

ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GEORGIAN PARLIAMENT

SPRING, FALL AND EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS 2014



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INTRODUCTION

Transparency International Georgia (TI Georgia) conducts an annual assessment of the Parliament's performance as part of its parliamentary monitoring program. Our organization has a parliamentary team that is actively involved in the monitoring process of parliamentary activities. TI Georgia has parliamentary offices in both Tbilisi and Batumi Parliament buildings.

TI Georgia's 2014 report on the Performance of the Georgian Parliament is based on information researched by our organization, observations made by our parliamentary offices, and statistical data requested from the Parliament.

The report also includes the results of a public opinion survey conducted by CRRC upon TI Georgia's request. The survey was conducted in 2015 April with 1867 randomly selected respondents being interviewed except territory that are densely populated by ethnic minorities and occupied territories.

We would like to give special thanks to the Parliament's Organizational Department and its head Eter Svianidze for cooperation.

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is the country's highest representative body that holds legislative power, determines the main directions of domestic and foreign policies, controls the activities of the Georgian government within the constitutional framework, and exercises other powers granted to it by the Constitution and other legislative acts.

The Parliament consists of 77 members elected through a proportional system and 73 members elected through a majoritarian system. The Parliament is elected with a 4 year term.

The current Parliament is 8th convocation state legislature of Georgia. It was elected on October 1, 2012 until 2016 when the next parliament is elected.

The parliamentary committees play an important role in the legislative body. Their goal is to perform preliminary preparation of legislative matters, promote the implementation of decisions made by the Parliament, and control the activities of the Georgian government and specific government bodies accountable to the Parliament. The Parliament establishes committees in accordance with its 4 year term.

The Parliamentary Committees are:

- Agrarian Issues Committee
- Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee
- Education, Science and Culture Committee
- Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee
- Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee
- Diaspora and Caucasus Issues Committee
- Committee on European Integration

- Defense and Security Committee
- Legal Issues Committee
- Regional Policy and Self-Governance Committee
- Foreign Relations Committee
- Procedural Issues and Rules Committee
- Budget and Finance Committee
- Sports and Youth Issues Committee
- Healthcare and Social Issues Committee

Factions are also formed in the Parliament. These are unions of MPs with the purpose of achieving common political goals, such as expressing and pursuing their domestic and foreign policies in the supreme legislative body.

The Parliamentary Factions are:

Majority Factions:

- The Georgian Dream
- The Georgian Dream - Republicans
- The Georgian Dream - Conservatives
- The Georgian Dream - National Forum
- The Georgian Dream - Entrepreneurs
- Independent Majoritarians – for Powerful Regions
- Non-party, Independent Majoritarians

Minority Factions:

- The United National Movement
- The National Movement Majoritarians
- The National Movement - Regions

The faction **Free Democrats** is part of neither the majority nor the minority.

In addition, there are four **independent MPs** that are not affiliated with any faction:

- Davit Bezhuashvili - a majoritarian MP representing Tetriskaro
- Giorgi Gachechiladze - party list
- Koba Davitashvili - party list
- Murman Dumbadze - a majoritarian MP representing Batumi

CHAPTER 2 GENERAL STATISTICS

According to information provided to us by the Parliament's Organizational Department, a total of 56 plenary sessions (including 14 extraordinary ones) were held by the Parliament during the spring and fall sessions of 2014. The Parliament's Bureau held 104 and parliamentary committees held 552 total meetings in the same period. In

2014, the parliamentary minority boycotted the Parliament's work on two occasions. Committee hearings were mainly held in the Tbilisi Parliament building since September 2014. The minority considers holding committee hearings in Tbilisi unconstitutional and has not been attending them as a result.

The Parliament adopted 327 laws during its **spring, fall and extraordinary sessions of 2014**. Out of these:

- 219 were initiated by the government
- 20 initiated by parliamentary committees
- 6 initiated by parliamentary factions
- 1 initiated by the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara
- 1 initiated by the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia

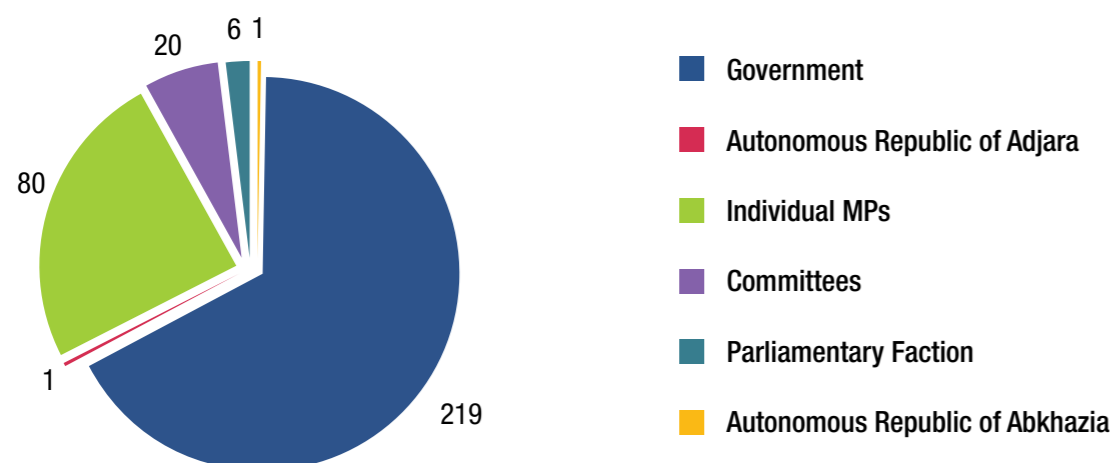
MPs initiated more laws during the first year of the current Parliament. **A total of 620 laws were initiated in the Parliament from October 21, 2012 to October 21, 2013. The highest portion of these laws - 49.7% was initiated by the MPs.**

The President used his veto power on two occasions in 2014. In both cases vetoes were placed on the law related to **secret surveillance**. The Parliament shared the President's concerns in one case but overturned the other veto.

In 2014, the Parliament adopted 1,004 decisions; 50 agreements, treaties, conventions, and memorandums; 1 application; and 1 resolution.

A total of 127 legislative proposals were submitted to the Parliament in 2014. The highest number of initiated proposals was by citizen **Zurab Vanishvili** (7 legislative proposals). The legal entity with the highest number of initiated proposals was a union of civil and political organizations called **'By the Name of the Lord – the Lord is our Truth'** (23 legislative proposals).

Figure 1.
The initiators of laws adopted during the 2014 spring, fall and extraordinary sessions (% of total)



CHAPTER 3 IMPORTANT EVENTS

RATIFICATION OF THE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

The ratification of the Association Agreement between Georgia and the European Union in 2014 was an event of extreme importance. On **December 18, 2014** the Georgian Parliament ratified the 'Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part' **with 123 votes**.

On December 18, 2014 the European Parliament also ratified the EU-Georgia Association Agreement. The decision was supported by 490 members of the European Parliament. This document is an agreement on cooperation between the EU and a non-EU country. It includes political, trade, social, cultural and security fields. The Parliaments of all EU member state must ratify the agreement in order for it to take effect.

By becoming an associated member of the EU a partner country commits to implementing political, economic, trade and judicial reforms, and to harmonizing its legal framework with that of the EU. In exchange, the partner country is given free access to the EU market. Associated members also receive financial and technical assistance. The Association Agreement often includes a free trade agreement. In case of Georgia the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) is a major part of the Association Agreement.

CHANGES IN THE PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY AND MINORITY

A change in the parliamentary majority was an important event of 2014. On **November 5, 2014 the Free Democrats left the Georgian Dream coalition**. This was preceded by the Prime Minister Irakli Gharibashvili dismissing the Defense Minister Irakli Alasania on November 4.

Three MPs from the Free Democrats Gedevan Popkhadze, Gela Samkharauli, and Tamaz Japaridze chose to remain within the Georgian Dream coalition, while Shalva Shavgulidze left the Georgian Dream and joined the Free Democrats. According to the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure, 76 lawmakers are required to form a majority. This meant that the existence of a majority initially came into question. However, the parliamentary majority was maintained after former members of the United National Movement decided to join it. The majority was also joined by the faction Non-party Independent Majoritarians and a newly formed faction Independent Majoritarians – for Powerful Regions.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE PARLIAMENT

The President of Georgia delivered two addresses in the Parliament in 2014.

On February 21, 2014 the President delivered his annual state of the nation address, and on November 14, 2014 he exercised the right granted by Article 73 of the Constitution and addressed the Parliament and the people.

The President's First (Annual) Address, February 21, 2014

Government officials did not attend the President's first state of the nation address. The 45 minute speech was followed by a several hour long debate. President Giorgi Margvelashvili analyzed the events of the previous year, and talked about: the challenges of and progress made in the country's foreign and domestic policies; the importance of the European choice and deepening of relations with Georgia's strategic partner - USA; the importance of the justice system reform; the government's social responsibility and the universal health insurance program. The President also announced June 15 as the date of holding the next local government elections.

The President's Second Address, November 14, 2014

The President's second speech was preceded by the Prime Minister's decision to dismiss the Defense Minister Irakli Alasania and subsequent resignations of three additional ministers. The format of the President's speech caused some differences of opinion. The parliamentary minority demanded the speech be followed by a debate, a request denied by the Parliament's Bureau.

The President's speech mainly concerned the sustainability of the Euro-Atlantic course. The President emphasized the consolidation and irreversibility of the country's European and Euro-Atlantic course; the separation of branches of government and the need for them to keep each other in check; institutional strengthening; greater involvement of civil society in the political decision-making process and the importance of civil society monitoring; the necessity to reform the judiciary and law enforcement, and other important issues.

PERFORMANCE OF THE TEMPORARY PARLIAMENTARY INVESTIGATORY COMMISSION STUDYING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GEORGIAN NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

In 2013, the Parliament's Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee made the decision to set up a temporary parliamentary investigatory commission to study the activities of the Georgian National Communications Commission (GNCC). The commission was charged with investigating possible violations committed by the members of the GNCC.

On March 7, 2014 the Parliament passed a resolution (#2090-II) on 'the Results of the Temporary Parliamentary Investigatory Commission's Study of the Activities of the Georgian National Communications Commission', in which it **negatively assessed the GNCC's performance**. The resolution stated that the GNCC did not meet the requirements of transparency, fairness, and impartiality. The Parliament sent its findings to the Georgian Prosecutor's Office and asked the Chief Prosecutor to provide the Parliament with information about the investigation and its results. Transparency International Georgia actively cooperated with the temporary commission by providing it with reports related to conflict of interest cases of the members of the GNCC, and especially its chairman.¹

¹ Transparency International Georgia, December 13, 2011, The Georgian Advertising Market, see: <http://goo.gl/wGHLpL>
 Transparency International Georgia, October 2, 2013, GNCC candidates – Is there a risk of conflict of interest? See: <http://goo.gl/kyMxjR>
 Transparency International Georgia, April 16, 2013, TI Georgia calls on Parliament to investigate Irakli Chikovani, see: <http://goo.gl/oB6ucg>
 Transparency International Georgia, December 11, 2012, Phone number portability and a government-appointed monopolist, see: <http://goo.gl/alAVeF>

TEMPORARY INVESTIGATORY COMMISSION STUDYING THE EVENTS RELATED TO SAKDRISI-KACHAGHIANI GOLD MINE

The events around the Sakdrisi-Kachaghiani gold mine in 2014, including its explosion, were actively discussed by citizens, civil society and political forces alike.

Sakdrisi held the status of a cultural monument **from 2006 until July 5, 2013**, when an order signed by the Minister of Culture and Monument Protection abolished the status. **On October 7, 2013 the Prime Minister signed another order that abolished Sakdrisi's other status of an archaeological monument as well.**

On December 25, 2014, based on a proposal by The Free Democrats, the Parliament voted on a resolution establishing an investigatory commission to study this issue. The resolution was passed with **58 against 14 votes**. The decision to abolish Sakdrisi's cultural monument status, the company RMG's large-scale gold extraction works, and possible legal violations committed by officials employed in the Ministry of Culture and the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation all served as basis for passing the resolution. The investigatory commission included 12 members and was set up for 3 months. The resolution to create a commission was not supported by the faction Georgian Dream. Despite the adoption of the resolution, the commission was never created. By 2015, members of the majority no longer supported the idea of creating an investigatory commission and did not support its composition.

REFORM OF THE PUBLIC BROADCASTER

The reform of the Georgian Public Broadcaster (GPB) was launched in 2013 and continued to be an important part of the Parliament's work in 2014. The GPB board remains incomplete to this day, since the Parliament failed to select all 9 of its members. **The GPB board currently has 7 members selected through new rules, while the remaining 2 seats remain vacant.**

By early 2014 only 4 GPB board members had been selected. On March 11, 2014 the Chairman of Parliament Davit Usupashvili re-announced the contest. On April 16 the Parliament approved 3 out of 5 nominated candidates. The candidates nominated by MPs outside of the majority and the minority were unable to gather enough votes.

Members of the previous GPB board filed a constitutional lawsuit against the Parliament. On April 11, 2014 the Constitutional Court granted the appeal. This decision revoked the changes made to the Law on Broadcasting that prematurely ended the terms of members of the previous GPB board.

On **May 2, 2014** the Parliament amended the Law on Broadcasting in order to bring it in line with the Constitutional Court's decision. A new temporary body - monitoring council - was created inside the GPB parallel to its board that allowed the members of the previous board to continue being employed by the public broadcaster. The monitoring council was charged with internal monitoring of the continuity of institutional development during the reform process and the performance of the newly appointed board.

POSTPONING ENTRY INTO FORCE OF LAWS

In 2014 the Parliament postponed the entry into force of several important laws for at least one year.

- Full entry into force of the trial by jury was postponed from October 1, 2014 to October 1, 2016.
- The obligation for natural persons to use cash register machines was postponed by a year. Without the change, the obligation would have entered into force on January 1, 2015.
- January 1, 2015 was also the date of entry into force of compulsory financial reporting according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (IFRS for SMEs).
- Insolvency proceedings were planned to start being carried out unconditionally through an electronic system (electronic performance of legal operations during the proceedings).
- The National Bank of Georgia's term as the supervisory body of investment banks was also postponed for another year.
- Tax exemptions on the import of raw tobacco and tobacco products were postponed.
- Development of several laws and bylaws related to nuclear safety were postponed.
- Temporary exemption of the country's land-reclamation infrastructure from property tax was postponed.

The following were the main reasons given for postponing the activation of laws: a) lack of time to prepare for their activation, b) lack of financial and human resources, c) need for a deeper consideration of these issues. The draft law explanatory notes either did not explain the reasons or presented unconvincing arguments for justifying the postponements.

Transparency International Georgia believes that frequent postponement of legal amendments points to an ineffective government performance. This is caused by factors such as a disorganized public policy process, failure to plan the legislative cycle, absence of preliminary analysis of legal effects on various areas, disregard of the local context, inability to adequately oversee government activities, deliberate postponement of the entry into force of unwanted laws and so forth.²

CHAPTER 4 IMPORTANT LEGAL AMENDMENTS

1. REGULATION OF SECRET SURVEILLANCE

An important reform of secret investigation activities and protection of personal data during criminal proceedings was implemented in 2014. Both vetoes used by the President of Georgia in 2014 were placed on the Law on Surveillance.

The adoption of a legislative package on surveillance can be divided into two stages: **regulations adopted on 1) August 31, 2014 and on 2) November 30, 2014.**

The development of the law adopted on August 31 was initiated on the basis of a legislative proposal prepared by civil society representatives. The process took a year and a half to complete and involved civil society members and European experts. This law was an important step forward in terms of protection of personal data and the right to privacy during criminal proceedings. The law applied criminal proceedings' regulations to secret surveillance activities, defined the list of persons and categories of crime, to which secret surveillance practices can be applied, introduced a mechanism of protection and destruction of information obtained through these means, and increased the authority and independence guarantees of the personal data protection inspector. The law, however, did not introduce any regulations related to the law enforcement authorities' direct access to information held by communications companies, and did not specify which entity should hold the so-called key to surveillance.

An inter-agency working group involving civil society members was set up in order to develop specific regulations.

Members of the working group were unable to agree upon a common version of regulations. **As a result, two legislative initiatives (1. Vakhtang Khmaladze; 2. Eka Beselia, Gedevan Popkhadze and Irakli Sesiashvili) and one legislative proposal (NGO Group: Lika Sajaia, Eka Gigauri, Lasha Tugushi, Zviad Koridze, Kakha Kozhoridze) were registered in the Parliament.** The legislative proposal developed by non-governmental organizations envisioned a relocation of the key to surveillance from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) to the judiciary and electronic communications companies. The initiative by MP Vakhtang Khmaladze envisioned its relocation to the Georgian National Communications Commission (GNCC). The initiative registered by Eka Beselia, Gedevan Popkhadze and Irakli Sesiashvili envisioned leaving the key to surveillance in the hands of the MIA and involving the personal data protection inspector in the surveillance process.

On November 30, 2014 the Parliament adopted the legislative initiative proposed by Beselia-Popkhadze-Sesiashvili by voting **82** against **13** in favor of overturning the President's veto. **The law significantly worsens the legal framework and creates risks of unjustified government interference with the private life of any citizen. The reasons for this are as follows:**

- The so-called black boxes remain in the MIA's possession.
- Obtaining of data from the internet as part of secret surveillance is not being monitored by the personal data protection inspector.
- The MIA retains the right to copy unlimited amounts of data of any content from electronic communications companies without court permission.³

2. THE LAW ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

On May 2, 2014 the Parliament adopted the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination. This is a positive development in terms of protecting human rights and ensuring equality. In 2013 Georgia committed to adopting a law on elimination of various forms of discrimination as part of the EU-Georgia visa liberalization action plan. The Ministry of Justice, the government body responsible for the preparation of the draft law, ensured public involvement in this process. The drafting process also included consultations with the Georgian Patriarchate. Some of the changes previously agreed with the civil society, specifically the mechanism of fining government representatives guilty of discrimination, were removed from the final version of the draft law submitted to the Parliament.

² Transparency International Georgia, December 16, 2014, Delays in enactment of legislative reforms demonstrate government inefficiency: <http://goo.gl/gpXMNE>

³ Transparency International Georgia, December 23, 2014, Nine threats to your personal life stemming from the new legislation on secret wiretapping: <http://goo.gl/QhQTXE>

Some MPs, representatives of the non-parliamentary opposition, and especially the clergy demanded the law not specify the forms of discrimination. The inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity in the list was particularly problematic for these individuals. A reservation was added to the draft law during discussions, according to which, none of its provisions would be interpreted against the constitutional agreement between the state and the church. Another addition to the draft law was the wording ‘treatment of persons for the purpose of protection of public morality’, which the law does not consider as discrimination. The law declared all forms of discrimination unacceptable and empowered the ombudsman to investigate cases of discrimination either on his or her own initiative or based on a citizen complaint. In cases when a complaint is filed against an administrative body, the ombudsman was given the right to appeal to court in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Code and require the annulment, suspension or revision of the discriminatory administrative act. Important to note is that the burden of proof falls on the defendant when a discrimination case is being discussed in court or is being investigated by the ombudsman based on a citizen complaint.⁴

3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE

On February 5, 2014 the Georgian Parliament adopted the Local Government Code, which made significant changes to the local government system. The new law granted the self-governing status **to 7 additional cities**, and made it possible to impeach and remove a directly elected governor (mayor) from office based on the support of two-thirds of the members of the local council. An important provision of the new law is the principle of fiscal decentralization. This means that a portion of the income tax paid by a person registered and employed in the territory of a self-governing unit will remain with the same self-governing unit. In addition, along with targeted transfers, the municipality’s budget will receive capital transfers as well. According to the new law, property that is located on the territory of a specific municipality and is owned by the Ministry of Economy, is sequestered or is owned by former collective farms will be transferred to that municipality until 2017.

4. THE LAW ON LEGAL STATUS OF ALIENS AND STATELESS PERSONS

On March 5, 2014 the Parliament adopted the Law on Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons, which entered into force on September 1, 2014. The changes introduced by the new law significantly tightened regulations in this area. The Georgian government explained the necessity of these changes by referring to the country’s obligations within the visa liberalization process with the EU. The new law complicated the procedures required for foreign citizens to enter the country and obtain a residence permit. The law banned issuing of visas to foreign citizens on Georgian territory, while also making obtaining a visa a prerequisite for obtaining a residence permit. This decision caused a lot of negative consequences and created insurmountable problems for foreign citizens already residing in Georgia.

The period of stay has been reduced from the original **360 days to a maximum of 90 days** within 180 days. The number of countries the citizens of which were exempted from visa requirement to enter Georgia has been reduced from 117 to 104. **Visa-free rights were removed for citizens of 13 countries, including Iraq, Latin American countries and several countries in the Caribbean.**

⁴ Transparency International Georgia, June 17, 2014, New anti-discrimination law: Challenges and achievements: <http://goo.gl/Jqrx2c>

⁵ Transparency International Georgia, February 26, 2015, Problems persist with Georgian immigration policy: <http://goo.gl/wNJ2rb>

4 amendments have been made to the law since its activation on September 1, 2014. This highlights the fact that the law failed to consider the challenges facing the country. Particularly significant was the amendment approved in November, which lifted the ban on issuing of visas to foreign citizens on Georgian territory starting in December. The law also abolished the possibility to obtain a visa on the state border, which was used very often by foreign tourists. In November 2014 Transparency International Georgia submitted a legislative proposal to the Parliament suggesting changes to the Law on Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons.⁵

5. THE LAW ON COMMERCIAL BANKS

On December 12, 2014 the Parliament amended the Law on Commercial Banks and other laws related to it. New regulations were introduced to the access to citizens’ confidential banking information held by financial institutions. The amendments significantly expanded the tax authority’s power to obtain confidential information of a citizen from a commercial bank without the citizen’s consent. Transparency International Georgia, together with the Association of Banks of Georgia, presented its concerns to the Parliament related to personal data protection and limiting the discretion of the tax authority. Some of these concerns were taken into consideration. The lawmakers, however, did not share the concern related to a citizen’s inability to appeal the obtaining of his or her confidential information by the tax authority based on an international agreement. According to the law adopted on December 12, 2014, if the tax authority requests the court to grant permission on obtaining a person’s confidential information for the purposes of an international agreement, the court will consider the tax authority’s motion without the person’s involvement. The person, whose confidential information was considered in court, remains unnotified and does not have the right to appeal the court’s decision. This violates a person’s right to protection and a fair trial upheld by the European Convention on Human Rights, which includes a person’s right to appeal a court’s decision in a higher court, and dispute a case in at least two court instances. This is also contrary to the basic principle of the Georgian Administrative Procedures Code outlined in Article 4 (The Adversarial System and Investigation of Circumstances of a Case by the Court).⁶

In 2015, lawyer Levan Alapishvili challenged this law in the Constitutional Court. According to the lawsuit, the regulations introduced by the law are in conflict with Article 42 of the Constitution (the right to a fair trial and protection).

CHAPTER 5

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL AND ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS BY THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament oversees the activities of the government. The Parliament’s prerogative is to control government activities, control public bodies and officials accountable to the Parliament, adopt the state budget law and control its implementation.

⁶ Transparency International Georgia, September 18, 2014, Tax authorities to obtain unlimited access to confidential banking information: <http://goo.gl/3GrX2V>

5.1 HEARINGS OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE BODIES ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PARLIAMENT

In 2014 the Georgian Parliament heard annual reports of the following bodies accountable to it:

- Public Defender (17.07.2014)
- Georgian National Communications Commission (22.07.2014)
- State Audit Office (25.07.2014)
- National Bank of Georgia (29.07.2014)
- Georgian Public Broadcaster (09.09.2014)

5.2. CONTROL FUNCTION OF MPS AND PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Government control is also a function of the parliamentary committees. According to the Rules of Procedure, the Georgian Parliament creates committees for the duration of its term in order to control the government. Oversight of the budget execution process is one form of government control performed by committees.

During the period covered in this report the committees held quarterly discussions of government reports on state budget execution. The Agrarian Issues and Environmental Protections **Committees negatively assessed budget execution in the first six months of 2014**. Concerns were raised related to budget expenditures. The committee reports were heard only by the majority, since the minority had boycotted the Parliament and did not attend committee hearings held in Tbilisi.

A total of 42 government members were invited to committee meetings during the 2014 spring and fall sessions.

One form of parliamentary control is the MP's right to pose a question to government bodies accountable to the Parliament, the government, members of the government, heads of executive bodies of territorial units of any level, government institution, as well as receive and evaluate their response. A question can be posed only in writing. Each public body or official is obligated to submit a written response to the Parliament within 15 days of receiving such a question.

During the period covered in this report the highest number of questions posed by MPs was addressed at the Ministries of Finance and Internal Affairs. A total of 119 questions were posed by 13 MPs in this period. The responses to all of these questions have been received and delivered to the addressee.

Table 1.
The Number of Questions Posed by MPs to Government Members

#	MP	Number of questions in writing
1	Giorgi Gabashvili	73
2	Sergo Ratiani	8
3	Khatuna Gogorishvili	7
4	Irma Nadirashvili	7
5	Giorgi Baramidze	7
6	Tariel Londaridze	5
7	Giorgi Khachidze	4
8	Zurab Japaridze	2
9	Zurab Tkemaladze	2
10	Kakhaber Okriashvili	1
11	Giorgi Targamadze	1
12	Nugzar Tsiklauri	1
13	Manana Kobakhidze	1

5.3. ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS BY THE PARLIAMENT

The Georgian Parliament elects public officials and executives of independent bodies according to rules defined by the law.

In 2014, the Parliament was unable to complete the staffing of the High Council of Justice. The legislative body failed to elect the council's only non-judge member. The quorum for electing this member is 2/3 of the Parliament or 100 votes. The first round of voting was held on July 26, 2014, with three candidates being considered for the position of a non-judge member of the High Council of Justice. The Parliament voted down all three candidates: Leri Katamadze - 8 against 3 votes, Tsismar Oniani - 37 against 4 votes, and Davit Kariauli - 67 against 4 votes. Davit Kariauli's candidacy was rejected a second time on November 11 (62 against 4 votes).

The Parliament also failed to elect a member of the Constitutional Court in 2014. The term of the previous member elected by the Parliament Vakhtang Gvaramia expired on September 23, 2013. After this, the Parliament had the obligation to nominate and elect a new member. Towards the end of 2014 the Georgian Dream faction nominated Merab Turava for this position. A total of 76 votes are needed in order to elect a member of the Constitutional Court. On December 25 the Parliament voted 69 against 20 in favor of Turava, which was not enough to approve the candidate.

In 2014, the Parliament elected members of the Central Election Commission. The election procedures were delayed, while candidates nominated by the President were voted down several times. The MPs explained that the candidates and their biographies were well known enough.

The Parliament elected several public officials nominated by the President in 2014.

The President takes part in the appointment of the chairperson and members of the Central Election Commission in specific cases and according to specific procedures prescribed by law; nominates candidates for the national regulatory bodies in agreement with the government; nominates the chairperson and members of the Supreme Court to the Parliament; and nominates the board members of the National Bank of Georgia to the Parliament. In 2014 the Parliament approved candidates nominated by the President for positions at the Central Election Commission, the Supreme Court, the Georgian National Communications Commission (GNCC), and one position at the National Bank. In several cases the Parliament voted down candidates nominated by the President in 2014.

Table 2.
Members of the Central Election Commission

Candidates nominated by the President	Result
Zurab Khrikadze and Levan Turashvili	Both candidates voted down - 11.12.2014
Nino Tatrulaidze and Dimitri Javakhadze	Parliament elected Dimitri Javakhadze - 25.12.2014
Giorgi Chikaberidze and Natia Jikia	Parliament elected Giorgi Chikaberidze - 04.02.2015
Giorgi Javakhishvili and Levan Turashvili	Parliament elected Giorgi Javakhishvili - 04.02.2015
Davit Ghonghadze and Zurab Khrikadze	Parliament elected Zurab Khrikadze - 04.02.2015

Table 3.
Members of the Supreme Court

Candidates nominated by the President	Result
Zurab Dzierishvili	Voted down - 01.08.2014
Nino Bakakuri	Voted down - 01.08.2014
Zurab Dzierishvili	Elected - 17.10.2014
Nino Bakakuri	Elected - 17.10.2014

Table 4.
Members of the Georgian National Communications Commission

Candidates nominated by the President	Result
Kakhi Bekauri	Elected - 24.01.2014
Vakhtang Abashidze	Voted down 16.04.2014

Table 5.
Members of the National Bank

Candidates nominated by the President	Result
Nikoloz Kavelashvili	Elected - 11.12.2014

CHAPTER 6

INFORMATION ABOUT MPS (EDUCATION, AGE, PROFESSION)

According to Article 49 of the Constitution, any Georgian citizen over the age of 21 and with the right to vote may be elected as a Member of Parliament.

No education requirements or profession restrictions apply to MPs.

Transparency International Georgia presents information about the age, education and professions of the members of the legislative body:

6.1 AGE

The average age of MPs is about **51 years**. **The average age is 54 years for majority members and 46 years for minority members.**

The oldest member of the 2014 Parliament was 88 year old Giorgi Ochiauri (minority), while the youngest member was 24 year old Mariam Sajaia (minority).

6.2 EDUCATION AND PROFESSION

20 MPs have received education in 2 different fields, while 5 MPs have expertise in more than two fields.

Among the MPs there are: 1 academician, 10 doctors of science, and 14 candidates of science.

The most common professions for MPs are law, economics and engineering. (Source: www.parliament.ge)

The most common profession in the Parliament is law, with 47 MPs holding law degrees. This is followed by economics with 25 MPs and engineering with 24 MPs. The Parliament also includes 4 sports experts, 3 actors, 1 painter, and 1 MP with a degree in theology.

As for the 17 female MPs currently in the Parliament, 10 have studied law, 2 are journalists, 1 has expertise in diplomacy and international law, 1 is a psychologist, and 1 a mechanical engineer. Female MPs have also received education in medicine, oriental studies, history, chemistry, and biology.

CHAPTER 7 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament included 17 female MPs in 2014. They are: Eka Beselia, Tinatin Bokuchava, Khatuna Gogorishvili, Nino Gogvadze, Marika Verulashvili, Chiora Taktakishvili, Manana Kobakhidze, Tamar Kordzaia, Guguli Maghradze, Ani Mirotadze, Irma Nadirashvili, Mariam Sajaia, Nana Keinishvili, Eliso Chapidze, Darejan Chkhetiani, Pati Khalvashi, Tinatin Khidasheli. 7 female MPs are majoritarians, while the remaining 10 were elected through party lists.

11 female MPs represent the majority, 5 the minority, and 1 is a member of the Free Democrats. The quantity of female MPs (17) is 11% of the total number of MPs (150) in the Parliament. It should be noted that 53% of Georgia's population are women. The world average of women's representation in unicameral parliaments is 22.3%.⁷

Georgia holds the 107th place in the world with its 11% of women's representation in the legislative body.⁸

A group of non-governmental organizations is lobbying the introduction of gender quotas to the legislative body based on the low representation of women in the current as well as all previous Parliaments.⁹

2 women MPs hold high level parliamentary positions. Manana Kobakhidze is the First Deputy Chairwoman of the Parliament, and Eka Beselia is the Chairwoman of the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee.

2 women MPs are among the top 5 MPs with the most number of initiated draft laws in 2014.

During the period covered in this report, female MPs were on average more active in terms of initiatives compared to their male colleagues. Female MPs have registered 43 initiatives (an average of 2.5 initiatives per MP), while male MPs has registered 188 initiatives (an average of 1.41 per MP).

MP Eka Beselia initiated 18 draft laws, MP Tamar Kordzaia - 12, MP Guguli Maghradze - 5, and MP Ani Mirotadze - 1 draft law.

Even though only 11% of MPs are women in the legislative body, women's participation in the activities of the Parliament still plays a key role. The gender balance in the Parliament's Administration is radically different from that of the MPs, with 58% of all employees being women. Even though 61% of heads of structural units are men, 59% of heads of divisions inside departments and 74% of chief specialists are women.

⁷ Woman in National Parliaments. Inter-Parliamentary Union. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>

⁸ Woman in National Parliaments. Inter-Parliamentary Union. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

⁹ In 2003, the Parliament did not support the introduction of gender quotas, despite the 29th, 34th and 35th recommendations of the Committee on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. The recommendations obligate the Georgian government to take special temporary measures, in particular the introduction of gender quotas for the purpose of increasing women's participation in politics. This issue has not been raised in the Parliament since 2003.

Table 6.
The distribution of employees of the Parliament's Administration by gender and position

The distribution of employees of the Parliament's Administration by gender and position					
Department Level	Man	%	Woman	%	Total
Heads of Structural Units	19	61	12	39	31
Heads of Department Divisions	15	41	22	59	37
Chief Specialists	21	26	60	74	81
Leading Specialists	74	38	120	62	194
Senior Specialists	20	35	37	65	57
Specialists	10	22	35	78	45
Assistant Specialists	23	23	75	77	98
Temporary Employees	120	75	41	25	161
Assistants	10	40	15	60	25
Visiting Specialists (administrations of factions and temporary commissions)	37	38	61	62	98
Parliament's Administration Total	349	42	478	58	827

as a representative of Georgia in the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). On June 26, 2014 Nadaraia was selected as a member for a 4 year term.

On July 8, 2014 CEDAW discussed a report on Georgia during its 58th session held in Geneva UN Office. The Gender Equality Council coordinated the preparation of the report, while its chairwoman Manana Kobakhidze headed the Georgian delegation to CEDAW.

One of the main objectives of the Gender Equality Council is to analyze the Georgian legislation and develop recommendations for eliminating gender inequalities in it, and to perform gender equality assessment of legislative initiatives. **The Gender Equality Council does not have an administration (it is limited to a single coordinator that is also an assistant to the chairperson). As a result, the performance of the Gender Equality Council is often ineffective and simply a formality.**

The legislative body took several important steps towards protection of women's rights in 2014. **Despite the fact that no draft laws were discussed during special sessions of the Gender Equality Council, the council members, however, were actively involved in the drafting and discussion processes.**

GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE STATE BUDGET

In 2014, the Parliamentary Budget Office had its first attempt to perform a gender analysis of the state budget. The analysis, however, was only a formality with the resulting document being only three pages long. The reason for this failure is the shortcoming of the Action Plan for the Implementation of Gender Equality Policy in Georgia in 2014–2016 adopted by the Parliament on January 24, 2014. The action plan does not obligate state budget spending agencies to take into account aspects of gender equality during state budget formation. Instead it states that state agencies should take gender equality into account whenever appropriate. As a result, spending agencies / ministries have not included gender equality aspects in their budgets, resulting in the Parliamentary Budget Office's inability to carry out a gender analysis according to indicators set by international law.

Gender budgeting reflects the distribution and use of state funds by gender parameters. This latter defines the role and position of men and women in the development process of the society and the economy, reveals their needs and interests (where gender imbalance and inequality exists) and the degree to which the socio-economic differences between men and women have decreased.

CHAPTER 8 PERFORMANCE OF THE GENDER EQUALITY COUNCIL

The Georgian Parliament includes a 12 member Gender Equality Council. The council is composed of MPs from both the majority and the minority: Manana Kobakhidze – council Chairwoman, Gigla Agulashvili, Davit Bakradze, Eka Beselia, Tinatin Bokuchava, Giorgi Gozalishvili, Viktor Dolidze, Guguli Maghradze, Mariam Sajaia, Irakli Sesiashvili, Nana Keinishvili, Giorgi Tsagareishvili.

On January 24, 2014 the Parliament approved the 'Action Plan for the Implementation of Gender Equality Policy in Georgia in 2014–2016' (Resolution #1945) prepared by the Gender Equality Council with the UN support.

The Gender Equality Council cooperates with international organizations. The council nominated Lika Nadaraia

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Georgia joined the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) on June 20, 2014. The convention obligates European states to develop common legal mechanisms and norms to combat domestic violence. Signatory countries commit to ensuring the protection of women from domestic crime on a legal level, keeping statistics of cases of violence against women, raising public awareness about domestic violence, and rehabilitation and protection of victims of violence. Before ratifying the convention the countries are also required to make legislative changes harmonizing the existing legislature with the convention.

In October 2014, amendments were made to the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance of Victims of Domestic Violence. The amendments were initiated by Guguli Maghradze, member of the Gender Equality Council.

The Law on Domestic Violence was expanded by adding norms on the rights of victims and their protection guarantees. A new form of violence - neglect - was introduced, which refers to the neglect of a child's needs by parents. The victim was given the right to appeal to the appropriate state agency for compensation of damage received as a result of domestic violence; also, receive compensation even in cases when the damage is not compensated by the above law on protection of victims (unclear in the Georgian version) and other sources of compensation defined by Georgian laws. Appropriate changes were made to 10 legislative acts.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL CODE

Important changes were made to the Criminal Code in terms of protection of women's rights. On October 17, 2014 the Parliament adopted a law criminalizing marriage compulsion (Criminal Code, Article 1501). Marriage compulsion (including non-registered marriage) is punishable with two hundred to four hundred hours of community service or imprisonment for up to two years, while the same offense committed against a minor is punishable by imprisonment from two to four years.

In 2014 the Parliament adopted a draft law containing amendments to the Criminal Code and envisioned stricter punishments for domestic violence. According to the Criminal Code, domestic violence was punishable by eighty to one hundred fifty hours of community service. According to the amendments, domestic violence is now punishable with imprisonment for up to a year, while the same offense committed under aggravating circumstances is punishable for up to three years. The changes took effect on March 12, 2015.

DEFINING THE SINGLE PARENT STATUS

The status of a single parent was defined by amendments made to Article 1191 of the Civil Code on December 11, 2014. A single mother was defined as: 1) a person with a child younger than 18 years of age born out of wedlock, with the father's identity not included in the child's birth certificate, and 2) a person that has adopted a child younger than 18 years of age and was not registered as married in the moment of the child's adoption. The amendments also envision defining the guarantees of a single parent's social and legal protection. This change, however, was postponed until June 15, 2015. We hope that the legislative body does not stop at simply defining the status of a single parent and also develops protection guarantees for single parents.

9.1. NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE BY MPS DURING PLENARY SESSIONS

Transparency International Georgia used the frequency of speeches made by MPs on plenary sessions as one criterion for evaluating their performance.

Comparing the results of two previous years reveals that in 2013 there were **51** MPs that made 30 or more speeches. In 2014 this number was only **33**. Majority MPs were more active in 2013 in this regard (30 or more speeches). In 2014, the minority took the lead. In 2013 the **right to make a speech** was exercised by **84** MPs from the majority and **52** MPs from the minority. In 2014, **64** majority MPs **42** minority MPs exercised this right.

Throughout 2014, there were **36** MPs who never made a single speech at a Parliament Session.. (See Annex # 1)

The following **22** MPs have not made any speeches in the Parliament neither in 2014 nor 2013: **Valeri Gelashvili, Marikh Darziev, Gocha Enukidze, Marika Verulashvili, Zaza Kedelashvili, Gogi Liparteliani, Ali Mamedov, Enzel Mkoian, Koba Nakopia, Ramaz Nikolaishvili, Azer Suleimanov, Erekle Tripolski, Giorgi Peikrishvili, Levan Kardava, Tamaz Kacheishvili, Nikoloz Kipshidze, Revaz Shavlokhshvili, Iasha Shervashidze, Tamaz Shioshvili, Teimuraz Chkhaidze, Tengiz Khubuluri, Nauli Janashia.**

The following MPs made the highest number of speeches during plenary sessions:

Majority

1. Zakaria Kutsnashvili - 122
2. Eka Beselia - 94
3. Vakhtang Khmaladze - 80

Minority

1. Sergo Ratiani - 165
2. Khatuna Gogorishvili - 120
3. Chiora Taktakishvili - 114

Detailed information on the number of speeches made by MPs in the Parliament is provided in Annex # 1

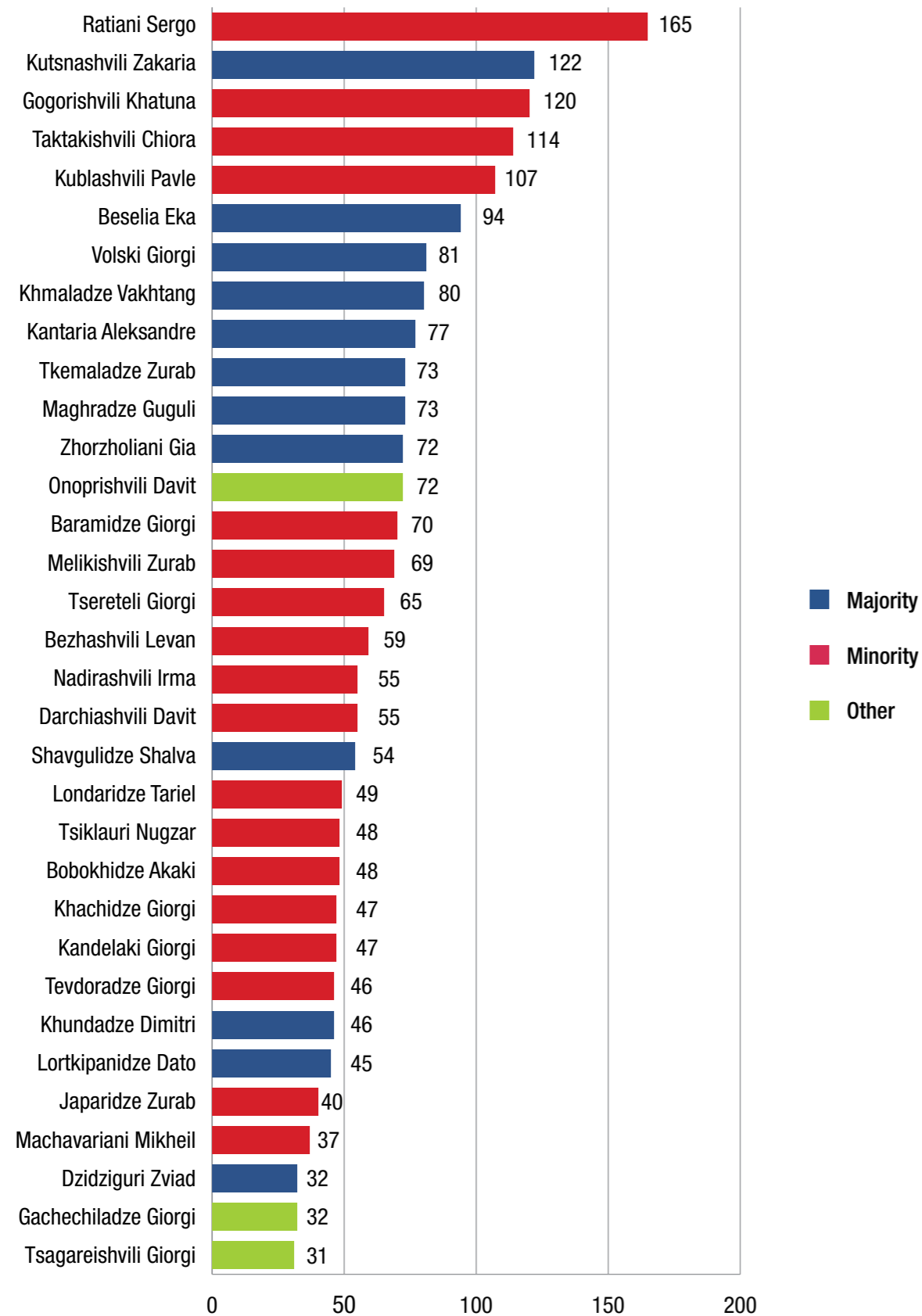
CHAPTER 9

ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Transparency International Georgia used two main criteria for evaluating MP Performance:

1. The frequency of speeches made by MPs during plenary sessions - making statements, asking questions, expressing opinions on draft laws and other issues on the agenda.
2. The frequency with which MPs exercised their right to initiate laws.

Figure 2.
The number of speeches (30 or more) made by MPs during plenary sessions



9.2. THE NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS INITIATED BY MPS AND ADOPTED DURING THE 2014 SPRING, FALL AND EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT

In 2014, only 25.3% of MPs exercised their right to initiate draft laws. Majority MPs had a clear lead in this regard. 32 out of a total of 38 MPs that initiated at least one draft law in 2014 were majority members. In 2013, 46 out of a total of 54 MPs that initiated at least one draft law were majority members.

The number of draft law initiated by MPs in 2014

1. Vakhtang Khmaladze (majority) - 24
2. Davit Onoprishvili (Free Democrats) - 21
3. Eka Beselia (majority) - 18
4. Gedevan Popkhadze (majority) - 16
5. Tamar Kordzaia (majority) - 12
6. Giga Bukia (majority) - 9
7. Giorgi Kakhiani (majority) - 9
8. Shalva Shavgulidze (Free Democrats) - 9
9. Giorgi Zhorzholiani (majority) - 9
10. Zviad Dzidziguri (majority) - 9
11. Paata Kiknavelidze (majority) - 8
12. Manana Kobakhidze (majority) - 7
13. Giorgi Gozalishvili (majority) - 7
14. Irakli Sesiashvili (majority) - 7
15. Nodar Ebanoidze (majority) - 7
16. Shalva Kiknavelidze (majority) - 7
17. Davit Berdzenishvili (majority) - 6
18. Malkhaz Vakhtangashvili (majority) - 6
19. Guguli Maghradze (majority) - 5
20. Zurab Tkemaladze (majority) - 5
21. Tamaz Avdaliani (majority) - 3
22. Giorgi Topadze (majority) - 3
23. Sergo Ratiani (minority) - 3
24. Giorgi Khachidze (minority) - 3
25. Giorgi Tsagareishvili (Free Democrats) - 2
26. Pridon Sakvarelidze (majority) - 2
27. Irakli Chikovani (Free Democrats) - 2
28. Zviad Kvachantiradze (majority) - 2
29. Tamaz Japaridze (majority) - 1
30. Zakaria Kutsnashvili (majority) - 1
31. Merab Kachakhidze (majority) - 1
32. Zaza Papuashvili (majority) - 1
33. Aleksandre Kantaria (majority) - 1
34. Paata Kvizhinadze (majority) - 1
35. Temur Maisuradze (majority) - 1
36. Giorgi Volski (majority) - 1
37. Ani Mirotadze (majority) - 1
38. Davit Saganelidze (majority) - 1

The number of draft laws adopted in 2014

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Vakhtang Khmaladze (majority) - Law 16 | 19. Giorgi Gozalishvili (majority) - 5 Law |
| 2. Davit Onoprishvili (Free Democrats) - Law 16 | 20. Giorgi Tsagareishvili (Free Democrats) - 4 Law |
| 3. Eka Beselia (majority) - Law 14 | 21. Tamaz Avdaliani (majority) - 4 Law |
| 4. Guguli Maghradze (majority) - Law 13 | 22. Nodar Ebanoidze (majority) - 3 Law |
| 5. Giorgi Zhorzholiani (majority) - 9 Law | 23. Irakli Chikovani (Free Democrats) - 2 law |
| 6. Shalva Shavgulidze (Free Democrats) - 8 Law | 24. Ani Mirotadze (majority) - 2 law |
| 7. Tamar Kordzaia (majority) - 8 Law | 25. Giorgi Volski (majority) - 2 law |
| 8. Goderdzi Bukia (majority) - 7 Law | 26. Pridon Sakvarelidze (majority) - 1 Law |
| 9. Irakli Sesiashvili (majority) - 7 Law | 27. Giorgi Kakhiani (majority) - 1 Law |
| 10. Paata Kiknavelidze (majority) - 7 Law | 28. Malkhaz Tsereteli (majority) - 1 Law |
| 11. Gedevan Popkhadze (majority) - 6 Law | 29. Irina Imerlishvili - 1 Law |
| 12. Zviad Dzidziguri (majority) - 6 Law | 30. Temur Maisuradze (majority) - 1 Law |
| 13. Shalva Kiknavelidze (majority) - 6 Law | 31. Erekle Tripolski (majority) - 1 Law |
| 14. Zurab Tkemaladze (majority) - 5 Law | 32. Zurab Zviadauri (majority) - 1 Law |
| 15. Manana Kobakhidze (majority) - 5 Law | 33. Aleksandre Kantaria (majority) - 1 Law |
| 16. Malkhaz Vakhtangashvili (majority) - 5 Law | 34. Zviad Kvachantiradze (majority) - 1 Law |
| 17. Davit Berdzenishvili (majority) - 5 Law | 35. Merab Kachakhidze (majority) - 1 Law |
| 18. Giorgi Topadze (majority) - 5 law | |

CHAPTER 10

PLENARY SESSION AND COMMITTEE MEETING ATTENDANCE OF MPS AND DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITY

A total of **1927** absences from plenary sessions with a valid reason were registered in 2014. **16** MPs had their salary reduced by 10% for missing one or more sessions without having a valid reason.

According to the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure, the same disciplinary actions do not apply to MPs missing extraordinary sessions.

Transparency International Georgia took interest in MP attendance of plenary sessions and requested this information from the Parliament's Organizational Department.

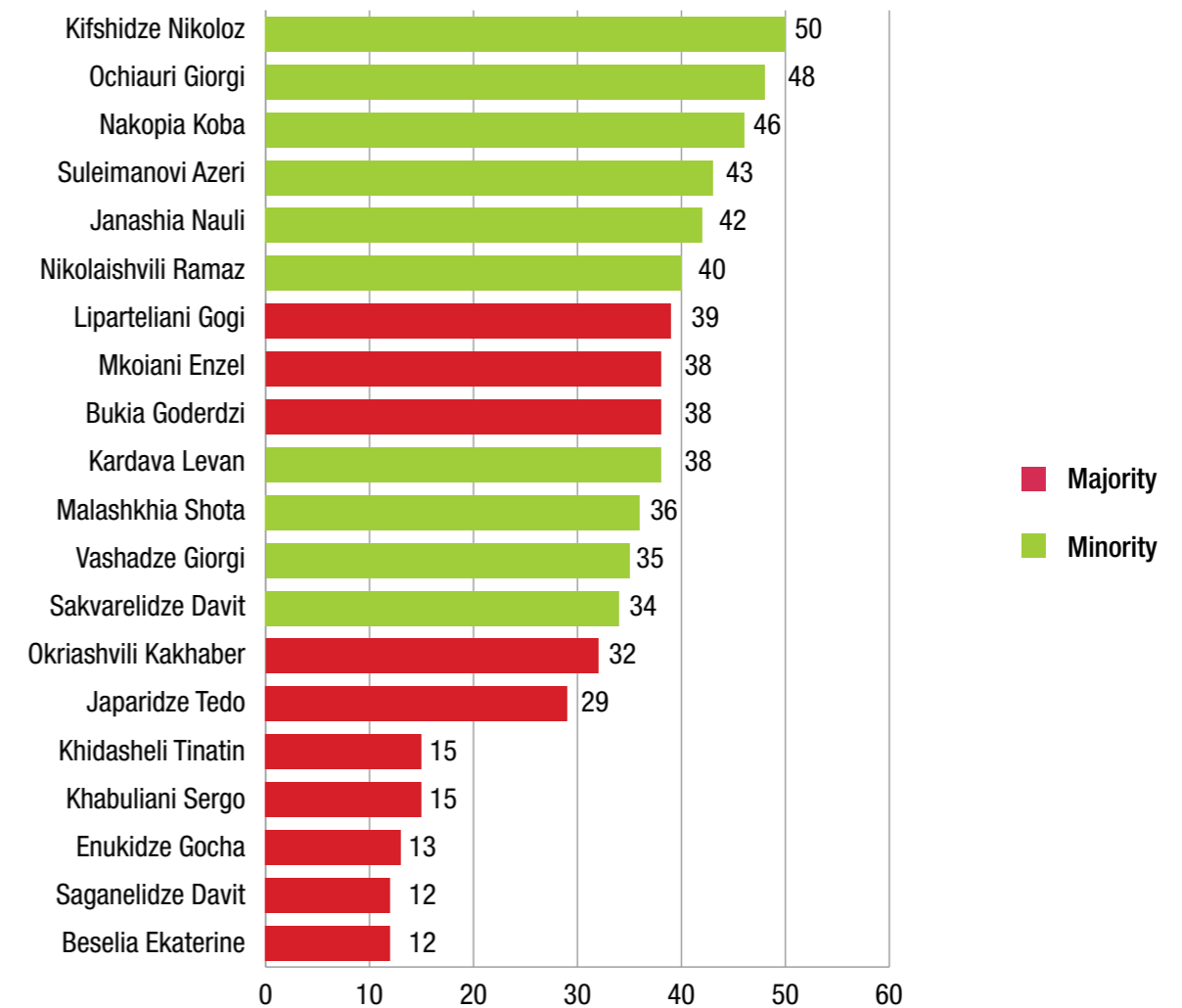
10.1. REASONABLE CAUSE OF ABSENCE FROM PLENARY SESSIONS

The following is the frequency of reasonable cause of absence cited by MPs for missing plenary sessions during the Parliament's 2014 spring and fall sessions:

- Illness - 182 absences
- Family issues - 1377 absences
- Official trip - 368 absences

The following is the list of MPs (10 from the majority and 10 from the minority) with the most number of valid reason absences.

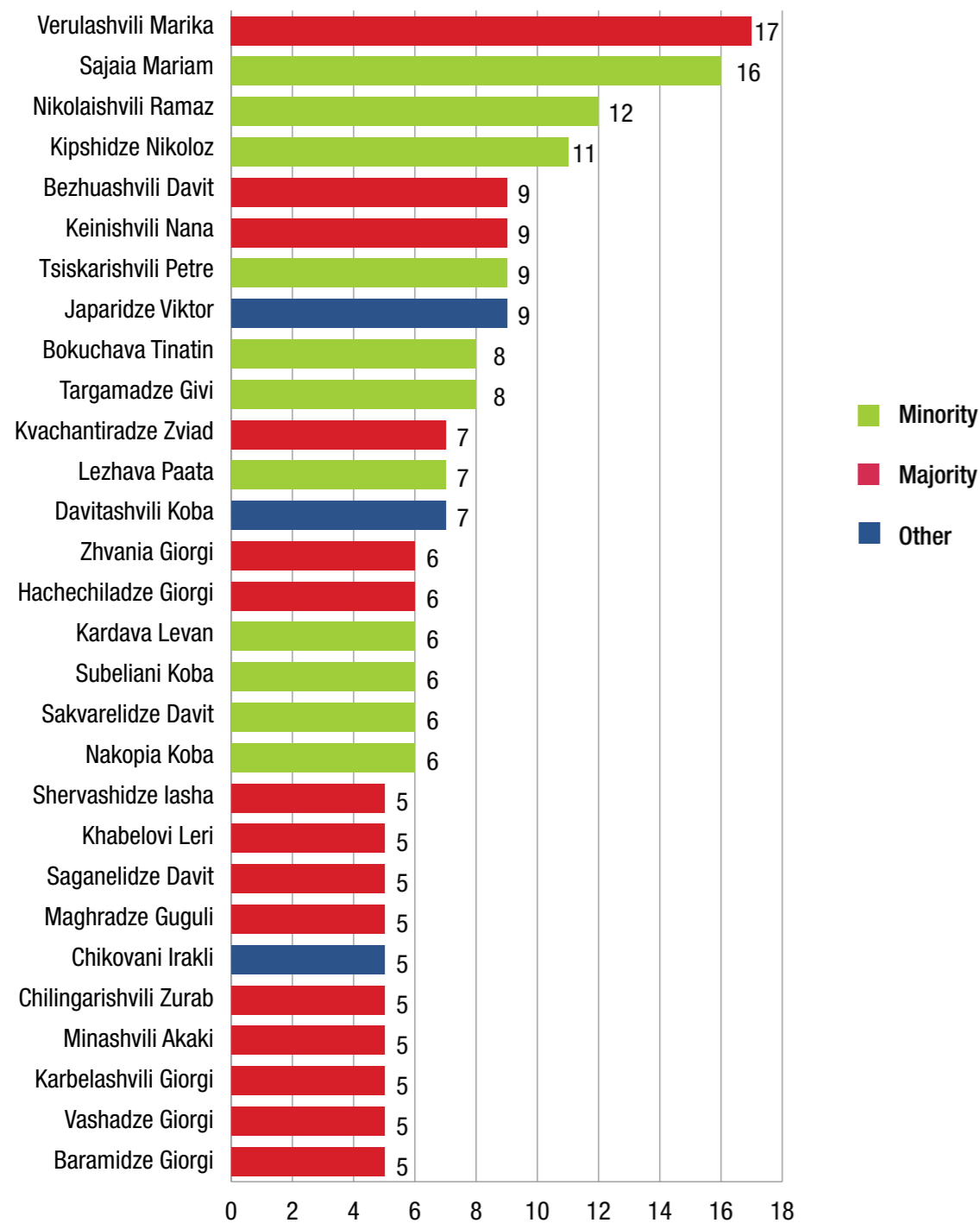
Figure 3.
The number of absences from plenary sessions with a reasonable cause



10.2. PLENARY SESSION AND COMMITTEE MEETING ABSENCES WITHOUT A REASONABLE CAUSE

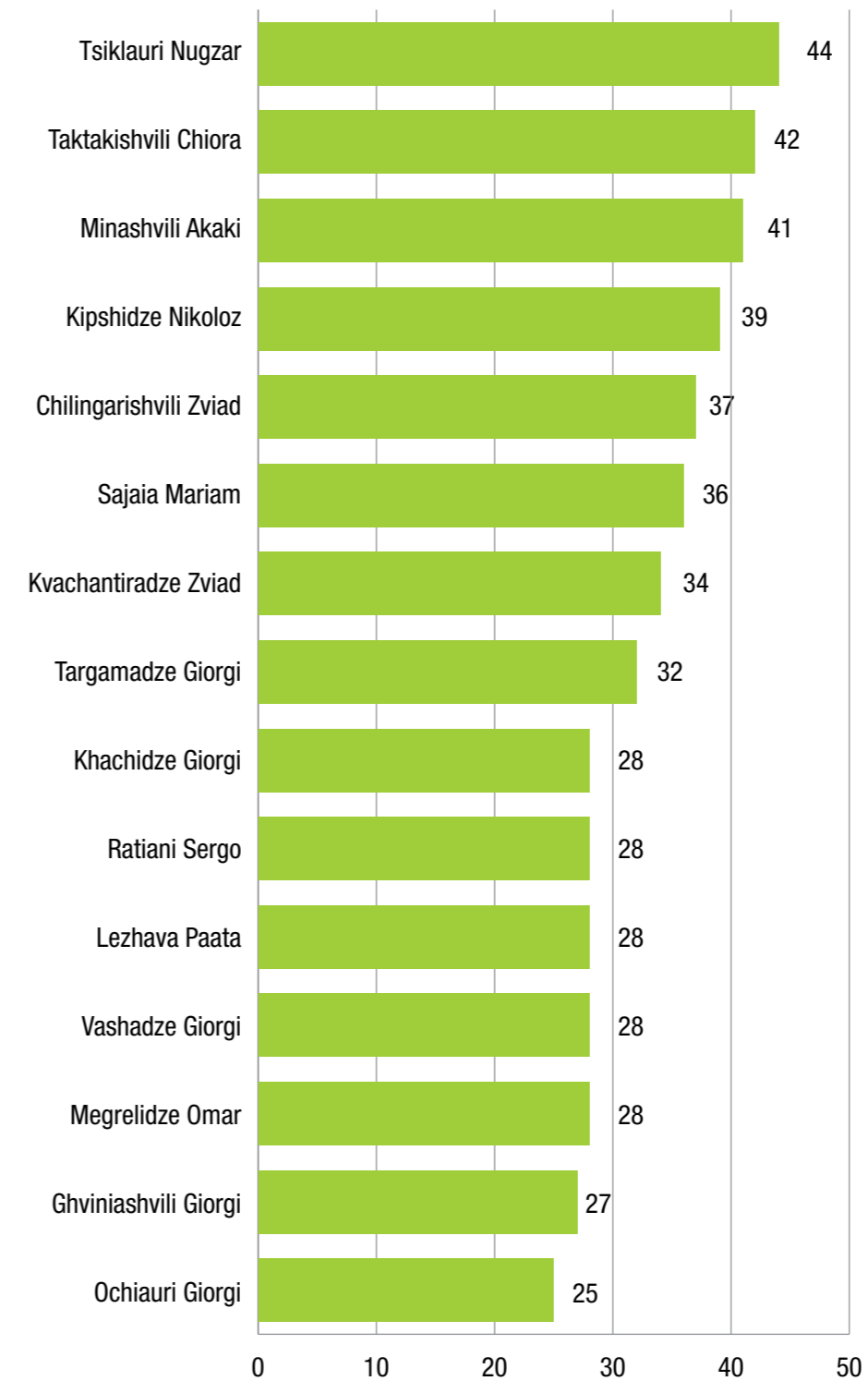
The following MPs have the most number of absences from plenary sessions during the 2014 spring and fall sessions without a reasonable cause: Marika Verulashvili (17 absences), Mariam Sajaia (16 absences), Ramaz Nikolaishvili (12 absences).

Figure 4.
The number of absences from plenary sessions without a reasonable cause



MPs representing the minority had more absences from committee meetings. The declared reason for this was the fact that committee meetings were being held in the Tbilisi parliament building, which is regarded to be unlawful by the opposition.

Figure 5.
The number of absences from committee meetings without a reasonable cause



10.3. DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITY OF MPS

A total of 15 MPs have been subjected to disciplinary sanctions during the spring and fall sessions of 2014.

15 MPs had their salaries reduced by 10% for every absence without a valid reason past the one permitted absence each month

1. **Giorgi Baramidze** (minority)
2. **Marika Verulashvili** (majority)
3. **Giorgi Khachidze** (minority)
4. **Giorgi Karbelashvili** (minority)
5. **Mariam Sajaia** (majority) - fined on two occasions
6. **Akaki Minashvili** (minority)
7. **Davit Sakvarelidze** (minority)
8. **Giorgi Meladze** (minority)
9. **Koba Nakopia** (minority)
10. **Irakli Chikovani** (Free Democrats)
11. **Giorgi Gachechiladze** (other)
12. **Giorgi Topadze** (majority)
13. **Victor Japaridze** (majority)
14. **Ramaz Nikolaishvili** (minority) - fined on two occasions
15. **Akaki Bobokhidze** (minority)

According to Article 286, Paragraph 5 of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure, a day's salary and other benefits were deducted from MP Akaki Bobokhidze for leaving the parliamentary session hall.

CHAPTER 11 PERFORMANCE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Transparency International Georgia requested information from individual committees and the Parliament's Organizational Department in order to evaluate committee performance. We also requested access to reports prepared by these committees in order to obtain complete information about their performance.

Most committee performance reports are not available online. The Parliament's website contains reports on the activities of only the following committees during the spring session of 2014:

- Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee
- Environmental Protection Committee
- Committee on European Integration
- Budget and Finance Committee

The Parliament's website also does not contain committee actions plans for the following year. The website contains actions plans of only two committees: the **Agrarian Issues Committee** and the **Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee**. Information about committee activities must be publically available to all citizens on the Parliament's website in order to ensure openness and transparency of parliamentary activities.

This report examines four criteria of parliamentary committee performance:

1. The number of draft laws and resolutions initiated by a committee
2. The number of draft laws discussed
3. The number of committee meetings held
4. Reaction to citizen applications

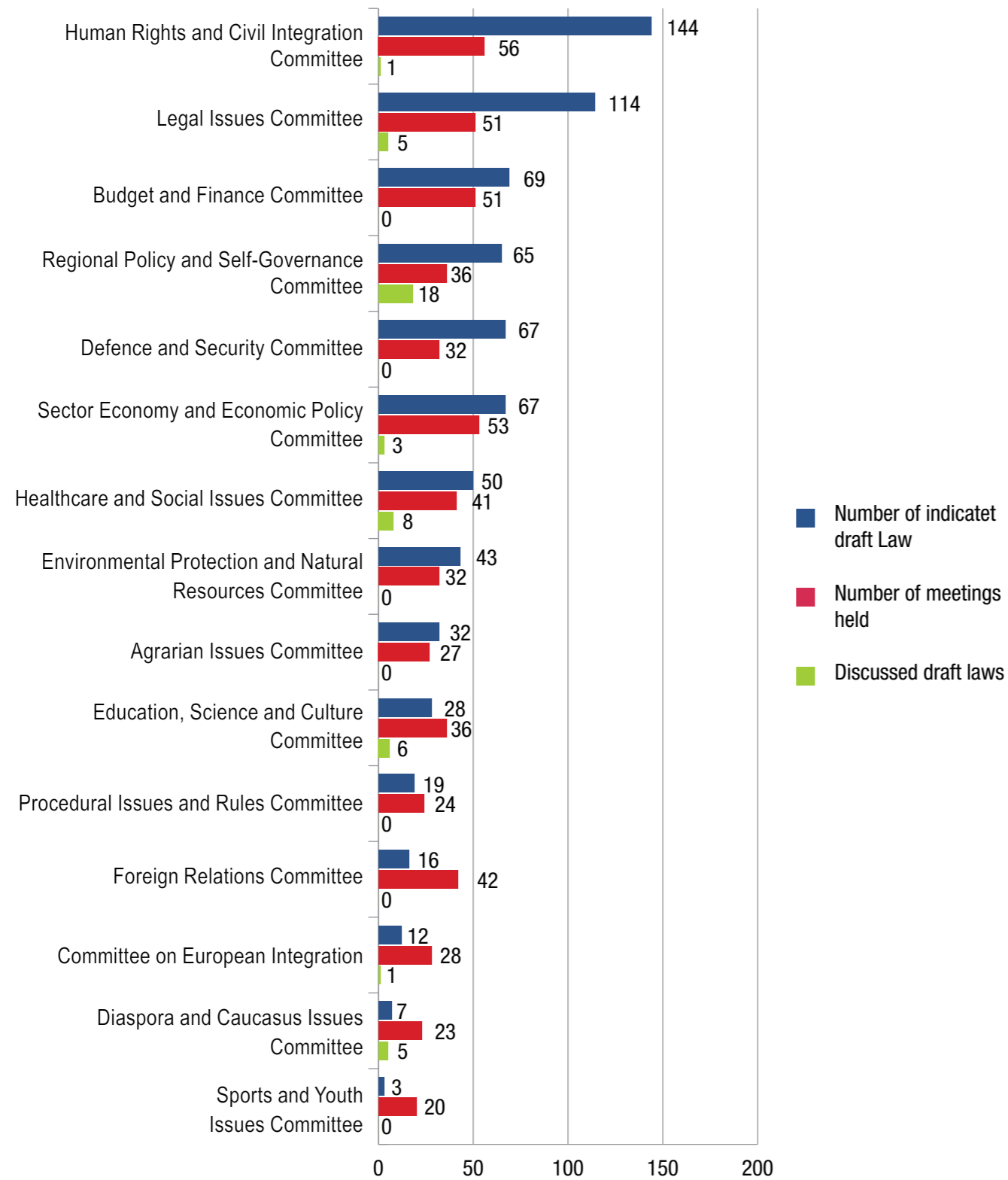
11.1. COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

The **Committee on Regional Policy and Self-Governance** initiated the most number of draft laws - **18** - during the spring and fall sessions of 2014. The **Committee on Healthcare and Social Issues** initiated **8** draft laws. The **Committee on Education, Science and Culture** initiated **6**.

The **Committee on Human Rights and Civil Integration** discussed the most number of draft laws - **144**. The **Committee on Legal Issues** discussed **114** draft laws. The **Committee on Budget and Finance** discussed **69**.

The **Committee on Human Rights and Civil Integration** held the most number of meetings - **56** - during the spring and autumn sessions of 2014. The **Committee on Sector Economy and Economic Policy** held **53** meetings. The **Committee on Legal Issues** held **51**, and the **Committee on Budget and Finance** held **51** meetings.

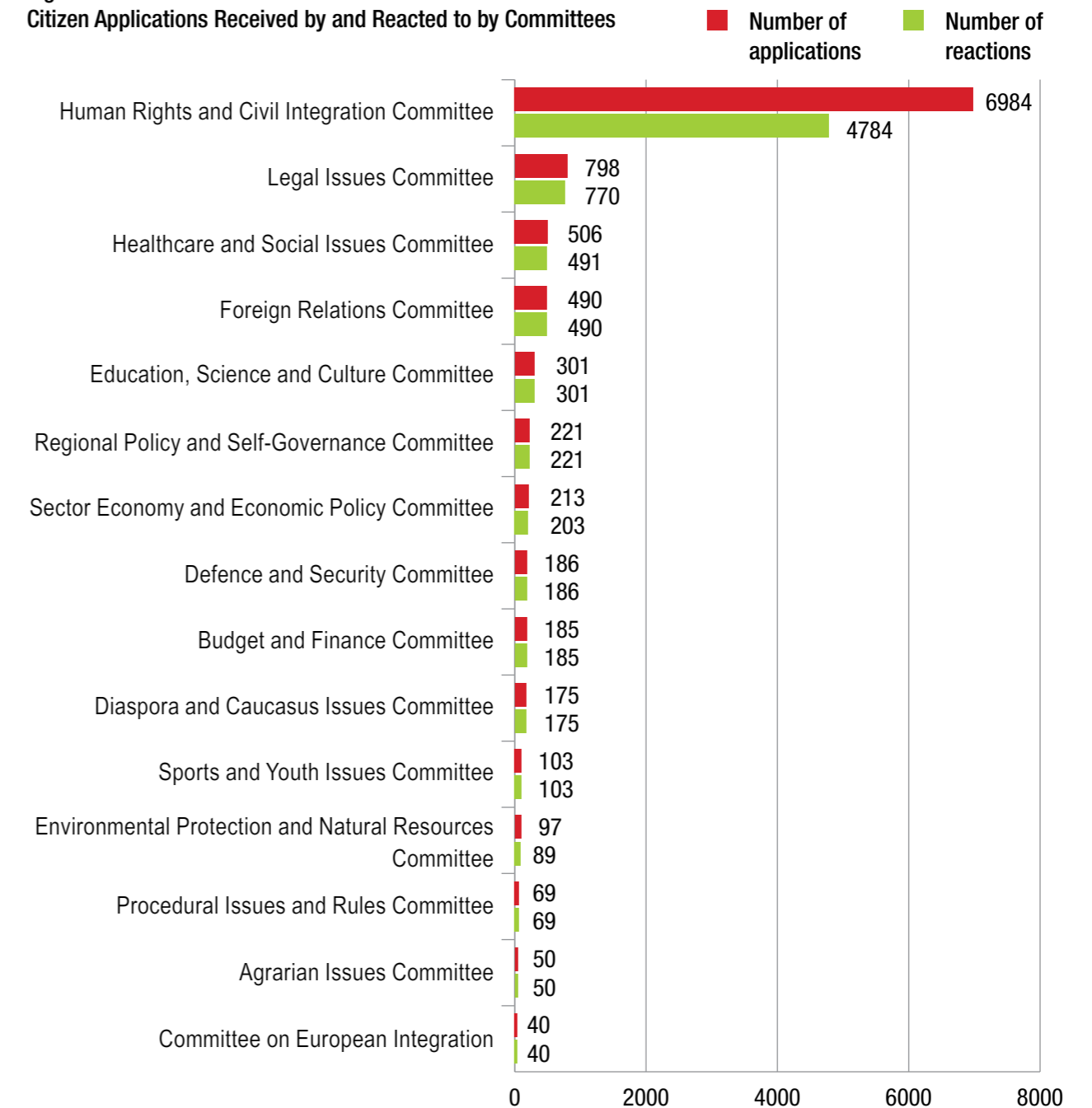
Figure 6.
Draft Laws Initiated and Discussed by Committees and Meetings Held



11.2. COMMITTEE REACTIONS TO CITIZEN APPLICATIONS

The activities of parliamentary committees are not limited to initiating and discussing draft laws. The committees engage in various other important activities based on their specialty. Discussing and reacting to citizen applications is especially important. The **Committee on Human Rights and Civil Integration** stands out as having received an exceptionally high rate of citizen applications. The committee has received a total of **11,355** letters. **6,984** of these constituted **43.2%** of the total **26,289** letters received by the Parliament from January 2014 to December 2014. The committee has reacted to **4,784** applications (sent letters of explanation to various agencies). Next in line is the **Committee on Legal Issues**, which received **798** applications and reacted to **770** of them. The **Committee on Healthcare and Social Issues** received **509** applications and reacted to **491** of them.

Figure 7.
Citizen Applications Received by and Reacted to by Committees



11.3. LEGAL ISSUES COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Parliament had not won any cases in the Constitutional Court in 2013. The Constitutional Court considered **21** constitutional claims and **1** constitutional submission with the participation of the Legal Issues Committee. Out of these, 6 constitutional claims and one submission were satisfied. The Constitutional Court has not yet made its decision regarding the rest. The Legal Issues Committee was also represented at preliminary hearings of 12 constitutional claims. Out of these, the court took 4 claims for consideration, ruled against the consideration of one claim (the disputed provisions were declared invalid from the moment of publication of the ruling), ceased consideration of 3 claims due to the plaintiff's refusal to pursue the matter, partially ceased consideration of 2 claims due to the plaintiff's refusal to pursue the matter. The Constitutional Court is yet to rule on the 2 remaining claims.

The Parliament often refuses to recognize constitutional claims on the unconstitutional nature of laws adopted by the current as well as the previous Parliament. There have been cases when the Parliament refused to recognize a constitutional claim that became the basis for the legislative body to amend the disputed law on its own before or shortly after the constitutional hearing (e.g. Zurab Mikadze against the Parliament, Revaz Kopaliani against Georgia).

The following 2014 rulings of the Constitutional Court are especially worth mentioning:

- On June 24, 2014 the Constitutional Court ruled the Parliament's decision to **ban the purchase of agricultural land by foreign citizens and companies until December 31, 2014 unconstitutional**. The legislative provision imposing the ban, which was in effect for almost a year, was challenged in the Constitutional Court by Transparency International Georgia in September.
- The Constitutional Court ruling of October 8, 2014 greatly supported the rights of persons with disabilities. The plaintiffs were represented in court by the Georgian Young Lawyers Association. The **constitutional claim related to provisions of the Civil Law, which severely limited the rights of the persons with disabilities**. The Constitutional Court ruled those provisions unconstitutional, which declared individuals with limited mental abilities incapable of performing any kind of civil transaction, including simple transactions such as the purchase of tickets or food. The court found that such an approach would limit the constitutional right to personal development.

11.4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AND FOREIGN POLICY

The diplomatic activities of the **Committee on Foreign Affairs** are also worth mentioning. During the period covered in this report the committee held **13 hearings** with the participation of Ambassadors and government members. The committee considered **8 Ambassadorial candidates**, and discussed **36 international agreements and conventions**.

CHAPTER 12 ACTIVITIES OF THE MAJORITARIAN MPS

Transparency International Georgia (TI Georgia) took interest in the activities of offices of Majoritarian MPs. According to the law, for each MP elected through the majoritarian system an office is set up, in order to manage voter relations, solve local issues, and organize the MP's participation in the activities of the executive and local government bodies, etc. The expenses related to the activities of these offices are being covered by the Parliament's budget. Each MP office is funded with a monthly GEL 5,000.

The main problem with MP offices is the lack of access to their contact information. We have mentioned this problem in our previous reports. The contact information is not being updated on the majoritarian MP websites (which are part of the Parliament's website). Some of these websites contain incorrect contact information, including addresses and telephone numbers.

Transparency International Georgia representatives managed to obtain the correct information only through private connections. This raises the question of how regular citizens manage to communicate with majoritarian MPs.

TI Georgia actively cooperates with majoritarian MP offices. In 2014 we organized trainings for their staff. Training topics included: asset declarations filed by MPs – essence and how it's filled out; public information – essence, request and response procedures; the rights, obligations and functions of central and local governments; raising awareness on MP office activities; project writing. A total of 60 employees of MP offices participated in our trainings.

TI Georgia requested public information from majoritarian MP offices related to their activities and communication with citizens. It took about one month for all 53 offices to respond to our letters. The questions asked were:

- How many citizens have addressed the office (written or oral) during the summer and fall sessions of 2014 and what were the main problems?
- How many public meetings were held by the majoritarian MP or the MP office with citizens in the same period? Where were these meetings held and what were the issues discussed?
- Had the MP office conducted any survey, research, analysis in order to determine citizen needs? What problems were identified?
- What kind of communication did the MP office have with local government authorities and how did the office communicate citizen problems to local authorities?

12.1 THE FREQUENCY OF CITIZEN APPLICATIONS AND IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

TI Georgia compiled this information from responses received from majoritarian MP offices.

As in TI Georgia's report from 2012-2013, citizens still prefer addressing MP offices orally rather than in writing.

The most number of applications were sent to MP Ioseb Jachvliani's office, followed by MP Zurab Abashidze's office. MP Jachvliani's office had a high incidence of oral applications in the previous year as well - more than 5,000. Jachvliani's office also received the most number of written applications - 878. A part of the responses sent to us by MP offices include the overall frequency of written and oral applications.

The following MP offices received the most number of applications (both oral and written):¹⁰

- Ioseb Jachvliani – 5,378
- Zurab Abashidze – 3,052
- Zviad Kvachantiradze – 1,364
- Shota Khabareli – 1,343
- Eka Beselia – 1,249

The following MP offices received the most number of written applications:

- Ioseb Jachvliani – 878
- Zurab Abashidze – 552
- Eka Beselia – 449
- Guram Misabishvili – 317
- Shalva Shavgulidze – 314

The following MP offices received the most number of oral applications:

- Ioseb Jachvliani – more than 4,500
- Zurab Abashidze – 2,500
- Zviad Kvachantiradze – 1,200
- Murman Dumbadze – 1,012
- Valeri Gelashvili – 1,000

12.2. PUBLIC MEETINGS AND IMPORTANT ISSUES

Meeting voters is an important part of an MP's activities. The following MPs held the most number of public meetings:

- Guram Misabishvili – (98 meetings)
- Omar Megrelidze – (92 meetings)
- Mirian Tsiklauri – (78 meetings)
- Malkhaz Vakhtangashvili – (72 meetings)
- Valeri Gelashvili – (70 meetings)

Meetings were held at MP offices as well as outdoors. MPs met voters from specific districts, villages and communities.

12.3. VOTER SURVEY AND ITS RESULTS

Identifying and analyzing voter needs is an important part of an effective performance of majoritarian MP offices. To achieve this, MP offices can conduct surveys as well as analyze citizen applications and results of public meetings. Having information about the problems and needs of the population is a necessary component of an MP's successful performance.

14 out of 51 total responses received from MP offices did not contain information about any kind of research or voter survey. The 14 responses also did not contain any problem analysis (either no analysis was conducted or the result was not specified). The following problems were identified by the rest of the responses:

- unemployment
- infrastructure issues and utilities (water, gas, electricity, roads)
- damage caused by natural disasters and damaged houses
- problems related to property legalization
- medical needs
- IDP resettlement
- illegal job dismissals
- supporting people with disabilities.

12.4 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MP OFFICES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

According to responses provided by MP offices, majoritarian MPs representing the parliamentary minority frequently encounter problems when dealing with local government bodies. Positive outcomes are achieved only in rare cases, with great delays in communication. In the case of Dedoplistkaro Municipality in particular, the response from the MP office indicates that the local government body simply refuses to communicate with the office.

The following table contains additional information about the activities of majoritarian MPs.

¹⁰ This information was provided to us by the MP offices. Transparency International Georgia has not had the opportunity to verify it.

Table 7.
The activities of majoritarian MPs

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Zurab Abashidze	Free Democrats	Samgori	3052	552		2500	18	Yes	Yes
Roland Akhalaia	Minority	Zugdidi							
Davit Bezhuashvili	Independent MP	Tetritskaro	More than 82	32		More than 50	Exact number is not indicated	Yes	Yes
Eka Beselia	Majority	Poti	1249	449		800	approximately 45	Yes	Yes
Akaki Bobokhidze	Minority	Tskaltubo	Not indicated	Not indicated		Not indicated	33	Yes	Yes
Anzor Bolkvadze	Majority	Khulo	230	28		202	Exact number is not indicated (periodically with village residents of 13 territorial units)	Not indicated	Yes
Goderdzi Bukia	Majority	Khobi	124	Not separated		Not separated	43	Yes	Yes
Kakha Butskhrikidze	Minority	Terjola	400	Not separated		Not separated	Up to 15	No separated	Yes (even separated though the office does not have ideal relations with the local government, we still manage to solve most problems)

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Gela Gelashvili	Majority	Sighnaghi	More than 14	14		Not indicated	Exact number is not indicated	No	Yes
Valeri Gelashvili	Majority	Khashuri	Up to 1203	203		Up to 1000	65-70	No	Yes
Giorgi Gozalishvili	Majority	Lagodekhi	More than 312	12		More than 300	20	Yes	Yes
Davit Dartsmelidze	Minority	Abasha							
Viktor Dolidze	Other	Chughureti							
Gubaz Sanikidze	Majority	Kutaisi	More than 840	240		More than 600	12	No	Yes
Murman Dumbadze	Independent MP	Batumi	1183	171		1012	More than 12	Yes	Yes
Nodar Ebanoidze	Majority	Kharagauli	700	101		599	Exact number is not indicated	Yes	Yes

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Gocha Enukidze	Majority	Ambrolauri							
Malkhaz Vakhtangishvili	Majority	Gori	522	46		476	34 (meetings with citizens at the MP office) 38 (outdoor)	Not indicated	Not indicated
Marika Verulashvili	Majority	Kvareli							
Zurab Zviadauri	Majority	Akhmeta	200	Not separated		Not separated	Exact number is not indicated	Yes	Yes
Giorgi Kakhiani	Majority	Samtredia							
Zaza Kedelashvili	Minority	Dedoplistkaro	300	Not separated		Not separated	Exact number is not indicated	Yes	No (the local government does not cooperate with the MP despite repeated attempts)
Zviad Kvachantiradze	Majority	Ozurgeti	1364	164		1200	12	No	Yes
Paata Kiknavelidze	Majority	Baghdati	227	77		150	There are 13 administrative units in the municipality, 2-3 meetings were held on problems of various villages.	Yes	Yes
Manana Kobakhidze	Majority	Sachkhere	186	186		Not indicated	8	Yes	Yes

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Tamar Kordzaia	Majority	Nadzaladevi	579	Not separated		Not indicated	Up to 17	Yes	Not indicated
Vakhtang Lemonjava	Minority	Chkhorotsku	100	32		68	Exact number is not indicated	Yes	The exact amount is not specifiedclear
Paata Lezhava	Minority	Vani							
Gogi Liparteliani	Majority	Lentekhi	110	40		70	3	No	Yes
Tariel Londaridze	Minority	Aspindza							
Omar Megrelidze	Minority	Shuakhevi	129	12		117	92	No	Yes
Guram Misabishvili	Majority	Senaki	609	317		292	98	Yes	Yes
Enzel Mkoiani	Majority	Ninotsminda							

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Koba Nakopia	Minority	Bolnisi							
Davit Onoprishvili	Free Democrats	Kaspi							
Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	Dmanisi							
Zaza Papuashvili	Majority	Mtatsminda	70	56		14	Exact number is not indicated	No	Yes
Samvel Petrosiani	Minority	Akhalkalaki	Not indicated	Not indicated		Not indicated	35	Yes	No
Gela Samkharauli	Majority	Telavi	562	88		474	22 (public meetings) 18 (at the MP office with specific citizens)	Yes	Yes
Azer Suleimanovi	Minority	Marneuli							
Erekle Tripolski	Majority	Dusheti	609	109		500	18	Yes	Yes

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Davit Usupashvili	Majority	Saburtalo	293	128		165	9	Yes	Yes
Giorgi Peikrishvili	Majority	Gardabani	47	12		35	15	Yes	Yes
Gedevan Popkhadze	Majority	Borjomi							
Giorgi Kavtaradze	Majority	Zestaponi							
Aleksandre Kantaria	Majority	Isani							
Levan Kardava	Minority	Tsalenjikha	85	57		28	Exact number is not indicated	Yes	Yes (the local government delays responses to our requests)
Zakaria Kutsnashvili	Majority	Tianeti	189	Not separated		Not separated	Exact number is not indicated (78 with village residents)	Yes	Yes
Giorgi Ghviniashvili	Minority	Gurjaani							

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Shalva Shavgulidze	Other	Vake	800	314		486	Up to 45	Yes	Yes
Revaz Shavlokhashvili	Majority	Tsalka	Up to 97	27		Up to 70	Up to 30	No	Yes
Iasha Shervashidze	Majority	Keda	75	27		48	16	No	Yes
Eliso Chapidze	Majority	Tkibuli	678	Not separated		Not separated	More than 40	Yes	Yes
Zurab Chilingarashvili	Minority	Adigeni	268	18		250	57	Yes	Yes
Vazha Chitashvili	Minority	Akhaltikhe	164	17		147	16	No	Yes
Teimuraz Chkhaidze	Majority	Lanchkhuti	More than 234	84		More than 150	More than 20	Yes	Yes
Zviad Dzidziguri	Majority	Rustavi							

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Malkhaz Tsereteli	Majority	Chiatura	1162	243		919	46	Yes	Yes
Mirian Tsiklauri	Majority	Stepantsminda	More than 227	27		More than 200	78	Yes (meeting with the population)	Yes
Davit Chavchanidze	Minority	Khoni							
Teimuraz Chkuaseli	Majority	Chokhatauri	264	8		256	8	Yes	Yes
Shota Khabareli	Majority	Krtsanisi	1343	Not separated		Not separated	47	No	Yes (relations with the local government have somewhat improved since the 2014 local government elections)
Leri Khabelovi	Majority	Kareli	Not indicated	Not indicated		Not indicated	Up to 15	Yes	Yes
Sergo Khabuliani	Majority	Tsageri	115	115		Not indicated	More than 20	No	Yes
Rostom Khalvashi	Majority	Khelvachauri							

Majoritarian MP	Affiliation	District	Total number of citizen applications	Number of written citizen applications		Number of oral applications by citizens	Public meetings	Problem revealing studies	Cooperation with local government bodies
Pati Khalvashi	Majority	Kobuleti	More than 400	More than 400		Not indicated	Up to 30	Yes	
Tinatin Khidasheli	Majority	Sagarejo	More than 943	143		More than 800	16	Yes	Yes
Vakhtang Khmaladze	Majority	Didube	300	135		165	Number not indicated (citizen reception is held at least once a month)	No	Yes
Dimitri Khundadze	Majority	Mtskheta	40	40		Not indicated	Up to 15	Yes	Yes
Nauli Janashia	Minority	Martvili	218	11		207	6	Yes	Yes
Viktor Japaridze	Majority	Mestia							
Tamaz Japaridze	Majority	Oni	Not indicated	Not indicated		Not indicated	Up to 15	Yes	Yes
Ioseb Jachviani	Majority	Gldani	More than 5378	878		More than 4500	35	Yes	Yes

CHAPTER 13

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS AND UNDECLARED
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES OF MPS

13.1 BUSINESS CONNECTIONS OF MPS

According to law, MPs are allowed to hold shares in companies, but are prohibited from engaging in commercial activities. Upon gaining the status of an MP a citizen is obligated to terminate all activities prohibited for an MP by law (including commercial activities) and submit a notification to the Parliamentary Committee on Procedural Issues and Rules within a period of 7 days.

A total of 30 MPs hold business shares as of February 30, 2015. In addition, family members of several MPs also own or manage companies.

According to Public Registry data, 3 MPs – Gogi Liparteliani, Paata Lezhava, and Zviad Kvachantiradze – are registered as company directors. Two of these MPs – Gogi Liparteliani and Paata Lezhava – are directors of companies with registry data that has not been updated for years. Zviad Kvachantiradze is registered as a director of three companies – Macros World Georgia Ltd, JSC Golden Fleece Group, and Union Credit Ltd.

Table 8.
Business connections of MPs and their family members

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Akaki Bobokhidze	Minority	Orioni Ltd	50% of shares
Gela Samkharauli	Majority	Dia Alaverdi Ltd	100% of shares
		Dia Group Ltd	33.33% of shares
		Duta & F Ltd	22% of shares
		Vera-2011 Ltd	30% of shares

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Gigla Agulashvili	Majority	Laboratory of Political Technologies Ltd	100% of shares
Giorgi Tsagareishvili	Majority	JSC Kazbegi	Shareholder, power of attorney granted to Zurab Tsagareishvili
		Kazbegi-Tobaco Ltd	0.7% of shares
Giorgi Kakhiani	Majority	Begheli Ltd	33.34% of shares, managed by Imeda Kakhiani
		Global Brands Ltd	25% of shares, managed by Imeda Kakhiani
Gocha Enukidze	Majority	Ibercompany Irao Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili
		Ibercompany Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili
		Ibercompay Oil Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili (merger, Nino Ltd, 13.12.2013)
		Bani Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili
		Ibercompany Petroleum Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili
		Geotronic 2007 Ltd	80% of shares, managed by Tariel Khechikashvili
		City Sport Ltd	17.5% of shares, managed by Tariel Khechikashvili

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Gocha Enukidze	Majority	Ibercompany Holding Ltd	80% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili
		Sports Club Olimpi Ltd	18% of shares, managed by Tariel Khechikashvili
		Global Trading Company Ltd	33.4% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili
		Kristalvili Ltd	50% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili
		Ita Servisi Ltd	25% of shares, managed by Tariel Khechikashvili
		Academician Egnate Pipia Tbilisi Medical Institute Ltd	Partner
		Iberia Food Company Ltd	33.34% of shares, sold on January 13, 2015
		Galaktioni 3 Ltd	50% of shares, managed by Beka Kikaleishvili
Giorgi Zhvania	Majority	BMC Ltd	20% of shares
		Tibaneli GmbH (Germany)	Partner
		BOSSNER Ltd	100% of shares
		Apolo Ltd	Partner
Goderdzi Bukia	Majority	System Net Ltd	3.6% of shares, managed by Guram Akhalaia

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Giorgi Topadze	Majority	Topadze and Company Ltd	34% of shares
		Kazbegi 188 Ltd	24% of shares
		Truso Ltd	30% of shares
		Kazbegi-Pshaveli Ltd	10% of shares
		Bakuriani Resort Ltd	45% of shares
		Trialeti Ltd	80% of shares
		Ioris Chalebi Ltd	17% of shares
		Kazbegi-Bakuriani Ltd	99% of shares
		CALWE Ltd	20% of shares
		Kartu-Universal Ltd	64.5% of shares
		Terjola-2007 Ltd	34% of shares
Giorgi Topadze	Majority	Kazbegi-Nakini Ltd	25% of shares
		Pshaveli-Kazbegi Ltd	20% of shares

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Giorgi Topadze	Majority	Kazbegi Natali Ltd	26% of shares
		JSC Kazbegi	Shareholder
		Ski Club Kazbegi Ltd	50% of shares
		Kazbegi-Krtsanisi Ltd	22% of shares, liquidated
		Kazbegi-99 Ltd	Shareholder
		Restaurant Kazbegi-Vere Ltd	7% of shares, liquidation process launched
		Bar Kazbegi-Kolgebi Ltd	Shareholder
		Tsarapi-98" Ltd	13% of shares
		Samgori Ltd	33.4% of shares
		Bakurianis Betoni Ltd	Shareholder
		Vetpreparati Ltd	50% of shares, liquidation process launched
		Tskhratskaro-2007 Ltd	30% of shares
Eka Beselia	Majority	Eka Beselia Law Firm Ltd	Founder

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Vakhtang Khmaladze	Majority	Tbilii Arbitration Chamber Ltd	35.7% of shares
Davit Bezhuashvili	Majority	CHEMEXIM INTERNATIONAL LTD (Marshal Islands)	Partner
		KEMBLE TRADING LTD (Cyprus)	Partner
Guram Misabishvili	Majority	Khanda Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Germane Kupreishvili
Davit Saganelidze	Majority	Office Suite Ltd	18% of shares
		Pusli Ltd	100% of shares
		Vetpreparati Ltd	25% of shares, liquidation process launched
Gogi Liparteliani	Minority	Art Company Ltd	Director and shareholder
		Tiripon-HPP Ltd	Shareholder
Zaza Kedelashvili	Minority	Zak Ltd	33.4% of shares, managed by Kakha Kurtsikidze
		Zedazeni Imereti Ltd	5% of shares, managed by Giorgi Baratashvili
		Iberia Sakartvelo Ltd	15% of shares, managed by Mamuka Tsinamdzhvishvili
		Trans Experiment Ltd	5% of shares, managed by Giorgi Baratashvili

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Zaza Kedelashvili	Minority	Chempioni Ltd	25% of shares
Zakaria Kutsnashvili	Majority	Migrant Law Firm Ltd	55% of shares
		Lawyers for the Repressed Ltd	40% of shares
		K and K Consulting	60% of shares
Zviad Kvachantiradze	Majority	Golden Fleece Group	Director
		Union Credit Ltd	Director and 25% shareholder
		Macros World Georgia Ltd	Director and 25% shareholder
		I/E Zviad Kvachantiradze	Individual entrepreneur
Zviad Kvachantiradze	Majority	Trans-Logistic	Partner
Zurab Tkemaladze	Majority	Saamo Ltd	11% of shares
		Aguna Ltd	27% of shares
		Tbilkhelsatsko	Shareholder
Tamaz Kacheishvili	Majority	Samegobro Ltd	5% of shares

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Tamaz Kacheishvili	Majority	Nugo Ltd	10.88% of shares
		Kazbegi-Natali Ltd	19% of shares
		Khariskhi Ltd	25% of shares
Temur Maisuradze	Majority	NEWINNOTECH Ltd	20% of shares, managed by Nino Metreveli
Tamaz Shioshvili	Majority	Memorex Ltd	30% of shares
		Logics Ltd	25% of shares
		Spanish Clay Ltd	35% of shares
Iasha Shervashidze	Without a faction	Gum-Bapa Ltd	51% of shares
		Individual entrepreneur	
		Gumbapa Ltd	15% of shares
		Star RG Ltd	5% of shares
Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	PSP Parma Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		Alfa Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	JSC Elektronika 94	Shareholder
		Mandarini Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		PSP Insurance Ltd	100% shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		GCT Engineering Ltd	37.5% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		Patria Medica Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		Aksa Medical Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		GMP Production Ltd	95% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		Sanimed Ltd	100% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		PSP Ltd	59% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
		Geomed Ltd	25% of shares, managed by Vazha Okriashvili
Levan Kardava	Minority	MD Group	100% of shares
		Italian Motor Group	95% of shares
		Georgia's Innovative Nano-technologies	20% of shares

MP	Affiliation	Company	Connection with the company
Levan Kardava	Minority	Global Impex	80% of shares
		Gruppo Via	100% of shares, managed by Maka Mania
		Magana-2004	100% of shares
Nodar Ebanoidze	Majority	Kompaudi Ltd	14% of shares
Paata Lezhava	Minority	Puntusha Ltd	Director and Shareholder
		LG&GO PIROSMANI Ltd	20% of shares
		Ltd Delato Fitnes Ltd	33.3% of shares
Omar Nishnianidze	Majority	I/E Omar Nishnianidze	
Paata Kiknavelidze	Majority	Agrarian Market Ltd	19% of shares, sold on June 3, 2014
Sergo Khabuliani	Majority	Tsekuri Ltd	62.5% of shares, managed by Beka Khabuliani
		Mshenebeli 2004 Ltd	62.5% of shares, managed by Beka Khabuliani

13.2. UNDECLARED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF MPS

The obligation of government officials to file asset declarations is an effective way to reveal possible cases of corruption and conflict of interest. Of particular importance is the information about the shares public officials hold in various businesses. Knowing which officials hold shares in companies may help identify conflict of interest and prevent corruption.

Transparency International Georgia compared asset declarations filed by MPs to the company ownership information available at the Public Registry website. The comparison revealed that several MPs had not declared ownership and management of commercial legal entities.

Giorgi Zhvania (Georgian Dream)

According to MP Zhvania's 2014 asset declaration, he is a co-owner of three companies: BOSSNER Ltd, BMC Ltd, and Tibaneli Gbmh (registered in Germany). Out of these, Zhvania received income from only BMC Ltd (GEL 103,690 in 2014).

According to Public Registry data, Giorgi Zhvania holds shares in one more company - Apolo Ltd. The company data, however, has not been updated in the registry since 1998, which may indicate that the company is no longer operational.

Tamaz Shioshvili (Free Democrats)

MP Shioshvili has not declared his shares in Spanish Clay Ltd (35%) and Memorex Ltd (30%) in his asset declarations since 2012. He also holds shares in Logics Ltd. The registry data of this company, however, has not been updated for several years, which may indicate that the company is no longer operational.

Iasha Shervashidze (Without a faction)

According to the Public Registry, MP Shervashidze holds shares in three companies: Gum-Bapa Ltd (51%), Star RG Ltd (5%), and Gumbapa Ltd (not updated since 2007). The MP has not declared any of these shares in his 2014 asset declaration.

Gogi Liparteliani (Lentekhi Majoritarian, Georgian Dream - Independent Majoritarians – for Powerful Regions)

According to the Public Registry, MP Liparteliani is a shareholder of two companies: Art Company Ltd, and Tirpon-HPP Ltd. The MP has not declared his position of the director of Art Company Ltd in his 2014 asset declaration. The Public Registry data for both companies has not been updated for several years. MP Liparteliani has also not declared his wife's Nazi Liparteliani's involvement in up to 10 different companies.

Zaza Kedelashvili (Dedoplistskaro Majoritarian, United National Movement)

According to the Public Registry, MP Kedelashvili holds 25% of shares in Chempioni Ltd. The MP did not indicate this in his 2014 asset declaration.

Paata Lezhava (Vani Majoritarian, United National Movement)

MP Lezhava is a shareholder of two companies: Puntusha Ltd and LG&Company Pirosmeni Ltd. The registry data on these companies, however, has not been updated since the 90s. The MP is also the director of Puntusha Ltd. Paata Lezhava's wife Nino Laskhishvili holds 80% of shares in Fashion Style Ltd, which is not mentioned in the 2014 asset declaration. The registry data on this company has also not been updated for several years.

Gia Zhorzholiani (Georgian Dream)

MP Zhorzholiani's wife Tinatin Zaldastanishvili is the director of LT GLOBAL SERVICES LLC branch in Georgia Ltd, not mentioned in the 2014 asset declaration. However, the MP has declared his shares in other companies.

Viktor Japaridze (Mestia Majoritarian, Georgian Dream)

According to MP Japaridze's 2014 asset declaration, his wife Natia Khvistani is a shareholder of only one company – Ktsia 94 Ltd. The Public Registry data, however, shows Khvistani's shares in two other companies – Seti Ltd (50%), and Shooting Range Marneuli Ltd (17%).

Zakaria Kutsnashvili (Tianeti Majoritarian, Georgian Dream)

According to MP Kutsnashvili's 2015 asset declaration, his father Omar Kutsnashvili is a shareholder of several companies. The declaration does not, however, mention his connection with Super Peat Ltd, where, according to the Public Registry, Omar Kutsnashvili owns 10% of shares.

Koba Nakopia (United National Movement)

In his 2014 asset declaration MP Nakopia has not indicated that his son Nikoloz Nakopia is a shareholder of Innovation Group Georgia Ltd. The declaration also states that Nikoloz Nakopia is a shareholder of Goldinvest Ltd. However, according to the Public Registry, it is MP Nakopia who holds shares in this company.

Kakhaber Okriashvili (Dmanisi Majoritarian, Georgian Dream - Independent Majoritarians – for Powerful Regions)

In his 2014 asset declaration MP Okriashvili has not fully revealed his wife's Lina Topuria's business interests. According to the Public Registry, Lina Topuria holds shares in GMP Ltd and is the director and owner of Linati Ltd (100%). Lina Topuria is also registered as an individual entrepreneur.

Paata Kiknavelidze (Georgian Dream - Entrepreneurs)

According to the Public Registry, MP Kiknavelidze's brother Andro Kiknavelidze is a shareholder of Iberia 47 Ltd, not indicated in the MP's 2014 asset declaration.

The registry data for a part of companies not declared by MPs has not been updated for several years. Even though this may indicate that these companies are no longer operational, they still exist officially, and it does not exempt MPs from the obligation to mention these connections in their asset declarations and / or relinquish management rights.

CHAPTER 14

PUBLIC OPINION ON MPS AND THE PARLIAMENT'S PERFORMANCE

According to the Constitution of Georgia, people are the source of state authority in Georgia. The Parliament of Georgia is the supreme representative body of the country. It is thus interesting what people think of their representatives and functioning of the institution that determines the main directions of domestic and foreign policy.

People express their positions through elections, but with time these attitudes change. So we consider that public opinion about activities of the Parliament and its members will be helpful for the members of the legislature and finally it will positively reflect on their activity.

By order of "Transparency International Georgia" Caucasus Research Resource Centre (CRRC) conducted research on a public opinion throughout the country except territories that are densely populated by ethnic minorities and occupied territories. 1867 Georgian adult citizens were questioned. Research was held in April 2015 and it covered the activities of the Parliament and its members from 2012 till research date. The research is representative throughout the country and the margin of error is 3.7%.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE PARLIAMENT

"Transparency International Georgia" got interested whether Georgian citizens know exact number of members in the parliament and if it is enough for effective functioning.

According to our research, 60% of Georgian citizens do not know the amount of members of the Parliament. Only 13% could give the correct answer.

In 2003, a referendum was held in Georgia and 85.5% of Georgian citizens voted to reduce members from 235 to 150. After 12 years 46% of 13% who could guess the correct answer consider that 150 members are not enough for representative body, 49% think that it is redundant and 2% consider that representative body needs more members.

Figure 8

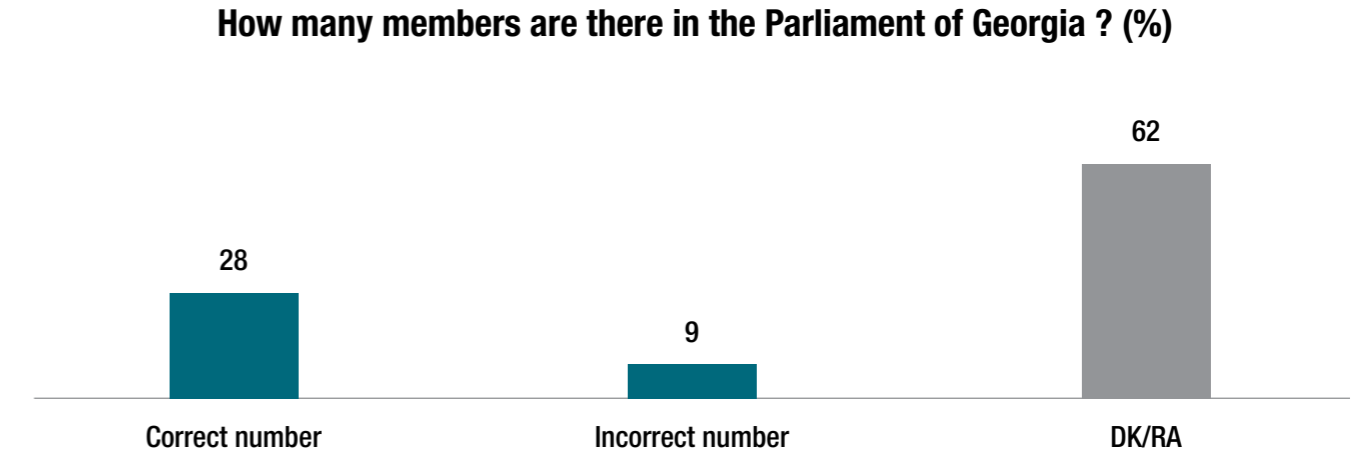


Figure 9

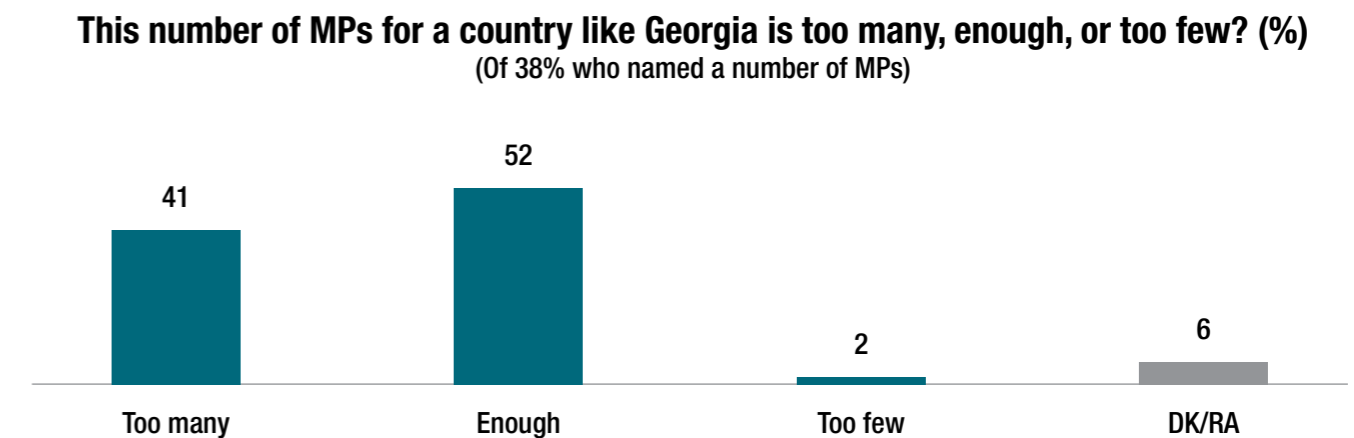
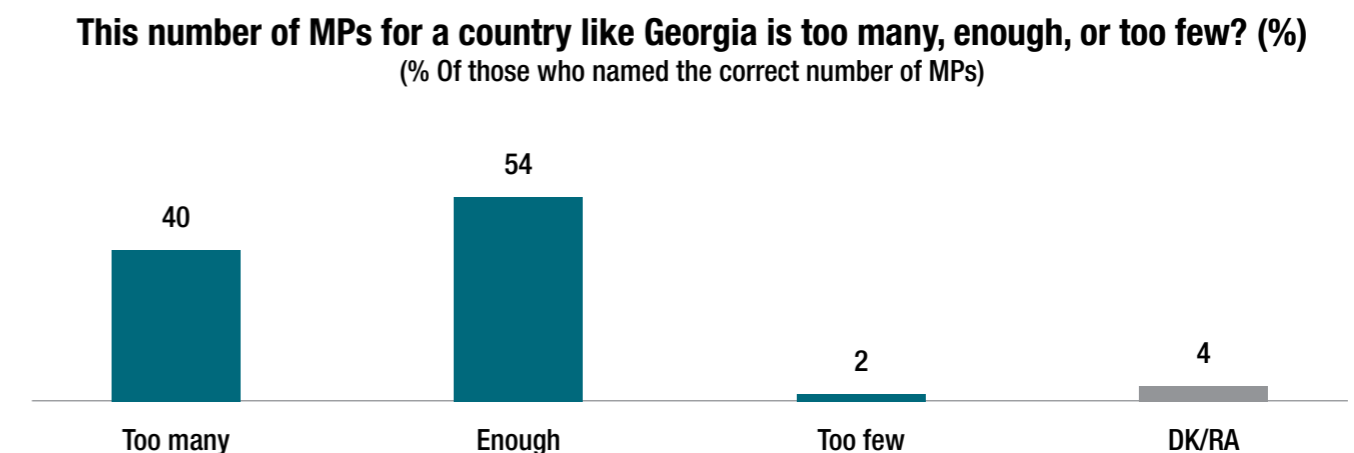


Figure 10



AWARENESS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE PARLIAMENT AND ITS MEMBERS

According to the research ordered by Transparency International Georgia, majority of Georgian citizens are interested in activities of the Parliament and more than 50% keep an eye out on Parliament's work. More than 98% know the name of the Chairperson of the Parliament of Georgia.

Figure 11

How closely do you follow the news about the work of the Parliament? (%)

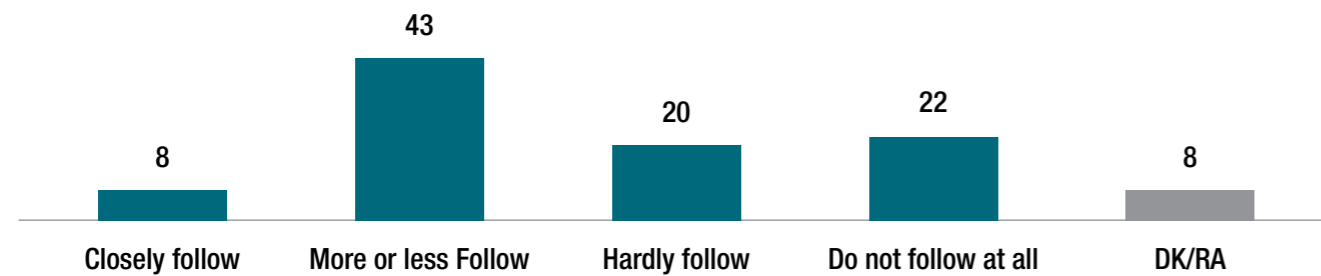
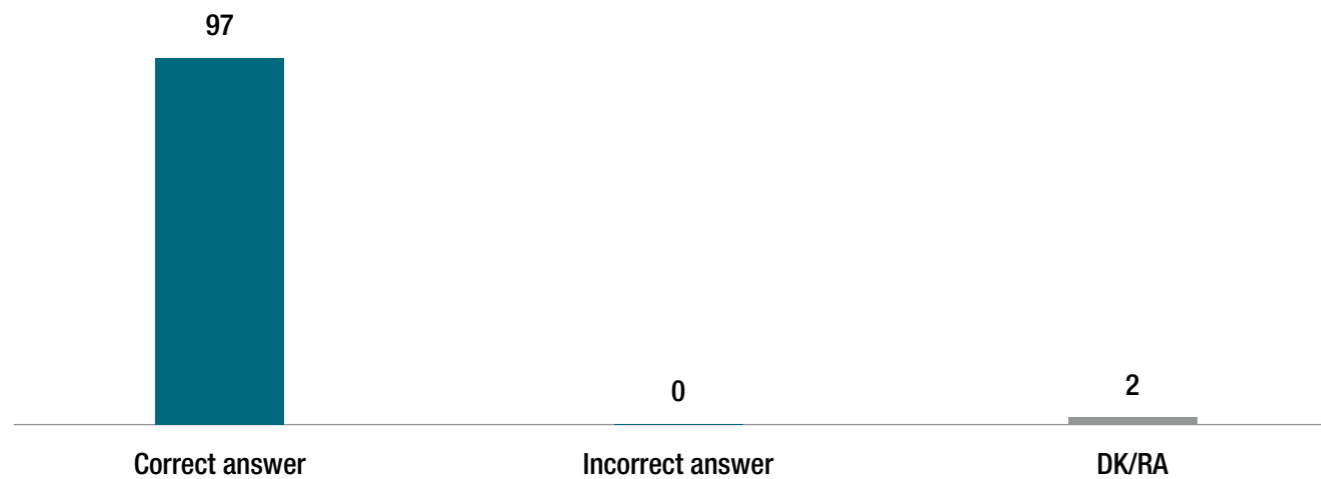


Figure 12

Who is presently the Chairman of the Parliament of Georgia? (%) (Of 38% who named a number of MPs)



ACTIVITIES OF MAJORITARIAN MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

"Transparency International Georgia" got interested if Georgian citizens know who the majoritarian member of the Parliament from their district and how they assess their activities. Only 30% know the majoritarian member from their district. It's noteworthy that 48% cannot evaluate the activities of their majoritarian members. Other's opinion divide equally – 23% assess their activity positively and 28% negatively.

Figure 13

Who is the majoritarian MP from your district? By settlement type (%)

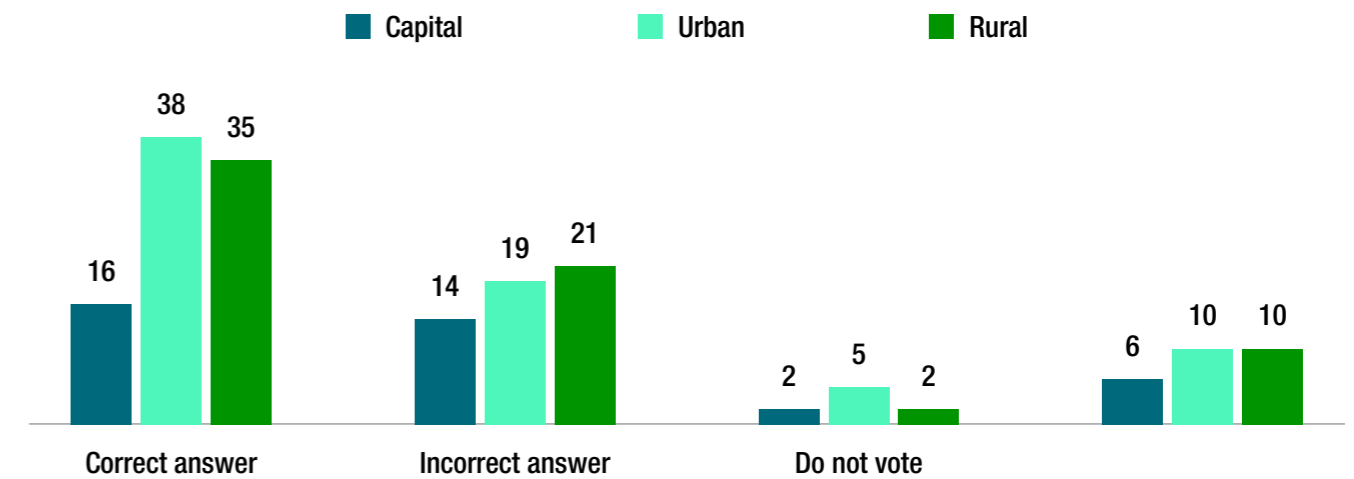


Figure 14

How do you evaluate the work of your Majoritarian MP? By settlement type (%)



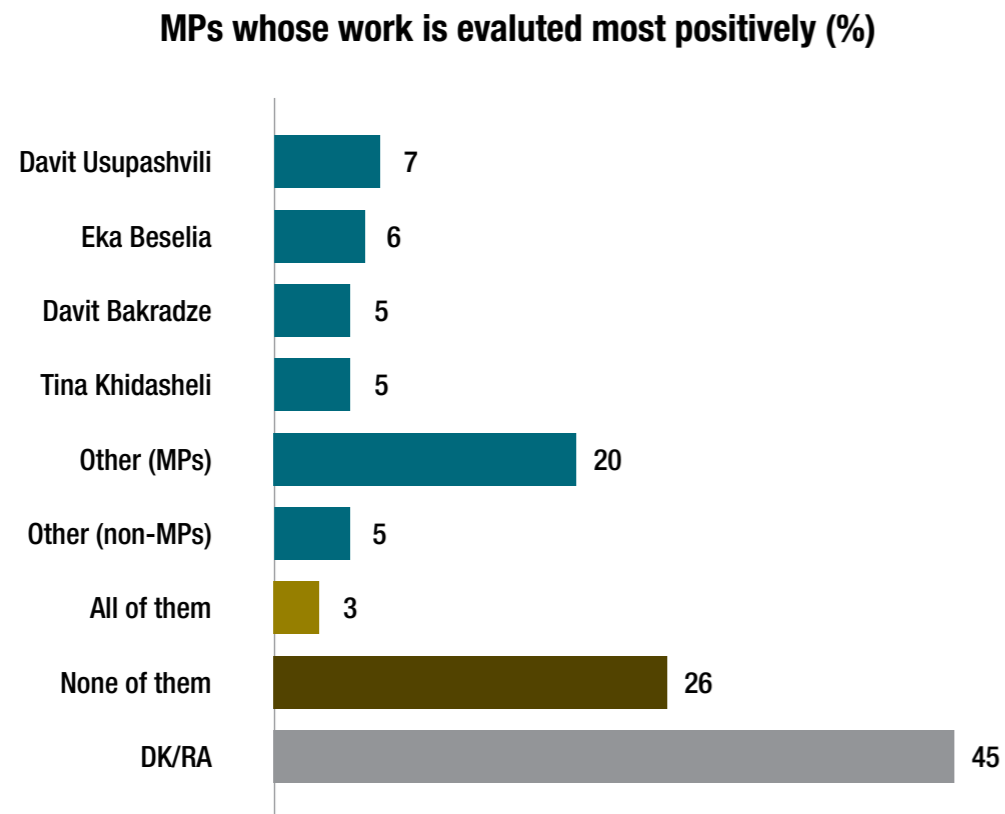
ESTIMATION OF MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT SEPARATELY

“Transparency International Georgia” got interested how Georgian citizens estimate activities of members of the Parliament. Citizens named the most active members of the Parliament and also the members whose activity was estimated positively and negatively.

Eka Beselia, Tinatin Khidasheli and Manana Kobakhidze, Giorgi Volski, Davit Bakradze were named as the most active members of the Parliament.

David Usupashvili was named as the member of the Parliament whose activity was assessed positively.

Figure 15



GENERAL ESTIMATION OF ACTIVITY OF THE PARLIAMENT

“Transparency International Georgia” tried to find out the opinion of Georgian citizens about the effectiveness of the Parliament and where they see main problems. More than 50% consider that political confrontation in the Parliament is negatively reflected on its activity. Only 23% consider that debates are held on the actual issues. Only 19% consider that the Parliament passes useful law. 46% consider that the members of the Parliament do not act ethically.

“Transparency International Georgia” got interested what Georgian citizens think of topics such as gender quotas and the location of the Parliament. 69% consider that the Parliament should return to Tbilisi and only 18% consider that the location of the Parliament should be Kutaisi. 3% of the citizens think that the Parliament should function in both cities.

Figure 16

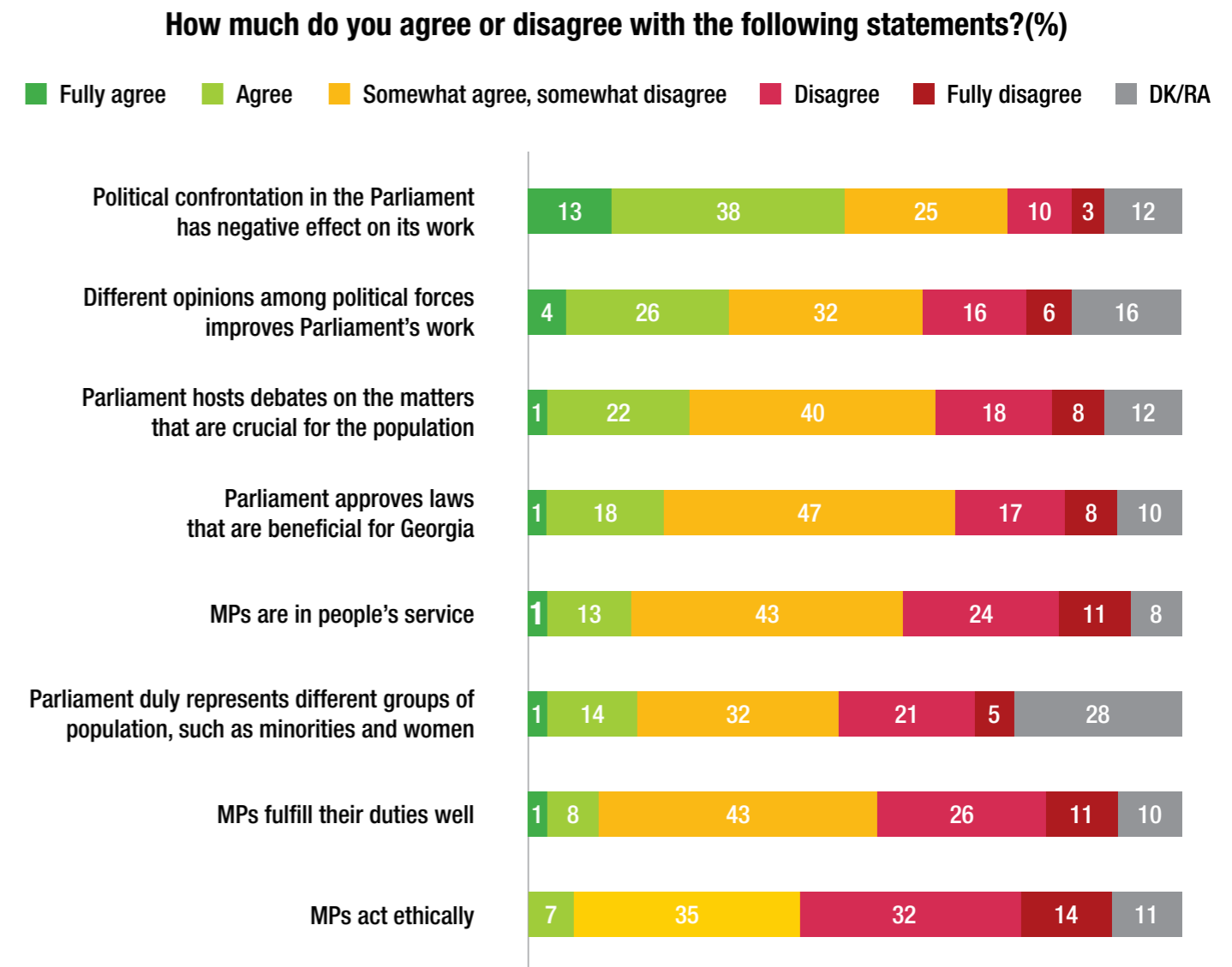
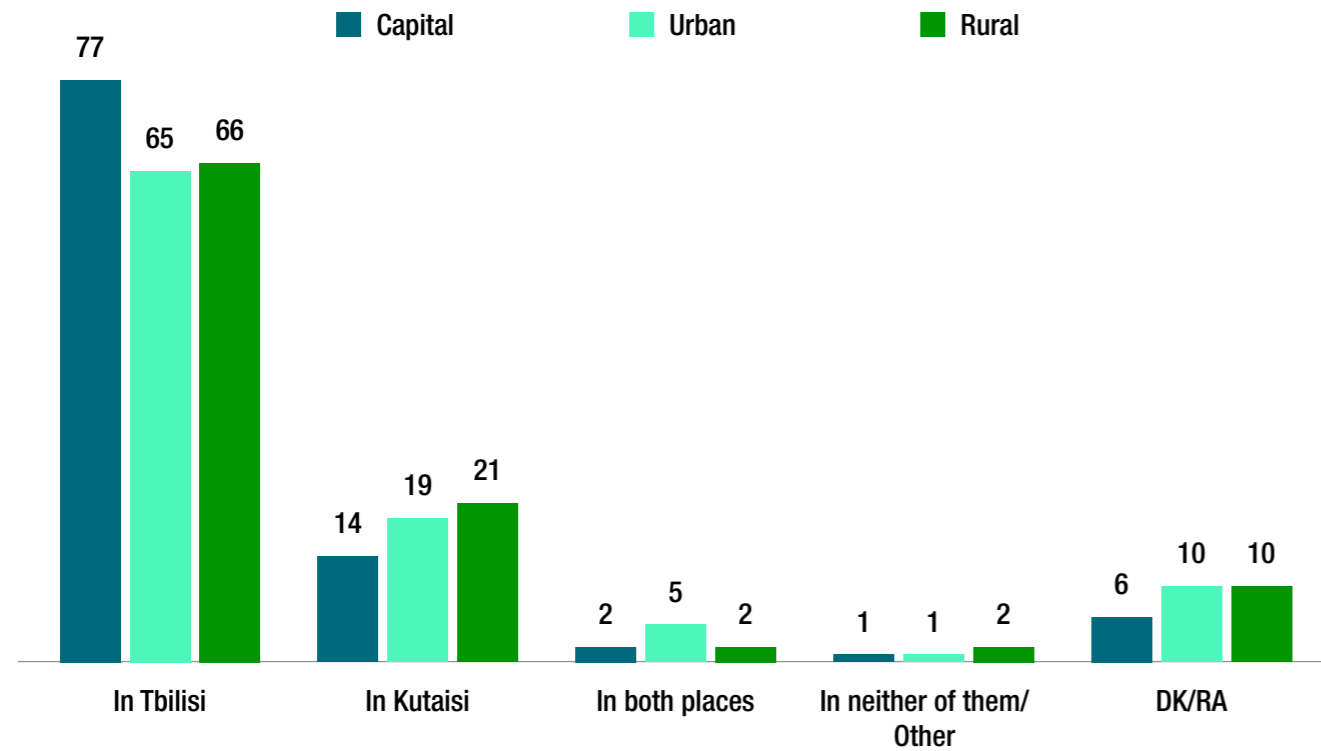


Figure 17

**Where should the Parliament of Georgia be operating ?
By settlement type (%)**

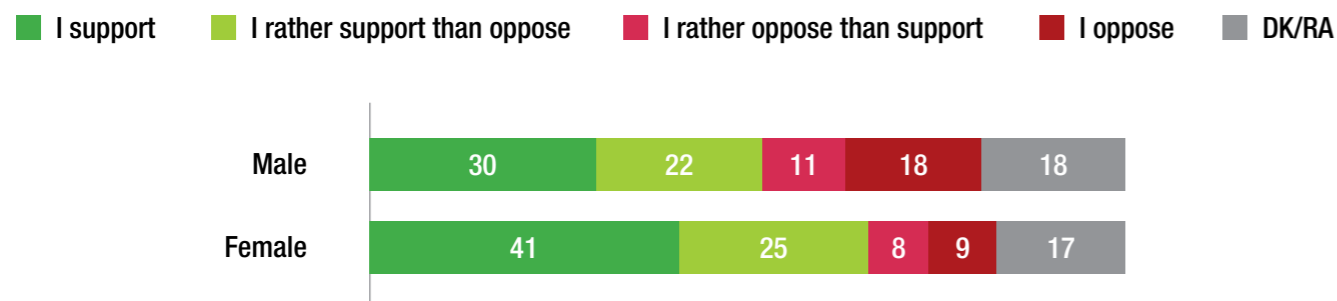


60% agree to establish gender quota in the Parliament, 23% have a negative attitude towards this issue. While asking this question there was said nothing about exact number of quota, but it's clear that absolute majority of citizens want to see more women in the Parliament.

The view of females and males on this issue are as following:

Figure 18

Do you support the introduction of mandatory quotas in Parliament in order to increase the number of women MPs? By gender(%)



PUBLIC OPINION ON THE LAW ON SECRET SURVEILLANCE

In 2014 one of the most important events in Parliament's activities was passing the law on secret surveillance. President vetoed the bill twice. The law, that was finally passed by the Parliament, is currently being appealed in the Constitutional Court of Georgia.

Figure 19

Would you share a personal secret to a friend over the phone? (%)

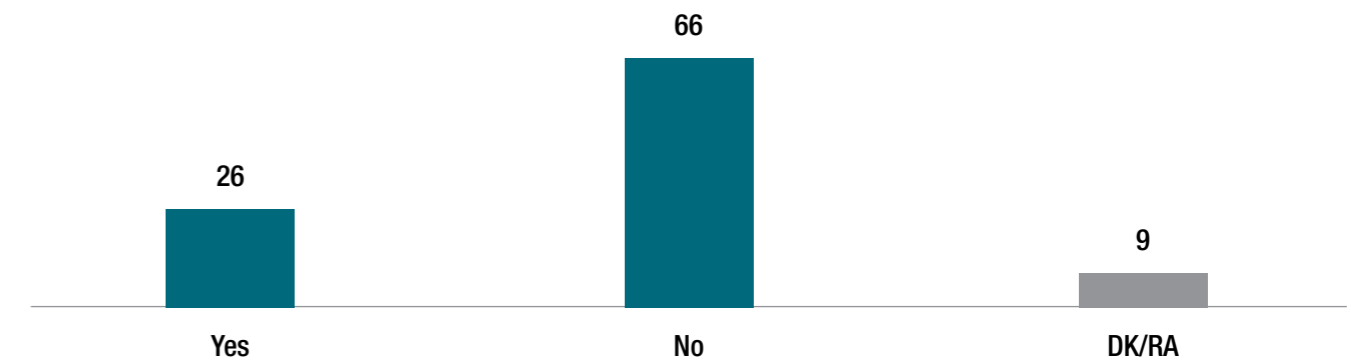


Figure 20

Would you share a critical opinion on current political events of Georgia with a friend over the phone? (%)

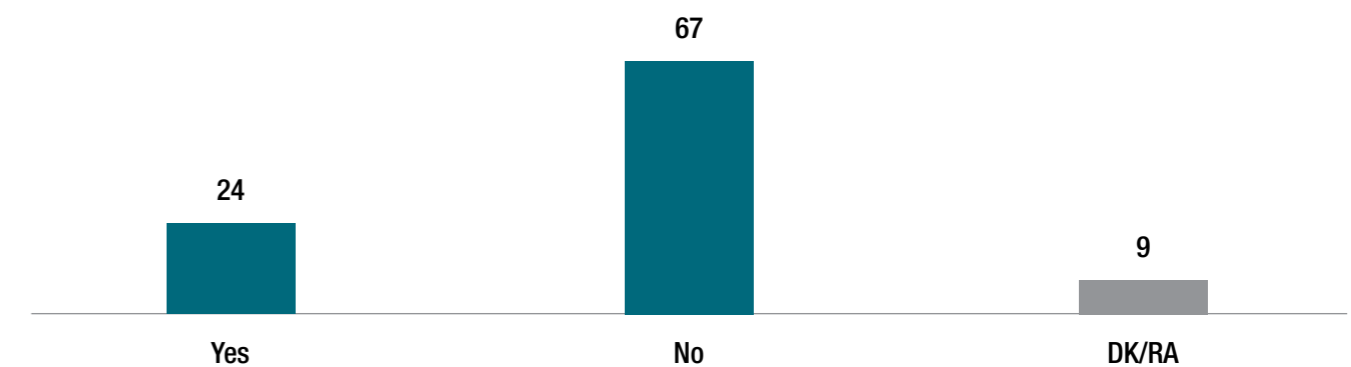


Figure 21

Do you think that currently law enforcement agencies have the technical capacity to tap...? (%)

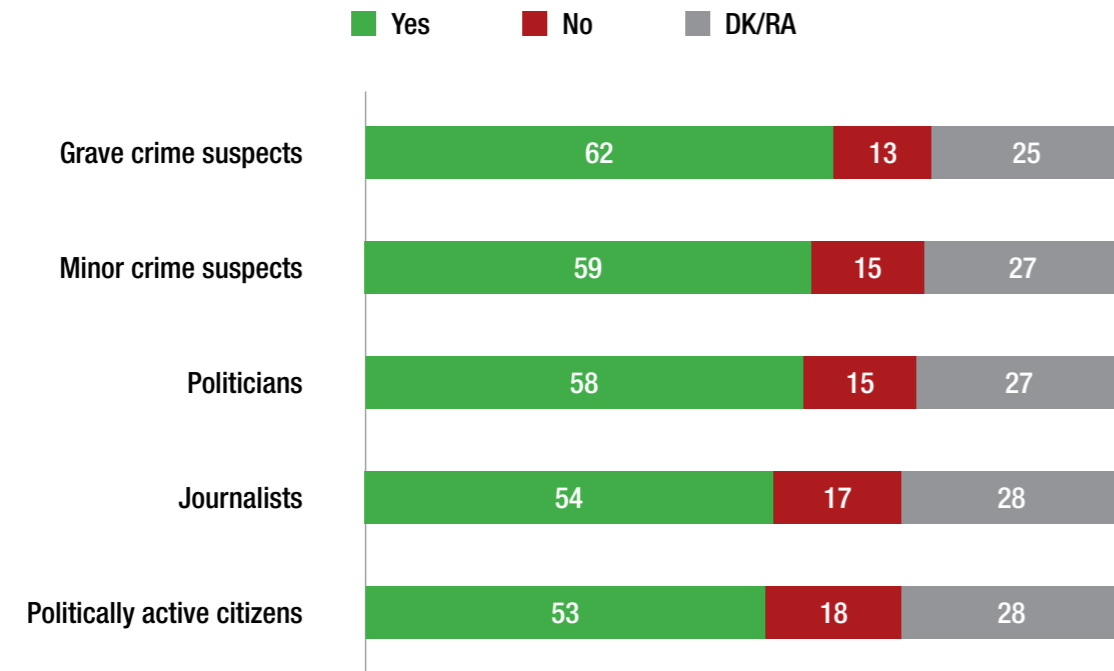


Figure 22

Do you think that currently law enforcement agencies tap... (%)

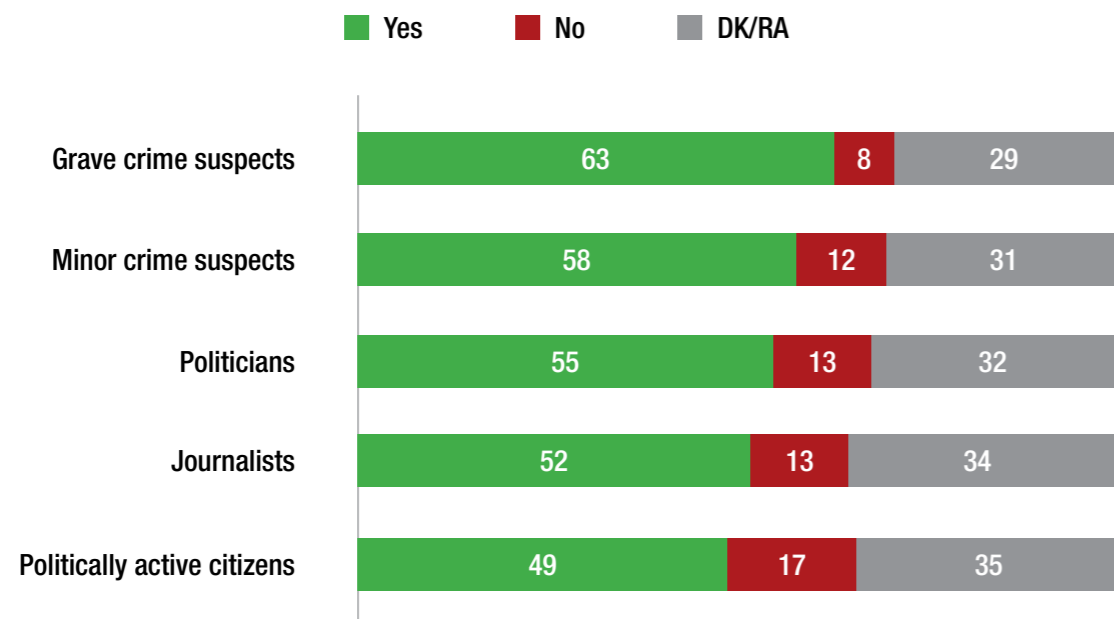
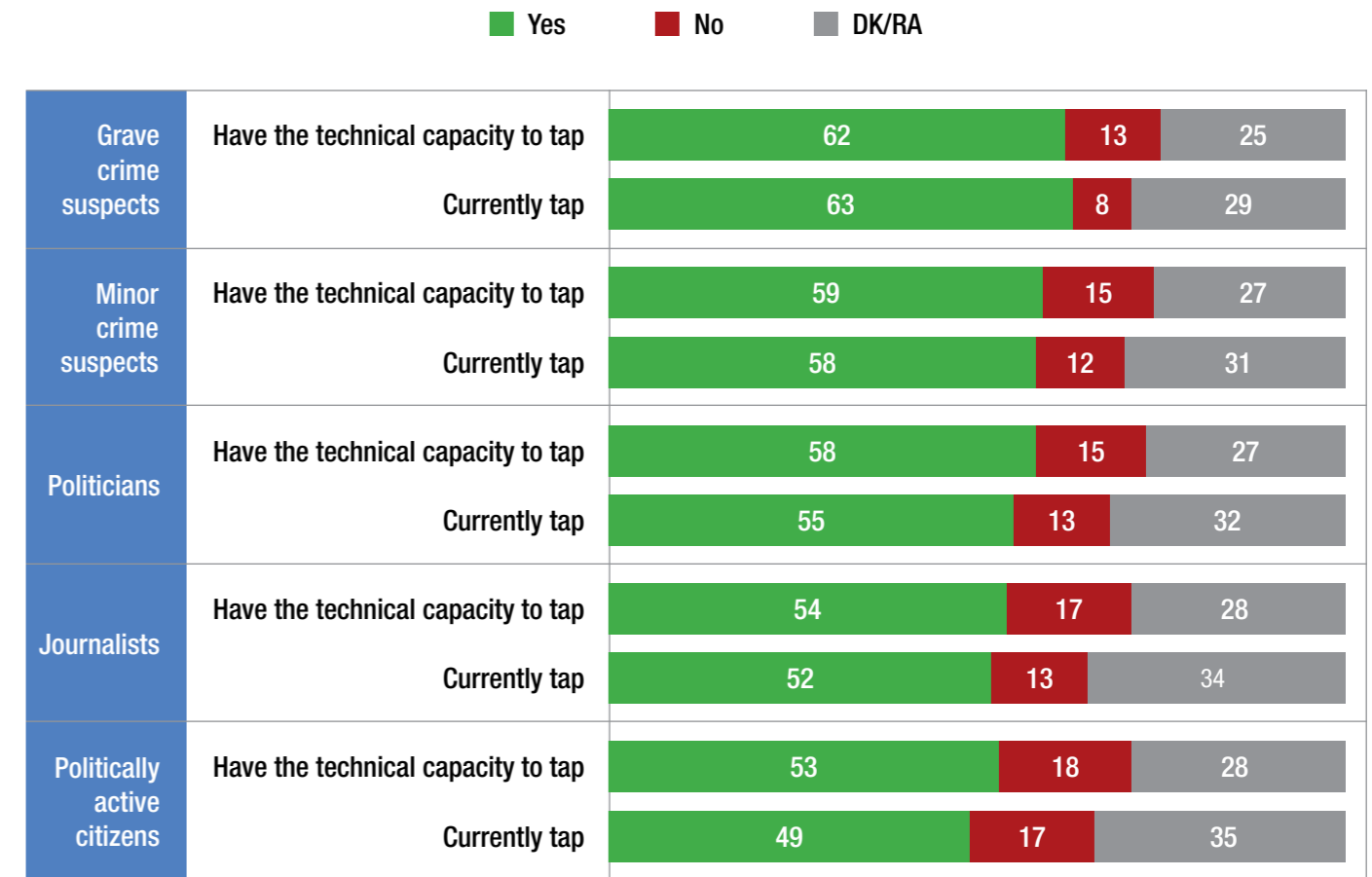


Figure 23

According to your information, do law enforcement agencies have the technical capacity to tap / currently tap...? (%)



CHAPTER 15

STATISTICS ON THE PARLIAMENT'S LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF 2012-2014

The following table contains statistics on parliamentary activities from October 21, 2012 (the first session of the eighth Parliament of Georgia) until December 31, 2014.

Table 9.
Normative acts adopted by the Parliament in 2012-2014

	Adopted laws	Adopted decisions	Ratified agreements, treaties, conventions, memorandums
2012 (fall session)	33	146	11
2013	447	1553	41
2014	327	1004	50
	Laws initiated by the government and adopted by the Parliament	Laws initiated by the committees and adopted by the Parliament	Laws initiated by MPs and adopted by the Parliament
2012 (fall session)	14	3	15
2013	193	25	246
2014	219	20	80

CHAPTER 16

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS IN THE PARLIAMENT'S PERFORMANCE

Transparency International Georgia (TI Georgia) actively participates in parliamentary activities. Several problematic issues have been identified in this process. The Parliament and the MPs should take steps in order to solve these problems.

TI Georgia is ready to closely cooperate with the Parliament in order to increase its transparency and involvement of civil society.

It should be noted that the Parliament's level of transparency has increased in 2014 after some of the recommendations published in our previous report had been taken into account. For example: the Parliament's website is now regularly updated with press releases and short descriptions of committee and plenary sessions; the website also features an archive of 2014 announcements, and allows the tracking of committee and plenary sessions; a fast forward and rewind functions were also added to the live coverage section of the website.

Despite this progress, problems remain in terms of informing and involving the public in legislative work, and MP performance. Each MP must increase their performance in order to improve and the Parliament's overall performance and enable it to control the government more effectively.

TI GEORGIA RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommendations for improving the legislative process:

- **Postponing the entry into force of laws must not become routine.** Each draft law postponing the date of the entry into force of another law must be substantiated.
- **Expedited discussion of laws must be substantiated** and used only when necessary. Draft law discussions lasting a single week restrict public participation.
- Draft law explanatory notes must be argumentative, informative and substantiated. **An explanatory note must be updated when changes are made to the corresponding draft law during its second or third hearings**, in order to provide the justification for these changes.
- Draft laws must not be discussed only on committee meetings. When discussing draft laws of special importance (irrespective of the initiator) **committees should set up working groups** composed of experts and civil society members.

2. Recommendations for strengthening the parliamentary oversight function and a more effective election of officials:

- The parliamentary oversight of government activities must be effective. **Members of government must appear in front of the Parliament** irrespective of the affiliation of the MP (majority of minority) initiating the invitation. **MPs must attend extraordinary sessions called with the purpose of controlling government activities** regardless of who initiated the session.
- The Parliament must elect public officials and compose government bodies within the legal deadline, in order not to hinder the effective functioning of state institutions.

3. Recommendations related to the accountability and responsible performance of MPs:

- A total of 1,927 absences were registered in 2014, with 1,377 of them being due to family issues. Participation in parliamentary activities is the primary function of MPs. **MPs must be more responsible and not misuse the legal privilege that considers family issues a valid excuse for an absence.**
- In case of their absence during working hours, MPs must ensure that their staff and assistants are available to communicate with citizens.
- MPs must use the emails specified on the Parliament's website so that civil society members and regular citizens can contact them. (It implies that all official mailboxes should be operational.)
- MPs must correctly fill out their asset declarations, accurately reflect company shares owned by them and their family members, and relinquish company management positions in compliance with the law. The Procedural Issues Committee must exercise effective control.

4. Recommendations for increasing the transparency and public awareness of parliamentary activities:

- In order to better inform the public about committee performance, **the Parliament's website must be regularly updated with annual reports and action plans of all committees** (these documents are currently available for only 3 committees).
- The information about committee hearings provided on the website must also reflect **concerns expressed by members of society that were not taken into account by the committee or the draft law initiator.**
- Draft law versions adopted on each stage of hearings **must be made available on the website and committee meeting reports must be compiled faster.**
- All conclusions made by committees must be made available on the Parliament's website.
- Even though the Parliament's website offers real time streaming of committee and plenary sessions (with recently added fast forward and rewind functions), the recordings of held sessions are difficult and sometimes impossible to find. **The website must also include a thematic archive of video recordings of committee and plenary sessions.**

5. Recommendations for greater public participation:

- **Committee meeting discussions must be limited to the list of issues predefined by the agenda.** Adding new topics of discussion during committee meetings deprives the public of the opportunity to be present for the discussion of issues of interest.
- **The Parliament's website must include legislative proposals in addition to legislative initiatives.** This will allow citizens to be informed of legislative proposals in advance and participate in discussions.
- **Legislative proposals must be discussed within the deadline set by the Parliament's Rules of Conduct.** At the end of each meeting committees should preferably publish information about the number of proposals approved as legislative initiatives.
- **Entry to the Parliament buildings should be simplified for ordinary citizens.** Currently, one needs a special entry permit to have access to Parliament buildings, which can only be issued by a selected group of permanent staff of the Parliament. We believe, that this practice, significantly undermines the spirit of the Parliamentarianism, principles of Parliamentary openness, as well as against international best practices of democratic and open societies, where at the entrance to the legislative bodies only security check is performed.
- **The agendas for committee and plenary sessions must be made available on the Parliament's website several days in advance.** Currently this information is published the previous evening or the day the sessions are held. This restricts participation of interested parties in the discussion.

6. Recommendations related to the activities of majoritarian MPs:

- **Contact information of all majoritarian MPs must be made available on the appropriate website** (www.majoritarian.ge). Most majoritarian MPs do not make use of websites set up especially for their offices that are tied to the Parliament's website.
- **Information about the statements made, public meetings held, and surveys conducted by majoritarian MPs must be made available on their individual websites at least once a year.**

ANNEX 1

Number of speeches made by MPs in 2014

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Sergo Ratiani	Minority	165
Zakaria Kutsnashvili	Majority	122
Khatuna Gogorishvili	Minority	120
Chiora Taktakishvili	Minority	114
Pavle Kublashvili	Minority	107
Eka Beselia	Majority	94
Giorgi Volski	Majority	81
Vakhtang Khmaladze	Majority	80
Aleksandre Kantaria	Majority	77
Guguli Maghradze	Majority	73
Zurab Tkemaladze	Majority	73
Davit Onoprishvili	Other	72
Gia Zhorzholiani	Majority	72
Giorgi Baramidze	Minority	70
Zurab Melikishvili	Minority	69
Giorgi Tsereteli	Minority	65
Levan Bezhashvili	Minority	60

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Davit Darchiashvili	Minority	55
Irma Nadirashvili	Minority	55
Shalva Shavgulidze	Other	54
Tariel Londaridze	Minority	49
Akaki Bobokhidze	Minority	48
Nugzar Tsiklauri	Minority	48
Giorgi Kandelaki	Minority	47
Giorgi Khachidze	Minority	47
Giorgi Tevdoradze	Majority	46
Dimitri Khundadze	Majority	46
Davit Lortkipanidze	Majority	45
Zurab Japaridze	Minority	40
Mikheil Machavariani	Minority	37
Giorgi Gachechiladze	Other	32
Zviad Dzidziguri	Majority	32
Zviad Kvachantiradze	Majority	17
Viktor Dolidze	other	16

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Giorgi Tsagareishvili	Other	31
Davit Saganelidze	Majority	28
Tinatin Khidasheli	Majority	26
Tinatin Bokuchava	Minority	24
Akaki Minashvili	Minority	24
Ani Mirotadze	Majority	23
Irakli Sesiashvili	Majority	23
Giorgi Vashadze	Minority	22
Giorgi Kakhiani	Majority	22
Vakhtang Lemonjava	Minority	22
Gedevan Popkhadze	Majority	21
Gigla Agulashvili	Majority	20
Giorgi Gabashvili	Minority	20
Paata Baratashvili	Majority	20
Manana Kobakhidze	Majority	18
Tamar Kordzaia	Majority	18
Mariam Sajaia	Minority	18

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Ivane Kighuradze	Majority	16
Giorgi Ghviniashvili	Minority	16
Zurab Abashidze	Other	15
Nino Gogvadze	Other	15
Temur Maisuradze	Majority	15
Pridon Sakvarelidze	Majority	15
Davit Berdzenishvili	Majority	13
Bidzina Gujabadze	Majority	13
Giorgi Targamadze	Minority	13
Shota Khabareli	Majority	12
Petre Tsiskarishvili	Minority	11
Giga Bukia	Majority	10
Irakli Chikovani	Other	10
Koba Subeliani	Minority	9
Giorgi Kavtaradze	Majority	9
Davit Bakradze	Minority	8
Tamaz Mechiauri	Majority	8
Omar Nishnianidze	Majority	8
Gubaz Sanikidze	Majority	8
Eliso Chapidze	Majority	8

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Tedo Japaridze	Majority	8
Paata Lezhava	Minority	7
Leri Khabelovi	Majority	7
Paata Kiknavelidze	Majority	6
Mirian Tsiklauri	Majority	6
Nana Keinishvili	Majority	5
Teimuraz Chkuaseli	Majority	5
Shalva Kiknavelidze	Majority	4
Gela Gelashvili	Majority	3
Giorgi Topadze	Majority	3
Shota Malashkhia	Minority	3
Mikheil Makharadze	Minority	3
Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	3
Zaza Papuashvili	Majority	3
Samvel Petrosiani	Minority	3
Davit Usupashvili	Majority	3
Zurab Chilingarashvili	Minority	3
Darejan Chkhetiani	Majority	3
Tamaz Japaridze	Majority	3
Roland Akhalaia	Minority	2

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Demur Bashaleishvili	Majority	2
Zurab Zviadauri	Majority	2
Merab Kachakhidze	Majority	2
Giorgi Meladze	Minority	2
Gogla Zhvania	Majority	2
Davit Sakvarelidze	Minority	2
Vazha Chitashvili	Minority	2
Davit Chavchanidze	Minority	2
Anzor Bolkvadze	Majority	1
Giorgi Gozalishvili	Majority	1
Murman Dumbadze	Other	1
Malkhaz Vakhtangashvili	Majority	1
Paata Kvizhinadze	Majority	1
Omar Megrelidze	Minority	1
Giorgi Ochiauri	Minority	1
Gela Samkharauli	Majority	1
Otar Chrdileli	Majority	1
Malkhaz Tsereteli	Majority	1
Sergo Khabuliani	Majority	1
Rostom Khalvashi	Majority	1

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Pati Khalvashi	Majority	1
Viktor Japaridze	Majority	1
Davit Bezhuashvili	Other	0
Levan Berdzenishvili	Majority	0
Goderdzi Bukia	Majority	0
Kakha Butskhrikidze	Minority	0
Valeri Gelashvili	Majority	0
Koba Davitashvili	Other	0
Makhir Darzievi	Majority	0
Davit Dartsmelidze	Minority	0
Nodar Ebanoidze	Majority	23
Gocha Enukidze	Majority	0
Marika Verulashvili	Majority	0
Aleksandre Tamazashvili	Majority	0
Giorgi Karbelashvili	Minority	0
Zaza Kedelashvili	Minority	0
Karlo Kopaliani	Majority	0
Eldar Kurtanidze	Majority	0
Gogi Liparteliani	Majority	0
Ali Mamedovi	Majority	0

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Guram Misabishvili	Majority	0
Enzel Mkoiani	Majority	0
Koba Nakopia	Minority	0
Ramaz Nikolaishvili	Minority	0
Ruslan Poghosiani	Majority	0
Azer Suleimanovi	Minority	0
Erekle Tripolski	Majority	0
Giorgi Peikrishvili	Majority	0
Levan Kardava	Minority	0
Tamaz Kacheishvili	Majority	0
Nikoloz Kipshidze	Minority	0
Revaz Shavlokhshvili	Majority	0
Iasha Shervashidze	Majority	0
Tamaz Shioshvili	Majority	0
Teimuraz Chkhaidze	Majority	0
Giorgi Khechinashvili	Majority	0
Tengiz Khubuluri	Majority	0
Lasha Zhvania	Minority	0
Ioseb Jachvliani	Majority	0

