



THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GEORGIAN PARLIAMENT

21 October 2012 - 21 October 2013

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INTRODUCTION

As a result of the October 2012 parliamentary election, the new, 2012-2016 Parliament of Georgia assumed working. Transparency International (TI) Georgia presents the assessment of the performance of the Georgian Parliament in the first year. The assessment period encompasses the time period from October 21, 2012 when the (first gathering of the newly elected Parliament) to October 21, 2013.

Assessments are based on the information researched by our organization, observations of our parliamentary office and the statistical information requested from the Parliament. **Chapter I** of the report presents the general statistical information, all other chapters encompass various issues, more specifically: **Chapter II** – important legislative changes and activities; **Chapter III** – cases drawing public attention; **Chapter IV** – activeness of individual Members of Parliament (MPs); **Chapter V** – public attitudes towards the work of Parliament and individual MPs; **Chapter VI** – Women in Parliament; **Chapter VII** – Work of Parliamentary Committees; **Chapter VIII** – performance of majoritarian MPs; **Chapter IX** – MPs' links with businesses; **Chapter X** – undeclared business activities of MPs; **Chapter XI** – problems in the work of the Parliament and recommendations for solving them.

CHAPTER I. General statistics

According to the information provided by the Parliament of Georgia, 65 plenary sessions, 661 committee and 109 bureau sessions took place in the reporting period. During this time, Parliament discussed 620 draft laws, from which 375 were adopted into laws: 2 amendments to the Constitution, 36 organic laws, 325 laws and 12 amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament. Initiators withdrew their legislative initiatives 30 times (in total, 80 draft laws). Discussion of 54 legislative initiatives (in total, 165 bills) was either discontinued or was still underway beyond the reporting period.

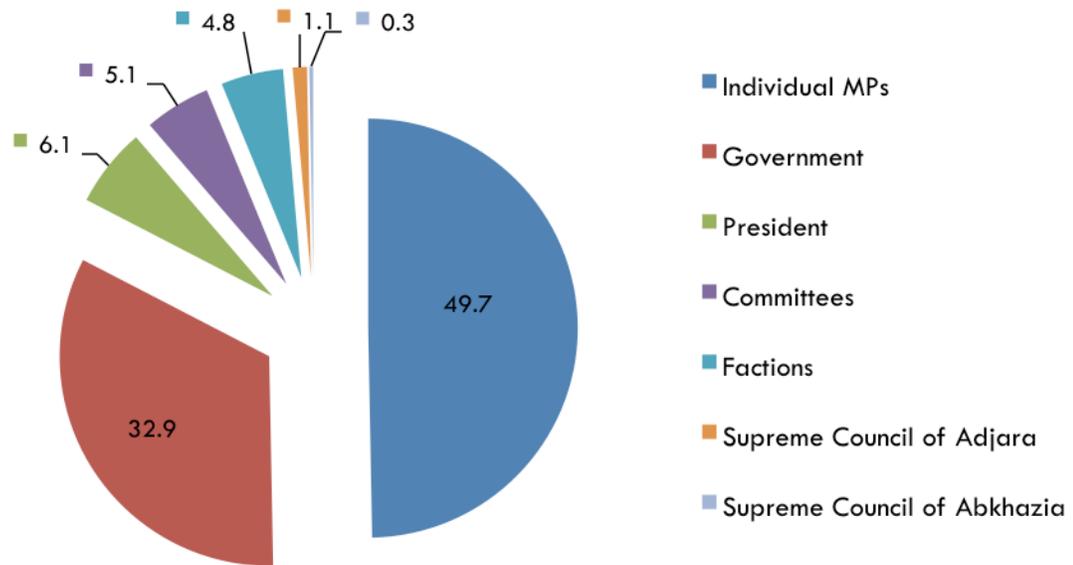
In the reporting period, the President of Georgia exercised the right to veto and returned the draft laws with comments to the Parliament 20 times. In all of these cases Parliament did not take the President's comments into account.

The parliamentary minority boycotted the sessions three times during the first year of work of the Parliament. First protest was triggered in November 2012 by a number of events: Member of Parliament (MP) Levan Bezhashvili failed to gather votes in order to become appointed to the High Council of Justice, the former Defence and Interior Minister Bachana (Bacho) Akhalaia was arrested along with other military officials and the financial investigation into Georgian Public Broadcaster (GPB) was launched. Second boycott was announced in May 2013 and was connected with arrest of former Interior and Prime Minister Ivane Merabishvili and former Healthcare Minister Zurab Chiaberashvili (the latter was released on bail). Third protest was caused by the arrest of Tbilisi City Hall employees in June 2013.

Certain legislative initiatives drew public attention towards the Parliament with some of the noteworthy ones being laws on Amnesty and Police, changes to the laws on Higher Education, Code of Administrative Misconduct and the Constitution, as well as issues such as postponement of mortgage foreclosures and etc.

Within the first year, most of the draft legislation submitted to the Parliament was initiated by individual MPs. The Government of Georgia initiated the second highest number of draft laws (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1. Initiators of legislation (% from total)



CHAPTER II. Important legislative changes and activities

The 2012 Parliament of Georgia has discussed and adopted a high number of significant legislative amendments within its first year of work. Transparency International (TI) Georgia was actively involved in the legislative process and regularly put forward its opinions and remarks to the Parliament. It is worth noting that the draft legislation that caused difference in opinions were discussed, as usual, for longer periods of time.

Below we discuss legislation adopted from 21 October 2012 to 21 October 2013, that we believe are of the most importance; we will also discuss issues of interfaction groups and temporary investigative commissions.

Labor Code

On 12 June 2013, after almost nine months of discussions, after the third hearing the Parliament adopted amendments to the Labor Code of Georgia. This was the most large-scale amendment to the Labor Code of Georgia. As a result of the law the legal environment regulating labor relations drastically changed – it became more balanced and the employees acquired more legal tools to protect their labor rights.

Law of Georgia on Broadcasting

On May 31st, 2013 the Parliament adopted project of law of Georgia on Amendments to Law of Georgia “On Broadcasting”, according to which rules governing formation of supervisory council of broadcaster and its responsibility changed; Adjara Television of Public Broadcaster was created; required transit of the broadcaster and financial transparency of the broadcaster were defined. Despite the veto of the President of Georgia, the Parliament finally adopted the changes with 94 votes on July 12, 2013.

Organic Law of Georgia on Amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia On Common Courts

On May 1st, 2013, after defeating the presidential veto, the Parliament adopted draft law, Organic Law of Georgia on Amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia On Common Courts. This legislative initiative concerned the reform of High Council of Justice. 2 members at the time, among them Chairman of Supreme Court Konstantine Kublashvili, maintained their positions in 15 member council – institution that supervises court system and that has right to appoint and dismiss judges, as well as to conduct disciplinary proceeding against them. According to the amendments, persons appointed by the President and the members of Parliament will no longer be represented in the Council.

Constitutional Law of Georgia On Amendments to the Constitution of Georgia

On March 25, 2013 at the third hearing the Parliament adopted draft of Constitutional Law of Georgia On Amendments to the Constitution of Georgia, which deprives the President of right to dismiss the

government without the approval of Parliament.

Offered amendments were main reason for confrontation between United National Movement and Georgian Dream factions. The United National Movement agreed to approve the amendments only after Georgian Dream agreed to hold the so-called voting. In the end, the constitutional amendments were adopted unanimously, which was the first case in this Parliament.

Precedent set by unanimous approval of constitutional amendments was repeated on 4 October 2013, when after the three hearing the Parliament adopted another draft of amendments to the Constitution. According to the most important amendment, the Parliament will retain the option to hold vote of confidence in case of renewal of one third of the government. Also, according to the amendments, the part of Constitution, that allowed Prime Minister to ask for vote of confidence of the government in case of any draft law, was annulled.

Amendments to the Law on Agricultural Lands (Ban on registration of land to foreigners)

On 28 June 2013, the Parliament adopted draft of Law of Georgia On Amendments to the Law of Georgia on Agricultural Lands, according to which agricultural land cannot be purchased or inherited by foreign citizens, legal entities registered in a foreign country or legal entity registered in Georgia by a foreign citizen until 1 January 2015. TI Georgia recognizes necessity to solving issues regarding the management of land resources, however believes that new regulations limit the constitutional right to property and can create serious obstacles to the economic development of the country. On 17 September 2013, the Constitutional Court accepted appeal of our organization, in which we ask annulment of the amendment.

Amendments to the Procedural Code of Criminal Code (Postponement of the enactment of rules on questioning of witnesses)

On 24 July 2013, the Parliament supported legislative initiative of the Government and postponed the new rules of procedural criminal code of Georgia regarding questioning of witnesses to 1 December 2014.

The main purpose of the new rule was to ensure more equality between the parties of the process. More concretely, during the investigation have right to mandatory testimony of the witness would not be limited just to the prosecutor. According to the rule, the witness would be only questioned in equal conditions for both sides, prosecutor and defence, during the court. Transparency International Georgia and other civil organizations, that work on the reform of judiciary system, negatively assess postponing the enactment of new rules of questioning the witnesses.

Interfaction Group

In March 2013 the Interfaction Group was created in the Parliament with an objective to reform the

electoral legislation. One representative of any qualified electoral subject could take part in the work of the group, with one advisory vote. Observation missions were also actively involved in the work of the group.

According to the plan, by 31 May 2013 position should have been agreed on 6 issues and they should have been initiated in the Parliament. However the process was prolonged in a way that the group was able to process 2-3 issues by September and initiated them in the Parliament, which should be considered as a serious problem. Despite initial plan of the group to take into account recommendations of Transparency International Georgia and other non-governmental organizations, in the end it refused to accept various important amendments. In the end, on the issues financed by the parties was adequately reformed. The amendments made to the electoral legislation concerned limiting misuse of administrative resources with electoral purpose, however the changes were rather cosmetic and the issue has not been substantially reformed.

Temporary investigative commissions

Within the year the Parliament used the right set by rules of procedure of the Parliament regarding creation of investigative committees only once. As a result of complaints received by the Parliament, based on the decision of the Committee for Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee for Investigation of Work of National Communication Commission of Georgia was created. The commission was investigating possible violations conducted by the members of the National Communication Commission, such as abuse of power, falsification of documents, non-execution of court decisions, and cases of conflict of interests.

CHAPTER III. Parliament in the center of public attention

Unlike the previous years, when debates regarding issues interesting to the public in the legislative body were rare, the 2012-2016 Parliament constantly has discussions on various topics that attract popular attention.

Large-scale amnesty

Most notable act of the newly elected parliament was adoption of the law on Amnesty on 28 December 2012, which was discussed for more than two months. During the discussions the draft was amended many times and in its final form concerned more than 17 thousand prisoners – part of them was freed, in case of others the sentence was diminished.

The law envisioned freeing of around 200 persons with the status of political prisoner and granting 25 persons as being in political exile. This circumstance became one of the main reasons for the presidential veto. In the end, Parliament overrode the veto with 91 votes against 24.

Reaction of Committee on Human Rights Protection and Civic Integration on the events following May 17th 2013 and the “I signed the petition” campaign

12 thousand citizens signed a petition and asked the Committee on Human Rights Protection and Civic Integration to react to the events that took place on 17 May 2013, on international day against homophobia and transphobia in Tbilisi. On the session of June 17th the Committee discussed the petition, the authors of the petition, observational missions and the affected victims were not informed. However the counter-demonstrators were present at the session and they claimed that the signatures of the petition might have been falsified, because their names were mentioned on the list of signatures as well. Because of this the chairwoman of the committee questioned the authenticity of the signatures and asked the committee to check the petition. The attitude of Eka Beselia was demonstrated by the signatures of the campaign with a widespread online campaign “I signed the petition” – the demonstrators published their photos with number of their signature on the list on the social networks. In couple days the committee agreed to make amendments to the initial report of the committee and conducted several fruitful meetings with the representatives of the civil society.

Fines for selling products of sexual character near facilities for children

One of the most noted and known draft legislations discussed by the current Parliament, concerned limitation of selling of sex products in or near the facilities for children. This initiated amendment to the Code of Administrative Misconduct of Georgia at the end of November 2013 made discussions of the committee especially entertaining. The draft law, widely known as “ban on dotted condoms” was initiated by the Committee for European Integration, representative of the committee explained to us that the international legislation obliges Georgia to “protect children from harmful influence”, which

also encompasses ban of sale of products with sexual purposes near the schools.

Overall, the discussion of this draft law was an example of poor communication between the legislators and the public.

Execution of mortgage foreclosures

On 11 July 2013 49 members of Parliament presented draft laws “On Amendments to the Law of Georgia “On Execution Proceeding” and “On Amendments to the Civil Code of Georgia”. The draft law envisioned moratorium on realization of properties loaded with mortgage in benefit of creditors until February 1st of 2014. The parliament adopted the draft law on the first hearing, however the government and the civil sector expressed negative views on the draft law, and in the end, the Parliament refrained from adopted the law. This was one of the first cases when the government and the Parliament expressed conflicted opinions. It should be noted as well that the issue of creditors was the main reason for the longest protest in front of the Parliament. The citizens gathered there systematically, went on hunger strikes and demanded solving the problem from the state.

Presidential vetoes

President Mikheil Saakashvili used right to veto 20 times in the reporting period and returned the draft laws with comments to the Parliament. Parliament did not take into account the comments of the President many times. The President used his right to veto first on the law “On Amnesty”, which envisioned wide amnesty. Overriding the veto by the Parliament was questionable, as the members of the Georgian Dream did not have enough votes. However overriding the veto became possible in this and all other cases because of the votes of the members of the Parliament who left United National Movement factions after the elections.

At the times of vetoing the draft laws the position of the President was always consistent with the position of Parliamentary minority. Sometimes the President was called to use the right to veto by the representatives of the society, for example in case of draft law “On Amendments to the Law of Georgia On Higher Education” and in case of amendments to the Criminal Procedural Code of Georgia concerning the lawyers’ rights. In the case of the last draft law the Parliamentary majority did not have clearly defined position at the time of presentation of comments of the President. The last veto of the President was on Amendments to the Organic Law of on Common Courts, in case of which the problematic issue was appointment of judges for three probationary years.

CHAPTER IV. Performance of the Members of the Parliament

TI Georgia evaluated activity of the Members of the Parliament based on two criteria:

- How often they addressed the plenary sessions – made statements, asked questions, expressed opinions regarding the draft law or other issues under discussion;
- How often the Member of the Parliament used their right to initiate legislation,

The research showed that during the first year of work of the Parliament, 121 Members of the Parliament used their right to address the plenary session and the right to initiate legislation was used by only 54 Members¹.

Ranking of the Members of the Parliament based on the number of times they addressed the plenary session and the number of legislative initiatives is shown on Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectfully.

Among the 51 Members of the Parliament who addressed the plenary more than 30 times during the first year, 28 are representatives of the Majority, 21 are representatives of the Minority, while 2 did not belong to either.

Concerning the legislative initiatives, among 54 Members of the Parliament who had had at least on legislative initiative, 46 were representatives of the Majority, 6 – Minority, and 2 did not belong to either.

Besides, there were 28 Members of the Parliament, who have not initiated any legislation for the past year and have not addressed the plenary either. 14 of them are members of the Parliamentary majority (Berdzenishvili Levan, Gelashvili Valeri, Darzievi Makhir, Eukidze Gocha, Zviadauri Zurab, Mamedovi Ali, Kacheishvili Tamaz, Shavlokhshvili Revaz, Shiolashvili Tamaz, Chkhaidze Teimuraz, Khalvashi Rostom, Khubuluri Tengiz, Japaridze Viktor), 8 to the Minority (Akhalaia Roland, Kedelashvili Zaza, Nakopia Koba, Nikolaishvili Ramaz, Suleimanovi Azer, Kardava Levan, Kipshidze Nikoloz, Janashia Nauli), and 7 did not belong to either (Bokvadze Anzor, Verulashvili Marika, Liparteliani Gogi, Mkoiani Enzel, Peikrishvili Giorgi, Shervashidze Iasha, Khabuliani Sergo).

¹ While drawing these ratings, we have not included the draft laws the initiators of which is several dozen

FIGURE 2. Ranking of MPs by number of speeches made at plenary sessions (30 and more)

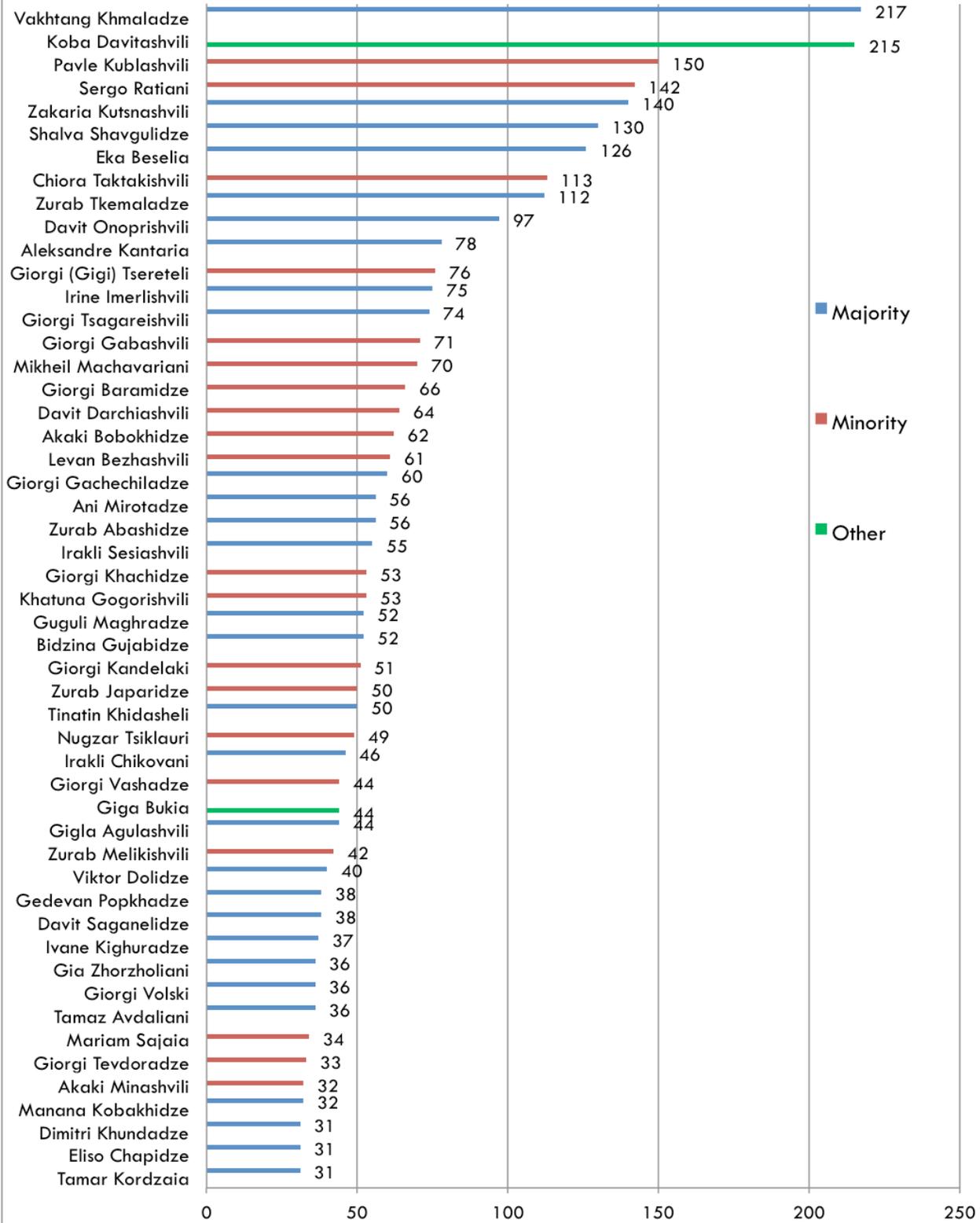
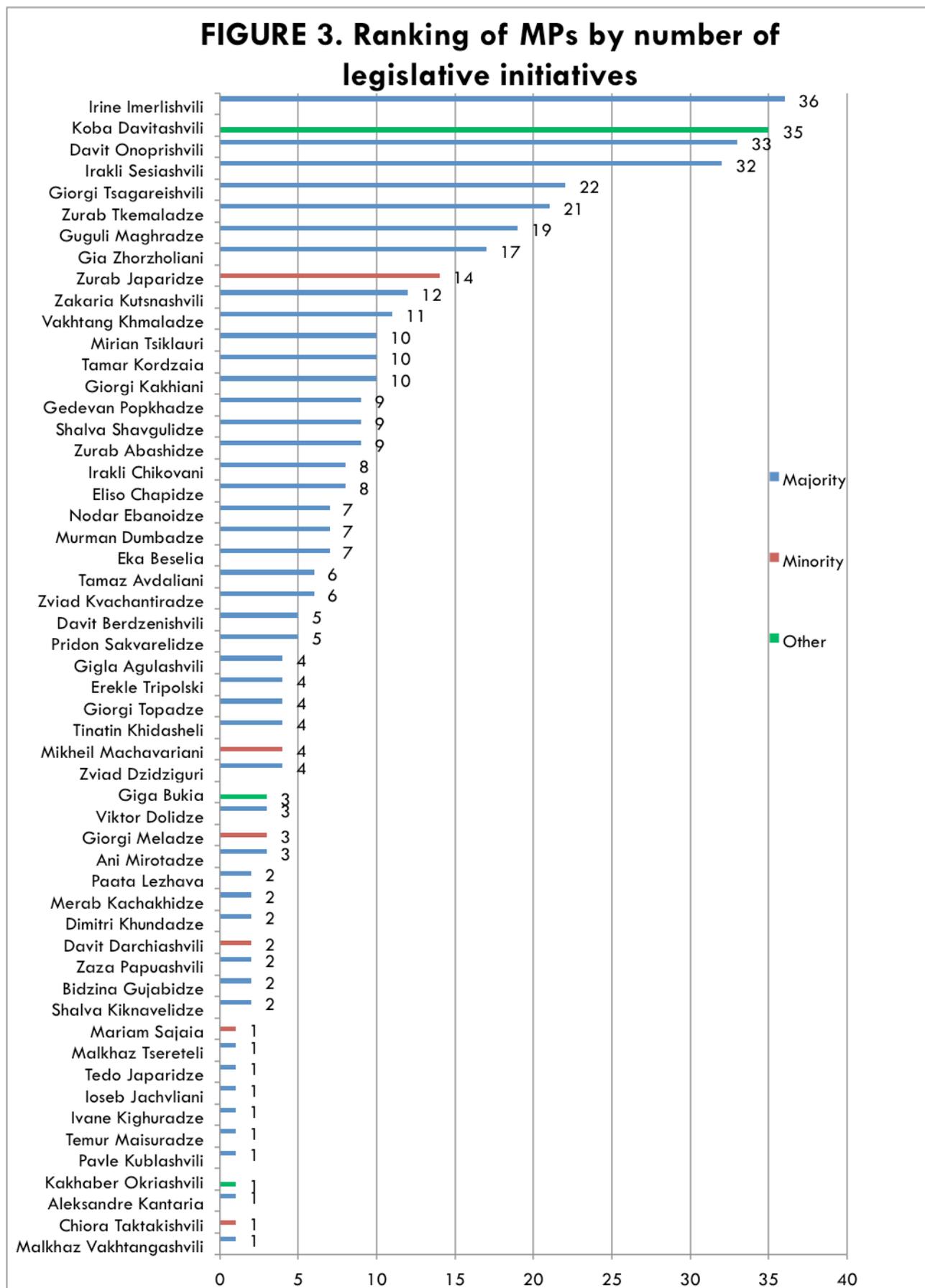


FIGURE 3. Ranking of MPs by number of legislative initiatives

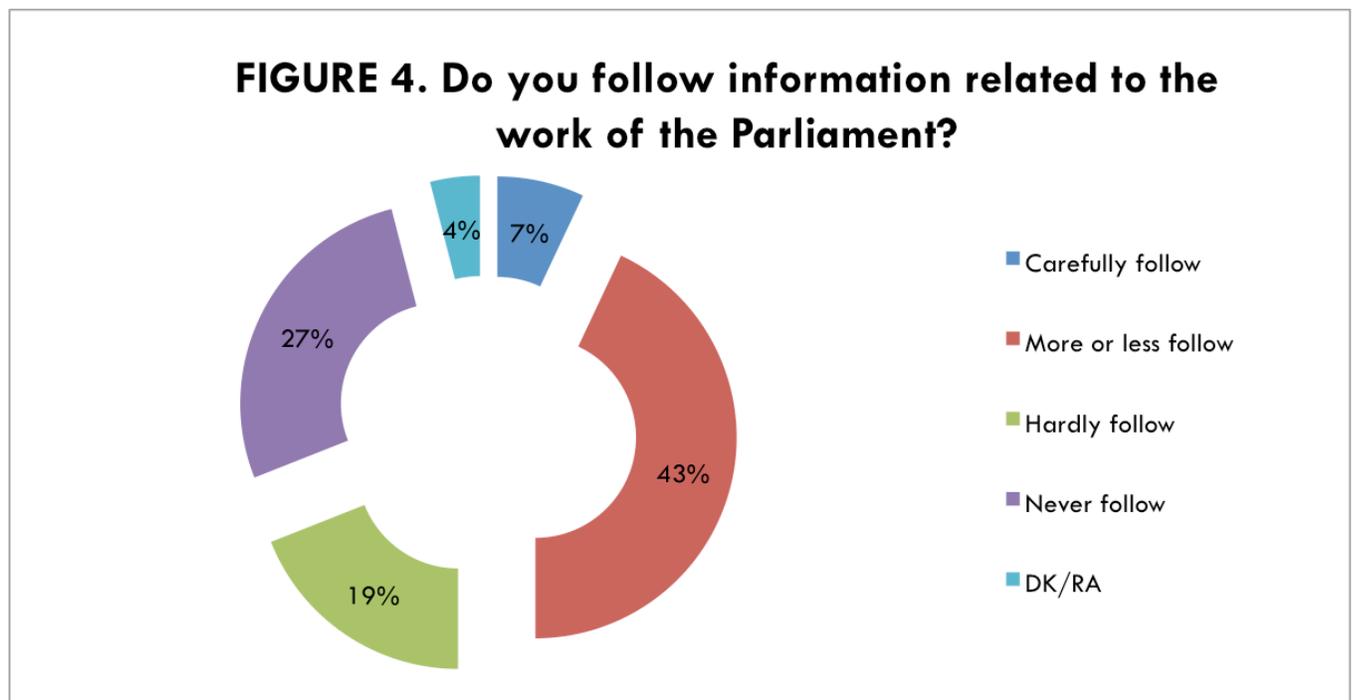


CHAPTER V. Public opinion concerning the Georgian Parliament and individual MPs

Parliament is the most important representative institution of the government of Georgia. Therefore, it is especially interesting, how does this institution represent the people that elected it, according to the opinion of the voters.

In the time period between 3-26 October 2013 the Caucasus Research Resource Centers (CRRC) conducted TI Georgia commissioned polling of public opinion throughout the country. The poll reflects opinion of Georgian language speaking citizens of Georgia, residing in the country, pertaining various issues of public policy, among them functioning of the Parliament.

As the poll shows, the population is more or less interesting in the work of legislative body: Half of the respondents say they follow the information on the work of the Parliament (Figure 4).



Despite this, only 28% of the respondents could name number of the Members of the Parliament (Figure 5). It must be noted that, 46% of them thought that 150 Members of the Parliament was too much for the country like Georgia, and 49% thinks that the number of the Members of the Parliament is enough (Figure 6).

FIGURE 5. How many Members are there in the Georgian Parliament?

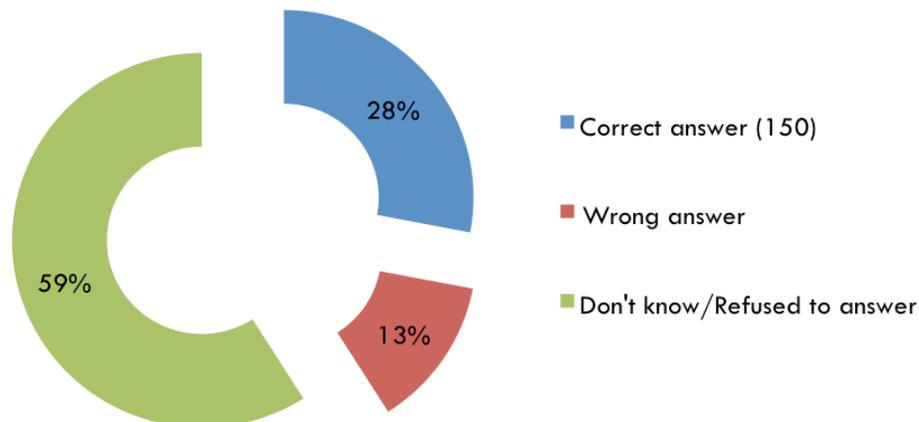
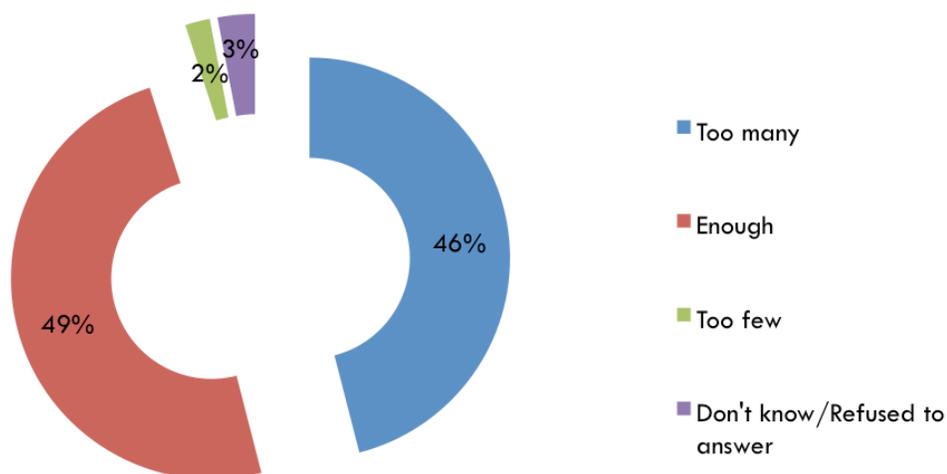


FIGURE 6. For a country like Georgia, 150 Members of Parliament is...
 (out of 28% who responded correctly to the question on the number of Members of Parliament)



Among the individual Members of the Parliament, the Chair of the Parliament is most recognized: Davit Usupashvili was named by 83% of the respondents (Figure 7). Unfortunately, same popularity is not fate of the majoritarian Members of the Parliament: only 41% of the respondents know who represents their constituency in the legislative body (Figure 8).

FIGURE 7. Who is currently the Chair of the Georgian Parliament?

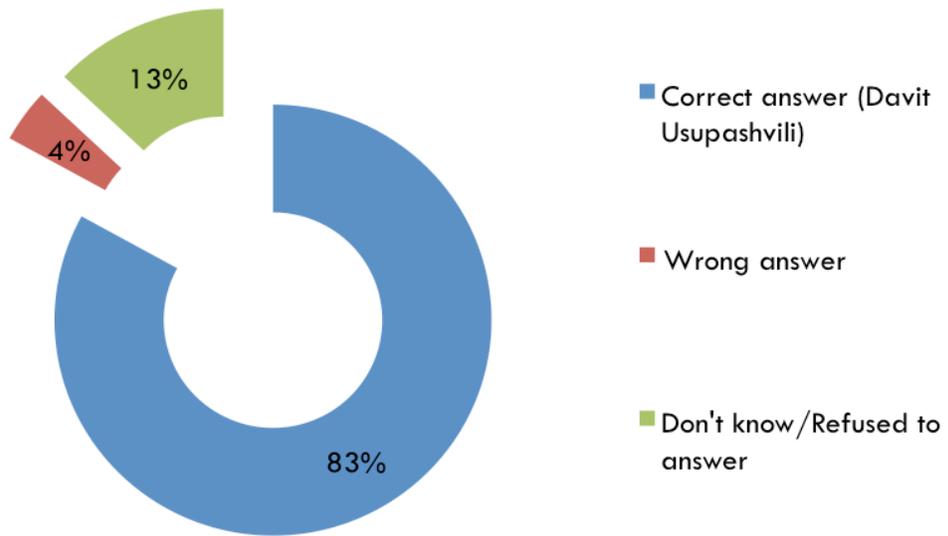
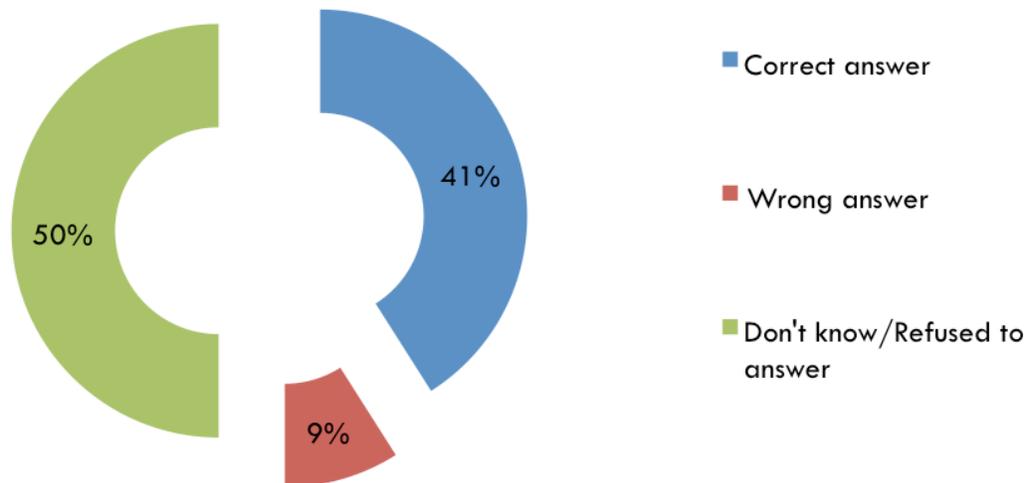
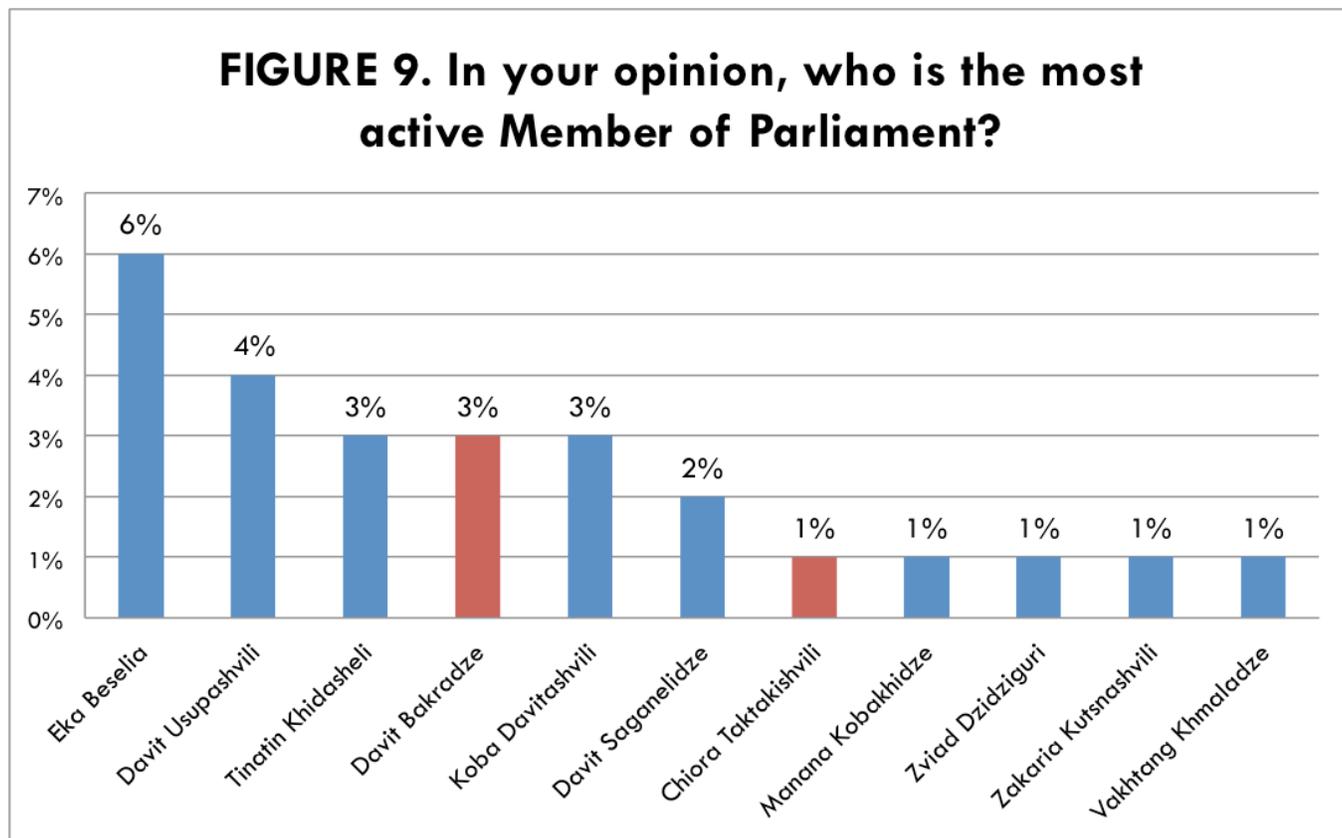


FIGURE 8. Who is the current representative/majoritarian Member of Parliament from your district?

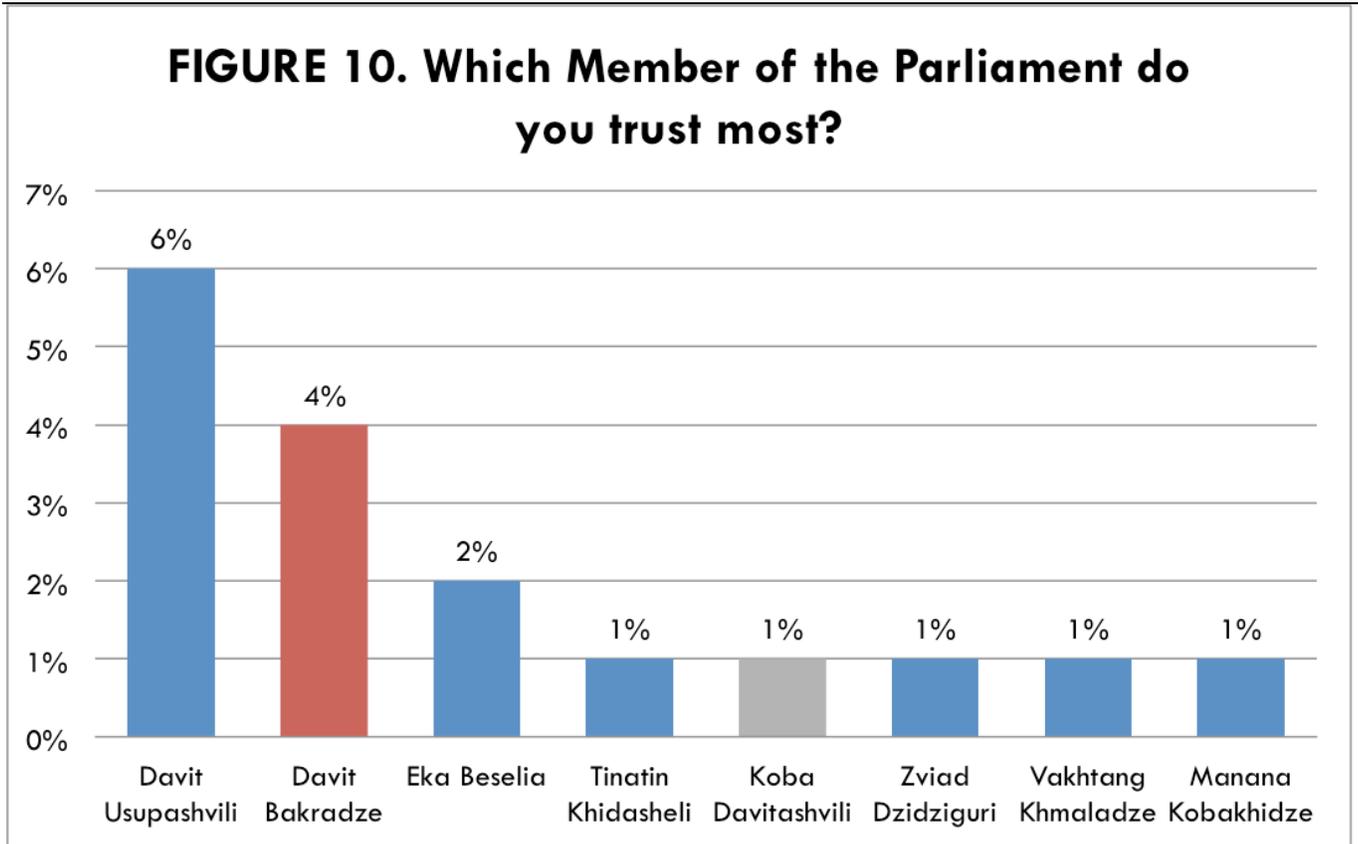


The respondents were asked to name the most active Member of the Parliament. 14% think that none of them is active enough, 53% of them could not or did not name such MP. Those members of the Parliament who received at least 1% or more of the respondents vote, are presented on Figure 9.



In this list, 8 MPs are representatives of the Majority, 2 of Minority. 1% of the respondents incorrectly named Giorgi Margvelashvili, presidential candidate at that time, as the most active Member of the Parliament.

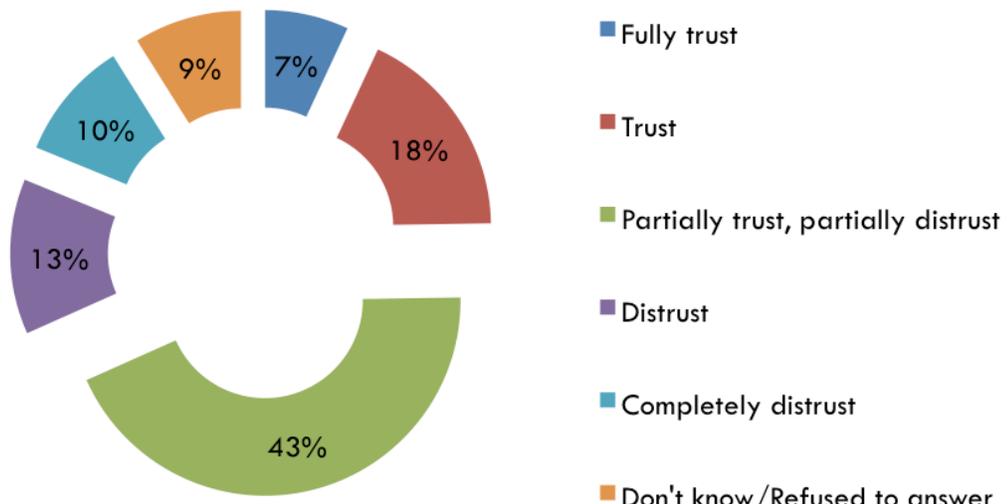
On the question, which MP do you trust the most, 25% of the respondents answered that they do not trust any of them, 51% could not or did not name such MP. The MPs that received at least 1% of votes of the respondents or more are mentioned on Figure 10.



It is interesting that first two places are shared by current and former chairmen of the Parliament, 6% and 4% respectively. Also, Davit Bakradze is the only representative from the former governing party, that made it to the list. 1% of the respondents incorrectly named Bidzina Ivanishvili, Prime Minister at that time, and who was never a Member of the Parliament.

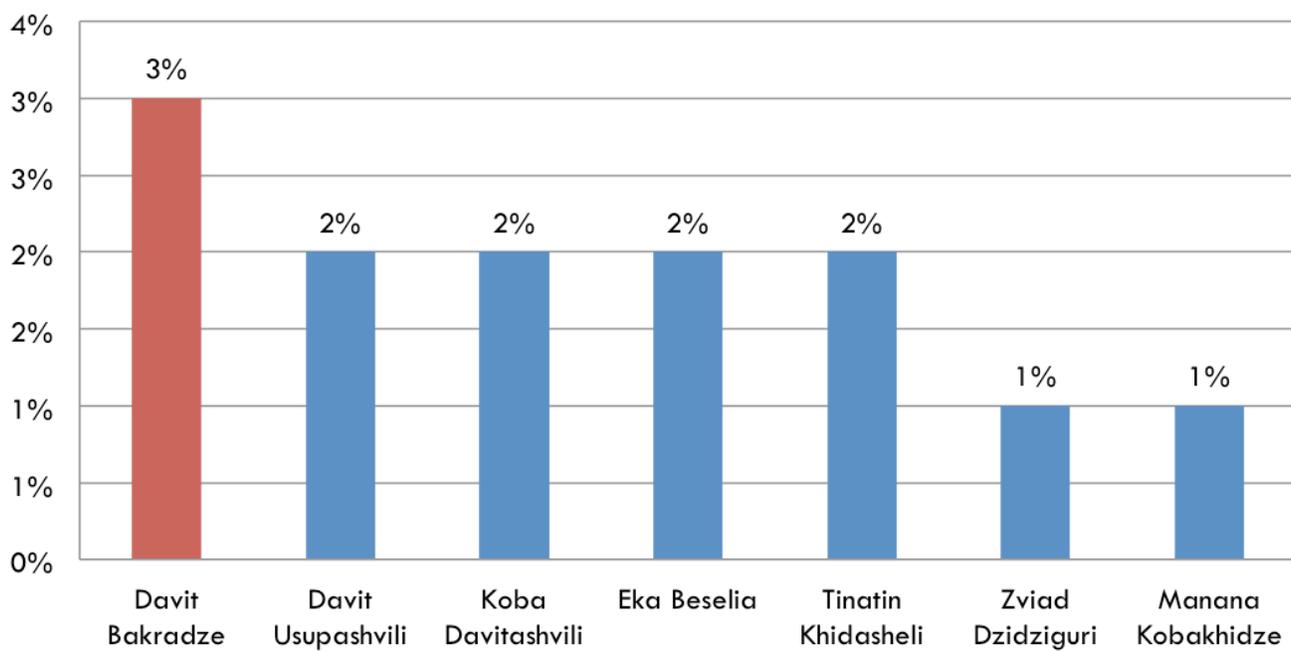
Concerning the Parliament, as an institution, only one fourth of our respondents say they trust the Parliament, which is a little more than those who do not trust it (23%). The biggest part of the respondents, 43% partially trust and partially distrust the Parliament (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11. Do you trust the Parliament?



We were interested, which Member of the Parliament raises the issues most important to our respondents (Figure 12).

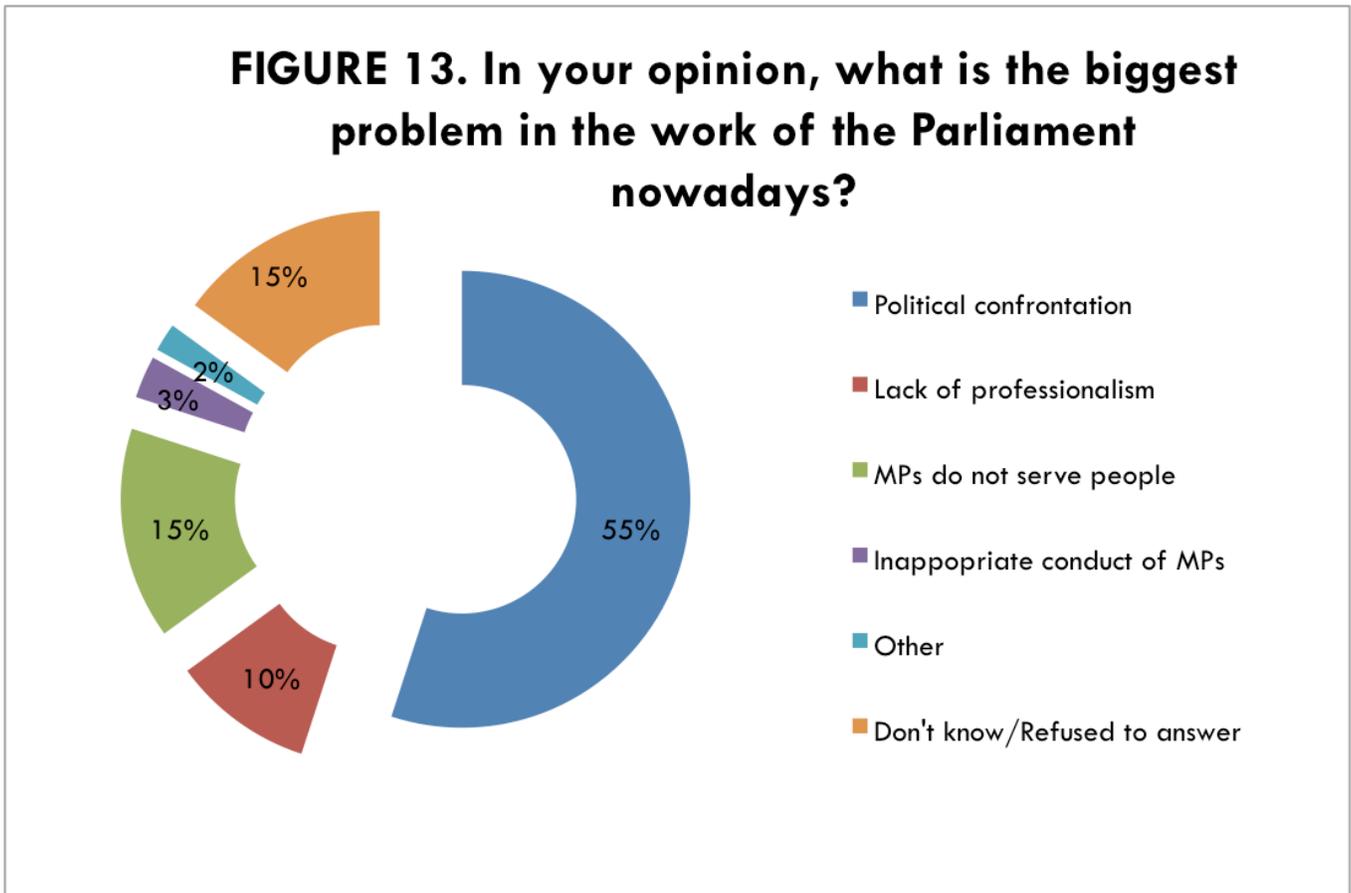
FIGURE 12. Which Member of Parliament discusses issues that are most important to you?



The list, this time, was populated by public figures who are not the Members of the 2012-2016 Parliament: 1-1% of respondents mentioned Giorgi Targamadze and Bidzina Ivanishvili.

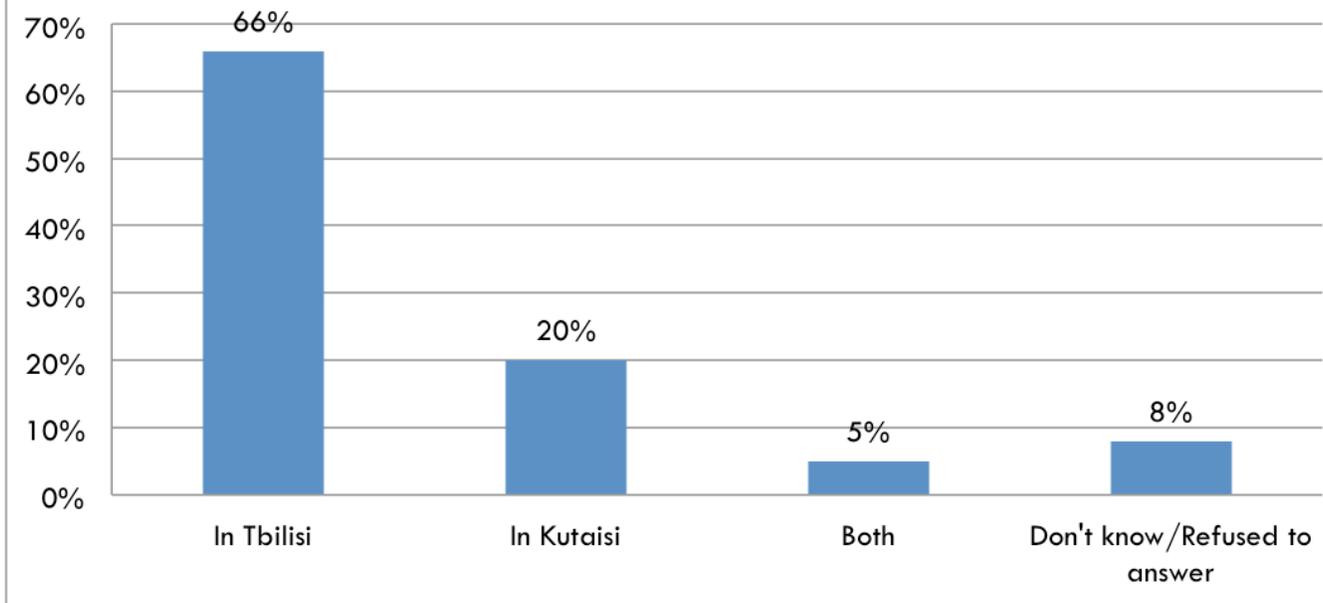
27% of the respondents think that no one raises issues important to them, 55% could not or did not name such MP.

According to the majority of the respondents (54%) the biggest challenge facing the Parliament is political confrontation between the Members of the Parliament (Figure 13).



On the question, where should the Parliament of Georgia be located, 66% said, it should be in Tbilisi, while 20% think it should remain in Kutaisi (Figure 14).

FIGURE 14. In your opinion, where should the Georgian Parliament be located?



As our research has shown, the population is divided in two, almost equal parts, when it concerns of being informed about the Parliament. Despite the fact the Chairman of the Parliament is well recognized, more than half of the respondents do not know their majoritarian MP, cannot name the MP that they trust or that they consider to be active.

CHAPTER VI. Women in Parliament

As of 21 October 2013, there were 18 female Members of Parliament². Among them, 12 are members of the Parliamentary majority, 5 – Parliamentary minority and 1 does not belong to either. The number (18) is 12% of the total number of all (150) Members of the Parliament. It is noteworthy that average number of female MPs in unicameral Parliaments around the world is 21,8%³. Based on 12%, Georgia ranks 105 with Syrian Arab Republic, according to ranking of woman MPs in the legislative body⁴.

It is interesting that according to the legislative amendments adopted on July 29 of 2013 (Organic Law of Georgia on Political Unions of Citizens) additional funding was envisioned for those qualified electoral subjects that included at least two women for every 10 candidates on the party list. This criterion was not achieved by electoral subjects represented in the Parliament, i.e. Bidzina Ivanishvili – Georgian Dream and the United National Movement – More Benefit to People.

Party list of the electoral coalition Bidzina Ivanishvili – Georgian Dream consisted of 200 candidates⁵, from which only 34 (17%) were women, while in the 155 candidate party list of the United National Movement – More Benefit to People only 17 (11%) were women⁶.

In case of the majoritarian candidates, from 73 candidates of the United National Movement only 3 (4%) were female, while from 73 candidates of the Georgian Dream 8 (11%) were women.

There are 7 majoritarian women in the Parliament now.

- Eka Beselia – Poti, Georgian Dream
- Marika Verulashvili – Kvareli, United National Movement (Non-party, Independent Majoritarians Faction)
- Manana Kobakhidze – Sachkhere, Georgian Dream
- Tamar Kordzaia – Nadzaladevi, Georgian Dream;
- Eliso Chapidze – Tkibuli, Georgian Dream;
- Fati Khalvashi – Kobuleti, Georgian Dream;
- Tinatin Khidasheli – Sagarejo, Georgian Dream.

From female Members of Parliament high positions are held by MP Eka Beselia – Chair of the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee, Manana Kobakhidze – First Deputy Chair of Parliament, and

² Since November 2013 Irina Imerlishvili moved to the Executive branch and is no longer member of the Parliament.

³ Women in National Parliaments. Inter-Parliamentary Union. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>

⁴ Women in National Parliaments. Inter-Parliamentary Union. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

⁵ Bidzina Ivanishvili – Georgian Dream. Parliamentary elections of Georgia – 2012. Party list. Central Commission of Georgia. <http://cec.gov.ge/uploads/other/11/11134.pdf>

⁶ United National Movement – More Benefit to the People. Parliamentary elections of Georgia – 2012. Party list. Central Elections Commission of Georgia. <http://cec.gov.ge/uploads/other/11/11116.pdf>

Tinatini Khidasheli who is the Chair of the Temporary Investigative Commission Studying the Activities of the Georgian National Communications Commission.

Out of 51 Members of Parliament who often made speeches at the plenary sittings, one fifth are females: 11 female MPs spoke on average 59 times at plenary sessions, and 40 male MPs spoke on average 71 times.

In the reporting period, female MPs were on average more active, than their male colleagues: Female MPs recorded 70 legislative initiatives (on average 3,9 initiatives per female MP), while male MPs registered 355 legislative initiatives (on average, 2,7 legislative initiatives per male MP).

The 2012-2016 Parliament has not yet worked on draft laws that would offer solutions to problems facing women, specifically. The only exceptions would be the new Labor Code which included provisions on improving maternity leave conditions and amendments that have made kindergartens free of charge.

There is a Gender Equality Council operating with the Parliament⁷, which is supposed to provide gender mainstreaming in lawmaking, TI Georgia intends to actively cooperate with the Gender Equality Council in the near future.

⁷ Gender Equality Council, Parliament of Georgia: <http://goo.gl/xsMDOO>

CHAPTER VII. Performance of parliamentary committees

We used the following criteria to assess the work of parliamentary committees:

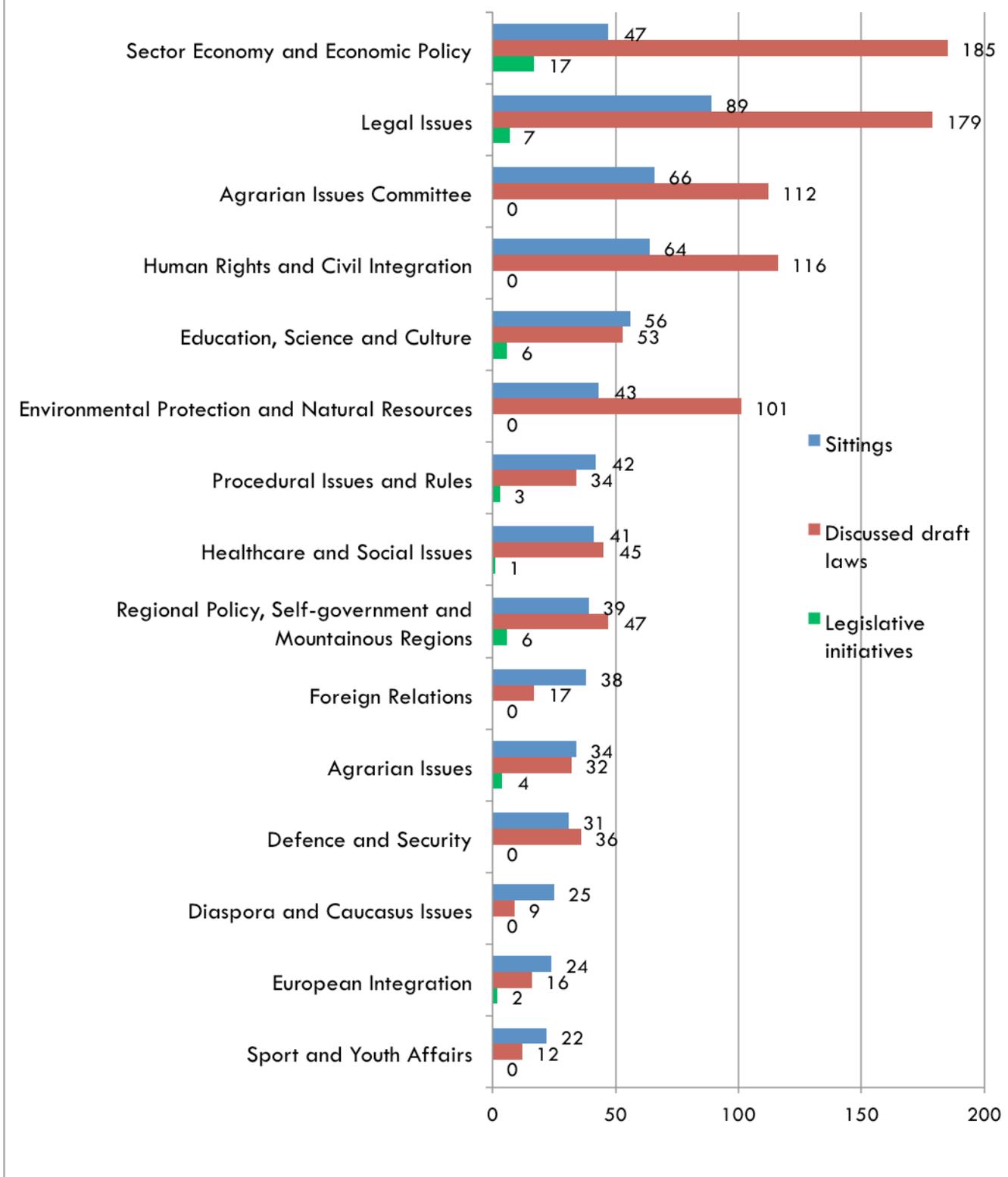
- Number of sittings held;
- Number of draft laws discussed;
- Number of draft laws initiated.

TI Georgia sent written requests to each committee to receive the abovementioned information. According to the information we received, the highest number of draft laws were discussed by the Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee. The same committee also had most legislative initiatives.

The committee that discussed most draft laws was the Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee. This Committee had the record for most legislative initiatives as well. You can find more information on committees on Figure 15.

Furthermore, the work of parliamentary committees is not limited to registering legislative initiatives and discussions. Various committees, depending on the area of expertise, provide other important functions within the Parliament. The Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee, for example, received and reacted to 6,602 citizen appeals during the reporting period, while the Foreign Affairs Committee discussed 39 international agreements and 16 candidates for the position of the ambassador of Georgia.

FIGURE 15. Performance of parliamentary committees



CHAPTER VIII. Performance of Majoritarian Members of Parliament

Georgia has 73 directly elected majoritarian Members of Parliament. In order to ensure work with constituencies and assist the activities of the bodies of the executive government and local self-government and participation of the majoritarian MP in solving problems of significance to local communities, a bureau of the newly elected majoritarian MP is established in every district. Parliament budget covers expenses for these bureaus.

TI Georgia decided to study the activities of the majoritarian MP bureaus. The first problem that we faced was the fact that the contact information of bureaus is not accessible. On personal websites of the majoritarian MPs that are linked with the Parliament website, addresses for only 24 bureaus are given (as of November 2013). Moreover, addresses given for the bureaus of MPs Giorgi Gozalishvili, Giorgi Ghviniashvili and Tinatin Khidasheli are incorrect: for three of them the same address, 2, Leonidze Street, Tbilisi, Georgia 0105, is indicated. It also should be noted that the postal service returned the letter sent to Roland Akhalaia (Zugdidi) back to us because no one was at the address.

TI Georgia tried to find the list of majoritarian MP bureaus in the Parliament administration, however, we could not find any department that possessed such information. The letters that were supposed to be sent out to the majoritarian MP bureaus that we could not find contact information for, we handed to the Parliament's Document Management Department. Due to the fact that many MPs don't use the working rooms provided to them in the Parliament building and does not have a permanent assistant at the spot, it is possible that most of the letters did not reach the destinations.

TI Georgia tried to find one list with all addresses of bureaus of majoritarian Members of the Parliament at the Apparatus of the Parliament, but it turned out that none of the services had such information. Therefore, letters for these bureaus, contact information of which was not available on their websites, were submitted to the Document Processing Department of the Apparatus of the Parliament. Because, many Members of the Parliament do not use their work office at the Parliament and also do not have an assistant constantly available on that location, it is possible that most of the letters did not even reach to some of the majoritarian Members of the Parliament (or to their bureaus, accordingly).

The organization waited for almost two months for the replies. In the end, bureaus of only 41 majoritarian members of the Parliament responded to our written requests.

We addressed the bureaus with the following questions:

When did the bureau of the majoritarian MP start working?

The newly elected parliament started opening bureaus of the majoritarian Members of the Parliament

on the inauguration day of the Parliament, however most of them opened at the end of 2012 or in the beginning of 2013.

In the time period of October 21, 2012 to October 21, 2013, how many citizens addressed the bureau (in written or oral form) and what were their main problems?

Citizens address the majoritarian MPs and their bureaus both in written and oral forms. However, number of oral addresses is much bigger than that of the written requests.

Statistical data varies dramatically based on the number of population in the constituency of the given majoritarian MP. For example, bureau of the majoritarian MP for of Rustavi received 2 325 written and more than 10,000 oral requests, while bureau of the MP for Chokhatauri received only 92 written and 356 oral requests.

Statistical data also dramatically varies based on the party to which the majoritarian MP belongs to. Citizens are active only in regions where majoritarian MPs are from ruling party. For example, bureau of the majoritarian MP for Tskaltubo (Akaki Bobokhidze) received only 31 written requests, while the majoritarians for other constituencies where the MP was from the ruling party, much more requests were received (Sachkhere – 342, Kharagauli – 415, Kutaisi – 946, Zestaponi – 1800). Picture is the same in other regions.

Citizens addressed the bureaus of the majoritarian MPs with requests to solve social problems, also for medical care, employment and to solve legal problems.

In the time period between October 21, 2012 and October 21, 2013 how many public meetings with the citizens did the bureau of the majoritarian MP or MP himself/herself hold? Where and concerning what issues?

Members of the Parliament usually use non-session weeks for public meetings. They meet with population of certain village or part of town, as well as issue-based groups.

In the time period between October 21, 2012 and October 21, 2013 has the bureau conducted a research regarding the needs of the population? Which problems were most pressing?

Part of the bureaus of the majoritarian MPs conducted various surveys to find out needs of the population, another part bases its understanding of needs and pressing issues on the analysis of the received requests. Main pressing issues in the most regions are unemployment, infrastructural and communal problems (water, gas, electricity, roads), damage associated with the natural disasters and deteriorated houses, problems regarding property (non-legalized real estate), medical needs, absence

of scholarship for students, eviction of IDPs, getting fired from job illegally and etc.

In the time period between October 21, 2012 and October 21, 2013 what kind of relationship did the bureau have with the local self-government institutions and how were the problems of the population communicated with the local government?

Almost all bureaus of the majoritarian MPs said, they have close relationship with the self-government institutions – with gamgeoba and sakrebulo. One exception in this regard was majoritarian MP of Akhmeta, according to the bureau of the majoritarian MP Zviad Zviadauri his bureau, for various reasons, cannot cooperate with the sakrebulo.

The main factor for cooperation with the local self-government institutions is that most problems outlined in the requests addressed to the majoritarian MPs can only be solved by the local governments. Members of the bureau often attended sessions and working meetings of the self-government. Dissatisfaction with cooperation with the local self-government was present in the regions where the majoritarian MP was from a different party from the governing party of the self-government.

Detailed statistical information can be found in the annex.

CHAPTER IX. MPs' links with businesses

According to the Georgian legislation right of the Member of the Parliament to commercial activities is limited. More concretely, he or she is obliged to discontinue any activity not consistent with his/her status (including, commercial) at the moment of inauguration and to present notice of confirmation on this matter within 7 days to the Committee of Procedural Issues and Rules of the Parliament.

Despite the fact that the Member of the Parliament is forbidden from the commercial activities, he/she has right to have business assets, such as shares and stock of a business company. Transparency International Georgia, using special computer software that relies on the data base of the commercial and non-commercial legal entity register, researched the companies, which have or have had connection in any way with Members of the Parliament or members of their families from October 2012 (See attached table). Mostly, these business interests are declared by the Members of the Parliament in their declarations of property. However, several MPs have not declared such interests. More detailed information regarding this matter can be found in Chapter X. In this chapter, the full list of the business companies that have or have had connection with MPs is presented.

According to the information, starting from October 2012, 43 MPs (or their family members) had or still have business assets. 28 (67%) have them are representatives of Parliamentary Majority, 9 – of Parliamentary Minority, while 6 did not belong to any of them.

Besides, 3 of these Members of the Parliament did not only have shares in business, but were directors of companies while working at the Parliament. According to the Constitution of Georgia and the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, a Member of Parliament cannot occupy a position of a head or a member of supervisory, control, or revision bodies of a commercial entity.

One of the MPs is **Zviad Kvachantiradze**, who even today remains director of Joint Stock Company “Golden Fleece Group” and LTD “Union Credit”. Member of the Parliament **Gogi Topadze** until June 19th 2013 was a director of LTD “Kazbegi 2005”, and until June 18th director of LTD “Kazbegi Nakini”. In this period Topadze was already a Member of the Parliament. Similar situation can be seen in case of **Tamaz Akhvlediani**, who until 10 January 2013 remained director of LTD “Asko LTD”, while he became a Member of the Parliament on October 21, 2012.

TI Georgia clarifies that above-mentioned does not constitute a basis for discontinuation of the status of the Member of the Parliament. According to the information, these MPs are/were registered as directors of the companies. It is possible that these companies are not involved in a commercial activity or the position of the MP is only limited to being mentioned in the registry. According to the legislation,

the MP's status can only be terminated if he/she is involved (in real terms) commercial activities.⁸ For this purpose, it is necessary that these facts be investigated by the Committee of the Procedural Issues and Rules of the Parliament and after determining the factual circumstances of the situation appropriate legal actions be taken. We ask the committees and the MPs to pay more attention towards these matters and to follow the requirements of the legislation, because non-compliance with even formal requirements can cause a legitimate doubt among the public.

⁸ Decision of the Constitutional Court of Georgia, *Citizen of Georgia Valeri Gelashvili v. Parliament of Georgia*, N1/2/378, 13-07-2006.

CHAPTER X. Undeclared commercial activities of the Members of Parliament

Obligation to declare the property by the representatives of the government is an effective tool against corruption and conflict of interests. Of special importance in the required information in the information regarding business assets of the representatives of the government. Knowing which representatives own stock or shares in the business companies can help us prevent conflict of interests and corruption.

In August 2012 our organization created a copy of the public registry, which included information regarding owners and directors of the companies. Based on this information, we were able to find⁹ connection between the Members of the Parliament and the companies, with which they were associated in the beginning of 2012.

Our new research showed that the declarations of property of some Members of the Parliament did not fully present their present and past business activities.

All 2,700 public officials, among them all Members of the Parliament, are required to present the declaration of property, which includes information about property of the public officials and the members of their families, their ownership of shares in companies, their bank accounts and etc. This information allows us to analyze which organizations and interest groups can influence the decisions of the Members of the Parliament.

Transparency International Georgia compared the declarations of the Members of the Parliament (declared shares in various companies) and the data of the public registry, which showed that the list of companies declared by the Members of the Parliament in some cases were not full.

It must be noted that in some cases the companies mentioned by the Members of the Parliament may not be functional nowadays, as they do not have a requirement to present the current status of the company. Also the list of the companies does not include information about shares of the Members of the Parliament in the joint stock companies, as the Georgian legislation does not require such companies to disclose information about their owners to the public registry.

Levan Kardava (majoritarian Member of the Parliament for Tsalenjikha, United National Movement)

⁹ Derek Dohler. Parliamentarians' links with businesses. 06 December 2012. <http://transparency.ge/en/blog/parliamentarians-links-businesses>

In declaration filled out in December 2013 Levan Kardava mentioned only one company – LTD “M.D. Group”.¹⁰ According to the MP, he has not received commercial benefit from the company. Declaration of property for 2012 does not include any information about Levan Kardava’s involvement in business activities.¹¹

According to the information of the public registry, beside LTD “M.D. Group” Levan Kardava is also an owner of LTD “Magana-2004” and LTD “Gruppo Via”. He also owns 20% in shares of LTD “Innovative Nano Technologies of Georgia”.

According to the information in the public registry, after October 2012 Levan Kardava sold part of his companies: until October 30, 2012 MP owned 50% of LTD “Telearkhi 25”. In March 2013 he sold his 50% in LTD “Oil Pro”, and in June 2013 – 25% of LTD “Geomaginvestpromi”¹².

Revaz Shavlokhvili (majoritarian Member of the Parliament for Tsalka, Georgian Dream – Conservatives)

At first Revaz Shavlokhvili represented United National Movement in the Parliament, however later moved to Georgian Dream Conservatives.¹³ He owns 50% of LTD “Saba 2005”, about which he did not declare neither in the declaration of property for May¹⁴ 2013, nor in 2010¹⁵ and 2012¹⁶ when he worked as a governor of Tsalka.

Tamaz Kacheishvili (Member of the Parliament, Georgian Dream)

Tamaz Kacheishvili declared in the declaration of the property in December 2013 that he owned shares in two companies LTD “Nugo” and LTD “Samegrelo”.¹⁷ Member of the Parliament did not mention his 25% share in LTD “Khariskhi”. According to the registry of commercial and non-commercial legal entities, he also owns 5% in “Common Venture of Georgia and Germany Eco”. The last registry of the company dates back to August 2010, after which it might have stopped functioning.

Tamaz Shioshvili (Member of the Parliament, Georgian Dream)

Tamaz Shiolashvili is owner of 35% of LTD “Spanish Clay” and 30% of LTD “Memorex”.¹⁸ The Member

¹⁰ Levan Kardava. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 30 December 2013. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=48259>

¹¹ Levan Kardava. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 21 December 2012. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=44065>

¹² Levan Kardava. <http://companyinfo/ka/people/483688/>

¹³ Revaz Shavlokhvili. <http://companyinfo/ka/people/523707/>

¹⁴ Revaz Shavlokhvili. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 8 May 2013. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=45638>

¹⁵ Revaz Shavlokhvili. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 21 April 2010. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=2012>

¹⁶ Revaz Shavlokhvili. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 1 May 2012. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=6279>

¹⁷ Tamaz Kacheishvili. <http://companyinfo/ka/people/383484/>

¹⁸ Tamaz Shioshvili. <http://companyinfo.ge/ka/people/486457/>

of the Parliament did not declare this in 2012¹⁹ or 2013²⁰ declarations of property.

Giga Bukia (Member of the Parliament, Georgian Dream)

Son of Giga Bukia, Giorgi Bukia owns 50% of LTD “UCM”²¹, regarding which there is no entry in declaration of property of the Member of the Parliament for 2013.²²

Gogi Liparteliani (majoritarian Member of the Parliament for Lentekhi, United National Movement)

Gogi Liparteliani was owner of 20% of LTD “Biospero +” until April 2 of 2013²³, about which he did not declare neither in the declaration of property for 2012²⁴ or for May²⁵. However the Member of the Parliament did mentioned in these declarations about her wife’s shares in this and other companies (LTD “Speroza”, LTD “Gama +”, LTD “Gama”, LTD “Trans gazi”, LTD “EuroStyle XXI”).

Tamaz Akhvlediani (Member of the Parliament, Georgian Dream)

Tamaz Akhvlediani, until January 10 2013, owned 50% of LTD “Asko LTD” and 50% of “GeoHolidayTour”.²⁶ The Member of the Parliament did not disclose this information neither in the declaration of the property for 2012²⁷ not for December 2013²⁸.

Viktor Japaridze (majoritarian Member of the Parliament for Mestia, Georgian Dream)

Viktor Japaridze, until March 7 2013, owned 50% of LTD “Set”,²⁹ about which he did not declare neither in the declaration of property for December 17 2013³⁰ nor for the one on December 11th 2012.³¹

¹⁹ Tamaz Shioshvili. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 15 December 2012. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=44533>

²⁰ Tamaz Shioshvili. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 18 December 2013. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=48138>

²¹ Giorgi Bukia. <http://companyinfo.ge/ka/people/508063/>

²² Giga Bukia. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 25 December 2013. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=48214>

²³ Gogi Liparteliani. <http://companyinfo/ka/people/498784/>

²⁴ Gogi Liparteliani. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 7 May 2012. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=6502>

²⁵ Gogi Liparteliani. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 14 May 2013. Civil Service Bureau. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=45771>

²⁶ Tamaz Avdaliani. <http://companyinfo/ka/people/437914/>

²⁷ Tamaz Avdaliani. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 20 December 2012. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=43998>

²⁸ Tamaz Avdaliani. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 24 December 2013. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=48213>

²⁹ Viktor Japaridze. <http://companyinfo/ka/people/516420/>

³⁰ Viktor Japaridze. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 17 December 2013. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=48090>

³¹ Viktor Japaridze. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 11 December 2012.

However, in the declaration the Member of the Parliament declared about the ownership of another company LTD “Kcia 94”, about which there is no entry in the public registry for commercial and non-commercial legal entities.

Irine Imerlishvili (former Member of the Parliament, Georgian Dream)

According to the latest entry in the public registry, on December 19, Irine Imerlishvili³², owns 70% of LTD “Misho”, about which she did not disclose in the declaration of property submitted on December 21 2012³³. After the publication of our blog post, Irine Imerlishvili notified us that her representative presented a request to the public registry on December 19th 2012 to transfer her share without monetary exchange to the co-owner of the company Rusudan Minadze. As a result of the verification process of this information, it turned out that Irine Imerlishvili did indeed submit a request about registration of contract of transfer of her shares, however because of a flaw in the application the public registry on December 20th made a decision to suspend the processing time of the request, and on January 23, 2013 made a decision to suspend the registration process³⁴. Because of this flaw Irine Imerlishvili was shown as an owner of the company.

After this there is no entry in the public register regarding transfer of shares of Ms. Irine Imerlishvili. Because of no knowledge of this circumstance, the Member of the Parliament did not make an entry about ownership of the shares in the company on the declaration of the property for 2012 and 2013.

Several members of the Parliament did not disclose information regarding transfer of shares before the elections, despite the fact that they are required to disclose the profit they got from such transfers. As a matter of accountability, such cases are less problematic, however technically it is a violation of public obligations. Also, in some cases it is possible for the public official to transfer his or her shares to a relative or an entrusted person, during the period when he or she holds the office, to remain the real owner of the company.

Declaration of property by the public officials is an important mechanism for transparency and accountability, however for its effective functioning, it is necessary that appropriate sanctions be available in case of violation of this law, which for now are unfortunately not envisioned by the Georgian legislation.

<https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=44093>

³² Irine Imerlishvili. <http://companyinfo/ka/people/507782/>

³³ Irine Imerlishvili. Asset Declaration of Public Official. Submitted: 21 December 2012. <https://declaration.gov.ge/eng/declaration?id=44023>

³⁴ Decision #B12135294/4 (23 January 2013 17:44:28), Ministry of Justice of Georgia. National Agency Public Registry. <http://goo.gl/Sb3cCF>

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	COMPANY	INTEREST
Agulashvili, Gigla (Majority)	Consulting Quadro Group, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 24 December 2012
	Arsa Magna, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 6 June 2013
	Politteknologiebis Laboratoria, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	Mtsvane Kalata, LLC	31,5% of shares, to date
Avdaliani, Tamaz (Majority)	GeoHolidayTour, LLC	50% of shares, sold on 10 January 2013
	Asko Ltd, LCL	50% of shares, to date Director, 29 October 2012- 10 January 2013
Baramidze, Giorgi (Minority)	Varazi, LLC	3% of shares, sold on 3 September 2013
Beselia, Eka (Majority)	CIC Eka Beselias Saadvokato Kompania	Director and Founder No longer Director since 23 October 2012
Bobokhidze, Akaki (Minority)	Orioni, LLC	50% of shares, to date
Bukia, Goderdzi (Other)	MG Kompania, LLC	20% of shares, sold on 11 January 2013
	System Net, LLC	3,66% of shares, to date
Ebanoidze, Nodar (Majority)	Komaudi, LLC	14% of shares, to date
Enukidze, Gocha (Other)	Ibercompany Oil, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	Ibercompany Petroleum, LLC	100% of shares, until 16 October 2012 Currently liquidated.
	Georgian Trade Corporation, LLC	15% of shares, sold on 2013 29 July
	Football Club Saburtalo, LLC	17,5% of shares, sold on 2013 19 August
	Iberia Service, LLC	20% of shares, sold on 2013 20 August
	Iberia Auto, LCL	20% of shares, sold on 2013 24 July
	Sena Auto, LLC	21,25% of shares, sold on 2013 19 July
	Iberia Auto Land, LLC	21,25% of shares, sold on 2013 19 July
	France Auto, LLC	21,5% of shares, sold on 2013 31 January
	Vivi, LLC	23,33% of shares, sold on 2013 19 August
	Iberia Invest, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 2013 27 August
Iberia Tech Automotiv, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 2012 10 October	

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	COMPANY	INTEREST
		16,67% of shares, from 10 October 2012 until 9 August 2013
	Iberia City, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 19 August 2013
	Ibermobile, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 19 August 2013
	Iberia Trading, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 19 August 2013
	Auto Style, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 19 August 2013
	Iberia Capital-Invest, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 19 August 2013
	Iberia Motors, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 19 July 2013
	Ita Service, LLC	25% of shares, from 9 November 2012 to date
	Kia Motors Georgia, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 19 July 2013
	Iberia Auto Market, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 19 July 2013
	Iberia Autohaus, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 24 July 2013
	Caucasus Motors, LLC	33,33% of shares, sold on 19 July 2013
	Iberia Business Group, LLC	33,33% of shares, sold on 31 July 2013
	Ibercompany Irao, LLC	80% of shares, to date 80% of shares, until 12 April 2013 50% of shares, until 17 June 2013 50% of shares, 6 November 2012 46% of shares, 9 February 2012
	Galaktioni 3, LLC	50% of shares, from 12 June 2013 to date
	Kristalville, LLC	50% of shares, from 20 February 2012 to date
	Ibercompany, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	City Sport, LLC	17,5% of shares, to date
	Sports Club Olimpi, LLC	18% of shares, to date
	Global Trading Company, LLC	33,34% of shares, to date
	Geotronic 2007, LLC	80% of shares, to date
	Ibercompany - Holding, LLC	80% of shares, to date
Imerlishvili, Irine (Majority)	Misho, LLC	70% of shares, from 19 December 2012 (Record corrected on 31 January 2014)
Jachvliani, Ioseb (Majority)	Tetnuldi, LLC	50% of shares, from 21 February 2013 to date
Japaridze, Viktor (Majority)	Seti, LLC	50% of shares, sold on 7 March 2013

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	COMPANY	INTEREST
Kacheishvili, Tamaz (Majority)	Khariskhi, LLC	25% of shares, from 2 November 2012 to date
	Nugo, LLC	10,88% of shares, to date
	Samegobro, LLC	5% of shares, to date
	Georgia-Germany Joint Enterprise Eko, LLC	5% of shares, to date
Kakhiani, Giorgi (Majority)	Global Brands, LLC	25% of shares, from 26 October 2012 to date
	Begheli, LLC	33,34% of shares, to date
Kardava, Levan (Minority)	MD Group, LLC	100% of shares, from 5 June 2013 to date
	SGI Sustainable Development Investments, LLC	100% of shares, sold on 29 March 2013
	Geomaginvestprom, LLC	25% of shares, sold on 5 June 2013
	Oil Pro, LLC	50% of shares, 14 February 2012 - 18 March 2013
	TV 27, LLC	50% of shares, 24 February - 30 October 2012
	Magana-2004, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	Gruppo Via, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	Georgia's Innovative Nano Technologies, LLC	20% of shares, to date
Kedelashvili, Zaza (Minority)	Samba Group, LLC	19% of shares, sold on 6 September 2012
	<i>Trans eksperimenti, LLC</i>	5% of shares, from 24 April 2013 to date
	Zak, LLC	33,4% of shares, to date
	Zedazeni Imereti, LLC	5% of shares, to date
Khabuliani, Sergo (Other)	Mimino, LLC	33% of shares, 27 December 2012 - 4 June 2013
	Akhali Meskheti, LLC	40% of shares, sold on 30 September 2013
	Tsekuri, LLC	62,5% of shares, to date
	Mshenebeli 2004, LLC	62,5% of shares, to date
Khmaladze, Vakhtang (Majority)	Tbilisis Saarbrazho Palata, LLC	35,7% of shares, to date
Kiknavelidze, Paata (Majority)	Agrarian Market, LLC	19% of shares, to date
Kipshidze, Nikoloz (Minority)	Academic Nikoloz Kipshidze Central University Clinic, LLC	Director until 11 October 2012
Kutsnashvili, Zakaria (Majority)	Advokatebi Represirebultatvis, LLC	40% of shares, to date Director until 9 November 2012

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	COMPANY	INTEREST
	Migrantta Saadvokato Biuro, LLC	55% of shares, to date
	K&K Consulting, LLC	60% of shares, from 8 April 2013 to date 100% of shares, until 8 April 2013 Director, 24 January - 31 October 2011
Kvachantiradze, Zviad (Majority)	Golden Fleece Group, JSC	Director, from 24 May 2011 to date
	Macros World Georgia, LLC	25% of shares, from 19 March 2010 to date
	Union Credit, LLC	25% of shares, to date Director, to date
Lezhava, Paata (Minority)	Dilato Fitness Club, LLC	33,33% of shares, to date
Liparteliani, Gogi (Other)	Biospero +, LLC	20% of shares, sold on 29 March 2013
Maisuradze, Temur (Majority)	NEWINNOTECH, LLC	20% of shares, from 27 June 2012 to date Director, from 27 June 2012 to 29 October 2012
Mirotadze, Ani (Majority)	PR Group, LLC	50% of shares, 31 October - 26 December, 2012 Currently liquidated.
Nakopia, Koba (Minority)	Goldinvest, LLC	100% of shares, to date
Okriashvili, Kakhaber (Other)	PSP Hospitals, LLC	100% of shares, 10-13 December 2012 Currently owned by PSP Pharma, LLC
	Sanimedi, LLC	100% of shares, from 21 December 2012 to date
	GCT Engineering, LLC	37,5% of shares, from 21 December 2012 to date
	GMP Production, LLC	95% of shares, from 21 December 2012 to date
	Alpha, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	PSP Pharma, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	Mandarini, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	PSP Insurance, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	Patria Medika, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	Geomed, LLC	100% of shares, to date
	PSP, LLC	59% of shares, to date
Medcapital, LLC	Currently owned by PSP Pharma, LLC (50%) and Aversi Pharma, LLC (50%)	
Samkharauli, Gela	Dia Alaverdi, LLC	100% of shares, to date.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	COMPANY	INTEREST
(Majority)		Director, left position on 24 October 2012
	Duta & F, LLC	22% of shares, to date
	Vera-2011, LLC	30% of shares, to date
	Dia Group, LLC	33,33% of shares, to date
Shavlokhshvili, Revaz (Majority)	Saba 2005, LLC	50% of shares, to date
Shervashidze, Iasha (Other)	Gum-bapa, LLC	51% of shares, from 10 January 2013 to date
	Star RG, LLC	5% of shares, to date
Shioshvili, Tamaz (Majority)	Memorex, LLC	30% of shares, to date
	Spanishclay, LLC	35% of shares, to date
Tamazashvili, Aleksandre (Majority)	Smart Way, LLC	20% of shares, sold 27 July 2012
Tkemaladze, Zurab (Majority)	Saamo, LLC	11% of shares, from 15 August 2013 to date 10,5% of shares, until 15 August 2013
	Aguna, LLC	27% of shares, to date
Topadze, Giorgi (Majority)	Cartu-universali, LLC	100% of shares, from 1 May 2013 to date 74,5% of shares, to 1 May 2013
	Ioris Chalebi, LLC	17% of shares, from 18 July 2013 to date
	<i>CALWE, LLC</i>	20% of shares, from 3 May 2012 to date Director, 24 April - 3 August 2012
	Tskhratskaro-2007, LLC	30% of shares, from 13 December 2012 to date
	Samgori, LLC	33,4% of shares, from 29 August 2012 to date
	Kurorti-Bakuriani, LLC	45% of shares, from 23 January 2012 to date
	Kazbegi-Pshaveli, LLC	10% of shares, to date
	<i>Tsarapi - 98, LLC</i>	13% of shares, to date
	Truso, LLC	21% of shares, to date
	Terjola-2007, LLC	34% of shares, to date
	Bari Kazbegi-Lomtagora, LLC	38% of shares, to date
	<i>Kazbegi 2005, LLC</i>	40% of shares, to date Director, until 18 June 2013

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	COMPANY	INTEREST
	Vetpreparati, LLC	50% of shares, to date
	Skiing Club Kazbegi, LLC	50% of shares, to date
	Trialeti, LLC	80% of shares, to date
	Kazbegi-Bakuriani, LLC	99% of shares, to date
	Kazbegi-Nakini, LLC	25% of shares, to date Director, until 19 June 2013
	Kazbegi 1881, LLC	24% of shares, to date
Tripolski, Erekle (Majority)	Nisli, LLC	20% of shares, 26-31 October 2012
Tsagareishvili, Giorgi (Majority)	Kazbegi Tobacco, LLC	0,7% of shares, to date
Volski, Giorgi (Majority)	Temi-group, LLC	1,2% of shares, sold on 30 October 2012
Zhvania, Giorgi (Majority)	<i>BOSSNER, LLC</i>	100% of shares, to date Director, until 31 October 2012
	B-M-C, LLC	20% of shares, to date Director, until 31 October 2012

NAME	RELATION TO MP	COMPANY	INTEREST
Andro Kiknavelidze	Brother of Paata Kiknavelidze (Majority)	Iberia 49, LLC	Director, to date
		Iberia 50, LLC	Director, to date
		Iberia 48, LLC	Director, to date
		Iberia 47, LLC	Director, to date
Giorgi Bukia	Son of Giga Bukia (Majority)	UCM, LLC	50% of shares, to date
Madona Cheishvili	Mother of Davit Sakvarelidze (Minority)	Eristavi National Center of Experimental and Clinical Surgery, JSC	Director, 25 June 2012 - 4 October 2013

NAME	RELATION TO MP	COMPANY	INTEREST
Manana Kvirikashvili	Spouse of Goderdzi Bukia (Other)	MG Company, LLC	20% of shares until 11 January 2013
Nino Tkheldize	Spouse of Omar Nishnianidze (Majority)	Higher Education Institution Kolkha, LLC	72% of shares, from 9 July 2012 to date Director, from 9 July 2012 to date
		Community College Kolkha 11, LLC	100% of shares, from 24 July 2012 to date Director, from 24 July 2012 to date
Nodar Bolkvadze	Son of Anzor Bolkvadze (Other)	Replay Tbilisi, LLC	100% of shares, from 14 June 2012 to date Director, from 24 July 2012 to date
Valeri Gelashvili	Son of Valeri Gelashvili (Majority)	Evra, LLC	Director, to date
		Evra-construction, LLC	Director, to date
		Lit Geo Invest, LLC	Director, to date

CHAPTER XI. Problems in the work of the Parliament and recommendations towards solving them

Transparency International Georgia is actively involved in the work of the Parliament. Therefore, it often encounters problems in the process of the work, for solving of which, it is important that the Parliament and the MPs take appropriate measures. During the research following problems regarding work of the Parliament were identified:

Members of the Parliament were mostly not present at the work offices in the Parliament. Also, most of them do not have assistants that would be present there. This seriously impairs communication and timely correspondence with the Members of the Parliament.

Recommendation: *It is recommended, that at least an assistant was present at the working office of the Member of the Parliament during the work hours.*

As a rule, the Parliament works very actively during the session week, and during the non-session week, as the Members of the Parliament leave Kutaisi, there is almost never any committee meetings. Therefore main pressure comes during the plenary week and the several committees hold meetings at the same time. This causes loss of resources of those MPs who are the members of several committees.

Recommendation: *It is recommended, that part of the sessions of the committees be held in non-plenary week.*

Very often the presence of the MPs on the plenary or committee sessions is limited to registration. After this they leave the room, because of which the chairmen of the sessions have often expressed their discontent. Sometime reason for such action is above-mentioned sessions run at the same time. In some cases such actions of the MPs even caused postponing of the session.

Recommendation: *Members of the Parliament should show more responsibility towards their obligations, as participation in the work of the Parliament is their primary function, they should spend their free time on other activities.*

There is not a single responsible person or an office that would have information (contact information, at least) about bureaus of the Members of the Parliament.

Recommendation: *It is recommended, that all, up-to-date contact information of the bureaus of the Members of the Parliament be found and published on the appropriate website.*

Most majoritarian Members of the Parliament do not use special websites created for their bureaus, which are linked to the web page of the Parliament.

Recommendation: It is essential, that the Members of the Parliament actively use and update the websites of their bureaus.

Information regarding the plenary and committee sessions planned for the plenary week are usually published on the web page of the Parliament either the previous evening or sometime on the same day, which creates an obstacle for the interested parties who want to engage in the session and who are not in Kutaisi.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the information about the agenda of the plenary and committee meetings in the plenary week be published at least several days prior to such meetings.

The website of the Parliament does not keep an archive of the agenda announcements, which makes it impossible to check whether the meetings and their agendas were announced in advance.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the archive be added to the announcements part of the website of the Parliament.

The information about the held committee sessions is always published on the web-page of the Parliament in a timely manner, however they are very scarce regarding the information they provide. The minutes of the committee sessions are usually published much later.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the minutes of the committee meetings be published sooner.

The draft legislations are usually published on the website of the Parliament, however after each hearing the draft legislation usually undergoes series of amendments, which is not publicly available.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the versions of draft legislation after each hearing be published in a timely manner on the website of the Parliament.

ANNEX 1. Number of speeches at plenary sessions made by the Members of the Parliament

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	AFFILIATION	NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE AT PLENARY
Abashidze Zurab	Majority	56
Agulashvili Gigla	Majority	44
Avdaliani Tamaz	Majority	36
Akhalaia Roland	Minority	0
Baratashvili Paata	Majority	15
Baramidze Giorgi	Minority	66
Bakradze Davit	Minority	24
Basheleishvili Demur	Majority	9
Bejashvili Levan	Minority	61
Bejuashvili Davit	Minority	1
Berdzenishvili Davit	Majority	22
Berdzenishvili Levan	Majority	0
Beselia Eka	Majority	126
Bobokhidze Akaki	Minority	62
Bokushava Tinatin	Minority	15
Bolkvadze Anzor	Other	0
Bukia Giga	Majority	44
Bukia Goderdzi	Other	2
Butskhrikidze Kakha	Minority	1
Gabashvili Giorgi	Minority	71
Gachechiladze Giorgi	Majority	60
Gelashvili Gela	Majority	8
Gelashvili Valeri	Majority	0
Gogorishvili Khatuna	Minority	53
Gogvadze Nino	Majority	13
Gozalishvili Giorgi	Other	1
Gujabidze Bidzina	Majority	52
Davitashvili Koba	Other	215
Darzievi Makhir	Majority	0
Darchiashcili Davit	Minority	64
Dartsmelidze Davit	Minority	4

ANNEX

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	AFFILIATION	NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE AT PLENARY
Dolidze Viktor	Majority	40
Dumbadze Murman	Majority	1
Ebanoidze Nodar	Majority	15
Enukidze Gocha	Other	0
Vashadze Giorgi	Minority	44
Vakhtangishvili Malkhaz	Majority	7
Verulashvili Marika	Other	0
Volski Giorgi	Majority	36
Zviadauri Zurab	Majority	0
Tamazashvili Aleksandre	Majority	1
Targamadze Giorgi (Givi)	Minority	7
Taktakishvili Chiora	Minority	113
Tevdoradze Giorgi	Minority	33
Topadze Giorgi	Majority	16
Imerlishvili Irine	Majority	75
Kandelaki Giorgi	Minority	51
Karbelashvili Giorgi	Minority	2
Kachakhidze Merab	Majority	2
Kakhiani Giorgi	Majority	29
Kedelashvili Zaza	Minority	0
Kvachantiradze Zviad	Majority	17
Kvijinadze Paata	Majority	1
Kiknavelidze Paata	Majority	2
Kiknavelidze Shalva	Majority	1
Kighuradze Ivane	Majority	37
Kobakhidze Manana	Majority	32
Kopaliani Karlo	Majority	5
Kordzaia Tamar	Majority	31
Kublashvili Pavle	Minority	150
Lemonjava Vakhtang	Minority	16
Lejava Paata	Minority	8
Liparteliani Gogi	Other	0

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	AFFILIATION	NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE AT PLENARY
Londaridze Tariel	Minority	19
Lortkipanidze Dato	Majority	29
Maisuradze Temur	Majority	14
Malashkhia Shota	Minority	20
Mamedovi Ali	Majority	0
Maghradze Guguli	Majority	52
Machavariani Mikheil	Minority	70
Makharadze Mikheil	Minority	26
Megrelidze Omar	Minority	2
Meladze Giorgi	Minority	8
Melikishvili Zurab	Minority	42
Mechiauri Tamaz	Majority	11
Minashvili Akaki	Minority	32
Mirotadze Ani	Majority	56
Misabishvili Guram	Other	1
Mkoiani Enzel	Other	0
Nadirashvili Irma	Minority	19
Nakopia Koba	Minority	0
Nikolaishvili Ramaz	Minority	0
Nishnianidze Omar	Majority	11
Onoprishvili Davit	Majority	97
Okriashvili Kakhaber	Other	11
Ochiauri Giorgi	Minority	1
Papuashvili Zaza	Majority	10
Petrosiani Samvel	Minority	2
Poghosiani Ruslan	Majority	2
Zhvania Giorgi	Majority	7
Zhorzholiani Gia	Majority	36
Ratiani Sergo	Minority	142
Saganelidze Davit	Majority	38
Samkharauli Gela	Majority	3
Sanikidze Gubaz	Majority	7
Sakvarelidze Davit	Minority	26

ANNEX

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	AFFILIATION	NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE AT PLENARY
Sakvarelidze Pridon	Majority	13
Sajaia Mariam	Minority	34
Sesiashvili Irakli	Majority	55
Subeliani Koba	Minority	12
Suleimanovi Azer	Minority	0
Tripolski Erekle	Majority	0
Tkemaladze Zurab	Majority	112
Usupashvili Davit	Majority	6
Peikrishvili Giorgi	Other	0
Popkhadze Gedevan	Majority	38
Kavtaradze Giorgi	Majority	6
Kantaria Aleksandre	Majority	78
Kardava Levan	Minority	0
Kutsnashvili Zakaria	Majority	140
Ghviniasvili Giorgi	Minority	10
Kacheishvili Tamaz	Majority	0
Keinishvili Nana	Majority	8
Kipshidze Nikoloz	Minority	0
Shavgulidze Shalva	Majority	130
Shavlokhshvili Revaz	Majority	0
Shervashidze Iasha	Other	0
Shioshvili Tamaz	Majority	0
Chapidze Eliso	Majority	31
Chilingarashvili Zurab	Minority	6
Chitashvili Vaja	Minority	9
Chikovani Irakli	Majority	46
Chrdileli Otari	Majority	7
Chkhaidze Teimuraz	Majority	0
Tsagareishvili Giorgi	Majority	74
Tsiskarishvili Petre	Minority	3
Dzidziguri Zviad	Majority	29
Tsereteli Giorgi (Gigi)	Minority	76

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	AFFILIATION	NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE AT PLENARY
Tsereteli Malkhaz	Majority	8
Tsiklauri Mirian	Majority	13
Tsiklauri Nugzar	Minority	49
Chavchanidze Davit	Minority	7
Chkuaseli Teimuraz	Majority	2
Khabareli Shota	Majority	7
Khabelovi Leri	Majority	2
Khabuliani Sergo	Other	0
Khalvashi Rostom	Majority	0
Khalvashi Pati	Majority	3
Khachidze Giorgi	Minority	53
Khechinashvili Giorgi	Majority	1
Khidasheli Tinatin	Majority	50
Khmaladze Vakhtang	Majority	217
Khubuluri Tengiz	Majority	0
Khundadze Dimitri	Majority	31
Janashia Nauli	Minority	0
Japaridze Viktor	Majority	0
Japaridze Zurab	Minority	50
Japaridze Tamaz	Majority	8
Japaridze Tedo	Majority	17

ANNEX

ANNEX 2. Activities of Majoritarian Members of the Georgian Parliament

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	STATUS	DISTRICT	CONTACT INFO POSTED TO WEBSITE	RESPONSE TO QUERY	OPENING DATE OF THE BUREAU	NUMBER OF WRITTEN REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	NUMBER OF ORAL REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	PUBLIC MEETINGS	CONDUCT STUDY(IES) OF PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY	COOPERATION WITH LOCAL SELF-GOV'T
Abashidze Zurab	Majority	Samgori	yes	yes	21.10.2012	1357	Up to 740	Many	yes	yes
Akhalaia Roland	Minority	Zugdidi	yes	no						
Bejuashvili Davit	Minority	Tetrtskaro	no	no						
Beselia Eka	Majority	Poti	yes	yes	29.11. 2012	1512	3500	Up to 50	yes	yes
Bobokhidze Akaki	Minority	Tskaltubo	no	yes	3/1/2013	31	Much more	18	no	yes
Bolkvadze Anzor	Other	Khulo	no	yes	1/1/2013	25	275	Twice a month	no	yes
Bukia Goderdzi	Other	Khobi	no	no						
Butskhrikidze Kakha	Minority	Terjola	no	no						
Chapidze Eliso	Majority	Tkibuli	no	no						
Chavchanidze Davit	Minority	Khoni	no	no						
Chilingarishvili Zurab	Minority	Adigeni	no	yes	15.11.2012	320		Up to 70	no	yes
Chitashvili Vaja	Minority	Akhaltzikhe	no	yes	14.12.2012	7	204	Several	no	yes
Chkhaidze Teimuraz	Majority	Lanchkhuti	yes	yes	10/1/2012	166	250	30	yes	yes
Chkuaseli Teimuraz	Majority	Chokhatauri	yes	yes	01.12.2012	92	356	Several	no	yes
Datsmelidze Davit	Minority	Abasha	no	no						

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	STATUS	DISTRICT	CONTACT INFO POSTED TO WEBSITE	RESPONSE TO QUERY	OPENING DATE OF THE BUREAU	NUMBER OF WRITTEN REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	NUMBER OF ORAL REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	PUBLIC MEETINGS	CONDUCT STUDY(IES) OF PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY	COOPERATION WITH LOCAL SELF-GOV'T
Dolidze Viktor	Majority	Chughureti	no	no						
Dumbadze Murman	Majority	Batumi	no	yes	11/1/2012	Up tp 550	Up to 6000	More than 20	yes	yes
Dzidziguri Zviad	Majority	Rustavi	yes	yes	31.10.2012	2325	Up to 10 000	Often	yes	yes
Ebanoidze Nodar	Majority	Kharagauli	no	yes	22.10.2012	415	More than 100	More than 50	yes	yes
Enukidze Gocha	Other	Ambrolauri	no	yes	15.03.2013	40	Up to 80	31	yes	yes
Gelashvili Gela	Majority	Sighnaghi	yes	yes	11/1/2012	130	Much more	In every village		yes
Gelashvili Valeri	Majority	Khashuri	no	yes	23.10.2012	460	Up to 1600	Up to 70	no	yes
Ghviniasvili Giorgi	Minority	Gurjaani	incorrect	no						
Gozalishvili Giorgi	Other	Lagodekhi	incorrect	no						
Jachviani Ioseb	Majority	Gldani	yes	yes	06.11.2012	1504	More than 5000	21	yes	yes
Jafaridze Tamaz	Majority	Oni	no	no						
Janashia Nauli	Minority	Martvili	no	no	10/1/2012	77	318	22	yes	yes
Japaridze Viktor	Majority	Mestia	no	yes	3/1/2013	105		Several		yes
Kakhiani Giorgi	Majority	Samtredia	yes	no						
Kantaria Aleksandre	Majority	Isani	yes	yes	14.11.2012	458	1279	47	yes	yes
Kardava Levan	Minority	Tsalenjikha	yes	no						
Kavtaradze Giorgi	Majority	Zestaponi	no	yes	01.11.2012	1800	Up to 2200	Up to 150	yes	yes
Kedelashvili Zaza	Minority	Dedoplistskaro	no	no						
Khabareli Shota	Majority	Krtsanisi	yes	yes	01.11.2012	2775	Daily 20–35	144		yes

ANNEX

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	STATUS	DISTRICT	CONTACT INFO POSTED TO WEBSITE	RESPONSE TO QUERY	OPENING DATE OF THE BUREAU	NUMBER OF WRITTEN REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	NUMBER OF ORAL REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	PUBLIC MEETINGS	CONDUCT STUDY(IES) OF PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY	COOPERATION WITH LOCAL SELF-GOV'T
Khabelovi Leri	Majority	Kareli	no	yes	01.11.2013	600	Every day	Planned	yes	yes
Khabuliani Sergo	Other	Tsageri	no	yes	21.10.2012	152		Up to 50		yes
Khalvashi Rostom	Majority	Khelvachauri	yes	yes	20.11.2012	86	1921	7	yes	yes
Khalvashi Pati	Majority	Kobuleti	no	yes	06.11.2012	250	More than 1000	Often	no	yes
Khidasheli Tinatin	Majority	Sagarejo	Not correct	no						
Khmaladze Vakhtang	Majority	Didube	no	no						
Khundadze Dimitri	Majority	Mtskheta	no	yes	03.12.2012	143	Up to 1400	Periodicly	yes	yes
Kiknavelidze Paata	Majority	Baghdati	no	yes	7/1/2013	80	Up to 150	Several	yes	yes
Kobakhidze Manana	Majority	Sachkhere	yes	yes	21.10.2012	342	Several dozen	12	yes	yes
Kordzaia Tamar	Majority	Nadzaladevi	no	yes	20.05.2013	1372	Up to 330	Periodically	yes	yes
Kutsnashvili Zakaria	Majority	Tianeti	yes	yes	11.12.2012	91		In every village	yes	yes
Kvachantiradze Zviad	Majority	Ozurgeti	yes	yes	25.10.2012	Up to 500	Up to 700	Up to 20	no	yes
Lejava Paata	Minority	Vani	no	no						
Lemonjava Vakhtang	Minority	Chkhorotskhu	no	no						
Liparteliani Gogi	Other	Lentekhi	no	yes	25.11.2012	70	80	7	yes	yes
Londaridze Tariel	Minority	Aspindza	yes	no						
Megrelidze Omar	Minority	Shuakhevi	no	yes	10.01.2013	15	Up to 150	95	yes	yes
Misabishvili	Other	Senaki	no	no						

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	STATUS	DISTRICT	CONTACT INFO POSTED TO WEBSITE	RESPONSE TO QUERY	OPENING DATE OF THE BUREAU	NUMBER OF WRITTEN REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	NUMBER OF ORAL REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	PUBLIC MEETINGS	CONDUCT STUDY(IES) OF PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY	COOPERATION WITH LOCAL SELF-GOV'T
Guram										
Mkoiani Enzel	Other	Ninotsminda	no	no						
Nakopia Koba	Minority	Bolnisi	no	no						
Okriashvili Kakhaber	Other	Dmanisi	no	no						
Onofrishvili Davit	Majority	Kaspi	no	no						
Papuashvili Zaza	Majority	Mtatsminda	no	yes	01.11.2012	234	143	Regularly	yes	yes
Peikrishvili Giorgi	Other	Gardabani	yes	yes	10/1/2012	10	Up to 80	Several	yes	yes
Petrosiani Sashvel	Minority	Akhalkalaki	no	no						
Popkhadze Gedevan	Majority	Borjomi	no	no						
Samkharauli Gela	Majority	Telavi	no	no						
Sanikidze Gubaz	Majority	Kutaisi	no	yes	12.11.2012	946	More than 1000	23	no	yes
Shavgulidze Shalva	Majority	Vake	yes	yes	03.01.2013	751	265	Regularly	yes	yes
Shavlokhshvili Revaz	Majority	Tsalka	no	no						
Shervashidze Iasha	Other	Keda	no	no						
Suleimanovi Azer	Minority	Marneuli	no	no						
Tripolski Erekle	Majority	Dusheti	no	yes	05.11.2012	392	Up to 700	Regularly	yes	yes
Tsereteli Malkhaz	Majority	Chiatura	yes	yes	01.11.2012	642	1003	24	yes	yes
Tsiklauri Mirian	Majority	Kazbegi	no	yes	19.12.2012	151		75	yes	yes
Usufashvili Davit	Majority	Saburtalo	no	yes	19.11.2012	268	128	11	yes	yes

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MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT	STATUS	DISTRICT	CONTACT INFO POSTED TO WEBSITE	RESPONSE TO QUERY	OPENING DATE OF THE BUREAU	NUMBER OF WRITTEN REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	NUMBER OF ORAL REQUESTS OF CITIZENS	PUBLIC MEETINGS	CONDUCT STUDY(IES) OF PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY	COOPERATION WITH LOCAL SELF-GOV'T
Valktangishvili Malkhaz	Majority	Gori	no	no						
Verulashvili Marika	Other	Kvareli	yes	no						
Zviadauri Zurab	Majority	Akhmeta	no	yes	26.11.2012	83	139	22		Only with the gamgeoba