the socio-political life of the country. Increase the number of representatives of Georgian nationality aroused anxiety and concern among local residents.

The catalyst for rising tensions in the socio-political situation in the country was the Resolution of the UN General Assembly, which was adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 15 May 2008, on the basis of draft, sponsored by Georgia. In the text of the Resolution was underlines as the urgent need for the rapid development of a timetable to ensure the prompt voluntary return of all refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes in Abkhazia, Georgia»[6]. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russia, that has voted against the adoption this document, has declared: «We regard the introduction of Georgia the given draft on consideration by Member States, as a counterproductive step, fraught with additional complications for Georgian-Abkhaz settlement... project actually «separates» the issue of return refugees from the complex tasks to achieve peace in the region»[7].

The Government of the RA was forces to make changes to the Law «On the Citizenship of the Republic of Abkhazia», in order to bring Legislation in line with international Requirements. These changes were reflected in the recognition the refugees, who have returned to «the Gali district until 2005, in the places of their former permanent residence, in the result of a unilateral decision of the Republic of Abkhazia on returning», as a Citizens of the country [8].

It is noteworthy that these activities were carried on the eve of new presidential elections. At the same time, the incumbent President of Abkhazia was expressed the postulate that all inhabitants of the Republic should participate in the political life of the State. «At someone has a passport, to someone managed to exchange them for new ones, and to someone is failed. Who has not managed to exchanged his passport, will be uses the form number 9 for the voting, this is generally accepted»[9] - he has declared by defining the status of Georgians in Abkhazia.

Of course, the opposition political parties and public Organizations were could not stay away. The uncontrolled Passportization of the refugees were criticized the representatives of republic political parties «Forum of national unity of Abkhazia» and «Amtsakhara», as well as the members of the public organizations «Aruaa» and «Akh'atsa». In their speeches, they were stressed «the vast majority of residents of the Gali district have Georgian citizenship, here have recognized by citizens of Abkhazia without the renunciation of citizenship of Georgia – the hostile us state». [8] Most of the opposition was focused on the fact that Abkhaz passports, which were a printed at that time in Turkey, were not protected from counterfeiting.

In order to legitimize the stay of their citizens on the territory of other States, the Abkhaz leadership in October 2009, appealed to Russia with a request to start production of the Abkhazian foreign passports of new generation. S. Bagapsh was stressed during their characterization: «the Abkhazian passport will meet all international standards on the protection, on the content, on the parameters»[10]. Initially, the new passports have issued only to students going to study in Russia, but in subsequent years some of them have been received the residents of Abkhazia of Georgian nationality. Accordingly, the Abkhaz opposition was continued to achieve for tougher Laws and for the ban to the issuance of passports to residents of Eastern regions of the country to use.

In 2013, their efforts were crowned with success. Considering that earlier the Abkhazian passports were issued the refugees without conducting of procedures for grant of Citizenship of the Republic, members
of the political parties and public movements were launched a broad discussion this situation in the mass media. They have raised the question of the legality of obtaining these passports for ex refugees.

For solutions this question, on may 13, 2013 the group of deputies was held by parliamentary inquiry «to verify the legality of the obtaining of civilian passports of the Republic of Abkhazia to persons, residing in Gal, Tkuarchal and Ochamchira districts»[11]. According to its results parliamentary Commission in the person of deputies: A. A. Kobakhia, Barcie B. K., Gurgulia A. A., Bzhania, A., Chamagua Jl. M., Gunba D. G., Pachulia A. G. – came to the conclusion about the mismatch of previously issued passports to the current Legislation of Abkhazians. As well as this Commission was suggested that: «to cancel illegally issued passports in the Gali, Tkuarchal, Ochamchira districts to use... replaced the existing sample of blank of the passport of the citizen of the Republic of Abkhazia on new, ones that would meet contemporary requirements of protection». And to accelerate the adoption of the draft Law «On legal status of foreign citizens in the Republic of Abkhazia»[11]. Expressing people's concerns, the opposition leader, the Secretary of security Council of Abkhazia Stanislav Lakoba stressed that by may 2013: «the 10 586 man (in Gali district) have obtained the passports of the RA, with which can cross the State border on the river Psou and for 90 days can to stay on the territory of the Russian Federation. This category of people may pose a threat to the national security of the Russian Federation».[12].

Under pressure from the opposition on 18 September 2013, the RA President signed a Decree according to, which were made the changes the Law «On citizenship of the Republic of Abkhazia». In this Law was to clearly regulated the condition on the presence of the second citizenship for the country's citizens. Solely possible was recognized for citizens of the Republic the dual citizenship of Abkhazia and Russia. In all other cases was provided for making procedure of the Abkhazian citizenship. In addition, in the amended law was stipulated that «the presence for citizen of the Republic of Abkhazia to foreign citizenship, acquired in violation of the provisions of this Law, shall entail the termination of citizenship of the Republic of Abkhazia»[13]. The incumbent RA President A. Z. Ankvab not wanting to rising tensions disposes to inspect the passports of Georgians on their compliance with the adopted amendments to the law «On citizenship of the Republic of Abkhazia.»

Toward the beginning 2014, on April 4, the meeting of Parliament, the Deputy Prosecutor General of Abkhazia Damir Kvitinia in his report on the work said that «the 1188 passports were illegally issued by the residents of three districts to use and in the Ministry of interior Affairs of RA was sent the relevant idea about their annihilation and withdrawal. ...a final conclusion on the legality of other passports can be done only after will be exhausted all possibilities, including processual». However, the Parliamentarians into account did not take the results of the work of the RA General Prosecutor’s office. They were voted unanimously for the recognition that «passports issued in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkuarchal districts to use were unable to confirm citizenship of the Republic of Abkhazia»[15]. In accordance with this decree, public-political organizations of the Republic demanded that the President was immediately responded and punished the perpetrators.

The refusal of Alexander Ankvab from actions has led to the crisis in the Government, the resignation of the President, the announcement of early presidential elections in Abkhazia and the recognition of inhabitants of the Eastern regions of the country as the foreign citizens.

Realizing the acute need for passports, which would meet modern requirements, the temporary Leadership of the Republic was negotiated on production of the blanks of the Abkhazian passports a new generation with biometric data in the Russian company «Gosznak». All passports that were previously issued, supposed to exchange for the new ones. For the Georgians who lived in Abkhazia at this time, was allowed to issue only a residence permit.
The result of the Passportization in the Eastern border areas of Abkhazia, has become the unprecedented situation with inhabitants of country in the world practice. More than 22 years, these inhabitants (about 26 thousand people) were recognized by the citizens of the Abkhazian state and were participated in all its political events. Now they, a matter of fact, were named residents of another state, who are subject to repatriation.

3. DEVELOPMENT & RECYCLING OF HYDROCARBONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ABKHAZIA: THE ECONOMY OR THE POLITICS.

No less active manifested themselves Public and Political organizations of Abkhazia in resolving issues of foreign policy the country. One such issue became Russian-Abkhazian agreement on oil extraction on the shelf of the Black sea in the area of Ochamchira and Gudauta. At research period the basis to this agreement was the need of replenishment the country's budget, as well is the lack of the oil Companies in the industrial sector of Abkhazia, which had reserves of hydrocarbons. Given to these facts, on may 26, 2009 during the visit of Russian President Vladimir Putin between Ministry of economy of the RA and Public Joint Stock Company «The Oil Company «Rosneft» (hereinafter OC «RN») was signed an agreement on cooperation. The main directions of this cooperation were declared the exploration, mining, processing and sale of Abkhazian oil and natural gas.

The parties of agreement, as was said the Rosneft's President Sergei Bogdanchikov, have planned the creation of 2 companies - «the one – on exploration and development of oil and gas field, the second – jointly with the State company «Abkhaztop», which will be engaged in the construction and operation of filling stations on the territory of Abkhazia»[16]. All arrangements to the projects concerning hydrocarbons that were reached between Russia and Abkhazia during this period were designed for the long term. 21 Aug 2009 for implement agreement OC «RN» together with the Abkhaz side was established a subsidiary, Limited Liability Company «Rosneft - shelf of Abkhazia» (hereinafter «RN - shelf»)

In subsequent years, the specialists of the enterprise in the course of work on the development of the Gudauta license area on the shelf of the Black sea have conducted a number of geophysical and geochemical surveys, seismic exploration, and moved to the stage of preparation for exploratory drilling [17]. On August of 2010 for the control of operation by the Abkhazia the President of OC «RN» Sergei Bogdanchikov was visited on a working visit. According to his assurances, the company's activity in no way was impacted on the environmental situation in the Country. «Only for ecological monitoring was provided the significant investment of about 380 million rubles», - Bogdanchikov said in an interview with journalists in Sukhumi port after the inspection of the research vessel «Deneb»[18].

Three years later, Rosan Dbar, head of the state Committee for ecology and nature use of RA, was appreciated this activity and noted, which in the works had been complied with «all rules and on the LLC «Rosneft –Shelf of Abkhazia», in the part relating to environmental monitoring, was not the complaints» [19]. The activity of OC «RN» in Abkhazia was continued. Most fully, Beslan Ashby, Vice-Premier of the government of RA, can express the attitude of the Abkhazian society to the oil project in this period: «I have no objection in principle, and I support the issue of oil, but only if it is no damage the environment. After completion of the discovering deposits, must be submitters the project for environmental safety, and...if, avoiding risks, we can get additional incomes in the budget, then we are all agree.[20].

2014in Abkhazia was marked by not only the Government crisis, pre-term presidential election, the coming to power of leader the opposition party Raul Khajimba, but also the especially active participation of the public and political organizations in the definition of internal and external policy of the country. In this period also was widely discussed the issue of the exploration and production of
hydrocarbons of the Russian transnational company. In March of that year, the Coordinating Council of parties and public organizations of Abkhazia, which included 4 political parties («Forum of national unity of Abkhazia», the «United Abkhazia» party of economic development of Abkhazia and the People's party of Abkhazia) and 5 non-governmental organizations («Ak'hatsa», «Aruaa», «Abaash, the Union «For the legality, stability and democracy» and the movement «Young Abkhazia», expressing the public opinion, was proposed a moratorium on the activity of «RN-Shelf».

However, subsequent political events have left the proposal without a response from the authorities. After a year in Abkhazia was made public the report, which was prepared by the Fund of expert assistance «Ainar» together with the international environmental organization «Greenpeace-Russia» (Greenpeace-Russia) in cooperation with the world wildlife Fund (WWF).

In this report was substantiated the idea environmental, economic and social of project failure on oil production in Abkhazia. In addition, «Ainar» was prepared the draft Law «On a moratorium on the development (extraction) of hydrocarbons (oil, gas) in the Republic of Abkhazia», which was to discussed at the meeting of the Parliament of the Republic on July 8, 2015. The main requirement in this draft was «Impose a moratorium on the development (production) of hydrocarbons (oil and gas) in the subsoil and continental shelf of the Republic of Abkhazia for individuals and legal entities, including foreign States till January 1, 2045»[21]. However, MPs were postponed discussions on this project by July 30.

On 24 July, «Ainar» with the support of the People's party of Abkhazia, of the Congress of Russian Communities of Compatriots of Russia in Abkhazia, public organizations «Akh'atsa», the Kabardino-Balkarian regional public organization «Veterans of the Patriotic war of people of Abkhazia 1992-1993» and «The People's Control» disseminated an appeal to speak «toward the citizens, political parties, social organizations, socio-political movements of the country» in support of the bill «On a moratorium...». In this appeal was emphasized, «that oil production not only threatens to the unique ecosystem of the region, moreover in our country is accompanied both by economic, as well social risks, practically incompatible with an activity of independent state». [22] The part of political parties and public organizations of Abkhazia were aware that, the exacerbation of the «oil issue» could affect other agreements between Abkhazia and Russia. So they initiated the adoption of the «joint Treatment of all the leading political parties and public organizations to the country's leadership on creating the State Commission, with the involvement of prominent members of the community and the intellectuals for study the issue of conformity the documents on oil that were adopted previously to the national interests of the State»[23]. This political initiative has enabled parliamentarians of Abkhazia to come to a compromise and issued the Decree “On the establishment of a Commission to study the economic efficiency and environmental safety to exploration and production of oil in Abkhazia»[24].

As the result of the discussion of this problem, the Parliamentarians recommended that the Government suspend the license for carrying out works on the shelf, pending the outcome of the parliamentary Commission. The leadership of OC «RN» has declared its readiness to implement the recommendations of the National Assembly of Abkhazia, but warned about the possible negative consequences of this decision for both sides and the need to fixing the losses of company. It was also announced «in case of adoption of a negative decision OC «RNt» is ready to conduct of negotiations fair compensation on investment»[25].

A month later, August 28, 2015, R. Khadzhimba the President of Abkhazia during his speech at a meeting of party asset of FNUA, explaining the situation in the oil business, has requested by the social and political forces in the country not to exaggerate this issue. He stressed that «the government of Abkhazia the commitment have been made, from which it is impossible just to be freed. This will lead to serious negative political and economic consequences». The President also drew attention to the fact that «the question of profitability of oil production on our continental shelf is far from over, because need of the
serious long-term survey activity» [25]. According to this condition of the republic's leadership, the company «RN-shelf» has received a temporary extension of the license for carrying prospecting through 2018, and the Abkhaz society continues to expect the results of the parliamentary commission.

4. THE ABKHAZIAN RAILWAY: THE PATH OF THE TRANSCAUCASIAN HIGHWAY.

After the War in 1992-1993 in Abkhazia was the Railways Authority in the most difficult situation. By the beginning of XXI century, the state of the Railways in the country left much to have desired. Damaged during the events of the war the railroad bed has not actually restored, and existing working areas were mainly used for the transport of troops of the Russian peacekeeping contingent. The only directions of this type of transport have become the suburban routes from Sukhumi to Psou, Ochamchira and Tkuarchal. With the beginning of the new century, the situation in this sector began to improve. In 2002, due to Russian investments was a reopened train from Sukhumi in Sochi. Two years later, after completing a major overhaul part the railway of Psou-Sukhum, was launched movement of direct wagons on the route Moscow-Sukhum. For solve problems to the Abkhazian Railways Company (ARC), 2-4 may 2004, Moscow hosted the quadripartite discussion on establishing an international Consortium for the restoration of through railway communication on the route Vesyoloye-Ingiri. According to its results, all participants were signed «the Protocol of the meeting of the Working group» declaring the main function of the Consortium, as «centralization of management for trucking on the Caucasian Railways, security of movement of cargoes on Trunk Railways, as well as the introduction of new technologies on the Railways»[26].

Inclusion of Georgia in the number of shareholders of the Abkhazian Railways Company met with wide response in the Abkhazian society. Public-political parties and movements have opposed such a solution, as a united front. May 7 the same year the social-political movement «Aidgilara» was made a Statement, in which they urged the President «...to disavow Protocol from 3-4 may 2006 as contrary to the Constitution and the interests of the Republic of Abkhazia»[27]. In addition, the document contained principal the Abkhaz side's consent to the transfer of all of infrastructure the railway for use by the Consortium.

Not stopping on reached, the representatives of Abkhazian public organizations and political parties under the auspices of the Fund of development «The Caucasian Democracy Institute» was held a Round table discussion of the prospects of the International Consortium of the Black Sea Railways on June 28. Participants of the Meeting were emphasized, that «the resumption of the through railway communication (at this stage - ed.) is not so necessary to Abkhazia how much Georgia, Armenia and Russia. The Abkhazian railway must belong to the Abkhazia» [28].

Generally, maintaining the idea of a resumption of railways communication through the territory of Abkhazia as one of the forms of exploitation of the railway, they were offering to implement this project only with the participation of Russia, without the involvement of Georgia. The funds invested by outside investors in the reconstruction of the railway will may be recovery from the payments for the transit of Cargo through the territory of Abkhazia [29].

Faced with opposition, the parties, who participated in the discussion on the establishment of the Railway consortium, were come to the conclusion about inability of its creation at this stage. This solution did not solve the problem neither Abkhaz nor Russian side. In particular, for the Russia, the railway movement through Abkhazia will open opportunities for the terraneous ways to Armenia and via it with Turkey and Iran.

The urgency of work railway from Russia to Abkhazia has emerged during the construction of the Olympic objects in Sochi. For solution this issue, in May 2008, in the Republic of Abkhazia were
organized the works for the restoration of the roadway, which was attended «the divisions of Railway troops of the Russian Federation with the special machinery, necessary for restoration road» [30]. At the same time, a group of specialists from the Russian Railways was renovated of Kodori and Mokva railway bridges in the Ochamchira district that were in disrepair. On May 16, as the result of this work, the Republic of Abkhazia and The Krasnodar region conclude cooperation agreement providing for the supply of inert and construction materials from Abkhazia to Russia for construction Olympic facilities in Sochi. In 2009, in order to improve railway communication between the countries, S. Bagapsh the President of Abkhazia takes a decision on the transfer of the Abkhazian railway under the management of the Russia by 10 years. In response to his decision, the group of public-political organizations of Abkhazia, namely FNUA, SDPA, PPA, «Aruaa» and «Akh'tsa», was send a an open letter to the President of the Russian Federation. In letter was criticized the decision of the republic's leadership concerning the Abkhazian railway and also the opinion was expressed that «Such unilateral decisions of the President are a danger not only to internal stability in our country, but also can harm of the lasting relationship Russia with Abkhazia, based on trust and mutual respect of national interests»[32].

Despite the concerns expressed by the opposition, in February 2011, according to the intergovernmental agreements the RF with the RA was launched of the project the Overhaul of Abkhazian railway infrastructure of on the section of the route from Vesylolye to Sukhum, valued at 2 billion rubles (approximately 35 million dollars) [33].

Three months later the experts of the Railways was restored movement of suburban trains on a site Adler-Gagra, which in 2012 was extended to the Capital of the country. Since that time in the summer to service the flow of passengers that is increasing due to the tourists, at the route of Sukhumi-Psou began to run additional trains. On May 27, 2012 of Russian Railways, company was opened the international railway communication in Abkhazia on the route Moscow-Sukhum. In March of the following year, an agreement was signed between JSC «RZD» and RUE «Abkhazian railway» on the procedure of mutual payments for works and services related to railway cargo transportation in international traffic.

The next stage in the development the Russian-Abkhazian of the Railways cooperation was signing the new Treaty of alliance and strategic partnership between the two countries on November 14 2014. During meeting, the President of the Russian Federation has proposed the provide of assistance to the Abkhazia for the repair of the railway at the route of Sukhum - Ingiri. Explaining the reasons for its proposal, Vladimir Putin said, «We consider possible to think together with other partners and by common agreement realize such a project, as to create the transit train lines towards of Sukhum, then to Tbilisi and further to the Armenia. We believe that implementing such projects will certainly contribute to the creation of conditions for development of cooperation between all stakeholders in the region»[34]. These propose was supported by the President of Abkhazia. In addition, he was stressing that «realization this project, and possible recognition of Abkhazia by Georgia, will allow receive additional profit into our budget [35]. As the result of this agreement, the Railway of Abkhazia has been restored in its entirety by the end of 2015.

5. CONCLUSION

Thus, the analysis of activity of socio-political organizations of Abkhazia in the beginning of the XXI century allows revealing their significant contribution to the process of formation and implementation of foreign and domestic policy of the country. Speaking as the representatives of the people, members of political parties and public movements of the Republic were been actively involved to solve important public issues in this period. It was helped to the formation of the main forms of civil society in the Abkhazia. Generally, their activities was expressed not only in advising the current government, but, in fact, they was performed the function of public control for compliance with the interests of the people and with the national security the state of decisions, taken by the leadership of their country.
SUMMARY

Of course, such a short coverage of the most important aspects the life of modern Abkhazian society: the problem of passportization the citizens of the Republic; the issues of production and processing of hydrocarbons; the difficulties of reconstruction of Railways cannot fully show the whole picture of happening in the country. But at the same time, the original research of the main trends of development of civilian society in Abkhazia and effects of the initiatives (in the formation of the external and internal political course the State, of the economic development of country and environmental security etc.) provides a unique foundation for further study of these and other aspects of life in Abkhazia. As well as the presented results can help the RA authorities, employees of ministries and departments in the development of plans to overcome the negative effects of the studied phenomena.

6. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors suggest that the presented data do not contain any conflict of interest

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