

PERFORMANCE OF THE PARLIAMENT'S 8TH CONVOCATION

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL GEORGIA

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SWEDEN

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INTRODUCTION

"Transparency International – Georgia" conducts an annual assessment of the Parliament's activities as part of its parliamentary monitoring program. Annual activity reports include an assessment of the legislative process, analysis of the effectiveness of the parliamentary control, activities of the individual members of the Parliament, information on performance of bureaus of majoritarian MPs, information on business connections and undeclared business activities of MPs.

Assessment of performance of the Parliament's 8th convocation is based upon the analysis presented in annual reports of Transparency International – Georgia, analysis of the information obtained by our organization, observations of our parliamentary offices and statistical data retrieved from the Parliament.[1]

CHAPTER 1 | GENERAL STATISTICS

Under the Parliament of the 8th convocation, **427** meetings of the Parliamentary Bureau and **231** plenary sessions were held, including **62** extraordinary ones. **10** sessions failed due to absence of quorum (including **2** extraordinary ones).

The Parliament approved **1505** laws. From these:

- **865** were initiated by the Government
- **1** was initiated by the President of Georgia
- **177** were initiated by Parliamentary Committees
- **13** were initiated by the Parliamentary Factions
- **440** were initiated by MPs
- **7** were initiated by the High Council of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara, 1 was initiated by the High Council of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia

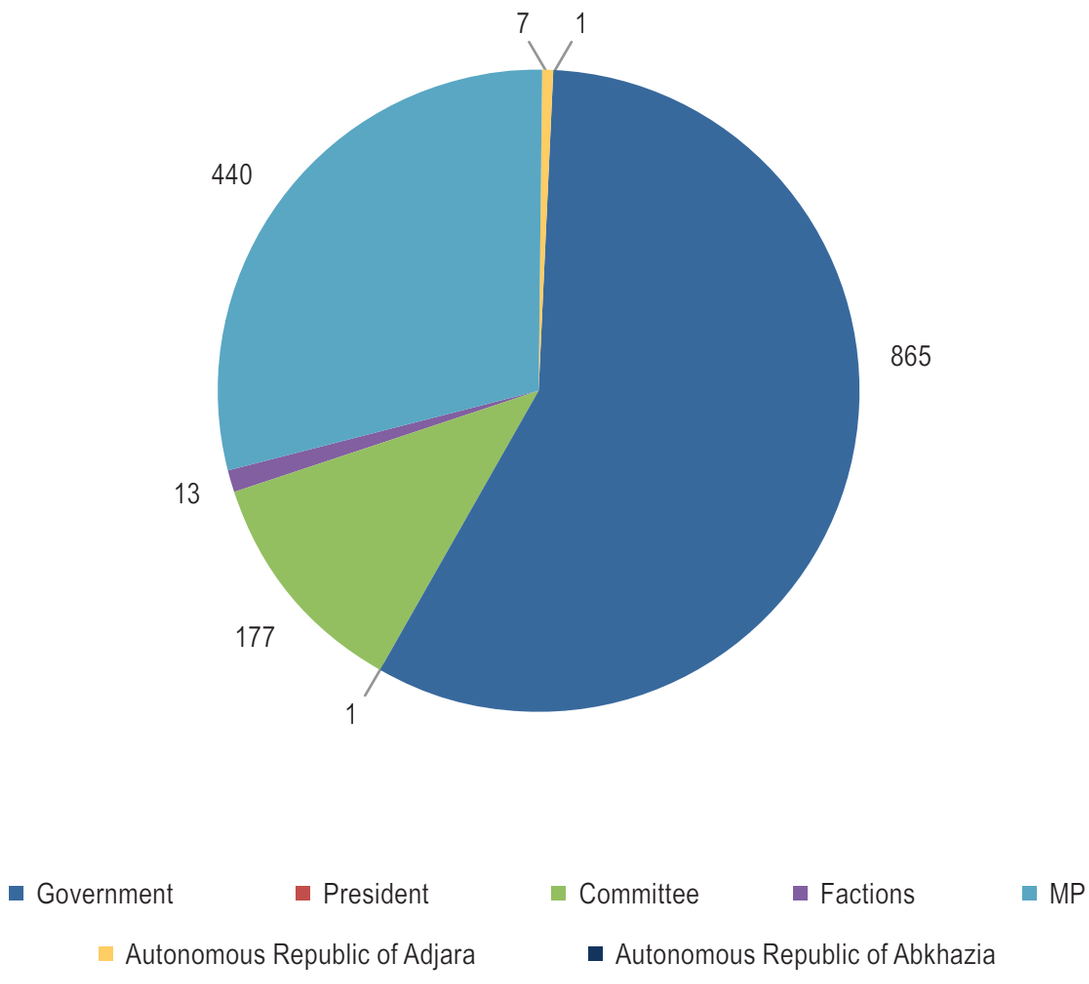
The Parliament of the 8th Convocation adopted:

- **8** applications
- **4** resolutions
- **4** concepts
- **1** appeal

179 International treaties, agreements, conventions and memorandum were ratified.

[1] Affiliations of MPs are presented as of 7 September 2016

DIAGRAM 1. NUMBER OF LAWS ADOPTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE 8TH CONVOCATION, BY INITIATORS



Based on the number of laws initiated by the Parliamentary Committees in the reporting period, Legal Issues Committee holds a leading position (**95** laws), followed by the Healthcare and Social Issues Committee (30 laws) and the Economic Policy Committee (19 laws)

DIAGRAM 2. NUMBER OF ADOPTED LAWS (BY COMMITTEES)

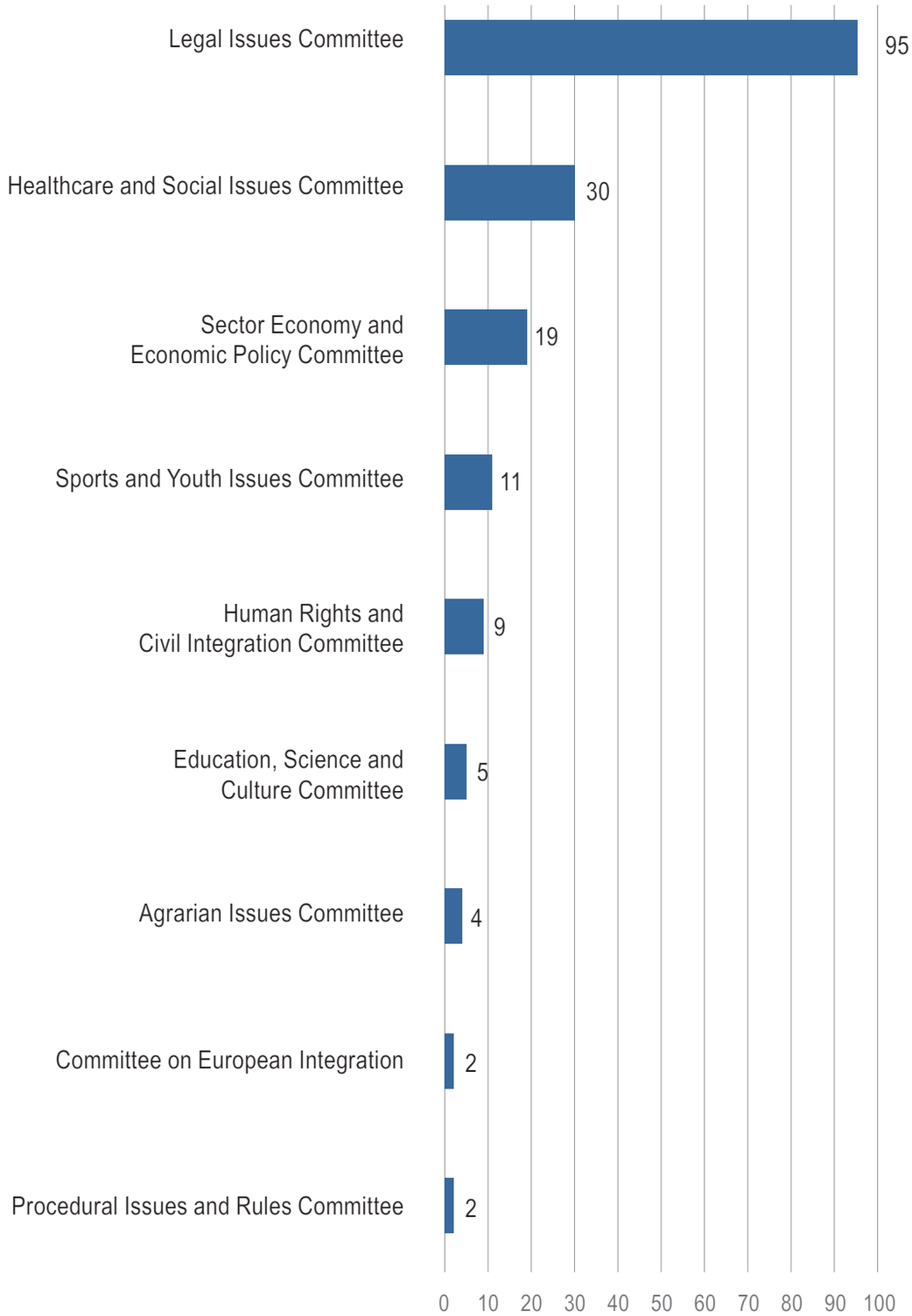
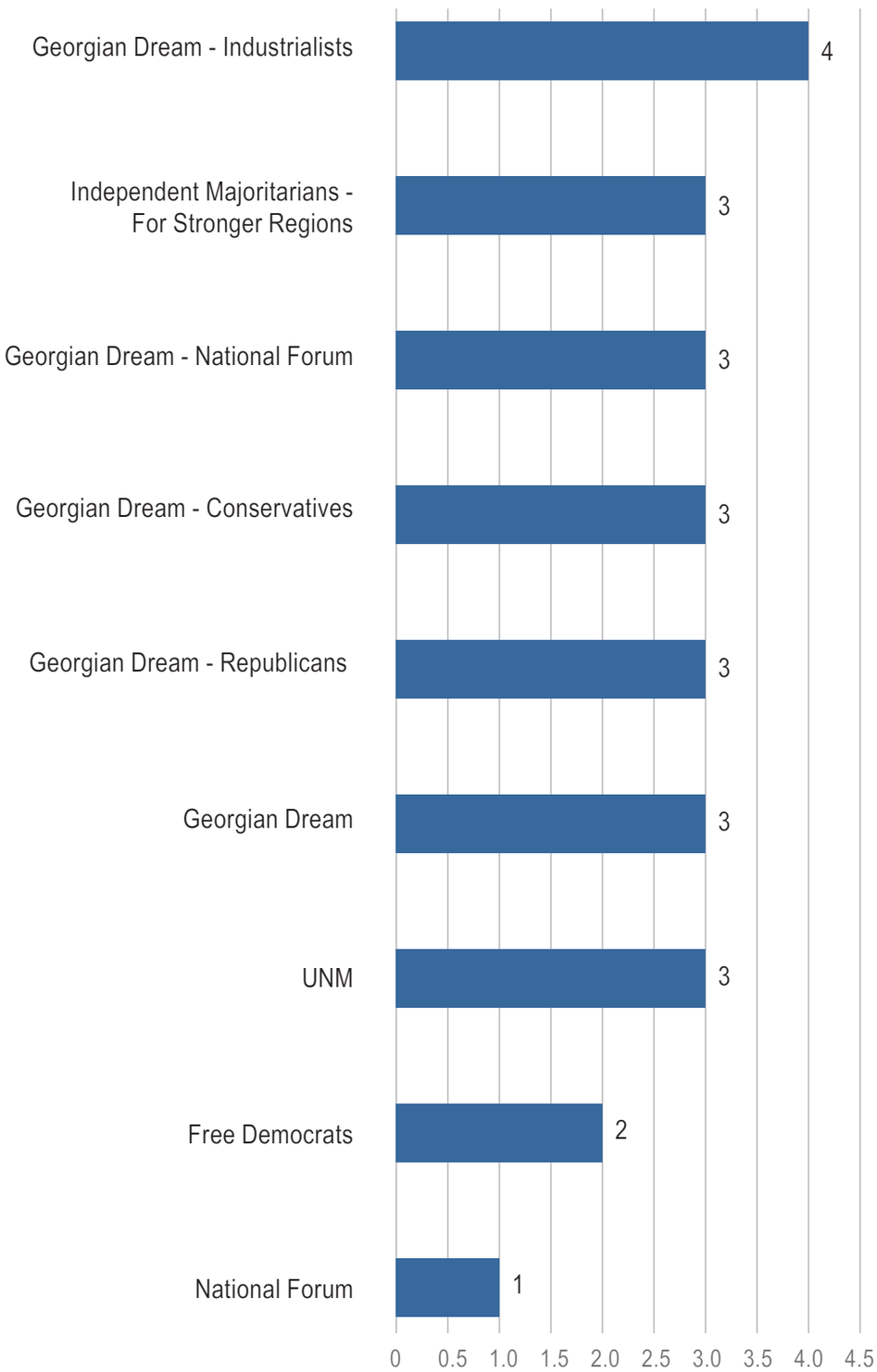


DIAGRAM 3. NUMBER OF ADOPTED LAWS AND AUTHORS (BY FACTIONS)



CHAPTER 2 | ASSESSMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE PERFORMANCE

2.1 PROGRESSIVE LAWS AND LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

• 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.

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.

• REFORM OF LEGAL CAPACITY INSTITUTE OF GEORGIA

On March 20 of 2015, the Parliament of Georgia at the 3rd hearing adopted a legislative package, which provided for passing reforms to the legal capacity institute. The legislative amendments were triggered by the ruling of the Constitutional Court of Georgia of October 8, 2014, which rendered the previously effective legislative model of capacity unconstitutional. With a view to aligning the legislation with the ruling of the Constitutional Court, a working group was established under the supervision of MP Tamar Kordzaia. Legislative amendments were initiated by the Legal Issues Committee.

Congruent to the legislative amendments, individual assessment will be applied to those persons who were deemed incapable by the law on the grounds of "dementia" or "mental disorder". Such assessment will no longer be solely based upon the medical model and social assessment system will be included as well. Meantime, notions of "dementia" and "mental disorder" have been extracted from the legislation and instead, notion of "assistance recipient" has been introduced. An assistance recipient is deemed to be a capable person who on the basis of individual assessment of psycho-social needs, may be assigned an assistant by the court, i.e. a person, who will assist the recipient in realizing his rights and protecting his interests.

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Reform of Capacity Institute represents an important step forward in the field of human rights. As opposed to earlier legislative regulations, which used to automatically deprive disabled persons of all rights, the current legislation has switched to individual-based approach; under the given model, the court will apply an expert study to assess in which particular field of social life a person needs assistance and restrictions will be im-

posed accordingly. As a result of the given change, the legislation has come in conformity with international and constitutional standards.

- **CODE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE**

On June 12 of 2015, the Parliament passed the Code of Juvenile Justice and moved amendments to accompanying draft laws. Congruent to the Code of Juvenile Justice, imprisonment as a form of punishment should be applied to juveniles only in cases of extreme emergency. Adopted regulations strictly prohibit sentencing of minors to life imprisonment. A juvenile's detention period from the first appearance to the pre-trial hearing has been reduced from 60 to 40 days, whereas the criminal record shall be expunged right upon serving the sentence.

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Code of Juvenile Justice definitely is a step forward for the Georgian Judicial System; it is essential that all branches of the government take coherent and consistent measures and thus provide for its effective implementation. The code envisages establishment of specialized institutions that will solely focus on study of juvenile cases. It is particularly welcome that specialized prosecutors, judges and policemen will be introduced.

- **PROHIBITION ON MARRIAGE OF MINORS**

On December 16 of 2015, the Parliament of Georgia approved the legislative amendments imposing restrictions on registration of minors' marriages. The draft law had been worked out on the basis of a proposal by the Public Defender and was initiated by the Legal Issues Committee. Tamar Kordzaia, Member of the Parliament acted as a speaker.

Under the proposed amendments, the minimum age of marriage will increase from 16 years to 17. The new law stipulates as well that parents and guardians will no longer have the right to give consent to early marriages as the court will be the only official body authorized to issue such permit. Under the amendments, birth of a child may serve as the only valid ground for approving minors' marriage. Congruent to the draft law, such accommodation of the problem will set out a norm for transitional period, which will become invalid in one year from its enforcement. By the Civil Code of Georgia, 18 years will be determined as the minimum age of marriage from January 1 of 2017.

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Tightening up registration of early marriages and increasing the minimum age of marriage represent a significant step forward in terms of women rights protection. It is noteworthy that in the first half of 2015, 265 marriages (with at least one person being underage) of persons from 16 to 18 years were registered; 1527 underage mothers got registered in 2014.

- **MANDATE EXTENSION FOR THE CONFIDENCE GROUP**

On December 23 of 2015, the Parliament of Georgia passed a law introducing additional control mechanisms on already performed and future procurements of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Irakli Chikovani, member of the faction "Free Democrats" was the author of the initiative that envisaged changes to the "Law of Georgia on State Procurement". Following the moved amendments, the Ministry of Internal Affairs shall present to the Legal Affairs and Defense and Security Committees detailed information about pending unclassified procurements, provided that estimated price of goods or services exceeds 2 000 000 GEL and estimated cost of pending construction work exceeds 4 000 000 GEL; in addition, at least once a year it will be obliged to submit a summary report on performed unclassified procurement activities. The draft law was registered in

the Parliament on the 13th of February, 2015. Review of the draft took quite a long time. At the second hearing, 15 members of the Parliament voted against the draft – 14 of them were from the faction the "Georgian Dream" while was a member of the "Georgian Dream – National Forum". The draft law was adopted at the third hearing with 85 votes in favor and 0 votes against.

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Adoption of the law is a significant step forward in terms of increasing accountability of the Ministry of Internal Affairs towards the Parliament, ensuring greater transparency of the procurement process run by the Ministry and increasing public awareness.

- **CRIMINALIZATION OF COMPULSION TO LEAVE SERVICE ON ONE'S OWN INITIATIVE**

Following the amendments[2] moved by the Parliament on 6 March 2013 to Article 169 of the Criminal Code of Georgia (Initiated by the MP Koba Davitashvili), **coercion of a person into writing a notice on leaving office on his own will** has been defined as the act punishable under the Criminal Code. Punishment will envisage fine or imprisonment for a term up to two years, suspension of the right to hold position or conduct activities for a term of three years or for indefinite period. Before moving the amendment, illegal dismissal from work represented a punishable action. However, the given provision was not applicable, if the employment relationship was terminated by the statement of an employee written by coercion. It is noteworthy that the latter vicious practice has been rather common and widespread during the recent years.

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Amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia can be positively assessed in terms of protection of employees' rights. However, it is important to ensure that the norm is adequately applied in practice.

- **INCREASING THE POWERS OF ATTORNEYS**

The Parliament of the 8th convocation has moved a number of amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code. One of the most important amendments concerns increase of the powers for attorneys.

On 14 June 2013 the Parliament approved the Government-initiated amendments[3] to the Criminal Procedure Code, whereby **the court's permission entitles the attorneys to carry out search and seizure investigative activities.** The amendments were enacted in September 2014.

Non-governmental organizations and the Georgian Bar Association had certain remarks with respect to the enactment period. The President returned the bill to the Parliament with reasoned and justified remarks, which pertained to the enactment date of the amendment.

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By the currently effective edition[4], the court's permit awards the defense as well as the prosecution the right to carry out search and seizure activities. The given change represents a significant step forward in terms of increasing the powers of attorney.

[2] Draft law on the amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia, https://goo.gl/bh3aLQ
[3] Draft law on the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, https://goo.gl/YIbUAV
[4] Law of Georgia ,,Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia", Legislative Herald of Georgia 03/11/2009, https://goo.gl/9LZw9q

- **ABOLISHING THE PRINCIPLE OF UNCONDITIONAL CONSECUTIVE SENTENCING**

On 15 April 2013, the Parliament approved amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia[5] with 77 votes, which resulted in abolition of the principle of unconditional consecutive sentencing. By the provision of the Criminal Code effective since 2006, in case of multiple crime a final sentence would be defined through summing up punishment terms for each crime.

Following amendments of 15 April 2013, instead of unconditional consecutive sentencing in case of multiple crimes, the judge will be guided by the principle, whereby a more severe punishment will overlap a less stringent one. The change has retroactive effect for those convicts who are serving consecutive sentences.

In case of crime recurrence, a more severe punishment overlaps a less stringent one, or sentences for the given crimes get partially or completely summed up. Meantime, ultimate term of imprisonment shall not exceed 30 years.

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The vicious practice of consecutive sentencing led to inadequately severe sentences and was believed to be one of the reasons behind overcrowded prisons.

Abolition of the principle of Consecutive Sentencing is a major step towards liberalization of the criminal law policy.

2.2. POSITIVE LAWS AND LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS REQUIRING REFINEMENT

- **REFORM OF CIVIL SERVICE**

Following restoration of independence, Georgian public service has experienced a number of reforms. On November 11 of 2015, a completely new law was adopted “on Public Service”, key provisions of which will take effect from January 1 of 2017. The law has been developed by the Public Service Bureau.

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Overall, adoption of the new “Law on Public Service” may be regarded as a positive development in terms of staff policy regulation. We welcome and positively assess transformation of the vicious institute of acting persons, introduction of annual appraisal and certification system for officials; in addition, possibility to check/monitor public officials’ asset declarations represents a significant achievement.

However, we believe that the following areas still remain problematic:

- Increase of upper limit of a probation period from the current 6 months to 12. 12-month probation period will result in reduced motivation on the part of qualified candidates to get employed in the public sector; it also increases the risk that higher-ranking officials may use their power for political ends;
- Expanding circle of LEPLs, to which the “Law on Public Service”, i.e. appointment of officials through a contest, does not apply. Practice of appointing candidates without a contest needs to be driven to minimum in order to eradicate associated risks of nepotism and political patronage.

With respect to the public service reform, you may find more details in our research and assessment of the “Law on Public Service”.

[5] Draft law on moving addition to the Criminal Code of Georgia, https://goo.gl/yfhKeJ

- **LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CODE**

On 5 February 2014, the Parliament adopted the "Local Government Code", which brought along significant changes in the current local self-governance system; in particular, self-governing status has been granted to 7 additional cities; support of two-third of the Local Council (Sakrebulo) members has become sufficient to declare a non-confidence vote to directly elected Gamgebeli (Mayor) and remove him from office; fiscal decentralization represents an important provision of the Code, implying that a self-governing unit will retain certain portion of income tax paid by employed people, who are registered in the given self-governing unit. Meantime, apart from targeted transfers, municipal budgets will also benefit from capital ones; The law also defined property of self-governing units; it was noted that the property, which is located on the territory of a specific municipality and is in the ownership of the Ministry of Economy, is arrested or is on the balance of the former farming economies, will be transferred in the ownership of a relevant municipality before 2017.

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Adoption of the "Local Self-Government Code" can be regarded as a step forward in terms of developing the local self-governing system. Nevertheless, a few important issues[6] still remain to be addressed:

1. To secure equal voter representation, instead of single-mandate election districts, multi-mandate ones should be introduced. The number of mandates in the Sakrebulos (local council) should be distributed in accordance with the number of voters in a concrete settlement;
2. The current provision of the Law should not be revoked and initiative groups should retain the right to nominate independent candidates in the Mayor/Gamgebeli/Sakrebulo elections.
3. Congruent to the Code, support of two-third of the Local Council (Sakrebulo) members is sufficient to declare a non-confidence vote to directly elected Gamgebeli (Mayor). The given provision restricts the degree of legitimacy of elected Gamgebelis and Mayors, making them dependent on the Sakrebulo. At the same time, the mechanism could be abused for political reasons; in particular, Sakrebulo may initiate declaration of a non-confidence vote if there is party or other type of confrontation between the Sakrebulo majority and a Gamgebeli (Mayor).

- **AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOR CODE**

On 12 June 2013, the Parliament of Georgia moved amendments to the Labor Code of Georgia. **Following the amendments, legal status of employees in labor relations has greatly improved.**

For years, Labor Law remained to be one of the most problematic areas in Georgia, as highlighted by numerous local and international organizations. Labor Code used to put employers in the privileged position and in certain cases, resulted in gross violation of employee rights.

From the amendments moved to the Labor Code by the Parliament of the 8th convocation, the following ones merit particular attention:

1. **Significant changes were moved to the rules and grounds for terminating the employment agreement.** The practice of termination of the labor agreement at the initiative of either party has been abolished. List of grounds for termination of the contract by the employer has been restricted. For example, an employer is entitled to terminate labor relations with an employee if there is a gross violation of the agreement terms on the part of the employee.
2. Discrimination by the employer is prohibited not only during employment, but during **pre-contractual relations** as well;
3. **Preference is given to the employment agreement concluded for an indefinite period.** Fixed term employment contracts may be only concluded in exceptional cases.

[6] Transparency International – Georgia, ,,Main Novelties in the Local Self-Government Code", 10 March 2014, https://goo.gl/Q6Gubv

4. **Working time has been defined for the minors:** the working time of minors from 16 to 18 years of age shall not exceed 36 hours a week, whereas for minors from 14 to 16 years of age – 24 hours a week.
5. Overtime work has been defined as performance of activities by agreement between the parties beyond the weekly 40-hour working time defined for adults. **The employer is obligated to compensate for overtime work at a rate higher than the standard hourly rate**.
6. Following the amendments, **the practice of mass dismissal has been banned;** in particular, in case of terminating employment contracts (dismissal) for at least 100 employees over the period of 15 calendar days, an employer is obliged to send at least 45-day prior written notification to the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia and to the employees, whose labor agreements are being terminated.

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"Transparency International Georgia" was actively involved in the process of developing amendments to the Labor Code. We used to provide our comments[7] and opinions[8] to initiators of the draft law and the relevant committees.

Overall, amendments to the "Labor Code" can be given a positive assessment, especially in terms of improving the legal grounds for terminating labor relations. Some representatives of the business sector negatively assessed the amendments, as they resulted in restricting rights of the employer; after the second hearing, part of their comments were taken into account by the initiator.

Amendments to the Labor Code lead to major improvement of employee rights. Certain comments produced by "Transparency International Georgia" in the process of drafting were taken into account; however, there are still issues that need to be addressed; for instance, guarantees for unlimited use of the right to strike or lockout, the right to collective labor contract with the employees' union, who are not members of trade unions etc.

• ILEGAL PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURE, PURCHASE, STORAGE AND SHIPPING OF DRUGS

On July 8 of 2015, the Parliament of Georgia approved amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia (Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs were the authors, the Government of Georgia was an initiator). By the given amendments, illicit preparation, production, purchase, keeping and shipment of drugs, their analogy, precursors or similar psychoactive substances have been separated from their illicit realization. In addition, severity of punishment has been changed; namely, for illicit preparation, production, purchase, keeping, transfer and shipment of such substances maximum term of imprisonment has been reduced from previously defined 11 to 6 years. As for realization of drugs, liability has been toughened and term of imprisonment has been defined from 6 to 11 years. Tougher approaches have been introduced towards qualifying norms as well. The draft law set forth grounds for lifting liability from a person in case of "voluntary surrender".

It is noteworthy that on October 24 of 2015, the Constitutional Court of Georgia declared paragraph 2 of article 260 of the Criminal Code, which envisaged imprisonment of a person for consumption of marijuana, unconstitutional. Congruent to the ruling of the Constitutional Court, dried marijuana up to 70 grams, for which a plaintiff faced a danger of imprisonment, didn't represent that big amount to explicitly indicate intention or threat of realization. Hence, the Court announced unconstitutional the normative content of the provision, which allowed imprisonment as punishment for purchase/keeping of marijuana for personal use.

[7] Transparency International - Georgia, ,,7 comments on planned amendments to the Labor Code", 15 April 2013, https://goo.gl/eb50tJ
[8] Transparency International – Georgia, "Proposed changes to the Labor Code", 07 December 2012, https://goo.gl/28Jm63

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Separation of illicit preparation, production, acquisition, keeping and shipment of drugs from their illicit realization should be considered as a step forward.

It is recommended that the government revises drug policy, develops a common vision on new standards and timely aligns the legislation with the ruling of the Constitutional Court.

- **LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO VISA REGULATIONS**

On March 5 of 2014 the Parlament adopted a new Law on Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons, which was enacted on September 1 of 2014. These changes made the regulatory norms in this field considerably more strict. The Georgian government justified the need for the change in legislature as an obligation arising from the dialogue with the European Union on visa liberalization. The new law complicated the procedures of obtaining the right to enter and reside on Georgian territory for foreigners. The possibility of foreigners obtaining a visa on Georgia territory was removed. The duration of stay was reduced from 360 to 180 days. The number of countries whose citizens can travel visa free to Georgia also decreased considerably. Thirteen countries lost the right to visa free travel, among them: Iraq and a few Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Since the enactment of the law in September 1 of 2014, it has been amended six times, which further consolidates the opinion that the legislatures failed to consider the challenges facing the country.

In November 2014, Transparency International – Georgia addressed the Georgian parliament with a legislative proposal , which entailed amendments to the Law on Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons. The Parliament took into consideration the majority of Transparancy International's views and reflected them in the May 8 2015 amendments to the law. In accordance with said amendments from December of the same year it again became possible for foreign citizens to obtain visas on Georgian territory. Government regulation defined the full list of countries whose citizens have the right to enter and reside in Georgia up to a year without a visa. We can group the changes concerning visa regulations into two main phases: the law adopted on March 5 of 2014 and the amendments made to the law on May 8 of 2015. The law adopted on March 5 of 2014 had many negative outcomes; it placed unjustifiable barriers on foreigners wishing to travel to Georgia for tourism, work or uniting families and harmed the country's investment environment.

The legislative amendments of May 8, 2015 should be viewed positively. The changes noticeably simplified the unreasonably harsh visa regulations, which is undoubtedly a step forward for the country's touristic appeal. However, the law requires further improvements. It is especially important that the article stating that the basis for refusing a foreigner the right of residence is the decision of the responsible body that such action is unadvisable due to state and public security reasons. As according to the new law the basis for obtaining the right of residence is ownership of a visa, upon receiving a visa a person has already undergone the necessary checks. It should be noted that the misuse of this norm causes serious problems to foreigners wishing to study, work and live in Georgia, among them investors, in the recent past.

2.3 NEGATIVE LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

- **STRIPPING THE NATIONAL BANK OF OVERSIGHT FUNCTION**

On September 3 of 2015, the Parliament of Georgia moved amendments to the "Law of Georgia on the National Bank". The National Bank will be stripped of its banking supervision function and it will be transferred to an agency, which has been established as a legal person of public law.

The civil society, including Transparency International Georgia was involved in discussions of the draft law and submitted its remarks to the Parliament. The draft law was criticized by the parliamentary opposition, Association of Banks of Georgia and Business Ombudsman, representatives of civil society (including Trans-

parency International Georgia) as well as representatives of the World Bank and the Monetary Fund. NGOs negatively assessed and criticized the reform; they even released a joint statement in which they warned the Government of the possible negative consequences in case of adopting the draft law. Nevertheless, during committee hearings, the Parliament didn't move substantial changes to the draft. On September 22 of 2015, the "United National Movement" and "Free Democrats" addressed the Constitutional Court with a claim on constitutionality of amendments to the Law on the National Bank. Congruent to the minutes record of October 12, 2015, until taking a final resolution, the Constitutional Court of Georgia would suspend those articles of the Organic Law "on the National Bank of Georgia", which restricted supervision functions of the National Bank.

On October 12 of 2015, plenum of the Constitutional Court received a constitutional claim for consideration - "Group of Members of Parliament (Zurab Abashidze, Giorgi Baramidze, David Bakradze and others, 39 MPs in total) against the Parliament of Georgia".

Claimants disputed amendments to various legislative acts, including the ones moved to the "Organic Law on the National Bank", by which a legal entity of public law "Financial Supervision Agency of Georgia" was established and put in charge of the functions performed by the National Bank prior to enactment of disputed norms. According to claimants, the powers transferred to the agency were vital for supporting stable operation of the financial sector; congruent to paragraphs 1 and 4 of article 95 of the Constitution, such powers could only be within the competence of the National Bank of Georgia.

The Constitutional Court of Georgia concluded that before final settlement of the claim, the disputed norms could undermine not only stability of the country's financial and banking sector, but also lead to irreparable damage to rights and interests of specific individuals (participants of banking relations, investors, depositors); therefore, the Court adopted a resolution in favor of suspending the disputed norms.

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Prior to its adoption, we presented and highlighted shortcomings of the draft law. In addition, Transparency International Georgia submitted to the Constitutional Court of Georgia in the framework of the amicus curiae its views on the constitutionality of the disputed provisions. Legislative amendments pose the following problems:

- The National Bank retains its constitutional power to promote stability of the financial sector; however, it is deprived of appropriate tools and instruments.
- Financial Supervision Agency is set up, which fully assumes banking supervision function of the National Bank but it does not represent a structure subordinated to the National Bank.
- The National Bank is responsible for technical and material maintenance of the Agency; however, the Agency bears no accountability towards the National Bank
- Amendments violate independence of the National Bank envisaged by the Constitution; the Bank is obliged to carry out certain activities based on request of the Agency notwithstanding appropriateness of request. Analysis of legal norms confirms that the amendment contradicts the Constitution, as it restricts constitutional authority of the National Bank, leaving it with just formal powers.

- **ABOLITION OF POLICE EVICTION FROM PRIVATE PROPERTY**

On December 11 of 2015, following tense and extensive discussions, the Parliament adopted the initiative of the Legal Affairs Committee (author of the initiative - member of the Parliament Paata Kiknavelidze), which provided for moving amendments to the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure Code, as well as to the "Law on Police" and the "Law on Enforcement Proceedings".

The proposed amendments removed section 3 of article 173 of the Civil Code of Georgia, which entitled a person without a court order to address the police with a request of evicting illegal/unlawful possessor of immovable property, if the alleged intruder didn't have written document verifying property ownership, legitimate possession and/or right of its disposal.

The draft law was criticized by the parliamentary opposition, Association of Banks of Georgia, Business Ombudsman, representatives of civil society (including Transparency International Georgia), as well as rep-

resentatives of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The presented initiative triggered contradictory reactions among the business sector representatives. A number of meetings were held with committee members. The draft law was negatively assessed by the Public Defender as well.22 In the course of ongoing discussions, committee members held a closed meeting with representatives of the Business Association and the National Bureau of Enforcement.23

At the second hearing of the draft law, changes were moved to the proposed initiative - as an exception, it became possible to evict a person by the police if there was a reasonable suspicion on unauthorized intrusion into an apartment or other premises. According to the explanatory note of the draft law, the given change was triggered by substantial legal faults, which had been present since 2007 in non-court eviction practices, including eviction by the police.

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We believe that the new regulations unreasonably restrict property ownership rights. The law-envisaged rule will lead to negative consequences for citizens engaged in Georgia-based commercial banks, microfinance institutions, credit unions, leasing and development companies and real estate sector. We believe that this in its turn will adversely affect economic development of the given sector. Risks of negative consequences were not mitigated either by the amendments moved during the second hearing. Even though the law is aimed at protecting rights of real estate owners, in particular rights of mortgagees, it will not achieve it. After enactment of the law, real estate owners will merely be given certain time before being evicted by the court. In addition, appeals to the court will significantly increase, which will only result in a delay of a person's eviction. Courts will be even more overloaded, which will negatively impact consideration of other ongoing cases.

- **AMENDMENTS TO THE NOTARY LAW**

On December 10 of 2015, the Parliament of Georgia adopted the government-initiated draft law (author - Ministry of Justice) on moving amendments to the Law on the Notaries and the "Tax Code of Georgia". Congruent to the amendments, during the first 3 years newly appointed notaries will have to carry out notary activities in high mountainous regions or in settlements having no appropriate outreach to notary services. Furthermore, a notary's refusal to be allocated to a defined settlement will result in refusal to appoint the person as a notary. Throughout the period of the notary's activities, financial assistance will be provided by the Notary Chamber of Georgia. The law does not specify what type of financial assistance is envisaged. According to the explanatory note of the law, financial assistance implies monthly 100 GEL allowance for low-income notaries; in some cases, it could be reimbursement for apartment rent or provision of required technical hardware.

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According to Transparency international Georgia the law imposes unjustified restrictions on the notary services. With the presented contents the law cannot provide for achieving the set objective - delivery of notarial services to the population in the areas that are currently deprived of such services. Gross interference of the state in the notaries' activities poses long-term risks and undermines future development of the given sector.

Proposed provisions of the law blatantly interfere in labor rights of the notaries. It is noteworthy that concerning the notary's institute the Constitutional Court of Georgia clarified in its 13 November 2014 record that a notary's position must regarded as the state position stipulated in Article 29 of the Constitution of Georgia and statutory terms for its occupation must be consistent with the above-mentioned constitutional norm. Hence, it must be reasonable and must not create artificial obstacles for holding the position. Regulations of the draft law raise additional questions on the compliance of such extra obligations with constitutional requirements.

- **CRIMINALIZATION OF INCITEMENT OF HATRED**

On June 12 of 2015, the Parliament passed an amendment to the Criminal Code of Georgia. According to the given amendment public calls made verbally, in writing or through other forms for inciting hatred and causing discord between racial, religious, national, ethnic, social, political, linguistic and/or other groups and public calls that pose obvious, direct and substantial danger of violent acts, shall be punishable by a fine from two hundred to four hundred GEL or community service. The same action, followed by severe damage to human health, death or other serious consequences is punishable by imprisonment from two to five years. For the action envisaged under the given article, legal entity shall be punished by liquidation or deprivation of license and fine.

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The given draft law was negatively assessed by the civil sector right upon its initiation. During the committee discussions, initiator of the draft law took into account remarks made by non-governmental organizations and modified wording of the provision to include in the definition of punishable activity "obvious, direct and substantial danger of violent acts". Even though consideration of the given remark has substantially improved legislative amendments, we believe that the government's efforts directed at regulating the freedom of expression should be regarded as a step backwards in terms of democracy and development.

- **AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

On 3 June 2016, the Parliament adopted changes[9] to the Law on "Constitutional Court". The bill was initiated by the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee. **The changes concerned some important issues, including transfer of cases to the Plenum of the Constitutional Court, terms of enforcing Constitutional Court's decisions, official promulgation of the Court's ruling**. The Coalition for Independent and Transparent Judiciary released its statement with respect to the legislative initiative, underlining main problematic areas in the bill. namely:

- Establishing high quorum for adopting decisions (2/3 of full composition), which falls short of international standards, including assessments of the Venice Commission.
- New rule for assigning cases to the Plenum - each judge of the Panel, who contradicts the majority's decision, will be entitled to request transfer of the case to the Plenum; the practice poses a threat to timely and effective decision-making by the Court.
- Rule of terminating powers for the Court members - upon expiration of the ten-year term of office, powers of the Court members are automatically terminated. It implies that the merits of the cases considered by the previous composition will revert back to the initial stage; given specifics of the judiciary system, such practice is expected to be highly detrimental for the parties.

While considering the bill, alternative proposals will be presented by the faction "Free Democrats" and the minority.[10]

The Parliament adopted the initiative of the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee at all three readings; afterwards, the President applied his right to veto and returned the law back to the Parliament with his reasoned comments. The Parliament took into account comments concerning the quorum for decision-making, prolongation of powers for the Constitutional Court members and voted in favor of the presented bill.

[9] Draft laws of Georgia: ,,on Constitutional Court of Georgia", "on amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia" and amendments to the Law of Georgia on Constitutional Proceedings, https://goo.gl/GwcR2A

[10] Draft organic law on „Constitutional Court of Georgia", on amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia http://info.parliament.ge/#law-drafting/11441

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Even after reflecting comments of the President in the law, there are a number of problematic issues, which adversely affect the constitutional order and smooth functioning of the Constitutional Court.

Remarks of the President presented just partial and incomplete outline of problematic areas. For instance, there is still high quorum for considering constitutionality of organic laws, leading to low effectiveness of the constitutional control. The comments omitted some critical issues, such as suspension of a norm exclusively by the Court's Plenum.[11]

- **AMENDMENTS TO 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)

- **MORATORIUM ON THE SALE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND TO FOREIGNERS**

On 28 June 2013, **the Parliament moved amendments to the Law on "Agricultural Land Ownership", whereby temporary moratorium was imposed on acquisition and inheritance of agricultural land by foreign nationals until December 2014.**

It is noteworthy that by decision[12] N 3/1/512 of the Constitutional Court adopted 26 June 2012, provision of the law forbidding foreigners from buying and inheriting agricultural land was declared unconstitutional. Transparency International – Georgia resorted to the given decision to appeal[13] the imposed temporary restrictions in September 2013.

By its decision of 24 June 2014 with respect to the case "Mathias Hutter V. the Parliament of Georgia", the Constitutional Court declared the temporary restrictions unconstitutional.

[11] The Coalition responds to the veto on the draft law on Constitutional Court, 03 June 2016, https://goo.gl/BEh8u9
[12] 26 June 2012 decision of the Constitutional Court of Georgia on the case: cirizen of Denmark Heike Kronqvist against the Parliament of Georgia
[13] Transparency International – Georgia " "Ban on land acquisition for foreigners: breach of constitution and its adverse impact on investment ", 19 July 2013, https://goo.gl/eYMkfy

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The moved legislative amendment resulted in establishing different legal regime and discriminatory approach towards foreigners, which contradicts Article 21 of the Constitution, whereby abolition of ownership, acquisition, transfer and inheritance is inadmissible. The given provision applies to Georgian citizens as well as to foreign nationals. Restrictions may be applied just in exceptional cases. In particular, deprivation of property for social needs is permitted with appropriate compensation in cases explicitly stipulated by the law, by decision of a court or in emergency cases envisaged by the Organic Law.

- **AMENDMENTS TO RULES ON WITNESS INTERROGATION**

On December 18 of 2015, the Parliament approved the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, which established new rules for witness interrogation.

Amendment which envisaged interrogation of witnesses only at the court proceeding was moved in 2009; however, from the date of adoption, its enactment has been postponed 7 times.

In 2015 a working group was set up under the Legal Affairs Committee, in which along with the parliament members and government officials, non-governmental sector representatives were involved. The working group failed to work out the draft law. Finally, the legislative body voted in favor of the draft law developed by the Ministry of Justice and initiated by the government.

The draft law envisages the possibility of compulsory questioning of a witness by a magistrate judge in case of witness refusal to participate in voluntary interrogation. The given authority is granted only to the prosecution and to secure questioning by the magistrate judge, he has to prove that a person holds information relevant to the circumstances of the case. The Judge satisfies motion of the prosecution if appropriate standard of evidence is present – there is solid reason to believe that the person actually holds essential information related to the criminal case.

The draft law also clarifies the above-mentioned standard of evidence; it means there are facts and/or information evident allowing an unbiased person to conclude that a person may be holding information required for investigating circumstances of the criminal case.

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Transparency International Georgia was actively involved in the committee hearings. Within the framework of "Coalition for Independent and Transparent Judiciary", we assessed the legislative amendments. By opinion of the Coalition, amendments proposed by the Ministry of Justice result in introduction of elements that are fundamentally incompatible with the effective judiciary system of Georgia, lead to deterioration of legal state of the defense and jeopardize overall equality of the parties. We believe that enactment of the proposed rule will trigger a number of serious legal and practical problems in future.

2.4 REFORMS PASSED WITH SUBSTANTIAL SHORTCOMINGS

- **REFORM CONCERNING SECRET INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES**

In 2014, a major reform was passed on secret investigative activities and protection of personal data in criminal proceedings. With respect to wiretapping, adoption of the legislative package can be divided into two stages: the first stage - August 1, 2014; the second stage - 30 November 2014.

Representatives of the civil sector (Lasha Tugushi, Zviad Koridze and Lika Sajaia) started to elaborate on amendments adopted on 1 August 2014 and the process continued for a year and a half with engagement of the civil society and the European experts.

Legislative changes should be assessed as an important step forward in terms of the personal data and privacy protection in criminal proceedings.

From the amendments, the following ones deserve attention: secret investigative activities are regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code; circle of persons and category of crimes are defined, to which secret investigative activities may be applied; rule of protecting and destructing information obtained through such activities has been outlined; Personal Data Protection Inspector has been awarded with greater independence and increased powers.

The law adopted on 1 August 2014 **provided no rule on the way real time information should be obtained by the law enforcement agencies from the communication companies; it didn't define who should be entitled to hold the so-called wiretapping facilities.**

On 30 November 2014, after overriding the President's veto with 82 votes against 13, the Parliament passed the initiative of Beselia-Popkhadze-Sesiashvili, whereby the so-called tapping facilities still remain in the hands of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; The Ministry also retained the right to copy identifying data available at electronic communications companies and store them for a period of 2 years.

Non-governmental organizations involved in the campaign "This Affects You" appealed the change in the Constitutional Court. On 16 April 2016, the Constitutional Court approved the claim and declared the disputed provisions unconstitutional.

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The first stage of the reform, which pertained to secret investigative activities and resulted in adoption of changes on 1 August 2014, received a positive assessment[14] from us and other organizations engaged in the campaign "This Affects You". **The changes resulted in improved standards of personal data and privacy protection in criminal proceedings**. It was important keep on the same track and tackle the issue of the so-called tapping facilities in accordance with the principles of the privacy, secured by the Constitution of Georgia.

The second stage of the reform, which ended in adoption of changes on 30 November 2014, drastically worsens the legislative framework on human rights protection, and creates risks of unjustified government interference in citizens' private lives due to the following key reasons:[15]

- The State Security Service retains servers, the so-called black boxes
- In the process of wiretapping, retrieval of personal data from Internet remains uninspected
- State Security Service retains the right to copy any size and any type of data from electronic communication companies without respective permission of the court.

• THE JUDICIAL REFORM

The Parliament of the 8th convocation moved large-scale changes in the court system in three stages (the so-called "waves"). The first and second wave legislative amendments were adopted by the Parliament; the third stage legislative changes were delayed, with the Parliament failing to adopt them.

The first wave[16] of the reform changed the rule of staffing the High Council of Justice: it was determined that the persons appointed in the Council by the Parliament should not be MPs, but rather politically neutral individuals selected on a competitive basis; the role of the self-governing body of judges - the Judicial Con ference - has strengthened; public access to court hearings has increased; The Disciplinary Board of the

[14] Statement under "This Affects You" with respect to legistalive changes on wiretapping, https://goo.gl/h11ixl
[15] Transparency International - Georgia ,,Nine threats to your personal life stemming from the new legislation on secret wiretapping", 23 December 2014, https://goo.gl/1s2RbI
[16] Transparency International - Georgia ,,Assessment of the court system (October 2012- August 2016)", 20 September 2016, https://goo.gl/FW4TLt

Court has been segregated from the Supreme Council; High School of Justice has been segregated from the Chair of the Supreme Court.

Under the second wave[17] the general rule of appointing judges for lifetime was enforced. According to the rule, in case the High Council of Justice appoints a person to the position of a judge for lifetime, he will hold the position until the legal retirement age (65 years) is reached. Before lifetime appointment of judges, the law envisages the requirement for 3-year probation period for all judges. According to the given amendment, the Supreme Council will evaluate the judges on the probation period at the end of each year and make a final decision on their lifetime appointment.

Since its initial presentation, the first edition of the third wave judicial reform has been substantially modified, significantly weakening some of the positive initiatives. Nevertheless, the bill embraces a number of changes, prompt implementation of which is critically important for addressing shortcomings in the judicial system. They include: electronic distribution of cases, which implies random allocation of cases and deprives the court chairmen of tools to intervene in the process; settling conflicts of interest during the selection of judges; improving rules for business trips and securing judges with additional guarantees in this regard.

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Though failing to fully respond to the problems in the judicial system, the first and the second waves of the Judicial Reform should be given a positive assessment.

Local non-governmental organizations, as well as the Venice Commission negatively reacted to introduction of the probation period for judges. Appointment of a person to the position of a judge entails study of the decisions adopted by the given person, which may affect the judge's independence and impartiality.

With regard to the third wave, the final version of the draft laws do not fully respond to shortcomings in the judicial system. Nevertheless, it is crucial[18] **to enact minimum positive changes envisaged by the draft laws without delay**.

In addition, it is extremely important to pass future reforms concerning: activities and decision-making procedures at the High Council of Justice, appointment of judges, career development and disciplinary liability of judges.

- **THE PROSECUTION REFORM**

On 18 September 2015, the Parliament adopted amendments to the Law on Prosecution, initiated[19] by the Government. The aim was to strengthen independence of the Prosecutor's Office through establishing the Prosecutorial Council and the Conference of Prosecutors, clearly define accountability of the Prosecutor's Office, establish rules and criteria for appointment / dismissal of **the Prosecutor General. Following the moved amendments, the Prosecutor General is elected by the Parliament; a new agency - Prosecutorial Council is set up, whose main function is to participate in appointment and dismissal of the Prosecutor General. The Prosecutorial Council consists of 15 members. It is chaired by the Minister of Justice; 4 members of the Council are elected by the Parliament.**

[17] Transparency International - Georgia, Assessment of the court system (October 2012- August 2016)", 20 September 2016, https://goo.gl/FW4TLt
[18] Transparency International - Georgia, "Assessment of the Court System (October 2012- August 2016)", 20 September 2016, https://goo.gl/FW4TLt
[19] Draft law on amendments to the Law of Georgia on „the Prosecution", amendments to the Law of Georgia on the Structure, Authority and Rules of Operation of the Government of Georgia" https://goo.gl/lBZgmo

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Increased accountability of the Prosecutor General to the Parliament should be viewed as a positive development. Establishment of the Prosecutorial Council is a favorable event as well. Though, the law contains serious gaps.[20]

- Qualification/professional criteria for selection of the Prosecutor General, rules of appointment and dismissal do not provide for selection of the best candidate for the position of the Prosecutor General based on professional skills; non-political nature of the process is not ensured. For example, the Parliament approves a candidate to the position of the Prosecutor General by simple majority of votes and thus, support of the ruling political party is sufficient.
- Introduction of an effective and independent Prosecutorial Council is largely dependent on the rule of its formation. The law provides for the possibility to select candidates in the Council, who are only favored by the ruling political party;
- Minister of Justice is still heading the Prosecutorial Council, retains the authority to nominate candidates single-handedly and enjoys substantial rights with respect to the Prosecutorial Council;
- Updated version of the law still triggers systemic problems, such as highly politicized processes for dismissal of the Prosecutor General; flawed mechanisms for selection/appointment of the acting Prosecutor General, vague nature of activities conducted by the Prosecutor General; lack of legal safeguards for the Prosecutor General and exclusion of the court engagement in the entire process. Procedures of disciplinary liability are not quite clear as well.

• REFORM OF THE INTERIOR MINISTRY

On 8 July 2015, the Parliament supported the initiative[21] of the Government and adopted the law on "State Security Service", as well as other amendments to the existing laws. The aim was to reform the Interior Ministry and segregate security service from the Ministry. As a result, a new structural unit – the State Security Service was set up, which is in charge of analysis, law enforcement, prevention of use of force and investigation.

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"Transparency International – Georgia" welcomes separation of the State Security Service from the Interior Ministry as concentration of excessive power in the hands of a single agency always leads to the risk of power abuse. **Nevertheless, we think that the Law on the "State Security Service" clearly demonstrates the way a good idea can be implemented in the most ineffective way - by splitting one powerful Ministry, we get two separate structures with excessive authority, duplicated functions and high risk of power abuse.[22]**

Transparency International – Georgia" has the following concerns with respect to the passed reform:

- State Security Service with excessive power, low standards of transparency and clandestine methods of data collection poses a serious threat in terms of power abuse and human rights violation;
- There are not effective tools in place for controlling activities of the Security Service. Consequently, we have come up with an agency possessing extensive personal data, whereas no external mechanisms of control are available;
- State Security Service retains the authority to have a permanent representative in state institutions as well as in private structures. It was not sufficient to just reform the institution of the so-called "ODRs"; it was vital to wipe out the given malpractice altogether;

[20] The Coalition for Independent and Transparent Justice responds to adoption of amendments to the Law on the Prosecution at the third reading by the Parliament, 25 September 2015, https://goo.gl/QqV3Ha
[21] Draft law of Georgia on "State Security Service" and associated laws https://goo.gl/zkM6F4
[22] Transparency International – Georgia, Assessment of the Ministry of Interior Reform, 930 July 2015, http://goo.gl/knPpzb

- Technical facilities used for wiretapping still remain in the hands of the agency; there is a high risk of power abuse, as the given authority is driven by investigative, preventive and law-enforcement objectives and hence has professional interest in collecting as much information as possible.

2.5 PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS DECLINED BY THE PARLIAMENT

• LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS ON WIRETAPPING

The first and the most important stage of reforms to the secret investigative activities ended up in adoption of changes on 1 August 2014. Yet, **no rule has been defined on the way real time information should be obtained by the law enforcement agencies from the communications companies, who should be entitled to hold the so-called wiretapping facilities.** After overriding the President's veto with 82 votes against 13, the Parliament passed the initiative of Beselia-Popkhadze-Sesiashvili, according to which the so-called tapping facilities still remained in the hands of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; The Ministry also retained the right to copy identifying data available at electronic communications companies and store them for a period of 2 years. Along with the given legislative amendments, the Parliament was working on a legislative initiative and a legislative proposal, which envisaged alternative technical ways for carrying out secret investigative activities:

1. **According to the legislative initiative of the Member of Parliament Vakhtang Khmaladze**, the right of technical access to subscribers' communication should be removed from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and vested in the Electronic Communications Commission. According to the bill, the Electronic Communications Commission would be an entity entitled to award investigation agencies with access to communication on the basis of a respective court approval.
2. **Legislative proposal of the non-governmental sector representatives** (Lika Sajaia, Eka Gigauri, Lasha Tugushi, Zviad Koridze, Kakha Kozhoridze) envisaged withdrawal of wiretapping facilities from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and transferring them to electronic communication companies and the court. In this case, the so-called two-key system would be launched and the Ministry of the Interior would be maximally segregated from technical means of wiretapping.

The legislative initiative of Vakhtang Khmaladze failed to secure support at the plenary session. As for the legislative proposal of the non-governmental organizations, it was disapproved by the Legal Issues Committee and therefore, no further discussions took place at the plenary session.

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Although the legislative initiative of Vakhtang Khmaladze and the legislative proposal of the non-governmental organizations involved transfer of the so-called "tapping facilities" in the hands of different structures, they followed one common principle: depriving the Interior Ministry of permanent, unlimited access to citizens communication and withdrawal of wiretapping means from the structure, which had professional interest in carrying out investigative activities.

Settlement of the issue by the Parliament in such a manner and approval of the initiatives would have been an important step forward in terms of privacy protection.

However, on 30 November 2015 the Parliament voted in favor of leaving the facilities with the Ministry of Internal Affairs. By decision of the Constitutional Court of 16 April 2016, the given amendments were declared unconstitutional.

• ABSENTEEISM FROM PLENARY SESSIONS DUE TO FAMILY REASONS

According to Members of the Parliament, "family reasons" tend to be the most common cause cited for missing sessions. By the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, it is an honorable cause of absence. In our reports, we have repeatedly highlighted high rate of absenteeism due to the given reason.

The Procedural Issues and Rules Committee initiated[23] a bill, according to which "absence due to family situation" was removed from the list of honorable causes of absenteeism from plenary and committee sessions, contained in clause 10, Article 133 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament. According to the initiator, the term is rather general - it is hard to define what specifically the term "family situation" implies and which cases can be viewed as honorable.

The bill was passed at the first reading; at the second committee reading, it was endorsed by the leading committee; however, no discussions took place at the second reading of the plenary session.

The faction "Free Democrats" presented an alternative proposal, whereby family situation will no longer be regarded as an honorable cause; however, new circumstances need to be taken into account: in particular, death or surgical treatment of a family member.

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In the Parliament of the 8th convocation, 5913 cases of absences were reported, which indicates that the record of the Rules of Procedure is systematically abused by the MPs.
Unfortunately, the Parliament of the 8th convocation showed no will to change the existing regulation and facilitate solution of the problem through legislative amendments. It is desirable that the next convocation of the Parliament declines this vicious practice and introduces necessary changes.

- **CRIMINALIZATION OF NEPOTISM**

Parliamentary regulations imply that a subject having no legislative initiative has a right to present to the Parliament a legislative proposal that will be discussed thematically at the relevant committee and in case of approval, will be turned into a legislative initiative.

"Transparency International - Georgia" took advantage of this right and submitted to the Parliament **a legislative proposal on criminalization of nepotism**. We have been long studying the problems in the civil service. Recruitment in a non-transparent manner in the civil service represents one of the most pressing issues; the situation is further aggravated by inadequate legislative regulation.

Under the legislative proposal[24] Article 332[1] is added to the Criminal Code - violation of competition rules in the civil service, which **envisages punishment for those who have deliberately violated competition rules for facilitating recruitment of a particular person in the public service, or have deliberately tailored the selection criteria to that particular person (including setting of unreasonable competition requirements or evaluation criteria and/or undermining the competition to hinder other candidates)**. A fine or imprisonment for up to two years or ban on employment in the civil service for up to three years has been defined as **penalty**. Commitment of multiple offences by public official or civil servant could result in up to three years of imprisonment and ban on employment in the civil service for up to subsequent three years. The bill also criminalizes taking of office by the person, in favor of whom competition rules were violated, provided that the person was aware of the violation. However, if the person voluntarily provides the information about the offence to the law enforcement agencies, according to the draft law, he/she will be discharged from liability. The legislative proposal was declined by the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee. It was not reviewed by the Legal Committee.

[23] Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Georgian Parliament, https://goo.gl/OETvIC
[24] Legislative proposal of Transparency International – Georgia https://goo.gl/Bn5hII

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Struggle against nepotism is one of the most significant challenges in the country. As the practice shows, current regulations are not sufficient to tackle the problem. Inclusion of a special provision in the Criminal

Code will facilitate detection and prevention of crimes. Accordingly, it will be an important step forward for implementation of effective tools in the fight against nepotism.

- **ELECTORAL CHANGES - ABOLITION OF THE MAJORITARIAN SYSTEM**

On 18 September 2015, the Parliament adopted a resolution[25] with 81 votes on promulgation of the Constitutional draft law on amendments to the Constitution of Georgia and establishment of a steering committee for its public consideration. Legislative amendments were initiated by 81 members of the Parliament. **According to the draft of the Constitutional Law, parliamentary elections following the ones in 2016 should be held in multi-mandate constituencies solely based on the proportional system; as a result, currently effective 75 single-mandate constituencies will be removed**. The draft also envisages decrease of the election threshold from 5% to 4%. In case of passing the draft, first session of the Parliament elected in 2016 would be defined as the date of enactment.

On 11 December 2015, the Parliament adopted a resolution with 88 votes on promulgation of the Constitutional draft law on amendments to the Constitution of Georgia and establishment of a steering committee for its public consideration. In this case, **the change was initiated by 204 161 citizens. The amendment envisaged introduction of a new regional system of proportional representation, under which the Parliament of Georgia will be composed of 75 members elected through central proportional system and 75 members through regional proportional system.** If passed, 2016 parliamentary elections would have been held according to the new rule. Be reminded that the abolition of the Majoritarian System was envisaged by the election program of the "Georgian Dream". Non-governmental organizations are criticizing the current electoral system and actively lobbying for the abolition of majoritarian system.

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We have repeatedly expressed our position on the matter; the electoral system should have been modified for 2016 elections and held through proportional system; unfortunately, the Government expressed no political will to initiate relevant changes. The current majoritarian system does not allow to fairly reflect the votes in mandates of political parties based on the number of voters.

Despite the fact that all stakeholders acknowledge weaknesses of the majoritarian electoral system, because of the Coalition's decision the country will have to put up with the situation for at least another four years and spend more than 4 million GEL from the state budget each year for bureaus of 73 majoritarian MPs. Awareness about majoritarian MPs is very low, as shown by figures for 2015[26] and 2016.

- **GERMAN MODEL OF THE ELECTION SYSTEM**

The parliament of the 8th convocation has elaborated on the initiative of the "Republicans" on moving amendments to the Election Code – the so-called German Model. According to the amendments, the current constitutional background - 77 proportional and 73 majoritarian mandates - still remains valid; however, **the mechanism of distributing mandates changes to ensure fair distribution of obtained votes between the political parties**. However, discussions of the draft law on modified version of the German model was removed from the Parliament's agenda. The draft was recalled by the initiator. As the member of the Republican Party Levan Berdzenishvili claimed, failure to secure sufficient number of votes was an underlying reason.

[25] 18 September 2015 resolution of the Parliament http://goo.gl/gPjAah

[26] Transparency International - Georgia ,,Assessment of the Performance of the Georgian Parliament, Spring, Fall and Extraordinary Sessions - 2014", https://goo.gl/KNNEIk

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It can be stated that the draft law provided a perfect opportunity to improve the electoral system just before the 2016 elections. The change would have resulted in much more fair and just electoral system; in particular, will of voters would be more proportionally reflected in parliamentary seats.

It is noteworthy that during the preliminary consultations, the parliamentary opposition parties expressed their readiness to support the so-called "German model". However, due to insufficient number of votes the bill was rejected by the Legal Issues Committee at the first reading.

- **ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY**

On 13 February 2015, "Transparency International – Georgia" launched a legislative proposal,[27] which envisaged establishment of the Anti-Corruption Agency and abolition of the current Anti-Corruption Interagency Coordination Council. The goal of the bill is to prevent corruption and conflict of interest in the public service, introduce effective mechanisms and address the legislative loopholes, eradicate the gaps in anti-corruption policy planning and implementation and resolve the incompatibility of the Anti-Corruption Interagency Coordination Council with the country's international obligations. The bill defines the powers of the Agency, which include: studying activities of public officials and producing performance evaluation reports; forwarding the evaluation results to the investigative authorities in case of detecting criminal activities; applying sanctions towards officials as provided by the law; in case of positional incompatibility, addressing the relevant institutions for dismissing the person from office, checking asset declarations and applying relevant measures in case of violations of the law, etc. The bill provides for financial sanctions in case an official ignores the obligation to present data in the asset declaration and does not transfer banned gifts to the Finance Agency. According to the draft law, Local Council (Sakrebulo) members (with the exception of Sakrebulo officials, who are required under the current law to file asset declaration of public officials to the Civil Service Bureau) are charged with the obligation to present a declaration of economic interests for Sakrebulo members.

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Improvement of the anti-corruption legislation requires establishment of the agency, which would be equipped with the authorities envisaged by the draft law. It is important that the proposal be put on the agenda of the Parliament. Adoption of the regulations envisaged by the draft law would largely facilitate improvement and development of the anti-corruption system.

- **INITIATIVES TO INCREASE WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT – GENDER QUOTAS**

In the reporting period, three legislative initiatives and one legislative proposal was registered aimed bolstering women's political participation, though none of them received support.

1. **Initiative by Nana Keinishvili on amendments to the Election Code:** according to the draft law, the party/election bloc with every second candidate representing an opposite gender will be financially encouraged and eligible to receive funding from the state budget (supplement in the amount of 50% of the basic funding). The following provision will be included to the Election Code: every third candidate should be of an opposite gender among the top fifty candidates of the proportional list. The bill also envisages increasing representation of women elected under the proportional system in the City Council. Although the draft law was registered on 18 June 2015, the Parliament has not embarked on the given initiative yet.
2. **Initiative[28] by Nana Keinishvili and Temur Chkuaseli on amendments to the Election Code and the Organic Law on Political Unions of Citizens –** the draft law envisages introduction of additional

[27] Legislative proposal of Transparency International – Georgia https://goo.gl/GiPuvu
[28] Draft law on the amendments to the Election Code of Georgia, on the amendments to the Organic Law on Political Unions of Citizens, https://goo.gl/gRbFA3

measures to secure gender equality in the Parliament of Georgia. In particular, the draft law envisages an additional provision to the Election Code, whereby in the proportional list compiled for participation in the parliamentary elections of Georgia, at least one person from every following group of three candidates should be of opposite gender. As a result, representation of at least 23 members of opposite gender will be secured in the Parliament. The legislative proposal was registered on 5 November 2015. The Bureau decided to consider the initiative in an accelerated manner; though, voting at the plenary session has not taken place so far.

3. **Legislative proposal[29] on gender quotas, produced by the working group on women's political participation** – according to the legislative proposal, the political parties will be instructed to observe a 50% gender balance in party lists for parliamentary and local government elections - every second candidate in the list should be of opposite gender. Otherwise, the Central Election Commission will return the list to the party for correcting the inaccuracy. If the party fails to eliminate the gap, it will not be entitled to registration. The legislative proposal was supported by the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee; however, as the leading committee - the Legal Issues Committee rejected the initiative, no further discussions took place at the plenary session.
4. **Initiative[30] by M. Kobakhidze and G. Maghradze on amendments to the Organic Law on Political Unions of Citizens:** Specifies the rules of issuing 30% supplement on top of the basic funding. In particular, the political party will only take a 30 percent supplement, if at least one person of every following group of three candidates in the list will be of the opposite gender, unlike the 30% gender balance in every following group of ten candidates in the electoral list. The amendment was registered on 9 June 2016 and adopted by the Parliament at the first reading in an expedited manner. However, adoption of the bill at the second and third readings did not take place.

ASSESSMENT BY TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL - GEORGIA

It is important for the State to take significant steps towards empowering women and strengthening their political rights; it is crucial to support initiatives aimed at increasing representation of women in politics.

- **CRIMINALIZATION OF FEMICIDE**

On 28 April 2016, members of the Parliament Tamar Kordzaia and Tamar Khidasheli registered an initiative,[31] which envisaged **declaration of femicide (gender-based murder of a woman) as a crime against life of a person and its inclusion in the category of especially severe crimes**. The bill also proposes to define it as aggravating circumstances if the offences entail serious or light injuring, beating, forcing or threatening based on gender. Although the Legal Issues Committee rejected the proposed amendments, the initiators still put forward the bill at the plenary session. The bill was rejected by the Parliament as well.

ASSESSMENT BY TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL - GEORGIA

"Transparency International - Georgia" welcomes the legislative initiatives that aim to protect women's rights. To this end, development and refinement of regulations is required.

[29] Legislative proposal by working group on women's political participation on the amendments to the Organic Law "Election Code of Georgia", the amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia on Political Unions of Citizens https://goo.gl/chXFGq

[30] Draft law on the amendments to the Organic Law on Political Unions of Citizens

[31] Draft law on the amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia, https://goo.gl/gxUDqD

2.6 PRESIDENTIAL VETO IN THE PARLIAMENT OF 8TH CONVOCATION

Article 68 of the Constitution provides for the right of the President not to sign the law and return it to the Parliament for further consideration (presidential veto). According to the Constitution, The President shall sign and promulgate the law within a term of ten days or return it to the Parliament with reasoned remarks.

Article 171 of the Rules of Procedure stipulates that the President of Georgia is authorized not to sign a draft law in the prescribed period and return it to the Parliament with motivated comments. The Parliament discusses the draft law returned with motivated comments (formulated in a form of a draft law) of the President within 15 days. If Parliament adopts the President's remarks, within 5 days the bill is sent to the President, who signs its final version and promulgates within 7 days. If the Parliament does not adopt the President's remarks, the first version of the draft law is put to the vote.

Under the Parliament of the 8th convocation, the President used his right to veto with respect to 40 laws.

- **From 1 October 2012 till 27 October 2013, the President used the veto 20 times (on 13 legislative packages)**
- **From 27 October 2013 till 24 July 2016, the President used the veto 20 times (on 4 legislative packages).**

Laws vetoed by the President **from 1 October 2012 till 27 October 2013** presidential elections:

1. On Amnesty[32] (initiators: E. Beselia, G. Popkhadze, Z. Kvachantiradze); motivated remarks of the President on the law 07-3/6 were not adopted by the Parliament. Adoption of the draft law on Amnesty on 28 December 2012 represented one of the most highly-resonated deeds by the newly elected Parliament; In the course of the discussions, which continued for almost two months, multiple changes were moved to the draft law to cover 17 thousand prisoners in the end – part of them were fully discharged of liability, sentences were reduced to some. **The law envisaged release of 200 persons from imprisonment under the status of political prisoners and awarding of political refugee status to 25 persons**. The given circumstance served as one of the main reasons for the President to put veto on the law. Finally, the Parliament overcame the presidential veto with 91 votes against 24.

2. Initiative on moving amendments to the Law "on General Courts of Georgia[33] and associated laws (initiated by the Government of Georgia) - motivated comments of the President were not adopted by the Parliament. In his comments, the President referred to several issues, **in particular: pre-term termination of the members of the High Council of Justice, restrictions related to appointment of judges in the High Council, appointment of the Council members by the Parliament and appointment of one member by the President.**

3. The President put veto on amendments to the Organic Law on "General Courts of Georgia"[34] (initiated by Sh. Shavgulidze). His motivated comments were not adopted by the Parliament. **The presented draft law provided for introduction of a 3-year probationary period for the position of a judge**. Not earlier than 2 and not later than 1 month before expiration of the given term, High Council of Justice considers results of the monitoring and takes decision on lifetime appointment of the judge. Motivated remarks of the President covered certain issues, including the appointment of judges for the probationary period of 3 years.

[32] Motivated remarks of the President concerning the draft law "on Amnesty" https://goo.gl/Im7e7t
[33] Motivated remarks of the President with respect to the Law on General Courts of Georgia https://goo.gl/rMR7Vi, associated laws: amendments to the Law ,,on Disciplinary Liability of Judges of General Courts of Georgia and Disciplinary Proceedings", amendments to the Law on High School of Justice, amendments to the "Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia "
[34] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Law on General Courts of Georgia https://goo.gl/bQThkE, associated laws: ,,on Disciplinary Liability and Disciplinary Proceedings of Judges of General Courts", ,,on amendments to the Law on the Higher School of Justice", ,,on amendments to the Code of the Criminal Procedure of Georgia"

4. Amendments to Law of Georgia on Normative Acts[35] (initiated by Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia); motivated comments of the President were not adopted by the Parliament. **The law stipulates the rule for adopting and signing legislative acts of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia**. As the President remarked, the amendments would result in interference with the matters regulated by the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic. The Parliament declined remarks of the President with 84 votes against 3.

5. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure,[36] (initiated by the Government of Georgia) – the President returned the draft law to the Parliament with his motivated comments. The Parliament adopted comments at the second ballot. The presented law pertains to changes of lawyers' rights in the Criminal Procedure Code. **Lawyers are granted the right to conduct search and seizure investigative activities by permission of the court**. It was planned to launch the amendment on 1 September 2014. Remark of the President envisaged determination of 1 September 2013 as the date of enforcement.

   Another remark of the President concerned the removal of the provision from Article 84 from 1 September 2014, whereby "falure of the defense to submit the evidence, which is particularly important for protection purposes, will not lead to non-admissibility of the evidence at the court hearing of the case on the merits".

6. The President put veto on the draft law of amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code (initiated by the Government of Georgia); remarks of the President were not adopted by the Parliament.[37] By the President's remarks, defendants should have retained the right to request hearing of the case without participation of the jury, if such participation could jeopardize life, health of the jury, otherwise affect its inviolability or when the jury trial would essentially breach the right to impartial and fair trial.

7. Motivated remarks[38] of the President on amendments to the Civil Code (initiated by the Government) were not adopted by the Parliament. Amendments concerned the Article 38 of the Civil Code and **envisaged ban on change of the legal form for non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entities**. In his motivated remarks, the President stated that the law should provide an opportunity of transforming non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entities into entities of public law in line with the rules and in cases provided by the law. Meantime, transformation should be allowed only if the sole founder or member of the legal entity is the state, an autonomous republic or a self-governing unit.

8. The President vetoed amendments to the Law on the Constitutional Court (initiated by: V. Khmaladze). The Parliament of Georgia rejected motivated remarks of the President.[39] Motivated comments of the President covered several directions; the President deemed it appropriate to move amendments to the law, whereby **instead of 30 calendar days 6 months would be defined as the period for taking a final decision by the Constitutional Court. The given term could be extended with 1 month at the most by the Chairman of the Constitutional Court.** It was also noted that suspension of the disputed provision or part of it should not result in suspending term of consideration of other constitutional claims (petitions).

9. Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Law of Georgia on Broadcasting[40] (initiated by: E. Chapidze, M. Dumbadze) were rejected by the Parliament. Remarks of the President covered the following issues: **pre-term termination of the authority for member of the Board of Trustees, declaration of a non-confidence vote to the Board of Trustees, reporting obligations of the Board of Trustees to the Commission.**

[35] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the law „on Normative Acts" https://goo.gl/UnDyaj
[36] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the law on "the Code of Criminal Procedure of Georgia" https://goo.gl/vW5as8
[37] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure of Georgia https://goo.gl/fTEyy9
[38] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Civil Code of Georgia https://goo.gl/eG8Yfm
[39] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Organic Law on the Constitutional Court of Georgia https://goo.gl/0a2vcA
[40] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Law on Broadcasting https://goo.gl/ChIrw0 associated laws: amendments to the Election Code of Georgia, amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia on the Public Defender

10. The President vetoed amendments to the Law on Cultural Heritage (initiated by: V. Khmaladze)[41] The Parliament of Georgia rejected motivated remarks of the President. Remarks of the President pertained to several issues; as the President remarked, **it was necessary to remove the articles from the law, related to restriction of the powers for Tbilisi self-governing bodies.**

11. Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Law of Georgia on Electricity and Natural Gas (initiated by: E. Chapidze, M. Dumbadze) were rejected by the Parliament.[42] **Remarks of the President concerned the date of the law enactment, which would bring along changes related to development and formation of the Energy and Water Regulatory Commission of Georgia**. By the remarks, the law should have been enacted following enforcement of those constitutional changes, which established a new way of regulating the executive authority.

12. President put veto on amendments to the Law of Georgia on Compensating For Substitute Land Development Value and Sustained Damage when Allocating Agricultural Land for Non-Agricultural Purposes (initiated by: Z. Tkemaladze, G. Agulashvili); though, the Parliament rejected his motivated comments.

13. The Parliament rejected motivated remarks of the President with regard to the Law on Higher Education (initiated by: the Government of Georgia).

    The changes mostly pertained to PhD students who are deprived of the opportunity to be assistant professors; they cannot be members the acting Rector Election Board, they cannot be nominated as candidates to the Rector in higher educational institutions. Reasoned comments indicated that changes in the law exacerbated the situation for PhD students of higher education and restricted autonomy of educational institutions.

Motivated comments of the President from 27 October 2013 presidential elections through 24 June 2016:

1. President of Georgia exercised his right to veto with respect to changes in the Law on Constitutional Court and the Law on Constitutional Proceedings and forwarded motivated comments to the Parliament of Georgia. [43] **Changes affected some important aspects, including assignment of cases to the Constitutional Court Plenum, terms of enforcing and publishing decisions of the Constitutional Court.** For the most part, motivated remarks of the President referred to the mandatory quorum for decision-making and extension of powers for the Constitutional Court members. The Parliament voted in favor of the President's remarks.

2. The President put veto on the amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia „Bank "and 13 associated laws. His motivated remarks were rejected by the Parliament.[44] **The changes envisaged stripping of the National Bank of its oversight function and establishment of the Financial Supervision Agency LEPL.** The Parliament managed to override the veto with 81 votes against 12.

3. The President returned to the Parliament the draft law on „Personal Data Protection" with his reasoned comments, as well as associated draft law on "Electronic Communications" and draft of the amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure.[45] In his motivated comments, the President pointed out that **in terms of two-key system of wiretapping, personal data protection inspector represented a mechanism of internal control rather than of external, casting doubt on the effectiveness of the control system.**

[41] Motivated remarks of Georgia on the amendments to the Law on Cultural Heritage https://goo.gl/Dki4UO associated laws: amendments to the Law on Licenses and Permits, amendments to the Law on the Capital of Georgia – Tbilisi.
[42] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Law on Electricity and Natural Gas https://goo.gl/Rspfpv
[43] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Organic Law on the Constitutional Court of Georgia https://goo.gl/pEdHFu
[44] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Organic Law on the National Bank of Georgia https://goo.gl/4MRMfI 13 associate draft laws: on activities of commercial banks, on entrepreneurs, on the Criminal Code, on the Election Code, on strict registration forms, on investment funds, on insolvency proceedings, on non-bank depository institutions, on credit unions, on State Customs, on microfinance institutions, on tax system and tax services, on money laundering, on securities market.
[45] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Law on "Personal Data Protection" and associated laws https://goo.gl/W6hHF3

Along with the remarks, the President enclosed a bill, which provided for transfer of tapping means in the hands of the court. The Parliament declined the President's remarks.

4. Parliament rejected remarks of the President on amendments to the Law on Electronic Communications.[46]Prior to changes, the Parliament was obligated to adopt a legislative regulation before1 November 2014, which would define the rule of using technical facilities for collecting real-time information from communications companies and copying identification data. **Changes to the law entailed postponement of the enactment date until 1 April 2015.**

2.7 LAWS ABOLISHED AND NORMS SUSPENDED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

• ABOLITION OF THE CURRENT WIRETAPPING SYSTEM

On 14 April 2016, the Constitutional Court approved a constitutional claim - the Public Defender, the citizens of Georgia - Giorgi Burjanadze, Lika Sajaia, Giorgi Gotsiridze, Tatia Kinkladze, Giorgi Chitidze, Lasha Tughushi, Zviad Koridze, NGO "Open Society Georgia Fund", NGO ,,International Transparency – Georgia" and the NGO "Human Rights Center" V. the Parliament.[47]

DISPUTED NORMS

The constitutional claim entailed disputing of the norms, which authorized the State Security Service to have direct access to real-time information extraction tools from communication channels, physical lines, communication networks and entitled the Security Service to install technical hardware and software on the mentioned facilities for wiretapping purposes. In addition, the State Security Service was authorized to copy identifying data available at the communications channel and store them for a period of 2 years.

DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

According to the ruling of the Constitutional Court, the disputed provisions enabled the State Security Service to obtain personal information using modern devices on unspecified circle of individuals. According to the decision, there is a high risk of interference in private lives when the right to obtain and have direct access to real-time personal information as well as the right to copy and store it is vested in the body having investigative function and professional interest in collecting such information.

The Constitutional Court determined that unconstitutional nature of the disputed provision stemmed from the following factors: the State Security Service held technical tools of wiretapping and monitoring, enabling it to have virtually unlimited access to real-time personal information. Investigative activities, which entail secret collection of personal information by use of technical devices pose high risk of infringing on privacy and requires mechanisms for effective control. Under these conditions, even though authorizing the Personal Data Protection Inspector to grant permission on wiretapping and carry out inspection of the service to some extent mitigates the risk of interference in private life, it falls short of the ultimate goal. The Constitutional Court also declared the right of the State Security Service to copy and store identifying data available in communication channel for 2 years unconstitutional.

Given the above-mentioned considerations, instead of eliminating the risk of human rights violation, the current model of wiretapping further increases the risk and can hardly be considered as proportional means of interference in private life. Thus, it is at odds with the Articles 16 and 20 of the Constitution. Given the fact that due implementation of the decision requires legislative amendments, the Constitutional Court allocated reasonable period of time for execution of its ruling, setting the deadline at 17 March 2017.

[46] Motivated remarks of the President on the amendments to the Law of Georgia on "Electronic Communications" https://goo.gl/u10C1T

[47] 14 April 2016 decision of the Constitutional Court of Georgia on the case: the Public Defender, the citizens of Georgia - Giorgi Burjanadze, Lika Sajaia, Giorgi Gotsiridze, Tatia Kinkladze, Giorgi Chitidze, Lasha Tughushi, Zviad Koridze, NGO "Open Society Georgia Fund", NGO ,,International Transparency – Georgia" and the NGO "Human Rights Center" V. the Parliament. https://goo.gl/YxOQ9j

The Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional the first clause of paragraphs "a" and "b" of article 83 of the Law of Georgia on "Electronic Communications".

- **PRE-TERM TERMINATION OF POWERS FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AT THE PUBLIC BROADCASTER**

On 11 April 2014, the Constitutional Court approved the claim : "Citizens of Georgia - David Kandelaki, Natalia Dvali, Zurab Davitashvili, Emzar Goguadze, Giorgi Meladze and Mamuka Pachuashvili against Georgia."[48]

DISPUTED PROVISIONS

Incompatibility of Article 24 of the Law on Broadcasting with the Constitution of Georgia was the matter of the dispute. In particular, according to the disputed provision, new composition of the Board of Trustees of the Public Broadcaster assumes powers right upon selection of at least 7 members by the Parliament, resulting in pre-term termination of authority for sitting members of the Board. The plaintiff claimed that unjustified and pre-term termination of the sitting members represented violation of the Constitution, Article 29, paragraph 1. Congruent to Article 29, paragraph 1 of the Constitution: "Every citizen shall have the right to hold any state position if he/she meets the requirements established by legislation." The plaintiff claims that the first paragraph of Article 29 of the Constitution protects the right of a person to hold any position, freely exercise assigned functions and be secured from unjustified dismissal.

As the plaintiffs explained, the interference resulting from the legislative changes was absolutely unjustified. On the whole, the new rule of staffing the Board of Trustees was acceptable for them. Pre-term termination of powers for current members of the Board after launch of the new system – that was the problematic area.

In support of its position, the plaintiffs resorted to various international agreements, resolutions and recommendations of the European Council, views of the Special Representative from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on the media and recommendation by the British non-governmental organization "Article 19".

DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court approved the plaintiffs' claim and determined that the disputed provision contradicted the Article 29 of the Constitution.

The Constitutional Court took into account the plaintiffs' position that **non-interference in the activities of a trustee for a defined period represented key element of ensuring independence of the Public Broadcaster; the disputed provision, entailing pre-term termination of the Board members, resulted in gross violation of the principle.** Recognition of the authority of the newly elected Board of Trustees led to premature termination of the current one. As a result of the disputed provision, the sitting Board members would not be able to exercise their authority. Thus, the disputed norm entailed interference with their rights protected by the Article 29 of the Constitution. In addition, the court endorsed the plaintiffs' position that the state was obliged to respect the constitutional right of the Public Broadcaster to independence. The court also considered the plaintiffs' position that any person had the right to exercise his/her authority and be protected from unjustified dismissal; the disputed norm resulted in unconditional breach of the given principles. **By the ruling of the Constitutional Court, the disputed provision was declared unconstitutional, as it interfered with the rights of the plaintiffs and contradicted the first paragraph of Article 29 of the Constitution.**

[48] 11 April 2014 decision of the Constitutional Court on the case: Citizens of Georgia - David Kandelaki, Natalia Dvali, Zurab Davitashvili, Emzar Goguadze, Giorgi Meladze and Mamuka Pachuashvili against Georgia https://goo.gl/GY9Zdy

- **LIFTING OF MORATORIUM ON AGRICULTURAL LAND**

On 24 June 2014, the Constitutional Court accepted the claim[49] of the Austrian citizen Mathias Hutter on the basis of the court ruling[50] of 26 June 2012 and adopted a decision, whereby the normative content of the article 22, paragraph 3 of the Law of Georgia on "Possession of Agricultural Land", forbidding acquisition of land by foreigners until 31 December 2014, was declared invalid.

DISPUTED NORM

The dispute pertained to the amendment, which was moved to the Law of Georgia on "Possession of Agricultural Land" on 28 June 2013 and envisaged ban on acquisition of land (including inheritance) by foreigners until 31 December 2014. According to the plaintiff, imposing ban on purchase of agricultural land and inheritance contradicted the Constitution, in particular Article 21 - property rights and Article 14 - right to equality. The plaintiff argued that the constitutional right to private property pertained to everyone, including foreigners and stateless persons. Accordingly, the property rights of Georgian citizens and foreigners could be restricted only by Article 21, paragraph 2 of the Constitution; in particular, the restriction could only be driven by pressing social needs.

At the administrative hearing, the plaintiff claimed that the disputed provision was identical in content to the provisions, which the Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional on 26 June 2012 (decision N3 / 1/512). The given decision pertained to the provision of the law, which forbade foreigners from purchase and inheritance of agricultural land. The Plaintiff also argued that the Constitution did not provide for restriction of certain rights for a specified period.

DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court determined that there are no circumstances that would result in substantial differences from the disputed provision, which was declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court Plenum on 26 June 2012 (decision N3/1/512 on the case: (Citizen of Denmark Heike Kronqvist V. Parliament of Georgia)[51] and issued a ruling on declaring the disputed provisions unconstitutional.

By decision of the Constitutional Court, the normative content of the Article 22, Paragraph 3 of the Law of Georgia on "Possession of Agricultural Land", forbidding acquisition and inheritance of agricultural land by foreigners until 31 December 2014, was declared invalid.

- **AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT – TO SUSPEND A DISPUTED PROVISION FOR A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME**

On December 2014, the Constitutional Court approved the constitutional claim (NPO "Human Rights Education and Monitoring Center (EMC)" and the citizen of Georgia Vakhushti Menabde V. Parliament of Georgia) whereby in case if the Constitutional Court suspended a disputed norm, a decision on a specific case should have been taken within the period of 45 days.

DISPUTED PROVISION

In this case, the dispute pertained to provisions of the Article 22 and Article 25 of the Organic Law "on the Constitutional Court of Georgia", which envisaged authority of the Constitutional Court to suspend a disputed norm if it deemed that such norm could cause irreparable harm to any party of the dispute. According to the disputed norm, if the court suspended a provision on a particular case, the Court should have adopted a

[49] 24 June 2014 decision of the Court on the case: Austrian citizen Matthias Hutter V. Parliament of Georgia https://goo.gl/eZDUzm

[50] 26 June 2012 decision of the Constitutional Court on the case: Citizen of Denmark Heike Kronqvist Parliament of Georgia https://goo.gl/agf9q2

[51] 26 June 2012 decision of the Constitutional Court on the case: Citizen of Denmark Heike Kronqvist Parliament of Georgia https://goo.gl/VeDzmM

decision within 30 days, which in special cases could be further extended by 15 days at the most. If the court failed to make a decision within the defined period, ruling on suspension of the norm would be revoked. According to the plaintiff, it was hardly possible to fully investigate circumstances of a case and make a reasoned decision within the period of 30 or even 45 days. At the same time, the plaintiff argued that if the court failed take a decision within the given period, enactment of the suspended provision could result in damage to a person and loss of interest in the final decision.

Based on the foregoing, the plaintiff argued that paragraph 4^1 of Article 22 and clause 2, paragraph 5 of Article 25 of the Organic Law "on the Constitutional Court of Georgia" contradicted Article 42 of the Constitution – right to fair justice.

DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court approved the claim and declared the norm unconstitutional, which set maximum period for case resolution by the Constitutional Court in case of suspension of a provision.

By decision of the Constitutional Court, absence of a reasonable period of time increased probability of unjustified decisions and consequently, the risk of wrongful restriction of a person's rights. The Court explained that suspension of a norm represented a highly important preventive mechanism for protection of rights and largely determined effectiveness of the Constitutional Court. The Court specified that the mechanism of disputed provision was inflexible and did not ensure prevention of irreparable consequences for the plaintiff. The court ruled that the defined 45-days period was not sufficient to thoroughly examine and evaluate a case. On the basis of the given considerations, the Constitutional Court approved the claim and declared the disputed norm invalid.[52]

- **ENTITLING INITIATIVE GROUPS TO NOMINATE MAYORAL CANDIDATES**

On 14 April 2016, the Constitutional Court approved the constitutional claim: Citizens of Georgia - Salome Kinkladze, Nino Kvetenadze, Nino Odisharia, Dachi Janelidze, Tamar Khitarishvili and Salome Sebiskveradze V. Parliament of Georgia and declared provisions of the "Election Code" forbidding independent initiative groups from nominating Mayoral candidates unconstitutional.

DISPUTED NORM

The dispute concerned inconsistence of the Article 167, paragraph 2 and Article 169, paragraph 4 of the Election Code with Articles 18 and 29 of the Constitution of Georgia. According to the disputed norms, an initiative group, which didn't represent any party or an election bloc, had no right to present a candidate for mayor.

The plaintiffs included citizens of Georgia with active and passive voting rights, residing in Tbilisi. The plaintiffs clarified that since they didn't belong to a political party or an election bloc, the norm deprived them of the possibility to affiliate in five-man initiative groups and get the opportunity to name the Mayor of Tbilisi.

The plaintiffs contended that the disputed norms deprived them of an opportunity to exercise active and passive voting rights in an alternative way, without establishment of a new political party or affiliation in an existing one. According to the plaintiffs, the norms restricted the right of the initiative groups envisaged by Articles 28 and 29 of the Constitution, which entitle citizens to participate in elections and hold office.

[52] 24 December 2014 decision of the Constitutional Court on the case: NPO "Human Rights Education and Monitoring Center (EMC)" and the citizen of Georgia Vakhushti Menabde V. Parliament of Georgia https://goo.gl/I7iqVQ

DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

According to the decision[53] of the Constitutional Court, the disputed norms deprived the initiative group of the right to nominate Mayor/Gamgebeli candidates. **The court upheld the plaintiff's position, that the norm violated the constitutional right of a citizen to hold any type of office**.

The Constitutional Court declared paragraph 2 of Article 167 of the "Election Code", wording "**parties/election blocs**" presented in clause b, paragraph 8 of the same article and paragraph 4 of Article 1692 unconstitutional relative to Article 28 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 29 of the Constitution.

- **REFORM OF CAPACITY INSTITUTE OF GEORGIA**

On 8 October 2014, the Constitutional Court approved the constitutional claim of the citizens of Georgia – Irakli Kemoklidze and David Kharadze against the Parliament of Georgia. Decision of the Constitutional Court served as a basis for reform of the Capacity Institute in Georgia.

SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE

The dispute pertained to certain provisions of the Civil Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Georgia on Psychiatric Care, which regulate procedures of determining a person's incapability by the court, rights and duties of the guardian and issues related to legally incapable persons. In particular, congruent to the disputed norms, a guardian defined by the Agency of Guardianship and Custody represented an incapable person without special representation in relations with the third parties, including the court. Meantime, a guardian was in charge of concluding all necessary transactions on behalf of the person. According to the disputed provisions, people who suffered from mental disorders or mental retardation and were recognized as legally incapable, were prohibited from getting married as provided by the Civil Code of Procedure.

The plaintiff contended that the disputed norms completely deprived people with mental retardation and mental disorders of all civil rights. According to the plaintiff, though mental retardation and mental disorders affected a person's ability to make decisions with respect to certain issues, they still had ability to properly perceive and clearly express their will in particular civil relations. The legislation did not include the fact that there is huge difference between mental retardation and mental disorder. The disputed norm deprived such people of the decision-making possibility, without regard to severity of retardation and disorders or individual circumstances.

DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

By decision of the Constitutional Court, the disputed norm contradicted Article 14 of the Constitution, which prohibits discrimination; Article 16, which states that individuals have the right to make decisions on their own with regard to all aspects of life; Article 42 of the Constitution, which implies the right to apply to the court. Article 18 of the Constitution, which protects the inviolability of human freedom; Article 36, which protects equality of spouses in marriage and so on.

According to the Court ruling, the disputed provisions could result in restriction of a legally incapable person's rights against his will by guardian's consent, whereas consent of the guardian could fail to express actual will of an incapable person.

By decision[54] of the Constitutional Court, the norms violating constitutional rights of legally incapable individuals were removed from the Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure and the Law on Psychiatric Care.

[53] Decision of the Constitutional Court

[54] 8 October 2014 decision of the Constitutional Court on the case: "Citizens of Georgia – Irakli Kemoklidze and David Kharadze V. Parliament of Georgia" https://goo.gl/j8x77g

- **SUSPENSION OF THE NORM STRIPPING THE NATIONAL BANK OF ITS OVERSIGHT FUNCTION**

On 15 October 2015, the Constitutional Court received a claim: "Group of MPs (Zurab Abashidze, Giorgi Baramidze, David Bakradze and others, 39 MPs in total) against the Parliament of Georgia". In addition, by decision of the court, the disputed norms were suspended until adoption of the final ruling. The plaintiffs demanded abolition of the norms in the Law on the National Bank, which resulted in deprivation of the National Bank of its oversight function.

SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE

The dispute pertained to a number of laws, including amendments moved to the Organic Law on the "National Bank", which resulted in establishment of a legal entity - "Financial Supervision Agency". The Agency was assigned the functions, which used to be performed by the Board of the National Bank before enactment of the disputed norms. The plaintiff referred to the first paragraph of Article 96 of the Constitution, which states that the Board is the supreme body of the National Bank. As the plaintiff explained, the given norm explicitly ruled out existence of two supreme ruling bodies at the National Bank. The newly established Agency was assigned the functions, which were in the competence of the National Bank based on paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 95 of the Constitution. The plaintiff asked the court to suspend the disputed norms until adoption of a final ruling.

DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court concluded that before adoption of the final ruling the disputed norms could undermine not only sustainability of the country's financial and banking sector, but also lead to irreparable damage to the rights and interests of specific individuals (banking relationship with the participants, investors, depositors).

The Constitutional Court suspended those disputed provisions of the Organic Law on the National Bank, which, by the Court's opinion, could damage the country's financial and banking sector and violate rights of participants in banking relations. As a result of suspension, functions of the established Financial Supervision Agency will be performed by the National Bank.

2.8 ACCELERATED CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT LAWS

Congruent to Article 163[55] of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, adoption of a law in an accelerated manner envisages discussing and adopting a draft law by all three hearings during one week of plenary sittings. Discussion and adoption of a bill by more than one hearing on one day is possible only by decision of the Parliamentary Bureau.

Bureau of Parliament takes a decision on the consideration of the draft law in an accelerated manner based on the well-reasoned proposal of the initiator or the conclusion of the leading committee. If the Bureau does not make the decision on the consideration and adoption of the draft law in an accelerated manner, the plenary sitting of Parliament discusses and decides the issue

Consideration of the draft law in an accelerated manner should be the exception. Parliament should apply the given mechanism only in cases of actual need, since consideration of the draft law in one week restricts public participation in the process.

Parliament of the 8th convocation considered a substantial number of draft laws in an accelerated manner. We present the data submitted by the Organizational Department. The figures do not include information about the draft laws, on which decision on accelerated consideration was adopted at the plenary sitting.

Parliament considered 437 draft laws in an accelerated manner (initiated by the Government as well as by MPs, committees and factions).

[55] Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, Legislative Herald of Georgia 03/07/2012 https://goo.gl/wYGsb3

DIAGRAM 4. NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS INITIATED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND CONSIDERED IN AN ACCELERATED MANNER IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

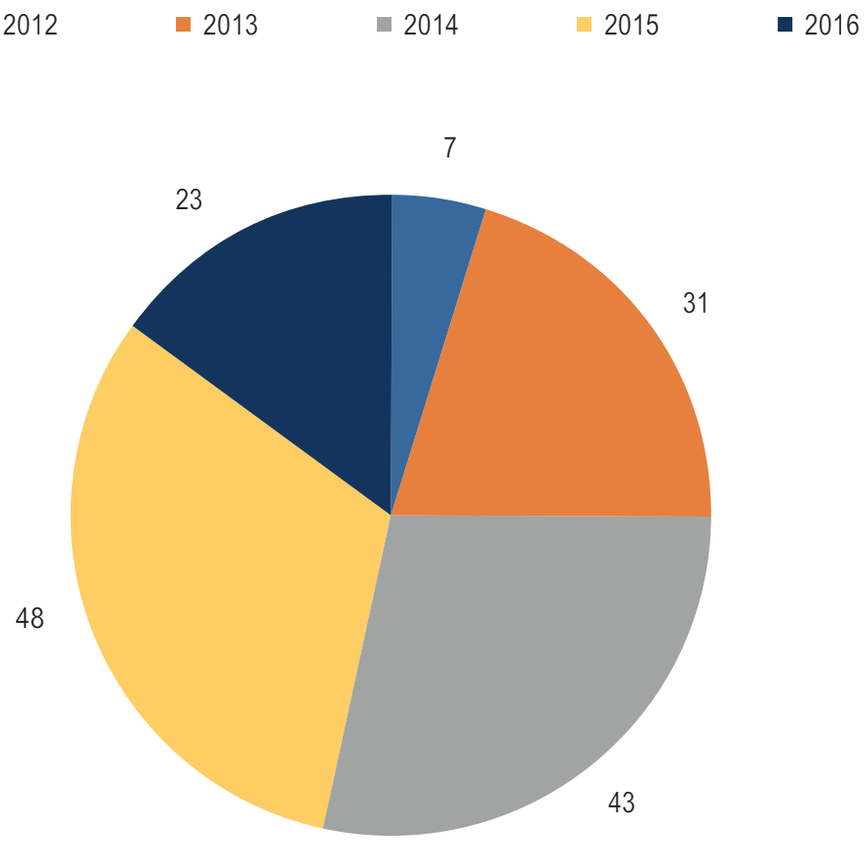
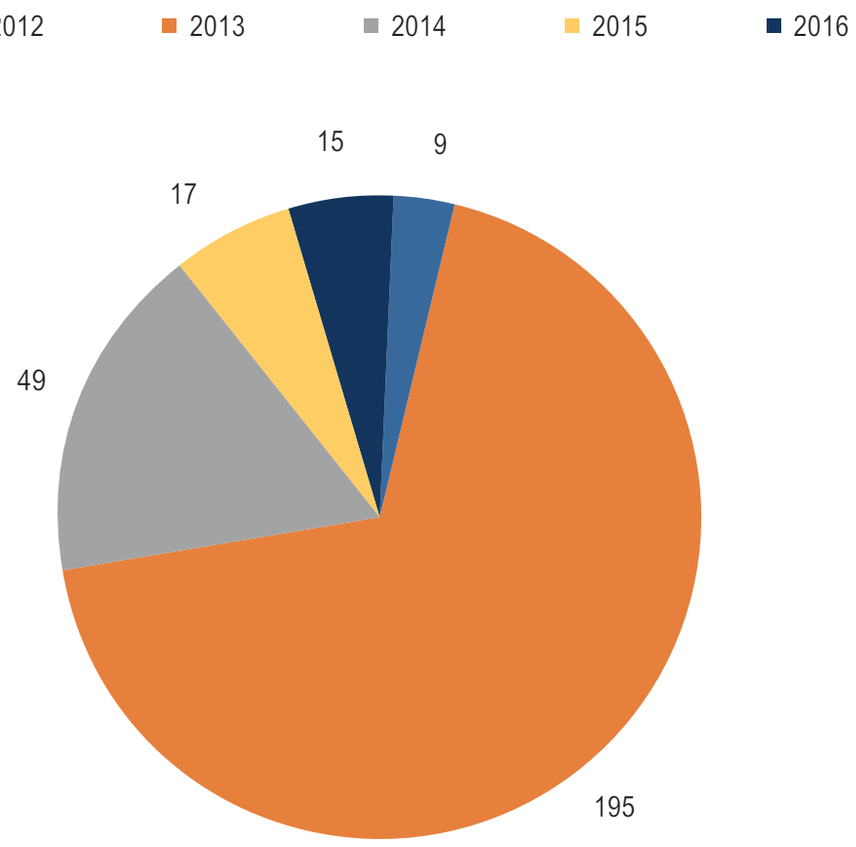


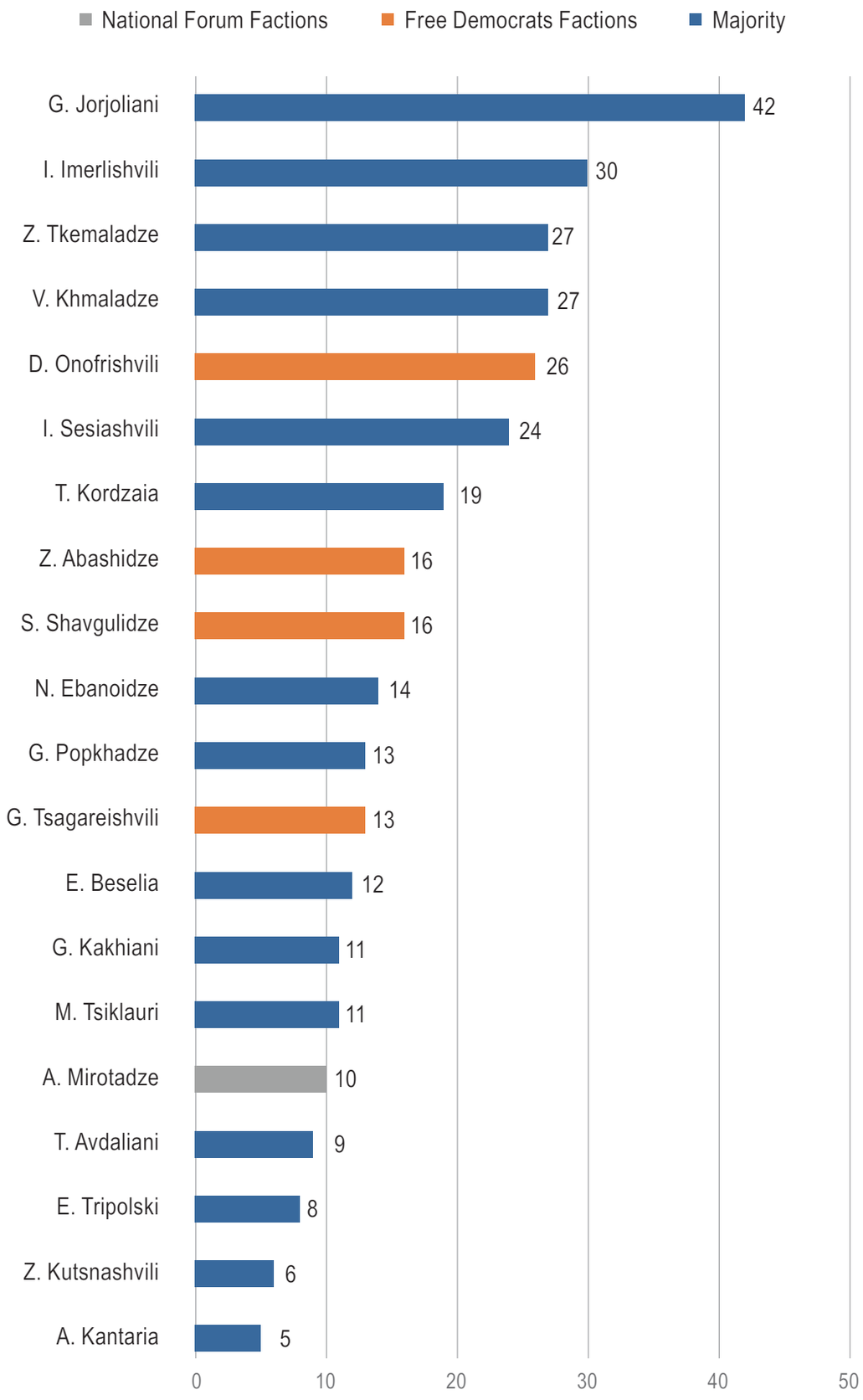
DIAGRAM 5. NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS INITIATED AND CONSIDERED BY THE PARLIAMENT, COMMITTEES AND FRACTIONS IN AN ACCELERATED MANNER IN THE REPORTING PERIOD



Accelerated consideration was most frequently applied to the draft laws initiated by the following MPs:

- **G. Zhorzholiani (Majority) - 42**
- **I. Imerlishvili (Majority) - 30**
- **V. Khmaladze (Majority) - 27**
- **Z. Tkemaladze (Majority) - 27**
- **D. Onoprishvili (faction "Free Democrats") - 26**

DIAGRAM 6. INITIATORS AND NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS CONSIDERED IN AN ACCELERATED MANNER BY PARLIAMENT OF THE 8TH CONVOCATION



2.9 SIMPLIFIED CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT LAWS AND POSTPONED ENACTMENT OF LAWS

Postponed enactment of laws represented a malpractice widely applied by the Parliament of the 8th convocation. Reasons presented in explanatory notes are unconvincing; for the most part, the same reason is presented for multiple postponement of the law; in certain cases, explanatory notes are blank altogether. Mostly, explanatory notes do not specify which particular circumstances impeded the authorities from fulfilling undertaken commitments (for example, failure to develop or administer an act in the defined period).

Delayed enactment of laws could be indicative of inefficient work of the Government and inadequate control over execution of laws.

The Parliament of the 8th convocation used to repeatedly postpone major reforms and changes; the practice was the subject of heavy criticism for non-governmental organizations as well as the state institutions.[56]

We should also highlight the trend, which was detected in the activities of the legislative body. In particular, **postponement of the new rule[57] on jury trial and interrogation of witnesses assumed a regular nature; Non-governmental organizations frequently expressed their criticism on the given fact**.[58]

By 2014 amendment, the term of launching jury trial was postponed to 1 October 2016. The institute of jury trial is effective only in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Batumi City Courts; it should have been introduced in other parts of Georgia on 1 October 2014. According to the explanatory note and based on the arguments[59] presented by the initiator at the committee hearing and plenary session, two-year postponement was caused by lack of budgetary resources for full-scale introduction of the practice, as well as organizational and financial difficulties and drawled processes in case of jury trial. Postponement of the laws for several times as well as comments made by some MPs at committee hearings make us believe that though postponement of laws is blamed on technical or other artificial barriers, unwillingness to pass specific reforms or changes could actually be behind the given malpractice. However, there were several reasons that actually prevented the enactment of these changes; in particular, due preconditions have not been set for introduction of the jury system, appropriate infrastructure has not been developed, judges have not received respective training; responsibility is equally borne by all the three branches (Government, Parliament and Judiciary). Despite the fact that the budget of the judicial system kept growing in 2013, 2014 and 2015, financial resources still fell short for introduction of the jury system. If the resources were not sufficient for the jury system[60], relevant discussions should have taken place at the committee hearings and appropriate funds should have been allocated from the budget. Such discussions have not taken place during the committee hearings.

The same holds true for postponement of the new rule on the questioning of witnesses; since the time of adoption, that is 2009, enactment of the law has been postponed 7 times.[61]

The Government of Georgia explained postponing of the new rule on witness questioning and granting of additional rights to the defense by the fact that law enforcement agencies were not yet ready for the new provisions. The Government also pointed out that the judicial system was not ready for the implementation of the new procedures and they would hinder the process of effective investigation. Due to similar arguments, actual equality of the parties in the criminal justice system fails to be secured. This is detrimental to the interests of the defense, the principle of equality and the quality of justice.[62]

[56] Statement by the Parliamentary Secretary of the President on postponement of the rule on witness interrogation 17.12.2015, https://goo.gl/i5EXg1

[57] Non-governmental organizations response to plans to postpone introduction of jury trials, 18 September 2014, http://goo.gl/sxepvQ see also: Transparency International – Georgia: "Changes to the Criminal Procedure Code: Deferred or a real reform?" 29 July 2013 http://goo.gl/8IU7MW

[58] Non-governmental organizations response to plans to postpone introduction of jury trials, 18 September 2014, http://goo.gl/sxepvQ see also: Transparency International – Georgia: "Changes to the Criminal Procedure Code: Deferred or a real reform?" 29 July 2013 http://goo.gl/8IU7MW

[59] Non-governmental organizations response to plans to postpone introduction of jury trials, 18 September 2014, http://goo.gl/QHsojR

[60] In 2013, (07 00 -10 00) budget of the judicial system constituted 46,578.70 GEL, in 2014 - 59,464.70 GEL, in 2015 - 62,705.00 GEL

[61] The Code of Criminal Procedure of Georgia, Legislative Herald of Georgia 03/11/2009, https://goo.gl/4Y2N2o

[62] Transparency International – Georgia: "Changes to the Criminal Procedure Code: Deferred or a real reform?" 29 July 2013 http://goo.gl/ADJmRV http://goo.gl/bVuzTV

On 18 December 2015, the Parliament passed an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code on the new rule of questioning witnesses. After multiple cases of postponement, the version which provided for high standards of protection, was not adopted either. The new rule does not fully respond to the gaps in interrogation rules. Meantime, it brings along the elements, which are fundamentally incompatible with Georgia-based procedural system and are likely to lead to serious legal and practical problems in future.

DIAGRAM 7. NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR SIMPLIFIED CONSIDERATION OF LAWS IN THE PARLIAMENT OF 8TH CONVOCATION (NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS INITIATED BY MPs, COMMITTEES AND FACTIONS)

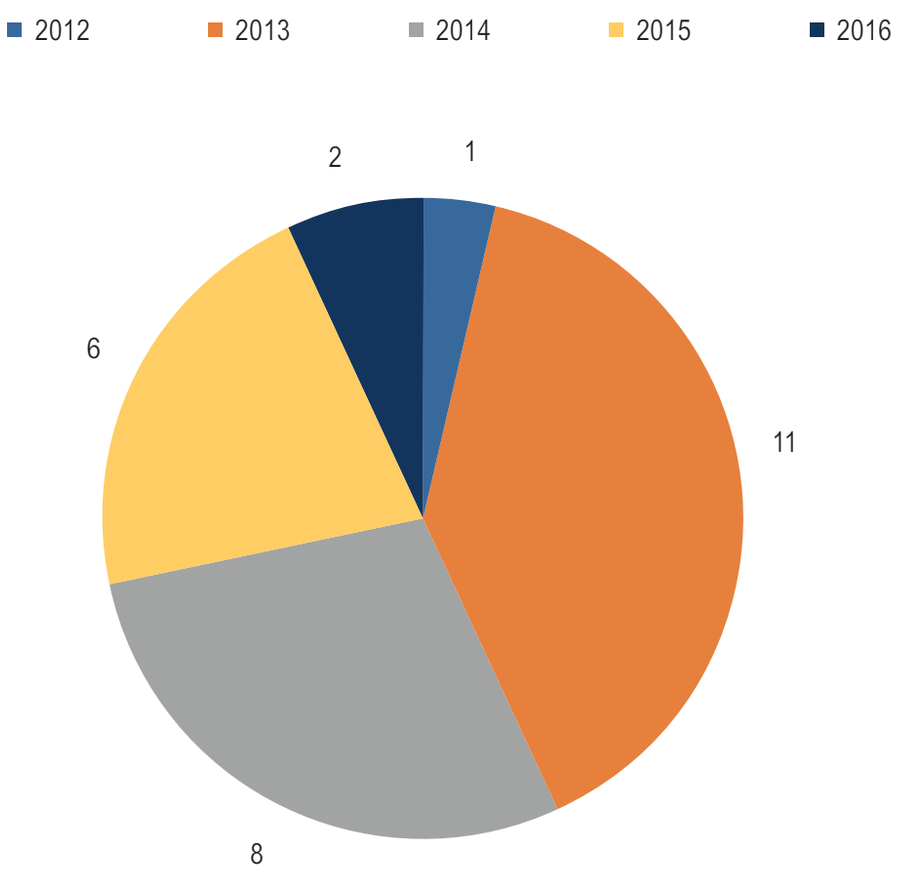


DIAGRAM 8. NUMBER OF REQUESTS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA FOR SIMPLIFIED CONSIDERATION OF LAWS

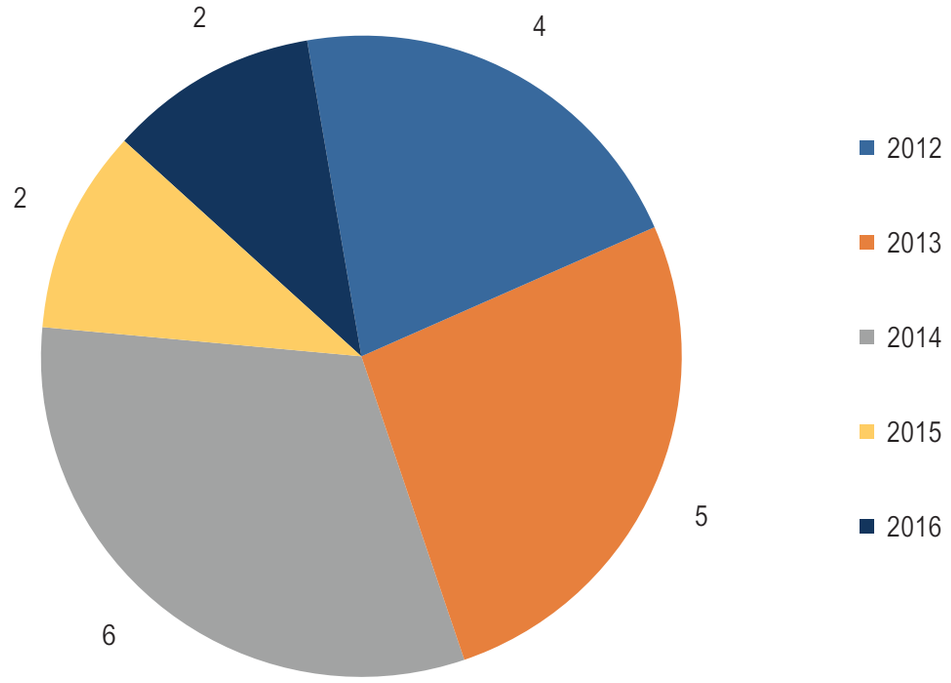


DIAGRAM 9. NUMBER OF REQUESTS BY MPs, COMMITTEES AND FACTIONS FOR SIMPLIFIED CONSIDERATION OF LAWS

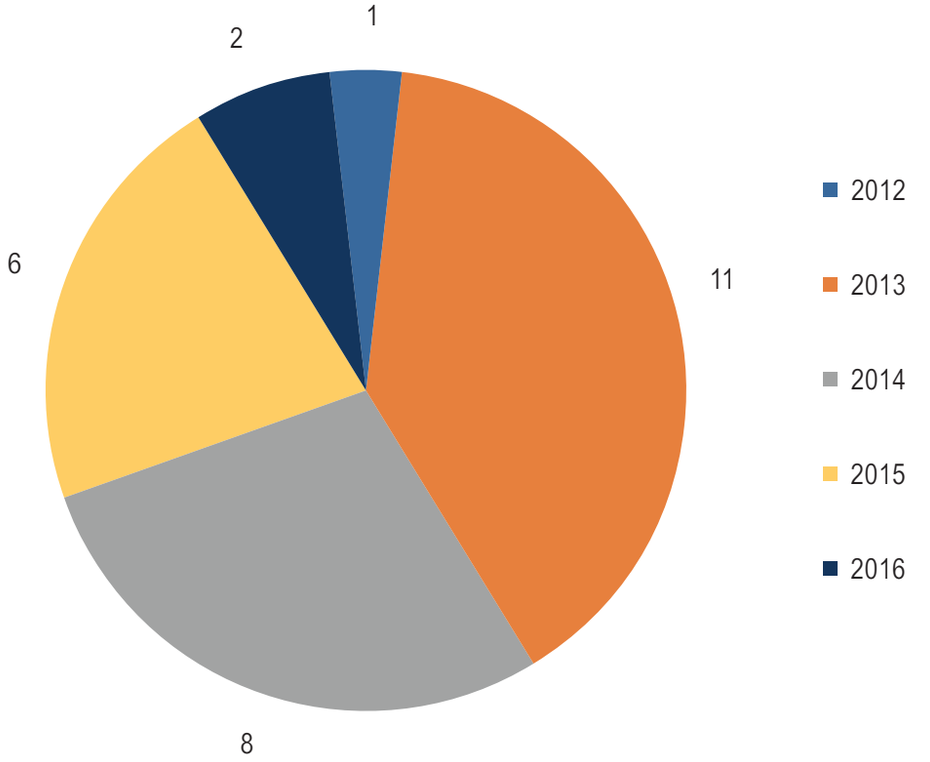
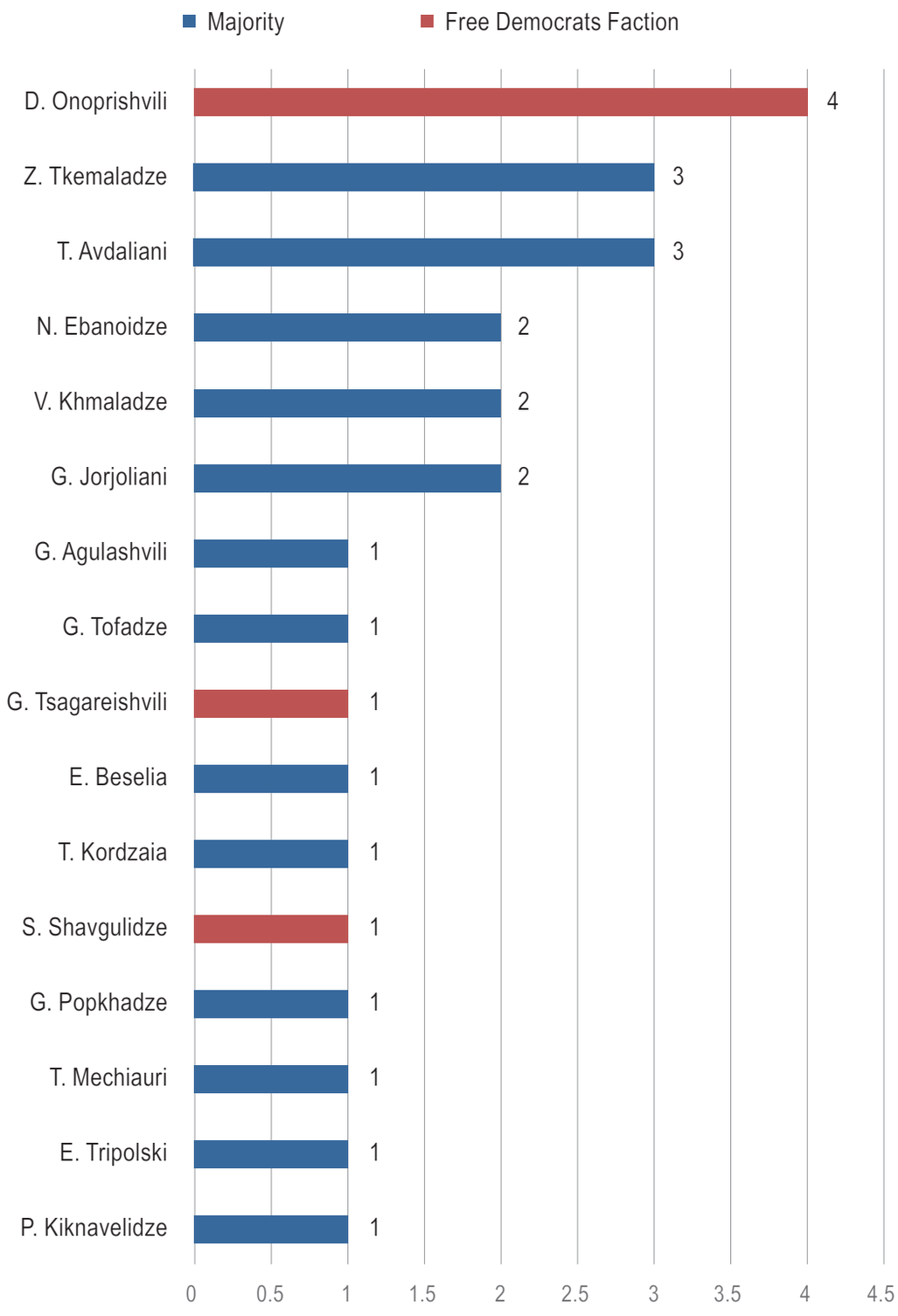


DIAGRAM 10. MPs, MOST FREQUENTLY REQUIRING SIMPLIFIED CONSIDERATION OF LAWS



CHAPTER 3 | PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL

Congruent to article 48 of the Constitution of Georgia, the Parliament is the supreme representative body. Along with performing legislative activities and defining key directions in the country's domestic and foreign policies, its primary functions include oversight over governmental activities.

According to the Georgian legislation, there are several mechanisms available for parliamentary control:

- Hearing of reports of the bodies accountable to the Parliament
- Invitation of accountable bodies to committee meetings
- MP questions
- Governmental hour
- Establishment of the investigation commission
- Control over implementation of normative acts
- Confidence Group activities

In its annual assessment of the Parliament's performance, Transparency International Georgia looks at execution of the oversight function based on a wide range of criteria.

In the assessment of performance of the 8th convocation of the Parliament, we present the following four criteria used for evaluating its oversight function:

1. Question/query by MPs
2. Government hour
3. Investigation commissions
4. Attendance of the bodies accountable to the Parliament at factional meetings

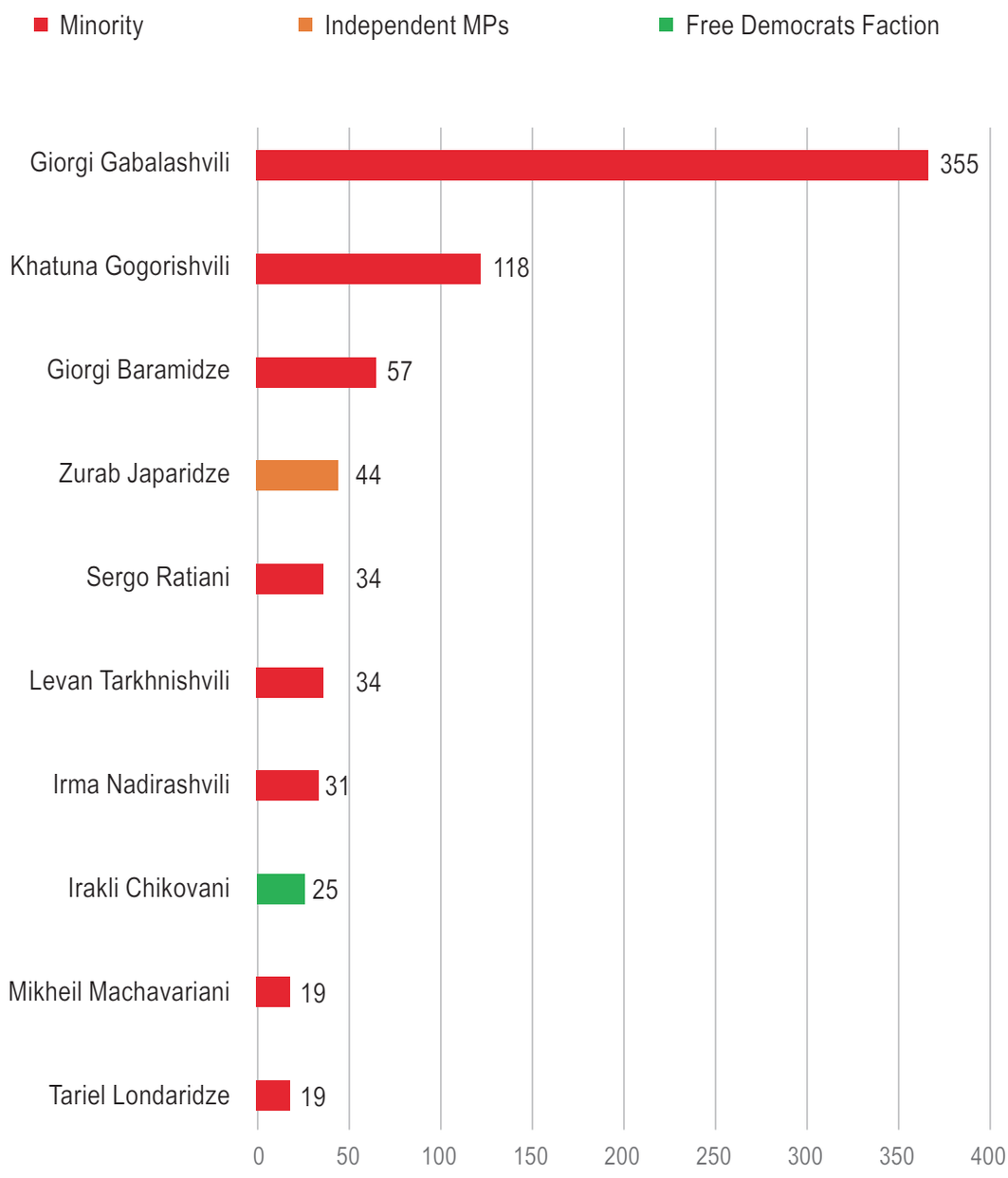
3.1 A QUESTION/QUERY BY PARLIAMENT

Each member of the Parliament is entitled to apply with a question to the body accountable to the Parliament, which in its turn is obliged to provide a response in the stipulated form and within the determined timeframe. A group of ten MPs or a parliamentary faction is entitled to address with a question any agency accountable to the Parliament, the Government, particular members of the government, who are obliged to answer these questions at a sitting of the Parliament. The answer may become a matter of discussion of the Parliament. The questions asked by members of the Parliament and responses received represent public information and are published proactively.

No oral or written questions have been raised by the group of ten MPs and parliamentary factions in the Parliament of the eighth convocation.

814 MP questions were asked by members of the Parliament in the eighth convocation of Parliament. **35** members of Parliament have exercised the given right. The most active deputies are the representatives of parliamentary minority. Top ten deputies enjoying the right to ask parliamentary questions are as follows:

DIAGRAM 11. PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS (FIRST 10)



You can find detailed information on the number of parliamentary questions in the first Annex.

3.2 GOVERNMENT HOUR

Congruent to paragraph 2, article 221 of the Rules of Procedure of the Georgian Parliament, a group of at least ten members of the Parliament or a Parliamentary Faction shall be entitled to apply with a question to any body accountable to the Parliament, the Government of Georgia, members of the Government. The latter shall be obliged to answer the raised questions at a plenary sitting of the Parliament. Questions shall be answered at plenary sessions on the last Friday of each month, during the Government Hour. Questions can be oral or written. An answer to a particular question shall be presented at the parliamentary session. The first paragraph of article 222 stipulates that a verbal question may be posed at a plenary session of the Parliament, but no later than 14 days before the Government Hour. A written question may be submitted no

later than 10 days before the Government Hour. Congruent to Article 126, the Government Hour takes place at the plenary session on the last Friday of each month, from 16:00 to 19:00.

The existing regulations were not fulfilled. In particular, **Government Hour was not held in the eighth convocation of Parliament,** which affected effectiveness of the parliamentary control and monitoring.

3.3 INVESTIGATION COMMISSIONS

14 demands on setting up an interim investigation commission have been registered in Parliament of the eighth convocation from which only **one was set up** – interim commission of Parliament of Georgia studying the activity of Georgian National Communications Commission. The interim investigation commissions have not been established in thirteen cases, hence establishment of interim parliamentary investigation commission to study developments around Sakdrisi-Kachagiani mine **was considered feasible**, but eventually has not been set up.

We present the information on registration of demand on establishment of interim investigation commissions and its results:

1. The interim parliamentary commission studying the activity of Georgian National Communications Commission (Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee) - **commission had been established**
2. Feasibility of setting up an interim parliamentary investigation commission to identify the origin and creator of the video spread in the name of "Jihad" (faction "United National Movement") – **the commission had not been established**
3. Feasibility on setting up an interim parliamentary investigation commission to examine the specific facts of pressure on the Court (faction "United National Movement") - **the commission had not been established**
4. Feasibility of an interim parliamentary investigation commission on actions and pressure carried out against the Party General Secretary (faction "United National Movement") - **the commission had not been established**
5. Feasibility of setting up an interim investigation commission initiated by Georgian parliamentary faction "United National Movement" (faction "United National Movement") – **was not deemed appropriate**
6. Feasibility of setting up an interim investigation commission initiated by Georgian parliamentary faction "United National Movement" (faction "United National Movement") – **the commission had not been established**
7. Feasibility of setting up an interim commission to investigate the attack and kidnapping of the member of Parliament Nugzar Tsiklauri on March 31, 2014 (faction "United National Movement") - **the commission had not been established**
8. Feasibility of establishing an interim parliamentary investigation commission to study the facts of death of Barbare Rapaliantsi in unclear circumstances on September 30, 2012 (factions from the parliamentary minority: "United National Movement", "National Movement Regions" and "National Movement – Majoritarians") **the commission had not been established**
9. Feasibility of setting up an interim parliamentary investigation commission to study developments around Sakdrisi-Kachagiani gold mine (faction "Free Democrats") – **the given commission was deemed appropriate but eventually had not been established**.
10. Feasibility of establishing an interim commission to investigate high-profile murders of Iuri Vazagashvili, Barbare Rapaliantsi, Shalva Tatukhashvili, Erosi Kitsmarishvili and Archil Maisuradze (factions from the parliamentary minority: "United National Movement", "National Movement Regions" and "National Movement – Majoritarians") - **the commission had not been established**
11. Feasibility of setting up an interim parliamentary investigation commission to study developments around Sakdrisi-Kachagiani gold mine (faction "Free Democrats") - **the commission had not been established**
12. Feasibility of setting up an interim parliamentary investigation commission to study developments around Sakdrisi-Kachagiani gold mine (factions from the parliamentary minority: "United National Movement", "National Movement Regions" and "National Movement – Majoritarians") - **the commission had not been established**

13. Feasibility of establishing an interim commission to investigate murders of Barbare Rapaliantsi, Erosi Kitsmarishvili and Shalva Tatukhashvili (factions from the parliamentary minority: "United National Movement", "National Movement Regions" and "National Movement – Majoritarians")- **the commission had not been established**
14. Feasibility of setting up an interim parliamentary investigation commission to study cases of systemic corruption in the country (factions from the parliamentary minority: "United National Movement", "National Movement Regions" and "National Movement – Majoritarians")- **the commission had not been established**

3.4 ATTENDANCE OF THE BODIES ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PARLIAMENT AT FACTIONAL MEETINGS

In the given report "Transparency International - Georgia" examined the way parliamentary factions contributed to implementation of one of the main functions of the Parliament – oversight of governmental activities and attitude the members of the Government assumed towards the given function of the Parliament. We retrieved information from the Parliament on the frequency of inviting executive representatives by the factions and their attendance at factional meetings.

According to the Article 94 of the Rules of Procedure, members of the Georgian Government, officials elected by the Parliament, as well as officials, whose appointment was approved by the Parliament are entitled and in case of request are obliged to attend meetings of the factions, answer the questions raised at the meetings and submit reports on performed activities. The faction shall listen to such official upon the request.

In the eighth convocation of Parliament the members of Government were summoned mainly by the parliamentary minority. In particular, **there were 37 cases of such request; there were just 4 cases of a member (representative) of the Government attending the factional meetings**. 1 meeting was canceled by the initiative of the minority.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Maia Panjikidze, Minister of Internal Affairs Irakli Garibashvili, Minister of Energy Kakha Kaladze, Minister of Internal Affairs Aleksandre Chikaidze, Minister of Corrections Giorgi Mgebrishvili, Representative for Matters of Relations with Russia Zurab Abashidze, Minister of Culture and Monument Protection Mikheil Giorgadze, President of the National Bank Giorgi Kadagidze, Minister of Finance Nodar Khaduri, Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees Sozar Subari, Head of State Security Service Vakhtang Gomelauri, Minister of Agriculture Otar Danelia, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Protection Gigla Agulashvili were summoned at different times with respect to various issues. The summoned persons **(Minister of Foreign Affairs Maia Panjikidze twice, Minister of Energy Kakha Kaladze, Minister of Agriculture Shalva Pipia)** attended the meetings in Parliament in four cases.

Faction "Free Democrats" summoned the Minister for Euro-Atlantic Integration Davit Bakradze, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tamar Beruchashvili, Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development Giorgi Kvirikashvili, Minister of Finance Nodar Khaduri, Minister of Energy Kakha Kaladze. In addition, all members of the Government were summoned to discuss the report on the completion of the program. Prime Minister Giorgi Kvirikashvili and the Minister of Energy were summoned as well. **Government members did not attend the meeting of the faction**.

Factions "National Forum", "Conservatives", "Republicans" and "Non-Party Independent Majoritarians" have not summoned any member of the Government.

Faction "Georgian Dream", "Georgian Dream – Entrepreneurs" and "Independent Majoritarians for Strong Regions" did not provide any information.

CHAPTER 4 | ACTIVITIES OF MPs

"Transparency International – Georgia" focuses on several criteria in its annual reports to evaluate performance of Parliament members.

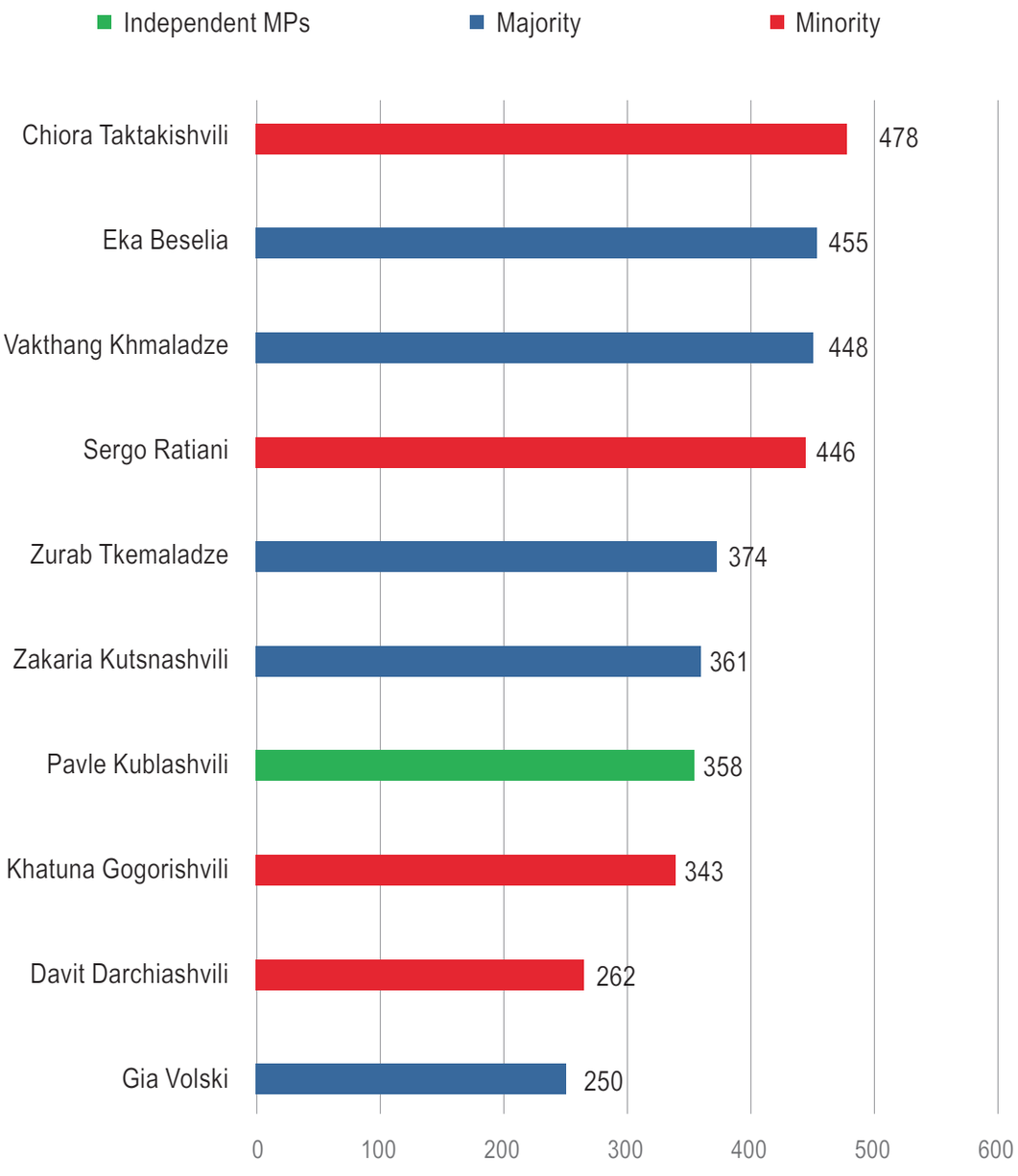
In the final report on the performance of the Parliament of the eighth convocation, activities of MPs are assessed based on the following components:

1. **Frequency of speeches given by MPs at the plenary sessions:** making statements, asking questions, expressing opinion regarding the concerned issues;
2. **Right of MPs to put forward legislative initiatives**
3. **Number of initiated and passed bills**
4. **Absences and disciplinary liability**
5. **MPs trips**

4.1 FREQUENCY OF SPEECHES BY MPs AT PLENARY SESSIONS

In the period between 2012 and 2016, 135 MPs used their right to speech (make statements, ask questions, express opinion about draft laws and other issues under discussion).

DIAGRAM 12. NUMBER OF SPEECHES (FIRST 10)



16 deputies did not use their right to speech at all in the eighth convocation of Parliament:

Goderdzi Bukia, Aleksandre Tamazashvili, Zaza Kedelashvili, Gogi Liparteliani, Ali Mamedovi, Enzel Mkoiani, Koba Nakopia, Ramaz Nikolaishvili, Giorgi Peikrishvili, Levan Kardava, Tamaz Kacheishvili, Nikoloz Kipshidze, Revaz Shavlokhashvili, Shota Khabareli, Rostom Khalvashi, Tengiz Khubuluri.

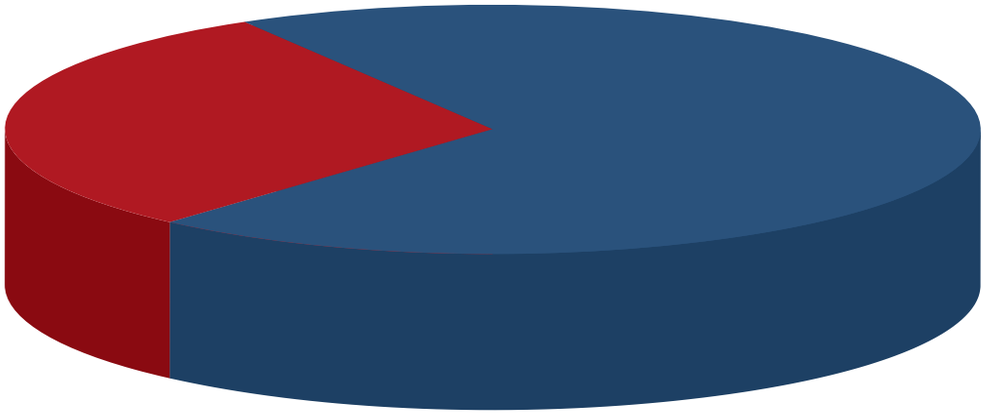
DIAGRAM 13. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO DID NOT USE THEIR RIGHT TO SPEECH AT ALL

Minority

1) Zaza Kedelishvili
2) Koba Nakofia
3) Levan Kardava
4) Nikoloz Kipchidze
5) Ramaz Nikolaishvili

Majority

1) Aleksandre Tamazashvili
2) Ali Mamedovi
3) Giorgi Peikrishvili
4) Gogi Liparteliani
5) Goderdzi Bukia
6) Enzel Mkoiani
7) Tengiz Khubuluri
8) Revaz Shavlokhasvhili
9) Rostom Khalvashi
10) Shota Khabareli
11) Tamaz Khacheishvili



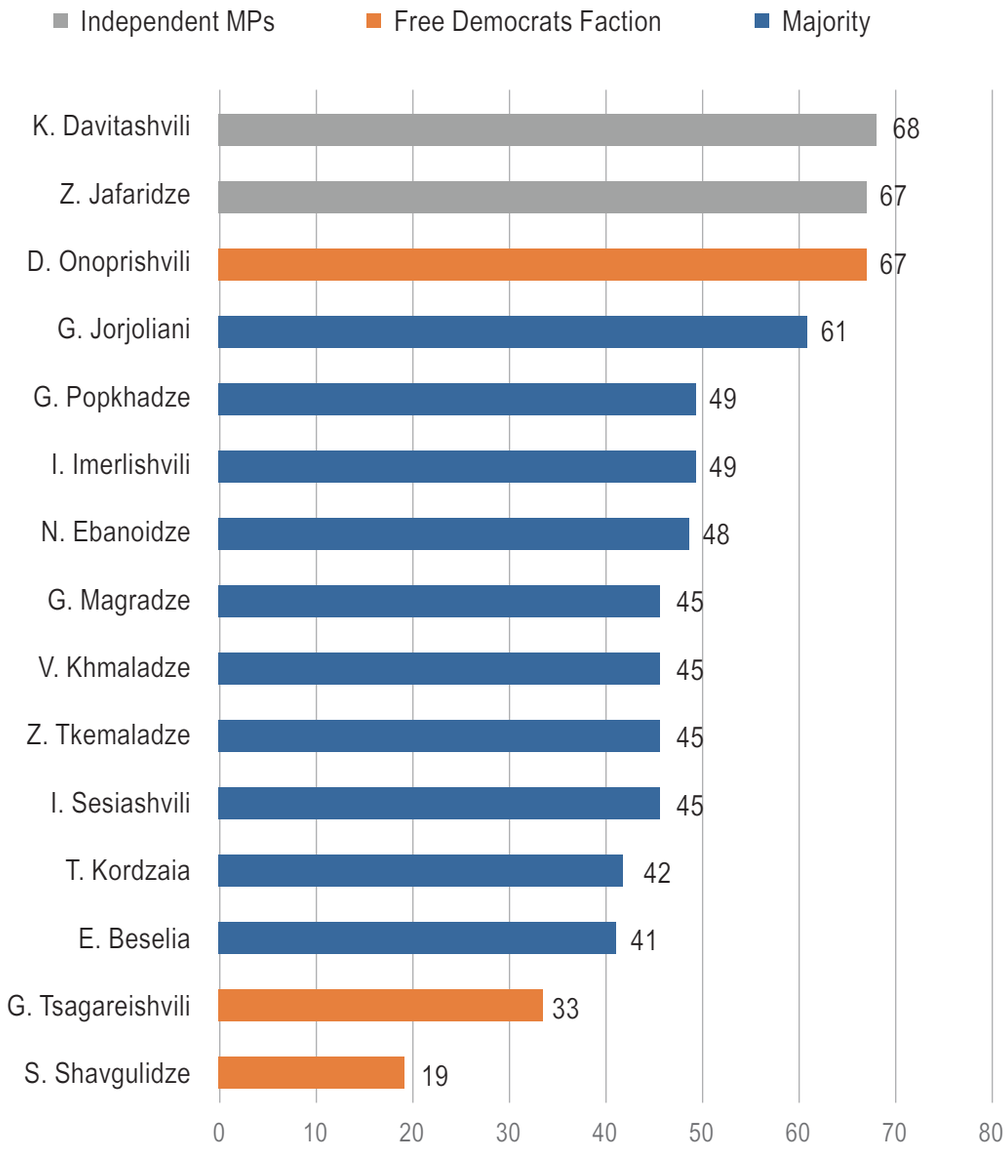
You can find detailed information on the frequency of speeches by MPs in the eighth convocation of Parliament in Annex 2.

4.2 INITIATED AND PASSED BILLS

1124 bills were initiated by the members of Parliament in the eighth convocation of Parliament. The given right was exercised by 79 members. During the reporting period approximately half of the Parliament did not take advantage of this right (72 members from 151).[63]

[63] Statistics on bills initiated by members of the Parliament do not include the number of bills initiated by a few dozen deputies as in case of constitutional bills

DIAGRAM 14. MPS WHO MOST FREQUENTLY APPLIED THE RIGHT OF LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE (FIRST 15)



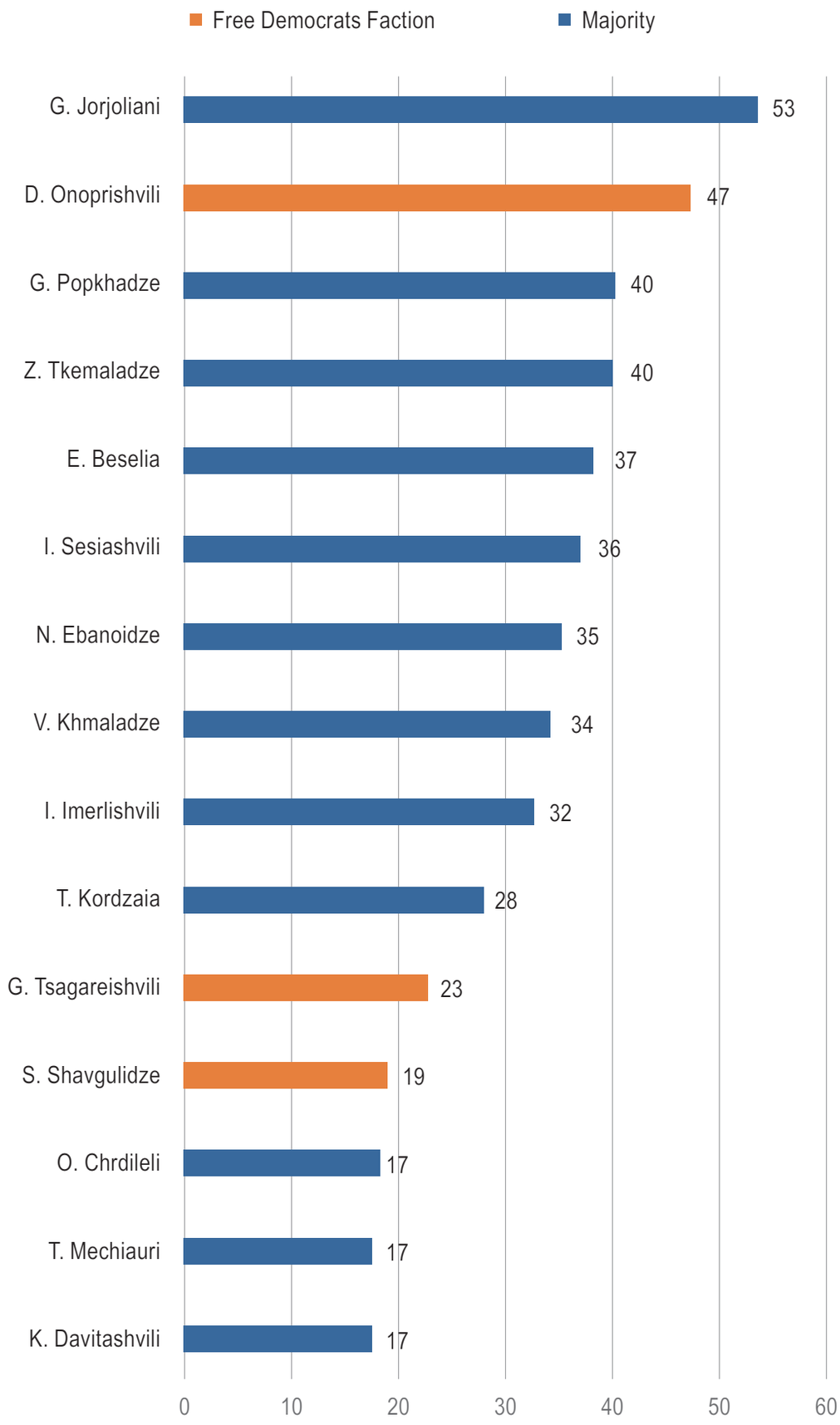
Please see Annex 3 for the number of bills initiated by MPs in the eight convocation of Parliament and their authors.

PASSED BILLS

In the reporting period, 739 bills initiated by members of Parliament were passed.[64]

[64] Number of passed bills indicated in general statistics is 440, as it is calculated based on the bills passed; the figure given here is calculated according to number of initiatives by a Member of Parliament.

DIAGRAM 15. NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED AND INITIATORS (FIRST 15)



4.3 PARTICIPATION OF MPs IN PLENARY AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF PARLIAMENT, DISCIPLINARY LIABILITY

"Transparency International – Georgia" has retrieved and analyzed information on participation of MPs in the plenary and committee meetings from the Organizational Department of Parliament

4.3.1 ABSENCES OF MPs AT THE PLENARY SESSIONS

5913 cases of absences from plenary sessions were reported on honorable ground during the reporting period, including:

- trips - 855
- illness - 417
- political views - 541
- **family circumstances- 4100**

DIAGRAM 16. NON – ATTENDANCE AT PLENARY SESSIONS DUE TO FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES (FIRST 10)

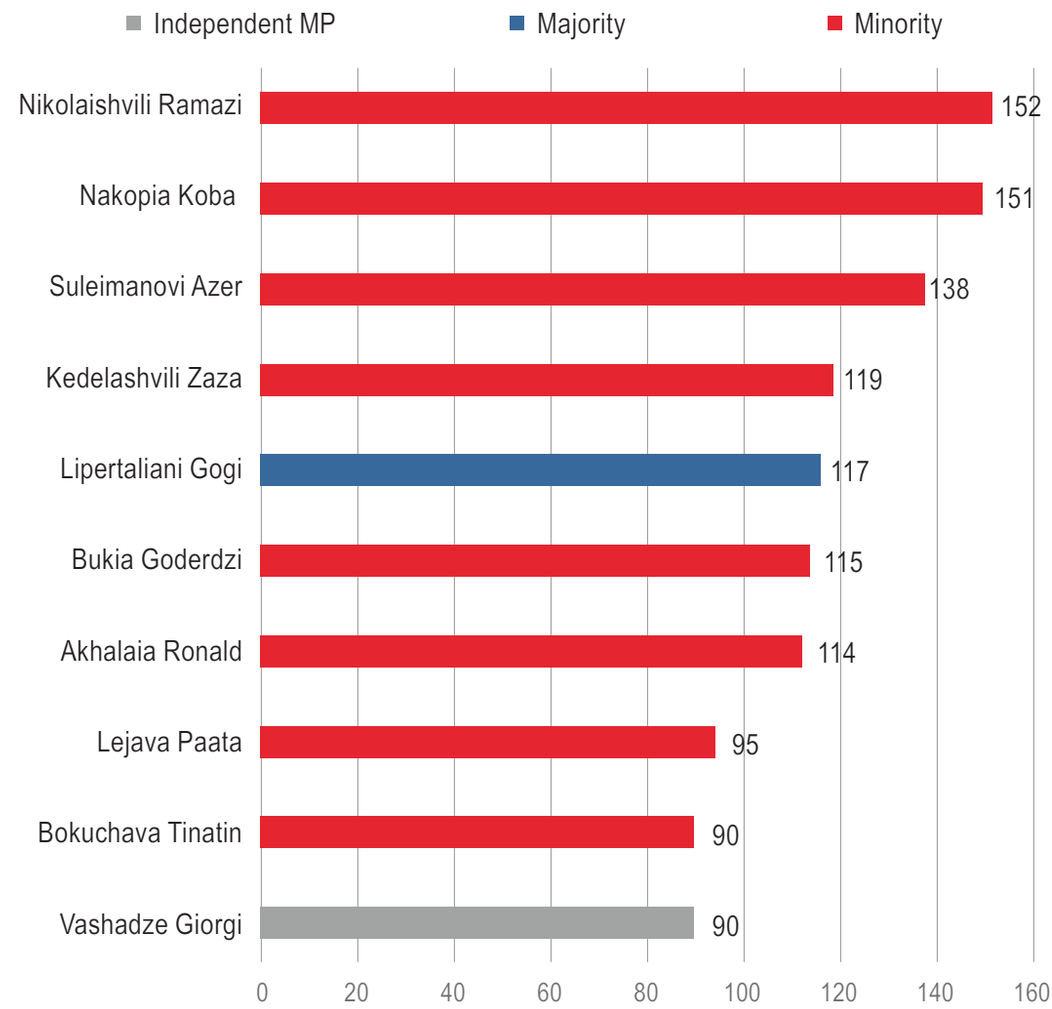


DIAGRAM 17. NON-ATTENDANCE AT PLENARY SESSIONS ON HONORABLE GROUNDS (FIRST 20)

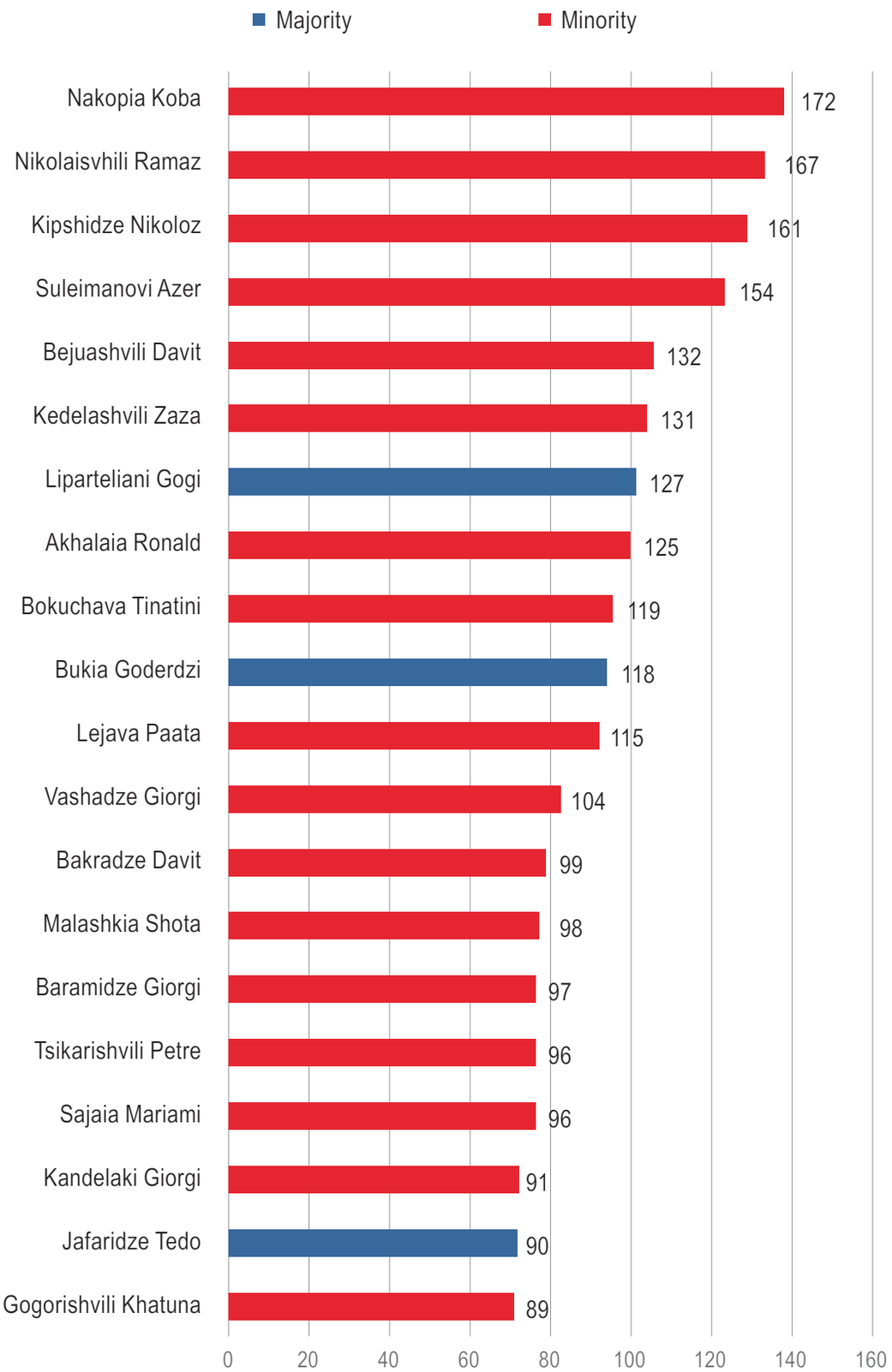
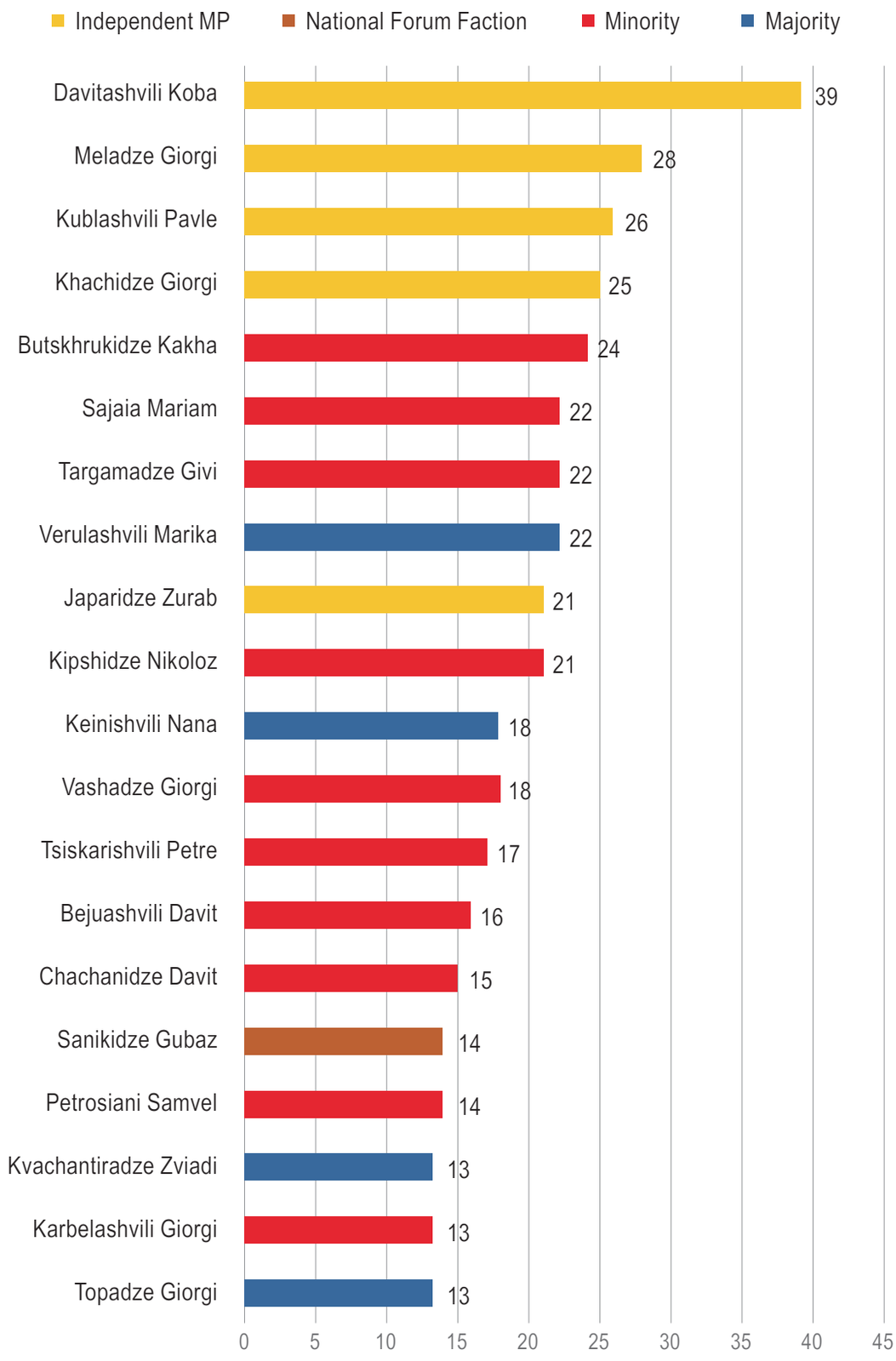


DIAGRAM 18. NON-ATTENDANCE AT PLENARY SESSIONS DUE TO INEXCUSABLE REASONS (FIRST 20)



4.3.2 ABSENCES FROM COMMITTEE MEETINGS BY MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

We have retrieved information from the Parliament on the attendance of MPs at committee meetings. Data about excusable and inexcusable reasons of non-attendance are presented below.

DIAGRAM 19. NON-ATTENDANCE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS DUE TO EXCUSABLE REASONS (FIRST 20)

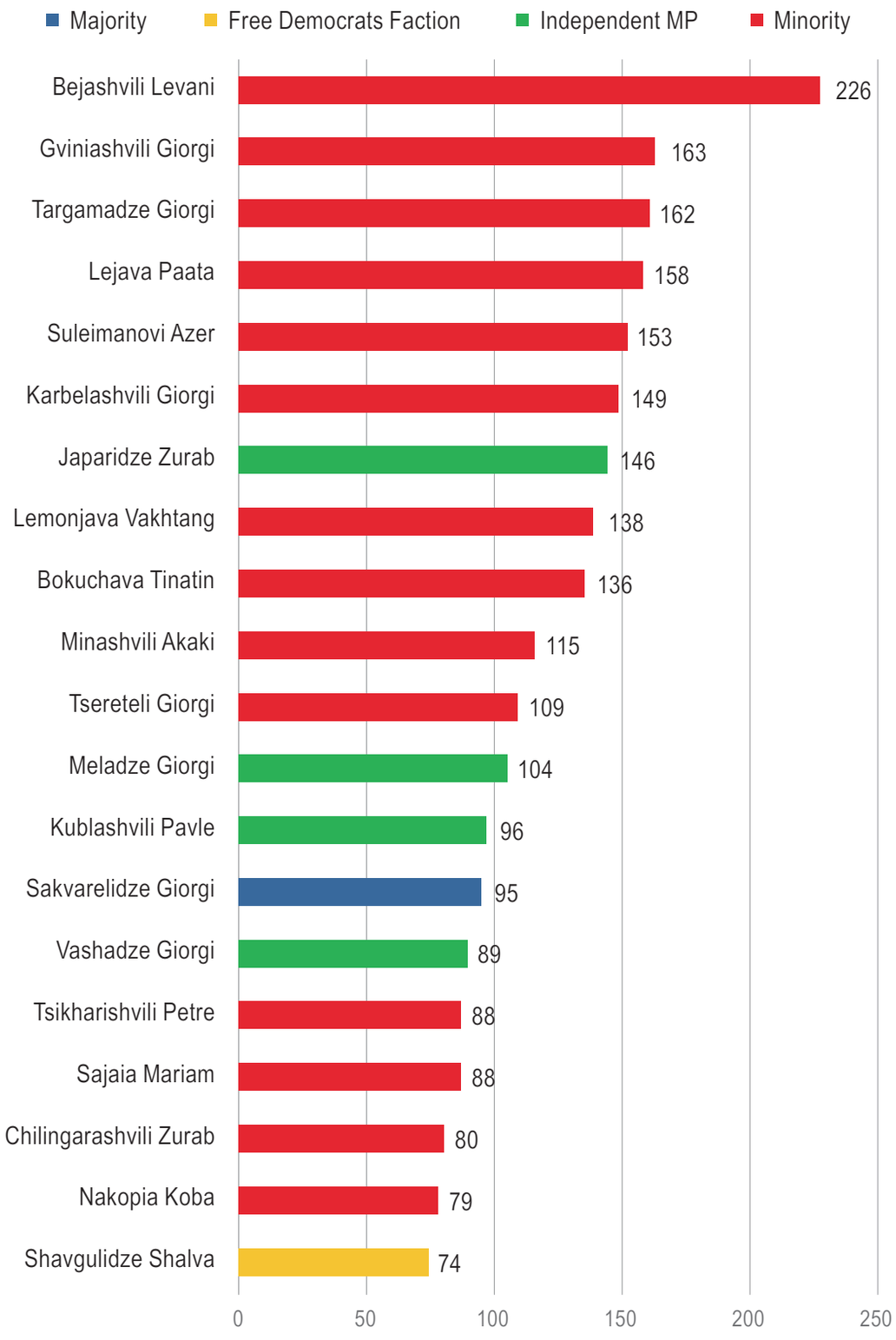
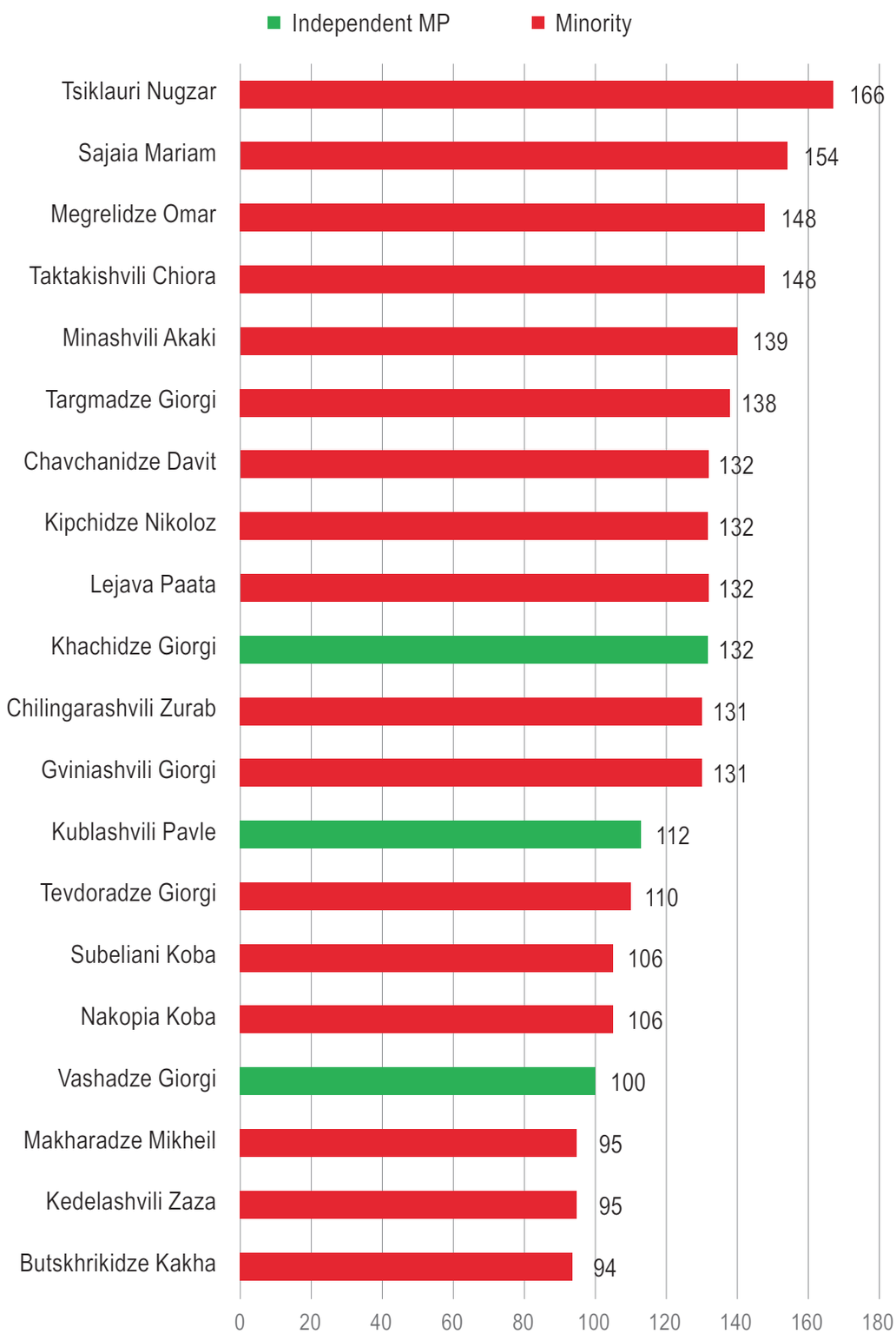


DIAGRAM 20. NON-ATTENDANCE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS DUE TO INEXCUSABLE REASONS (FIRST 20)



4.3.3 DISCIPLINARY LIABILITY

Measures of disciplinary liability were applied by the Parliament of the eighth convocation to its members only in 2014.

On February 19, 2014 salary of one day - 235 GEL and 25 Tetri was arrested to the member of Parliament Giorgi Tsagareishvili (former Chairman of the Committee of Environment and Natural Resources) and to MP Akaki Bobokhidze (Chairman of faction "National Movement – Majoritarians") - 231 GEL and 75 Tetri.

Due to absences during Spring and Fall sessions, disciplinary sanctions were applied to 15 members.

For more than one time absence during a calendar month, 10% of salary has been arrested to the following MPs:

- Baramidze Giorgi (minority)
- Verulashvili Marika (majority)
- Khachidze Giorgi (minority)
- Karbelashvili Giorgi (minority)
- Sajaia Mariam (minority) – 2-times
- Minashvili Akaki (minority)
- Sakvarelidze Davit (minority)
- Meladze Giorgi (minority)
- Nakopia Koba (minority)
- Chikovani Irakli (faction "Free Democrats")
- Gachechiladze Giorgi (other)
- Topadz Giorgi (majority)
- Japaridze Victor (minority)
- Nikoleishvili Ramaz (minority) - 2times
- Akaki Bobokhidze (minority)

4.4 BUSINESS TRIPS

Business trips of the parliamentary delegations (including of the invited experts and advisors), Members of Parliament and civil servants of the Parliament staff are determined by an order of the Chair of Parliament. The issue of a business trip of parliamentary delegations and Members of Parliament is reviewed and an appropriate decision is made by the Chair of Parliament, or in case of his/her absence by the First Deputy Chair of Parliament or an Acting Deputy Chair, by approving the business trip application. As a rule, Members of Parliament (as well as civil servants of the Parliament staff) are obliged to fill in a business trip application one week prior to the business trip, where they must specify the purpose, reason and place of a business trip, the travelling and accommodation expenses per diem and other additional business trip expenses determined by law, and the party incurring those expenses.

In 2012-2016 GEL 4,693,280.08 was spent for the business trip expenses.

Table 1. MP business trips and expenses

Full Name	Expenses	Number of Buisness Trips
Japaridze Tedo	491,819.25	95
Dolidze Viktor	200,663.86	67
Khidasheli Tinatin	202,300.26	63
Kandelaki Giorgi	209,550.75	50
Bakradze Davit	265,078.64	46
Beselia Eka	184,257.52	45
Usupashvili Davit	397,226.17	45
Maghradze Guguli	169,542.84	43
Chikovani Irakli	203,852.68	40
Tsereteli Giorgi	172,036.02	39
Baramidze Giorgi	116,021.07	38
Abashidze Zurab	97,811.75	32
Taktakishvili Chiora	140,408.82	31
Saganelidze David	35,048.39	29
Darchiashvili David	52,715.07	27
Berdzenishvili Levan	136,394.24	26
Bokuchava Tinatin	62,967.14	25
Sesiashvili Irakli	107,241.12	25
Berdzenishvili David	53,005.30	24
Kobakhidze Manana	174,384.76	23
Kvachantiradze Zviad	87,106.91	22
Onoprishvili David	60,141.07	22
Vakhtangishvili Malkhaz	12,547.46	18
Agulashvili Gigla	25,320.49	16
Ebanoidze Nodar	24,733.01	16
Jorjoliani Gia	38,787.46	16
Volski Giorgi	50,535.06	15

Full Name	Expenses	Number of Buisness Trips
Machavariani Mikheil	56,976.06	15
Dzidziguri Zviad	42,103.60	15
Chapidze Eliso	34,498.89	14
Khundadze Dimitri	27,627.50	13
Kutsnashvili Zakaria	19,141.46	12
Melikishvili Zurab	17,525.06	11
Sakvarelidze Fridon	27,143.61	11
Tripolski Erekle	11,166.17	11
Kordzaia Tamar	13,505.80	10
Mirotadze Ani	24,050.87	10
Tsagareishvili Giorgi	21,266.31	10
Bukia Giga	29,392.86	8
Pogosiani Ruslan	17,692.54	8
Popkhadze Gedevan	16,818.51	8
Shavgulidze Shalva	11,651.50	8
Khmaladze Vakhtang	10,799.28	8
Baratashvili Paata	6,056.60	7
Bejashvili Levan	18,528.66	7
Tamazashvili Aleksandre	11,032.25	7
Londaradze Tariel	28,104.47	7
Megrelidze Omar	14,023.47	7
Samkharauli Gela	21,763.18	7
Sakvarelidze David	9,738.56	7
Tkemaladze Zurab	9,638.95	7
Japaridze Zurab	12,263.80	7
Maisuradze Temur	14,477.43	6
Mechiauri Tamaz	7,176.13	6

Full Name	Expenses	Number of Buisness Trips
Kantaria Aleksandre	12,171.23	6
Kardava Levan	15,237.15	6
Khalvashi Fati	7,607.62	6
Bejuashvili David	16,973.98	5
Gogorishvili Khatuna	9,574.37	5
Imerlishvili Irine	3,107.40	5
Kachakhidze Merab	9,768.13	5
Kakhiani Giorgi	13,720.67	5
Mkoiani Enzel	8,980.58	5
Sanikidze Gubaz	17,628.95	5
Khabareli Shota	12,679.47	5
Bobokhidze Akaki	9,797.84	4
Gabashvili Giorgi	5,407.96	4
Gachechiladze Giorgi	8,032.09	4
Goguadze Nino	2,472.12	4
Darziev Makhir	4,215.37	4
Vashadze Giorgi	8,346.80	4
Topadze Giorgi	12,793.73	4
Kvijinadze Paata	6,938.13	4
Lemonjava Vakhtang	5,347.81	4
Mamedov Ali	3,556.86	4
Minashvili Akaki	10,749.11	4
Nadirashvili Irma	24,169.68	4
Petrosian Samvel	1,566.73	4
Jvania Giorgi	8,931.57	4
Ratiani Sergo	2,810.69	4

Full Name	Expenses	Number of Buisness Trips
Keinishvili Nana	6,146.40	4
Chrdileli Otar	10,241.50	4
Chkhaidze Teimuraz	4,830.82	4
Avdaliani Tamaz	3,315.42	3
Kiguradze Ivane	5,712.90	3
Lejava Paata	9,559.28	3
Papuashvili Zaza	5,457.02	3
Chitashvili Shalva	4,543.78	3
Chkhetiani Darejan	1,331.22	3
Chkuaseli Teimuraz	3,995.12	3
Khidasheli Tamar	1,651.91	3
Butskhrikidze Kakha	252.97	2
Davitashvili Koba	2,878.65	2
Tevdoradze Giorgi	2,011.89	2
Kiknavelidze Paata	3,999.64	2
Kiknavelidze Shalva	4,484.33	2
Lortkipanidze David	1,234.62	2
Nishnianidze Omar	837.32	2
Sajaia Mariam	8,446.67	2
Feiqrishvili Giorgi	1,387.95	2
Kavtaradze Giorgi	2,938.60	2
Gviniashvili Giorgi	2,703.67	2
Shioshvili Tamaz	1,782.17	2
Tsereteli Malkhaz	2,840.38	2
Tsiklauri Mirian	3,630.21	2
Tsiklauri Nugzar	2,543.73	2
Khabuliani Sergo	473.03	2

Full Name	Expenses	Number of Buisness Trips
Khachidze Giorgi	607.96	2
Khechinashvili Giorgi	3,614.06	2
Japaridze Victor	3,761.22	2
Jachvliani Ioseb	5,730.73	2
Bashaleishvili Demur	582.8	1
Gelashvili Gela	1,604.61	1
Gelashvili Valeri	2,378.43	1
Gozalishvili Giorgi	1,128.62	1
Gujabidze Bidzina	2,665.77	1
Danelia Soso	190.78	1
Dumbadze Murman	317.84	1
Enukidze Gocha	3,803.85	1
Zviadauri Zurab	1,054.62	1
Tarkhnishvili Levan	3,570.00	1
Karbelashvili Giorgi	464.97	1
Kopaliani Karlo	317.84	1
Meladze Giorgi	3,718.85	1
Misabishvili Guram	2,963.43	1
Nergadze Teimuraz	387.76	1
Nikolaishvili Ramaz	597.34	1
Okriashvili Kakhaber	807.35	1
Shavlokhashvili Revaz	519.48	1
Shervashidze Iasha	1,998.92	1
Tsiskarishvili Petre	2,477.53	1
Khabelovi Leri	317.84	1
Khalvashi Rostom	45	1
Japaridze Tamaz	174.61	1

CHAPTER 5 | CONNECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WITH BUSINESS AND UNDECLARED ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES

UNDECLARED ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

The obligation of public officials to declare their property is an effective mechanism to identify corruption and possible conflict of interests. The data on the share participation of public officials in various businesses is especially important from the obtained information. Identification of the public officials who own shares/ stocks in the companies may facilitate detecting the conflict of interests and avoiding corruption. Transparency International Georgia compared asset declarations, filled in by the Members of Parliament, with the information on their participation in various companies, published on the web-site of the Public Registry. The research showed that some Members of Parliament have not declared ownership of commercial legal persons (their own shares) and participation in their management. Transparency International Georgia has many times brought similar issues to the attention of the Parliament.

Giorgi Zhvania (Majority) According to the asset declaration, completed in 2014, Giorgi Zhvania is a co-owner of three companies: LTD Tibaneli (The company was renamed in July), BMC LTD and Tibaneli Gbmh, which are registered in Germany and produce wine. According to the information published on the web-site of the Public Registry Giorgi Zhvania is a shareholder of one more company Apolo LTD, however the data of that company have not been updated on the web-site of the Public Registry since 1998, which may mean that the company is no longer functioning.

Tamaz Shioshvili (Free Democrats)
Tamaz Shioshvili is the owner of Spanish Clay LTD (35%) and Memorex LTD (30%). This has not been included in any asset declaration since 2012. In addition, he is the owner of Logics LTD, however the data on this company have not been updated for several years, which may mean that the company is no longer functioning.

Iasha Shervashidze (Majority)
According to the information published on the web-site of the Public registry, Iasha Shervashidze is the shareholder of three companies: Gum-Bapa LTD (51%), Stararji LTD (5%) and Gumbapa LTD (the data have not been updated since 2007). However, neither of the above-stated companies is included in 2016 asset declaration of the Member of Parliament.

Gogi Liparteliani (Majority, majoritarian MP of Lentekhi)
According to the information published on the web-site of the Public registry Gogi Liparteliani is a shareholder of Tirpon HPP LTD. The MP has not included this information in his 2016 asset declaration. However the data on these two companies, published on the web-site of the Public Registry, have not been updated for several years. Gogi Liparteliani has not declared the participation of his spouse, Nazi Liparteliani in more than 15 various companies.

Zaza Kedelashvili (Manority, majoritarian MP of Dedoplistskaro)
According to the information published on the web-site of the Public registry Zaza Kedelashvili owns 25% of Champion LTD, which is not included in his 2015 asset declaration.

Paata Lezhava (Manority, majoritarian MP of Vani)
Paata Lezhava is the shareholder of two companies: Puntusha LTD and LG and Compnay Pirosmani LTD, however the data of neither of those companies have been updated since the 90s. At the same time, he is the director of Puntusha LTD. Paata Lezhava's spouse Nino Laskhishvili owns 80% of Fashion Style LTD, which is not included in 2016 asset declaration. The data of this company have not been updated for several years.

Gia Zhorzholiani (Majority)
Gia Zhorzholiani's spouse Tinatin Zaldastanishvili is the director of Georgian branch of the company LT GLOBAL SERVICES LLC, which is not included in 2015 asset declaration of the MP. However the connections with other companies are specified in the asset declaration.
Viktor Japaridze (Majority, majoritarian MP of Mestia)
According to 2014 asset declaration Viktor Japaridze's spouse Natia Khvistani is a shareholder of the company Ktsia-94 LTD, however according to the information published on the web-site of the Public Registry Natia Khvistani has shares in two other companies, namely: Seti LTD (50%) and Tirpark Marneuli LTD (17%). Viktor Japaridze has not filled in the asset declaration since 2014.

Zakaria Kutsnashvili (Majority, majoritarian MP of Tianeti)
Zakaria Kutsnashvili's father, Omar Kutsnashvili is the shareholder of several companies, which is included in 2016 asset declaration of the Member of Parliament. However, Omar Kutsnashvili's connection with Super torpi LTD and KMB LTD is not specified in the asset declaration. According to the information published on the web-site of the Public Registry Omar Kutsnashvili owns 10% of Super torpi LTD and 20% of KMB LTD. He is also the director of Georgian Azerbaijani development company Tbil-Baku.

Levan Tarkhnishvili (the United National Movement)
Levan Tarkhnishvili has specified in his 2016 asset declaration that his spouse Ana Tarkhnishvili is the shareholder of two companies BCG Reseach LTD and Guri LTD. According to the data of the Public Registry, Ana Tarkhnishvili is the shareholder and director of one more company - BCG Monitoring.

Among the undeclared companies there are some companies, on which the information has not been updated for years on the web-site of the Public Registry, which may mean that those companies are no longer functioning. However, they exist officially and it does not exempt the Members of Parliament from the obligation to include in their asset declarations the ownership of shares in those companies and/or resign from the management of those companies.

Table 2. Connection of the Members of Parliament with business

Member of the Parliament	Entitiy	Company	Connection to the Company	
Gela Samkharauli	Majority	LTD "Dia Alaverdi"	100% of shares	
		LTD "Dia Group"	33.33% of shares	
		LTD "Duta & F"	22% of shares	
		LTD "VERA-2011"	30% of shares	
Giorgi Cagareishvili	Majority	LLC "Khazbegi"	Shareholder, according to the power of attorney- Zurab Cagareishvili	
		LTD "khazbegi-tobbacco"	0.7% of shares,according to the power of attorney Zurab Cagareishvili	
Giorgi Kakhiani	Majority	LTD "Begeli"	33.34% of shares,Imeda Kakhiani managing the shares	
		LDT "Global Brands"	25% of shares,Imeda kakhiani managing the shares	
Gocha Enukidze		LTD "Ibercompany"	100% of shares, Beka kikaleishvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Bani"	100% of shares, Beka kikaleishvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Ibercompany Petroli-um"	100% of shares,Beka kikaleishvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Ibercompany- Hold-ings"	80% of shares , Beka kikaleishvili managing the shares	
		LLC “Global Trading Company“	33.4% of shares,Beka kikaleishvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Galaxy invests"	01009014841, Beka kikaleishvili (50%)	

	Comments	Declired Income
		0
		0
	No amendments after 2010	0
	No amendments after 2011	0
	According to the property declaration	0
		0
		44500
		0
	LTD Ibercompany Oil and LTD Ibercompany Irao were merged with LTDIbercompany. Summerized income of all three companies is indicated	4317893
		0
		246315
		0
		0

Member of the Parliament	Entitiy	Company	Connection to the Company	
		LTD "Academic Egnate Pipia Tbilisi Medical Institute"	Partner	
		LTD "Galaktioni 3"	50% of shares, Beka Kikaleishvili managing the shares	
Giorgi Jvania	Majority	LLC BMC	20% of shares	
		Tibaneli GmbH (Germany)	partner	
		LTD "tibaneli"	100% of shares	
		LTD "Apolo"	Partner	
Goderdzi Bukia	Majority	LTD "System Net"	3.6% of shares, Guram Akhalaia managing the shares	
Giorgi Topadze	Majority	LTD "Tophadze and Company"	34% of shares	
		LTD "Kazbegi 1881"	24% of shares	
		LTD "Truso"	30% of shares, Irakli Tophadze managing the shares	
		LLC "Kazbegi- Phshaveli"	10% of shares	
		LLC "Resort Bakuriani"	45% of shares	
		LTD "Trialeti"	80% of shares	
		LTD "Iori Groves"	17% of shares	
		LTD "Kazbegi-Bakuriani"	99% of shares	
		LTD "CALWE"	20%of shares	
		LTD "Kartu-Universal"	24.5% of shares, Irakli Tophadze managing the shares	
		LTD "Terjola 2007"	34% of shares	

	Comments	Declired Income
		0
		0
		25000
		0
		0
	Has not been renewed after 1998	
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		611052
		0

Member of the Parliament	Entitiy	Company	Connection to the Company	
Giorgi Topadze	Majority	LTD "Kazbegi Ice-Cream"	25% of shares	
		LTD "Phshaveli-Kazbegi"	20% of shares	
		LTD "Kazbegi Natali"	26% of shares	
		LLC "Kazbegi"	Shareholder (584608 shares)	
		LTD "Mountain-ski Club Kazbegi"	50% of shares	
		LTD "Kazbegi-99"	Shareolder, liquidation has started	
		LTD "Resaturant Kazbegi-Vere"	7% of shares, liquidation has started	
		LTD "Bar Kazbegi-Umbrellas"	shareholder	
		LTD "Tsaraphi-98"	13% of shares	
		LTD "Samgori"	33 % of shares	
		LTD "Bakuriani Concrete"	25 % of shares	
		LTD "Vetpreparati"	50% of shares, liquidation has started	
		LTD "LLC Tskhratskaro-2007"	30% of shares, Irakli Topadze managing the shares	
Eka Beselia	Majority	JLC "Eka Beselia Law Company"	founder	
Vakhtang Khmaladze	Majority	LTD "Tbilisi Arbitratian Chamber"	35.7% of shares	
Davit Bejuashvili	Majority	CHEMEXIM INTERNATIONAL LTD (Marshall islands)	Partner	
		KEMBLE TRADING LTD (Cyprus)	partner	
Guram Misabishvili	Majority	LTD "Khanda"	100% of shares, Germane Kupreishvili managing the shares	

	Comments	Declired Income
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
	According to the property declaration	0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0

Member of the Parliament	Entitiy	Company	Connection to the Company	
Gogi Liparteniani	Majority	LTD "Tiriphon-HPP"	shareholder	
Zaza Kedelashvili	Majority	LTD "Zak"	33.4% of shares, Kakha Kurtskhikidze managing the shares	
		LTD "zedazeni imereti"	5% of shares, Giorgi Baratashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Iberia Sakartvelo"	15% of shares, Mamuka Tsinamdzgvrishvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Trans Experiment"	5% of shares, Giorgi Baratashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Champion"	25% of shares	
Zakaria Kutsnashvili	Majority	LTD "Migrants' Lawyer Bureau"	55% of shares	
		LTD "Lawyers for Repressed ones"	40% of shares	
		Q and Q Consulting	60% of shares	
Zviad Kvatchantiradze	Majority	LLC"Golden Fleas Group"	Director	
		SP Zviad Kvatchantiradze	Sole Proprietor	
Zurab tkemaladze	Majority	LTD "Saamo"	11% of shares	
		LTD "Aguna"	27% of shares	
Tamaz Kacheishvili	Majority	LTD "Samegobro"	5% of shares	
		LTD "Nugo"	10.88% of shares	
		LTD "Kazbegi-natali"	19% of shares	

	Comments	Declired Income
	Has not been renewed after 2001	
		0
		12800
		1206
		2580
	Has not been renewed after 2007	
	Liquidation has begun	0
	Liquidation has begun	0
		0
	Registration Process for release has been suspended	0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
	His doughter Irina Kacheishvili to be referred in the declaration as shareholder	0

Member of the Parliament	Entitiy	Company	Connection to the Company	
Tamaz Kacheishvili	Majority	LTD Quality	25% of shares	
Temur Maisuradze	Majority	LTD "Newiinnotech"	20% of shares, Nino Metreveli managing the shares	
Tamaz Shioshvili	Majority	LTD "Memorex"	30% of shares	
		LTD "Logix"	25% of shares	
		LTD "Spanishclay"	35% of shares	
Iasha Shervashidze	Without fraction	LTD "Gum-Bapa"	51% of shares	
		Sole Proprietor		
		LTD "Gum-Bapa"	15% of shares	
		LTD "Star R G"	5% of shares	
Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	LTD "PSP Pharma"	100%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Alfa"	100%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LLC "Electronica 94"	Shareholder	
		LTD "Mandarini"	100%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Psp Insurance"	100%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "JCT Engineering"	37.5% of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Patria Medica"	100%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Aksa Medical"	100%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "GMP Production"	95%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	

	Comments	Declired Income
	His doughter Irina Kacheishvili to be referred in the declaration as shareholder	0
		0
	Has not been renewed after 2006	
	Has not been renewed after 2007	
		4700000
		0
		59433
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0

Member of the Parliament	Entitiy	Company	Connection to the Company	
Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	LTD "Sunnymed"	100%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "PSP"	59%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Geomed"	25%- of shares, Vazha Okriashvili managing the shares	
		LTD "Margveti"	partner	
Levan Kardava	Minority	LTD "MD Group"	100%- of shares, Maka Mania managing the shares	
		Italian Motor Group	partner	
		"Innovative Nano Technologies of Georgia"	20% of shares	
		Global Impex	Partner	
		Gruppo Via	100%- of shares, Maka Mania managing the shares	
		Magana-2004	100% of shares	
Paata Lejava	Minority	LTD "Phuntusha"	34% of shares and Director	
		LTD "LG&GO PIROSMANI"	20% of shares	
		LTD "Delato Fitnes"	33.3% of shares, Lasha Lezhava managing the shares	
Nodar Ebanoidze	Majority	LTD "Compaudi"	14% of shares	
Paata Kiknavelidze	Majority	LTD "Madli"	Shareholder	
Sergo Khabuliani	Majority	LTD "Tsekuri"	62.5%of shares, Beka Khabuliani managing the shares	
		LTD "Mshenebeli 2004"	62.5%of shares, Beka Khabuliani managing the shares	

Comments	Declired Income
	0
	0
	15790
According to the property declaration	
	0
According to the property declaration	0
	0
According to the property declaration	0
	0
	0
Has not been renewed after 1995	
Has not been renewed after 1995	
	0
	0
Has not been renewed after 2003	
Last declaration has been filled in by 2014	633205
	0

Table 3. Connection of the Family Members of the Members of Parliament with business

Name and Surname	Connection to the member of Parliament	Parliamentary entity of the member	
Tinatin Zaldastanashvili	Spouse of Gia Zhorzholiani	Majority	
Mariam Gviniashvili	Daughter of Giorgi Ghviniashvili	Minority	
Nazi Liparteniani	Spouse of Gogi Liparteliani	Majority	

	Company	Connection to the company	Comments
	LTD GLOBAL SERVICES LLC's branch in Georgia	Director	
	LTD Levon Travel	Director	
	LTD Legal Company GS&Barristers	50% of shares	
	LTD Speroza	15% of shares	
	LTD Biosphero+	20% of shares	
	LTD Gama +	10% of shares	
	LTD Gama	21% of shares	
	LTD Trans Gas	22.92% of shares	
	LTD Euorstyle XXI	16.6% of shares	
	LTD Zugdidi 2010	29% of shares	
	LTD Olympy-XXI	50% of shares	Has not been renewed after 2007
	LTD "Seti-1"	50% of shares	Has not been renewed after 2007
	LTD Partner T & G Company	15% of shares	
	LTD Aleksandra	18% of shares	
	LTD Partner 2010	17% of shares	

Name and Surname	Connection to the member of Parliament	Parliamentary entity of the member	
Nazi Liparteniani	Spouse of Gogi Liparteliani	Majority	
Marina Topadze	Spouse of Giorgi Tophadze	Majority	
Lili Baqradze	Mother of Davit Bakradze	Minority	
Ekaterine Amaglobeli	Spouse of Davit Lortkiphanidze	Majority	

	Company	Connection to the company	Comments
	LTD Roko	11% of shares	
	LTD Araoni 2010	20% of shares	
	LTD N Plus Service	17% of shares	
	LTD Rom Import 2010	25% of shares	
	LTD Potpetrol	18% of shares	
	LTD Partner Batumi	25% of shares	
	LTD Marneuli Partner	20% of shares	
	LTD Vazi	19% of shares	
	Ald	10% of shares	
	Gonio Partner	25% of shares	
	Koda Green Product	37% of shares	
	Squri 2016	15% of shares	
	Max-Service	17% of shares	
	Ekoil	20% of shares	Registration Date May 25, 2016
	LTD Kazbegi-Tobacco	1.4% of shares	
	Lili Bakradze - TBE	Sole Proprietor	
	LTD Solidort	30% of shares	
	LTD Davit Tatishvili Sports Medicine and Reabilitation Centre	5%-of shares	

Name and Surname	Connection to the member of Parliament	Parliamentary entity of the member	
Karapet Mkoiani	Son of Enzel Mkoiani	Majority	
Marina Zakroshvili	Spouse of Vazha Chitashvili	Minority	
Natia Khvistani	Spouse if Viktor Japharidze	Majority	
Omar Kutsnaishvili	Father of Zakaria Kutsnaishvil	Majority	
Tea Sanikidze	Spouse of Zakaria Kutsnashvili	Majority	

	Company	Connection to the company	Comments
	Ltd Akhalgazi	50%-of shares	
	Ltd Karo	50% of shares and Director	
	LTD Stomatologist	7% of shares	
	LTD Qtsia-94	66.99% of shares	
	LTD Seti	50% of shares	
	LTD Tir Park Marneuli	17% of shares	
	Cooperative rk Sabetchisi-001	Director and a member of the board	
	LTD Geoengineering	40.35% of shares	
	LTD Agara	12.5% of shares	
	LTD Tecno	21.4% of shares	
	LTD Super Torphi	10% of shares	
	LTD Georgian- Azeri Construction-Design Complex Tbil-Baku	Director	
	LTD Kmb	20% of shares	
	Registered Cooperative Naphareuli's Wine	Member of board and Director	
	LTD Enersi	shareholder	
	LTD Nitaproqurumentgroup	Director and 33.3% of shares	

Name and Surname	Connection to the member of Parliament	Parliamentary entity of the member	
Lina Topuria	Spouse of Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	
Maka Mania	Spouse of Levan Kardava	Minority	
Zaza Gogichaishvili	Spouse of Manana Kobakhidze	Majority	
Nino Oragvelidze	Daughter of Manana Kobakhidze	Majority	
Qetevan Surmanidze	Spouse of Murman Dumbadze	Majority	
Nino Laskhishvili	Spouse of Paata Lezhava	Minority	

	Company	Connection to the company	Comments
	LTD GMP	100% of shares	
	LTD Linati	Director and 100% of shares	
	SP Lina Tophuria	Sole Proprietor	
	LLC Egrisi Representation	Director	
	Luche	Director	
	SP Zaza Gogichaishvili	Sole Proprietor	
	LTD Independent Arbitrary Court	25% of shares	
	Sole Proprietor		
	LTD Bavarian House	100% of shares	
	LTD Eko Mit	90% of shares	
	LTD Fashion Style	80% of shares	Has not been renewed after 2007
	LTD Antiques	50% of shares	

Name and Surname	Connection to the member of Parliament	Parliamentary entity of the member	
Nino tkhelidze	Spouse of Omar Nishnianidze	Majority	
Andro Kiknavelidze	Brother of Paata Kiknavelidze	Majority	
Lali Kvantaliani	Spouse of Revaz Shavlokhashvili	Majority	
Tamila Abutidze	Spouse of Pavle Kublashvili	Majority	
Ana Tarkhnishvili	Spouse of Levan Tarkhnishvil	Minority	

	Company	Connection to the company	Comments
	LTD Higher Educational Institute Kolkha	Director 72% of shares	
	LTD Public College Kolkha 11	Director and 100% of shares	
	LTD Kolkha 11	Director and 60% of shares	
	LTD Iberia 48	Director	
	LTD Iberia 49	Director	
	LTD LLC Iberia 50	Director	
	LTD Iberia 47	Director	
	LTD Agrarian Market	19% of shares	
	LTD Lagi	10% of shares	
	LTD lagi	Director and 40 % of shares	
	LTD saba 2005	Director and 100 %of shares	
	LTD Friends	partner	
	LTD BCG Research	Director and 80% of shares	
	LTD BCG Monitoring	Director and partner	

Annex 1. Number of deputy questions during the 8th convocation

MP	Faction	Amount
Giorgi gabashvili	Minority	355
khatuna gogorishvili	Minority	118
Giorgi baramidze	Minority	57
Zurab japaridze	Independent MP	44
Sergo ratiani	Minority	34
levan tarkhnishvili	Minority	34
Irma nadirashvili	Minority	31
Irakli chikovani	Free Democrats	25
Mikheil machavariani	Minority	19
Tariel londaridze	Minority	19
Zurab tkemaladze	majority	10
Ani mirotadze	National Forum	9
Giorgi volski	majority	9
Akaki boboxidze	Minority	8
Giorgi vashadze	Independent MP	7
Giorgi khachidze	Independent MP	6
Irine imerlishvili	majority	4

MP	Faction	Amount
Giorgi meladze	Independent MP	3
Guguli maghradze	majority	3
Giorgi zhvania	majority	3
Pati xalvashi	majority	2
Kakhaber okriashvili	majority	2
Eka beselia	majority	2
Ekaterine kherkheulidze	Minority	2
Giorgi tsereteli	Minority	1
Davit darcmelidze	Minority	1
Davit onoprishvili	Free Democrats	1
Giorgi kakhiani	majority	1
Paata kiknavelidze	majority	1
Manana kobakhidze	majority	1
Nugzar tsiklauri	Minority	1
Giorgi targamadze	Minority	1
Temur maisuradze	National Forum	1
Giorgi gozalishvili	majority	1
Davit berdzenishvili	majority	1

Annex 2. Number of speeches by MPs during the 8th convocation

MP	Faction	Amount
Chiora taktakishvili	Minority	478
Eka beselia	majority	455
Vakhtang khmaladze	majority	448
Sergo ratiani	Minority	446
zurab tkemaladze	majority	374
Zakaria kutsnashvil	majority	361
Pavle kublashvili	Independent MP	358
Khatuna gogorishvili	Minority	343
Davit darchiashvili	Minority	262
Aleksandre qantaria	majority	260
Giorgi volski	majority	250
Shalva shavgulidze	Free Democrats	245
Davit onoprishvili	Free Democrats	226
Koba davitashvili	Independent MP	224
Giorgi gachechiladze	Independent MP	218
Zurab melikishvili	Minority	201
Giorgi baramidze	Minority	200
Levan bezhashvili	Minority	193
Guguli magradze	majority	186

MP	Faction	Amount
Akaki minashvili	Minority	184
Gia zhorzholiani	Majority	184
Giorgi tsereteli	Minority	179
Mikheil machavariani	Minority	163
Gedevan popkhadze	Majority	162
Nugzar wiklauri	Minority	162
Davit lortkipanidze	Majority	155
Akaki bobokhidze	Minority	150
Giorgi kakhiani	Majority	147
Giorgi gabashvili	Minority	146
Tamar kordzaia	Majority	145
Dimitri khundadze	Majority	139
Irma nadiradze	Minority	133
Zurab japaridze	Independent MP	130
Giga bukia	Majority	128
Giorgi vashadze	Independent MP	128
Ivane kiguradze	Majority	120
Giorgi tsagareishvili	Free Democrats	120
Eldar kurtanidze	Majority	119

MP	Faction	Amount
Irakli sesiashvili	Majority	118
Irakli chikovani	Free Democrats	118
Tariel londaridze	Minority	113
Ani mirotadze	National Forum	107
Tinatin bokuchava	Minority	101
Zviad dzidziguri	Majority	99
Giorgi khachidze	Independent MP	99
Zviad kvachantiradze	Majority	96
Nodar ebanoidze	Majority	95
Giorgi tevdoradze	Minority	95
Victor dolidze	Free Democrats	89
Pridon sakvarelidze	Majority	87
Zurab abashidze	Free Democrats	82
Manana kobakhidze	Majority	80
Vakhtang lemonjava	Minority	71
Koba subeliani	Minority	68
Davit berdzenishvili	Majority	64
Eliso chapidze	Majority	64
Levan tarkhnishvili	Minority	57

MP	Faction	Amount
Tamaz mechiauri	Majority	56
Paata baratashvili	Majority	53
Mariam sajaia	Minority	53
temur maisuradze	National Forum	51
Demur basheleishvili	Majority	42
Nino goguadze	Free Democrats	42
Tamar khidasheli	Majority	42
Gubaz sanikidze	National Forum	41
Bidzina gujabidze	Majority	40
Tedo japaridze	Majority	40
Giorgi gviniashvili	Minority	38
Petre tsiskarishvili	Minority	38
giorgi kavtaradze	Majority	37
Teimuraz chkuaseli	Majority	37
Giorgi targamadze	Minority	36
Giorgi topadze	Majority	36
Mirian wiklauri	Majority	35
Davit bakradze	Minority	33
Mikheil makharadze	Minority	33

MP	Faction	Amount
Ekaterine kherkheulidze	Minority	31
Davit usupashvili	majority	30
Malkhaz vakhtangashvili	National Forum	28
Karlo kopaliani	majority	28
Shota malashkhia	Minority	28
Zaza papuashvili	majority	28
Malkhaz tsereteli	majority	28
Leri khabelovi	majority	28
Teimuraz nergadze	majority	27
Omar nishnianidze	majority	27
Zurab chilingarashvili	Minority	25
Gogla zhvania	majority	23
Paata kiknavelidze	majority	22
Kakhaber okriashvili	majority	22
Nana keinishvili	majority	20
Levan berdzenishvili	majority	19
Giorgi meladze	Independent MP	18
Valeri gelashvili	majority	16
Davit chavchanidze	Minority	16

MP	Faction	Amount
Shalva kiknavelidze	National Forum	15
Vazha chitashvili	Minority	15
Gela samkharauli	majority	13
Tamaz japaridze	majority	13
Gela gelashvili	majority	12
Murman dumbadze	Independent MP	12
Paata lezhava	Minority	11
Giorgi gozalishvili	Minority	10
Pati khalvashi	majority	10
Paata kvizhinadze	majority	9
Iasha shervashidze	majority	9
Otar chrdileli	majority	9
Samvel petrosian	Minority	8
Anzor bolkvadze	majority	7
Ioseb jachvliani	majority	7
Omar megrelidze	Minority	6
Gocha enukidze	majority	5
Erekle tripolski	majority	5
Tamaz shioshvili	Free Democrats	5

MP	Faction	Amount
Darejan chkhetiani	Majority	5
Giorgi khechinashvili	National Forum	5
Vladimer achba	Majority	3
Merab kachakhidze	Majority	3
Azer suleimanovi	Minority	3
Sergo khabuliani	majority	3
Roland akhalaia	Minority	2
Davit bezhuashvili	Independent MP	2
Daviti datsmelidze	Minority	2
Marika verulashvili	Minority	2
Giorgi karbelashvili	Minority	2
Guram misabishvili	majority	2
Ruslan poghosiani	majority	2
Victor japaridze	majority	2
Kakha butskhrikidze	Minority	1
Soso danelia	majority	1
Makhir darzievi	majority	1
Zurab zviadauri	majority	1
Teimuraz chkhaidze	majority	1

MP	Faction	Amount
Goderdzi bukia	Majority	0
Aleksandre tamazashvili	Majority	0
Zaza kedelashvili	Minority	0
Gogi liparteliani	Majority	0
Ali mamedovi	Majority	0
Enzel mkoiani	Majority	0
Koba nakopia	Minority	0
Ramaz nikolaishvili	Minority	0
Giorgi peiqrishvili	Minority	0
Levan kardava	Minority	0
Tamaz kacheishvili	Majority	0
Nikoloz kipshidze	Minority	0
Revaz shavlokhashvili	Minority	0
Shota khabareli	Majority	0
Rostom khalvashi	Majority	0
Tengiz khubuluri	Majority	0

Annex 3. Amount of initiated draft laws and initiatives during the 8th convocation

MP	Faction	Amount
K. davitashvili	Independent MP	68
Z. japaridze	Independent MP	67
D. onoprishvili	Free Democrats	67
G. zhorzholiani	majority	61
I. imerlishvili	majority	49
G. popkhadze	majority	49
N. ebanoidze	majority	48
I. sesiashvili	majority	45
Z. tkemaladze	majority	45
V. khmaladze	majority	45
G. maghradze	majority	45
T. kordzaia	majority	42
E. beselia	majority	41
G. tsagareishvili	Free Democrats	33
Sh. shavgulidze	Free Democrats	19
E. tripolski	majority	19
T. mechiauri	majority	17
O. chrdileli	majority	16
Z. abashidze	Free Democrats	16
Z. kvachantiradze	majority	14

MP	Faction	Amount
m.tsiklauri	majority	13
T. avdaliani	majority	13
G. kakhiani	majority	13
I. chikovani	Free Democrats	12
Z. kutsnashvili	majority	12
G. topadze	majority	12
Z. dzidziguri	majority	11
G. bukia	majority	11
P. kiknavelidze	majority	10
M. machavariani	minority	10
D. berdzenishvili	majority	10
a. mirotadze	National Forum	10
Sh. kiknavelidze	National Forum	9
P. sakvarelidze	majority	9
M. kobakhidze	majority	9
E. chapidze	majority	9
D. khundadze	majority	8
G. khachidze	Independent MP	8
M. dumbadze	Independent MP	7
A. kantaria	majority	7

MP	Faction	Amount
S. jachvliani	majority	6
M. vakhtangishvili	National Forum	6
G. meladze	Independent MP	6
G. gozalishvili	majority	6
S. ratiani	Minority	5
K. subeliani	Minority	5
T. khidasheli	majority	5
G. agulashvili	majority	5
P. kublashvili	Independent MP	4
N. keinishvili	majority	4
M. kachakhidze	majority	4
L. berdzenishvili	majority	4
T. chkuaseli	majority	4
A. bobokhidze	Minority	4
K .kopaliani	majority	3
T. maisuradze	majority	3
Z. papuashvili	majority	3
V. dolidze	Free Democrats	3
G. volski	majority	3
B. gujabidze	majority	3

MP	Faction	Amount
Ch. taktakishvili	Minority	2
P. lezhava	Minority	2
N. goguadze	Free Democrats	2
K. okriashvili	majority	2
I. kighuradze	majority	2
T. khidasheli	majority	2
D. saganelidze	majority	2
D. darchiashvili	Minority	2
G. tsereteli	Minority	2
G. samkharauli	majority	2
P. khalvashi	majority	1
P. kvizhinadze	majority	1
O. nishnianidze	majority	1
M. tsereteli	majority	1
M. sajaia	Minority	1
Z. zviadauri	majority	1
G. ghviniashvili	Minority	1
G. gachechiladze	Independent MP	1
A. bolkvadze	majority	1

Annex 4. Number of adopted laws and initiatives during the 8th convocation

MP	Faction	Amount
G. Jorjoliani	Majority	53
D. onoprishvili	Free Democrats	47
Z. tkemaladze	majority	40
G. popkhadze	majority	40
E. beselia	majority	37
I. sesiashvili	majority	36
N. ebanoidze	majority	35
V. khmaladze	majority	34
I. imerlishvili	majority	32
T. kordzaia	majority	28
G. tsagareishvili	Free Democrats	23
Sh. shavgulidze	Free Democrats	19
K. davitashvili	Independent MP	17
T. mechiauri	majority	17
O. chrdileli	majority	17

MP	Faction	Amount
G. maghradze	majority	16
Z. abashidze	Free Democrats	15
Z. kutsnashvili	majority	14
G. kakhiani	majority	14
T. avdaliani	majority	13
I. chikovani	Free Democrats	12
M. tsiklauri	majority	12
E. tripolski	majority	11
E. chapidze	majority	10
A. mirotadze	National Forum	10
G. topadze	majority	10
P. kiknavelidze	majority	10
D. berdzenishvili	Free Democrats	10
Z. dzidziguri	majority	9
M. kobakhidze	majority	8

MP	Faction	Amount
Sh. kiknavelidze	National Forum	8
A. kantaria	majority	6
M. vakhtangishvili	National Forum	6
G. agulashvili	majority	5
G. gozalishvili	majority	5
T. khidasheli	majority	4
P. sakvarelidze	majority	4
T. japaridze	majority	4
M. dumbadze	Independent MP	4
Z. kvachantiradze	majority	4
D. khundadze	majority	3
M. machavariani	Minority	3
G. meladze	Independent MP	3
V. dolidze	Free Democrats	3
B. gujabidze	majority	2
I. kighuradze	majority	2
Z. papuashvili	majority	2
L. Berdzenishvili	Free Democrats	2

MP	Faction	Amount
T. Maisuradze	majority	2
M. Kachakhidze	majority	2
D. Saganelidze	majority	2
N. Goguadze	Free Democrats	2
T. Chkuaseli	majority	2
D. Darchiashvili	Minority	1
A. Bolkvadze	majority	1
T. Khidzsheli	majority	1
G. Gachechiladze	Independent MP	1
M. Tsereteli	majority	1
O. Nishnianidze	majority	1
G. Samkharauli	majority	1
K. Okriashvili	majority	1
P. Kublashvili	Independent MP	1
Ch. Taktakishvili	Minority	1

Annex 5.

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Abashidze Zurab	Free Democrats/majority (Samgori)	76	4	61	0	
Achba Vladimer	Majority/By Party List	0	0	1	0	
Akhalaia Roland	Minority/majority (Zugdidi)	125	11	23	49	
Baratashvili Paata	Majority/By Party List	8	3	7	0	
Baramidze Giorgi	Minority/By Party List	97	8	0	0	
Bakradze David	Minority/By Party List	99	3	0	0	
Bashaleishvili Demur	Majority/By Party List	17	2	18	0	
Bejashvili Levan	Minority/By Party List	79	4	226	74	
Bejuashvili David	Minority/majority (Tetritskaro)	132	16	26	55	
Berdzenishvili David	Majority/By Party List	27	1	1	0	
Berdzenishvili Levan	Majority/By Party List	29	1	2	0	
Beselia Eka	Majority/majority (Poti)	35	1	18	0	
Bobokhidze Akaki	Minority/majority(Tskaltumbo)	46	12	6	11	
Bokuchava Tinatin	Minority/By Party List	119	9	136	44	
Bolkvadze Anzor	Majority/majority (Khulo)	7	8	1	0	
Bukia Giga	Majority/By Party List	10	0	32	3	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	141	16	15	82	0	32	97811.75	694	683	11
	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	300	300	0
	208	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	8	1
	18	0	0	53	0	7	6056.6	1349	1348	1
	105	0	0	200	57	38	116021.07	60	27	33
	102	0	0	33	0	46	265078.64	44	29	15
	37	0	0	42	0	1	582.8	1212	1212	0
	383	0	0	193	0	7	18528.66	32	15	17
	229	0	0	2	0	5	12561.27	84	84	0
	29	10	10	64	1	24	53005.3	1139	1127	12
	32	4	2	19	0	26	136394.24	1133	1122	11
	54	41	37	455	2	45	184257.52	1276	1275	1
	75	4	0	150	8	4	9797.84	24	18	6
	308	0	0	101	0	25	62967.14	53	43	10
	16	1	1	7	0	8	29392.86	1143	1141	2
	45	11	0	128	0	8	29392.86	1233	1232	1

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Bukia Goderdzi	Majority/majority (Khobi)	118	6	56	8	
Butskhrikidze Kakha	Minority/majority(Terjola)	43	24	48	94	
Gabashvili Giorgi	Minority/By Party List	62	9	12	0	
Gachechiladze Giorgi	Out of Fraction/ By Party List	2	6	20	0	
Gelashvili Gela	Majority/majority (Signagi)	3	0	6	0	
Gelashvili Valeri	Majority/majority (Khashuri)	13	9	6	0	
Gogorishvili Khatuna	Minority/By Party List	89	6	27	61	
Goguadze Nino	Free Democrats/By Party List	75	5	11	11	
Gozalishvili Giorgi	Majority/majority (Lagodekhi)	7	0	10	2	
Gujabidze Bidzina	Majority/By Party List	6	1	4	2	
Davitashvili Koba	Out of Fraction/ By Party List	2	39	35	5	
Danelia Soso	Majority/majority (Martvili)	0	0	2	0	
Darziev Makhir	Majority/By Party List	4	2	19	0	
Darchiashvili David	Minority/By Party List	50	5	53	67	
Dartsmelidze David	Minority/majority (Abasha)	33	5	4	72	
Dolidze Victor	Free Democrats/majority (Chugureti)	73	10	55	0	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	590	590	0
	209	0	0	1	0	2	252.97	126	98	28
	83	0	0	146	355	4	5407.96	53	28	25
	28	1	1	218	0	4	8032.09	1345	1343	2
	9	0	0	12	0	1	1604.61	1404	1404	0
	28	0	0	16	0	1	2378.43	1046	1046	0
	183	0	0	343	118	5	9574.37	83	35	48
	102	2	2	42	0	4	2472.12	716	683	33
	19	6	5	10	1	1	1128.62	1357	1357	0
	13	3	2	40	0	1	2665.77	1325	1325	0
	81	68	17	224	0	2	2878.65	215	214	1
	2	0	0	1	0	1	190.78	221	221	0
	25	0	0	1	0	4	4215.37	1414	1414	0
	175	2	1	262	0	22	11541.31	96	66	30
	114	0	0	2	1	0	0	88	72	16
	138	3	3	89	0	67	140900.95	818	793	25

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Dumbadze Murman	Out of Fraction/ majority (Batumi)	1	9	0	0	
Ebanoidze Nodar	Majority/majority (Kharagauli)	11	1	9	0	
Enukidze Gocha	Majority/majority (Ambrolauri)	33	3	6	0	
Vashadze Giorgi	Out of Fraction/ By Party List	104	18	89	100	
Vakhtangishvili Malkhaz	Fraction National Forum/ majority (Gori)	9	2	18	1	
Verulashvili Marika	Majority/majority (Kvareli)	39	22	13	5	
Volski Giorgi	Majority/By Party List	7	1	9	1	
Zviadauri Zurab	Majority/majority (Akhmeta)	22	11	18	0	
Tamazashvili Aleksandre	Majority/By Party List	6	7	22	0	
Tarkhnishvili Levan	Minority/By Party List	21	0	5	28	
Targamadze Girogi	Minority/By Party List	79	22	162	138	
Taktakishvili Chiora	Minority/By Party List	66	3	23	148	
Tevdoradze Giorgi	Minority/By Party List	20	8	2	110	
Topadze Giorgi	Majority/By Party List	10	13	6	0	
Kandelaki Girogi	Minority/By Party List	91	4	40	71	
Karbelashvili Giorgi	Minority/By Party List	83	13	149	15	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	10	7	4	12	0	1	317.84	717	706	11
	21	48	35	95	0	16	24733.01	1315	1308	7
	42	0	0	5	0	1	3803.85	1203	1203	0
	311	0	0	128	7	4	8346.8	30	15	15
	30	6	6	28	0	18	12277.1	1332	1329	3
	79	0	0	2	0	0	0	796	796	0
	18	3	9	250	0	15	50535.06	1356	1356	0
	51	1	0	1	0	1	1054.62	1141	1141	0
	35	0	0	0	0	7	11032.25	1240	1240	0
	54	0	0	57	34	1	3570	38	13	25
	401	0	0	36	1	2	2011.89	42	23	15
	240	2	1	478	0	31	140408.82	90	30	55
	140	0	0	95	0	2	2011.89	80	34	46
	29	12	10	36	0	4	12793,73	879	875	4
	206	0	0	208	0	50	209550.75	92	35	57
	260	0	0	2	0	1	464.97	37	17	20

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Kachakhidze Merabi	Majority/By Party List	3	5	9	0	
Kakhiani Giorgi	Majority/By Party List	5	1	11	2	
Kedelashvili Zaza	Minority/majority (Dedoflistskaro)	131	6	19	95	
Kvachantiradze Zviad	Majority/majority (Ozurgeti)	30	13	14	0	
Kvijinadze Paata	Majority/By Party List	4	1	2	0	
Kiknavelidze Paata	Majority/majority (Bagdati)	3	4	13	1	
Kiknavelidze Shalva	Fraction National Forum/ By Party List	11	4	8	2	
Kiguradze Ivane	Majority/By Party List	15	1	3	0	
Kobakhidze Manana	Majority/majority (Sachkhere)	18	3	0	0	
Kopaliani Karlo	Majority/By Party List	8	1	0	4	
Kordzaia Tamar	Majority/majority (Nadzaladevi)	14	2	24	1	
Kublashvili Pavle	Out of Fraction/ By Party List	45	26	96	112	
Kurtanidze Eldar	Majority/By Party List	0	0	0	0	
Lemonjava Vakhtang	Minority/majority (Chkhorotsku)	67	3	138	47	
Lejava Paata	Minority/majority (Vani)	115	3	158	132	
Liparteliani Gogi	Majority/majority (Lentekhi)	127	6	15	3	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	17	4	2	3	0	5	9768.13	1342	1342	0
	19	13	14	147	1	5	13720.67	1263	1263	0
	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	32	17
	57	14	4	96	0	22	87106.91	1233	1233	0
	7	1	0	9	0	4	6938.13	1392	1392	0
	21	10	10	22	1	2	3999.64	1225	1223	2
	25	9	8	15	0	2	4484.33	1337	1336	1
	19	2	2	120	0	3	5712.9	1386	1384	2
	21	9	8	80	1	23	174384.76	1277	1277	0
	13	3	0	28	0	1	317.84	1320	1320	0
	41	42	28	145	0	10	13505.8	1070	1065	5
	279	4	1	358	0	0	0	109	76	33
	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	604	604	0
	255	0	0	71	0	4	5347.81	60	43	17
	408	2	0	11	0	3	9559.28	8	5	3
	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	363	0

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Londaradze Tariel	Minority/majority (Aspindza)	36	1	30	72	
Lortkipanidze David	Majority/By Party List	12	3	4	0	
Maisuradze Temur	Majority/By Party List	9	2	9	0	
Malashkhia Shota	Minority/By Party List	98	6	24	55	
Mamedov Ali	Majority/By Party List	10	10	1	0	
Magradze Guguli	Majority/By Party List	43	11	39	0	
Machavariani Mikheil	Minority/By Party List	78	2	45	48	
Makharadze Mikheil	Minority/By Party List	53	6	22	95	
Megrelidze Omar	Minority/majority (Shuakhevi)	44	3	33	148	
Meladze Giorgi	Out of Fraction/ By Party List	75	28	104	32	
Melikishvili Zurab	Minority/By Party List	467	8	62	87	
Mechiauri Tamaz	Majority/By Party List	3	1	2	0	
Minashvili Akaki	Minority/By Party List	68	9	115	139	
Mirotadze Ani	Fraction National Forum/ By Party List	8	1	22	0	
Misabishvili Guram	Majority/majority (Senaki)	13	1	33	1	
Mkoiani Enzel	Majority/majority (Ninotsminda)	89	5	62	32	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	139	0	0	113	19	7	28105,01	206	173	33
	19	0	0	155	0	2	1234,62	1121	1121	0
	20	3	2	51	1	6	14477,43	1374	1373	1
	183	0	0	28	0	0	0	39	22	17
	21	0	0	0	0	4	3556.86	1267	1267	0
	93	45	16	186	3	43	169542.84	1139	1139	0
	173	10	3	163	19	15	56976,06	116	61	55
	176	0	0	33	0	0	0	343	320	23
	228	0	0	6	0	7	14023.47	279	252	27
	239	6	3	18	3	1	3718.85	58	32	26
	624	0	0	201	0	11	17525.06	120	63	57
	6	17	17	56	0	6	7176.13	1335	1335	0
	331	0	0	184	0	4	10749.11	51	14	37
	31	10	10	107	9	10	24050.87	1317	1314	3
	48	0	0	2	0	1	2963.43	1280	1280	0
	188	0	0	0	0	5	8980.58	770	770	0

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Nadirashvili Irma	Minority/By Party List	29	8	8	71	
Nakopia Koba	Minority/majority (Bolnisi)	172	8	79	106	
Nergadze Teimuraz	Majority/By Party List	1	0	4	0	
Nikolaishvili Ramaz	Minority/By Party List	167	13	54	56	
Nishnianidze Omar	Majority/By Party List	3	1	7	0	
Onoprishvili David	Free Democrats/majority (Kaspi)	57	3	9	4	
Okriashvili Kakhaber	Majority/majority (Dmanisi)	56	6	64	19	
Papuashvili Zaza	Majority/majority (Mtatsminda)	13	0	6	0	
Petrosian Samvel	Minority/majority(Akhalkalaki)	54	14	24	66	
Pogosiani Ruslan	Majority/By Party List	3	6	1	0	
Jvania Giorgi	Majority/By Party List	24	12	11	3	
Jorjoliani Gia	Majority/By Party List	12	2	8	0	
Ratiani Sergo	Minority/By Party List	26	2	7	93	
Samkharauli Gela	Majority/majority (Telavi)	22	12	49	0	
Sanikidze Gubaz	Majority/majority (Kutaisi)	20	14	2	0	
Sakvarelidze Fridon	Majority/By Party List	6	2	95	2	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	116	0	0	133	31	4	24169.68	52	22	30
	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	68	0
	5	0	0	27	0	1	387.76	463	462	1
	290	0	0	0	0	1	597.34	7	7	0
	11	1	0	27	1	2	837.32	1360	1360	0
	73	67	47	226	1	22	60141.07	843	827	16
	145	2	1	22	2	1	807.35	809	807	2
	19	3	2	28	0	3	5457.02	1333	1333	0
	158	0	0	8	0	4	1566,65	211	206	5
	10	0	0	2	0	8	17692.54	1439	1439	0
	50	0	3	23	0	4	8931.57	1089	1089	0
	22	61	53	184	0	16	38787.46	1299	1297	2
	128	5	0	446	34	4	2810.69	138	87	51
	83	2	1	13	0	7	21763.18	1156	1155	1
	36	0	0	41	0	5	17628.95	1156	1155	1
	105	9	4	87	0	11	27143.61	1397	1389	8

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Sajaia Mariam	Minority/By Party List	96	22	88	154	
Sesiashvili Irakli	Majority/By Party List	36	0	5	0	
Subeliani Koba	Minority/By Party List	57	13	54	106	
Suleimanovi Azer	Minority/majority(Marneuli)	154	2	153	33	
Tripolski Erekle	Majority/majority (Dusheti)	11	4	1	0	
Tkemaladze Zurab	Majority/By Party List	6	6	2	0	
Usupashvili David	Majority/majority (Saburtalo)	45	0	0	0	
Feiqrishvili Giorgi	Majority/majority(Gardabani)	9	6	15	2	
Popkhadze Gedevan	Majority/majority (Bordjomi)	3	5	11	2	
Kavtaradze Giorgi	Majority/majority (Zestaponi)	6	4	0	1	
Kantaria Aleksandre	Majority/majority (Isani)	2	2	1	0	
Kardava Levan	Minority/majority (Tsalenjikha)	48	11	35	88	
Kutsnashvili Zakaria	Majority/majority (Tianeti)	18	6	51	9	
Gviniashvili Giorgi	Minority/majority (Gurjaani)	80	10	163	131	
Kacheishvili Tamaz	Majority/By Party List	11	4	4	1	
Keinishvili Nana	Majority/By Party List	24	18	13	2	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	360	1	0	53	0	2	8446.67	34	17	17
	41	45	36	118	0	25	107241.12	1249	1249	0
	230	5	0	68	0	0	0	78	49	29
	342	0	0	3	0	0	0	63	56	7
	16	19	11	5	0	11	11166.17	1344	1344	0
	14	45	40	374	10	7	9638.95	828	827	1
	45	0	0	30	0	46	397226.17	1081	1079	2
	32	0	0	0	0	2	1387.95	1356	1356	0
	21	49	40	162	0	8	16818,51	1328	1326	2
	11	0	0	37	0	2	2938.6	1323	1323	0
	5	7	6	260	0	6	12171.23	1408	1407	1
	182	0	0	0	0	6	15237.15	21	16	5
	84	12	14	361		12	19141.46	1144	1144	0
	384	1	0	38	0	2	2703.67	64	35	29
	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1154	1153	1
	57	4	0	20	0	4	6146.4	932	932	0

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Kipshidze Nikoloz	Minority/By Party List	161	21	60	132	
Shavgulidze Shalva	Free Democrats/majority (Vake)	61	7	74	43	
Shavlokhashvili Revaz	Majority/majority (Tsalka)	20	9	1	4	
Shervashidze Iasha	Majority/majority (Keda)	10	6	17	2	
Shioshvili Tamaz	Free Democrats/By Party List	63	4	8	0	
Chapidze Eliso	Majority/majority (Tkibuli)	9	5	33	2	
Chilingarishvili Zurabi	Minority/majority (Adigeni)	86	9	80	131	
Chitashvili Vaja	Minority/majority (Akhaltsikhe)	40	4	23	70	
Chikovani Irakli	Free Democrats/By Party List	78	7	35	1	
Chrdileli Otar	Majority/By Party List	3	2	17	0	
Chkhaidze Teimuraz	Majority/majority (Lanchkhuti)	4	4	1	0	
Chkhetiani Darejan	Majority/By Party List	8	3	0	0	
Tsagareishvili Giorgi	Free Democrats/By Party List	59	2	39	3	
Tsiskarishvili Petre	Minority/By Party List	96	17	88	92	
Dzidziguri Zviad	Majority/majority(Rustavi)	15	9	1	0	
Tsereteli Giorgi	Minority/By Party List	85	4	109	47	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	2
	185	19	19	245	0	8	11651,5	787	755	32
	34	0	0	0	0	1	519.48	1275	1275	0
	35	0	0	9	0	1	1998.92	1279	1279	0
	75	0	0	5	0	2	1782.17	845	825	20
	49	9	10	64	0	14	34498.89	1217	1217	0
	306	0	0	25	0	0	0	68	14	44
	137	0	0	15	0	3	4543.78	323	314	9
	121	12	12	118	25	40	203852.68	534	522	12
	22	16	17	9	0	4	10241,5	180	180	0
	9	0	0	1	0	4	4830.82	1387	1387	0
	11	0	0	5	0	3	1331.22	985	985	0
	103	33	23	120	0	10	21266.31	783	759	24
	293	0	0	38	0	1	2477.53	27	16	11
	25	11	9	99	0	15	48103.6	1272	1272	0
	245	2	0	179	1	39	172036.02	114	84	30

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Tsereteli Malkhaz	Majority/majority (Chiatura)	14	1	5	1	
Tsiklauri Mirian	Majority/majority (Kazbegi)	6	1	11	0	
Tsiklauri Nugzar	Minority/By Party List	27	5	28	166	
Chavchanidze David	Minority/majority (Khoni)	26	15	64	132	
Chkuaseli Teimuraz	Majority/majority (Chokhatauri)	20	4	3	0	
Khabareli Shota	Majority/majority(Krtsanisi)	10	1	1	0	
Khabelovi Leri	Majority/majority(Kareli)	11	0	0	0	
Khabuliani Sergo	Majority/majority (Tsageri)	23	4	11	0	
Khalvashi Rostom	Majority/majority(Khelvachauri)	3	0	7	10	
Khalvashi Fati	Majority/majority(Kobuleti)	1	0	3	0	
Khachidze Giorgi	Out of Fraction/ By Party List	63	25	24	132	
Khechinashvili Giorgi	Fraction National Forum/ By Party List	11	3	16	0	
Khmaladze Vakhtang	Majority/majority(Didube)	3	1	4	0	
Kherkheulidze Ekaterine	Minority/By Party List	22	2	3	83	
Khidasheli Tamar	Majority/majority (Sagarejo)	0	0	20	0	
Khubuluri Tengizi	Majority/By Party List	5	1	2	0	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	21	1	1	28	0	2	2840.38	1303	1296	7
	18	13	12	35	0	2	3630.21	1405	1404	1
	226	0	0	162	1	2	2543.73	79	37	42
	237	0	0	16	0	0	0	84	48	36
	27	4	2	37	0	3	3995.12	1242	1242	0
	12	0	0	0	0	5	12679,47	1338	1338	0
	11	0	0	28	0	1	317.84	1260	1260	0
	38	0	0	3	0	2	473.03	1229	1229	0
	20	0	0	0	0	1	45	1326	1325	1
	4	1	0	10	2	6	7607.62	1422	1422	0
	244	8	0	99	6	2	607.96	75	43	32
	30	0	0	5	0	2	3614.06	1331	1331	0
	8	45	34	448	0	8	10799.28	1406	1397	9
	110	0	0	31	2	0	0	12	5	7
	20	2	1	42	0	3	1651.91	145	145	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1286	1286	0

Surname, Name	Entity (Parliamentary)	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Plenary Sessions	Absence From Plenary Sessions Without Reasonable Cause	Reasonable Cause For Absence From Committee Meetings	Absence From Committee Meeting Without Reasonable Cause	
Khundadze Dimitri	Majority/majority (Mtsketa)	12	2	1	0	
Japaridze Victor	Majority/majority (Mestia)	26	12	31	1	
Japaridze Zurab	Out of Fraction/ By Party List	67	21	146	48	
Japaridze Tamaz	Majority/majority (Oni)	8	8	3	3	
Japaridze Tedo	Majority/By Party List	90	7	36	0	
Jachvliani Ioseb	Majority/majority (Gldani)	31	6	4	0	
Giorgi Ochiauri	Minority	0	0	28	50	
Sakvarelidze David	Minority	0	0	0	33	
Nauli Janashia	Minority	0	0	0	18	
Avdaliani Tamazi	Majority/By Party List	0	0	1	0	
Tsulukiani Tea	Majority/majority (Nadzaladevi)	0	0	1	0	
Garibashvili irakli	Majority/By Party List	0	0	1	0	
Natsvlishvili Lasha	Majority/By Party List	0	0	1	0	
Imerlishvili Irine	Majority/By Party List	0	0	0	0	
Khidasheli Tinatin	Majority/majority (Sagarejo)	4	2	0	0	
Saganelidze David	Majority/By Party List	0	0	0	0	
Agulashvili Gigla	Majority/By Party List	0	0	0	0	

	Combined Absences	Draft Laws Initiated	Draft Law Adopted	Number Of Speeches Given	MP Questions	Number Of Business Trips	Business Trip Expenses	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
	15	8	3	139	0	13	27627.5	1349	1349	0
	70	0	0	2	0	2	3761.22	908	908	0
	282	67	0	130	44	7	12263.8	49	22	27
	22	0	1	13	0	1	174.61	1245	1244	1
	133	0	3	40	0	95	491819.25	784	784	0
	41	6	0	7	0	2	5730.73	1111	1111	0
	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	33	0	0	0	0	7	9738.56	36	21	15
	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	0
	1	13	13	0	0	3	11200.95	776	776	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	49	32	0	4	5	3107.4	374	372	2
	6	5	4	0	0	63	202300.26	653	644	9
	0	2	2	0	0	29	35048.39	797	797	0
	0	5	5	0	0	16	25320.49			