



Population
3 728 600



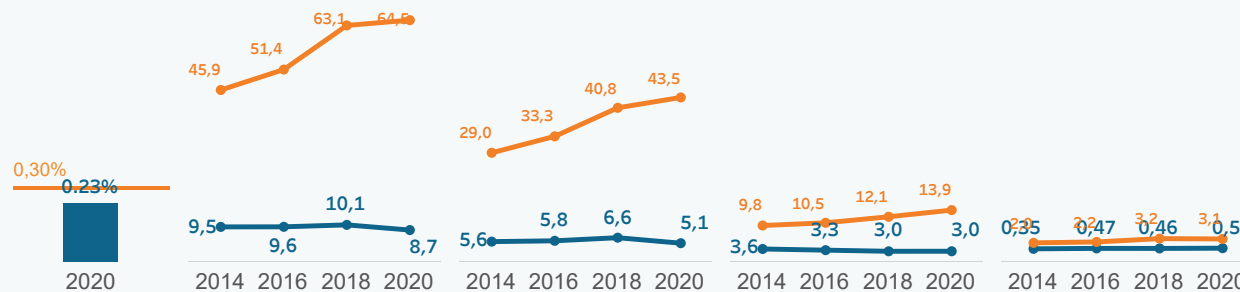
GDP per capita
3 812 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



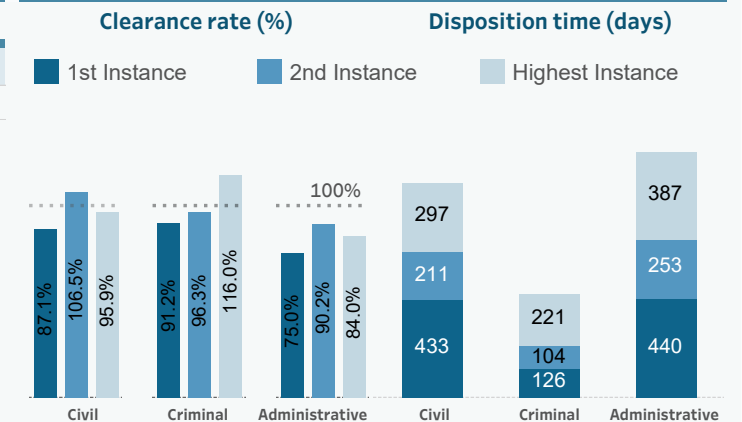
Avg gross annual salary
3 552 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

| Judicial system | Courts | Prosecution services | Legal aid |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 0.23% of GDP | 8.7 per inh. | 5.1 per inh. | 3.0 per inh. |
| CoE Median : 0,30% | CoE Median : 64,50 | CoE Median : 43,53 | CoE Median : 13,86 |



Efficiency



Efficiency: In 2020, second instance courts appeared to be the most efficient, while criminal justice was the most efficient area of law in all instances combined. In 2020, the clearance rate is below 100% in all cases and instances, except civil litigious cases in the 2nd instance and the criminal law cases at the Supreme Court. The lowest Disposition Time is calculated in the second instance criminal cases, while the highest one is in the first instance administrative cases. At second and third instances, the disposition time is higher than the CoE median for the three categories of cases, except for second instance administrative cases and criminal law cases. While the COVID-19 pandemic had an effect on all courts' instances and in all categories of cases, its most significant adverse impact was reported for civil and commercial cases in second instance courts.

Budget: In 2020, Georgia spent 32 404 793 € on the implemented budget of the judicial system, which is 8,69 € per inhabitant (considerably below the CoE median) and 0,23% of the GDP (below the CoE median). In 2020, 59% was spent on courts, 35% on prosecution services, and 6% on legal aid. Georgia is among the European countries with the lowest spending on judicial system per inhabitant.

Professionals and Gender balance

As a result of long-postponed appointments, the number of judges increased in second instance courts and in the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, with 8,82 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, the number of judges in Georgia continues to remain significantly below the CoE median. The number of women judges reached 54% in 2020. There were 32% of women prosecutors. In 2020, there were 15% female court presidents and 15% heads of prosecution offices, which indicates a strong glass ceiling.

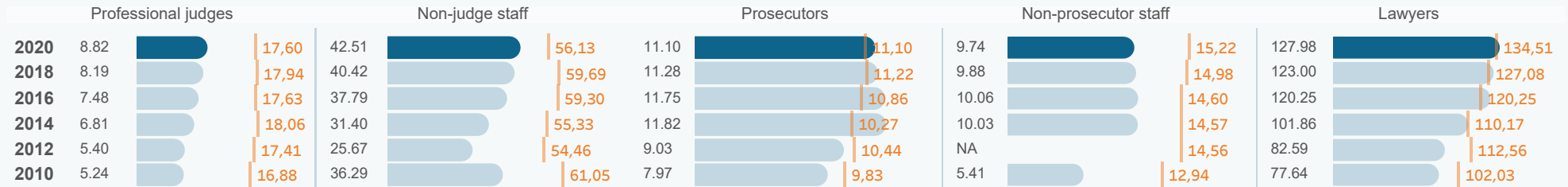
Legal aid

The pandemic-related measures seem to have contributed to a change in demand for legal aid. Thus in 2020, the number of legal aid cases brought to court decreased by 60% and the number of cases not brought to court - increased by 113% compared to 2018. The amount of 0,52 € spent for legal aid per inhabitant continues to be significantly below the CoE median, even if it constitutes 6% of the judicial system budget in Georgia.

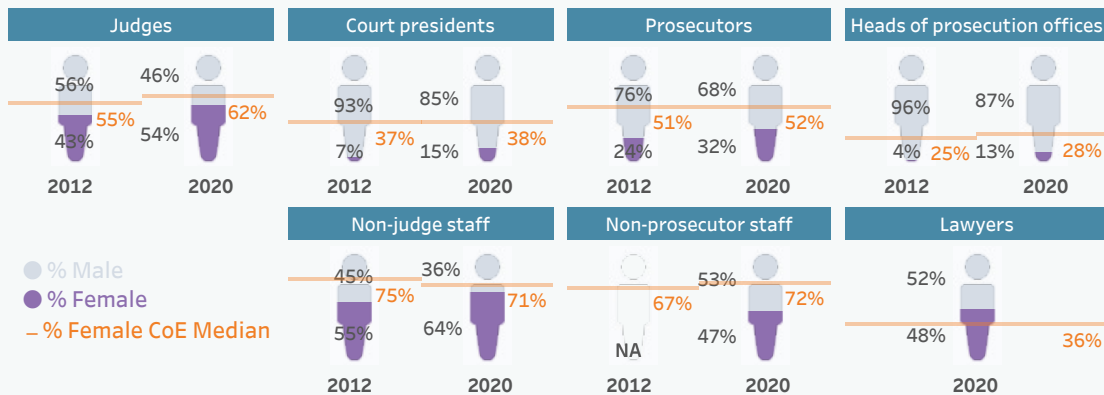
ICT in judiciary

Georgia has an ICT index of 5,1 which is a decrease of -1,6 points compared with the previous cycle, mostly caused by the 'decision support' category. However, the High Council of Justice suspended the uploading of court decisions on its website, as a result of a 2019 decision of the Constitutional Court of Georgia and pending the approval of new regulations. At the same time, the budget on ICT (1,5% of the court budget in Georgia) seems to be one of the lowest in Europe.

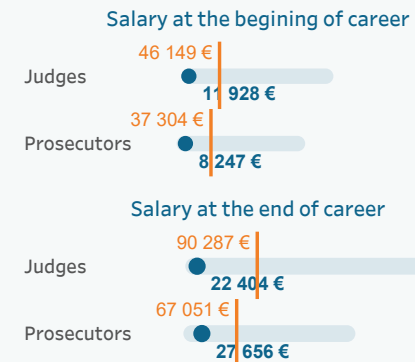
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



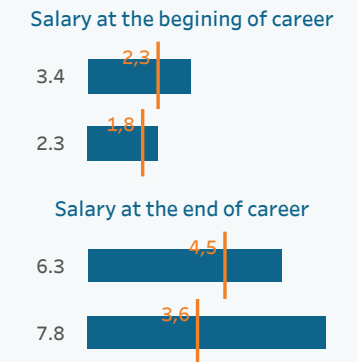
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

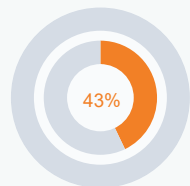


Ratio with the average annual gross salary



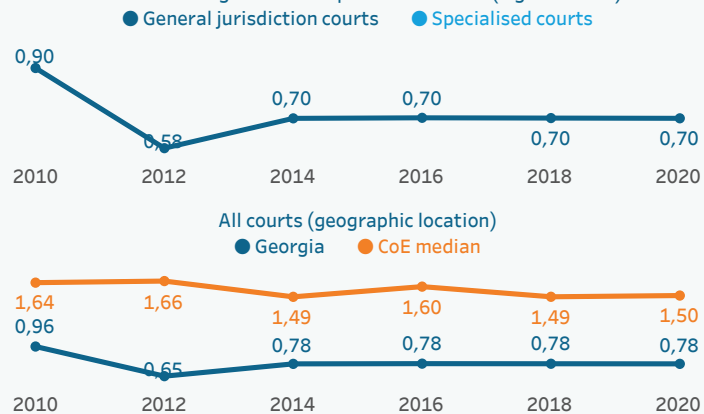
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary

(index from 0 to 10)

| Index | Total | Value | CoE Median |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------|------------|
| Deployment rate | Total | 5.11 | 6.5 |
| | Civil | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| | Criminal | 5.94 | 5.7 |
| Communication with courts | Administrative | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| | Civil | 6.38 | 6.1 |
| | Criminal | 5.97 | 4.1 |
| Courts and case management | Administrative | 6.38 | 5.0 |
| | Civil | 7.42 | 7.3 |
| | Criminal | 7.42 | 7.3 |
| Decision support | Administrative | 7.42 | 7.4 |
| | Civil | 1.3 | 7.0 |
| | Criminal | 2.31 | 7.3 |

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

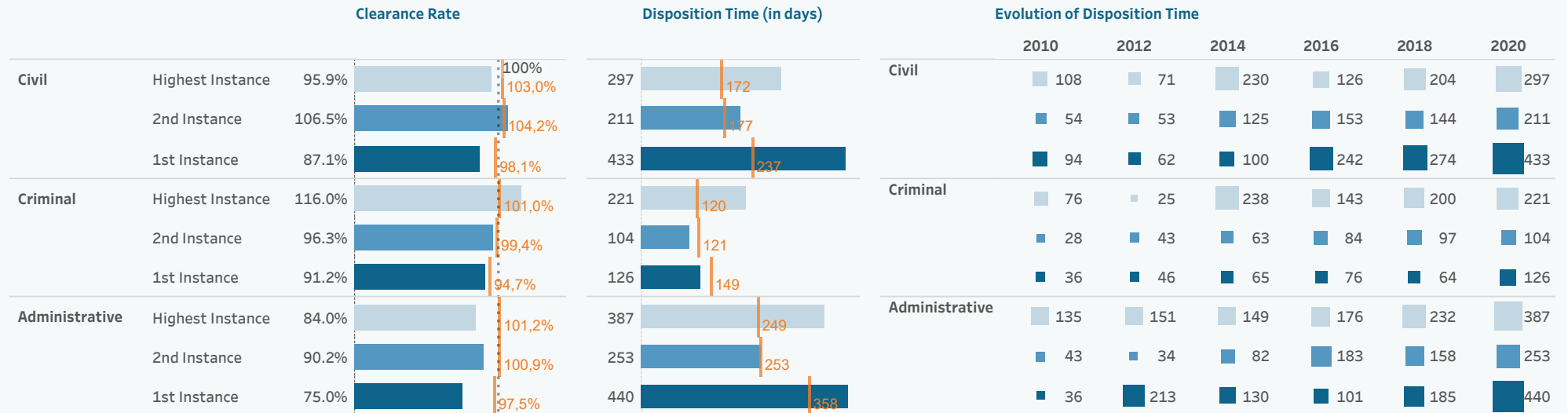
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

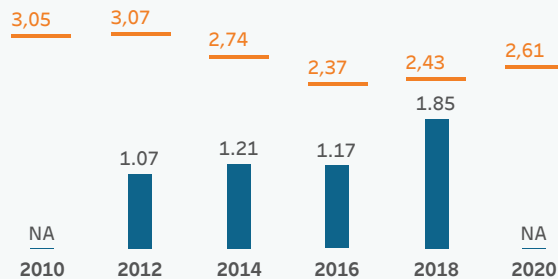
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

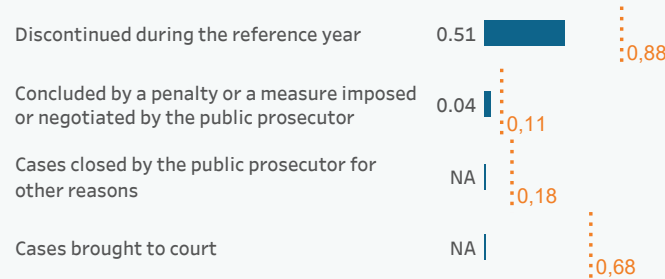


Public prosecution services

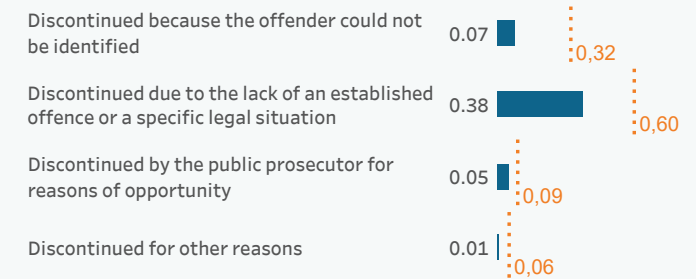
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



Note: There are different methodologies on calculating number of cases in prosecution statistics by event or by perpetrator. CEPEJ collects data per case (event) but some countries present it by perpetrator.

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

matsne.gov.ge

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

supremecourt.ge; ecd.court.ge

3. Information about the judicial system

hcoj.gov.ge