TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL GEORGIA

ASSESSMENT OF ACTIVITIES OF PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA OF THE NINTH CONVOCATION

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INTRODUCTION

Transparency International Georgia (TI Georgia), within the framework of the project of monitoring parliamentary activities, makes an annual assessment of the work of Parliament of Georgia. The organization's parliamentary team is actively involved in monitoring parliamentary work, regularly publishing reports with the aim of ensuring transparency of the parliamentary activities and keeping the public informed. The offices of TI Georgia's parliamentary team are located in Parliament buildings in Tbilisi and Kutaisi.

The organization's **assessment of the first year of activities of Parliament of Georgia of the Ninth Convocation (reporting period: 18 November 2016 – 31 December 2017)** is based on the analysis of information collected by the staff of the organization's parliamentary offices and observations they conducted as well as on the statistical data received from Parliament.

The report also includes the results of the public opinion poll commissioned by TI Georgia and conducted by the Caucasus Research Resource Centre (CRRC) in March 2018 (3-28 March) throughout Georgia (except for the regions compactly populated by ethnic minorities and occupied territories). Within the framework of the research, 1,843 people were surveyed using random selection method. The survey has a margin of error of 2.8 percentage points.

CHAPTER 1

MAIN FINDINGS

The work of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation was characterized by both positive and negative trends in various directions. Specifically, positive changes occurred with regard to transparency of the legislative body's work. The interested parties, including representatives of the public, can participate in parliamentary discussions and receive information about the processes that are underway in Parliament. Despite this, however, Parliament is still facing challenges in terms of exercising oversight over the executive branch.

Positive trends

Legislative process

- Unlike previous convocations, no plenary session was thwarted due to the absence of a quorum;[1]
- The government presented the legislative plan twice, which has to be assessed positively from the viewpoint of accountability and facilitation of the legislative process in general;
- Unlike Parliament of the previous convocations, the Gender Equality Council is more active in terms of the work on legislative initiatives and the analysis of regulations;
- Unlike the previous convocation, there are more women holding the posts of committee chairpersons.

Exercising oversight

- Representatives of the executive branch attend committee sessions and present periodic reports on their activities;
- Parliament started reviewing the government reports on the state of enforcement of the decisions/resolutions made against Georgia by the corresponding committee of the United Nations Organization and the European Court of Human Rights;
- The involvement of civil society in the election of public officials has been strengthened: for example, the candidacy for the post of the Public Defender was selected based on consultations with the civil society representatives.

Activeness of Members of Parliament (MPs)

- During the first year of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, MPs were more active in proposing legislative initiatives. During the period covered by the report, 92 MPs exercised this right.[2]

1 In Parliament of the Eighth Convocation, 10 sessions, including two extraordinary ones, were thwarted due to the absence of a quorum.
2 In Parliament of the Eighth Convocation, 79 MPs exercised their right to propose legislative initiative.

Transparency

- Parliament's activities to increase transparency carried out during the period covered by the report deserve a positive assessment. Specifically, the implementation of the obligations envisaged by Open Parliament Action Plan 2017 increased the number of types of information subject to proactive disclosure, namely, various information categories were added, including:
  1. Conclusions and suggestions with regard to draft legislation presented by Public Defender and public institutions and/or prepared by parliamentary committees and/or parliamentary staff departments;
  2. The record of MPs missing plenary and committee sessions, with or without the provision of an admissible excuse;
  3. Information about the activities of ad hoc and temporary investigative commissions;
  4. Information about the hearings of reports presented by executive bodies and other accountable agencies;
  5. Various statistical data concerning parliamentary activities;
  6. Parliament's obligation to present session and annual reports;

- Various types of information started being published on Parliament's website, namely:
  1. Expenses of the bureaus of MPs elected from single-seat districts, in a systematized form;
  2. Information about business trip expenses allocated for official or working visits by MPs and staffers (total amounts), separately for domestic and international business trips, indicating MPs and staffers concerned.

Challenges

Legislative process

- The situation has worsened with regard to the systematically speeding up the hearing of draft laws without good reason. Parliament fast-tracked the hearing of 111 draft laws of great importance as they concerned government changes;[3]
- Postponing the entry into force of the initiatives, specifically, during the period covered by the report, Parliament discussed by a simplified procedure and adopted 77 draft laws;[4]
- The activities of working groups in some cases were formal and group members were not involved in the process of elaboration of draft laws.

Exercising oversight

- MPs do not make a proper use of the possibilities of oversight over the executive branch; in addition, the Ninth Convocation has introduced a practice of holding working meetings with the executive agencies. During the period covered by the study, no investigative commission was established, even with regard to the issues as important as the abduction of Azerbaijani journalist Afgan Mukhtarli or the beating of former Auditor General Lasha Tordia;

3 Parliament of the Eighth Convocation fast-tracked the hearing of 437 draft laws; Parliament of the Ninth Convocation fast-tracked 213 draft laws in the first year alone. However, there were 12 instances when the request for fast-tracked hearing was not granted.

4 Which significantly exceeds the total number of draft laws discussed by a simplified procedure by Parliament of the Eighth Convocation (47 draft laws).

- Requests for statistical information continued to constitute a large part of questions posed by MPs. The use of this mechanism of oversight by MPs is not related to the oversight over the fulfilment of the government programme by the executive branch or other important issues of public policy;
- For almost a year, Parliament was unable to staff the Group of Trust which has a power of special oversight over the [defence and security] sector;
- Parliament does not monitor the legislative plan presented by the government.

Accountability

- During the very first year of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, 2,119 instances of missing plenary sessions with provision of admissible excuse were recorded – of these, MPs indicated family circumstances as an excuse in 1,430 instances, which amounts to 68 percent of absences with provision of admissible excuses;[5]
- Like in Parliament of the previous convocation, there were many instances during the period covered by the study when MPs violated the norms of ethics, including with participation of representatives of the executive branch and yet Parliament has not adopted a Code of Ethics for MPs to this day;
- MPs fill out asset declarations incorrectly, failing, in some cases, to indicate company shares that they own. Several MPs also hold positions of company directors.

5 in Parliament of the Eighth Convocation, out of 5,913 instances of missing plenary sessions with provision of admissible excuse, family circumstances were provided as an admissible excuse in 4,100 instances.

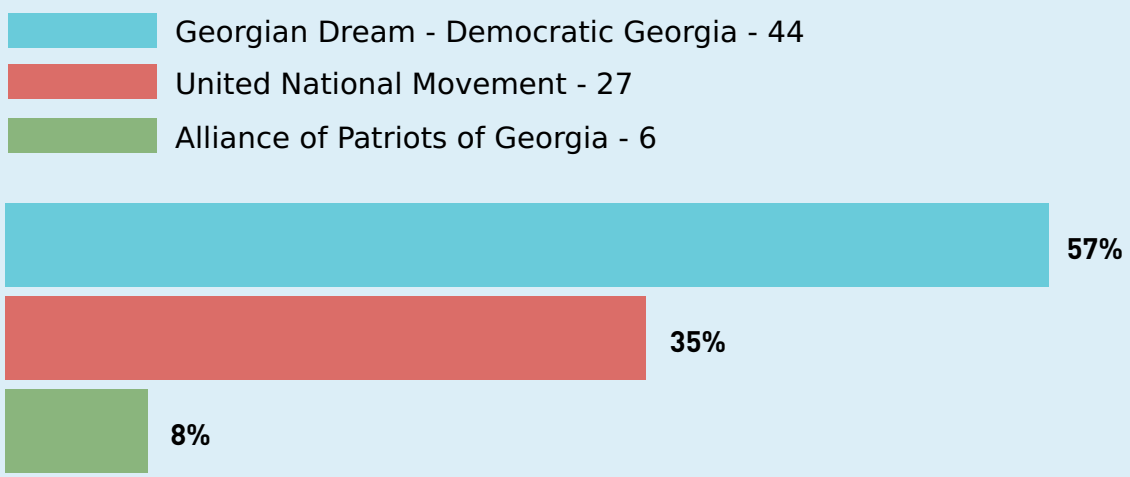
CHAPTER 2

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA

Parliament is the supreme representative body of the country which exercises the legislative power, determines the principal directions of the country's domestic and foreign policy, controls the activities of the government as provided in the Constitution and exercises other powers determined by the Constitution, other legal acts and the Rules of Procedure of Parliament.

Parliament of Georgia consists of 77 MPs elected through the proportional system and 73 MPs elected from single-seat districts. Parliament serves a four-year office term.

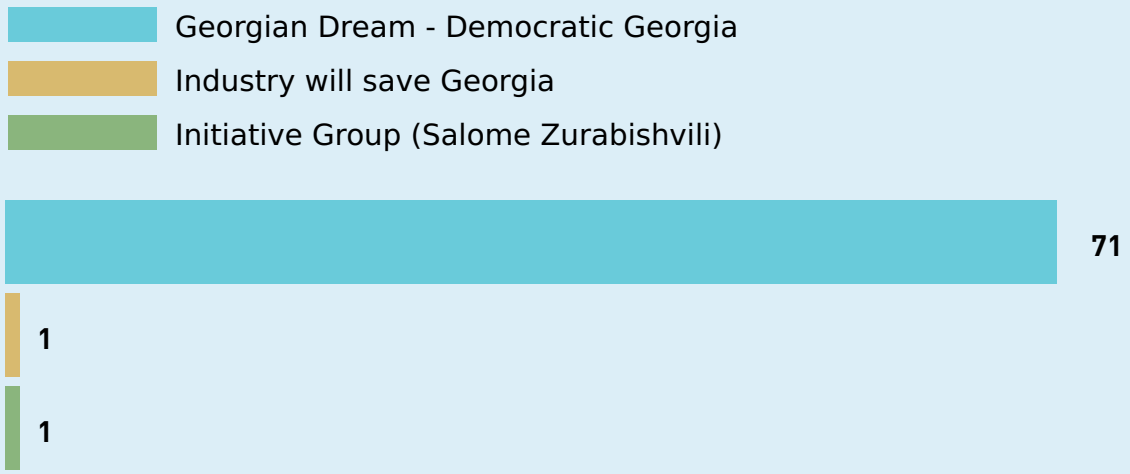
FIGURE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF MANDATES RECEIVED THROUGH PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM BETWEEN ELECTORAL ENTITIES[6]



6 Summary protocol of the Central Electoral Commission of Georgia on the Final Results of the 8 October 2016 Parliamentary Elections of Georgia, 16 November 2016, https://goo.gl/YU8ka6

7 Summary protocol of the Central Electoral Commission of Georgia on the Final Results of the 8 October 2016

FIGURE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF MANDATES RECEIVED THROUGH SINGLE-SEAT DISTRICT SYSTEM BETWEEN ELECTORAL ENTITIES[7]



Parliament of the Ninth Convocation has been exercising its powers since 18 November 2016. At the first plenary session, Irakli Kobakhidze was elected Speaker of Parliament. On the same day, the following persons were elected to the following positions:

- First Deputy Peaker of Parliament – Tamar Chugoshvili;
- Deputy Speakers of Parliament from the majority – Ilia Nakashidze, Zviad Dzidziguri, Giorgi Volski;
- Deputy Speaker of Parliament from the minority – Sergi Kapanadze;
- Deputy Speaker of Parliament from Patriots of Georgia Faction – Irma Inashvili.

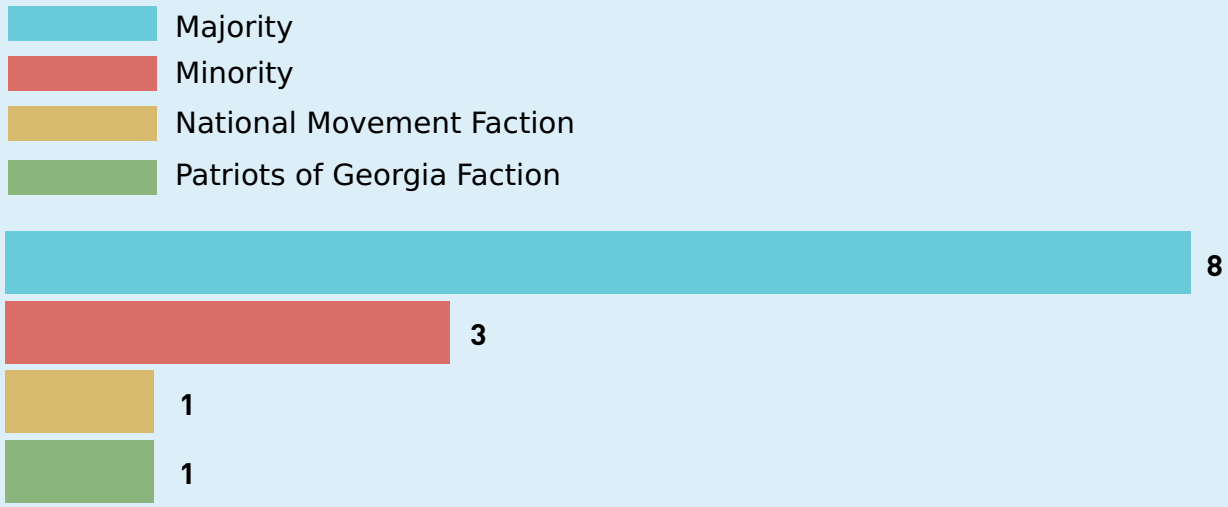
Factions in Parliament are associations of MPs (at least six MPs) formed with the aim of achieving their common political goals. The composition of factions changed after an internal rift occurred within the United National Movement and, eventually, as of 31 December 2017, Parliament had:[8]

- Factions of the parliamentary majority: Georgian Dream, Georgian Dream – Conservatives, Georgian Dream – Industrialists, Georgian Dream – Greens, Georgian Dream – For Development of Regions, Georgian Dream – Social Democrats, Georgian Dream – Strong Economy, Georgian Dream – For Powerful Georgia;
- Factions of the parliamentary minority: European Georgia, European Georgia – Movement for Freedom, European Georgia – Regions;
- National Movement Faction;
- Patriots of Georgia Faction.

Parliamentary Elections of Georgia, 16 November 2016, https://goo.gl/YU8ka6

8 See Chapter 3. Important Events for detailed information.

FIGURE 3. NUMBER OF FACTIONS



Parliament has two members who are not affiliated with any faction:

- Salome Zourabichvili (independent MP)
- Ramaz Nikolaishvili (member of the minority)

Parliamentary committees play a special role in the work of Parliament of Georgia. Their tasks include preparation of legislative issues in advance, facilitation of the implementation of Parliament's decisions, oversight over the activities of the agencies accountable to Parliament and of the Georgian Government. Parliament creates committees for the duration of its term in office. All committee chairpersons are representatives of the parliamentary majority.

Committees of Parliament of Georgia:

1. Agrarian Issues Committee – Chairperson Otar Danelia (majority);
2. Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee – Chairperson Sopio Kiladze (majority);
3. Education, Science and Culture Committee – Chairperson Mariam Jashi (majority);
4. Environmental Protection and Natural Resources – Chairperson Kakhaber Kuchava (majority);
5. Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee – Chairperson Roman Kakulia (majority);
6. Diaspora and Caucasus Issues Committee – Chairperson Zviad Kvachantiradze (majority);
7. European Integration Committee – Chairperson Tamar Khulordava (majority);
8. Defence and Security Committee – Chairperson Irakli Sesiashvili (majority);
9. Legal Issues Committee – Chairperson Eka Beselia (majority);

10. Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee – Chairperson Zaza Gabunia[9] (majority);

11. Foreign Relations Committee – Chairperson Sopio Katsarava (majority);

12. Procedural Issues and Rules Committee – Chairperson Giorgi Kakhiani (majority);

13. Budget and Finance Committee – Chairperson Irakli Kovzanadze (majority);

14. Sports and Youth Issues Committee – Chairperson Mikheil Kavelashvili (majority);

15. Healthcare and Social Issues Committee – Chairperson Akaki Zoidze (majority).

9 Initially, Grigol Liluashvili was elected chairperson but, after his authority of an MP were terminated due to the appointment to a different post, Zaza Gabunia was elected as committee chairperson.

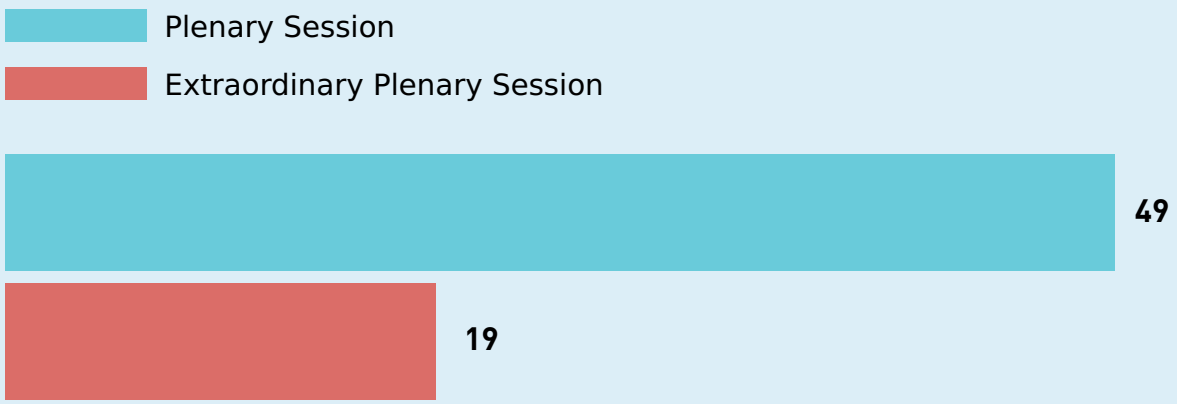
CHAPTER 3

GENERAL STATISTICS

The number of sessions held during the period between 18 November 2016 and 31 December 2017[10]:

- **68** plenary sessions, **19** of these – extraordinary sessions
- **128** Bureau sessions

FIGURE 4. NUMBER OF SESSIONS HELD DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT



According to the information received from Parliament, during the period covered by the report:

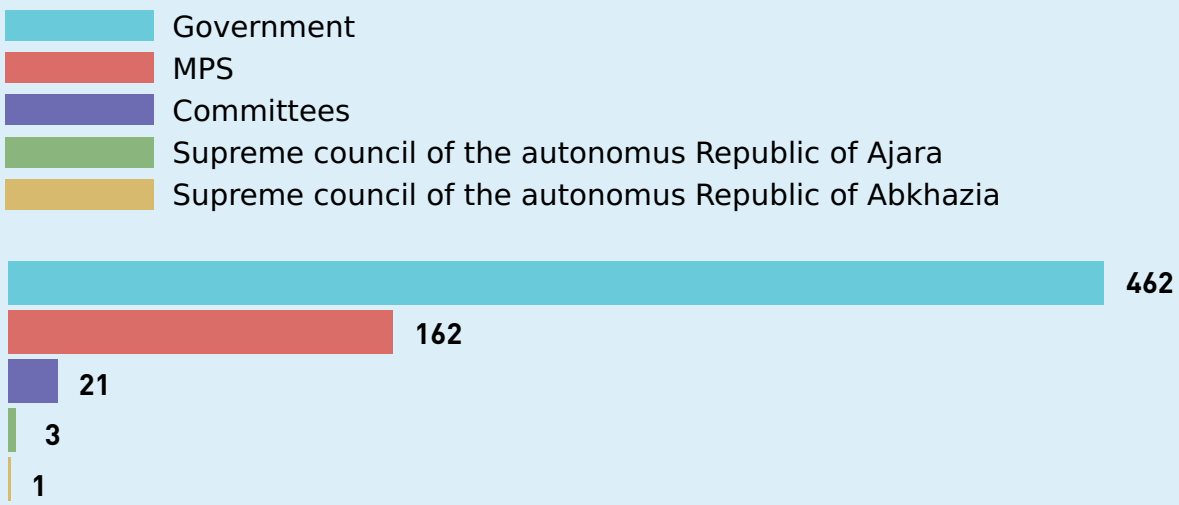
- No session was thwarted due to the absence of a quorum;
- The opposition (the minority, the National Movement Faction) boycotted the work of Parliament five times and, for this reason, did not participate in the work of Parliament's plenary sessions seven times. The Patriots of Georgia Faction boycotted the work of Parliament twice and did not attend three plenary sessions.

During the period covered by the report, Parliament:

- Passed **649** laws;
- Passed **1,864** resolutions;
- Ratified **73** international agreements, treaties, conventions;
- Adopted **1** resolution.

10 During the period from 1 January 2017 until 31 December 2017, there were 57 plenary sessions held, of those – 14 were extraordinary, and 105 Bureau sessions. Pariament passed 542 laws, 1,633 resolutions, ratified 60 agreements, treaties and conventions.

FIGURE 5. NUMBER OF LAWS PASSED AND THEIR AUTHORS



The president returned legislative initiatives to Parliament with motivated objections five times. Parliament did not adopt any of the president's motivated objections to the proposed draft laws. The president's motivated objections concerned the following legislative initiatives:

1. Amendments to the Constitution of Georgia;
2. Amendments to the Election Code concerning commission staffing;
3. Amendments to the Local Self-Government Code concerning abolition of self-governing entities;
4. Draft legislation package concerning Operative-Technical Agency;
5. The initiative proposed with regard to the third wave of the judicial reform.

CHAPTER 4

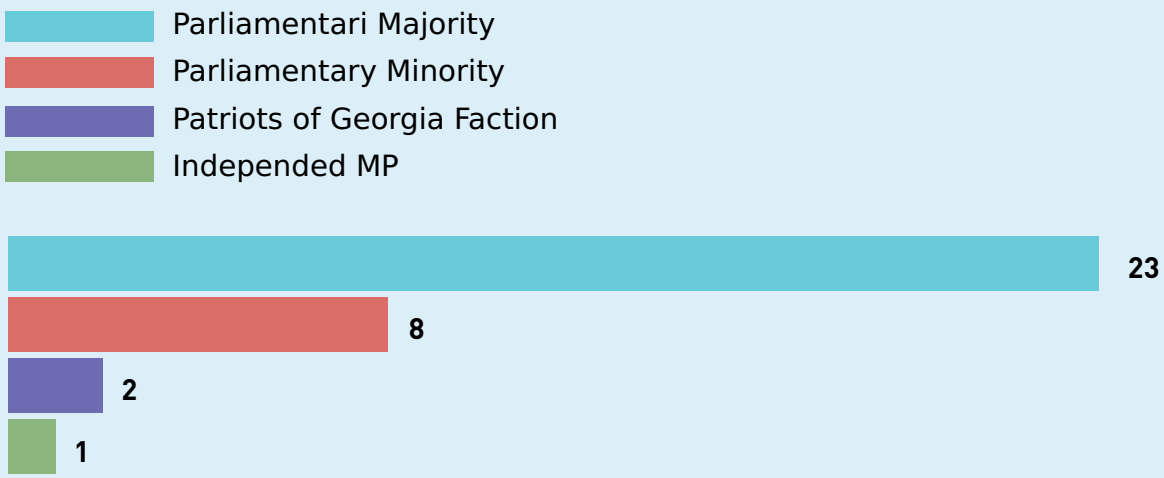
IMPORTANT EVENTS

4.1. CREATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION AND THE PROCESS OF REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Amending the Constitution was an important process during the first year of the work of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation. The implementation of the reform was an election promise made by the majority.[11]

With the aim of developing the draft law on the revision of the Constitution, on 15 December 2016, the State Constitutional Commission was established, consisting of 73 members. Georgian Parliament Speaker Irakli Kobakhidze, was the head of the Commission and the First Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Tamar Chugoshvili, was the Commission Secretary. Four working groups[12] were formed in the Constitutional Commission. The representation of the parliamentary entities in its composition was determined in accordance with the following quotas:

REPRESENTATION OF PARLIAMENTARY ENTITIES IN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION



11 "The process began last December when the State Constitutional Commission was created in Parliament of Georgia. We decided that, in order to achieve results, the process had to be highly participatory. It is for this reason that the State Constitutional Commission was established in December 2016. It was one of the promises made by Georgian Dream – to improve the Constitution. It was one of the important promises that the government made to the population in the run-up to the parliamentary elections and we are acting upon this promise." For more details, see Irakli Kobakhidze: "We will have a Constitution which will be in full compliance with the best practices of the European constitutionalism," Parliament of Georgia, 19 September 2017, https://goo.gl/1ighMD

12 Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Judicial Authority, Preamble and General and Transitional Provisions of the Constitution of Georgia Working Group; Parliament of Georgia, Finances and Oversight and the Issues of Revision of the Constitution of Georgia Working Group; President of Georgia, Government of Georgia and Defence Issues Working Group; Administrative-Territorial Arrangement and Local Self-Government Issues Working Group.

The Commission composition was changing from the period of its establishment through to the last session. The Georgian president said right after the creation of the Commission that he would not participate in its work in an act of protest. This decision was mainly linked to the fact that the procedure of the Commission creation suggested by the president was not accepted and he himself was not appointed its co-chairman. The three representatives of the Presidential Administration who were *ex oficio* members of the Commission, did not participate in the work of the Commission.[13] Some of the members boycotted the work of the Commission and renounced their membership. The ruling party's rejection of the suggestions made by the opposition parties regarding the election system was named as the reason for it. Some Commission members left the Commission even during its final session.[14]

During the work of the Commission, many suggestions were made by members as well as non-member organizations and persons. The Commission accepted most of the suggestions made by Transparency International Georgia but did not accept our suggestions concerning such important issues as the election system, the procedure of electing the president and several other matters.[15]

Important issues were raised with regard to the election system as given in the initially proposed draft Constitution, namely, the 5-percent barrier was to be preserved, election blocks were to be abolished and unassigned mandates were to be added to the mandates of the party that won first place. The Commission did not accept any of the alternative suggestions concerning the election system. The abolition of direct presidential elections was also assessed negatively.[16]

Due to the fact that cooperation with the representatives of the government and the ruling party with regard to the most strategically important issues in the proposed draft Constitution (the parliamentary election system, the rule of electing the president and several other issues) failed to take place, most of the non-governmental organizations and the Public Defender did not support the proposed draft Constitution.

After the Commission discussed the amendments to be made and universal public discussions were held, the parliamentary majority changed the registered draft law (before a hearing at the plenary session), *shifting the date of putting a new proportional election system into effect from 2020 to 2024*. This turned out to be an unexpected turn of events for the Venice Commission as the draft that it had received envisaged the change of the election system in 2020.

The non-governmental sector responded to this act with criticism, issuing an appeal to the international community. This change was assessed as a direct and purposeful attempt to consolidate power.[17]

In the course of committee hearings, the initial document of the Venice Commission conclusion was made public, evaluating the deferral of the switch to the proportional election system as "a very unfortunate fact". It was also noted that "the 20 September 2017 proposal which envisages the

13 The head of the Administration of the President of Georgia, the Secretary of the Security Council of Georgia and the President's Parliamentary Secretary.

14 Members of the parliamentary majority (Sergi Kapanadze, Otar Kakhidze, Giorgi Tughushi, Zurab Chiaberashvili, Khatuna Gogorishvili, Salome Samadashvili, Mamuka Chikovani, Irakli Abesadze); members of the Patriots of Georgia Faction (Irma Inashvili, Nato Chkheidze); representatives of the parties which failed to clear the election barrier during the last parliamentary elections but received more than 3 percent of the votes: Shalva Shavgulidze (Free Democrats, a citizens' political association); Dimitri Lortkipanidze (Democratic Movement – United Georgia political party); Giorgi Gugava (Labour Party of Georgia); Nika Machutadze (State for People Movement, a citizens' political association).

15 Assessment of the Work of the State Constitutional Commission, Transparency International Georgia, 2 May 2017, https://goo.gl/Sc5vf2

16 For further details, see Assessment of the Work of the State Constitutional Commission, Transparency International Georgia, 2 May 2017 https://goo.gl/Wtdi4F

17 Alert on Deterioration of Democracy in Georgia, Transparency International Georgia, 27 June 2017, https://goo.gl/74VrxZ

participation of election blocks and a 3-percent barrier are the factors which, to a certain extent, mitigate the negative effect caused by the deferral of the switch to the proportional system."[18]

Parliament adopted the amendments to the Constitution in the third hearing on 26 September. The president did not sign the law and returned it to Parliament with motivated objections. The veto concerned the issues of holding the elections by proportional system, proportional distribution of unassigned mandates and the 3-percent election barrier. It also concerned direct election of the president, the instances of restriction of religious rights, appealing to the Constitutional Court against the norms regulating elections during the election year.

Consultations on overriding the veto over the constitutional amendments were held between the President of Georgia and the parliamentary majority at the Presidential Palace. The majority expressed its wish that the president vetoed only two parts – the system of bonuses and one-time blocks. The switch to the proportional system was the main matter of dispute.[19]

Parliament rejected the president's motivated objections, overrode the veto and, in November, initiated amendments on its own, stating as the reason that it was done to reflect the recommendations made by the Venice Commission in its October 6 conclusion. Specifically, the draft abolished the so-called bonus system, banned one-time participation of election blocks in the next parliamentary elections, and abolished the provision whereby the Constitutional Court rules on the issue of constitutionality of elections by a unanimous decision of its nominal composition.

However, some other issues were added which were not included in the initial text of the amendments and were only voiced at the final meeting of the universal public discussion, attended only by the representatives of the constitutional agencies. These amendments were not mentioned in the explanatory note either. The problematic issues concerned a provision on the freedom of information in Article 18 of the Constitution and the definition of the status of the Secretary of the High Council of Justice.[20] At the hearings, Parliament did not accept in full the amendments proposed by the Ministry of Justice with regard to the freedom of information, although the changes in this article were implemented nonetheless. Parliament passed these amendments to the constitutional law in two hearings.

4.2. OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP) AND ADOPTION OF OPEN PARLIAMENT ACTION PLAN 2017

In recent years, Georgia has made significant progress with regard to open government, specifically, on 19 September 2017, Georgia became the chair country of Open Government Partnership. Parliament of the Ninth Convocation continued working on the development of the new Action Plan and on the fulfilment of its obligations.

On 16 January 2017, the Permanent Parliamentary Council on Open and Transparent Governance was established based on the order issued by the Parliament Speaker. The Permanent Parliamentary Council on Open and Transparent Governance is supported by the Consultative Group which

18 http://netgazeti.ge/news/221845/

19 The President's Proposal creates an opportunity to overcome the constitutional deadlock, Statement by Non-Governmental Organizations, 7 October 2017, https://goo.gl/CFwykb

20 The amendment was aimed at expanding the basis for restricting access to public information. According to the second problematic amendment, the Constitution defines the institute of the High Council of Justice Secretary as well as the rule of appointment of the Secretary and the four-year term of the members of the High Council of Justice. These amendments were proposed by the incumbent Secretary of the Council of Justice. For further information, see Parliament should not go beyond the recommendations of the Venice Commission during constitutional amendment process, 15 December 2017, https://goo.gl/mtrgTt

comprises representatives of international and local organizations, the Public Defender's Office and the USAID. On 16 May 2017, Open Parliament Georgia 2017-2018 Action Plan was approved at the Georgian Parliament Bureau session. Later on, on OGP Secretariat's recommendation, the Action Plan was divided into two parts and the 2017 Action Plan[21] was approved separately. New timeframe was defined as well as the consistency of obligations with the sustainable development goals.

The 2017 Action Plan contains 24 obligations and is based on the main principles of OGP: accessibility of information, civic participation, accountability, transparency of parliamentary activities, technologies and information. TI Georgia is the author/co-author of six initiatives.[22]

During the period covered by the report, in order to fulfil the obligations envisaged by the plan, the following legislative initiatives were proposed to Parliament: the adoption of the Code of Ethics, the introduction of the electronic system of presenting petitions, the improvement of the mechanisms of citizens' involvement in the process of discussion of draft constitutional amendments, the preparation and disclosure of action plans by committees, the institutionalization of the annual meetings of Parliament and civil society organizations and oversight over the activities carried out under OGP Georgia.

4.3. CHANGES IN MAJORITY AND MINORITY

In Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, the member composition as well as the number of factions changed from the time of the recognition of its authority. The powers of three MPs were terminated as they moved to the executive branch, specifically: Giorgi Kvirikashvili became the Chairman of the Government, Kakha Kaladze became the Minister of Energy and Giorgi Gakharia became the Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia. Opposition candidate Sandra Elisabeth Roelofs refused to assume her seat in Parliament after her authority as an MP had been recognized. Later, one MP, Manana Kobakhidze, was elected judge of the Constitutional Court. The following changes occurred in Parliament's composition:

1. Guguli Maghradze was recognized as Giorgi Kvirikashvili's replacement (01.12.2016);[23]
2. Kakha Kaladze's replacement was Davit Matikashvili (01.12.2016);[24]
3. Giorgi Gakharia's replacement was Giorgi Khatidze (01.12.2016);[25]
4. Sandra Elisabeth Roelofs' replacement was Giorgi Ghviniashvili (01.12.2016);[26]
5. Manana Kobakhidze's replacement was Anri Okhanashvili (10. 02.2017).[27]

21 Open Parliament Georgia – Action Plan 2017, https://goo.gl/cdZxJP

22 TI Georgia's initiatives concern the following: raising awareness about OGP, updating the list of [the types of] information to be posted on Parliament's website (statistical information about MP and committee questions, MPs missing plenary and committee sessions with the provision of admissible excuse, information about business trip expenses of MPs and staffers), developing monitoring of public information reports, improving the content aspect of explanatory notes, the obligation to substantiate changes in committee session agendas, simplifying the procedure of entry into the Parliament building.

23 Resolution of Parliament of Georgia concerning the recognition of authority of Guguli Maghradze as the replacement of Member of Parliament Giorgi Kvirikashvili who gave up his seat in Parliament, 1 December 2016, https://goo.gl/e4YNDV

24 Resolution of Parliament of Georgia concerning the recognition of authority of Davit Matikashvili as the replacement of Member of Parliament Kakha Kaladze who gave up his seat in Parliament, 1 December 2016, https://goo.gl/GJboEU

25 Resolution of Parliament of Georgia concerning the recognition of authority of Giorgi Khatidze as the replacement of Member of Parliament Giorgi Gakharia who gave up his seat in Parliament, 1 December 2016, https://goo.gl/GkDLos

26 Resolution of Parliament of Georgia concerning the recognition of authority of Giorgi Ghviniashvili as the replacement of Member of Parliament Sandra Elisabeth Roelofs who gave up his seat in Parliament, 1 December 2016, https://goo.gl/BB6c8s

27 Resolution of Parliament of Georgia concerning the recognition of authority of Anri Okhanashvili as the replacement

The status of an MP of a majority member, Grigol Liluashvili (elected from a single-seat district) was terminated because he assumed a different post (deputy head of the State Security Service).[28]

During the period covered by the report, both the number of factions as well as their composition kept changing, which was, among other things, conditioned by changes within the parties.

Initially, five factions were formed in Parliament:

Majority

- Georgian Dream (110 members)
- Georgian Dream – Industrialists (6 members)[29]

Minority

- United National Movement Faction (20 members)
- United National Movement – For Georgia's Progress (6 members)

Patriots of Georgia Faction (6 members)

The process of forming other factions continued within the majority, namely, the following factions were established within the parliamentary majority:

- Georgian Dream – Conservatives
- Georgian Dream – Greens
- Georgian Dream - For Development of Regions
- Georgian Dream – Social Democrats

Changes also took place **within the composition of the minority**, specifically, there was an internal party rift within the United National Movement[30], based on which the faction composition in Parliament changed. The National Movement Faction was renamed European Georgia while the National Movement – For Georgia's Progress Faction was renamed European Georgia for a Better Future and accepted two new members.[31] The European Georgia – Regions Faction was also formed within the minority.

MP Ramaz Nikolaishvili left the European Georgia Faction. He has retained his seat in the parliamentary majority as an **independent MP**.

Later on, in December 2017, the faction composition changed yet again and two new factions were registered within the majority:

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of Member of Parliament Manana Kobakhidze who gave up his seat in Parliament, 10 February 2017, https://goo.gl/yL4hQC

28 Resolution of Parliament of Georgia concerning on the early termination of Member of Parliament of Georgia Grigol Liluashvili, 22 December 2017, https://goo.gl/4ABft5 ; Grigol Liluashvili Appointed Head of State Security Service, https://goo.gl/wZxNoc

29 Five members of the Georgian Dream Faction formed the Georgian Dream – Industrialists Faction together with the only member of the Industrialists, Simon Nozadze.

30 National Movement Splits Up, 12 January 2017, https://goo.gl/n921dz

31 Parliamentary Bureau Session, Parliament of Georgia, 16 January 2017, https://goo.gl/K2zWJc

- Georgian Dream – Powerful Georgia
- Georgian Dream – Strong Economy

4.4. STRUCTURAL REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PROCESS OF GIVING A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Amid the commotion surrounding the legislative process, structural changes were made to the government, prompting the process of giving a vote of confidence. To this end, a package of legislative amendments was presented to Parliament, according to which:

- The number of ministries was reduced from 16 to 13, and the Office of the State Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration was abolished;[32]
- The State Security and Crisis Management Council was abolished and its functions were incorporated by Emergency Management Service – a special state institution directly subordinated to the Prime Minister;
- The *initial* version envisaged the integration of the Intelligence Service and the State Security Service and contained a provision strengthening the institute of so-called ODRs (planted security officers, the acronym from the Russian «ОДР» - «офицер действующего резерва», literally, Active Reserve Officer).

The process of discussion and adoption of the initiative was not unfolding smoothly – on the one hand, due to fast-tracking it and, on the other, due to the absence of a corresponding financial substantiation. Specifically, Parliament adopted this initiative by holding three hearings in the course of less than one month.[33] Despite the fact that the declared goal of this structural reorganization was the reduction of government expenses, the financial substantiation[34] of the proposed initiative did not contain any information on cut-down expenses and how it would affect the budget.[35]

An important problem that was included in the initial proposal was the issue of the merger of Intelligence Service and State Security Service. The proposed version strengthened the institute of so-called ODR, reinstating it in its classic Soviet form. Together with other non-governmental organizations, we negatively assessed[36] this and called on Parliament of Georgia not to support the proposed amendments. The monitoring co-rapporteurs for Georgia of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) also criticized the initiative. After that, as a result of consultations with Parliament, the government addressed the Georgian legislative body and withdrew 12 draft laws, including the draft law On State Security which envisaged the integration of the Intelligence Service with the State Security Service and a full reinstatement of the so-

32 The Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs and the Ministry of Energy were abolished. Their functions were incorporated by other ministries, specifically: the Ministry of Energy was merged with the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Office of the Minister of State for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration was merged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection incorporated the sports direction of the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, the Ministry of Environmental Protection was merged with the Ministry of Agriculture while the Ministry of Energy was merged with the Ministry of Economy.

33 It was registered on 22 November 2017 and passed on 7 December 2017.

34 Explanatory note of the draft law, https://goo.gl/EZobHy

35 According to the initiator: "The adoption of the draft law will not affect the expenditure side of the state budget as, according to the draft law, the main functions of the existing agencies are maintained within the new government structure and corresponding resources are required for their proper implementation. In parallel, a certain optimization of administrative expenses and resources is expected with regard to the implementation of auxiliary functions related to the implementation of the aforementioned main functions, which will be gradually identified in the course of 2018. The adoption of the draft law could have financial consequences for the persons covered by its scope. It is, however, impossible to calculate this in advance."

36 Legislative Amendments to Reinstate and Strengthen the Soviet-Style Practice of Planting Security Officers on an Unprecedented Scale, Transparency International Georgia, 29 November 2017, https://goo.gl/2o6tWU

called ODR institute. Transparency International Georgia welcomed this step and the fact that the opinions of international and local experts were considered.[37]

The opinions of MPs differed on the abolition of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and its incorporation into the Ministry of Agriculture. Environmental Protection Committee Chairman Kakhaber Kuchava negatively assessed this initiative, noting that, as a result of these changes, environmental protection would no longer be a priority and that it was important to keep it separate. The committee did not support the proposed initiative.[38]

The structural changes in the government were followed by the vote of confidence to its new composition. The discussion of the support to the new government composition by parliamentary committees, factions, the majority and the minority was accompanied by commotion, confrontations and incidents.

At the extraordinary plenary session, 103 MPs voted in favour of the new government composition and the governmental programme *Freedom, Rapid Development, Welfare 2018-2020* and 17 MPs voted against it.[39]

37 Transparency International Georgia positively assesses government decision not to unify security and intelligence services, Transparency International Georgia, 7 December 2017, https://goo.gl/HdDcgf

38 Session Protocol No 33 of the Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee of Parliament of Georgia, 29 November 2017, https://goo.gl/9yvQ6C

39 Parliament of Georgia Gave Vote of Confidence to Government's New Composition, Parliament of Georgia, 22 December 2017, https://goo.gl/6DvxLp

CHAPTER 5

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

5.1. PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

5.1.1. AMENDMENTS RESULTING FROM RATIFICATION OF ISTANBUL CONVENTION

The ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) that Georgia signed on 19 June 2014, was an important event. The convention ratification was followed by the amendments to the current legislation (initiator: government) in various aspects, including the following:

- Violence against women has been defined as all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, harm or suffering to women, whether occurring in public or in private life;
- An obligation to present a restraining to court for validation within 24 hours after issuing it in has been abolished;
- Starting from 2022, victims of violence against women and/or domestic violence will be authorized to demand compensation of damages from the state in the event circumstances defined by the law are in place;
- Criminal responsibility has been introduced for forced sterilization;
- Female genital mutilation has been criminalized; criminal responsibility has been introduced for stalking;
- A gender-based intolerance motive will be considered one of aggravating factors in a crime;
- It has been defined that a municipality will be authorized to carry out measures to prevent not only domestic violence but also any violence against women and with the aim of protecting and helping the victims of violence against women.

TI Georgia's Assessment

It is extremely important to make meaningful and effective amendments to the legislation in order to improve the situation with regard to women's rights; the steps made to fulfil the obligations under international agreements in the form of supporting the proposed initiative deserve a positive assessment.

5.1.2. CHANGES IN THE PROCEDURE OF SUBMITTING ASSET DECLARATIONS

In December 2016, the government proposed a package of legislative amendments which, among others, envisaged a new obligation with regard to the submission of asset declarations by public officials, namely, a public official is now obliged to submit an asset declaration in the event of dismissal from the post within two months from the dismissal if he or she did not submit an annual declaration before the dismissal.

TI Georgia's Assessment

This amendment deserves a positive assessment. The "revolving door" is one of the main sources of corruption risks. TI Georgia, in many of its studies, made a recommendation to extend a period

of accountability for a longer period after the end of the term of employment.[40]

5.1.3. AMENDMENTS TO IMPRISONMENT CODE

The adopted law (initiator: government) envisaged several important changes. The initiative has introduced a new form of punishment – a house arrest. Specifically, the Local Council of the Ministry [of Corrections] has been authorized, in the event there is a written application submitted by a convict who had already served a minimum term defined by the law, to substitute the remaining time of imprisonment with a milder form of punishment – a house arrest. The amendments have also been made with regard to female convicts who had children under three years old with them in prison facilities but who left the facilities after reaching the age of three: these women received the right, on the Penitentiary Department director's decision, to leave prison on weekends (Saturdays and Sundays) for one year after their child left prison facilities. Corresponding rules and conditions have been put in place. In addition to these changes, a new prison institution of preparation for release which will prepare for release the convicts of low and medium risk whose prison term does not exceed six months.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The proposed amendments deserve a positive assessment from the view point of exercising the rights, rehabilitation and resocialization of the accused/convicts.

5.1.4. INITIATIVE CONCERNING REGULAR TECHNICAL INSPECTION

Within the framework of the reform of the periodic technical inspection of vehicles which was deferred several times, the government proposed to Parliament an initiative which made this procedure obligatory for some categories of motor vehicles from 1 January 2018. The government's normative act regulates the requirements and periodicity of regular inspection of motor vehicles as well as the deadlines for technical inspection of motor vehicles of certain types. The periodic inspection is conducted by inspection centres accredited in relevant spheres by the Accreditation Centre.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The amendments with regard to periodic technical inspection of motor vehicles will be a step forward both in the sphere of prevention of road accidents as well as environmental protection. The initiative also deserves a positive assessment from the viewpoint of harmonization with international practice.

5.1.5. INITIATIVE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF NOISE LEVEL NORMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

An initiative[41] was developed in Parliament based on a legislative proposal, determining an administrative legal responsibility for exceeding the allowed noise levels during day and night hours in residential or public buildings. According to the law, the administrative responsibility is triggered also in the event of the use of pyrotechnic devices during night hours. The norms of

40 Businessmen in Politics and Politicians in Business. Problem of Revolving Door in Georgia, Transparency International Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia, 2013, https://goo.gl/yt314W

41 Initiator MPs: E. Beselia, L. Gogichaishvili, B. Odisharia, G. Popkhadze, A. Zoidze, I. Beraia, S. Zourabichvili.

admissible noise levels are established for utility spaces and territories of residential and public buildings by the technical guidelines on the levels of acoustic noise.

TI Georgia's Assessment

Given the existing practice, regulating this issue at the level of legislation and attributing the qualification of administrative offence to exceeding the admissible noise levels, is an important matter.

5.1.6. INITIATIVE ON BANNING SMOKING TOBACCO

After lengthy discussions, Parliament passed an amendment to the law on banning smoking.[42] As of 1 May 2018, smoking is prohibited in any building apart from the exceptions allowed by the law. The law deems heads of institutions responsible for the enforcement of the prohibition and restriction of smoking. The law also regulates the selling and placement of tobacco products using standardized packaging; the date of putting this provision into effect was deferred after the adoption.[43]

TI Georgia's Assessment

The proposed initiative serves the prevention of the harmful effects of tobacco production and use, facilitates the promotion of healthy lifestyle and its adoption is in line with the obligations undertaken by Georgia before the international community.

5.1.7. ABOLITION OF SIMPLIFIED ELECTRONIC TENDERS

On 6 April 2017, Parliament adopted a number of amendments to the public procurement legislation (initiator: government). One of the main amendments abolished the institute of simplified electronic tenders which differed from regular electronic tenders by being held within shorter time frames and using simplified procedures. Specifically, according to the existing law, the term between the announcement and the submission of proposals was set at three working days. The law was amended so that only electronic tender remains and the timeframes will depend on the cost of procurement.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The abolition of simplified electronic tenders deserves a positive assessment since, when a simplified tender was announced, all procedures were carried out within an unreasonably short time period, significantly diminishing many potential suppliers' chances to participate in it.

42 Initiator MPs: A. Okhanashvili, D. Matikashvili, G. Khatidze, K. Kuchava, S. Kiladze, G. Macharashvili, K Narchemashvili, I. Mezurnishvili, R. Ionatamishvili, Irakli (Dachi) Beraia, G. Gulordava, N. Tsilosani, R. Arveladze, I. Beraia, M. Kvaraia, S. Makhatadze, G. Totladze, I. Daseni, I. Tsulaia.
43 Amendments to the law on tobacco control, https://goo.gl/k3Y3bg

5.2. POSITIVE LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

5.2.1. THIRD WAVE OF JUDICIAL REFORM

Parliament of the Ninth Convocation passed an initiative concerning the amendments within the framework of the third wave of judicial reform proposed to Parliament as early as in 2015[44]. The draft law underwent many changes after it was initiated. The "third wave" introduced a principle of electronic and random distribution of cases, which is an important positive novelty. The initiative also changed the procedure of appointment of chairpersons of the Court of Appeals and district (city) courts, the direct organizational administration of the court staff lies with a court manager, the procedure of assuming a post of a judge has changed.

The initial version of the draft law envisaged a possibility for the judges of these courts to elect the court chairpersons but, eventually, the law gave the right to appoint the chairpersons back to the High Council of Justice.

After Parliament had supported the initiative, the president of Georgia returned to Parliament the package of legislative amendments concerning the "third wave" reform of the judicial system, with motivated objections.[45] A large part of the president's objections concerned the initiatives which appeared in the text of the draft law after the Venice Commission issued its opinion, unexpectedly and without public discussion. The final version did not contain the changes that received positive assessment from the Venice Commission (for example, the rule of electing court chairpersons was not adopted). In addition, there were problematic amendments were added to the draft laws which were not included in the initial version (the restriction which prevented court chairpersons to be members of the High Council of Justice at the same time has been removed).

TI Georgia's Assessment

The protraction of the reform implementation has given the Council a possibility to appoint dozens of judges through a non-transparent and ambiguous process. In addition, the putting into operation of the electronic distribution of cases has been deferred, including during the election period. Despite several important and progressive changes, the package of the legislative amendments of the "third wave" judicial reform does not reflect a large part of essential recommendations which were made by both the local non-governmental sector[46] as well as by the Venice Commission. The legislative amendments also no longer include the procedure of election of court chairpersons by judges and contain negative changes with regard to the staffing of the High Council of Justice.

5.2.2. ROAD SAFETY REFORM

Aiming to improve the situation prevailing in the country with regard to road traffic, the government presented to Parliament of the Eighth Convocation an initiative concerning road safety that covered several important issues. Noteworthy among them are the introduction of a 100-point system linked to the driver's license and regulations prohibiting registration of right-hand drive cars and buses as well as those converted from right to left-hand drive. There was a debate around an amendment

44 The Coalition Calls on the Government to Start Substantial Reforms in the Court System, 24 March 2017, https://goo.gl/XMipR5

45 Coalition Calls on Parliament to Consider President's Objections in Relation to the "Third Wave" Judicial Reform Bill, 31 January 2017, https://goo.gl/mjD9JZ

46 For further information, see Reforms and Prospects by Ana Abashidze, Ana Arganashvili, Giorgi Beraia, Sopo Verdzeuli, Keti Kukava, Oliko Shermadini, Ekaterine Tsimakuridze, Tbilisi, 2017, https://goo.gl/vqpTfV

which gave the police the right to use concealed automatic photo equipment (radars) and video equipment. Changes regarding this issue were made to the draft law during committee hearings.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The legislative amendments in the proposed package which serve prevention and response to the prevailing [situation concerning traffic] accidents are positive. However, the possibility to carry out **covert patrolling** envisaged by the proposal deserves criticism, and we have commented to this issue many times.[47]

Changes were made to the proposed draft during the second hearing of the initiative: a substantiated order issued by the director of the Patrol Police Department will define a perimeter where contactless patrolling will take place; in this case, the *information* about the likely operation of photo equipment (radars) and video equipment will be *placed at the entrance(s) and exit(s) of the given road sections.* The use of photo equipment (radars) and video equipment by police vehicles carrying corresponding identification markings does not require placing the information on a road section. The procedure has been defined for the destruction and extraction of information obtained this way.

5.2.3. NEW REGULATIONS CONCERNING REMUNERATION IN CIVIL SERVICE

The civil service reform envisaged the development and proposal of a new law on remuneration. The government initiated it tardily, on 29 September 2017 instead of 1 September 2016. The proposed law defined a system of remuneration for all public institutions of the country. It contains the rule for determining position salaries, which introduces the concepts of position coefficient and basic position salary, defines the limits for the amounts of salary supplements and bonuses and the grounds for paying them.[48]

TI Georgia's Assessment

Stronger regulation and setting ceiling amounts of salary supplements, monetary bonuses and class supplements is welcome and reasonable and so is the fact that the legal framework creates a possibility to achieve better standards of transparency, lawfulness and equality. Despite these positive changes, the law contains ambiguous provisions which require clarification in order for the draft law to become an effective law, specifically:

- The legal framework needs to be extended to cover the distribution of categories within the position hierarchy in order to rule out its broadly discretionary or inexpedient use;
- The criteria for assigning coefficients need to be made more precise;
- The limit on the number of non-staff employees in public institutions can be overridden on the basis of the government's permission but the criteria which the government should use when issuing such a permission are still not defined;

47 Covert police patrolling violates the right to privacy guaranteed by the constitution, Transparency International Georgia, 5 February 2016, https://goo.gl/8mT9n5; A statement on arguments provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on covert patrolling, Transparency International Georgia, 10 February 2016, https://goo.gl/Hrxb2y

48 According to the initial version of the draft law, the permission from the Ministry of Finance was required to issue remuneration to labour and administrative contract employees based on a different rule; it was unclear what criteria would be used by the Ministry of Finance when issuing the permission and this could also have been considered inexpedient. This problematic issue was addressed during committee hearings, and it was determined this obligation of obtaining approval would not affect Georgia's supreme representative body, supreme representative bodies of the Autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Ajara and the Administration of the President of Georgia.

- No appropriate substantiation was presented as to why the law should apply to political officials only from 2021 while it enters into force on 1 January 2018 for all the other posts.[49]

5.3. NEGATIVE LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

5.3.1. CREATION OF OPERATIVE-TECHNICAL AGENCY

In March 2017, Parliament adopted at an extraordinary session in the third hearing a package of legislative amendments[50] which envisaged the creation of a new agency subordinated to the State Security Service with the aim of conducting covert investigative activities. The agency, which will be part of the State Security Service system, will have a broad scope of authority and will not only technically perform secret wiretapping and recording of telephone conversations but will also conduct covert investigative and counter-intelligence activities. At the same time, the agency will incorporate the functions of the National Communications Commission, such as licensing as well as inspecting electronic communication companies, setting mandatory technical requirements for them. Furthermore, the agency will maintain direct access to electronic communications.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The adoption of the package of these legislative amendments is a disregard for the decision made by the Constitutional Court which deemed unconstitutional the procedures of obtaining personal information in real time and copying and keeping identifiable data. Non-governmental organizations and up to 300 citizens appealed against these amendments in the Constitutional Court; the interests of these citizens are defended by TI Georgia, among others. In addition, the law deserves a negative assessment due to the following regulations:

- The oversight by the Personal Data Protection Inspector over secret surveillance will be diminished, even though the Constitutional Court of Georgia had deemed the previous oversight mechanism at the Personal Data Protection Inspector's disposal to be insufficiently effective; the mechanism in question allowed the Inspector to make a decision regarding both the initiation and termination of wiretapping telephone conversations. The reform has weakened this mechanism even further. The Inspector no longer participates in the process of initiation of wiretapping, left only with the powers to terminate it;
- Secret surveillance will be conducted by several structural divisions rather than from one place: after the reform, the newly created agency will be able to establish territorial bodies;
- The agency created within the State Security Service will interfere with private business as, in addition to law-enforcing and operative-investigative functions, the agency will incorporate some functions of the Communications Commission: it will participate in company licensing process, will have the right to inspect electronic communications companies and demand purchase and installation of technical equipment meeting the standards it establishes. This unequivocally aggravates the situation with regard to the rights of private companies. Ultimately, equipping this agency with such powers threatens citizens' right to privacy.[51]

49 Changes to the Rule of Labor Remuneration in Public Institutions, Transparency International Georgia, 12 December 2017, https://goo.gl/qe9hBL

50 The following MPs were initiators: Eka Beselia, Archil Talakvadze, Mamuka Mdinaradze, Irakli Sesiashvili, Giorgi Volski, Sopio Kiladze, Vano Zardiashvili, Davit Matikashvili, Zviad Kvachantiradze, Gedevan Popkhadze, Giorgi Khatidze, Ivliane Tsulaia, Levan Gogichaishvili, Guram Macharashvili.

51 New legislation regulating secret surveillance violates Georgian Constitution, 2 March 2017, https://goo.gl/woLmZi

5.3.2. MORATORIUM ON SELLING LAND

The amendments to the Law of Georgia on Agricultural Land Ownership envisaged imposing a moratorium on transferring agricultural land into the ownership of citizens of foreign countries and persons without citizenship. However, this law was suspended until the adoption of constitutional amendments. Agricultural land cannot be purchased by: foreigners; legal persons registered abroad; legal persons registered in Georgia by foreigners in accordance with the Georgian legislation.

After the moratorium was declared, this law was amended yet again: the commercial banks regulated by the Georgian legislation, given the nature of their activities, as an exception and on condition defined by their banking activities, during a transitional stage, received the right to purchase property located on agricultural land.

Parliament of the Eighth Convocation had already passed an amendment of similar content once, on 28 June 2013. The Georgian Constitutional Court ruled it unconstitutional on 24 June 2014. According to the amendments that were deemed unconstitutional, putting the norms of the Law of Georgia on Agricultural Land Ownership into effect was suspended. The main argument given to support the temporary prohibition on selling agricultural land to foreign citizens was that it was necessary to prevent mass purchases of cheap land by citizens of richer countries.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The amendment passed by Parliament on 16 June 2017 repeats the 28 June 2013 restriction that was deemed unconstitutional in its content, goal and criteria. Georgian Parliament's decision to once again impose a prohibition and suspend a specific article is incomprehensible given the fact that it is aware of the unconstitutional nature of this amendment. Furthermore, the goal of this initiative is not substantiated, there is no document describing the likely financial and economic effects of this amendment. Even though the 2017 amendments to the Constitution of Georgia restrict foreigners' rights to purchase land, these amendments have not yet been put into force. It is impossible to use these amendments as an argument for adopting a law which contradicts the current Constitution.

5.3.3. ABOLITION OF SELF-GOVERNING ENTITIES

In June, the government presented to Parliament an initiative concerning the amendment of the Self-Government Code, whereby the number of self-governing cities is to be reduced from 12 to five. Substantiating this amendment, the government argued that the abolition of self-governing entities would render an institutional arrangement more democratic and the work of municipalities – more efficient.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The self-government reform should not increase a distance between citizens and the representative and administrative bodies of municipalities, the way it happened as a result of reducing the number of self-governing cities. On the contrary, the government should ensure greater civic engagement in the decision-making process.

The government's 2014 promise that greater decentralization would occur by 2017 was not fulfilled. The government's decision deserves a negative assessment as it will undoubtedly harm the country's democratization process.[52]

52 The abolition of seven self-governing cities will harm Georgia's democracy, Transparency International Georgia,

5.3.4. NEW RULE OF STAFFING ELECTION COMMISSIONS

On the basis of a legislative proposal made by the Central Election Commission, the Parliamentary Legal Issues Committee developed an initiative[53] to amend the Election Code and the associated laws. An important issue that the initiative concerned was a provision whereby the appointment of members to the election administration by parties will depend on the number of votes a given party received in the last parliamentary elections. This amendment means that a party will be able to appoint more than one member to the election administration.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The rule of staffing the election administration should be linked to election results but not in this unjustifiable way: one party should have the right to appoint only one member to the election administration, rather than several as it is being proposed in this amendment.[54]

5.3.5. CHANGE TO THE RULE OF DEBATING LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Members of Parliament[55] proposed an initiative which establishes new conditions and rules for presenting a legislative proposal to Parliament, different from the current practice. A rule for submitting a legislative proposal will be defined. The timeframes for submitting and discussing legislative proposals also change. Specifically, the author's substantiation of a legislative proposal should state the reason for making the proposed amendments and their essence. It will be considered a committee's prerogative to invite the author of a legislative proposal to the committee session when the given proposal is being discussed. The session chairperson will present the legislative proposal for discussion at the session.

The initial version of the draft law contained a provision whereby a committee chairperson could consider the author's substantiation inadequate and reject the proposal. This, however, created an additional barrier since it is possible to make a relevant motivated decision and reject a proposal if necessary in the process of discussing it rather than in advance. This provision was removed from the draft in the process of hearing.

TI Georgia's Assessment

The proposed initiative, unlike the practice prevailing in Parliament, would create barriers to exercising rights.

- The goal of the proposed initiative is to ensure civic engagement, namely, this is a possibility for citizens to participate in the work of the legislative body, present their ideas and opinions. Contrary to this, underscoring citizens' qualifications and competence cannot become a barrier to benefiting from this opportunity. Especially given the fact that the practice of legislative activities demonstrates flaws in substantiation of the goal and essence of the legislative

13 April 2017, https://goo.gl/XsrtmH; Non-governmental organizations' appeal to Georgian MPs, 7 July 2017, https://goo.gl/2TSbhw

53 The initiative also determined the possibility for persons who have the right to attend election commission sessions to make photo and video recordings; two observers from international organizations accompanied by a translator were given the right to attend; the procedure for the withdrawal of a member appointed to District Election Commission by a party, namely, a party will be allowed to withdraw its commission member except on Election Day; a provision was added giving the right to an initiative group to familiarize itself with the election roll of voters registered in a corresponding single-seat election district. Important amendment. For details, see NGOs' opinions about amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia "Election Code of Georgia", 26 June 2017, https://goo.gl/n9M3aj

54 Statement of NGOs about the new rule of staffing of election commissions, 7 June 2017, https://goo.gl/bxLGue

55 Initiator MPs: G. Kakhiani, G. Macharashvili.

amendment on the part of its initiators. This kind of a regulation does not pose a great problem to the non-governmental organizations working on legislative issues but can become an additional barrier for private persons;

- The proposed initiative has established a rule different from the existing practice and its author, based on a committee chairperson's decision, may not even be invited to its discussion, let alone present the initiative.[56]

56 https://goo.gl/2Yhws4

CHAPTER 6

PROCESS OF LAW-MAKING AND ITS ASSESSMENT

6.1. PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT'S LAW-MAKING ACTIVITIES

It is a welcome practice in Parliament of the Ninth Convocation that the government submits to it its plan of law-making activities as it facilitates conducting the process of law-making in a planned manner. During the period covered by the report, the government presented the information about the legislative initiatives planned for the future twice:

Initiatives to be proposed during the 2017 spring session;[57]
Initiatives to be proposed during the 2017 autumn session.[58]

The following legislative acts, among other legislative amendments, are not included in the list of initiatives to be proposed at the 2017 autumn session:

- New law on the freedom of information;
- On specialized commercial and tax chamber (commercial panels/chambers are to be created within courts which will specialize in rapid and efficient consideration and ruling on expensive commercial lawsuits);
- New law on mediation;
- Enforcement Code;
- On provision of equal opportunities for persons with disabilities;
- New law on entrepreneurs.

It is also noteworthy that the government's law-making plan envisages proposing an amendment to the Civil Code and related laws concerning the [restoration of the] rule of eviction without a court order (the so-called police eviction). It is stated with regard to the issue that "the abolition in 2015 of the police eviction institute caused overcrowding of courts on the one hand and, on the other, unjustifiably hindered the expropriation of items from illegal ownership and the process of request for the prevention of obstruction; it is [therefore] expedient to restore through legislative amendments the institute of preclusion of illegal obstruction by a corresponding law enforcement body without a court order."[59] We pointed at the negative effects of abolishing the so-called police eviction institute at the stage discussing the draft law[60] and presented our views on these issues to Parliament. During the period covered by the report, the government did not propose any initiatives on this issue.

It should be noted with regard to the regulation of the plan of legislative activities that the current

57 List of draft laws to be presented to Parliament of Georgia in the course of the 2017 spring session by the Government of Georgia through the legislative initiative procedure, 25 January 2017, https://goo.gl/fmq7nE
58 List of draft laws to be presented to Parliament of Georgia in the course of the 2017 autumn session by the Government of Georgia through the legislative initiative procedure, 31 August 2017, https://goo.gl/PRivjK
59 List of draft laws to be presented to Parliament of Georgia in the course of the 2017 autumn session by the Government of Georgia through the legislative initiative procedure, p. 63, https://goo.gl/n6UmGE; List of draft laws to be presented to Parliament of Georgia in the course of the 2017 autumn session by the Government of Georgia through the legislative initiative procedure, pp. 37-38, https://goo.gl/w2Latv
60 For further details, see Transparency international Georgia's opinions and remarks on legislative amendments concerning the eviction of unlawful owners from real estate, 4 June 2015, https://goo.gl/8b1Ccw

legislation does not envisage an obligation for the government to present a plan of legislative activities and, correspondingly, there is no form or procedure in place for monitoring it.

6.2. COMMITTEE ACTION PLANS

In order to properly plan the committee activities, it is important for each committee to have an action plan/strategy covering a specific period of time. This could be an annual, biennial or triennial plan. This initiative is included in the Open Parliament Action Plan 2017 as an obligation.[61]

The current regulations do not require committees to develop action plans although in practice some committees do have action plans and international/donor organizations assist them in fulfilling this task.

During the period covered by the report, seven out of 15 committees had their action plans/ strategies published on their websites:

1. Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee – 2015-2016 Action Plan[62];
2. Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee – Six-Months Action Plan for 2017 and 2015-2016 Action Plan[63];
3. Legal Issues Committee – 2017-2018 Action Plan[64];
4. Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee – 2016 Spring and Autumn Sessions and 2018-2020 Plan of Legislative Activities[65];
5. Budget and Finance Committee has: Committee Action Plan 2018; Committee Action Plan 2017; Committee Action Plan 2016; Committee Action Plan 2015[66];
6. Sports and Youth Issues Committee – Draft Strategy for 2017[67];
7. Healthcare and Social Issues Committee – 2017-2020 Action Plan.

6.3. FAST-TRACKING INITIATIVES DISCUSSION

According to the Rules of Procedure, Parliament can speed up the discussion and adoption of a draft law[68], which means that all three hearings and its adoption occur at the plenary sessions in the course of one week. The decision on fast-tracking the discussion is made by the Parliamentary Bureau based on the proposal by the draft law initiator or the leading committee.[69]

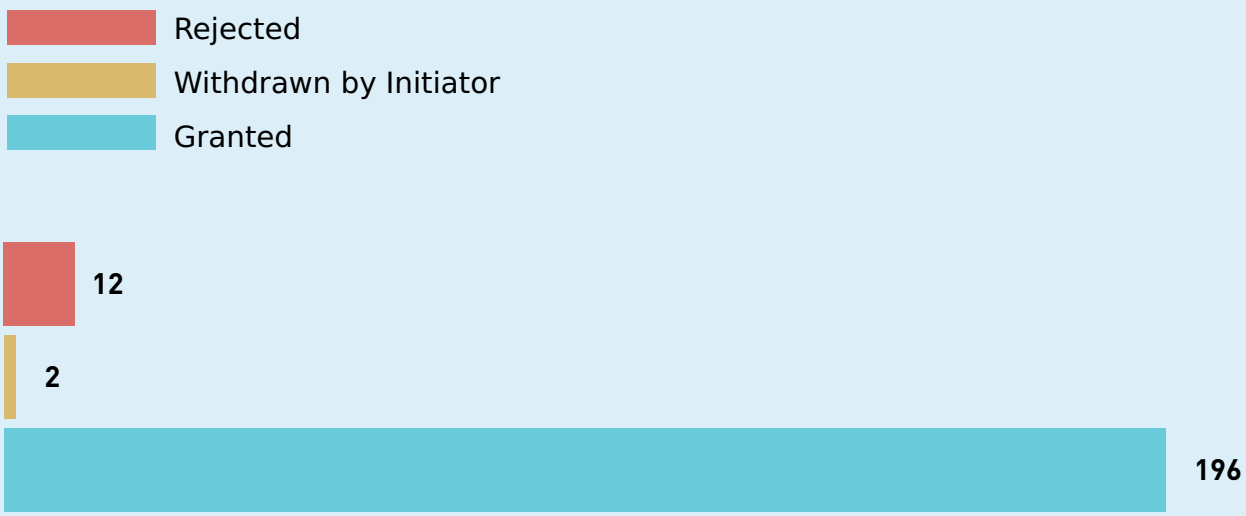
During the period covered by the report, the number of fast-tracked draft laws was greater compared to Parliament of the previous convocation. The speeded-up adoption of important amendments remains a frequent occurrence, specifically, the adoption the total of 437 draft laws were fast-

61 Initiator: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
62 Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee 2015-2016Action Plan 2015-2016, https://goo.gl/PEYfwR
63 Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee Action Plan, https://goo.gl/RX1ptL
64 Parliament of Georgia Legal Issues Committee 2017-2018 Action Plan, https://goo.gl/thXeaY
65 Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee – 2016 Spring and Autumn Sessions and 2018-2020 Plan of Legislative Activities, https://goo.gl/ZEp7Hg
66 Budget and Finance Committee Action Plan, https://goo.gl/AQQf8m
67 Sports and Youth Affairs Committee Draft Strategy, https://goo.gl/5ksvPs
68 The discussion of a draft law can be fast-tracked only if it concerns amending a law.
69 Holding more than one hearing and adoption of a draft law in the course of one day of the plenary session is only allowed by the decision of the Parliamentary Bureau.

tracked in Parliament of the Eighth Convocation while 213 draft laws were fast-tracked during the first year of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation. It should also be noted that the request for fast-tracking was not satisfied on 12 occasions.

Fast-tracking the consideration of draft laws, on the one hand, hampers the engagement of interested persons, civil society in this process and, on the other hand, it is also a problem in terms of MPs receiving and processing information. *Discussing an initiative in such a manner should be an exception. Fast-tracking the discussion of a law should be properly substantiated and Parliament should resort to this procedure only when there is a real need for it.*

FIGURE 6. NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR FAST-TRACKING DRAFT LAW DISCUSSION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD AND RESULTS



The largest number of requests for fast-tracking the consideration of draft laws was made by the government

FIGURE 7. REQUESTS FOR FAST-TRACKED CONSIDERATION AND NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS

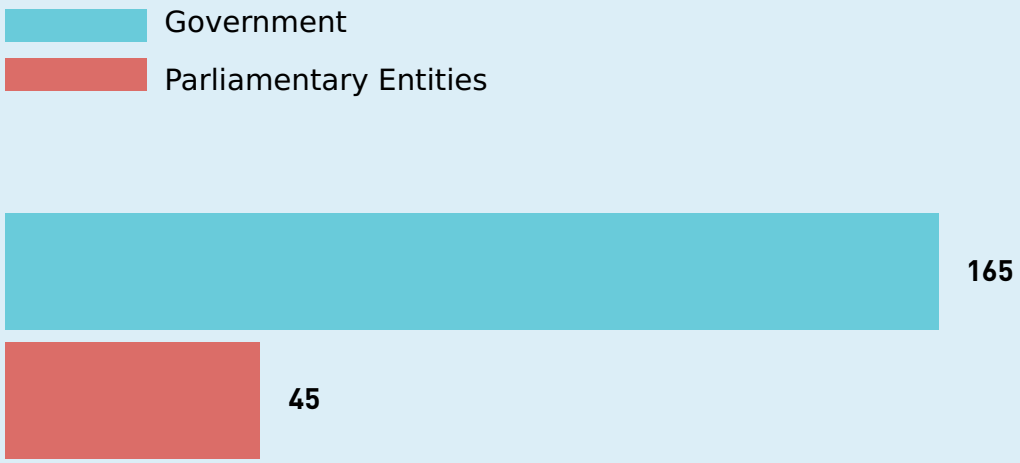


FIGURE 8. MPS-INITIATORS OF FAST-TRACKED DISCUSSIONS OF DRAFT LAWS AND NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS

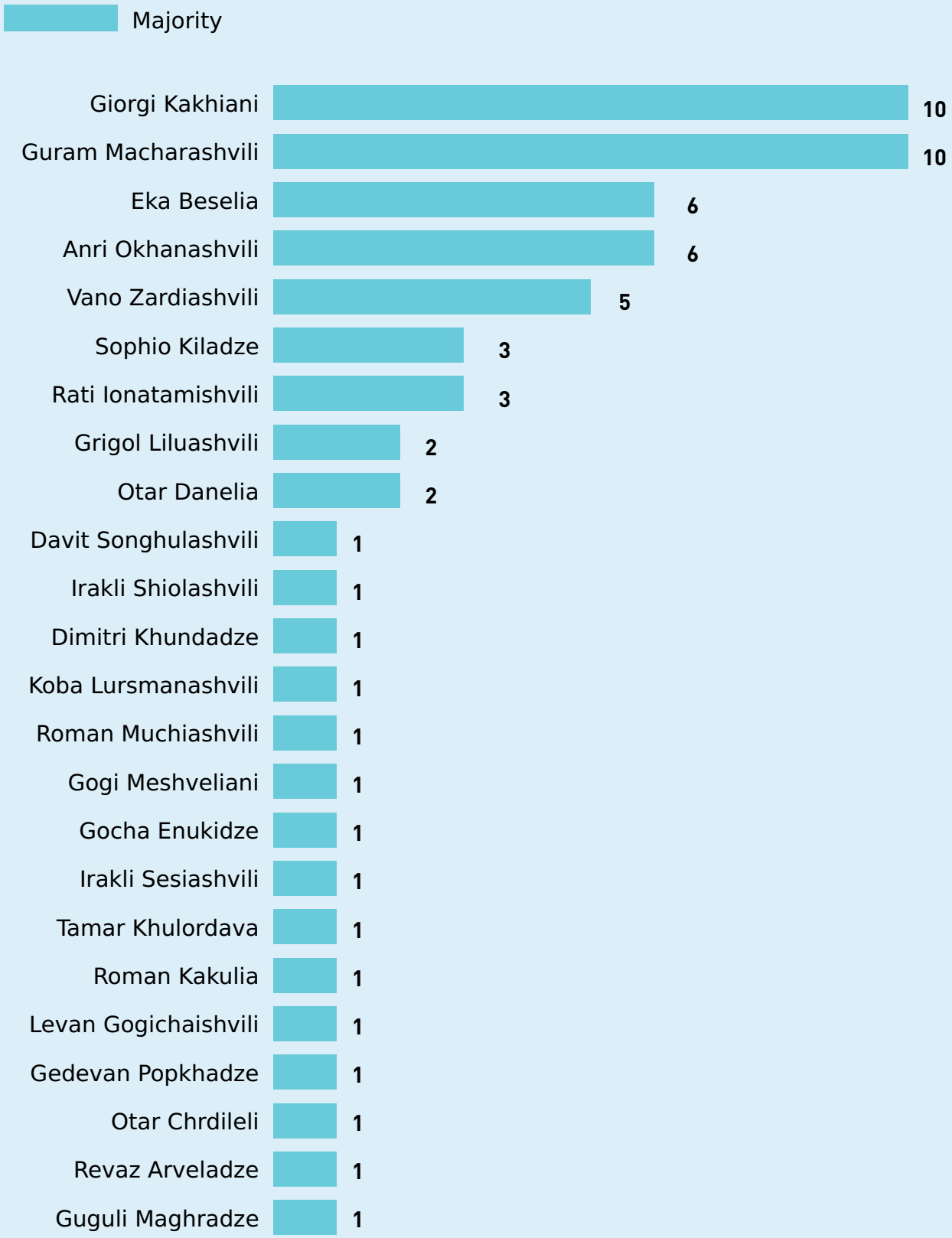
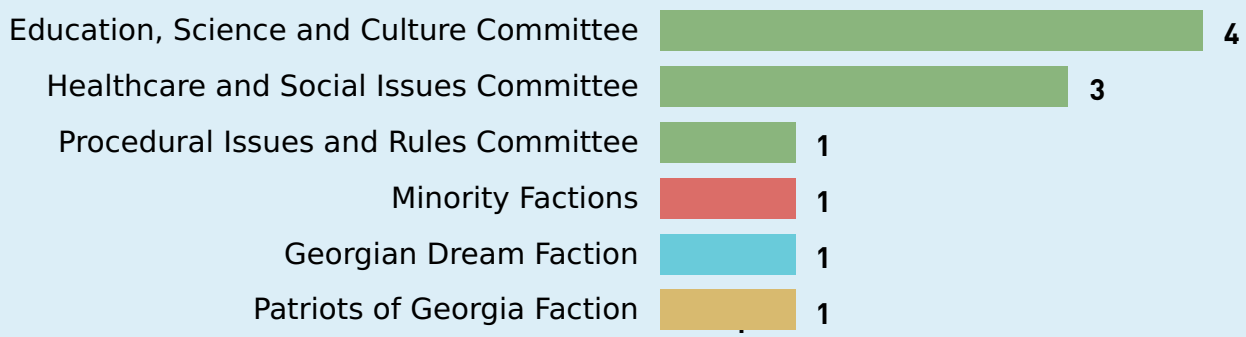


FIGURE 9. NUMBER OF REQUEST MADE BY OTHER PARLIAMENTARY ENTITIES



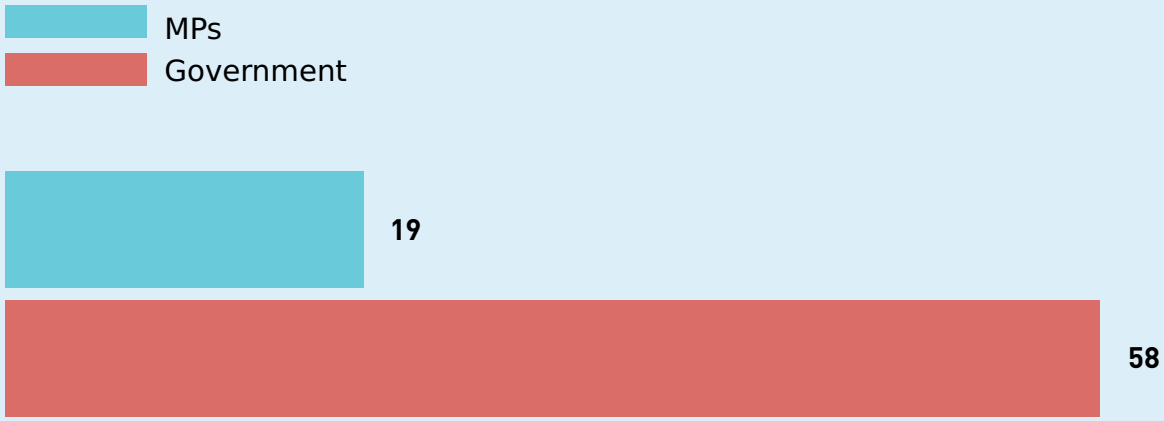
6.4. DISCUSSION THROUGH SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE AND DEFERRAL OF PUTTING LAWS INTO EFFECT

There are two possibilities to defer putting the laws into effect: 1) request for consideration using a simplified procedure when initiating a draft law[70]; 2) a draft law, along with other amendments, envisages the deferral of putting the law into effect.

Similar to the Eighth Convocation, the issue of deferring putting the laws into effect remains a problem, specifically, during the reporting period, Parliament considered using a simplified procedure (1 hearing) and adopted 77 draft laws. This number significantly exceeds the total number of draft laws passed using a simplified procedure by Parliament of the Eight Convocation – 47 draft laws.

70 According to Article 164 of the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure, a draft law on legislative amendments which concerns a date (timeframe) envisaged by the law or a change in terminology is considered and passed at a parliamentary session using a simplified procedure – through only one hearing.

FIGURE 10. NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS CONSIDERED USING A SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE AND THEIR INITIATORS



The deferral concerned various important issues. Thus, putting into effect of the regulations concerning civil service reform was deferred several times, specifically, the new Law on Civil Service adopted on 27 October 2017 was put into effect on 1 July 2017 instead of 1 January 2017. (The timeframe of putting into effect of the related laws were also deferred correspondingly).[71] In addition, during the process of civil service reform implementation, the government addressed Parliament with the initiative to change the timeframes of the transitional period of the law.[72]

The change in timeframes affected the regulations concerning standardized packaging for tobacco products as well as putting into effect of the provisions of the Law on Early and Pre-School Education and the new timeframes for issuing/adopting corresponding by-laws.

71 https://info.parliament.ge/#law-drafting/13152

72 The period between 1 July 2017 until 31 December 2018 (instead of 31 December 2017) shall be considered the transitional period, while for establishing remuneration and means of encouragement in public institutions – the period from 1 July 2017 until 31 December 2017.

CHAPTER 7

PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT

According to Article 48 of the Constitution of Georgia, Parliament of Georgia is the supreme representative body of the country whose main function, along with legislative activities and determining the principal directions of domestic and foreign policy, is to exercise oversight over the work of the government.

Through its power of oversight, Parliament:

- Gives a vote of confidence or no confidence to the government;
- Participates in the process of electing public officials;
- Participates in the process of terminating the powers, dismissal or impeachment of public officials.

When exercising oversight, Parliament enjoys the following powers determined by the Rules of Procedure:

- [Conducting hearings of] reports on the fulfilment of the government programme;
- Conducting hearings of reports presented by agencies accountable to Parliament;
- Conducting committee hearings of reports and inviting agencies accountable to Parliament to committee sessions;
- Questions and interpellations by MPs;
- "Government Hour";
- Investigative and other ad hoc commissions;
- Oversight over the fulfilment of the government's normative acts and the State Budget;
- Oversight exercised by the Group of Trust.

7.1. VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

During the reporting period, the vote of confidence was given twice. The first one was given on 26 November 2016 and the second one – on 18 December 2017. After the first vote of confidence, the powers of three MPs were terminated due to their appointment to the post of the Prime Minister and of ministers (Giorgi Kvirikashvili, Kakha Kaladze, Giorgi Gakharia). After hearing the government's programme, MPs posed questions to the candidates to the posts of the Prime Minister and ministers[73].

Subsequently, due to the structural reorganization in the government, the issue of giving the vote of confidence appeared on the agenda again, unfolding amid commotion and confrontation[74]. On 22 December 2017, Parliament gave a vote of confidence to the new composition of the government.

73 Prime-Ministerial candidate Giorgi Kvirikashvili and ministerial candidates answered questions posed by MPs, Parliament of Georgia, 26 November 2016, https://goo.gl/WhmuHt

74 http://netgazeti.ge/news/241923/

7.2. PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF REPORT ON FULFILMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMME

The current legislation does not require the Prime Minister to present a report at Parliament's plenary session. The report is submitted to Parliament in writing. However, according to the amendments made to the Constitution in 2017, the Prime Minister has been obliged to appear before Parliament with a report once a year. According to the law, Parliament also has the authority to request that the Prime Minister present an extraordinary report on the process of fulfilment of the governmental programme.

The report on the fulfilment of the governmental plan was presented to Parliament on 5 September 2017.

7.3. ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Parliament, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, participates in the process of electing public officials.[75] **During the reporting period, Parliament elected 16 public officials**.

Table 1. *Persons elected by Parliament of the Ninth Convocation*

Date	Candidate	Post
01.12.2016	Archil Mestvirishvili	Member of the Board of the National Bank
01.12.2016	Murtaz Kikoria	Member of the Board of the National Bank
01.12.2016	Robert H.Singletary, Jr.	Member of the Board of the National Bank
08.02.2017	Manana Kobakhidze	Member of the Constitutional Court
23.03.2017	Shota Kadagidze	Member of the High Council of Justice
30.06.2017	Irma Gelashvili	Member of the High Council of Justice
30.06.2017	Levan Gzirishvili	Member of the High Council of Justice
20.09.2017	Zaza Kharebava	Member of the High Council of Justice
30.11.2017	Nazibrola Janezashvili	Member of the High Council of Justice

75 According to the law, Parliament elects and/or appoints: members of the Board of the National Bank; General Auditor; Public Defender; Personal Data Protection Inspector; Chief Prosecutor; members of the National Communications Commission; members of the National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission; member of the Board of the Public Broadcaster - trustee; members of the Prosecutorial Council; three members of the Constitutional Court; chairperson and judges of the Supreme Court; five members of the High Council of Justice and two members of the Disciplinary College of General Court Judges; head of the State Security Service; members of the Board of the National Statistics Office – GEOSTAT.

01.12.2017	Maia Melikidze	Member of the National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission
22.12.2017	Giorgi Iakobashvili	Replacement for former member of the Public Broadcaster Board of Trustees – Trustee Natela Sakhokia
22.12.2017	Erekle Mekvabishvili	General Auditor of the State Audit Office
30.11.2017	Nino Lomjaria	Public Defender
01.12.2017	Eva Gotsiridze	Judge of the Constitutional Court
22.12.2017	Gocha Shonia	Member of the National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission
22.12.2017	Davit Narmania	Member of the National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission

7.4. HEARING OF REPORTS PRESENTED BY ACCOUNTABLE AGENCIES

As part of its authority to exercise oversight, Parliament conducts hearing of reports by agencies accountable to it.

During the reporting period, agencies accountable to Parliament presented **16** reports, 11 of these were discussed at plenary sessions and five, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, were the reports for committee hearings.

Table 2. *Reports discussed at plenary sessions*

Date of Presentation and Discussion	*Report Title*
28.02.2017-19.04.2017	2016 Activities Report of LEPL Legal Aid Service
07.03.2017-19.04.2017	2016 Report on Personal Data Protection Situation and Activities of Personal Data Protection Inspector
31.03.2017 - 30.06.2017	2016 Report of the Public Defender of Georgia on the Situation with Regard to Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms in Georgia in 2016
04.04.2017 - 19.04.2017	2016 Activities Report of the State Security Service of Georgia

07.04.2017 - 01.06.2017	2016 Activities Report of the Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission
27.04.2017 - 16.06.2017	2016 Activities Report of the Georgian National Statistics Office
01.05.2017 - 16.06.2017	2016 Activities Report of the Georgian Public Broadcaster
25.05.2017 - 30.06.2017	2016 Government Report on the State Budget Fulfilment
01.06.2017 - 26.07.2017	2016 Report of the State Audit Office
02.06.2017 - 20.09.2017	2016 Activities Report of the National Communications Commission
28.04.2017 - 16.06.2017	2016 Annual Report of the National Bank approved by the Board of the National Bank

Table 3. *Reports discussed at committee sessions*

Date of Presentation	*Report Title*	*Committee*
12.01.2017	Report of the Governmental Commission Acting in the Sphere of Names of Geographical Features with the Goal of Determining, Normalizing, Using, Registering and Protecting the Names of Geographical Features	Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee; Education, Science and Culture Committee
03.04.2017	Government report on the state of enforcement of the decisions/resolutions made against Georgia by the corresponding committee of the United Nations Organization and the European Court of Human Rights	Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee; Legal Issues Committee; European Integration Committee; Foreign Relations Committee
06.04.2017	Interim report on the implementation of the Action Plan of the Government of Georgia on the Protection of Human Rights (2016-2017)	Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee
19.04.2017	Government report on the state of enforcement of the decisions/resolutions made against Georgia by the corresponding committee of the United Nations Organization	Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee; Legal Issues Committee; Foreign Relations Committee

05.09.2017	Progress Report on the *Freedom, Rapid Development, Welfare* governmental programme	Distributed for discussion by committees and factions

7.5. SUMMONING TO COMMITTEE AND FACTION SESSIONS AND HEARING OF REPORTS

7.5.1. SUMMONING TO FACTION SESSIONS

According to Article 94 of the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure, a member of the Government of Georgia, a public official elected by Parliament as well as a public official whose appointment was approved by Parliament is authorized and, if requested, obliged to attend faction sessions, answer the questions posed at the sessions and present activities report.

During the period covered by the report, members of the government were summoned to the faction sessions 11 times; of these, 10 times they were summoned by *minority factions*.

The majority factions note that no need arises to summon government members to their session as they have informal, working meetings with them.

As for the Patriots of Georgia Faction, it has not exercised this right, while *the National Movement Faction summoned one government member to its session during the reporting period*.

Table 4. *Statistics of summoning government members to faction sessions by the minority factions (European Georgia, European Georgia – Movement for Freedom, European Georgia - Regions) and the National Movement Faction*

	Date	Person Summoned to Session	Issue	Response	Remark
1	16.01.2017	Energy Minister Kakha Kaladze	Concerning the agreement signed between Georgia and Gazprom	Did not attend	*Busy schedule was provided as the reason for not attending*
2	25.01.2017	Minister of IDPs from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees Sozar Subari; Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia Vakhtang Kolbaia	Meeting with Internally Displaced Persons	Did not attend	

3	03.02.2017	Minister of Education	Concerning salaries of public school teachers	Did not attend	
4	13.02.2017	Energy Minister Kakha Kaladze	Concerning the agreement signed between Georgia and Gazprom	Did not attend	*Busy schedule was provided as the reason for not attending*
5	22.02.2017	Security Service Chief Vakhtang Gomelauri	On the deal made with regard to Judge Nata Nozadze's family member	Did not attend	
6	02.06.2017	Security Service Chief Vakhtang Gomelauri; Internal Affairs Minister Giorgi Mghebrishvili	Concerning the issue of Afgan Mukhtarli	Did not attend	
7	01.09.2017	Finance Minister Dimitri Kumsishvili	Concerning the issues of pensions and excise duties	Did not attend	
8	01.09.2017	Foreign Affairs Minister Mikheil Janelidze	Concerning the issues of pensions and excise duties	Did not attend	
9	01.09.2017	Agriculture Minister Levan Davitashvili	Concerning the issues of pensions and excise duties	Did not attend	
10	11.10.2017	Prime Minister	Concerning economic situation and security challenges; violation of the rules of procedure by ministers	Did not attend	
11		Foreign Affairs Minister Mikheil Janelidze	Concerning violations of Georgian citizens' freedom, honour and dignity in Ukraine	Did not attend	

7.5.2. SUMMONING ACCOUNTABLE AGENCIES TO COMMITTEE SESSIONS AND HEARING THEIR REPORTS

According to Article 45 of the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure, members of the Government of Georgia, public officials elected by Parliament as well as public officials whose appointment was approved by Parliament is authorized and, if requested, obliged to attend committee sessions, answer the questions posed at the sessions and present activities report. A committee shall hear such an official immediately upon his or her request.

Based on the analysis of the obtained information, it can be said that information or reports are presented to committees mainly by deputy ministers; in addition to committee hearings, committees also practice attending or summoning government members to working meetings.

During the reporting period, committees dedicated 133 sessions to hearing reports or information presented by accountable agencies.

FIGURE 11. NUMBER OF SESSIONS DEDICATED BY COMMITTEES TO HEARING ACCOUNTABLE AGENCIES

1. Agrarian Issues Committee

The minister attended the Agrarian Committee sessions twice. The report on the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture (the results for six months) and information about measures implemented and planned against the stink bug were presented. In one case, the session was attended by Deputy Minister Gela Khanishvili, who presented the report on the work of the National Food Agency and its action plan. In nine cases, information was presented by the heads of the agencies whose activities it was planned to report on at the sessions.[76]

2. Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee

The committee sessions were attended by deputy ministers, the deputy chief prosecutor and the deputy head of the Security Service. Reports were presented personally by the Supreme Court Chair, the chief of the Legal Aid Service and the Personal Data Protection Inspector, also the chairpersons of the Board of the Public Broadcaster and of the National Communications Commission. During the reporting period, no government member was summoned by the committee.

3. Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee

Government members (ministers) attended the committee sessions in two cases, deputy ministers – in three cases. The issues discussed at the sessions concerned, among others, the hearing of information about monitoring the quality of atmospheric air, the forestry reform, the discussion of environmental and legal issues surrounding the Botanical Garden and the Krtsanisi-Shindisi territory.

4. Defence and Security Committee

The annual report about the activities of the Defence Ministry was presented at the committee session by the Defence Minister. The annual report of the Security Service was presented at the session by the deputy chief of the State Security Service.

5. Diaspora and Caucasus Issues Committee

The committee sessions were attended by the minister in two cases and by the deputy ministers – in 10 cases. The committee invited Foreign Minister Mikheil Janelidze and Minister of State for Reconciliation and Civic Equality Ketevan Tsikhelashvili.

6. Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee

Regional Development and Infrastructure Minister Zurab Alavidze was invited to the committee session.

7. European Integration Committee

Government members attended the committee sessions in four cases; deputy ministers attended in three cases.

76 On the implementation and progress of the programmes planned by the National Wine Agency; on the efficiency of the work conducted by Mekanizatori, LLC; on the measures against pest (stink bug) invasion in Western Georgia; on ongoing and planned activities of Sakartvelos Melioratsia, LLC; on the effectiveness of control exercised by the National Food Agency; on epizootic safety; on plant protection and phytosanitary control; on the work carried out by the laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture.

8. Legal Issues Committee

Government representatives attended the committee sessions in five cases. The committee also notes that eight government members were invited to participate in the working meetings organized by the committee.

9. Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee

During the period covered by the report, the minister attended a committee session once[77]. Various kinds of information (including the ministry's future plans, progress in terms of gas supply installation) were presented by deputy ministers.

10. Education, Science and Culture Committee

Deputy ministers and heads of various agencies attended the committee sessions. According to the information provided by the committee, nine members of the government attended committee hearings.

11. Procedural Issues and Rules Committee

Two sessions were dedicated to the hearing of reports by accountable agencies. One of these sessions concerned the process of giving the vote of confidence to the government; at the second session, the head of the Civil Service Bureau reported on the measures to be implemented in relation to putting the corresponding law into effect.

12. Budget and Finance Committee

Four committee sessions were dedicated to hearing the reports by accountable agencies and attended by a deputy minister and heads of various agencies.

13. Healthcare and Social Issues Committee

Deputy ministers and representatives of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia were summoned and participated in both the committee sessions and the working meeting format

14. Sports and Youth Affairs Committee

Ministers and deputy ministers of Sports and Youth Affairs; Education and Science; Culture and Monument Protection; Labour, Healthcare and Social Affairs attended the committee sessions.

During the reporting period, the committee summoned the minister of Sports and Youth Affairs, who attended the session. Also, the committee summoned two government members, and they attended the sessions as well.

15. Foreign Relations Committee

Government members attended the committee sessions four times; in other cases, the sessions were attended by deputy ministers and heads of various agencies. The sessions concerned the process of visa liberalization, ongoing international activities, presentation of reports on the work in the sphere of foreign relations, as well as hearing of the six-months activities of the Office of the Minister of State for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration.

77 The committee, in the information provided, indicated a deputy minister as a government member too. Based on this principle, it stated that 17 government members attended its sessions.

7.6. MP QUESTIONS

A Member of the Parliament has the right to ask a question:

To the bodies accountable to Parliament, as well as pose questions to and get answers from the Government, Government members, heads of executive bodies of territorial units at any level, state institutions

Only in written form.

Any body or public official, who were addressed with an MP question, is obliged to respond within 15 days in written form. The deadline for answering may be extended by 10 days, in agreement with the author of the question.

A faction, a group of at least 10 MPs has the right to address:

Bodies accountable to Parliament, the Government, and particular members of the Government

The aforementioned persons are obliged to answer the questions at the plenary session. The questions are answered at the end of every month, on Friday, during the government hour.

Questions asked by MPs and answers they receive are public information subject to proactive disclosure.

- During the reporting period, 25 MPs asked 182 questions. The largest number of questions were asked by European Georgia Faction member Sergo Ratiani and [European Georgia – Regions Faction member] Zurab Tchiaberashvili (38 questions each).
- No oral or written questions were posed by a group of 10 MPs or a parliamentary faction.

FIGURE 12. NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERS RECEIVED

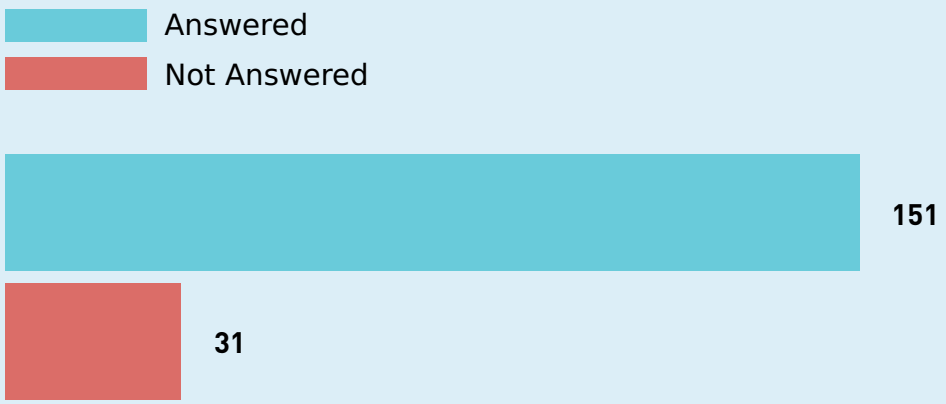
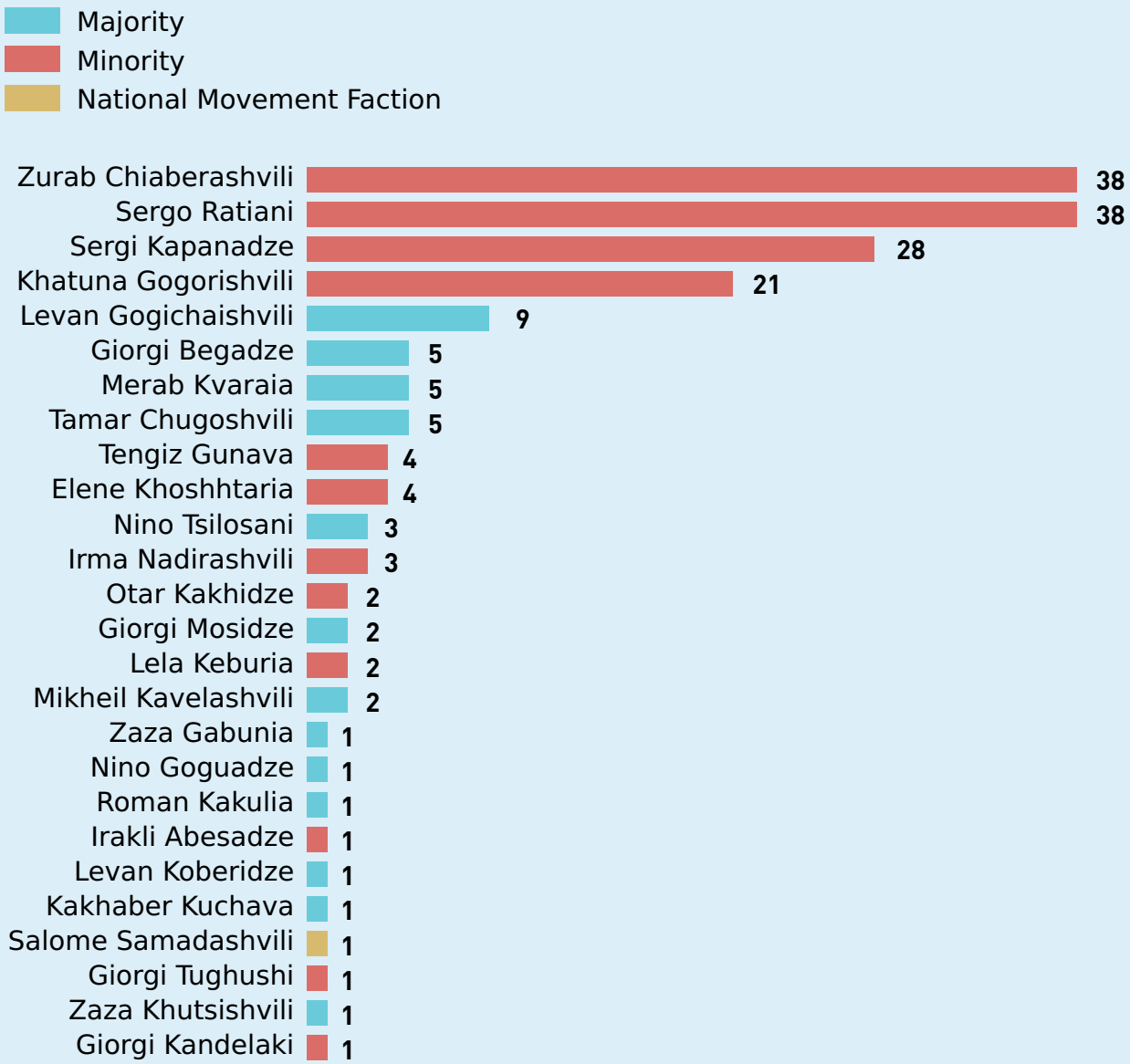


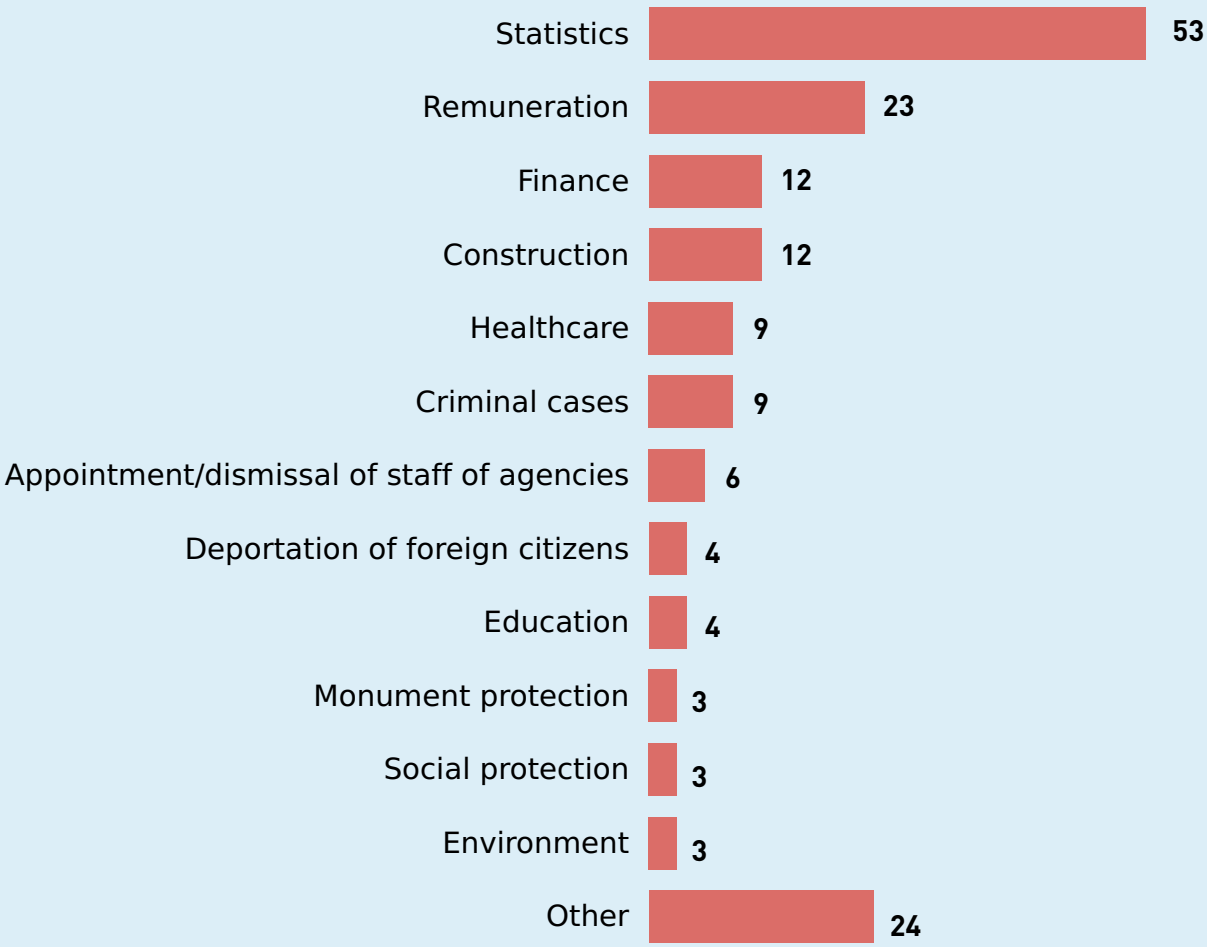
FIGURE 13. NUMBER AND AUTHORS OF QUESTIONS ASKED



The majority of questions posed by MPs were requests for statistical data concerning the topics, for example, the number of secondary school graduates, persons with suspended student status, road accident statistics, information about assets registered/owned by specific persons, also requests for information about how many defendants were incarcerated for various types of crimes and so on. MP questions continue being posed regarding specific construction permits (for example, illegal construction of an attic floor on top of a citizen's apartment block).

MPs continue using MP questions to receive information about the remuneration of public officials of ministries and LEPLs subordinated to ministries.

FIGURE 14. QUESTION DISTRIBUTION BY TOPIC



7.7. "GOVERNMENT HOUR"

A group of 10 MPs and a faction have the right to address with a question

an agency accountable to Parliament, the Government of Georgia, a government member, who are obliged to answer these questions at the plenary session of Parliament.

They shall answer these questions each last Friday of the month of plenary sessions, during the Government Hour.

Questions can be written or oral

A written answer to a question is presented to Parliament's plenary session.

An oral question can be posed at a plenary session but no later than 14 days prior to the day of the Government Hour.

A written question can be presented no later than 10 days prior to the day of the Government Hour.

According to Article 126 of the Rules of Procedure, the Government Hour is usually held between 16.00 and 19.00 hours on the last Friday of each month of the plenary sessions.

The existing legal regulations are not being followed. **During the reporting period, like in Parliament of the previous convocation, the Government Hour was not held,** which reduces the effectiveness of the parliamentary oversight.

7.8. TEMPORARY INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSION

According to the principles envisaged by the Constitution of Georgia and the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure, a temporary investigative commission is established in Parliament to investigate and respond to the violations of the Georgian legislation committed by state agencies or public officials or to study especially important state or social issues.

In Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, six requests to establish temporary investigative commission were registered but the commission was never formed:

1. Temporary Investigative Commission to study the issue of handover of secret information about military servicemen who fought for Georgia's territorial integrity and criminal facilitation of their extradition to the Russian Federation (Initiator: National Movement Parliamentary Faction) – was not considered expedient;

2. Temporary Investigative Commission to study the agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Gazprom Export Company (Initiator: National Movement Parliamentary Faction) – no vote was held;

3. Temporary Investigative Commission to study the case of the assault on the Auditor General of Georgia (Initiators: minority factions European Georgia, European Georgia – Movement for Freedom, European Georgia – Regions) – discussed but not voted on;

4. Temporary Investigative Commission to study the attack on Azerbaijani journalist Afgan Mukhtarli, his extradition, illegal imprisonment and illegally transporting him over the state border of Georgia (Initiators: minority factions European Georgia, European Georgia – Movement for Freedom, European Georgia – Regions) – no vote was held;

5. [Temporary Investigative Commission] to study possible removal of former Prime Minister Ivane Merabishvili from his cell (Initiators: minority factions) – no vote was held;

6. On expediency of forming a temporary investigative commission concerning the special operation carried out in Tbilisi on 21-22 November 2017 (Initiator: National Movement Faction) – was not discussed at a plenary session.

7.9. OTHER TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS

In addition to investigative commissions, other ad hoc commissions can also be formed in Parliament, their legal basis provided by the Constitution of Georgia, the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure and other normative acts. The commission is accountable to and responsible before Parliament.

In Parliament of the Ninth Convocation (spring and autumn sessions), temporary commissions were created twice:

1. Temporary Commission of Parliament of Georgia on the Issues of Restoration of the Territorial Integrity, 01.03.2017l
2. Temporary Commission of Parliament of Georgia to Conduct Financial Audit of the State Audit Office for 2016, 10.03.2017.

The composition of the commission was determined at 14 members. Within the framework of its authority, a working group comprising invited specialist was also formed. The working group

conducted the audit of the 2016 financial reports of the State Audit Office, producing the following as a result: conclusion on financial accounting, including financial report explanations; conclusion on compliance audit, including report on the compliance of the State Audit Office's financial activities and financial systems with the Georgian legislation, as well as on the results of the checks of internal control and internal audit function. Parliament took the conclusion under advisement .

7.10 CONTROL OVER DECISIONS MADE

Parliament controls the consistency of normative acts issued by the Government of Georgia, ministers, heads of other state agencies of the executive branch with the Georgian legislation as well as the state of their enforcement.

A committee, within the scope of its authority, controls the state of enforcement of the normative acts passed by Parliament in the committee's field:

A committee, within the scope of its authority, controls the state of enforcement of the normative acts passed by Parliament in the committee's field:[78]	
Compliance normative acts issued by ministries, ministers, other heads of state agencies of the executive branch operating in the committee' field with the Georgian legislation;	
The state of their execution;	
Studies and analyses the flaws identified during the period of enforcement of these normative acts and elaborates recommendations which it sends to the relevant agencies; the committee must be informed about the discussion of its recommendation or about measures implemented no later than within one month or within the timeframe it determines.	

7.10.1. ELABORATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONTROL OVER IMPLEMENTATION

The *new practice* introduced by the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee with regard to hearing reports of the relevant agencies concerning the activities carried out to eliminate violence against women deserves a positive assessment. The session was attended by the representatives of the corresponding structural units of the executive branch as well as non-governmental

78 Rules of Procedure of Parliament of Georgia, Article 237, https://goo.gl/DkyL9J

organizations and denominational representatives. The committee evaluated the enforcement of the legislative changes made in this field and identified the directions that require more active work.[79]

In 2016-2017, in the field covered by the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee, Parliament passed the 24 June 2016 and 30 June 2017 resolutions On the Report by the Public Defender of Georgia **On the State of Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms in Georgia** which contained recommendations made by Parliament to the bodies of the executive branch and other relevant agencies. The committee regularly hears information about the enforcement of these acts. During the reporting period, at the sessions held on 20, 21 and 27 February 2017, the committee discussed the state of implementation of the recommendations made by Parliament in its 24 June 2016 resolution concerning the report by the Public Defender of Georgia On the State of Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms in Georgia in 2015. A corresponding conclusion was elaborated and presented to the Parliamentary Bureau. As for the 30 June 2017 resolution, the committee is engaged in the process of monitoring.

In the sphere supervised by the Legal Issues Committee, Parliament passed a resolution **On the State of Personal Data Protection in the Country and the Activities of the Personal Data Protection Inspector** which also contains recommendations made by Parliament.[80] The committee is also monitoring the implementation of recommendations made with regard to the report by the Legal Aid Service. Parliament passed a resolution on this issue on 19 April 2017. The committee made corresponding recommendations on 20 March 2017.[81]

According to the information received, committees make recommendations to the relevant ministries operating in the fields under their supervision. For example, the Sports and Youth Affairs Committee made nine recommendations addressed to the Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs during the period covered by the report.[82]

7.10.2. FULFILMENT OF TASKS DETERMINED BY TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW

As concerns the control over the implementation of the decisions made, Parliament's website provides information about the oversight over the fulfilment of tasks determined by transitional provisions of laws and by parliamentary resolutions.

The committees, within their scope of authority, oversee the fulfilment of tasks determined by transitional provisions of laws in their respective fields.

79 The Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee conducted a hearing of reports on gender equality, elimination of violence against women and domestic violence, Parliament of Georgia, 24 November 2017, https://goo.gl/iMFx7m

80 The committee made its conclusion on the resolution after the reporting period, on 15 February 2018, https://goo.gl/k28kQd

81 On 15 February 2018, a conclusion on the implementation of the recommendations was prepared and presented to the Bureau, https://goo.gl/Rhcjmm

82 The evaluation and presentation to Parliament of the findings concerning the effectiveness/efficiency of the ministry's programmes in 2013-2017 in this field; another recommendation concerned the continuation of cooperation between the ministry and the Anti-Doping Agency with regard to fully reflecting the legal mechanisms of anti-doping policy in the legislation and so on.

Table 5. *Fulfilment of tasks determined by transitional provisions*

Committee	Task	Status
Defence and Security Committee	11 tasks determined by 3 laws	Fulfilled
Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee	8 tasks	6 fulfilled, 2 in progress
Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee	15 tasks determined by 10 laws	Fulfilled
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee	16 tasks determined by 6 laws	Fulfilment deferred in 8 cases, 1 fulfilled, 6 in progress
Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee	1 tasks determined by 1 law	Fulfilled
Procedural Issues and Rules Committee	14 tasks determined by 1 law	13 tasks fulfilled

During the reporting period, the Procedural Issues and Rules Committee prepared and presented to Parliament the information on the state of fulfilment of tasks determined by transitional provisions of laws where the fulfilment deadline was set for the period between 18 November 2016 until 1 October 2017. This information was discussed by the Bureau.

The fulfilment of the tasks envisaged by the law is important, among other reasons, because sometimes it is related to launching reforms in full. For example, there was a problem of enforcing the new legislative amendments in full with regard to the implementation of the civil service reform. Specifically, the government was obliged to present two draft laws to Parliament and issue three decrees by 1 September 2017 and additional 10 decrees by 31 December. However, in December 2017, the government fulfilled none of the tasks.[83] This could be an indicator of weak parliamentary oversight over the government.

During the period covered by the report, out of 14 tasks determined by the transitional provisions of the Law on Civil Service, 13 were fulfilled; according to the information provided by the Procedural Issues and Rules Committee, the tasks determined by the Law on Remuneration in Public Institutions have been fulfilled.

83 The reform of the public service is significantly stalled, Transparency International Georgia, 13 December 2016, https://goo.gl/utzW4V

7.11. OVERSIGHT OVER STATE BUDGET FULFILMENT

When exercising oversight over the fulfilment of the state budget, it is important that the committees conduct hearings of quarterly fulfilment reports. With the goal of implementing budgetary oversight envisaged by Article 189 of [the Rules of Procedure] of Parliament of Georgia, the Budget and Finance Committee discussed the three-months, six-months and nine-months reviews of the fulfilment of the 2017 State Budget of Georgia as well as the government's report on the progress with regard to the fulfilment of the 2017 State Budget.

3-months fulfilment was discussed by	6 committees	
6-months fulfilment by	14 committees;	
9-months fulfilment by	11 committees	

The committee also discussed and approved the annual report on the fulfilment of the 2016 State Budget of Georgia.

In the process of discussing the draft 2018 State Budget, the Budget and Finance Committee made seven remarks/recommendations; of these, six were considered in the draft budget.

7.12. ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP OF TRUST

In accordance with the law, with the aim of exercising budgetary oversight over special programmes and secret activities of the executive branch agencies, a Group of Trust is established within the Defence and Security Committee of Parliament of Georgia. For one year after its powers were recognized, Parliament of the Ninth Convocation was unable to form the Group of Trust – an important instrument for exercising parliamentary oversight over the defence and security sphere.

At the plenary session on 1 November 2017, the chairperson of the Defence and Security Committee presented to Parliament the issue of taking note of the composition of the Group of Trust.[84] The Group of Trust comprised four instead of five members: Irakli Sesiashvili, Eka Beselia, Archil Talakvadze and Irakli Abesadze. **As for the fifth member, as the candidates nominated by the National Movement and the Alliance of Patriots received equal number of votes, neither of them was admitted into the group.** At the end of 2017, the plenary session took note of the incomplete composition of the Group of Trust.

During the reporting period, the first meeting of the Group of Trust was held on 28 November. At the 4 December meeting, a hearing in the format of the Group of Trust was held for the head of the State Security Service. Also, the Operative-Technical Agency presented its first activities report to the Prime Minister and the Group of Trust in December 2017.[85]

84 https://goo.gl/7YmNFj
85 State Security Service Report 2017, https://goo.gl/qEQhqk

CHAPTER 8

INFORMATION ABOUT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

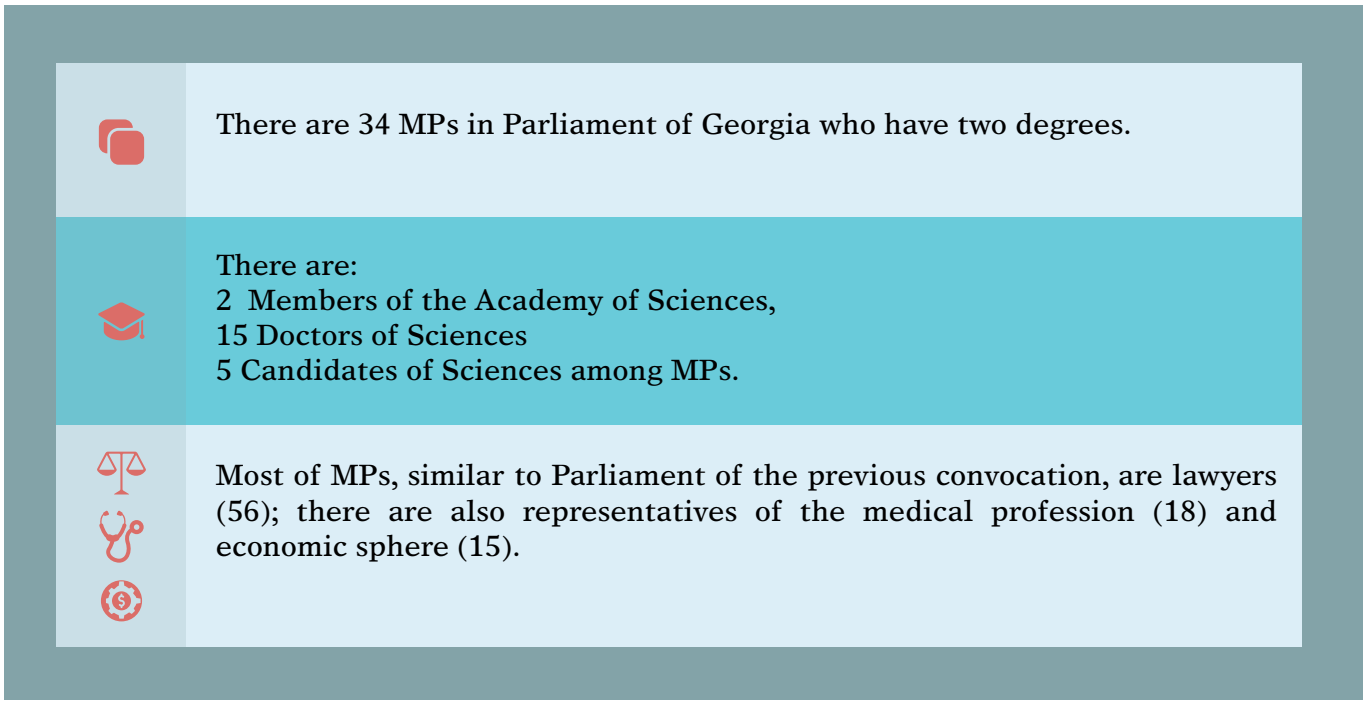
According to Article 49 of the Constitution of Georgia, a citizen of Georgia who is twenty-one years old and has the right to vote can be elected as a Member of Parliament (MP). The term in office of an MP begins upon taking an oath and ends with the very first sitting of the newly elected Parliament. There is no educational or professional restriction for becoming an MP.

8.1. AGE OF MP

The average age of the Members of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation is 47. The eldest MP is Revaz Arveladze (majority), aged 76, and the youngest one is Shalva Kiknavelidze (minority), aged 30.

8.2. EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONS OF MPS

There are 34 MPs in Parliament of Georgia who have two degrees. There are two Members of the Academy of Sciences, 15 Doctors of Sciences and five Candidates of Sciences among MPs. Most of MPs, similar to Parliament of the previous convocation, are lawyers (56); there are also representatives of the medical profession (18) and economic sphere (15).



As for women MPs, most of the 23 women in Parliament (9) are legal experts, two are journalists, three have education in medical sphere and one – in the sphere of international economics. Women MPs also have education in political science, oriental studies, Georgian and English languages and computer science.

CHAPTER 9

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES

Out of 150 Members of Parliament of Georgia, 23 are women. Upon recognition of authority of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, Sandra Roelofs refused her mandate, thus women have 23 instead of 24 mandates in Parliament. Of these, 17 were elected by party lists and six – from single-seat districts.

Women MPs hold the following high-tanking positions in Parliament: First Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, committee chairpersons and council chairpersons.

First Deputy Speaker of Parliament is Tamar Chugoshvili (the Georgian Dream Faction) who is also the Chair of the Gender Equality Council and of the Treasury Council. Irma Inashvili (the Patriots of Georgia Faction) is the Deputy Speaker of Parliament from the opposition.

It is a positive occurrence that five women MPs are committee chairpersons from the parliamentary majority:

- Chairperson of the Education, Science and Culture Committee – Mariam Jashi;
- Chairperson of the European Integration Committee – Tamar Khulordava;
- Chairperson of the Legal Issues Committee – Eka Beselia;
- Chairperson of the Foreign Relations Committee – Sopio Katsarava;
- Chairperson of the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee – Sopio Kiladze.

FIGURE 15. DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN MPS BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

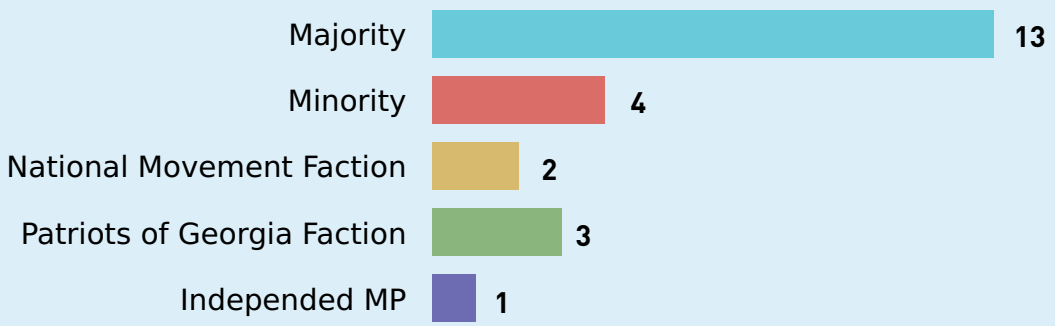


Table 6. *Gender distribution of Parliamentary Staff*[86]

Position	Men	Women
Chief of Staff	1	0
Deputy Chief of Staff	1	0
Aide to Deputy Chief of Staff	1	1
Head of Archive – Head of Office	1	0
Head of Library – Head of Office	0	1
Bureau Staffer	174	189
Head of Office	13	17
Head of Office – Chief Superintendent	1	0
Cleaner	0	85
Assistant Specialist	4	1
Head of Department	5	5
Restoration Carpenter	1	0
Electrician	2	0
Locksmith	2	0
Commission Staffer	7	4
Aide – Non-Staff Employee	47	69
Chief of Committee Staff	8	8

86 The numbers include the employees who worked during the term of MPs, Speaker or Deputy Speakers of Parliament of the previous convocation and were dismissed the next day after the termination of their powers (19.11.2016).

Aide to Committee Chairperson	4	11
Lift Attendant	2	0
Chief Parliamentary Guard	1	0
Parliamentary Guard	8	0
Secretary-Specialist	0	24
Firefighter	6	0
Chief Specialist	33	58
Chief Specialist (video and photo recording)	1	0
Chief Specialist - Superintendent	1	0
Chief Specialist – Chief Power Engineer	1	0
Chief Specialist - Editor	0	4
Worker	5	0
Aide to Parliament Speaker	4	1
Chief of Staff of Parliament Speaker	1	0
Deputy Chief of Staff of Parliament Speaker	0	1
Head of Secretariat of Deputy Speaker of Parliament	4	2
Aide to First Deputy Speaker of Parliament	0	3
Head of Secretariat of First Deputy Speaker of Parliament	0	1
Aide to MP	21	40
Head of Press Centre – Head of Division	0	1

Head of Budget Office	0	1
Head of Secretariat	0	1
Plumber	3	0
Parliamentary Majority Staffer	0	7
Parliamentary Minority Staffer	1	4
Specialist	9	11
Specialist (Courier)	0	3
Specialist – Operative on Duty	0	1
Senior Specialist	21	34
Senior Specialist (video and photo recording)	1	0
Faction Staffer	46	57
Non-Staff Employee	37	15
Non-Staff Employee - Driver	89	0
Lead Specialist	70	127
Lead Specialist (video and photo recording)	1	0
Lead Specialist - Superintendent	7	0
Lead Specialist – Copy Editor	0	2
Lead Specialist – Secretary of Treasury Council	0	1
Total	***645***	***790***

CHAPTER 10

ACTIVITIES OF PARLIAMENTARY COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS

10.1. GENDER EQUALITY COUNCIL

The Gender Equality Council of the Ninth Convocation is more active than the Council in Parliament of the previous convocation both in terms of working on the new legislative amendments and analysing the current legislation.

In Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, the Gender Equality Council was established on 5 January 2017. After that, its composition was approved and, on 16 February 2017, the Council's Charter was adopted. First Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Tamar Chugoshvili, is the head of the Council.

During the reporting period, the Council met three times.[87] Within the framework of the Council's activities, thematic working groups have been formed. The elaboration by the Gender Equality Council of the 2017 Action Plan deserves a positive assessment. The Action Plan envisages piloting the elaboration of methodology for Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) of draft laws, its implementation and gender analysis of the draft budget. The Council of Parliament of the previous convocation did not have an Action Plan as an independent guiding document of the Gender Equality Council. There was a 2014-2016 Action Plan elaborated for the implementation of measures concerning gender policy issues.

The Council works on individual legislative amendments in the format of working groups. In this regard, the work is under way on the introduction of gender quotas, prohibition of sexual harassment; the groups are also working on amendments to be made to the family law and the Criminal Code, which is linked to the introduction of the definition of femicide.

In terms of the gender analysis of the State Budget, the Council prepared its opinions on the 2016 State Budget. A piloting of gender analysis of one of the segments of the 2017 draft State Budget is also planned.

The Council considers the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and amendment of 24 associated laws a step forward in the field of protection of women's rights. This also applies to the constitutional amendment, adding a new provision concerning equality[88], which, according to the Council, is the result of its active participation and advocacy.

The Council's response to the high-profile incidents is commendable: the Council made a statement on a domestic violence case, based on which the law enforcement agencies arrested the perpetrator.[89]

In Parliament of the previous convocation, the staff of the Gender Equality Council consisted of one person. In Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, the Council has a secretariat which comprises

87 According to the Charter, the Council meets quarterly. It met on 18 April, 13 July and 24 October 2017.
88 "The state shall provide for equal rights and opportunities for men and women. The state shall implement special measures to provide for meaningful equality of men and women and to eliminate inequality" – Part 2 of Article 11 of the Constitution of Georgia will be put into effect upon taking the oath by the President of Georgia after the next presidential elections in Georgia.
89 https://goo.gl/zRV7bH

its head/coordinator and a fellow of the National Democratic Institute. In addition, aides to the Council members assist the secretariat in carrying out the planned measures.

10.2. PERMANENT PARLIAMENTARY OPEN AND TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE COUNCIL

In Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, based on the order of the Parliament Speaker, the Permanent Parliamentary Open and Transparent Governance Council was established on 16 January 2017. The scope of the Council's authority was increased and, according to the 26 December 2017 amendments, it received the right to conduct monitoring of activities conducted by the executive branch within the framework of Open Government Partnership, which is a positive step. The Consultative Group operating under the Council continued working with an additional member – the Public Defender.

In order to develop the Action Plan, the Open Governance Council, together with the Consultative Group, held four extended working meetings in 2017. Five working groups were formed to this end:

- Elaboration and adoption of the rules and forms of holding public consultations in the legislative process; introduction of feedback mechanisms for comments (electronic and/or written) on draft laws; the working group held one extended and several internal working meetings;
- Improvement of the content aspect of explanatory notes; the working meeting held one extended and several internal working meetings;
- Elaboration of the Code of Ethics; the working group held five extended and several internal working meetings;
- Elaboration of the state concept for the development of civic organizations; the working group held one extended and several internal working meetings;
- Restructuring the website of Parliament of Georgia; the working group held three extended working meetings, including one two-day off-site workshop and several internal working meetings.

The Council published its 2017 activities [report] which concerns the activities it carried out and the state of implementation of obligations envisaged by the Action Plan. Transparency International Georgia periodically publishes reports on the state of implementation of obligations envisaged by the Action Plan.

10.3. TREASURY COUNCIL

The oversight over Parliament's financial activities is carried out by the Parliament Speaker within the scope of his or her authority by means of the corresponding committee as well as the Treasury Council established for this purpose. The Treasury Council is a consultative body under the Parliament Speaker. The Treasury Council of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation is led by Deputy Speaker Tamar Chugoshvili.

The function of the Treasury Council is to prepare proposals on specific issues which are approved by the Parliamentary Bureau. Specifically, the functions of the Treasury Council include the issues of remuneration of the faction staff, the majority and minority staff, making decisions on providing MPs with housing and so on.

During the reporting period, the Council held 22 sessions and made 115 decisions.

10.4. TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

The Temporary Commission on Territorial Integrity was established on 1 March 2017. During the reporting period, four sessions were held conducting the hearings on the following issues:

- Report by the Minister of State for Reconciliation and Civic Equality, Ketevan Tsikhelashvili, on activities carried out by the Office of the State Minister with regard to the occupied territories of Georgia in 2016 and future plans;
- Information about discussing a working version of the draft resolution of Parliament of Georgia *On Illegal Actions of the Russian Federation in Occupied Abkhazia and So-Called South Ossetia/ Tskhinvali Regions and Georgia's Peace Policy*;
- Report by the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Jemal Gamakharia, *On the Situation in the Education System on the Territory of Occupied Abkhazia, the Legal Status of the Georgian Language and the Process of Implementation of the Recommendations Made at the Joint Session of 19 April 2016 by the Parliamentary Committees and the Temporary Commission on Territorial Integrity*.

CHAPTER 11

ACTIVITIES OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

The Parliamentary Budget Office is established within the structure of the Parliamentary Staff with the goal of providing parliamentary entities with financial, budgetary and other kinds of analytical information of economic nature.

- With regard to the financial substantiation of legislative initiatives, 197 legislative initiatives were submitted to the Budget Office, on which the Office prepared corresponding findings; on six legislative initiatives, the Budget Office prepared and provided the relevant sectoral committees with additional information;
- The initiators submitted 41 requests to the Budget Office, both before and in the process of preparation of draft laws, to provide appropriate financial calculations for the legislative process.

With the aim of improving the mechanisms of assessment of the financial impact of legislative initiatives and the corresponding regulatory legal framework, the Budget Office prepared:

- Methodology of checking information submitted in the form of financial substantiation, with the aim of establishing standards and guidelines for checking financial substantiation and preparing findings;
- Recommendation methodology for the preparation of the financial substantiation of draft laws, which contains general guidelines of preparing financial substantiation.

During the period covered by the report, the Office prepared a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) manual and two pilot documents of RIA. The following was prepared with the participation of the Office:

- Assessment of the Open Georgia drug policy reform;
- Assessment of anti-dumping measures in trade;
- Assessment of impact of regulation of employment mechanisms;
- Assessment of gender impact of Georgia's drug policy reform;
- Assessment of gender impact of labour legislation reform.

As concerns independent macroeconomic forecasting and fiscal risk assessment, during the period covered by the report, at the stage of planning the state budget, the Budget Office prepared independent medium term macroeconomic/fiscal forecasts for the macroeconomic framework and the review of the 2017 State Budget of Georgia. The Budget Office prepared reports on the fulfilment of the 2016 and 2017 State Budgets and on the key parameters of the budget for the medium-term macroeconomic forecast period, mainly the information about the trends of macroeconomic indicators.

CHAPTER 12

ACTIVITIES OF MPS

Transparency International Georgia assessed the activities of MPs based on three main categories:

1. The frequency with which MPs take the floor at plenary sessions: making statements, posing questions, expressing opinions on draft laws or other issues being discussed;
2. Exercising the right of MP to propose legislative initiative;
3. Remarks on draft law made by MP.

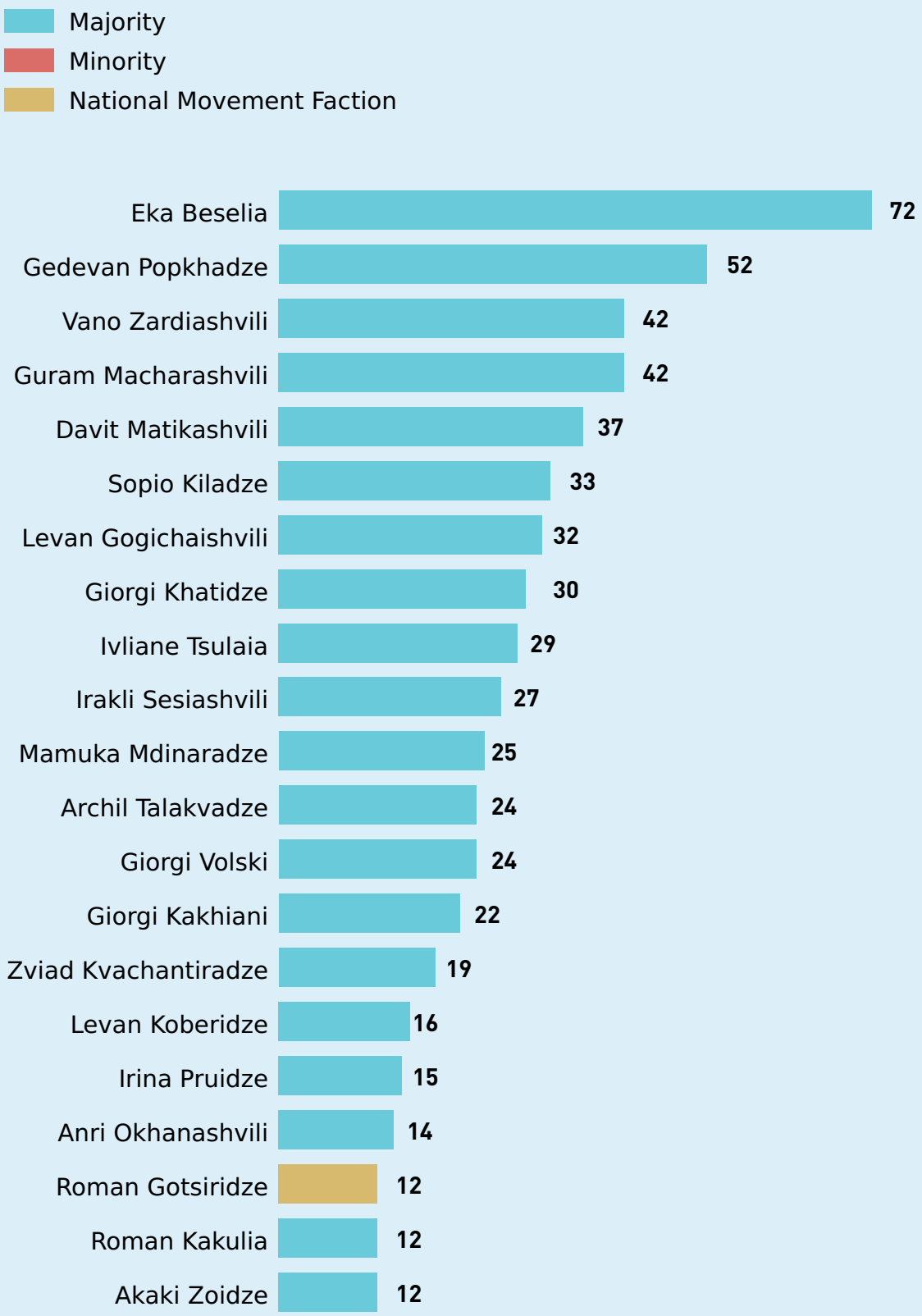
The information about business trips of MPs is also presented.

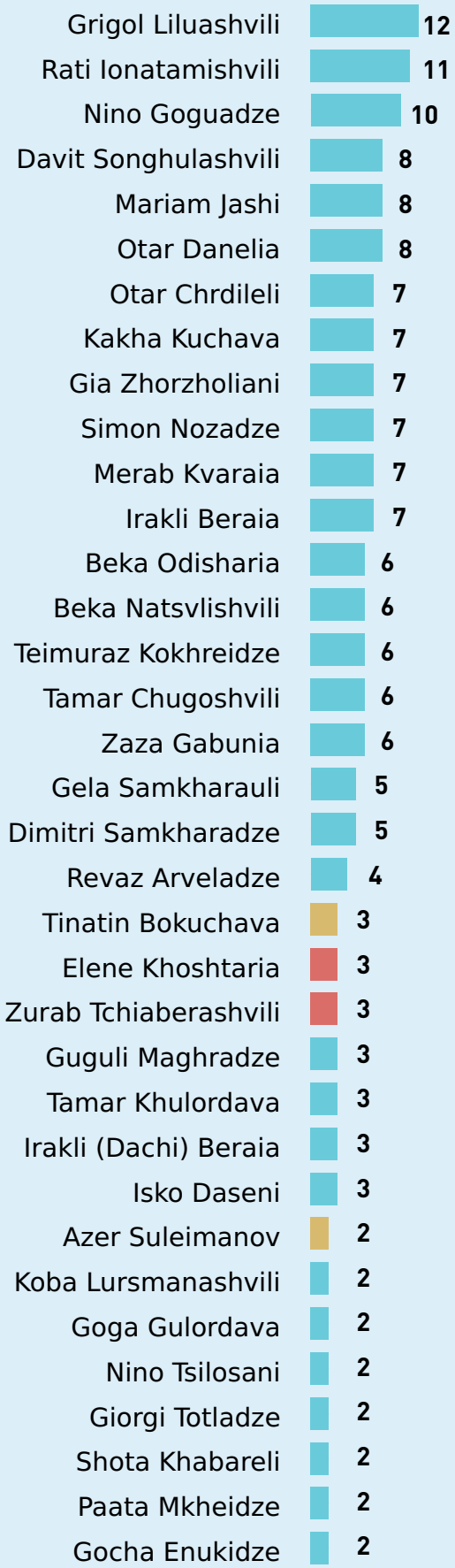
12.1. NUMBER OF INITIATED DRAFT LAWS AND THEIR INITIATORS

The right of legislative initiative can be exercised by MPs individually or together with several initiators. Amendments to the Constitution were initiated twice with 108 MPs initiating the first draft constitutional law and 116 initiating the second.

The table below contains information about draft laws initiated by MPs (except for the two cases when constitutional amendments were initiated). This right was exercised by 92 MPs, which exceeds the total indicator for four years in Parliament of the previous convocation (79 MPs).

FIGURE 16. NUMBER OF INITIATED DRAFT LAWS AND THEIR INITIATORS

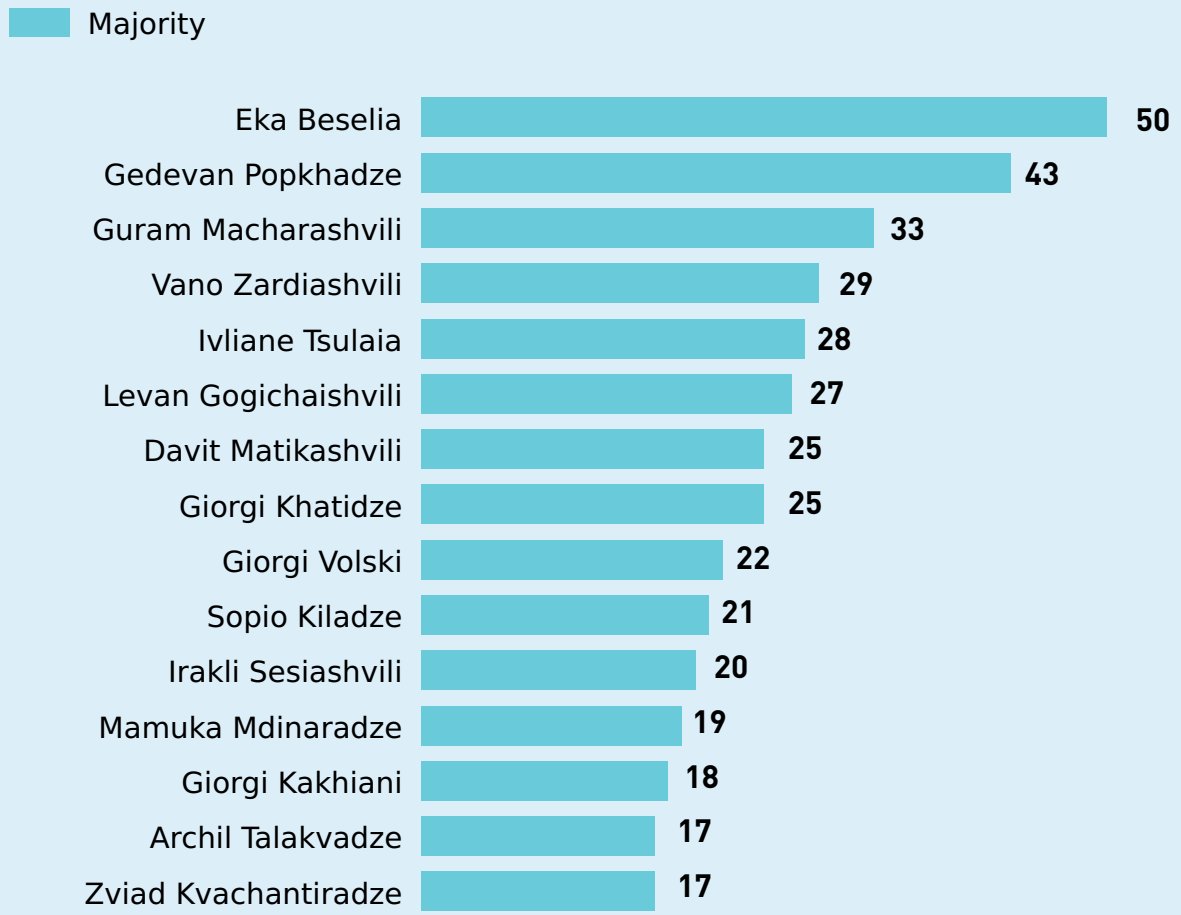



Grigol Liluashvili 12
Rati Ionatamishvili 11
Nino Goguadze 10
Davit Songhulashvili 8
Mariam Jashi 8
Otar Danelia 8
Otar Chrdileli 7
Kakha Kuchava 7
Gia Zhorzholiani 7
Simon Nozadze 7
Merab Kvaraia 7
Irakli Beraia 7
Beka Odisharia 6
Beka Natsvlishvili 6
Teimuraz Kokhreidze 6
Tamar Chugoshvili 6
Zaza Gabunia 6
Gela Samkharauli 5
Dimitri Samkharadze 5
Revaz Arveladze 4
Tinatin Bokuchava 3
Elene Khoshtaria 3
Zurab Tchiaberashvili 3
Guguli Maghradze 3
Tamar Khulordava 3
Irakli (Dachi) Beraia 3
Isko Daseni 3
Azer Suleimanov 2
Koba Lursmanashvili 2
Goga Gulordava 2
Nino Tsilosani 2
Giorgi Totladze 2
Shota Khabareli 2
Paata Mkheidze 2
Gocha Enukidze 2

Twenty-eight members of the parliamentary majority[90], three members of the minority[91], two members of the National Movement Faction[92] and one member of the Patriots of Georgia Faction[93] each initiated one draft law.

12.2. NUMBER OF ADOPTED LAWS AND THEIR AUTHORS[94]

FIGURE 17. NUMBER OF ADOPTED LAWS AND THEIR AUTHORS



90 Aleksandre Kantaria, Leri Khabelovi, Koba Kobaladze, Karlo Kopaliani, Zakaria Kutsnashvili, Ruslan Poghosian, Gia Benashvili, Dimitri Tskitishvili, Sopio Katsarava, Endzela Machavariani, Koba Narchemashvili, Irakli Mezurnishvili, Sulkhan Makhatadze, Mirian Tsiklauri, Irakli Shiolashvili, Dimitri Khundadze, Gogi Meshveliani, Roman Muchiashvili, Genadi Margvelashvili, Aleksandre Erkvania, Giorgi Gachechiladze, Kakhaber Okriashvili, Giorgi Begadze, Irakli Abuseridze, Davit Chichinadze, Giorgi Kopadze, Zaza Khutsishvili, Giorgi Mosidze.

91 Lela Keburia, Sergo Ratiani, Sergi Kapanadze.

92 Salome Samadashvili, Nikanor Melia.

93 Emzar Kvitsiani

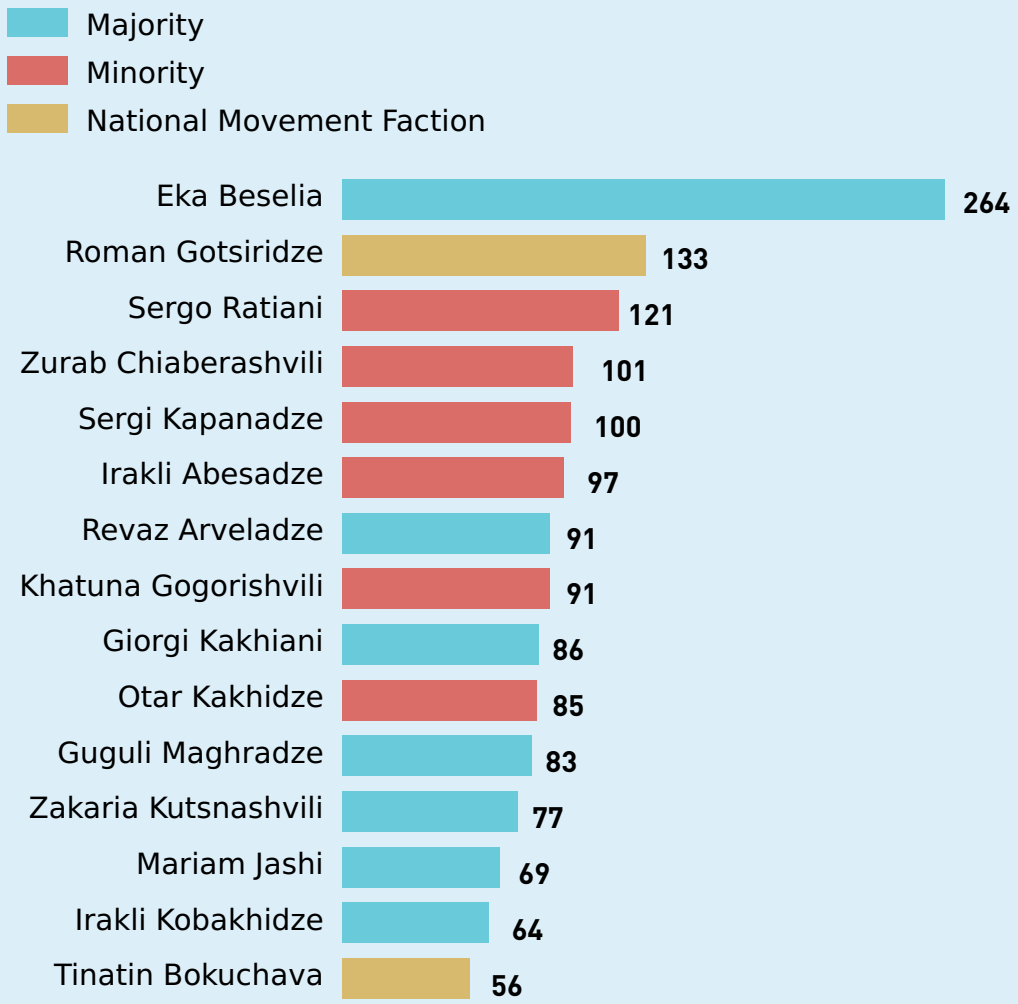
94 Note: The number of adopted laws initiated by MPs mentioned in the statistics is 162 as this number is calculated according to adopted laws. Here, each individual MP's initiatives regarding each draft law as well as legislative initiatives registered together with other initiators have been counted.

Mirian Tsiklauri 14
Dimitri Khundadze 13
Mariam Jashi 10
Anri Okhanashvili 10
Otar Chrdileli 7
Guguli Maghradze 6
Nino Goguadze 6
Grigol Liluashvili 5
Giorgi Benashvili 5
Dimitri Samkharadze 5
Rati Ionatamishvili 4
Revaz Arveladze 3
Merab Kvaraia 3
Kakhaber Kuchava 3
Nino Tsilosani 3
Davit Songhulashvili 3
Tamar Khulordava 2
Koba Narchemashvili 2
Irakli Mezurnishvili 2
Irakli (Dachi) Beraia 2
Goga Gulordava 2
Irakli Beraia 2
Sulkhan Makhatadze 2
Giorgi Totladze 2
Isko Daseni 2
Otar Danelia 2
Roman Kakulia 1
Koba Lursmanashvili 1
Zakaria Kutsnashvili 1
Beka Odisharia 1
Ruslan Poghosian 1
Dimitri Tskitishvili 1
Tamar Chugoshvili 1

12.3. NUMBER OF SPEECHES AT PLENARY SESSIONS

The right to take the floor was exercised by 120 MPs. In comparison, according to the total indicator for four years of work of Parliament of the previous convocation, 135 MPs exercised their right to take the floor.

FIGURE 18. NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE AT PLENARY SESSIONS (50 OR MORE SPEECHES)



During the reporting period, the following MPs took the floor at plenary sessions most frequently (made statements, posed questions, expressed opinions regarding draft laws or other issues discussed):

Majority

1. Eka Beselia – 264
2. Revaz Arveladze – 91
3. Giorgi Kakhiani – 86

Minority

1. Sergo Ratiani – 121
2. Zurab Tchiaberashvili – 101
3. Sergi Kapanadze – 100

National Movement Faction

- Roman Gotsiridze – 133

During the reporting period, the right to take the floor at plenary sessions was not exercised by:

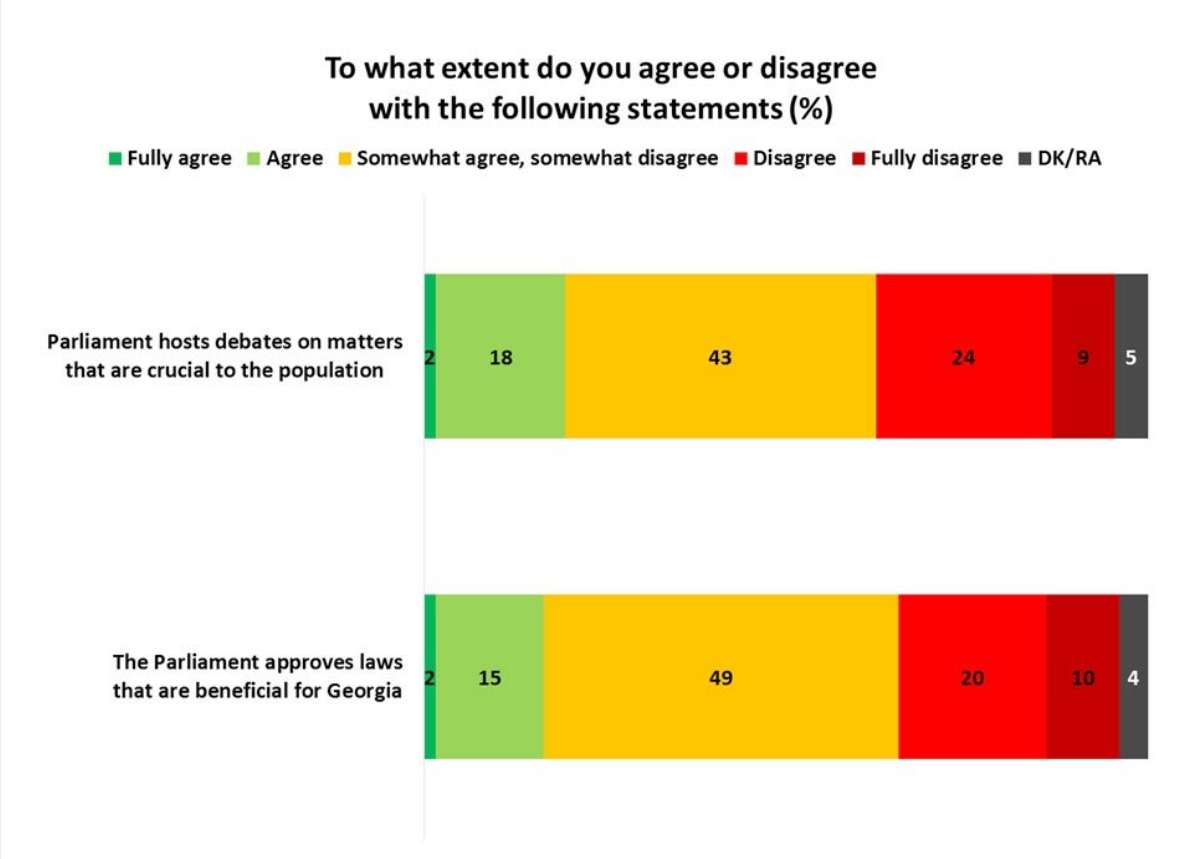
- 25 members of the majority (**Irakli Abuseridze, Levan Bezhanidze, Ruslan Gajiev, Elguja Gotsiridze, Makhir Darziev, Gocha Enukidze, Mukhran Vakhtangadze, Giorgi Totladze, Giorgi Kopadze, Teimuraz Kokhreidze, Ioseb Makrakhidze, Samvel Manukian, Gogi Meshveliani, Enzel Mkoian, Roman Muchiashvili, Tamaz Naveriani, Koba Nakaidze, Ruslan Poghosian, Dimitri Samkharadze, Erekle Tripolski, Goderdzi Chankseliani, Teimuraz Chkuaseli, Irakli Khakhubia, Tengiz Khubuluri, Viktor Japaridze**);
- 1 member of the minority (Zaza Kedelashvili);
- 2 members of the National Movement Faction (Koba Nakopia, Azer Suleimanov);
- 1 member of the Patriots of Georgia Faction (Gela Mikadze);
- 1 member of the minority without faction affiliation (Ramaz Nikolaishvili).

See Annex 1 for detailed information about the number of speeches.

Results of Public Opinion Survey on Parliamentary Debates

Transparency International Georgia decided to find out what people think about debates held in Parliament and the adopted laws. Below are the results of the public opinion survey.

FIGURE 19. RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON DEBATES AND ADOPTED LAWS



12.4. REMARKS ON DRAFT LAWS MADE BY MPS

Another indicator in observing the activities of MPs is their remarks expressed in the process of discussing draft laws. The documents reflecting it (Remarks Paper) are attached to draft laws and published on Parliament's website. During the reporting period, 167 remarks were included in the Remarks Papers. Most of these remarks (99) were made on draft amendments to the Constitution of Georgia and the Law on the Autonomous Republic of Ajara.

According to the information on Parliament's website, the majority of the remarks on draft laws in the Remarks Papers are made by committees.

Table 7. *Remarks made by MPs*

Author of remark	Affiliation	Number of remarks	Taken into consideration
Irakli Kobakhidze	Majority	99	93
Davit Matikashvili	Majority	6	6
Paata Mkheidze	Majority	6	6
Eka Beselia	Majority	5	5
Grigol Liluashvili	Majority	5	4
Giorgi Khatidze	Majority	5	3
Aleksandre Kantaria	Majority	4	1
Sergo Ratiani	Minority	4	1
Giorgi Kakhiani	Majority	3	3
Khatuna Gogorishvili	Minority	3	2
Irakli Abesadze	Minority	3	2
Giorgi Begadze	Majority	3	3
Roman Kakulia	Majority	2	2
Archil Talakvadze	Majority	2	1
Koba Lursmanashvili	Majority	2	2
Dimitri Khundadze	Majority	2	1
Isko Daseni	Majority	2	2
Mariam Jashi	Majority	2	2
Otar Kakhidze	Minority	2	1
Roman Gotsiridze	National Movement Faction	1	0
Salome Zourabichvili	Independent MP	1	0
Beka Natsvlishvili	Majority	1	0

Revaz Arveladze	Majority	1	0
Akaki Zoidze	Majority	1	1
Ivliane Tsulaia	Majority	1	1
Davit Chichinadze	Majority	1	1

The highest number of remarks made by an MP were made concerning the draft constitutional law. Specifically, Irakli Kobakhidze made 99 remarks, 93 of these were taken into account.

Results of Public Opinion Survey on the Work of MPs

Transparency International Georgia decided to find out how Georgian citizens evaluate the work done by MPs. Within the framework of the survey, the respondents named MPs whose work they assess most positively and most negatively.

FIGURE 20. RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON THE POSITIVE EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF MPS

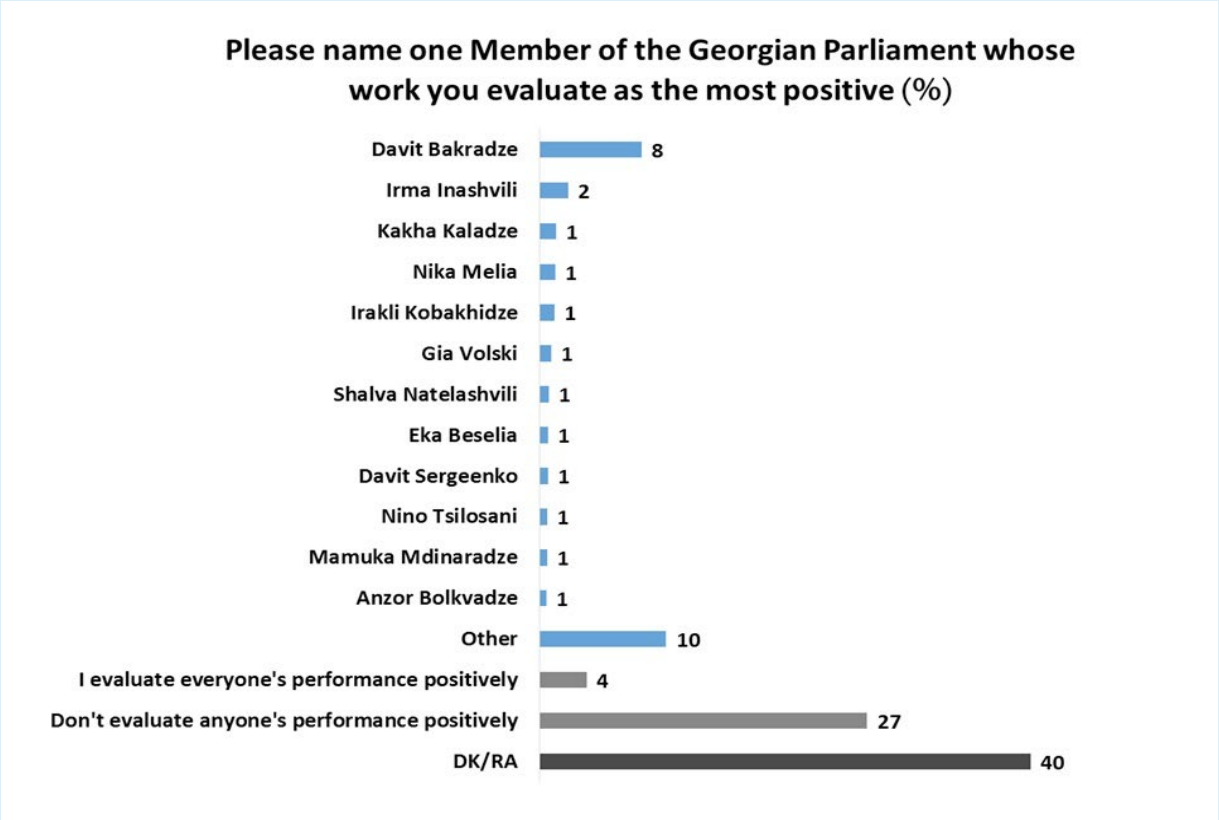
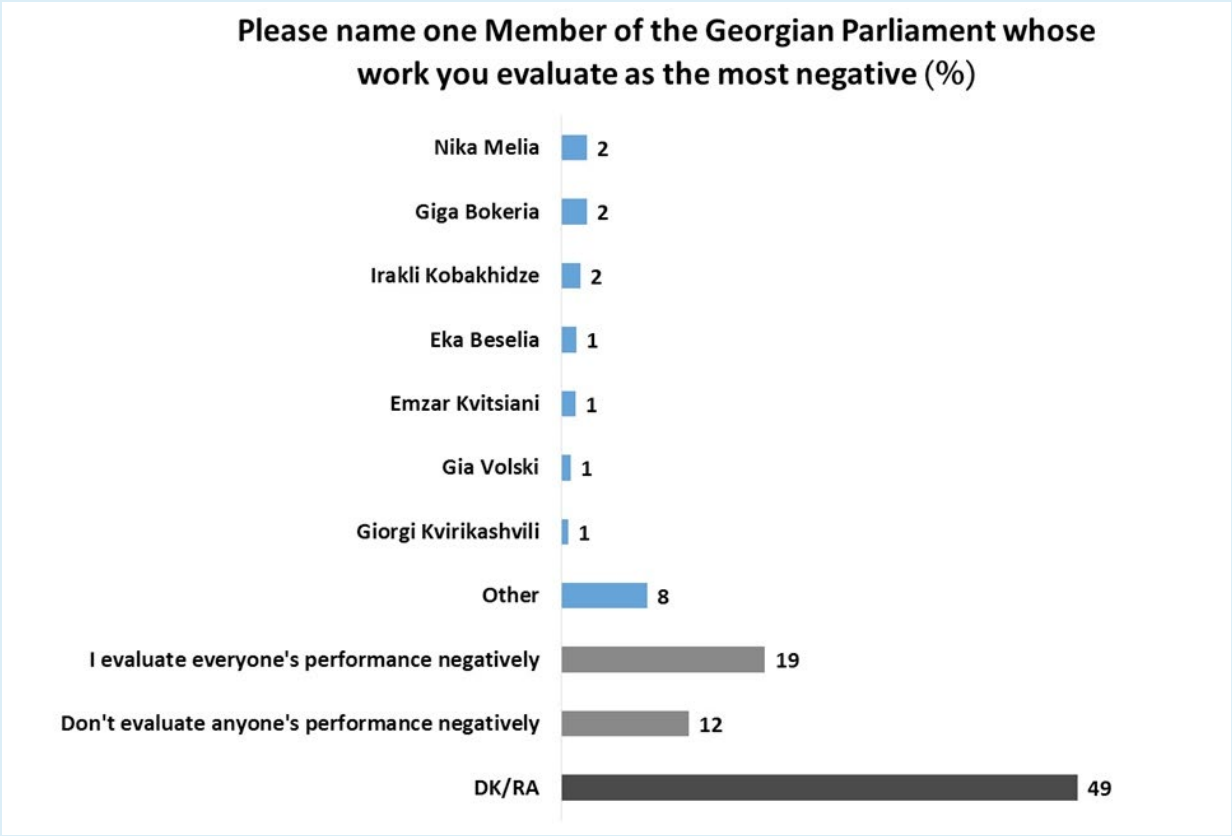


FIGURE 21. RESULTS OF PUBLIC SURVEY ON THE NEGATIVE EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF MPS



12.5. BUSINESS TRIPS OF MPS

Business trips of parliamentary delegations (including those of invited experts and advisors), MPs and civil servants of the Parliamentary Staff are determined by the Parliamentary Speaker's order. The Parliament Speaker considers and makes the decision (by signing a trip application) on the issue of business trips of parliamentary delegations and MPs. In the event of the Speaker's absence, the decision is made by the First Deputy Speaker or a Deputy Speaker who is acting Parliament Speaker at the time.

MPs and civil servants of the Parliamentary Staff are obliged, as a rule, to fill out a business trip application one week prior to the trip, indicating the goal for the trip, the reason, the place, the costs of travel and accommodation as well as other additional travel expenses and the party covering them.

The business trip expenses amounted to GEL 1,720,052 for 117 MPs who undertook them. The table below contains information about the number and the cost of business trips and, which includes expenses covered by Parliament. In addition, co-funded trips are also included.

Notably, in certain cases the number and duration of work trips is based on the activities related to the position of the MP or the work of the committee.

Table 8. *Business trips of MPs during reporting period*

MP	Affiliation	Number	Cost
Katsarava Sopio	Majority	31	99058.98
Tskitishvili Dimitri	Majority	27	63018.4
Khulordava Tamar	Majority	24	44972.57
Beselia Eka	Majority	23	60358.56
Goguadze Nino	Majority	23	64297.95
Pruidze Irine	Majority	23	54333.19
Kobakhidze Irakli	Majority	20	69640.71
Chugoshvili Tamar	Majority	20	89848.76
Beraia Irakli	Majority	19	62863.32
Kandelaki Giorgi	Majority	19	55009.34
Kuchava Kakhaber	Majority	18	33319.07
Tsereteli Giorgi	Minority	17	53459.22
Bakradze Davit	Minority	15	70467.37
Sesiashvili Irakli	Majority	14	44001.54
Kapanadze Sergi	Minority	12	30579.86
Odisharia Beka	Majority	12	35668.44
Bokuchava Tinatin	National Movement	11	7175.53
Zoidze Akaki	Majority	11	12625
Kiladze Sopio	Majority	11	33881.15
Kvachantiradze Zviad	Majority	10	27469.15
Mosidze Giorgi	Majority	10	29351.82
Samadashvili Salome	National Movement	10	14622.36

Tsilosani Nino	Majority	10	15829.75
Danelia Otar	Majority	9	9083.26
Talakvadze Archil	Majority	9	18516.69
Maghradze Guguli	Majority	9	14570.71
Jashi Mariam	Majority	9	24611.61
Kakhiani Giorgi	Majority	8	13031.54
Kovzanadze Irakli	Majority	8	7753.29
Natsvlishvili Beka	Majority	8	18316.12
Tchiaberashvili Zurab	Minority	8	8732.87
Zardiashvili Vano	Majority	7	14924.28
Ionatamishvili Rati	Majority	7	15803.45
Koberidze Levan	Majority	7	11213.3
Mdinaradze Mamuka	Majority	7	17385.65
Mezurnishvili Irakli	Majority	7	26070.21
Songhulashvili Davit	Majority	7	13152.93
Okhanashvili Anri	Majority	6	15095.08
Bokeria Giorgi	Minority	6	9040.59
Gogichaishvili Levan	Majority	6	11922.33
Volski Giorgi	Majority	6	8660.05
Zurabiani Tsotne	Majority	6	9708.89
Samkharauli Gela	Majority	6	16674.99
Khatidze Giorgi	Majority	6	9130.72
Begadze Giorgi	Majority	5	3016.95
Matikashvili Davit	Majority	5	13135.5

Popkhadze Gedevan	Majority	5	3684
Kvaraia Merab	Majority	5	12745.63
Kutsnashvili Zakaria	Majority	5	8431.73
Abesadze Irakli	Minority	4	3,468.73
Gabunia Zaza	Majority	4	10369.91
Kakhidze Otar	Minority	4	7313.71
Marshania Ada	Patriots of Georgia	4	6008.86
Machavariani Endzela	Majority	4	10742.9
Kavelashvili Mikheil	Majority	4	9837.82
Dzidziguri Zviad	Majority	4	10260.74
Khutsishvili Zaza	Majority	4	14786.07
Gulordava Goga	Majority	3	8499.22
Damenia Lasha	Minority	3	6521.73
Daseni Isko	Majority	3	5778.32
Kobaladze Koba	Majority	3	9443.68
Macharashvili Guram	Majority	3	13907.88
Nikolaishvili Ramaz	Minority	3	4667.97
Poghosian Ruslan	Majority	3	6300.24
Tughushi Giorgi	Minority	3	3127.92
Kantaria Aleksandre	Majority	3	12727.99
Chikovani Mamuka	Minority	3	3484.32
Abuseridze Irakli	Majority	2	2631.86
Benashvili Gia	Majority	2	1848.18
Gachechiladze Giorgi	Majority	2	1926.3

Enukidze Gocha	Majority	2	9180.28
Zourabichvili Salome	Independent MP	2	3071.45
Totladze Giorgi	Majority	2	7464.51
Margvelashvili Genadi	Majority	2	5768.34
Melia Nikanor	Minority	2	3084.59
Mikadze Gela	Patriots of Georgia	2	6070.5
Okriashvili Kakhaber	Majority	2	1438.19
Suleimanov Azer	National Movement	2	818.34
Keburia Lela	Minority	2	1286.82
Shiolashvili Irakli	Majority	2	4799.01
Chkheidze Nato	Patriots of Georgia	2	2091.68
Chichinadze Davit	Majority	2	5195.29
Khalvashi Pati	Majority	2	7036.3
Bezhanidze Levan	Majority	1	2117.32
Beraia Dachi	Majority	1	1311.31
Bobokhidze Akaki	Minority	1	180
Gegidze Bidzina	Majority	1	2240.71
Gogorishvili Khatuna	Minority	1	349.45
Gotsiridze Roman	National Movement	1	637.45
Gunava Tengiz	Minority	1	2286.86
Vakhtangadze Mukhran	Majority	1	2286.86
Toloraia Edisher	Majority	1	5717.5
Kakulia Roman	Majority	1	4303.07
Kedelashvili Zaza	National Movement	1	1312.03

Kobiashvili Levan	Majority	1	2115.11
Kopadze Giorgi	Majority	1	3372.86
Kubda Svetlana	Majority	1	3294.85
Lursmanashvili Koba	Majority	1	3372.86
Meshveliani Gogi	Majority	1	3650.29
Mirzoev Savalan	Majority	1	273.33
Mikeladze Grigol	Majority	1	4108.46
Mkoian Enzel	Majority	1	4449.81
Mkheidze Dimitri	Majority	1	7733.49
Mkheidze Paata	Majority	1	3372.86
Nadirashvili Irma	Minority	1	4076.37
Narchemashvili Koba	Majority	1	2286.86
Nozadze Simon	Majority	1	782.52
Papuashvili Zaza	Majority	1	4281.83
Ratiani Sergo	Minority	1	1986.51
Chrdileli Otar	Majority	1	744.92
Tsulaia Ivliane	Majority	1	4108.46
Chkuaseli Teimuraz	Majority	1	8240.57
Khabareli Shota	Majority	1	5177.65
Khabadze Archil	Majority	1	2286.86
Khoshtaria Elene	Minority	1	2,500,20
Liluashvili Grigol	Majority	*1*	*3098.6*
Kobakhidze Manana	Majority	*2*	*7270.48*

CHAPTER 13

PARTICIPATION OF MPS IN PLENARY SESSIONS AND COMMITTEE WORK, ISSUE OF DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITY

Similar to the way it was in Parliament of the previous convocation, the issue of participation of MPs in sessions remains a problem in Parliament of the Ninth Convocation. In addition to session attendance, beginning sessions as scheduled represents a problem as well.[95] Also, there are instances when MPs register for a session but do not attend the hearings after doing so. Parliament Speaker Irakli Kobakhidze made a statement on this issue, saying that, if an MP would not be in the hall after registration, he or she would not be considered present at a session. The reason for this statement was the fact that 76 MPs [who registered for the session] were physically absent from the hall.[96]

- During the reporting period, 2,119 instances of missing plenary sessions with provision of admissible excuse were recorded in Parliament of Georgia;
- No sanction of withholding 10 percent of salary was imposed on MPs for missing more than one session without provision of admissible excuse;
- During the reporting period, no disciplinary action was taken against Georgian MPs.

Transparency International Georgia requested from Parliament and analysed the information about MPs' participation in plenary and committee sessions.

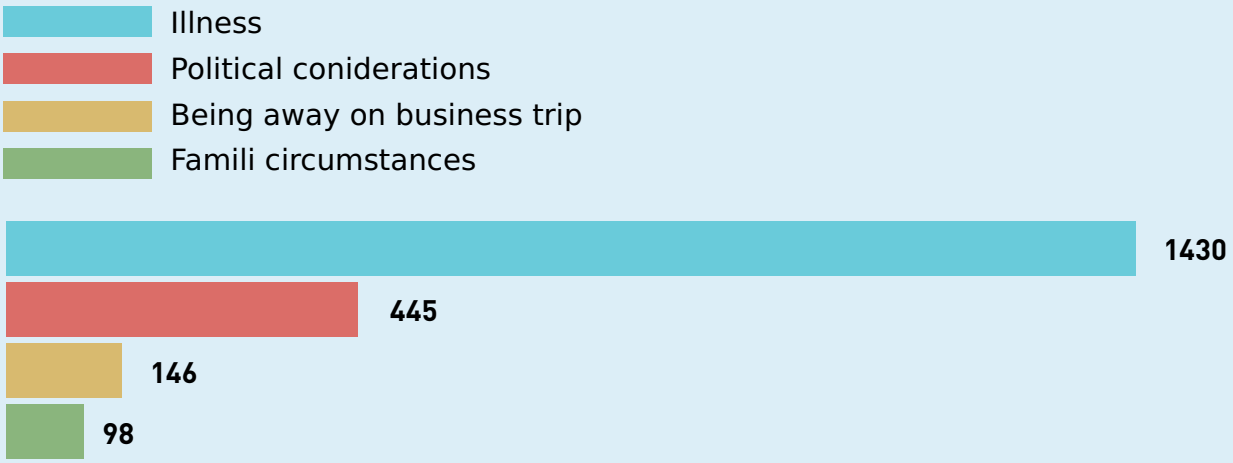
13.1. MISSING PLENARY AND COMMITTEE SESSIONS WITH PROVISION OF ADMISSIBLE EXCUSE

In Parliament of the Eighth Convocation, out of 5,913 instances of missing plenary sessions with provision of admissible excuse, 4,100 instances occurred due to family circumstances; during the very first year in Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, 2,119 instances of missing plenary sessions with provision of admissible excuse were recorded, 1,430 of those – with indication of family circumstances as the reason, which amounts to 68 percent of absences with provision of admissible excuse.

95 Information in the media about late start of sessions: https://goo.gl/39Fsf3 https://goo.gl/pVL7BE https://goo.gl/pHkXa6

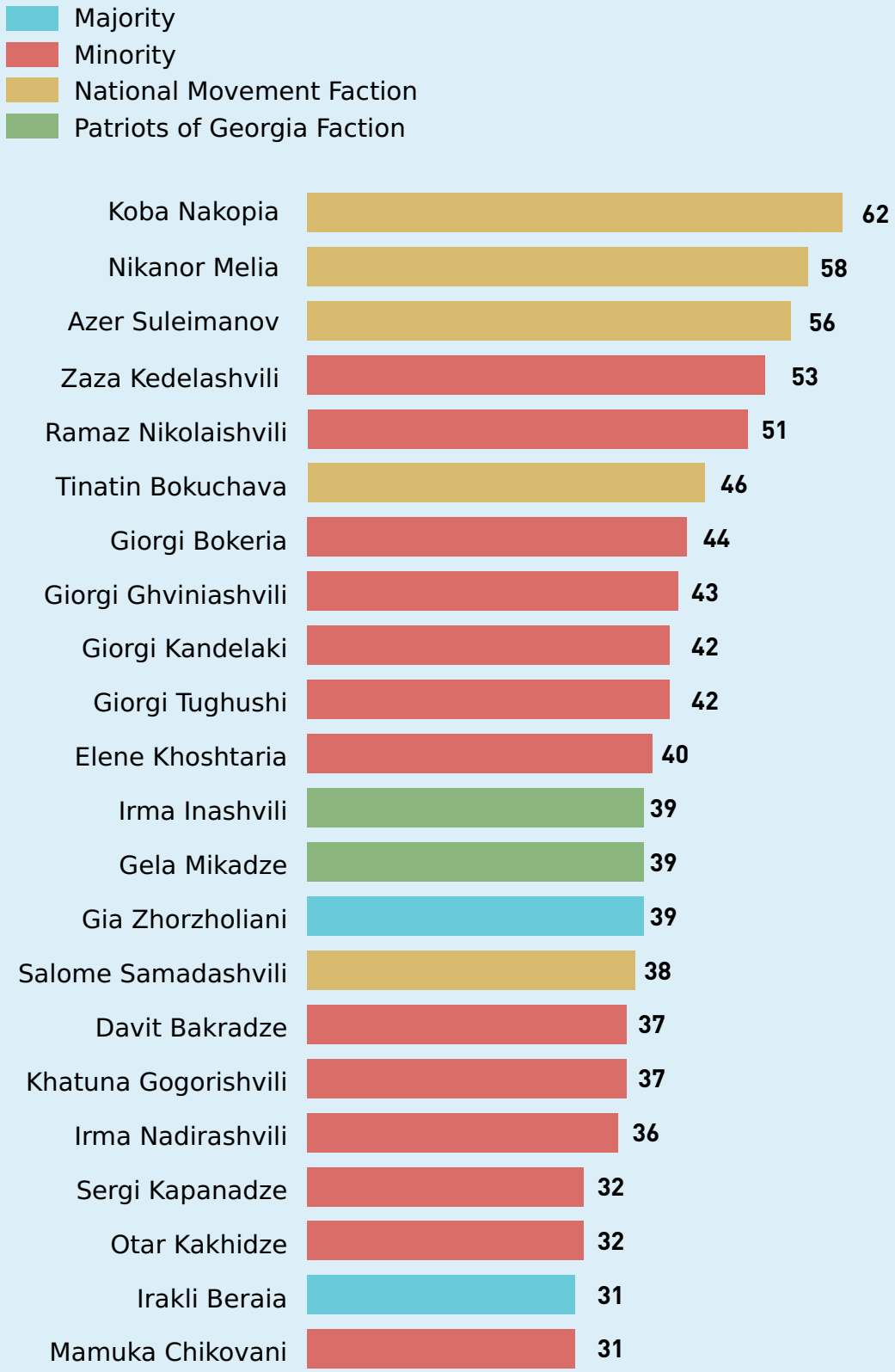
96 Georgian Parliament Speaker made a statement on the issue of attendance of plenary sessions by MPs, Parliament of Georgia, 20 September 2017, https://goo.gl/M2KPNX

FIGURE 22. NUMBER OF ABSENCES WITH PROVISION OF ADMISSIBLE EXCUSE



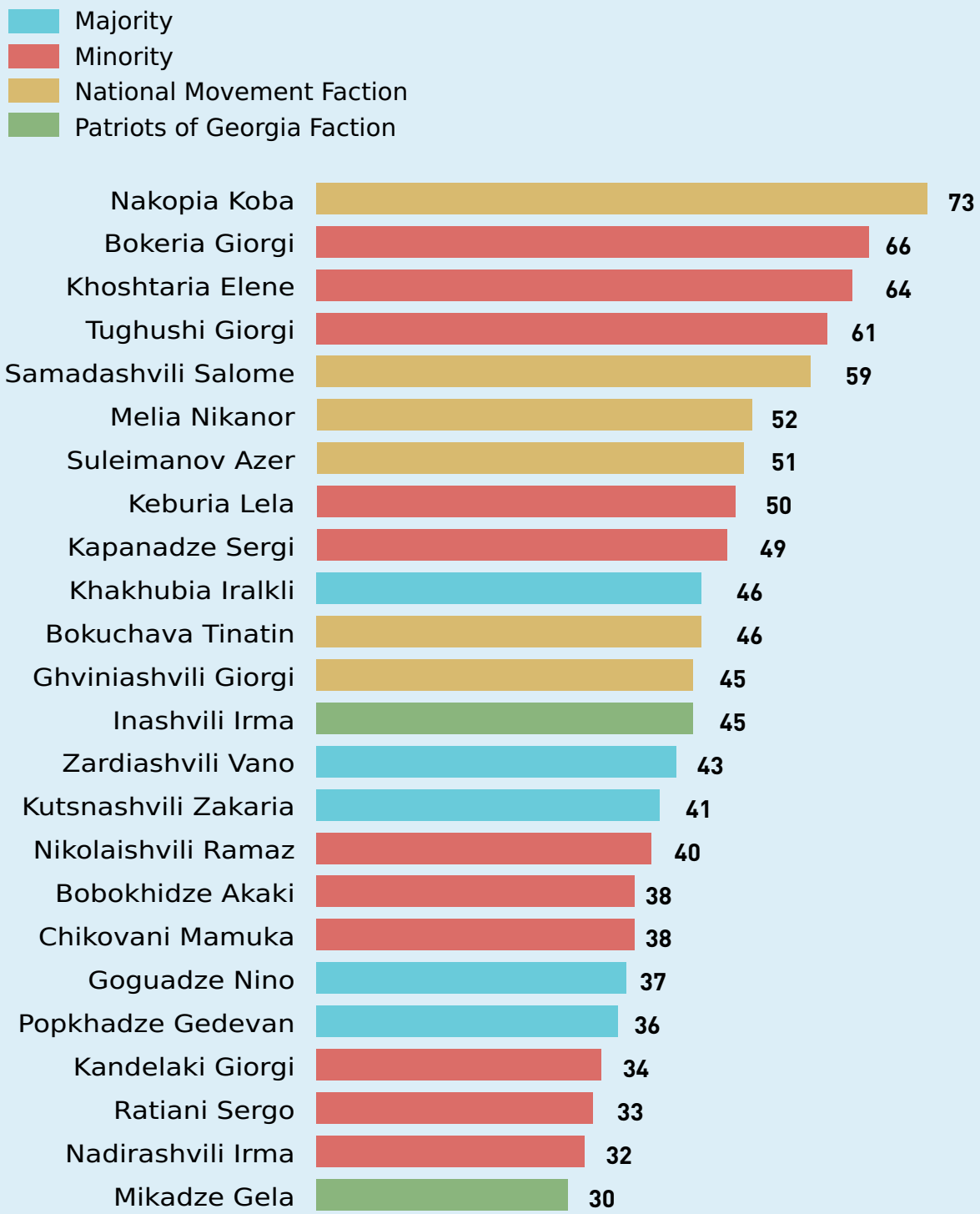
1. Missing plenary sessions with provision of admissible excuse (30 or more absences)

FIGURE 23. MISSING PLENARY SESSIONS WITH PROVISION OF ADMISSIBLE EXCUSE (30 OR MORE ABSENCES)



2. Missing committee sessions with provision of admissible excuse (30 or more absences)
During the reporting period, similar to the previous convocation (172 absences), Koba Nakopia (National Movement) remains an MP with the highest number of absences with provision of admissible excuse.

FIGURE 24. NUMBER OF ABSENCES FROM COMMITTEE SESSIONS WITH PROVISION OF ADMISSIBLE EXCUSE (30 OR MORE ABSENCES



13.2. MISSING PLENARY AND COMMITTEE SESSIONS WITHOUT PROVISION OF ADMISSIBLE EXCUSE

During the reporting period, the highest number of plenary sessions were missed without provision of admissible excuse by the following MPs:

- Shota Shalelashvili (majority) – 14 missed sessions;
- Davit Chichinadze (majority) – 10 missed sessions;
- Ramaz Nikolaishvili (minority) – 9 missed sessions.

During the reporting period, the highest number of committee sessions were missed without provision of admissible excuse by the following MPs:

- Giorgi Tughushi – 18 missed sessions;
- Salome Zourabichvili – 9 missed sessions;
- Sergi Kapanadze – 9 missed sessions.

FIGURE 25. MISSING PLENARY SESSIONS WITHOUT PROVISION OF ADMISSIBLE EXCUSE (FIRST 15 MPS)

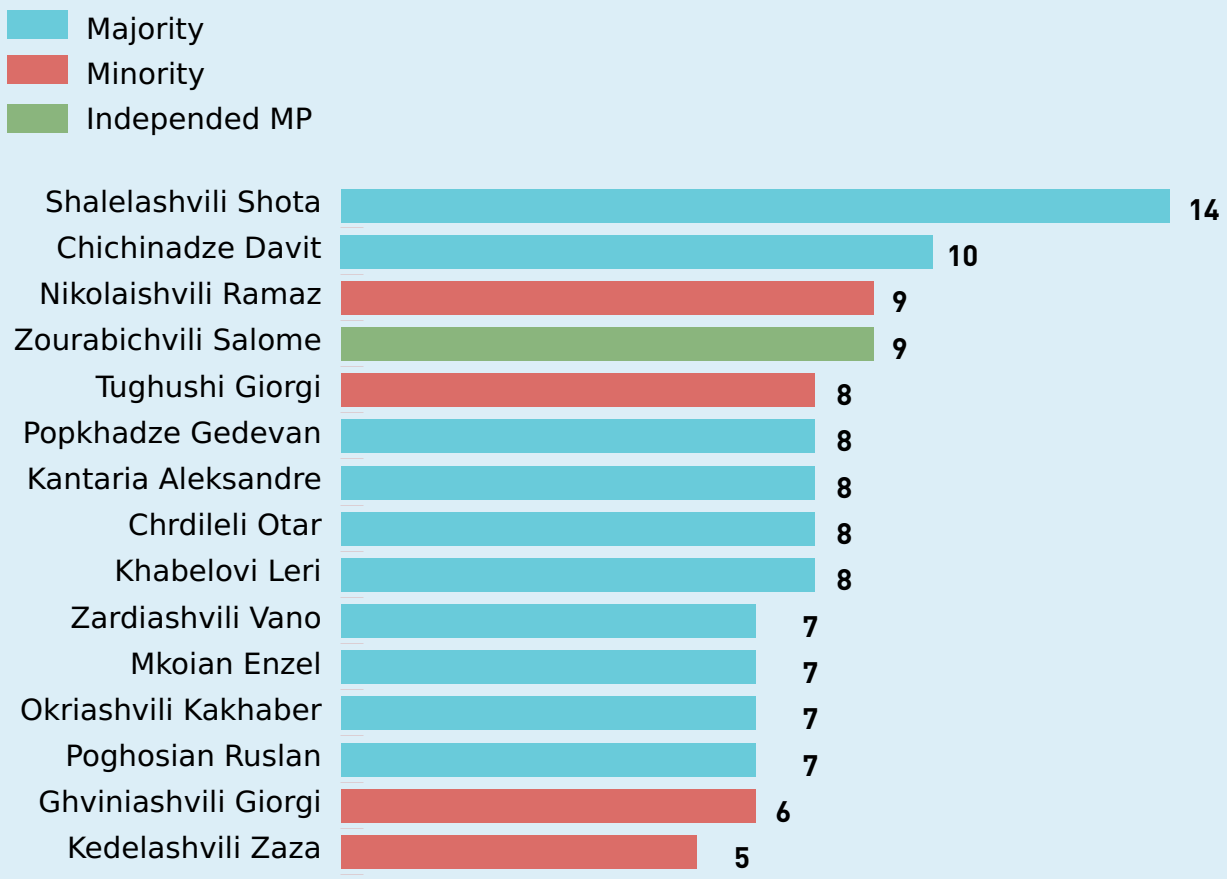
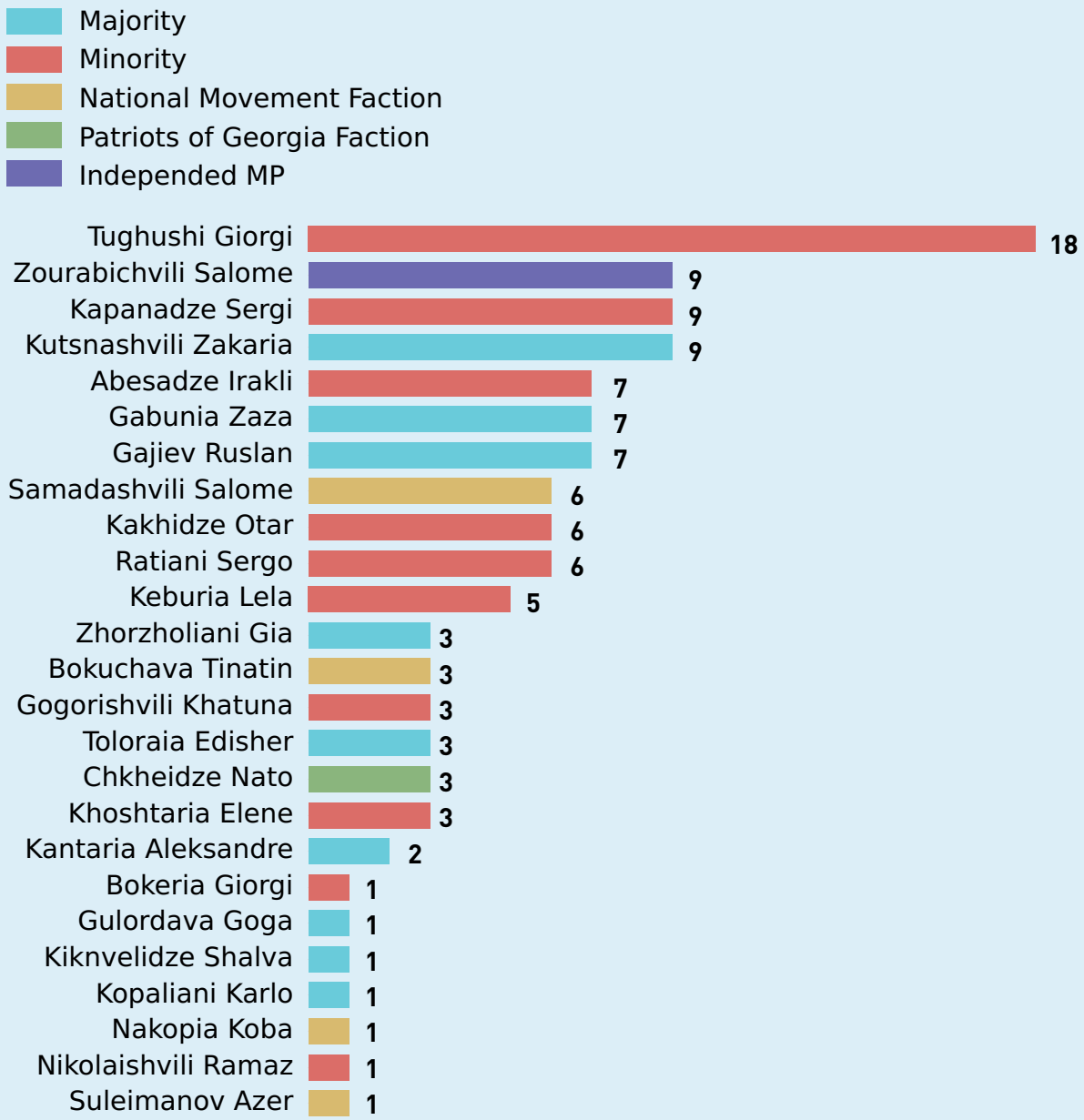


FIGURE 26. MISSING COMMITTEE SESSIONS WITHOUT PROVISION OF ADMISSIBLE EXCUSE



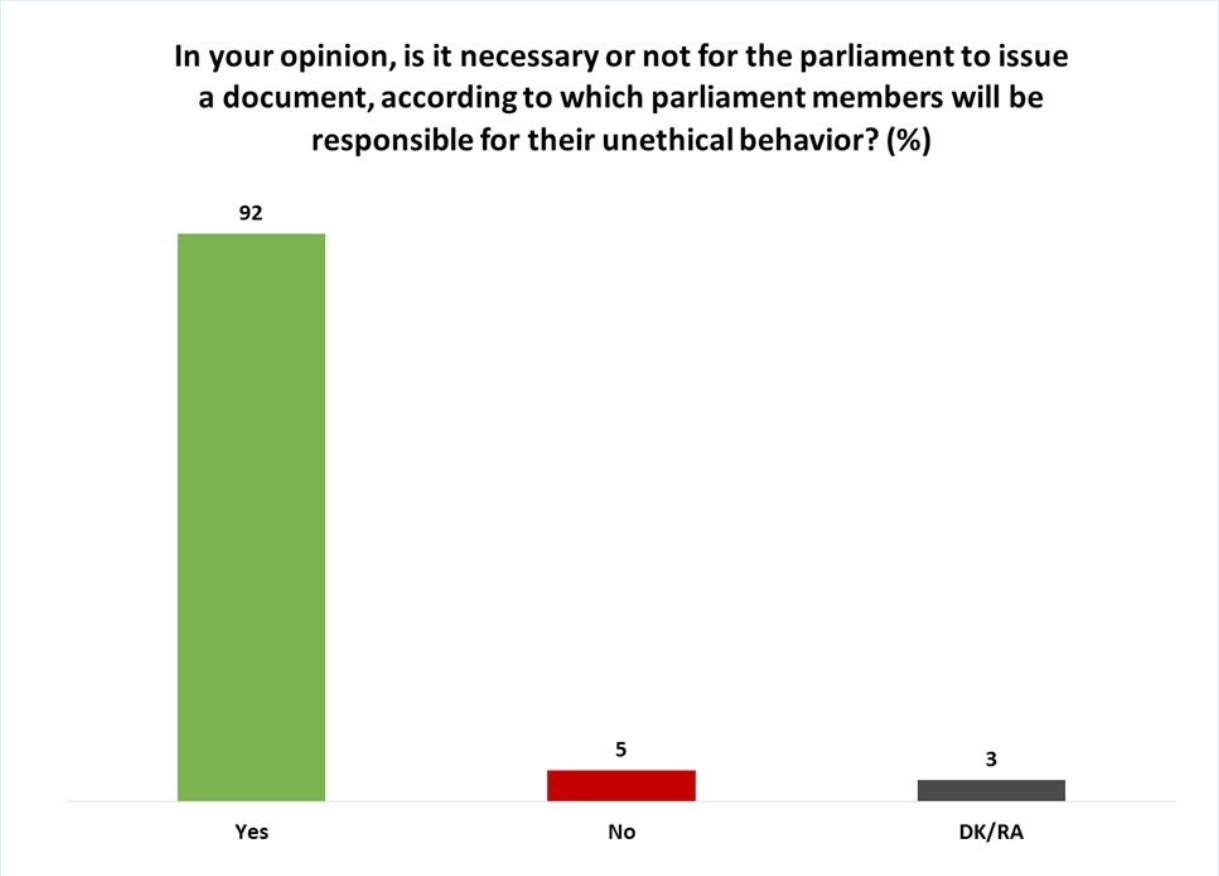
13.3. DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITY

A loud confrontation and incident occurred between MPs and representatives of the government in Parliament. Specifically, on 20 December 2017, the public witnessed a confrontation during which politicians made emotional and unethical remarks. Despite the fact that such clashes and exchange of insults happen in the legislative body often, the incident that occurred at the 20 December session was particularly unethical and aggressive.

Despite numerous occurrences, such cases prompt no response, and Parliament has not yet adopted a Code of Ethics[97], which represents an obligation under Open Parliament Action Plan 2017[98].

Transparency International Georgia became interested in the public opinion on whether Parliament should adopt a document which will hold MPs responsible for unethical behaviour and what kind of sanctions should be imposed on them for verbal abuse. The survey produced the following results:

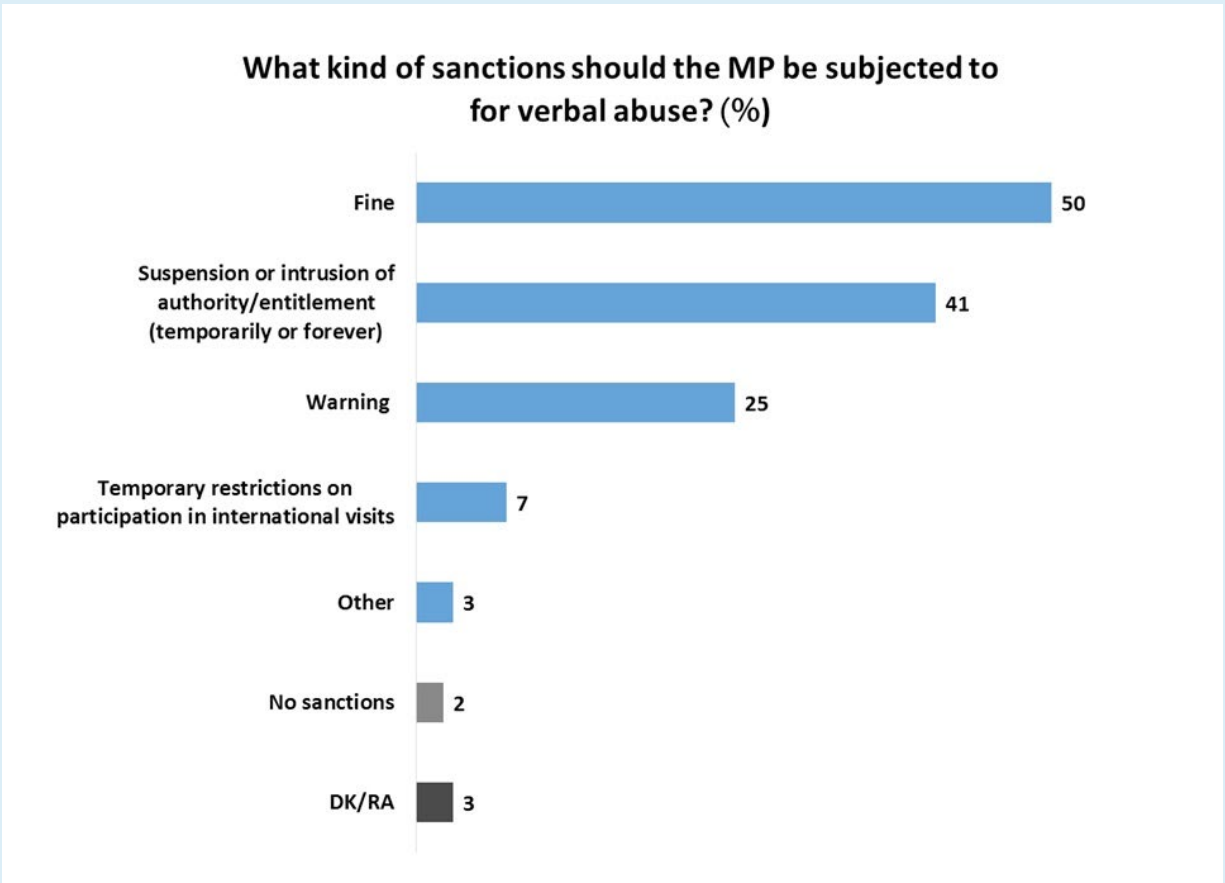
FIGURE 27. RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON UNETHICAL BEHAVIOUR OF MPS



97 On 14 December 2017, draft Code of Ethics and draft amendments to the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure were registered but did not receive support from MPs at the very first hearing in April 2018, https://goo.gl/e1oMiW

98 For details, see Parliament of Georgia Needs To Adopt Code of Ethics in the Nearest Future, Transparency International Georgia, 21 December 2017, https://goo.gl/jfpvL8

FIGURE 28. RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON IMPOSING SANCTIONS ON MPS FOR VERBAL ABUSE



CHAPTER 14

ASSESSMENT OF THE WORK OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

When evaluating the work of committees, it is important to consider several directions:

- Participation of committees in the legislative process (number of initiated and discussed draft laws, number of sessions conducted; remarks made on draft laws);
- Discussion of legislative proposals by committees;
- Response to citizens' applications;
- Relations with experts;
- Establishment of working groups by committees;
- Planning of committees' activities and directions of work.

14.1. PARTICIPATION OF COMMITTEES IN LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Below is the information[99] about the number of sessions held by committees, draft laws they discussed and their initiatives.

FIGURE 29. COMMITTEE SESSIONS HELD

99 The data is based on the information provided by Parliament's Organizational Department. In some cases, information provided by committees and by the Organizational Department/parliamentary website is not consistent with each other.

FIGURE 30. NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS DISCUSSED BY COMMITTEES

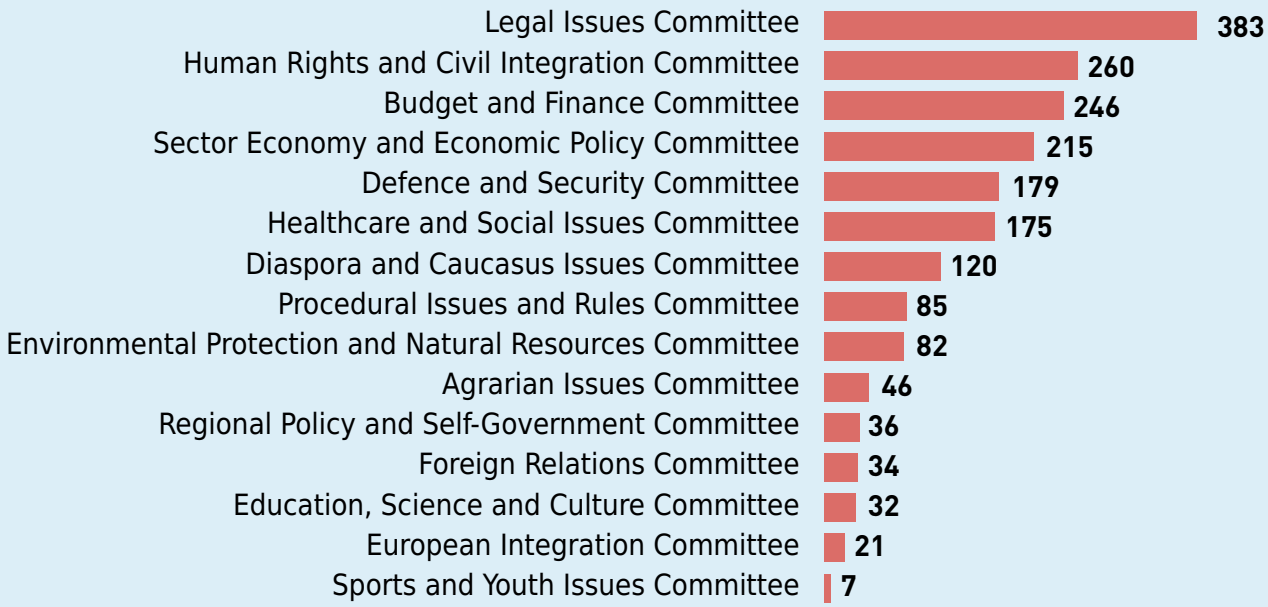
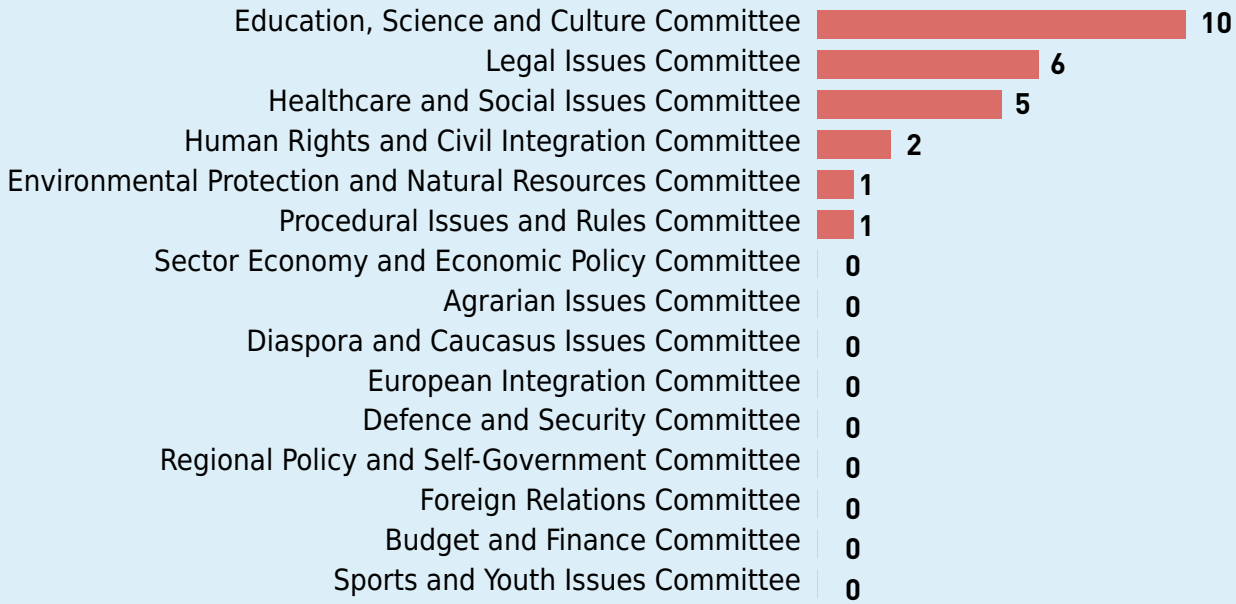


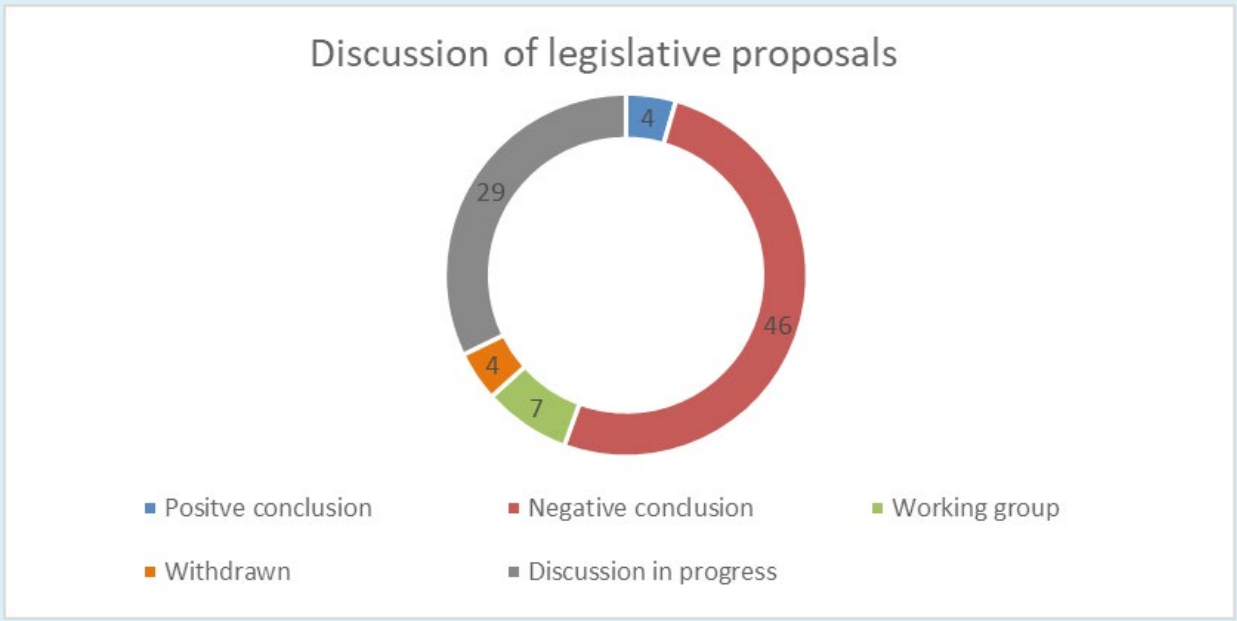
FIGURE 31. NUMBER OF INITIATED DRAFT LAWS



14.2. DISCUSSION OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

An important mechanism of civic participation is the possibility to submit a legislative proposal to the legislative body. During the reporting period, the total of 91 legislative proposals were submitted to Parliament. In most cases (54) the author was a legal entity.

FIGURE 32. INFORMATION ABOUT DISCUSSION OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS



Legislative proposals positively evaluated by parliamentary committees:

A legislative proposal by the National Communications Commission on amendments to the law On Broadcasting and associated laws aimed at improving media literacy;
The Public Defender's legislative proposal on amendments to the law On State Pension, according to which remunerated labour performed on the occupied territories of Georgia should not be the basis for the termination of state pension;
A legislative proposal by Transparency International Georgia on amendments to the law On Broadcasting and to the Election Code, envisaging prohibition of the pro-Russian, anti-state propaganda;
Citizen Zurab Vanishvili's legislative proposal on amending the Code of Administrative Offences to remove the term "comrades' court" from the Code.

Out of four positive conclusions, a legislative initiative was presented twice – on the basis of the legislative proposals submitted by the National Communications Commissions and by the Public Defender.

14.3. RESPONSE TO CITIZENS' APPLICATIONS

Citizens contact committees about various issues. According to the information provided, all applications were responded to in different forms, including:

- Sending applications to relevant agencies;
- Issuing responses (written and oral explanation).

Table 9. Committees' response to citizens' applications

Committees	Number of citizens' applications	Status
Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee	**4,255**	2,284 applications were sent to agencies for appropriate response, while the rest were written off for various reasons*
Legal Issues Committee*	2,889	847 were sent to agencies; 796 letters were sent to applicants; 860 citizens were provided with an oral response; 134 were repeat submissions (which were responded to); 141 were taken under advisement; 111 applications are being processed
Healthcare and Social Issues Committee	975	278 were responded to; 2 did not require response; 55 are in the process of being considered
Education, Science and Culture Committee	392	All of them were responded to; response form was not indicated
Defence and Security Committee	321	All of them were responded to; response form was not indicated
Sports and Youth Issues Committee	230	All of them were responded to; response form is not indicated

* The committee indicates the following reasons: an application was resubmitted after the factual or legal state was not changed after the response had been issued or after it had been sent to an authorized agency; an application did not request for a written response or written response to it is not required; a document provided information and did not require any action to be carried out; an application was submitted in several copies addressed to various recipients and was then sent to the committee for response but had already been responded to by the committee.
** Period: from December 2016 until November 2017; source: 2017 Activities Report of the Legal Issues Committee, https://goo.gl/ncVxmc

Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee	135	135 were responded to; 54 were sent to agencies/responded to; 5 were taken under advisement; 5 were written off
Foreign Relations Committee	115	Sent to agencies for response.
Budget and Finance Committee	94	79 were responded to in writing; out of 15 applications, some were responded to orally, others were providing information; in 40 cases, responses were issued but the form of response was not indicated
Diaspora and Caucasus Issues Committee	86	All of them were responded to; response form was not indicated
Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee	187	All of them were responded to; response form was not indicated
Agrarian Issues Committee	62	Considered and sent to agencies for response
Procedural Issues and Rules Committee	70	39 were responded to; 9 were archived due to similar repeat content (had been responded to); 22 applications were identical; some applications were taken under advisement
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Commitee	142	117 were sent to agencies, 25 were taken under advisement
European Integration Committee	29	All of them were responded to; response form was not indicated

14.4. WORKING GROUPS

One of the authorities of a committee is the establishment of working groups which serve to control the implementation of the decisions made by Parliament and its committee, conduct preliminary preparation of legal issues and work on other ongoing issues.

During the period covered by the report, the work in the format of 24 working groups was underway in seven committees, specifically:

1. European Integration Committee

A working group on the draft law On Protection of Consumers' Rights continued working under the committee.

2. Defence and Security Committee

A working group on conscription reform was formed under the committee.

3. Legal Issues Committee

Eight working groups were created under the committee. The following draft laws that were subsequently passed by Parliament were elaborated within their framework: On Operative-Technical Agency and 17 draft laws based on it; amendments to the Code of Administrative Offences (noise level regulation); amendments to the law On Broadcasting; amendments to the law On General Courts. Also, the following draft laws were prepared: amendments to the law On Lawyers, On Defining the Status of a Single Parent as well as the draft amendments to the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure concerning the fulfilment of some of the obligations under the Open Parliament Action Plan.

There were problems with regard to the activities of the working group on the law On Broadcasting. Specifically, for five months after the creation of the working group on 21 January 2017, no representative of the non-governmental sector was notified about the meetings and, correspondingly, the civil society representatives were virtually excluded from the process of elaborating the legislative initiative.

Six months after the working group was formed in Parliament, on Saturday, 17 June, a meeting of the working group was scheduled in Parliament where an already elaborated draft law was presented to the working group.[100]

4. Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee

A working group has been created under the committee jointly with the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure: Group for the Facilitation of Development of the 2017-2020 Strategy and Action Plan for Democratic Governance at the Local Level. The group is working on the amendments to the Local Self-Government Code.

5. Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee

Two groups have been created under the committee to work on the draft law on special protection of the *green spaces and state forest reserves* on the territory of Tbilisi as well as on the amendments to the law on *predatory animals*.

6. Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee

The working groups have been created on the following issues: *children's [rights] code; institutional reform for social workers; draft state policy of employment; regulations of human rights in the army*.

7. Healthcare and Social Issues Committee

The working groups formed under the committee have elaborated and are working on the regulations concerning the following issues: a package of legislation concerning *tobacco*; on *adoption and foster care*; *Labour* Code; issues of using *cadavers and cadaver material for studying and research*; *drug policy* issues.

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100 For details, see Changes to Law of Georgia on Public Broadcaster. Overview of the Process of Initiating and Hearing the Changes, Transparency International Georgia, 10 July 2017, https://goo.gl/7aCFpw

14.5. COMMITTEES' RELATIONS WITH EXPERTS

The process of legislative activities envisages a possibility of involvement of experts, international and local organizations with regard to issues under discussion or issues that are planned to be discussed in the future in order to receive a corresponding evaluation. In addition to receiving expert conclusions, committees can form scientific-advisory councils and continue to work on the prevailing problems or amendments in this format.

According to the Rules of Procedure, committees can ask experts, international and local organizations for their conclusions and recommendations concerning draft legislation.

In the information provided by the committees, it is not clear in some cases whether the committees addressed experts or experts provided them with their conclusions/recommendations on their own initiative. Eight committees indicate that they used this possibility. Experts were approached both with regard to the draft laws under consideration as well as in the working group format.

- The Healthcare and Social Issues Committee noted that it requested the conclusion of experts, international and [local] non-governmental organizations on three packages of legislation[101] and one legislative proposal;
- The Legal Issues Committee approached experts and international and [local] non-governmental organizations with regard to five draft laws;
- The Defence and Security Committee requested expert conclusions from international organizations; it also received opinions on draft laws within the framework of the memorandum it had signed with non-governmental organizations;
- Recommendations and conclusions by experts and international and local organizations were also received by the Sector Economy, Human Rights and Civil Integration, Environmental Protection, Regional Policy and European Integration Committees.

14.6. SCIENTIFIC-ADVISORY COUNCILS

According to the law, a scientific-advisory council can be set up under a committee, which envisaged the involvement of consultants of a relevant field. The council members are appointed by the committee chairperson.

According to the information received from the committees as well as based on the analysis of the information obtained from Parliament's website, it can be said that the composition of the councils and their activities are not transparent. During the period covered by the report, Scientific-Advisory Councils were created under seven committees:

1. Regional Policy and Self-Government Committee

In March 2017, the committee created a Scientific-Advisory Council whose members include representatives of ministries and other agencies, associations of self-governing entities and non-governmental organizations, academics and researchers and experts of relevant spheres.

2. Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Committee

The Scientific-Advisory Council operating under the committee was established in 2013; according to the information provided by the committee during the reporting period, it is set to be renewed.

101 In the process of elaborating the legislation on tobacco, regulation of adoption and drug policy.

3. Healthcare and Social Issues Committee

There are two councils established in Parliament of the Eighth Convocation operating under the committee: ones working on healthcare and on social issues; in June, in Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, a Scientific-Advisory Council on Promotion of Health and Prevention was also created. During the reporting period, the Council held one session.

4. Education, Science and Culture Committee

At the autumn session of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation, the committee supported the creation of a Scientific-Advisory Council.

5. Sports and Youth Issues Committee

In December 2016, the committee established a Scientific-Advisory Council. During the reporting period, the committee indicated that consultations were under way concerning the composition of the Council.

6. Diaspora and Caucasus Issues Committee

In March 2017, the committee established a Scientific-Advisory Council which held two sessions during the period covered by the report.

7. Sector Economy and Economic Policy Committee

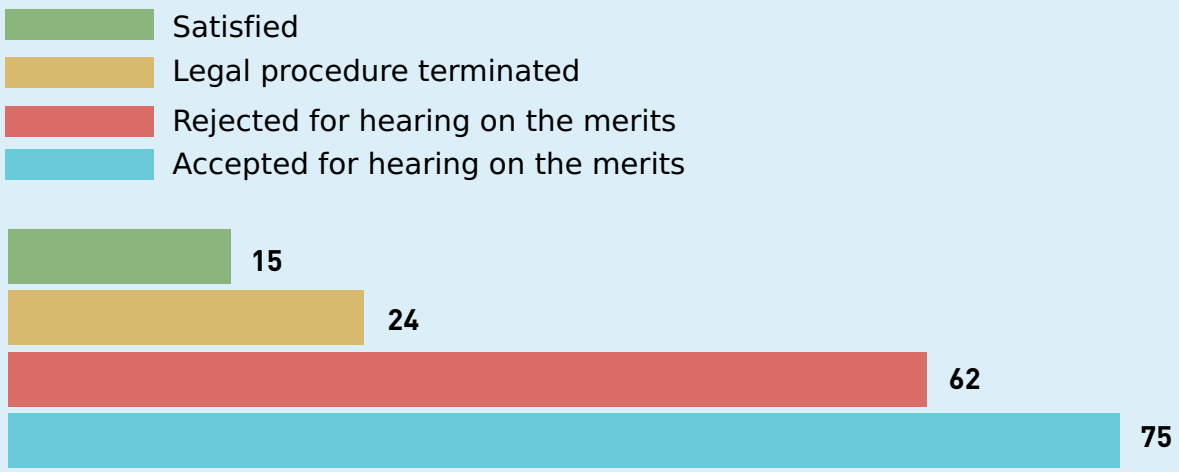
Two Councils were established in Parliament of the Eighth Convocation: Council on Innovations; Scientific-Advisory Council. No scientific-advisory councils were set up in Parliament of the Ninth Convocation.

The Legal Issues Committee indicated that, during the reporting period, it started working on the formation of a Scientific-Advisory Council.

14.7. LEGAL ISSUES COMMITTEE'S REPRESENTATION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

When assessing the work of Parliament, we should touch on the issue of representation in the Constitutional Court. In this regard, Parliament of Georgia represented itself 144 times in lawsuits filed against it.

FIGURE 33. INFORMATION ABOUT REPRESENTATION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT



During the reporting period, the Constitutional Court made important decisions on various issues.

The Constitutional Court ruled unconstitutional the **procedures of obtaining personal information in real time and copying and keeping identifiable data**. Transparency International Georgia was one of the complainants on this case. Legal norms were disputed whereby the agency authorized to carry out covert investigative actions (the State Security Service) was authorized to obtain information from physical lines of communication in real time and to install appropriate equipment and programmes to this end. At the same time, the State Security Service was given the authority to copy and keep for two years the identifiable data stored in the communication channel[102].

An important decision was made with regard to the **use of marijuana**. The court explained that "a person's right to choose his or her own method of relaxation and carry out corresponding activities, including the use of marijuana, is within a protected sphere of personal autonomy. In addition, as the use of marijuana could cause a certain harm to a person's health, the Court considers the restriction of this right admissible to achieve legitimate goals such as, for example, provision for public safety, protection of other persons' life and health and others."[103] By this decision, criminal responsibility for the use of marijuana was abolished.

Another important decision made by the Constitutional Court concerned the institute of **bona fide purchasers**. The Court evaluated the constitutionality only of the normative content of the disputed norms which protect bona fide purchasers in the process of entering a market agreement, that is to say, making transactions which are made between two independent market players and in which both parties act to profit. The Court explained that "the legislator is authorized to create a system of buying and selling property in which a purchaser is not obliged, on his or her own initiative, check the correctness of the Public Registry records. On the other hand, the Court noted that the regulation should not encourage a negligent attitude to the correctness of the Public

102 Decision of the Constitutional Court of Georgia dated 14 April 2016, https://goo.gl/vPG3mS
103 For details, see: Constitutional Court of Georgia, 30 November 2017 decision on the case "Citizen of Georgia Givi Shanidze versus Parliament of Georgia", https://goo.gl/59o4fM

Registry records on the part of the purchaser."[104] According to the decision, a bona fide purchaser will not be considered as such if a complaint is lodged against a Public Registry record and the purchaser is aware of it as well.

14.8. EUROPEAN INTEGRATION COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES CONCERNING ISSUES RELATED TO THE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

The goal of the European Integration Committee's activities is to facilitate Georgia's integration with the European Union and European institutions, timely and efficient fulfilment of the Association Agreement and the Association Agenda, further consolidation of public opinion concerning the issues of the country's European integration.

With regard to the European integration direction, it is especially important that Georgia fulfils the obligations under the Association Agreement. Correspondingly, when conducting this study, we decided to examine this direction of the committee's work.

During the reporting period, the committee evaluated the consistency of 42 normative acts with the Association Agreement and international treaties. As part of its oversight activities, the committee held hearings of the activities reports, namely, the report on the fulfilment of the Association Agenda in the spheres of the rights of trade unions and basic labour standards, equal treatment and children's rights. Also, the annual report on the fulfilment of the 2016 National Action Plan of Implementation of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) and the 2017 Action Plan.

104 For details, see: Constitutional Court of Georgia, 17 October 2017 decision on the case "Citizen of Georgia Nodar Dvali versus Parliament of Georgia, https://goo.gl/q2dFPh

CHAPTER 15

WORK OF BUREAUS OF MPS ELECTED FROM SINGLE-SEAT DISTRICTS

In the process of assessing the work of Parliament, we decided to look at the work of the bureaus of MPs elected from single-seat districts which underwent some changes in Parliament of the Ninth Convocation.

Despite the fact that contact information for the bureaus can be found on the parliamentary website in the sections providing information about MPs, contacting bureau representatives remains a problem the same way it was in Parliament of the Eighth Convocation. In addition, receiving requested public information in a timely manner is a problem. The website of MPs from single-seat districts is still not working.

Transparency International Georgia addressed the bureaus of MPs elected from single-seat districts with several questions. The questions concerned the work of the bureaus and their communication with citizens. The response to the sent questions was received from 61 bureaus, in most cases it came late.

15.1. CITIZENS' APPLICATIONS

We requested the bureaus to provide us with the information about indicators concerning citizens' applications which were registered in accordance with the appropriate procedure but there is no possibility to verify the information we received.

Based on the information provided by the bureaus, the following are the numbers of registered written applications (top five):

1. Giorgi Mosidze - 816
2. Koba Kobaladze – 792
3. Mariam Jashi – 720
4. Beka Odisharia – 653
5. Tengiz Khubuluri – 626

According to the information received, the following are the numbers of registered oral applications (top five):

1. Beka Natsvlishvili – 3,200
2. Koba Kobaladze – 2,905
3. Nino Tsilosani – 2,150
4. Tengiz Khubuluri – 2,071
5. Shota Khabareli – 1,948

15.2. PROBLEMS OF VOTERS AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In the process of work of MPs elected from single-seat districts, it is important that they have a correct understanding of the problems and needs of voters. Correspondingly, for the bureaus of these MPs to work efficiently, it is important to identify and analyse the problems facing the population. To this end, a survey can be conducted among the population (a certain group),

applications submitted by citizens and the results of public meetings can be studied and, based on this, the prevailing problems can be identified.

Having information about the problems faced by the population is a necessary component for an MP elected from a single-seat district to fruitfully exercise his or her authority. According to the information provided by the bureaus of these MPs, problems were to a certain extent identified by 60 bureaus.

The following problems were identified:

- Unemployment
- Utilities and infrastructure issues (water, gas, electricity supply, roads)
- Damage caused by natural disasters and houses in disrepair
- Problems related to legalizing ownership of property
- Medical needs
- Accommodation of refugees

15.3. PUBLIC MEETINGS WITH THE POPULATION

In a way similar to the work of the bureaus of MPs elected from single-seat districts previous convocation, the information provided for the period covered by the report covers the public meetings of MPs with the constituencies on the one hand and the meetings conducted by the bureau representatives on the other.

According to the information we received, in most cases, it is difficult or impossible to identify the number of public meetings conducted by MPs themselves.

15.4. COOPERATION BETWEEN BUREAUS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES

It is important that the bureaus of MPs elected from single-seat districts cooperate with the local government bodies in their work since, as the practical experience demonstrates, the issues in applications often fall within the scope of authority of the local government and the bureaus forward citizens' applications to them.

Members of Parliament of the Ninth Convocation do not indicate that any problems exist with regard to cooperation with local government bodies.

15.5. INFORMING THE PUBLIC

It is important to systematically inform the public about the work of MPs. According to the information that we obtained, MPs prefer using social networks to do so. In addition, it is planned to introduce in individual cases the delivery of annual reports by MPs elected from single-seat districts.

See complete information here.

CHAPTER 16

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS AND UNDECLARED ASSETS

Each year, in our reports evaluating the work of Parliament, we assess the cases of business connections of MPs and their ownership of undeclared company shares.

According to the law, MPs are obliged to fill out an asset declaration and submit it to LEPL Civil Service Bureau. The work incompatible with the status of MPs is entrepreneurial activity. However, the requirements of incompatibility with the status of the Member of Parliament do not infringe the property rights recognized by the Constitution of Georgia - the MP may possess stocks, shares and other property.

With regard to the entrepreneurial activity, the MPs do not have the right to:

- Directly carry out repeated activities to manage material values and financial means with the aim of gaining profit;
- Be a permanent head of an entrepreneurial entity; exercise the authority of a member of an entrepreneurial entity's supervisory, oversight, revisionary or advisory body.

"Transparency International-Georgia" has published the research about business connections of MPs and their family members and their undeclared assets (business assets, real estate) September 19, 2017. The research reflects both cases of property ownership, as well as problems that are not reflected in the property declaration. In connection with the results of the study, the Civil Service Bureau started examining the asset declarations of 54 MPs.[105]

According to the research, in the reporting period (November 18, 2016 - March 31, 2018), 60 members of the Parliament have a connection with business. The ownership of the share is not a violation of the law, but the MP should indicate the information about his/her and his / her family members in the asset declaration of the official.

For detailed information about companies with links to MPs and their family members, see below Table:

105 LEPL Civil Service Bureau 2017 Activities Report, 23 January 2018, https://goo.gl/cPW1jL

CHAPTER 17

RECOMMENDATIONS

Improving the Legislative Process

- Presenting plans of legislative activities should be mandatory for the parliamentary committees and the government. Parliament should exercise oversight over the implementation of the plan by the government while the failure to submit the legislative initiatives envisaged by the committees' action plans should be reflected in committee reports with the provision of the corresponding reasons.

- The unsound practice of fast-tracking the discussion of draft laws, such discussions should occur in special cases, if objective reasons are in place.

- It is important that putting laws into force is not deferred and the initiative is properly developed at the stage of initiation.

- Parliament should change the standard of substantiating draft laws envisaged by the current form of an explanatory note. Important legislative initiatives and reforms initiatives should be accompanied by a document assessing impact of the regulation.

- It is important for the legislative process that Parliament is more active in establishing working groups, including an increased involvement of experts in relevant fields. The information about the work carried out by a working group should be transparent and accessible to interested parties.

Parliamentary Oversight

- Members of Parliament should use the possibilities of exercising oversight over the government and accountable agencies more often.

- It is important for Parliament to have a lever to regularly control the fulfilment of the governmental programmes, both in full and in parts.

- In order to strengthen the parliamentary oversight over the budget and finance process, the role of the opposition in the process of exercising budget oversight needs to be strengthened. The Rules of Procedure should determine that the chairperson of the Budget and Finance Committee has to be a representative of the opposition.

- The persons accountable to Parliament should attend committee and faction sessions if requested.

- The content of the questions posed by MPs should be related to important issues of public policy.

- The Rules of Procedure should envisage an obligation for the committees to discuss quarterly and annual budget implementation reports and prepare corresponding conclusions to be presented to the Parliamentary Bureau and at the plenary session.

- In order to strengthen parliamentary oversight over the issues related to public information, it is important that the parliamentary committees, in accordance with their fields, review in a systematized manner the reports on issuing public information and that this becomes an issue of discussion at the plenary sessions. In addition to discussions, the response and the mechanisms of execution should also be envisaged (this is an obligation under Open Parliament 2017 Action Plan).

- With the goal of overseeing the enforcement of the adopted laws, it is important that the committees receive regular updates on the practical implementation of the legislation. Problematic issues need to be discussed, the factors causing inadequate implementation of normative acts should be evaluated – to this end, the committees should periodically conduct hearings, inviting the heads of various agencies to attend them. According to the information received [from] the committees during the reporting period, hearings on various issues were held. In addition, the information about the tasks determined by the transitional provisions of laws should be regularly published.

3. Accountability of MPs and Increasing their Responsibility

- Parliament should adopt the Code of Ethics containing effective mechanisms of responding to violations.

- Parliament should have an effective internal control mechanism concerning MPs' participation in sessions.

- The indication of family circumstances should be abolished as an admissible excuse.

- In parallel with participation in sessions, starting sessions as scheduled represents a problem which needs to be appropriately addressed.

- It is expedient for MPs to use more actively the official e-mail addresses indicated on the parliamentary website.

- MPs should fill out their asset declarations correctly, indicating shares that they or their family members own in private companies and resigning from the management positions in the companies as required by the law. The Procedural Issues and Rules Committee should exercise an effective oversight.

4. Transparency of Parliamentary Activities and Civic Engagement

- To better inform the public about the work of the parliamentary committees, the annual activities reports of committees and their action plans for the following year should be published on the parliamentary website.

- The information about committee hearings published on the parliamentary website should also contain the remarks made by the representatives of the public which were not taken into account by the initiator of the law or the committee.

- The information about the draft laws approved at various stages should be published on the parliamentary website without delay in the form of committee hearing protocols.

- Despite the fact that committee and plenary sessions are broadcast live on the parliamentary

website with an option to rewind, it is difficult and sometimes impossible to find a recording should one wish to watch them again, as there is no archive. It is advisable for the parliamentary website to have an archive divided by topics.

- The information about exercising parliamentary oversight, the results of the oversight and related statistical data should be regularly published on the parliamentary website. This should include the statistical data concerning the questions posed by committees and MPs as well as the information about MPs missing plenary and committee sessions with provision of admissible excuse.

- In order to facilitate civic engagement, an obligation to substantiate changes to the session agenda should be introduced.

5. Activities of MPs Elected from Single-Seat Districts

- The MPs elected from the single-seat districts do not use the websites created specially for their bureaus and linked to the parliamentary website.

- The information about the applications considered by the MPs elected from the single-seat districts and the public meetings they held should be regularly published on their dedicated website.

Annex 1. Number of speeches

MP	Affiliation	Number of speeches
Eka Beselia	Majority	264
Roman Gotsiridze	National Movement Faction	133
Sergo Ratiani	Minority	121
Zurab Tchiaberashvili	Minority	101
Sergi Kapanadze	Minority	100
Irakli Abesadze	Minority	97
Revaz Arveladze	Majority	91
Khatuna Gogorishvili	Minority	91
Giorgi Kakhiani	Majority	86
Otar Kakhidze	Minority	85
Guguli Maghradze	Majority	83
Zakaria Kutsnashvili	Majority	77
Mariam Jashi	Majority	69
Irakli Kobakhidze	Majority	64
Tinatin Bokuchava	National Movement Faction	56
Giorgi Tsereteli	Minority	54
Irakli Kovzanadze	Majority	53
Mamuka Mdinaradze	Majority	51
Akaki Zoidze	Majority	50
Aleksandre Kantaria	Majority	48
Akaki Bobokhidze	Minority	46
Davit Matikashvili	Majority	46
Ada Marshania	Patriots of Georgia Faction	45
Giorgi Bokeria	Minority	44
Giorgi Gachechiladze	Majority	44
Grigol Liluashvili	Majority	44
Lela Keburia	Minority	41
Roman Kakulia	Majority	39

Archil Talakvadze	Majority	38
Salome Zourabichvili	Independent MP	36
Levan Gogichaishvili	Majority	35
Levan Koberidze	Majority	35
Salome Samadashvili	National Movement Faction	35
Irma Nadirashvili	Minority	34
Giorgi Kandelaki	Minority	33
Beka Natsvlishvili	Majority	32
Anri Okhanashvili	Majority	32
Giorgi Volski	Majority	31
Gedevan Popkhadze	Majority	30
Lasha Damenia	Minority	29
Otar Danelia	Majority	29
Emzar Kvitsiani	Patriots of Georgia Faction	29
Irakli Sesiashvili	Majority	29
Sopio Kiladze	Majority	27
Elene Khoshtaria	Minority	27
Giorgi Lomia	Patriots of Georgia Faction	25
Mamuka Chikovani	Minority	25
Guram Macharashvili	Majority	24
Giorgi Tughushi	Minority	23
Giorgi Khatidze	Majority	21
Tamar Khulordava	Majority	21
Irma Inashvili	Patriots of Georgia Faction	20
Endzela Machavariani	Majority	19
Rati Ionatamishvili	Majority	18
Dimitri Tskitishvili	Majority	18
Ivliane Tsulaia	Majority	18
Tamar Chugoshvili	Majority	17
Zaza Khutsishvili	Majority	17
Paata Kvizhinadze	Majority	16

Simon Nozadze	Majority	16
Mirian Tsiklauri	Majority	16
Zaza Gabunia	Majority	15
Kakhaber Kuchava	Majority	15
Gia Zhorzholiani	Majority	15
Nato Chkheidze	Patriots of Georgia Faction	15
Nikanor Melia	National Movement Faction	14
Koba Narchemashvili	Majority	14
Vano Zardiashvili	Majority	13
Koba Lursmanashvili	Majority	13
Merab Kvaraia	Majority	13
Tengiz Gunava	Minority	12
Sopio Katsarava	Majority	11
Irakli Shiolashvili	Majority	11
Irakli (Dachi) Beraia	Majority	10
Nino Goguadze	Majority	10
Sulkhan Makhatadze	Majority	10
Davit Chichinadze	Majority	10
Zviad Kvachantiradze	Majority	9
Genadi Margvelashvili	Majority	9
Irakli Mezurnishvili	Majority	9
Giorgi Ghviniashvili	Minority	9
Shota Khabareli	Majority	9
Davit Bakradze	Minority	8
Davit Songhulashvili	Majority	8
Dimitri Khundadze	Majority	8
Aleksandre Erkvania	Majority	7
Grigol Mikeladze	Majority	7
Beka Odisharia	Majority	7
Zaza Papuashvili	Majority	7
Giga Bukia	Majority	6

Koba Kobaladze	Majority	6
Mikheil Kavelashvili	Majority	6
Zviad Dzidziguri	Majority	6
Leri Khabelov	Majority	6
Isko Daseni	Majority	5
Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	5
Svetlana Kudba	Majority	4
Savalan Mirzoev	Majority	4
Giorgi Mosidze	Majority	4
Paata Mkheidze	Majority	4
Shota Shashelashvili	Majority	4
Archil Khabadze	Majority	4
Irakli Beraia	Majority	3
Goga Gulordava	Majority	3
Nino Tsilosani	Majority	3
Gia Benashvili	Majority	2
Bidzina Gegidze	Majority	2
Tsotne Zurabiani	Majority	2
Shalva Kiknavelidze	Majority	2
Karlo Kopaliani	Majority	2
Gela Samkharauli	Majority	2
Irine Pruidze	Majority	2
Giorgi Begadze	Majority	1
Anzor Bolkvadze	Majority	1
Edisher Toloraia	Majority	1
Levan Kobiashvili	Majority	1
Dimitri Mkheidze	Majority	1
Ilia Nakashidze	Majority	1
Otar Chrdileli	Majority	1
Pati Khalvashi	Majority	1

Chart 2. Information on the Activities of the Bureaus of Majoritarian Deputies

The member of Parliament	Status	Area (District)	The total number of submision	The number of written submision of citizens	The number of oral submision of citizens	Public meetings	The identification/ research of the problem	Self-Governmental cooperation	The information on payments	Informing population
Salome Zurabishvili	Independent member	N1 Constituency	2009	1394 (Does not indicate whether she is registered in the bureau with the relevant manner).	615 (Majoritarian person met with 370 citizens in person)	293 (The public meetings of the Memeber of the Parliament and the meatings of bureau's representatives is not specified).	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bidzina Gegenidze	Majority	Vake N2 Constituency	111	79	32	Concrete number of meetings is not specified	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Zura Khutsishvili	Majority	N3 Constituency	436	81	355	37	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mamuka Mdinaradze	Majority	Saburtalo N4 Constituency	488	93	395	41 (By Deputy -34 By Bureau -7)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Nino Goguadze	Majority	Saburtalo N5 Constituency	288	86	202	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Beka Odisharia	Majority	N7 Constituency	1028	653	778	Deputy -57	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Irakli Abuseridze	Majority	Isani N8 Constituency	1178	Is not indicated	Is not indicated	Deputy :132	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Beka Natsvlishvili	Majority	N10 Constituency	3457	257	3200	132	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Giorgi Mosidze	Majority	Samgori N11 Constituency	1591	816	775	Concrete number of meetings is not specified. Deputy met with 376 people, Bureau with 440.	Yes	Yes	No	

Mariam Jashi	Majority	Samgori N12 Constituency	2432	720	1712	Deputy-42 Bureau- 63	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Shota Khabareli	Majority	Samgori N1 Constituency	2553	605	1948	Deputy- 61	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Giorgi Volski	Majority	N 14 Constituency	948	288	660 (It is not indicated whether it is emphasized)	Deputy - 20 Bureau 32	Yes		Yes	
Zaza Papuashvili	Majority	N15 Constituency	201 (He does not mention whether it is recorded)	33 (He does not mention whether it is recorded)	168 (Is not mention whether it is recorded)	Is not mentioned	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ivliana Tsulaia	Majority	Didube N16 Constituency	231	156 recorded:133	75 recorded:30	Deputy-52 Bureau -11	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sopio Kiladze	Majority	Nadzladevi N17 Constituency	2839 (She does not mention whether it is recorded)	Is not mentioned	Is not indicated	Deputy -10	Yes	Yes	Yes	With the support of NDI and UKAid, informational booklets were published to provide information to the population on the activities of the MP.
Zaza Gabunia	Majority	Nadzaladevi N19 Constituency	375	109	Is not indicated	Deputy -54 Bureau -7	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Koba Kobaladze	Majority	Gldani N20 Constituency	4242	792	3450 recorded: 2905	Deputy-76 Bureau: 54	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Levan Kobiashvili	Majority	Gldani N21 Constituency	1928	468	1460	42 meetings in Bureau of Majority	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Levan Koberidze	Majority	Muxian-Gldani N22 Constituency	965	280 (All is recorded)	685	Deputy: 18	Yes	Yes	No	

Roman Muchiashvili	Majority	Sagarejo N23 Constituency	1032	64 (All is recorded)	968 (recorded 524)	Field meetings with MPs participation - 54, With the participation of the MP in the office of the bureau - 23, Number of public meetings held by the bureau - 35.	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Davit Solghunashvili	Majority	Majoritarian of Gurjaani	He does not mention whether it is recorded 2120	He does not mention whether it is recorded 140	He does not mention whether it is recorded 1980	Deputy: - 8 Bureau 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Guram Majharashvili	Majority	Lagodekhi and Khvareli N26 Constituency	250	39(recorded)	118 (recorded) (Oral consultation to 100 citizens)	300	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Irakli Sesiashvili	Majority	Telavi and Khvareli N27 Constituency	395	recorded: 63	recorded: 332	Deputy: 7	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Gela Samkharauli	Majority	N28 Constituency	417	recorded: 264	recorded:143 (+9 Public group)	Deputy: 39	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Paata Mkheidze	Majority	N29 Constituency	He does not mention whether it is recorded 2700	244	Is not indicated	211	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Salavan Mirzoevi	Majority	N31 Constituency	306	recorded: 49	257 (Oral reports are not recorded, it is written in the Task-notebook and is noted to Deputy)	number of meetings is not specified (It is noted that once a month the MP manages to hold field meetings in the villages)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Goderdzi Chanqseliani	Majority	N32 Constituency	570	70	500	almost 200 meetings , The MP was directly involved in 100 meetings	Yes	Yes	No	
Gogi Meshveliani	Majority	N33 Constituency	370	100	270	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kakhaber Oqriashvili	Majority	N34 Constituency	200	Is not indicated	Is not indicated	50	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Ruslan Gajievi	Majority	Marneuli N35 Constituency	113	51	62	number of meetings is not specified (only those villages are indicated where meetings were held)	No	Yes	incomplete information	
Tamaz Nareviani	Majority	Marneuli N36 Constituency	106	57	49	26	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dimitri Khundadze	Majority	Mtskheta N37 Constituency	recorded: 273	recorded: 23	Registered:250 Not registered: 200	50	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Zaqaria Qutsnashvili	Majority	N38 Constituency	317	171	146	201	Yes	Yes but he doesn't specifie	Yes	Local media is used to deliver information. Tianeti - newspaper Tianeti Future, Dusheti - newspaper and social network, Kazbegi - social network, morover, the population systematically receives information directly from the MP's reports.
Giorgi Totladze	Majority	N40 Constituency	262	5	257	He does not mention specific number (though there were meetings within 63 villages)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ioseb Makrakhidze	Majority	N41 Constituency	302	172 (All is recorded)	130 (recorded 126)	He does not mention specific number (Meetings were held not only with the society but also with non-govenrmen-tal organizations)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tengiz Khubuluri	Majority	N42 Constituency	3381	626	2071	80 (Participating in 70 meetings)	Yes	Yes	Not men-tioned	
Simon Nozadze	Majority	N43 Constituency	More then 717 (Exact number is not mentioned)	317	More than 400 (Concrete number of meetings is not specified)	5 public and 15 meetings with minor groups	Yes	Yes but he doesn't specifie	Yes	
Giorgi Kopadze	Majority	N44 Constituency	197	57 (4 collective applications)	83	440 (In addition, he held 26 meetings in constituency with citizens, under the prior registration)	Yes	Yes	No	

Enzel Mkoiani	Majority	N46 Constituency	1410	152	1258	157	Yes	Yes but he doesn't specifie the topic	Yes	
Genadi Margvelashvili	Majority	N47 Constituency	350	127	Is not indicated	173 (Jointly by the bureau and the majoritarian)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dimitri Mxeidze	Majority	N48 Constituency	1340	90	1250	25	Yes	Yes but he doesn't specifie the topic	Yes	
Elguja Gotsiridze	Majority	N50 Constituency	1673 (Terjola-792, Tkibuli - 881)	320	1353	104 (Deputy 54)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Koba Lursmanashvili	Majority	N51 Constituency	527	177	350	Exact number is not mentioned, 60 held meetings	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Shalva Kiknavelidze	Majority	N52 Constituency	1511 (Consultation 1089)	Is not mentioned, 422 notice is recorded	Is not indicated	395 (78 Deputy meetings)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Paata Kvijhinadze	Majority	Sachkhere N53 Constituency	360 (300 mentioned)	80	280	Exact number is not mentioned (Almost 30 cabinet meeting Amost 200 meetings with society)	Yes but he doesn't specifie	Yes	Yes	
Sulkhan Makhatadze	Majority	N56 Constituency	900	105	795	Deputy: 12 public meetings	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tsotne Zurabiani	Majority	N57 Constituency	350	67(recorded67)	283(recorded 280)	35 (30 meetings by deputy)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Gocha Enuqidze	Majority	N58 Constituency	828	358(All is recorded)	470(recorded 400)	260 (85 meetings with majoritarian)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Archil Talakvadze	Majority	N59 Constituency	784	106	678	14 (11 meetings in person)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Nino Tsilosani	Majority	N60 Constituency	2500	350	2150	Exact number is not mentioned, though the information on meeting is indicated	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Irakli Khukhubaia	Majority	N61 Constituency	527	102	425	22	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Otar Danelia	Majority	N62 Constituency	113(Reacted to all the applications)	37	76	43	Yes	Yes	No	
Irakli(Dachi) Beraia	Majority	N64 Constituency	613	143	470 (approximately)	97	Yes	Yes but he doesn't specifie the topic	Yes	Social network, the official facebook page of the majoritarian, also provides information to the local newspaper Khobi Moambe, which is published once a month.
Merab Qvaraia	Majority	N65 Constituency	1462 (approximately)	132 (All is recorded)	1330 (approximately)	Exact number is not mentioned, though the information on meeting is indicated	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Goga Gulordava	Majority	N67 Constituency	400 (approximately)	81 (All is recorded)	320 (approximately)	More than 20 public and 15 individual meeting	Yes	Yes but he doesn't specifie the topic	Yes	
Pati Khalvashi	Majority	N68 Constituency	172	24 (All is recorded)	148 (recorded 63)	Exact number is not mentioned, though the information on meeting is indicated	Yes	Yes	No	
Levan Bejhanidze	Majority	N69 Constituency	663	198	465	15 public meeting	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mukhran Vakhtangadze	Majority	N70 Constituency	200	50	150	15	Yes	Yes but he doesn't specifie the topic	Yes	
Koba Nakaidze	Majority	N71 Constituency	489 (Reacted to 150 applications)	79	410	136	Yes	Yes but he doesn't specifie the topic	Yes	
Ilia Nakashidze	Majority	N72 Constituency	More than 300 persons	71 (65 motion was made to the relevant agencies)	229	Exact number is not mentioned (Meeting were held in 28 villages)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Anzor Bolqvadze	Majority	N73 Constituency	More than 3000 persons mentioned by him	575	1485	75	Yes	Yes	No	

Chart 3. Business links of MPs

The Members of the Parliament	Affiliation	The name of the company	Connection with the company	Shareholders/Partners	Declined Income	Property of un-declared shares (company name and union)	Date and link of the declaration completion(Accounting Period: March 2018)	Note
Revaz Arveladze	Majority	LLC Arveladze da Vazhishvilebi	Giorgi Arveladze-Partner and the shareholder of 34%	1)Giorgi Arveladze 2)David Arveladze	0 GEL		30.01.2018	
Giorgi Begadze	Majority	JLC Begadze da Kompania	Partner	1)Giorgi Begadze 2) Lali Phirtskhalashvili	0 GEL		25.12.2017	
Dimitri Khundadze	Majority	LLC Dionise	Shareholder of 40%	1)Giorgi Khundadze 2) Elguja Kambegashvili			30.01.2018	In addition to the partnership, he is deputy director / supervisor for the management and representation. The declaration indicates that the activity is suspended.
Ilia Nakashidze	Majority	LLC Paratselsi	Partner 11%; Tsiuri Abuladze, the manager of the shares		0,00 GEL		25.12.2017	
Zaza Kedelashvili	Minority	LLC Zak LLC Zedazeni Imereti LLC Iberia LLC Trans Experiment	Partner (share manager Kakha Kurtsikidze) Partner (share manager Giorgi Baratashvili) Partner(share manager Mamuka Tsinamdzgvrishvili) Partner (share manager Mamuka Tsinamdzgvrishvili	LLC Zak- 1) Kakha Kurtsikidze 2) Avtaloni Motsavarishvili LLC Zedazeni Imereti-Giorgi Baratashvili LLC Iberia- 1) Paata Chkheidze 2) Mamuka Tsinamdzgvrishvili LLC Trans Experiment- Mamuka Tsinamdzgvrishvili 2) Paata Chkheidze 3) Gocha Parkauli	0 GEL	Not declared: shareholder in LLC champion (205188125)	04.12.2017	

Nino Tsilosani	Majority	1. LLC Mkurnali 2002 2. LLC Retro 77 3. LLC N-Duo-Concept 4. S.R.O Almitrans (Czech Republic) 5. U.S Trading Company, USA	1.Partner 52% (share manager David Samkharashvili) 2. Partner 23% (share manager David Samkharashvili) 3. Partner 23% (share manager David Samkharashvili) 4.Partner 0% 5. Partner 0%	1. Partner: Ia Tsertsvadze 2. Partners: Ana Jabauri, Guram Ratiani, Saba Kereselidze. 3. Partners: Levan Chanturidze, Giorgi Areshidze, Nato Karkashadze 4. Partner: Vladimer Abuladze 5. Partner: Vladimer Abuladze	1. 30000 GEL 2. 0 3. 0 4. 0 5. 0		31.01.2018	
Irakli (Dachi) Beraia	Majority	1. LLC Proektebis Martvis Kompania 2. LLC PMK 2013 3. LLC PMK Udzravi Koneba	1.shareholder, (33%) (share manager Mikheil Begiashvili) 2.shareholder, (33,5%) (share manager Mikheil Begiashvili) 3. shareholder (50%) (share manager Mikheil Begiashvili)	1.Mikheil Begiashvili 2. Mikheil Begiashvili 3. Mikheil Begiashvili	0		30.01.2018	
David Chichinadze	Majority	1.LLC Dis-Co 2.DVZ-Energy 3. Navtlughi Jgupi 4.DMP 5.Grako 6.Libo Jgupi	1. Partner (50%) (share manager Nino Kuchava) 2. Partner (88%) (share manager Nino Kuchava) 3. Partner (28%) (share manager Nino Kuchava) 4. Partner (70%) (share manager Nino Kuchava) 5. Partner (49%) (share manager Nino Kuchava) 6. Partner	1.LLC Dis-Co- 1)Alexsander Vanidze 2.DVZ-Energy-1) Duda Karseladze 3. Navtlughi Jgupi-1)Levan Gvetsadze 4.DMP-1)Petre Gabrichidze 5.Grako-1) Nino Jangirashvili 2)Nino Jangirashvili 6.Libo Jgupi-1)Ioseb Kirtskhalia	0 GEL		26.12.2017	The company where he is the shareholder Eube Georgia and Mza Sakhli have been liquidated. On the directive of the LLC Mza Sakhliwe indicated in the survey. In addition, he transferred his share of LLC's (5) shares to his wife in September 2017.
Eka Beselia	Majority					Co-founder of the JLC " Eka Beselia Saadvokato Kompania" Lili Gelashvili. Applied to the registry about the departure from the company, but the registry did not satisfy it and it still appears in the registry data for co-foundation		
Bidzina Gegidze	Majority	LLC Lalilu	shareholder, 60%	David Kilasonia	0 GEL		31.01.2018	He has a director status in lt.d Gumari, which was registered in 1996 and no information has been updated since then.

Anzor Bolkvadze	Majority	-	-	-	-		03.05.2018	After completion of the declaration, the shareholder (50%) has been registered in Goderdzi Development LLC / on September 13, 2017
Elguja Gotsiridze	Majority	LLC Saktsivprodukti	shareholder, 100% share manager Gigi Gotsiridze		0,00 GEL		29.12.2017	
Lasha Damenia	Majority	LLC Sakartvelos Inovatsiuri Nano Teknologiebi	Partner		0 GEL		11.12.2017	
Otar Danelia	Majority	1. LLC Sky Motors 2. LLC Mega Construction	1. shareholder (25%) 2. shareholder (50%)	1. 1)Giorgi Borashvili 2) Vasil Rukhadze 2. 1) Alexander Nasaridze 2)Giorgi Samadashvili3) Nikoloz Popandopulo	0 GEL		30.06.2017	
Edisher Toloraia	Majority						28.03.2018	He was the director and shareholder of LLC Kobra +, currently undergoing liquidation of the LLC
Levan Kobiashvili	Majority	-	-	-	-	The declaration does not indicate ownership of shares in the following subjects: 1. LLC “K - 3” 2. LLC ALI GEORGIAN MOTORS 3. LLC “JSC”		31.12.2017
Koba Kobaladze	Majority	LLC Sinergia Georgia	Partner 50%	1) Oleg Savich 2) Mikheil Shaitanov 3) Tatiana Sergeeva 4) Vladimir	0 GEL		30.05.2018	
Teimuraz Kokhreidze	Majority	LLC Oshil International corp /// British Virgin Islands Tortola 33 Porter Road, P.O.Box 3169 PMB 103, Road Town	shareholder 100%	0 GEL	-		18.12.2017	

Gocha EnuKidze	Majority	1. LLC Ibercompany 2. LLC Bani 3. LLC Ibercompany Petroleum 4. LLC Iberkompani Holdingi 5. LLC Global Trading Company 6. LLC Akademikos Egnate Pipias Saxelobis Tbilisis Samedicino Instituti 7. LLC Galaxy Invest 8.Kristalvili 9. LLC Kalseti 1	1) Shareholder (100%) (share manager Beka Kikaleishvili) 16.11.1995 - 20.07.2016 (merger with Ibercompany Petroleum) 2) Shareholder (100%) (sahre manager Beka Kikaleishvili) 3) Shareholder (100%) 4) Partner (80%) 29.11.1999- 19.05.2017 5) Partner (33.4%) 02.05.2011 - 21.10.2016 6. Partner (20%) 7. Partner (50%) 8) Partner (50%) 20.02.2012- 08.04.2016 9) Shareholder (45%) (share manager Beka Kikaleishvili) (LLC was created after the declaration)	1. - 2. - 3. - 4. Teimuraz Topuridze 5. 1) Avtandil Tabutsadze 2) Grigol Gobejishvili 6. 1) Mayzer Liparteliani 2) Besik Surguladze 3) Levan Kobaladze 4) Constantine Tevdoradze 7. Mikheil Alkhanashvili 8. Vladimer Stepanyan; 9.1) Besik Joabava 2) Lvan Eristavi 3) Zaza Gelashvili 4) Beka Kikaleishvili	1.134736,84 GEL 2. 0 GEL 3. 458208,19 GEL 4. 0 GEL 5. 0 GEL 6. 0 GEL 7. 0 GEL 8. 0 GEL; 9.	it's not mentioned: LLC Alliance Motors-Tbilisi; LLC Georgian Alcortreid (205051389), shareholder, 12.5% (share manager Kikaleishvili)	29.06.2017	
Levan Koberidze	Majority	1) LLC branding.ge 2) LLC Bobo 3) LLC Komshi 4) LLC T-art	1. Partner (share manager Nino Koberidze) 2. Partner (share manager Nino Koberidze) 3.Partner (share manager Nino Koberidze) 4.Partner (share manager Nino Koberidze)	1. 5625 GEL 2. 0 GEL 3.000 GEL 4. 0 GEL	3) Lela Tsikhizela, Eka Khundadze		31.01.2018	
Giorgi Kopadze	Majority	1) LLC Kopa +	1) Partner 100%	0 GEL	1) Giorgi Kopadze		28.09.2017	
Kakhaber Kuchava	Majority	1)JSC Caucasian Minerals 2)JSC Georgian copper and gold	1) shareholder 2)shareholder	0 GEL	-		31.01.2018	
Goderdzi Chanqseliani	Majority	LLC Bevirili Jgupi	shareholder 70 % (share manager Nero Chakseliani)	0 GEL	1)Nero Chankseliani		27.12.2017	
Ioseb Makrakhidze	Majority	LLC Ibolia	shareholder 40%, (share manager Goderdzi Mikava)	910163.34 (summed)	1)Alexsander Mosiashvili, Shurman Maisuradze		28.12.2017	

Guram Macharashvili	Majority					It is not declared that in the LLC Globalex, he is shareholder of 25%(share manager Giorgi Nozadze) and Partners are: Simon Buishvili, Ramaz Kurdadze, Giorgi Nozadze* This company has been included in the public asset declaration filled-in after the reporting period.	26.04.2018	
Mamuka Mdinaradze	Majority	1.GP Mariam Khatchapuridzis da Mamuka Mdinaradzis Iuridiuli Firma 2.GP Mamuma Mdinaradzis, Giorgi Gelashvilis da Shalva Mshvildadzis Kompania 3.GP Mamuma Mdinaradze da Tbilisis Iuridiuli Tsentri	Partner (1) 50%; 2) 75%; 3) 70%	0 GEL	1) Mariam Khachapuridze; 2) Giorgi Gelashvili; Shalva Mshvildadze; 3) Giorgi Gelashvili; Nona Dotiashvili		31.01.2018	According to public information from the Company Registry, Mamuka Mdinaradze has the status of a Director (Mamuka Mdinaradze and Tbilisi Legal Centre, company of mamuka Mdinarze, Giorgi Gelashvili and Shalva Mshvildadze)
Irakli Mezurnishvili	Majority	1. LLC Pilorga 2.LLC New Video 3. LLC Akhali Teknologiebisa da Inovatsiebis Jgupi	partner (1)35%; 2) 25%; 3)20%	0 GEL	1) Guram Chumburidze; Levan Leonidze; 2) Sophio Tavartkiladze; 3) Giorgi Sakandelidze; Sandro Chakhnashvili		29.01.2018	
Roman Muchiashvili	Majority						30.12.2017	LLC Gareji (S / k 438114737), shareholder (25%) /// Partners: Khvicha Mchiashvili, Giorgi Mchiashvili, Nikoloz Qurtishvili
Dimitri Mkheidze	Majority	1. LLC Dimitri Mkheidzis Sakhelobis Kel-Kur-Tskhviris Klinika Gidi 2. LLC Propani	1.Partner 100% 2. Partner 29%	1. 622329,00 GEL; 2. 0 GEL	1. -; 2. Vitali Kukhianidze; Elguja Nikabadze; Tamaz Khutsishvili		29.12.2017	
Tamaz Naveriani	Majority	1. LLC Algeti 2. LLC Lile 3. LLC Safekhburto Sportuli Klubi Algeti	1. Partner (33%); 2. Partner(16%); 3. Partner (34%)	0 GEl	1. Betkil Naveriani; Mamuka Naveriani; 2. Tamaz Naveriani; Guliko Tsiphiani; Vakhid Akhmedov; 3. Iago Naveriani; Mamuka Naveriani		31.12.2017	
Koba Narcheishvili	Majority					it is not declared:LLC Boomgeorgia(405042582), shareholder (50%) /// Partners: Osman Okan Karakolju, Turkey	27.12.2017	

Grigol Mikeladze	Majority	1. LLC Isnis Savachro Tsentri 2. LLC GRG 3. LLC Sakrkinigzaekspeditsia 4.LLC Kavkasiis Ganvitarebis Biznes Jgupi 5.LLC Sakartvelos Kaspiis Navtobis da Gazis Kompania 6. LLC Novorosiiski Metal 7.LLC Novorosiiski Metal 8.LLC Transservisi 9.LLC M.N.L 10.LLC City M 11.LLC Shua Kalaki	1. Partner (50%) 2. Partner (45%) (share manager Nariman Kurbanov) 3. Partner (40%) 4. Partner (83%) (share manager Nariman Kurbanov) 5. Partner (31%) (share manager Nariman Kurbanov) 6. Partner (100%) (share manager Nariman Kurbanov) 7. Partner (25%) (share manager Nariman Kurbanov) 8. Partner (70%) (share managerNariman Kurbanov) 9. Partner (50%) (share manager Nariman Kurbanov) 10. Partner (7.5%) (share manager Nariman Kurbanov) 11. Partner (15%)	4) 150 000 USD; 8) 350 000 USD	1) Elchin Mamedov; 2) Tamaz Kobakhidze; Maia Tsintsadze; 3) Mikheil Asatiani; Vasil Chigogidze; 4) Nino Mzhavanadze; 5) Tamaz Kobakhidze; Jumber Kurmashvili; Isani Group Ltd. Mikheil Asatiani 6) -; 7) Isic Moshe; Gocha Gvenetadze; 8) Medea Khonelidze; 9) Tamaz Kobakhidze; 10) Zurab Ghibradze; 11) Tamaz Kobakhidze		23.01.2018	
Koba Nakopia	Minority	"Bioneli LLC, UK LLC. Goldinvest"	1.shareholder(the right to manage has been trasferred to Nikoloz Nakopia) 2. shareholder(the right to manage has been trasferred to Nikoloz Nakopia)	0 GEL			28.06.2017	
Simon Nozadze	Majority					it's not indicated: LLC Georgian wines (200152618), shareholder, 50% /// partner: Aleksandre Nozadze	30.12.2017	
Beka Odisharia	Majority	1.LLC Anabazisi 2.LLC Dzveli Dedaqalaqi	1. Shareholder (10%) (share manager Teona Kvinikadze); 2. Shareholder (100%) (share manager Teona Kvinikadze)	0 GEL	1. Giorgi Kalandadze		31.01.2018	
Gia Zhorzholiani	Majority	LLC Kristali-20110	shareholder 100%	0 GEL			19.12.2017	

Kakhaber Okriashvili	Majority	1. LLC PSP Pharma 2. LLC Alfa 3. GP PSP Insuarance 4. LLC Mandarin 5. LLC GCT Engineering 6. LLC Patria Medika 7. LLC Margveti 8. GMP Production 9.LLC Sanimedi 10. LLC PSP 11. LLC Aksa Medical 12. LLC Geomed 13. GP Electronic 94	1. shareholder (95%) 2. shareholder (!00%) 3. Partner 4. Shareholder (100%) 5. Shareholder (37.5%) 6. Shareholder (100%) (share manager Vazha Okriashvili) 7. shareholder (15%) 8. shareholder (95%) 9. Shareholders (100%) 10. Shareholders (59%) 11. Shareholders (100%) 12. Shareholders (25%) 13. -	10. 17400000,00 GEL; 13. 29052.00 GEL	1. Tengiz Jamelashvili (indicates 100% of the declaration) 2. - 3. - 4. - 5. Nika Okriashvili, Emil Vasichek (indicates 100% of the declaration) 6. - 7. Merab Margvelashvili 8. Vazha Okriashvili 9. - 10. Teimuraz Mamatsashvili; Gocha Gogilashvili 11. - 12. Levan Samarguliani; Mamuka Loladze; Davit Shubutidze; 13. -	it's not mentioned: LLC Chveni Janmrteloba (202194008), shareholder, 50%, shareholder (share manager Vazha Okriashvili) LLC Sains Sport Georgia (400140682), shareholder, 100%, (share manager Vazha Okriashvili)	27.06.2017	
Gela Samkharauli	Majority	1. LLC Dia Alaverdi 2. LLC Dia Group 3. LLC Duta 4. LLC Vera-20111	1. The shareholder (100%) 2. The shareholder (33%) 3. The shareholder (22%); 4. The shareholder (30%)	0 GEL	1. - 2. Demetre Skhirtladze 3. Demetre Skhirtladze; 4. Tina Sharadzenidze; Ketevan Lursmanashvili; Medea Chkheidze		25.01.2018	
Giorgi Kakhiani	Majority	1. LLC Begeli 2. LLC Global (26.10.2012 - 08.11.2016)	1. 33%; 2. 50%	1. 33500,00 GEL; 2. 0 GEL	1. David Maghaltadze; Demur Kipiani 2. Imeda Kakhiani		30.08.2017	
Shota Kharabeli	Majority	1.LLC Olimpi	1) shareholder 33%	1) 0 GEL	1) Archil Gegenava, Badri Sikharulidze	it's not mentioned: LLC Juna (200031134), shareholder, 50%	11.12.2017	
Leri Khabelovi	Majority	Not mentioned: 1) LLC Samegobro 2) LLC Saburtalo Palace	1)20%; 2)65%	1) - ; 2) -	1) Irma Kajrishvili; Mikheil Iakobashvili; Mikheil Khutsishvili; LLC Aviation 2000; Arecanas Bakhmalov; 2) Valeri Gelashvili		25.12.2017	
Irakli Khakhubaia	Majority	1. LLC Aisbergi2 2. Geo Capital Management 3 LLC Gcm Service 4. LLC Geonuts 5. LLC Aisberg Trading	1) shareholder (25%) (share manager Irakli Vekua); 2) shareholder (18%); 3) shareholder (18%); 4) Irakli Khakhubia (25%) (share manager Irakli Vekua); 5) 16.7%	-	1) Kakhaberi Lotaria; Tengiz Sarishvili; LLC Kopturi Balikchilik Gida Sanayi Naklithe Tedaret Lemithed Shirketi, Turkey; 2) Temur Khevsuriani; Mamuka Adamia; Kakhaberi Lataria; Valeri Gurgenadze; 3) Temur Khevsuriani; Mamuka Adamia; Kakhaberi Lataria; Valeri Gurgenadze; 4) Tengiz Sarishvili; Kakhaberi Lotaria; 5) Raul Javier Nelson, United States; Blaill March March, Spain ; Randall Steven Nelson II, USA; Tengiz Sarishvili; Kakhaber Lataria		28.12.2017	

Ivliane Tsulaia	Majority	1) LLC Sea and Sun 31.01.2008 - 07.10.2016 (still shareholder) 2) LLC Lake View 31.01.2008 - 07.10.2016 (still shareholder) 3) LLC National Park 31.01.2008 - 07.10.2016 (still shareholder) 4) LLC Tbilisi View 31.01.2008 - 07.10.2016 (still shareholder) 5) LLC Greencard.ge 09.01.2009 - 07.09.2016 (still shareholder) 6) LLC View Point 17.08.2007 - 07.09.2016 (still shareholder) 7) LLC Kcariati Sunset 05.08.2009 - 07.09.2016 (still shareholder) 8) LLC AD Parks 16.03.2010 - 09.09.2016 (still shareholder) 9) LLC Razim 10) LLC Arki Development 27.02.2013 - 09.09.2016 (still shareholder) 11) LLC Arki Tower 12) LLC Sunset Lounge 13) LLC Silver 39 14) LLC Teknika 26.08.2013 - 07.09.2016 (still shareholder) 15) LLC Depo 26.08.2013 - 07.09.2016 (still shareholder) 16) LLC Leselidze+ 17.02.2014 - 07.09.2016 (still shareholder) 17) LLC Itong Caucasus 03.06.2014 - 07.09.2016; 03.06.2014 - 27.09.2017 (Partnership) 18) LLC Novo Tec 19) LLC Sunset Hal 20) LLC Arki Energy - 27.08.2014 - 07.09.2016 (still shareholder) 21) LLC Green City 19.09.2014 - 07.09.2016 16.09.2014 - 29.03.2017 (Partnership) 22) LLC arki Hotels 23) LLC Didi Dighomi 5 24) LLC Dighomi Palace 6 25) LLC Itong Capital 26) LLC Arki Saburtalo 27) LLC Arki Investment 28) LLC Bakuriani Resort 01.05.2015 - 08.09.2016 (still shareholder) 29) LLC Prime Dighomi 30) LLC Prime Arki 10.06.2015 - 23.09.2016(still shareholder) 31) LLC Gorgasali Residence 32) LLC Old City Hospitality 33) LLC Kera Development 24.07.2013 - 07.09.2016 34) LLC Swiss Capital Construction 16.09.2011 - 09.09.2016 35) LLC SCF 12.01.2011 - 09.09.2016 36) LLC IFC Georgia 10.06.2009 - 09.09.2016	1) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 2) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia 3) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia 4) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 5) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 6) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 7) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 8) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 9) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 10) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 11) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 12) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 13) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 14) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 15) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 16) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 17) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 18) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 19) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 20) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 21) partner 22) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 23) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 24) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 25) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 26) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 27) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 28) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 29) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 30) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 31) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia) 32) Partner (share manager Tengiz Tsulaia)	LLC Arki (Director: 18.05.2007 - 07.09.2016) - 150000 GEL	See the declaration		29.12.2017	
		37) LLC Arki Nutsubidze (currently LLC Alabama Georgian Investment) 16.09.2015 - 07.09.2016 38) LLC Viakon 06.11.2007 - 07.09.2016 39) LLC Arki 18.05.2007 - 07.09.2016 40)LLC Golden Palace 16.05.2008 - 07.09.2016						

Victor Japharidze	Majority				Not mentioned: LLC Seti + (405218697), shareholder 33.3% /// partner: Otar Chartolani	28.12.2017		
Edisher Toloraia				-	Regarding to the survey, according to the data of the registry, he was the director and shareholder of LLC Kobra + after the publication of the survey and he stopped the director's status and submitted a statement about the process of liquidation of LLC Kobra+.	28.03.2018		
Irma Inashvili	Alliance of Patriots of Georgia	1.LLC Econom X 2. LLC Media Sakhli Obieqtivi(Currently has insolvency proceedings)	1.shareholder 50% 2. shareholder 33%	0 GEL	1) Lali Egadze; 2) Tea Nadiradze; Irakli Tsilikishvili; Dimitri Volkovic; Zurab Gogishvili; Bondo Mdzinarashvili		12.01.2018	
Mamuka Chikovani		1) LLC Club Rustavi; 2) LLC Kartuli Sadistributsio Kompania; 3) LLC m-grup Rustavi; 4) LLC Lomisi; 5) LLC Pharma; 6) LLC Rustavsheni; 7) LLC Business House; 8) LLC Terakom Net	1) 50%; 2) 24%; 3) 33%; 4) 15%; 5) 50%; 6) 33%; 7) 22%; 8) 50%	0 GEL	1) Davit Kokiashvili; 2) Kakha Tsertsvadze; Koba Lomidze; 3) Mamuka Abuladze; 4) Koba Lomidze; 5) Fareed Mirzoev; 6) Nodari Mikaberidze; 7) Konstantine Tskhvaradze; 8) David Kapanadze		25.01.2018	
Dimitri Samkharadze	Majority	LLC Vatikan Georgia	-	-	-		20.12.2017	
David Songhulashvili	majority	1)LLC Gamsakhurdias 5 2)LLC Edresi 3)LLC Dry Cleaning Georgia 4)LLC Rtveli-2002 5)LLC Beleza 6) LLC Progresi 7)LLC Intergazi 8) LLC TH Georgia	1)shareholder 16%; 2)shareholder 59% 3)16.67%; 4) 34%; 5) 100%; 6) 50%; 7) 30%; 8) 33%	0 GEl	1) Ioseb Songulashvili; Nukri Lipartashvili; 2) David Maghulia; 3) Tamaz Tavadze; Giorgi Karazanishvili; Nikoloz Natbiladze; Giorgi Janashia; 4) Vano Sturua; Rkadi Sangulashvili; 5) -; 6) David Khuroidze; 7) Ketevan Gogoberishvili; Tamar Kostava; Bata Tkhelidze; 8) Sulkhan Zumburidze; Davit Patarkalishvili		30.01.2018	

Erekle Tripolski	Majority	-	-	-	-		26.12.2017	After completion of the declaration was registered as a shareholder: LLC Tskaro , LLC 20 % Partners : Omar Osepaishvili, George Talakhadze; Omar Nishnianidze
Gedevan Popkhadze	Majority	-	-	-	-	He applied to the Public Registry to change the status (shareholder) but the application was not satisfied and according to the registry data Giorgi Giuashvili is the owner of 30% share of the company.	21.12.2017	
Irine Pruidze	Majoriy	LLC Gundi	Shareholder 25 %	625 Gel	Ketevan Piranishvili ,Tinatin Koiava, Gogi Kakhidze		30.12.2017	
Zakaria Kutsnashvili	Majority	LLC K and Konsulting	Shareholder 60 %	0 Gel	Irakli Kandashvili		31.01.2018	
David Matikashvili	Majority	LLC Tetri Samkaro XXI	Shareholder 100% , Share Manager Gela Andiashvili	0 Gel	Director Zurab Katsiashvili		28.12.2017	
Ilia Nakashidze	Majority	LLC Paratselsi	Shareholder 11 %	0 Gel	1) Salome Ghlonti 2) Guranda Kikava 3) Jairan Khalvashi 4) Shamil Abashidze 5) Teimuraz Bakuridze 6) Teimuraz Khantadze 7) Liana Kajaia 8) Rostom Nakashidze		25.12.2017	

Gela Mikadze	Minority	1)LLC Rak Ceramics Holding 2)LLC Kartuli -Rusuli Savachro Sakhli 3) LLC Prime Construction 4) LLC Eurasia Patent group 5) Kokeizhen Investment Eliens 6)LLC Aluminum Georgia 7) LLC Mikadze, Gegechkori, Taktakishvili 8)Best ford Development LLP, Great Britain 9)Manline Projects LLP , Great Britain 10) Henkel & Baker United Arab Emirates	1.Partner (Share Manager Zurab Neparidze) 2.Partner (Share Manager Zurab Neparidze) 3. Partner (Share ManagerZurab Neparidze) 4. Partner (Share Manager Zurab Neparidze) 5. Partner (Share Manager Zurab Naparidze) 6. Partner (Share Manager Zurab Naparidze) 7. Partner (Share Manager Giorgi Taktakishvili) 8. Partner 9. Partner 10.Partner	0 Gel	1. Giorgi Janashia Rakh Keramiks Ko 2. Teimuraz Shengelia 3. - 4. Manana Soselia; Giorgi Taktakishvili 5. - 6.Khater Massad ,Abdallah Massaad, Giorgi Janashia; Shukri Massad , Said Al-KhawaJa 7) Giorgi Taktakishvili, Alexandre Gegechkori 8. - 9. - 10. -		28.12.2017	
Samvel Manukian	Majority	1)LLC Crystall Sakartvelo 2) LLC Grand 3) Ltd Geofood	1.50,00% 2. 50 % 3. 50,00%	0,00 GEL 0,00 GEL 200000,00 GEL	1)Armen Paspandyan 2)Gagik Arevyan 3)Samvel Gogoryan		24.01.2018	
Giorgi Lomia	Alliance of Patriots of Georgia	LLC Club New York (14.03.2008 - 27.11.2017)	Shareholder 100%	0 Gel			25.01.2018	
Giorgi Mosidze	Majority	LLC Prodiuseruli Tsentri Geim-Tivi	Shareholder 90 %, Share manager Emilia Khalilovi	37894,72 Gel	Lasha kiladze		30.12.2017	
Irakli khakhubia		1)LLC Aisbergi 2 2)Geo Capital Management 3)LLC Gcm Service 4)LLC GeoNuts5)LLC Aisberg Treidingi	1)Shareholder (25%) ,(Share manager Irakli Vekua) ,2) Shareholder(18%) ,3) Shareholder (18%) ,4)Irakli Khakhubia (25%) (Share manager Irakli Vekua, 5)16,7 %	1. 134850,00 GEL 2. 0,00 GEL 3. 0,00 GEL 4. 0,00 GEL 5. 0,00 GEL	1)Kakhaberi Lataria,Tengiz Sarishvili, LLC Koptur Balikchilik gida sanai nakliat ve tijaret limited shirketi ,Turkey 2) Temuri Khevsuriani ,Mamuka Adamia, Kakhaberi Lataria, Valeri Gurgenidze, 3) Temuri Khevsuriani ,Mamuka Adamia, Kakhaberi Lataria, Valeri Gurgenidze 4)Tengiz Sarishvili , Kakhaberi Lataria , 5) Raul Javier Nelson USA ; Blaill Lort March ,Spain ; Randall Steven Nelson II,USA; Tengiz Sarishvili , Kakhaberi Lataria		28.12.2017	
Levan Bezhanidze	Majority	1) LLC Batumis Respublikuri Saavadmyofo 2) LLC Charkvianis Saxelobis Batumis Samshobiaro	1)Partner (2.38%) ,2) Partner (0.84%)	0 Gel			26.12.2017	

Chart 4. Business links of MP's family members

Name and Surname	Connection with the Member of the Parliament	The Company	Status	Partners	Declared Income	Property of undeclared shares (Company name and connection)
Tea Kvizhinadze	Wife of Irakli Abuseridze	LLC Kreatiuli Atelie	Partner 100%		465,00 GEL	
Giorgi Begadze	Son of Giorgi Begadze					doesn't mention information about his son (Giorgi Begadze, date of birth 12.07.1997.) 1. LLC Mediator 72 (204549550
Manana Tsiklauri	Wife of Mirian Tsiklauri	LLC Tsiko	Director and Shareholder		0	The liquidation process has been started. The previous declaration was not indicated and we wrote about that.
Tea Sanikidze	Wife of Zakaria Kutsnashvili	1. LLC NitaProkurument Group 2. LLC Mtis Pharma 3. LLC Ertsos Market 4. LLC Unifish Ge	1. Partner 33% 2. Partner, 100% 3. Partner, 90% 4. Partner, 20%	1. 1) Irine Chkheidze 2) Archil Sharikadze 2. - 3. Rusudan Sisauri 4.1) Mamuka Skhvitaridze 2) Otar Pkhakadze	2053 GEL 2. 0 GEL 3. 0 GEL 4. 0 GEL	
Taliko Lagazauri	Mother of Zakaria Kutsnashvili	Cooperative Napareuli Bio Wine	Partner 20%	1) Omar Kutsnashvili 2) Beka Mikaberidze 3) Leri Mikaberidze 4) Teimuraz Gochitashvili	0	
Vladimer Abuladze	Husband of Nino Tsilosani	1. LLC Bin Trading 2. LLC Nuts Export 3. LLC Shuravelis Aramadneuli 4. LLC Vagontesti 5. LLC Bildinko 6. LLC U.S Trading Company, USA 7 S.R.O Almitrans (Czech republic)	1. Shareholder, 52%; 2. Director; 3. Director, shareholder, 60%; 4. Shareholder, 10%; 5. Partner; 6. Partner 7. Partner	1. Bairam Bairamov 2. - 3. Vladimer Tkeshelashvili 4. Badri Tsilosani, Mamuka Dolidze 5. Avtandil Kvachantiradze 6. - 7. -	0	
Nino Kuchava	Wife of David Chichinadze	1.LLC Nita, 2.LLC SB Dekori 1, 3.LLC SB Dekori, 4.LLC Universami, 5. LLC Eiffel	1 . Director; 2. Partner; 3. Partner; 4. Partner; 5. Partner	0		
Gurandukht Chkheidze	Wife of Levan Bezhanidze					Does not indicate his share (0.84%) in LLC Charkvianis Batumi Samshobiaro Sakhli(445420358)

Rati Milorava	Eka Beselia's son	LLC Iuridiuli Klinika da Samart-lebrivi Expertizis Centri	Partner, 60%; Tsira Beselia 40%		0	
Tamar Chergoleish-vili	Giorgi Bokeria's wife	LLC Kovelkvireuli Analitikuri Jurnali Tabula Samoqalao Ganat-lebis Fondi			0	
Tina Bolkvadze	Anzor Bolkvadze's wife					Does not indicate his wife's share (100%) - LLC Foni + (445411670)
Nodar Bolkvadze	Anzor Bolkvadze's son					doesn't mention his shares in the following com-panies - LLC Replay Tbilisi, Nia, Gadakhurvis Servisi, BMM, Aisi Goderzi
Giorgi Bukia	Giga Bukia's son	1. LLC U-C-M 2. LLC Lavashihouse 3. LLC Saamo 4. LLC Etrut Sakartvelo	1.Partner 2. Partner 3. Director 4. Director		1. 450 2. 400 3.2500 4. 0	
Tinatin Enukidze	Gocha Enukidze's daughter	LLC Evro Test	25% shareholder, manager of the shares Beka Kikaleishvili (subject registered on December 11, 2017)			
Tinatin Abralava	Vano Zardiashvili's wife					Does not indicate in the declaration about his share 5% in LLC Penthouse
Nino Chikovani	Akakai Zoidze's wife	LLC Ageni	Partner 23,29%		0	
Ketevan Jabakhidze	Koba Kobaladze's wife	1.LLC Delisi 2. LLC Kanoni 21 Saukune	1.Partner 2. Partner		0	
Sophio Mosidze	Levan Koberidze's wife					doesn't mention: LLC Mose Mtserali (404867319) shareholder, 40%
Ketevan Kopadze	Giorgi Kopadze's wife	LLC Victoria	shareholder, 25%		0	
Elguja Kopadze	Giorgi Kopadze's son					Does not indicate: 1. LLC Kopa + (224092737) Director
Tinatin Rusia	Gela Mikadze's wife	LLC Belakua LLC. Tbilisi Riteil Group	1. 50% 2. 50%		1. 0 GEL 2. 0 GEL	

Elizaveta Osminina	Kaxaber Kuchava's wife	LLC MaisisTbilisi	Director, shareholder 50%		5316,75	
Zaza Okuashvili	Nato Chkeidze's husband	Individual Entrepreneur AGT UK TRADING, UK	Individual Entrepreneur		521196,00 GBP	doesn't indicate shares in LLC Delta
Buba Chankseliani	Goderdzi Chankseliani's son					Does not indicate: 1. LLC Kartuli Ragbi (404551061) shareholder, 30%
Tsitsino Kalandadze	Ioseb Makrakhidze's wife	1.LLC Georgia XXI 2.LLC Shara 3 LLC E.I.L.J	1.shareholder, 16% 2.shareholder, 33% 3.shareholder, 33%		1. 7500,00 2. 12500,00 3. 10000,00	
Omar Kutsnashvili	Zakaria Kutsnashvili's father	1.LLC Techno 2. LLC Geoengineering 3. LLC cooperative Napareulis Bio Gvino	1. shareholder, 12% 2. shareholder, 40.35% 3. shareholder, 20%		2. 106185 GEL	doesn't specify his directorate: 1. LLC Kartul-Azerb. Ertob. Saproeq-Samsh Komp. Tbil-Bako 2. LLC KMB 3. LLC NRC 4. LLC Agra
David Velijanashvili	Irina Pruidze's husband	1.LLC Panda 2.LLC Radiostudiashi	1. 25 % 2. 50 %		1. 1125,00 2. 0	
Nino Mjavanadze	Grigol Mikeladze's wife	LLC Kavkasiis Ganvitarebis Biznes Jgufi	shareholder, 17 %		50000 USD	
Ketevan Nadiradze	Erekle Tripolski's wife					Does not mention shares (20%) in LLC NIsli (204450511)
Manana Mkheidze	Dimitri Mkheidze's mother					does not mention: LLC Dimitri Mkheidze's Sakhelobis Kel-kur-Tskhviris klinika Gidi, (212693637), director
Ketevan Maghularia	David Songhulashvili's wife	LLC Baby Zoom	Partner 100%		500 GEL	1. LLC Kado 50%, Director 2. LLC CMC Jgufi, 33%
Tinatin Kikilishvili	Irakli Sesiashvili's wife	1. LLC Terminal Lab Bersa 2. Batumi Boulevar Side	1. Partner-10% 2. share-holder		0 GEL	
Irakli Mkheidze	Paata Mkheidze's son	LLC Georgian Industrial Group	shareholder, 17%		0	
Nana Skhirtladze	Tamaz Naveriani's wife	LLC Bazari	shareholder, 23%		0	
Vladimer Narchemash-vili	Koba Narchemashvili's son					doesn't mention: 1.LLC Universal Plus (405144543) Di-rector, shareholder 100% 2.LLC Ladi (405230156) share-holder 50% 3. LLC Jupiter (421268862) shareholder 50%, 4. LLC L.L.N (405225359) shareholder 50%. 5.LLC L.L (405227918) shareholder 50%