



Georgia's Local Self-governance system

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Local-Self Governance system

- The single level of self-governance -

Apart form occupied territories in Georgia

Up to 70 Municipalities (town, and village type of settlements)

Functions in the bounders of Soviet “raion”

12 self-governing cities, including capital Tbilisi

Managing organs of self-governing units

- Representative organ – sakrebulo (council)
- Elected through direct, equal, secret ballots by entire population; according to the proportional single transferable vote (STV) for the term of 3 years.

Executive organs of local self-governance units

- The executive unit is:
- Gamgeoba (Executive board) – in the municipalities and Mayors office in towns
- The chief of the executive unit:
- Gamgebeli(chief of the executive board) and Mayor in town
- Gamgebeli's Mayor's representative in village/community and districts of the city
- From 2014 Mayor's are elected according to the rule determined by the law through direct, equal and secret ballot by the entire population for the terms determined for Sakrebulo




Rights and obligations of the self-governance units

- **Exclusive** rights and obligations
 - **Delegated** rights and obligations
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General rights and obligations of the local self-governance units

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- Drafting of the budget, its discussion, adoption, introducing amendments, execution, control, reporting and evaluation.
- Introducing local taxes and duties as well as introducing special benefits (defined by the law)
- Taking loans from other budgets, physical or legal entities issuing local securities and lotteries.
- Creation of Social-economic programs of local self-governing unitz
- Establishing special tariffs for services provided within the frames of the rights of self-governing unit

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- Possession, managing and selling of the property in the ownership of the self-governing unit
 - Creation, reorganization and liquidation of enterprises, institutions and organizations
 - Carrying out and participating in the international economic, social and cultural projects
 - Concluding agreements with other self-governing units on different cooperation
 - Participation in local national regional and international association.
 - Conducting public procurement activities envisaged by the legislation.

Exclusive rights and obligations of the managing bodies of the local-self governance unit

- Pre-school education
- primary medical assistance, family medicine of the local significance
- Cultural monuments and cultural objects of the local significance, managing of natural resources of local significance as well as management of water and land protection, local forest, land and sanitary protection.
- Maintaining public transport and motorways of local significance
- Maintaining and construction roads of local significance

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- Additional local programs for social assistance
 - Control on urban planning and construction
 - Utilizing garbage from the public places and residential areas. Preventive measures for cleaning procedures
 - Sewage system, providing with drinking water, melioration on the territory of particular self-governance, keeping everything tidy
 - Seminaries
 - Fire protection measures

Division of tax revenues between the different governance levels

Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•VAT•Excise•Import duty•Corporate Income tax• Personal Income tax
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Local self-governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•property tax(local tax)
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Inter government transfers and other revenues

- Equalizing grant
- Targeted transfer for financing delegated rights
- Special transfer for the increase of non finance(in kind) assets

Other revenues

- Duties on natural resources
- Duties on granting rights
- Revenues and dividends from the enterprises of public ownership
- Revenues received from collecting penalties and providing services
- Revenues generated from selling assets

The forms of state supervision

- Legal supervision
- State supervision concerning exclusive rights and obligations is limited only by checking of compliance of these tasks with the legislation. The body for the legal supervision is the Georgian Minister of Justice
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- Sectoral supervision
- State sectoral supervision envisages supervision of executing contents and quality of the task. Responsible for the supervision is the body (primarily appropriate ministries) which delegated its rights.

Weak points

- The process of formation of the new unit could be complicated
- The problem of the qualification of the local public servants
- The process of distribution and execution of rights and duties between the different levels of the governing bodies
- “own” revenues are inadequate for financing exclusive responsibilities
- High administrative costs

Strong points – self-governance:

- Growth of public information control and participation; transparency of government activities, development of civil society
- Arranging of social economic problems of the minorities with their own participation
- Development of quality of services and local infrastructure
- Development of mid-size, bigger towns and regional centers
- Better consideration of the interest of mountainous regions

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- Thank you for your attention
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