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European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice

Commission européenne pour l'efficacité de la justice

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Strasbourg, 13/07/2026

CEPEJ(2026)5rev1
Part 2

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE (CEPEJ)

Support for a better evaluation of the results of judicial reform efforts in the Eastern Partnership

Justice Dashboard EaP Action

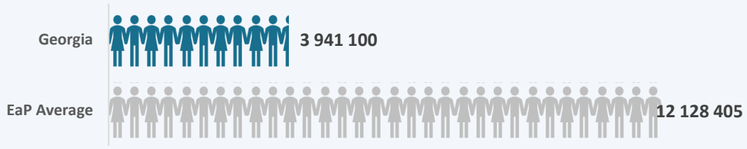
Data collection: 2025

Report prepared by the CEPEJ for the attention of the European Commission

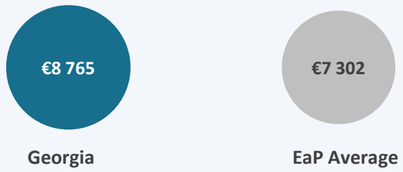
Part 2 - Beneficiary profile - Georgia

Executive Summary - Georgia in 2025

Population in 2025



GDP per capita in 2025



Average annual salary in 2025



€8 668

EaP Average: €8 113

Judicial Organisation

Throughout 2024, courts were organised in **a three-tier system** with 26 first instance courts, 2 courts of appeal and one Supreme Court. There **are no specialised courts** in Georgia. First instance courts consist of District Courts and City Courts.

Budget

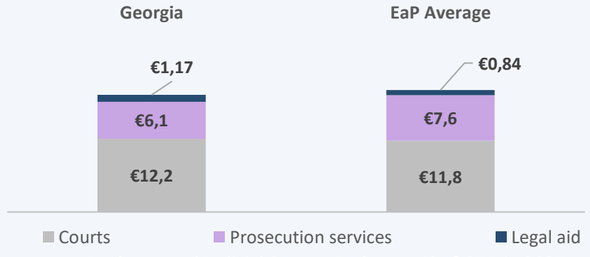
In 2024 Georgia spent **68,578,714€** on the implemented judicial system budget, **19.6€ per inhabitant** (+13.7% compared to 2023). On a per inhabitant bases, it was lower than the EaP average of 20.3€. **65,1%** was spent for courts, 28.8**%** for prosecution services, **6,0%** for legal aid. Compared to 2024, Georgia has spent, per inhabitant, 7,6% more for courts, 2.7% less for prosecution services, and 2.9% more for legal aid.

Legal Aid

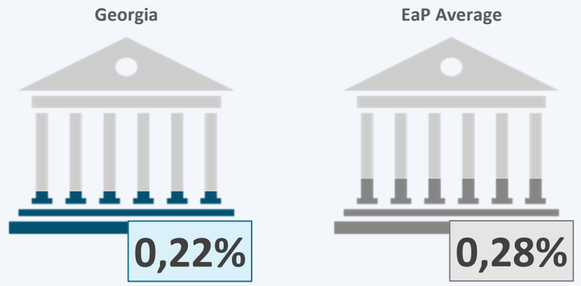
In 2025, the implemented budget for legal aid spent by Georgia was **4.683.544€** which was 109.5% more than in 2020 and **2,9% more than in 2024**. In 2025 legal aid was granted for **24 696 cases** i.e. 0.63 per 100 inhabitants. The majority of legal aid was granted for **criminal cases (18,163 cases)**. The number of other than criminal cases was considerably lower (6,533). On average Georgia spent **187.1€** per legal aid case which is lower than in 2024 but still significantly above the EaP average of 83.3€.

Budget of the Judicial System

Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant in 2025



Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP in 2025



Efficiency

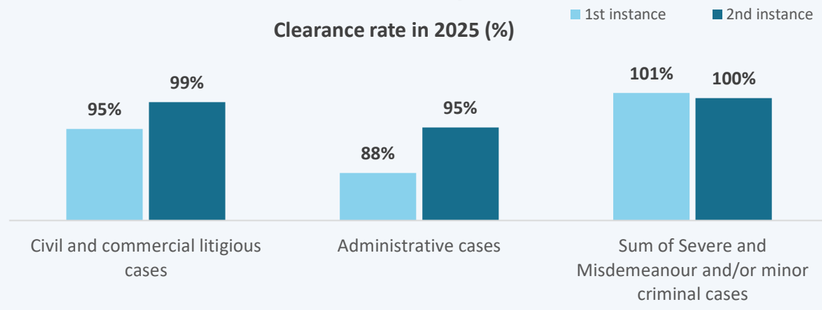
For the purpose of this Profile, the data of the 1st and 2nd instance courts is analysed. **In the first instance**, In civil and commercial cases, the **Clearence rate (CR) increased compared to 2024.** It increased also in administrative cases, although in both of these categories it was still lower than the EaP average. In Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases the CR increased by 3.2% reaching 101%. Compared to 2024, the **Disposition time (DT) was reduced** for first instance administrative and criminal cases (658 and 59 days respectively) after several years of ascending. The DT remains significantly above the EaP average in civil and administrative cases and lower than the EaP average in criminal cases.

In the **second instance** the CR for all categories of cases remained above the EaP average. Highest number was recorded for the Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour cases at 100% despite the 2.3% drop compared to 2024. Civil and Commercial litigious cases recorded a 1% decline while Administrative cases increased by 0.9%. The DT remained mostly consistent throughout the 2023-2025. Slight decrease is observed in Civil and commercial litigious cases which are now at 145 days, below the EaP average (172). Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour cases show slight increase at 58 days, significantly below the EaP average.

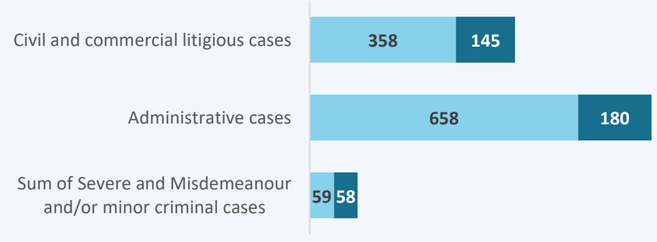
**The CEPEJ has developed two indicators to measure court's performance: clearance rate and disposition time.
Clearance Rate (CR) is the ratio obtained by dividing the number of resolved cases by the number of incoming cases in a given period, expressed as a percentage. It demonstrates how the court or the judicial system is coping with the in-flow of cases and allows comparison between systems regardless of their differences and individual characteristics. Its key value is 100%. A value below 100% means that the courts were not able to solve all the cases they received and, as a consequence, the number of pending cases increases. A CR above 100% means that the courts have resolved more cases than they received (they have resolved all the incoming cases and part of the pending cases) and, as a consequence, the number of pending cases decreases.
Disposition Time (DT) is the indicator that calculates time necessary for a pending case to be resolved and estimates the lengths of proceedings in days. It is a ratio between the pending cases at the end of the period and the resolved cases within the same period, multiplied by 365 days. More pending than resolved cases will lead to a DT higher than 365 days (one year) and vice versa.

Efficiency

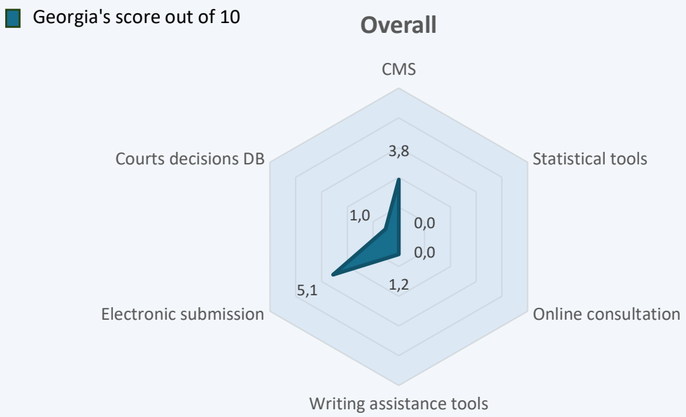
Clearance rate in 2025 (%)



Disposition time in 2025 (days)



ICT Deployment indices (scale 0-10)



The six ICT deployment indices (CMS, Courts decisions DB, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, electronic submission and online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and on deployment rates reported. The methodology for calculation provides points for each feature in each case matter. They are summarised and multiplied by the deployment rate as a weight. In this way, if the system is not fully deployed, the value is decreased even if all features are existing.

ICT Indices

Georgia's strongest area of court digitalisation in 2025 was the **Electronic submission (5.1)**, followed by the **Case Management System (CMS)**, which achieved a score of **3.8 out of 10**. Other areas showed lower levels of deployment, including **writing assistance tools (1.2), court decisions databases (1.0)**. No deployment was reported for **statistical tools** or **online consultation services**, both of which received a score of **0.0**.

Trainings

In 2025, Georgia spent in total **588 684€ for training** for judges and prosecutors, which represents **0,15€ per inhabitant**. This value was considerably lower than the EaP Average of 0,33€. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, it reduced by -77,6%, while it dropped by -54,5% since 2024.

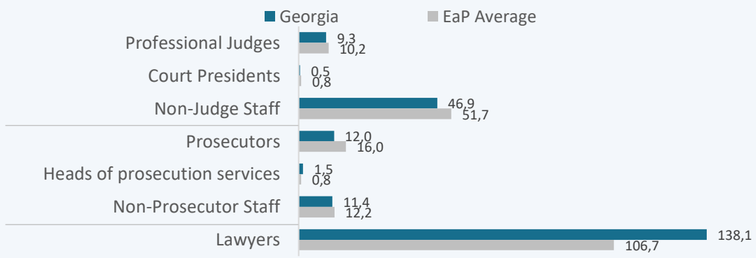
In 2025, Georgia organised a substantial volume of live training activities for justice sector professionals, delivering **212 trainings** with a total duration of **865 training days** and involving **1,707 participants**. Prosecutors accounted for the largest share of training activity, with **84 trainings**, **541 training days**, and **709 participants**, followed by non-prosecutor staff (**61 trainings**, **193 days**, **357 participants**). The average duration of training programmes in Georgia was generally higher than the EaP average for judges and prosecutors. Training for judges lasted on average **2.0 days**, compared with an EaP average of **1.6 days**, while prosecutors received significantly longer training, averaging **6.4 days** compared with **2.7 days** across the region. At the same time, the average number of participants per training was below the EaP average for both judges (**7.5 compared with 15.7**) and prosecutors (**8.4 compared with 9.3**).

ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)

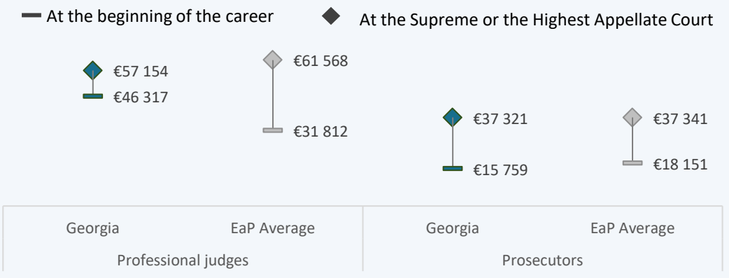
The judicial system provides for mandatory mediation with a mediator ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding. There are no mandatory informative sessions with a mediator. In 2025, the number of mediators was 7,6 per 100 000 inhabitants, which was below the EaP Average (15,9 per 100 000 inhabitants). Court-related mediation in Georgia was reported primarily in **civil, commercial, family, and labour disputes**. In 2025, **133 civil and commercial cases**, **134 family cases**, and **100 labour cases** completed court-related mediation procedures, resulting in **27**, **41**, and **14 settlement agreements**, respectively. Mediation services in these areas were mainly provided by **private mediators**, while public authorities also participated in labour disputes. In criminal cases, mediation services were reported as being provided by public prosecutors, although no data on the number of mediated cases were available.

Professionals of Justice

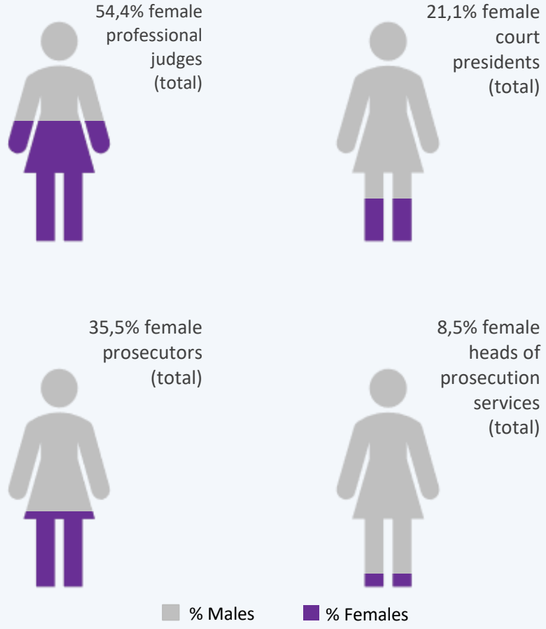
Total number of professionals per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025



Gross annual salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



Gender Balance



Professionals and Gender balance

In 2025, the number of justice professionals in Georgia was slightly below, the EaP average. Georgia reported **9.3 professional judges per 100,000 inhabitants**, compared with an EaP average of **10.2**, and **12.0 prosecutors per 100,000 inhabitants**, compared with **16.0** across the region. The number of lawyers was considerably higher, reaching **138.1 per 100,000 inhabitants**, well above the EaP average of **106.7**. The gross annual salary of a professional judge increases from **EUR 46,317** at the beginning of the career to **EUR 57,154** at the highest level, while prosecutors earned up to **EUR 37,321**, comparable to the EaP average. With regard to gender balance, women constituted a majority of professional judges (**54.4%**) but accounting for only **21.1% of court presidents**. Similarly, women represented **35.5% of prosecutors**, while only **8.5% of heads of prosecution services** were female.

ECHR

In 2025, **194 applications** concerning Georgia were allocated to a judicial formation of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). During the same year, the Court delivered **8 judgments finding at least one violation** of the European Convention on Human Rights, most frequently related to the **right to a fair trial (3 cases)** and the **length of proceedings (2 cases)**. Furthermore, **7 cases were considered** closed following the execution of ECtHR judgments.

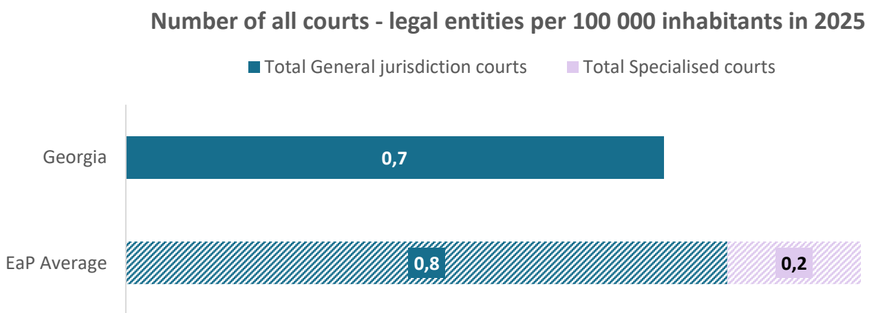
Judicial organisation in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 2.0)

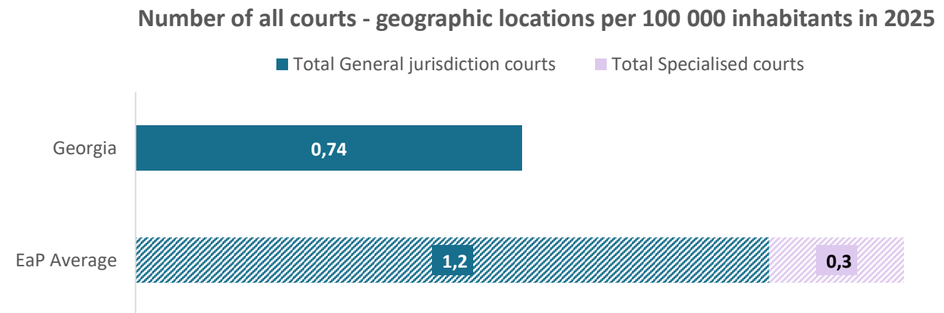
The Judicial system in Georgia is governed by the Organic Law on Common Courts. According to the Law, the judicial power is independent from other branches of state power and is administered only by courts. Justice is administered by common courts through civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. The Law defines the system and organisation of common courts of Georgia, the legal status of judges, the procedure for their recruitment, appointment (election) and dismissal, and it also guarantees social and legal protection of judges.

Throughout 2025, courts in Georgia were organised in a three-tier system with 26 first instance courts, 2 courts of appeal and one Supreme Court. There are no specialised courts in Georgia.

• Number of courts - legal entities

		Number of courts - legal entities in 2025			Number of courts - geographic locations in 2025		
		Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total number of all court (1 + 2)		29	0,7	0,9	29	0,7	1,4
General jurisdiction	Total General jurisdiction courts (1)	29	0,7	0,8	29	0,7	1,2
	1st instance	26	0,7	0,7	26	0,7	1,1
	2nd instance	2	0,1	0,1	2	0,1	0,1
	Highest instance	1	0,0	0,0	1	0,0	0,0
Specialised courts	Total Specialised courts (2)	NAP	NAP	0,2	NAP	NAP	0,3
	1st instance	NAP	NAP	0,1	NAP	NAP	0,2
	2nd instance	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	-
	Highest instance	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	-





Georgia had 29 courts in 2025, all of which were courts of general jurisdiction, there are no specialised courts in Georgia. In terms of legal entities, Georgia had 0.7 courts per 100,000 inhabitants, which is below the EaP average of 0.9 courts per 100,000 inhabitants. In terms of geographical locations, Georgia also had 0.7 court locations per 100,000 inhabitants, significantly below the EaP average of 1.4 court locations per 100,000 inhabitants.

The court system consists of: 26 first-instance courts (0.7 per 100,000 inhabitants), 2 second-instance courts (0.1 per 100,000 inhabitants), 1 Supreme Court. The number of first-instance courts per 100,000 inhabitants (0.7) is in line with the EaP average (0.7) when measured as legal entities.

• Specialised courts

Areas of law concerned by the specialisation in 2025	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges
Commercial and insolvency		
Labour		
Family		
Rent and tenancies		
Enforcement of criminal sanctions		
Administrative		✓
Juvenile		✓
Domestic violence		
Economic crime		
Corruption		
Organised crime/terrorism		
Cybercrime and internet related disputes		
Environment		
Immigration/asylum		
Other		

At the Tbilisi City Court and the Tbilisi Court of Appeals various categories of cases are heard by judges of narrower specialisations. Specifically, in the Tbilisi City Court, the Civil Cases and Administrative Cases are each divided into narrower specialisations according to their respective case categories. Within the Criminal Cases there are narrower specialisations according to categories of criminal cases and the stages of criminal proceedings (investigation, pre-trial hearing, and trial panel).

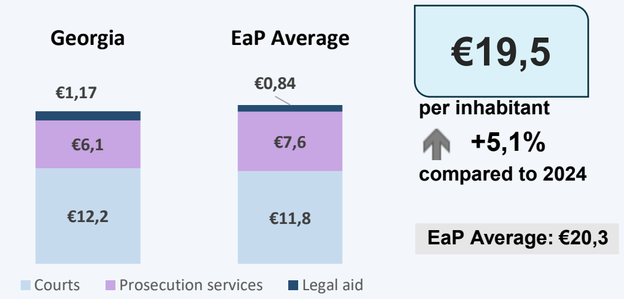
In a district (city) court composed of 2 judges, 1 judge shall examine criminal cases and the other judge shall examine civil and administrative cases. In a district (city) court of special caseload which is composed of more than 2 judges, a narrower specialisation of judges may be adopted, or specialised judicial panels may be set up by the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. According to the decision of the HCJ large district (city) courts are composed of panel of civil cases, panel of administrative cases and panel of criminal cases.

The following chambers are established within the court of appeals: a) the Chamber of Civil Cases; b) the Chamber of Administrative Cases; c) the Chamber of Criminal Cases; d) the Investigation Panel.

The following chambers are established within the Supreme Court of general jurisdiction: a) Chamber of Civil Cases; b) Chamber of Administrative Cases; c) Chamber of Criminal Cases; d) Grand Chamber.

Budget of the judicial system in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 1)

Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant



€19,5

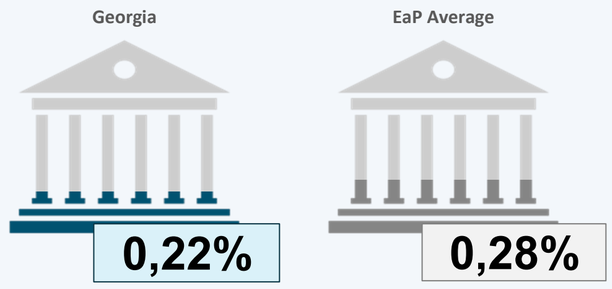
per inhabitant

+5,1%

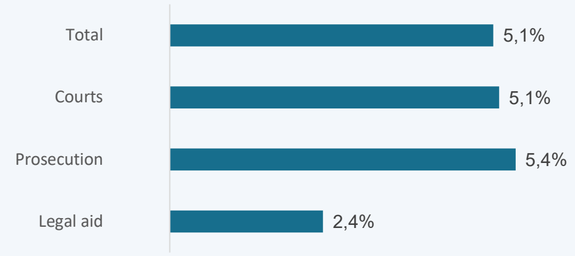
compared to 2024

EaP Average: €20,3

Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP



Variation of the JSB per inhabitant between 2024 - 2025



JSB = Judicial System Budget

The Judicial System Budget (JSB) is composed of the budget for courts, public prosecution services and legal aid. In 2025, the implemented JBS for Georgia was €19,5 per inhabitant, which is lower than the EaP Average (€20,3). This amount reflects a +5,1% increase compared to 2024. Within this budget, €12,2 was allocated to courts, €6,1 to prosecution services, and €1,17 to legal aid. For the EaP Average, the corresponding allocations were €11,8, €7,6, and €0,84 respectively. As a share of the gross domestic product (GDP), Georgia dedicated 0,22% of its total economic output to the judicial system, which was lower than the EaP Average of 0,28%. These figures illustrate that Georgia invests less in its judicial system per inhabitant and as a share of GDP compared to EaP Average, but marked increases in all components of the JSB in 2025, especially for courts.

• Budget allocated to the judicial system (courts, prosecution services and legal aid)

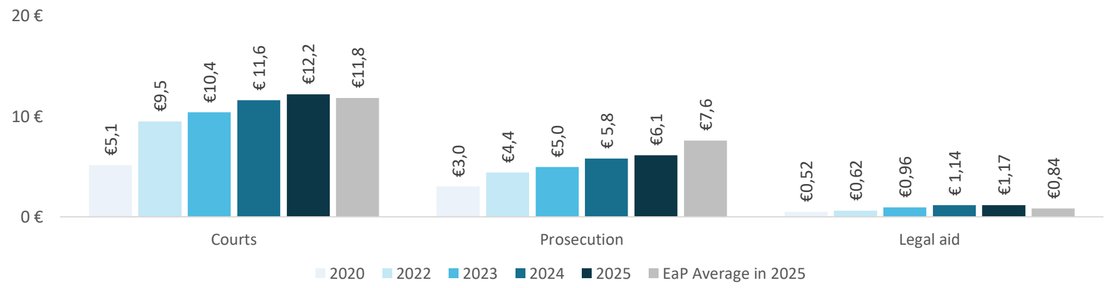
In 2025 the implemented judicial system budget reached €76 855 099.The data shows an increase compared to 2024 (5,06%) while, over the longer period of time, the implemented judicial system budget per inhabitant had a an increase of 124,4% since 2020. With respect to economic output, the judicial system budget accounted for 0,22% of GDP in 2025, compared to the regional average of 0,28%. Notably, this proportion decreased slightly by -0,01 percentage points since 2020 and by 0,019 percentage points since 2024.

Looking more closely at the different components of the judicial system budget, most of the judicial system budget was devoted to courts, which received 62,6% of the total, followed by prosecution services (31,4%) and legal aid (6%).The implemented budget for courts was €48 099 519, which represents per inhabitant spending of €12,2 compared with €11,8 for the EaP Average. The courts' budget per inhabitant grew by 137,2% since 2020 and by 5,1% from 2024. The courts' share of GDP was 0,14%, below the regional average of 0,16%. The prosecution saw an implemented budget of €24 135 857 (€6,1 per inhabitant vs the regional average of €7,6). This budget category more than doubled since 2020 (102,52%) and rose from 2024 (5,4%). Morevoer, the prosecution's share of GDP was 0,07%, compared to the EaP Average of 0,11%. Meanwhile, legal aid's implemented budget was €4 619 723, equivalent to €1,17 per inhabitant - substantially higher than the regional average. The legal aid budget increased significantly by 124,5% from 2020 and rose marginally (2,4%) from the previous year. Its GDP share was 0,013%, higher than the EaP Average of 0,012%.

Judicial System Budget	Judicial System Budget in 2025		Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant				Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP			
	Approved	Implemented	Per inhabitant in 2025	EaP Average in 2025	% Variation between 2020 - 2025	% Variation between 2024 - 2025	As % of GDP	EaP Average in 2025	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025	Variation (in ppt) 2024 - 2025
Total	€77 657 480	€76 855 099	€19,5	€20,3	124,4%	5,1%	0,22%	0,28%	-0,01	0,019
Courts	€50 584 696	€48 099 519	€12,2	€11,8	137,2%	5,1%	0,14%	0,16%	0,00	0,012
Prosecution	€22 389 240	€24 135 857	€6,1	€7,6	102,5%	5,4%	0,07%	0,11%	-0,01	0,006
Legal aid	€4 683 544	€4 619 723	€1,17	€0,84	124,5%	2,4%	0,013%	0,012%	0,000	0,001

PPT = Percentage points

Evolution of the implemented judicial system budget per inhabitant between 2020 and 2025 (€)



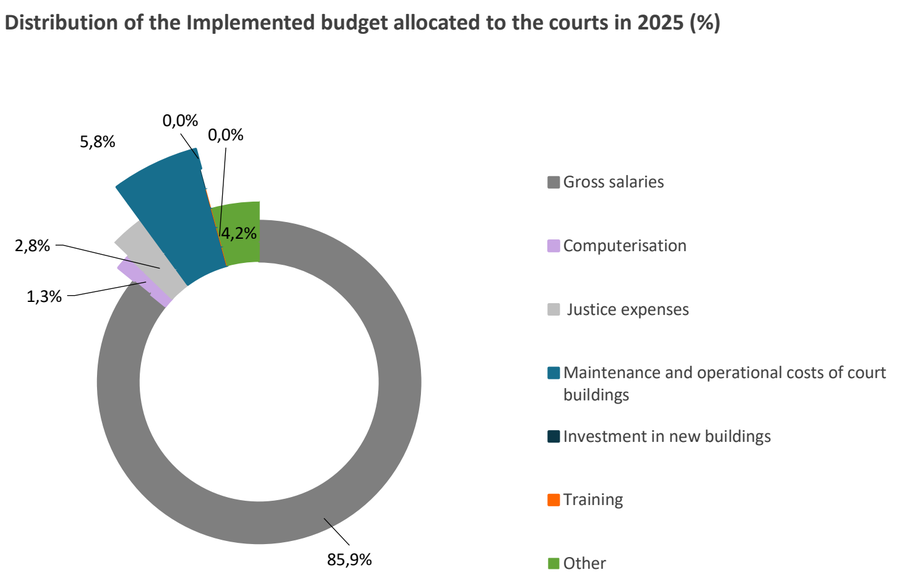
Reasons for the difference between approved and implemented budget for the judiciary include savings as a result of conducted tenders and remained unused funds from signed service contracts during the year.

For the Prosecution Service difference between the adopted and implemented budget is explained by the placement of part of the Special Investigation Service's budget under the administration of the Prosecution Service, following the former's abolition and the transfer of its relevant staff and competences to the Prosecution Service.

• Budget allocated to the functioning of the courts - Categories

In 2025, Georgia spent €48 099 519 on the implemented budget for courts. The largest share of the implemented court budget (85,9%) was allocated to gross salaries, reflecting the significant proportion that staff costs occupy within the judiciary's expenditure. The next substantial category is maintenance and operation costs of court buildings, which accounted for 5,82% of the total courts budget, demonstrating continued investment in the upkeep and day-to-day functioning of court infrastructure. Moreover, the "other" category represented 4,2% of the budget, highlighting a variety of miscellaneous costs not specified in other budget lines. Justice expenses made up 2,8% while computerisation was allocated 1,3% of the total budget. No investment in new buildings was conducted during the total budget allocation.

	2025		% Variation between 2020 and 2025		% Variation between 2024 and 2025	
	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	50 584 696 €	48 099 519 €	122,7%	150,7%	14,7%	12,2%
1. Gross salaries	€41 714 909	€41 298 117	156,3%	195,3%	18,4%	18,0%
1.1 Salaries of professional judges	NA	€18 655 005				
1.2 Salaries of non-judge staff	NA	€22 643 112				
1.3 Salaries/remunerations of other judges	NAP	NAP				
2. Computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	€647 916	€641 917	24,9%	32,2%	-5,6%	-4,4%
3. Justice expenses	€1 523 358	€1 329 472	329,4%	312,6%	7,7%	9,4%
4. Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings	€4 139 808	€2 797 288	2426,7%	1613,8%	-1,2%	-26,1%
5. Investment in new buildings	€0	€0	-100,0%	-100,0%	-	-
6. Training	€0	€0	-100,0%	-100,0%	-	-
7. Other	€2 558 705	€2 032 725	294,3%	7289,3%	-0,1%	-8,6%

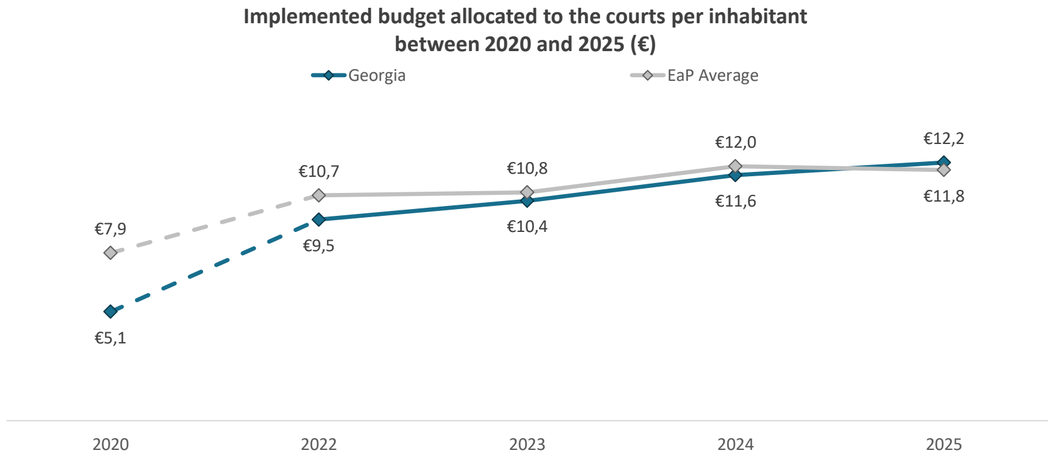


For 2025 the budget of the Judiciary is divided in two parts - budget for functioning of courts and budget for trainings of Judges and Court staff. Budget allocated for trainings is budget transferred to the High School of Justice of Georgia.

When reviewing the trend through the years, Georgia's budget for courts per inhabitant was €5,1 in 2020 and attained €12,2 in 2025, representing a total growth of 137,2% over this period.

Compared with the regional average trend, Georgia's budget for courts steadily rose over the years, surpassing the EaP Average in 2025. The gap between Georgia and the regional average was most significant in 2020, reaching -€2,8 less per inhabitant than the EaP Average.

The analysis demonstrates that Georgia has increased its per inhabitant funding for courts over the recent years, this investment per inhabitant continues to be less than its regional peers.



• Budget allocated to the functioning of all public prosecution services - Categories

In 2025, Georgia spent €24 135 857 on the implemented budget for public prosecution services. The largest share of this budget (80%) was allocated to gross salaries, highlighting the substantial share of the expenditure dedicated to staff costs. The next substantial category is the "other" category, which accounted for 13,24% of the total, reflecting a variety of miscellaneous costs not specified in other budget lines.
Moreover, maintenance and operating costs of the premises represented 4,4% of the implemented budget, demonstrating continued investment in the upkeep and day-to-day functioning of public prosecution services' infrastructure. Investment in new buildings made up 2,3% while training was allocated 0,05% of the total budget.

	2025		% Variation between 2020 and 2025		% Variation between 2024 and 2025	
	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	€22 389 240	€24 135 857	82,5%	114,1%	3,8%	12,4%
1. Gross salaries	€18 036 076	€19 306 779				
1.1 Salaries of public prosecutors	NA	€12 407 022				
1.2 Salaries of non-public prosecutor staff	NA	€6 205 160				
1.3 Salaries/remunerations of professionals with similar duties to those of public prosecutors	NAP	NAP				
2. Computerisation	NA	NA				
3. Prosecution expenses	NA	NA				
4. Maintenance and operating costs of the premises	€1 034 494	€1 069 826				
5. Investment in new buildings	€502 848	€552 469				
6. Training	€39 873	€11 589	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
7. Other	€2 775 949	€3 195 194				

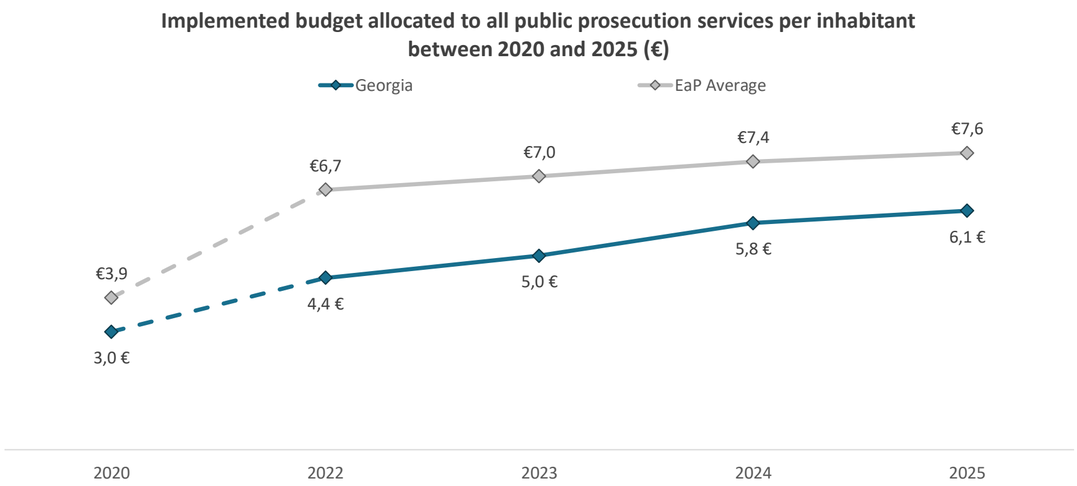
The difference between the adopted and implemented budget for the Prosecution Service in 2025 is due to the placement of part of the Special Investigation Service's budget under the administration of the Prosecution Service, following the former's abolition and the transfer of its relevant staff and competences to the Prosecution Service.

The Prosecution Service of Georgia (PSG) finances trainings of prosecutors through its budget. There is no separate budget for it.

When looking at the trend through the years, Georgia's public prosecution services budget per inhabitant was €3 in 2020 and attained €6,1 in 2025, representing a total growth of 102,5% over this period. The most pronounced annual change occurred between 2023 and 2024 when the budget shifted from €5 to €5,8, equating to a 16,8% increase.

In each year, Georgia's budget consistently remained below the EaP Average, which rose from €3,9 in 2020 to €7,6 by 2025. The gap between Georgia and the regional average was most significant in 2022, reaching -€2,3 less per inhabitant than the EaP Average. The only notable convergence occurred in 2020, when the gap was -€0,9 per inhabitant.

The analysis demonstrates that while Georgia has increased its per inhabitant funding for public prosecution services over the recent years, this investment continues to be less than its regional peers.



• Budget received from external donors

The percentages represent an estimate of the ratio between external donations and respective budget. The percentage is calculated in relation to the total implemented budget of each category. However, this does not mean that the external funds cover a percentage of the budget, since donations are not included in the judicial system budget.

	Absolute value	Calculated as %
Courts	NA	NA
Prosecution services	NA	NA
Legal aid	NA	NA

According to the legislation of Georgia, the state budget is the only source for funding the Court System and Prosecution Service. It does not allow direct budgetary contribution by donors. For this reason, information on the amount spent by donors for the Courts and Prosecution Service is not available.

Professionals and Gender Balance in judiciary in Georgia in 2025 (Indicators 2)

Professional Judges

9,3

per 100 000 inhabitants

+5,2%

compared to 2020

EaP Average: 10,2



54,4% female judges (total)

Prosecutors

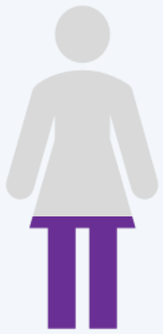
12,0

per 100 000 inhabitants

+8,1%

compared to 2020

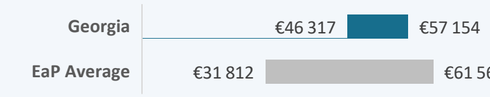
EaP Average: 16



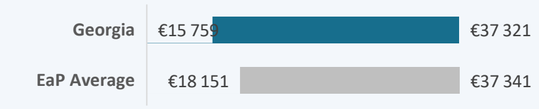
35,5% female prosecutors (total)

Salaries of judges and prosecutors

Professional judges - Gross annual salaries at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



Prosecutors - Gross annual salaries at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



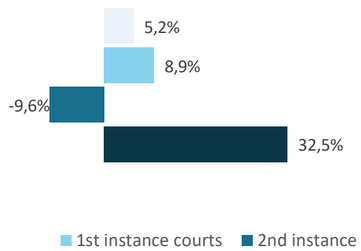
In 2025, Georgia had 9,3 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants and 12 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants. Both figures were below the EaP Average of 10,2 and 16, respectively. More than half of professional judges were women (EaP Average was 44,6%), whereas the percentage of female prosecutors was 35,5% (the EaP Average was 29,2%).

• Professional Judges

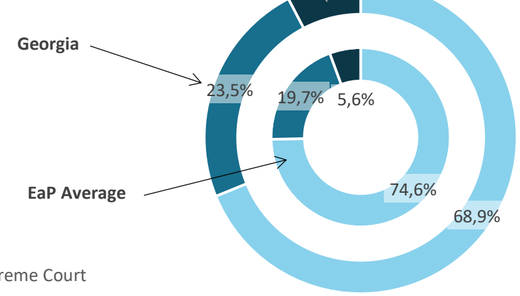
	Professional judges in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	366	100,0%	9,3	10,2
1st instance courts	252	68,9%	6,4	7,6
2nd instance courts	86	23,5%	2,2	2,0
Supreme Court	28	7,7%	0,7	0,5

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants.

% Variation of no. of professional judges per 100 000 inh. 2020 - 2025



Distribution of professional judges by instance in 2025 (%)



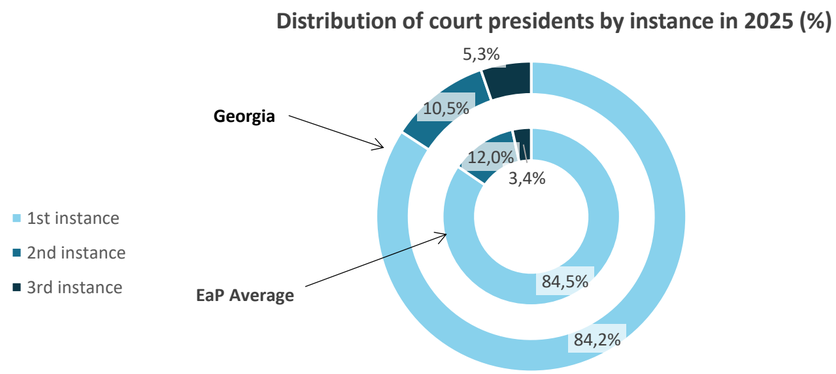
In 2025, the total number of professional judges in Georgia was 366. This number translated to a ratio of 9,3 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, which was lower than the EaP Average of 10,2.

When examining the trends over the past 5 cycles, there has been slight increase in the number of professional judges. Since 2020, the number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants rose marginally by 5,2%.

Looking at the distribution of the professional judges by instance, 68,9% of judges are assigned to the first instance courts. This is -5,7 percentage points lower than the EaP Average (74,6%).

• Court presidents

	Court presidents in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	19	100,0%	0,5	0,8
1st instance courts	16	84,2%	0,4	0,7
2nd instance courts	2	10,5%	0,1	0,1
Supreme Court	1	5,3%	0,03	0,02

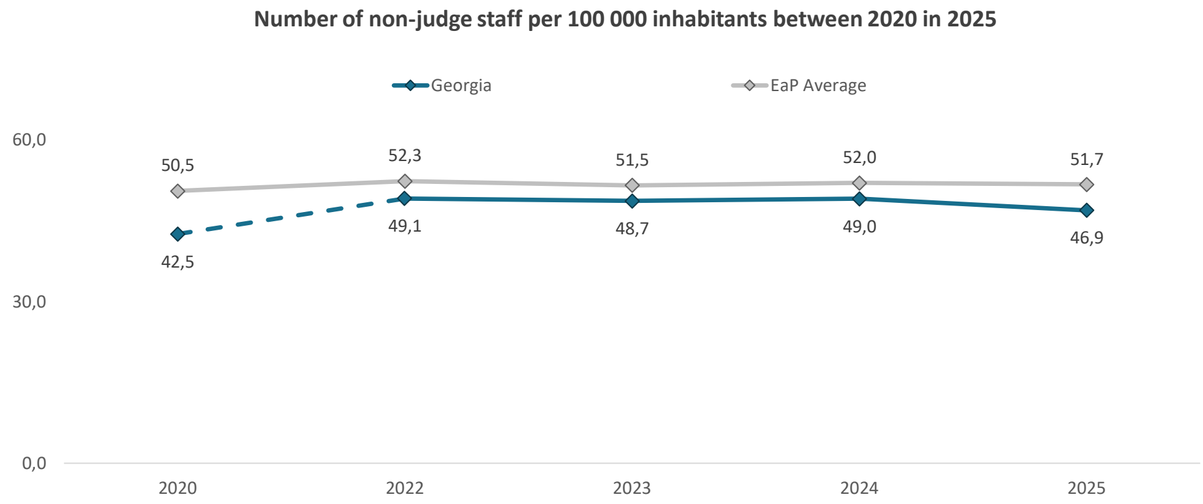


In 2025, Georgia had a total of 19 court presidents. This figure corresponds to 0,5 per 100 000 inhabitants and was lower than the EaP Average of 0,8.

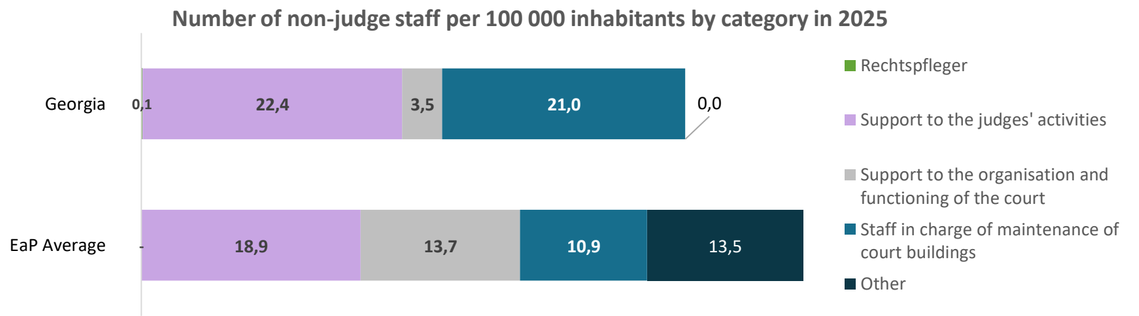
In 10 District Courts position of Court President was vacant, but according the legislation a judge with longest experience performs duties of the Court President. Alternatively, a judge is temporarily assigned by HCJ to perform duties of the court president.

• Non-judge staff

	Number of non-judge staff by category in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	1 849	100,0%	46,9	51,7
Rechtspfleger	4	0,2%	0,1	-
Support to the judges' activities	883	47,8%	22,4	18,9
Support to the organisation and functioning of the court	136	7,4%	3,5	13,7
Staff in charge of maintenance of court buildings	826	44,7%	21,0	10,9
Other	0	0,0%	0,0	13,5



In 2025, the total number of non-judge staff was 1 849, which represents 46,9 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure marks a -4,3% decrease compared to 2024, when non-judge staff totalled 49,0 per 100 000 inhabitants. Over the longer period from 2020 to 2025, the total number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants rose marginally by 10%.
The largest group of non-judge staff were those supporting judges' activities, accounting for 48% of the total, followed by staff in charge of maintenance of court buildings, who represented 45%.

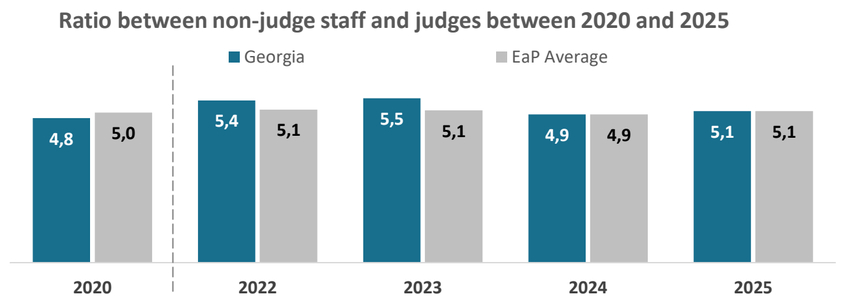


• Ratio between non-judge staff and professional judges

In Georgia, the ratio of non-judge staff per professional judge was 5,1 in 2025, whereas the EaP Average was also 5,1. This increased by 4.9% since 2020 when the ratio was 4.8 non-judge staff per professional judge.

	Ratio in 2025		% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia
Total	5,1	5,1	4,9%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median ratio of non-judge staff per judge is 3,3.



• Prosecutors

	Number of prosecutors by instance in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	473	100,0%	12,0	16,0
1st instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
2nd instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Supreme Court level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-

% Variation of no. of prosecutors per 100 000 inh. 2020 - 2025
8,1%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 11,4 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, Georgia had 473 prosecutors in total, which equals to 12 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure was significantly lower than the EaP Average of 16.

Over the period between 2020 and 2025, the total number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants slightly increased by 8,1%

The Prosecution Service of Georgia (PSG) is not organised according to the court instances. Its structure is as follows: District Prosecutor's Offices; Regional Prosecutor's Offices; Tbilisi Prosecutor's Office; Prosecutor's Offices of the Autonomous Republics of Adjara and Abkhazia; Office of the Prosecutor General. Each structural body of the PSG has prosecutors and management subordinated to the Prosecutor General and other prosecutors in the hierarchy.

• Heads of prosecution services

	Heads of prosecution services in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	59	100,0%	1,5	0,8
1st instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
2nd instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Supreme Court level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-

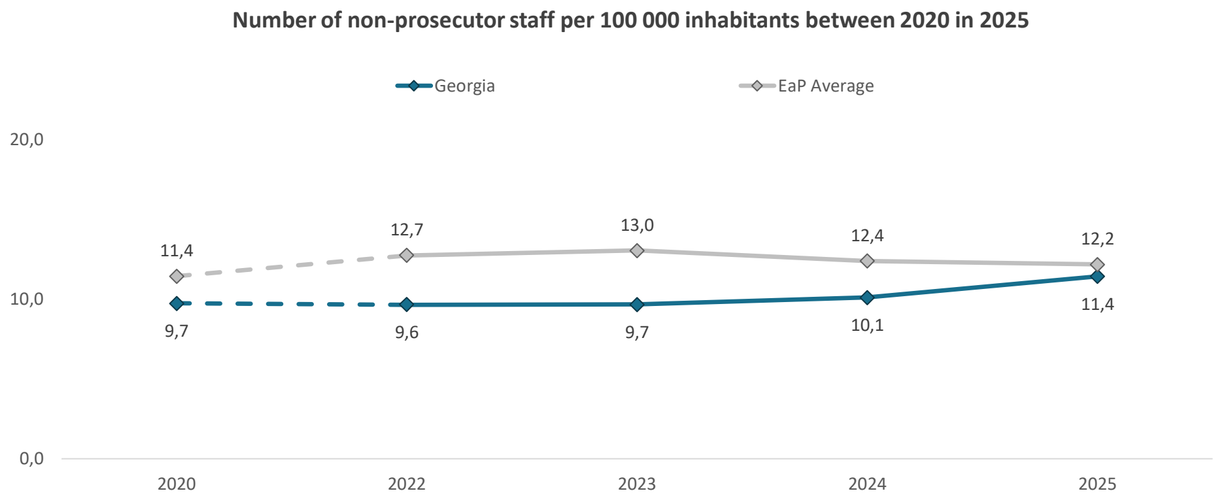
In 2025, Georgia had a total of 59 heads of prosecution services, corresponding to 1,5 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure was significantly higher than the EaP Average of 0,8.

Role of the Head of Prosecutor Office:

The role of the head of a prosecutor's office includes overseeing the overall administration and management of the office. This involves supervising criminal investigations and prosecutions, ensuring compliance with legal standards, and safeguarding the integrity of the prosecutorial process. Additionally, the head is responsible for managing the office's staff, including assigning duties, providing guidance, and ensuring adherence to professional standards and discipline. The head is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the office's operations. The head also plays a key role in resource management, advocating for necessary equipment and training programs, and ensuring that the operational needs of the office are adequately met.

• Non-prosecutor staff

	Number of non-prosecutor staff by category in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	450	100,0%	11,4	12,2
Support of the public prosecutor activities	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Support of the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services	176	39,1%	4,5	4,1
Staff in charge of maintenance of public prosecution services buildings	49	10,9%	1,2	3,1
Other	225	50,0%	5,7	-

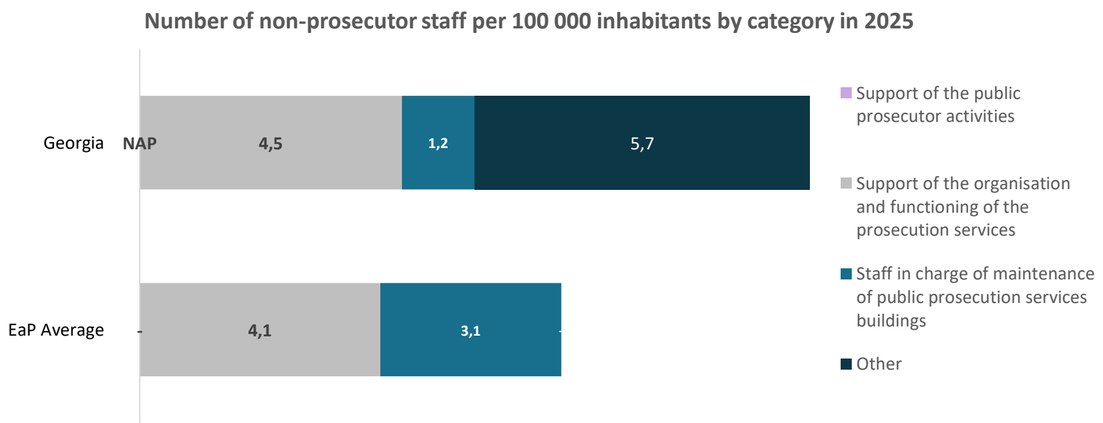


In 2025, the total number of non-prosecutor staff was 450, corresponding to 11,4 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure represents a 13,1% increase compared to 2024, when non-prosecutor staff totalled 10,1 per 100 000 inhabitants. Over the longer term, from 2020 to 2025, the total number of non-prosecutor staff rose by 17%.

50% of the overall staff was reported as "Other" category which was followed by staff supporting the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services, who represented 39%.

The category “Other” includes non-prosecutorial staff who do not fall under categories 1 - 3. It comprises the following positions and numbers: Investigators: 125 (106 males, 19 females); Public Relations (PR) staff: 13 (5 males, 8 females); Interpreters: 3 (females); Senior Witness and Victim Coordinators 22 (females); Drivers: 60 (males); Car Wash Staff: 2 (males). During the reporting period, the total number of interns was 54, including 43 intern-prosecutors and 11 intern-investigators.

The reported increase in staff is explained by the institutional reform that entered into force on 1 July 2025. Following the abolition of the Special Investigation Service, its investigative competences were transferred to the Prosecution Service. In this context, employees of the Special Investigation Service were appointed to positions within the Prosecution Service on the basis of their written consent.

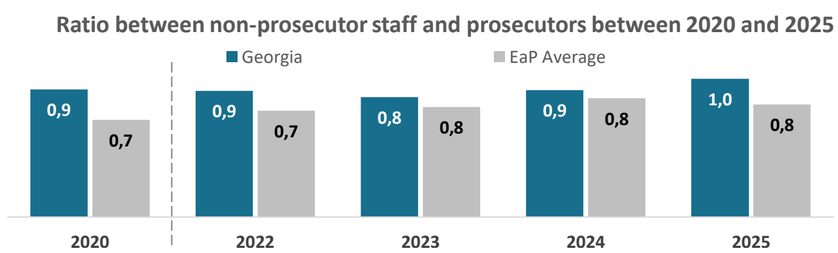


• Non-prosecutor staff and Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors

In Georgia, the ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor was 1 in 2025, whereas the EaP Average was 0,8. This increased by 0.1 from 2020 when the ration was 0.9.

	Ratio in 2025		% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia
Total	1,0	0,8	8,5%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor is 1,1.

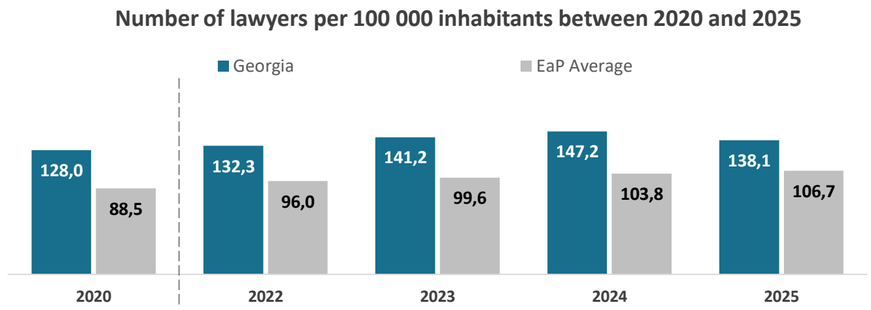


• Lawyers

	Number of lawyers in 2025			% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	Georgia
Total	5 444	138,1	106,7	7,9%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 138,7 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, there were 138,1 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, a figure that was higher than the EaP Average of 106,7. The number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants increased by 7,9% between 2020 and 2025.



Legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in 2025

	First instance	Second instance	Third instance
Civil cases			
Dismissal cases			
Criminal cases – Defendant			
Criminal cases – Victim			
Administrative cases			

Yes, always
Yes, in some cases
No/NAP

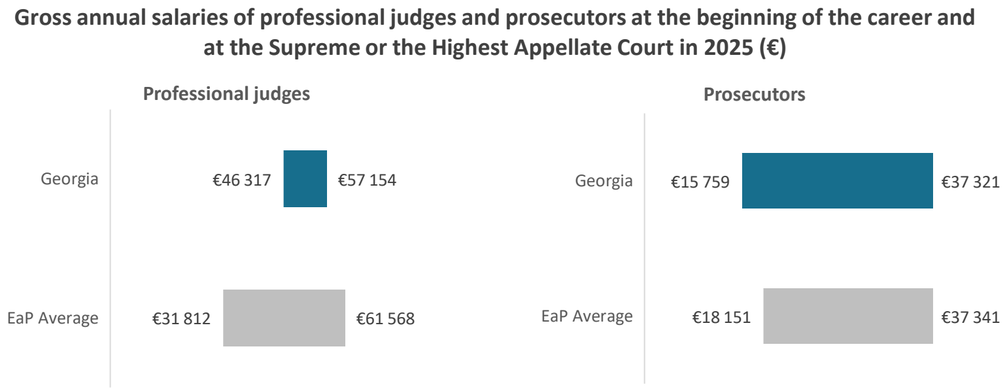
Individuals may pursue their case in court personally, while legal persons do so through an official, who is authorised to act on behalf of the legal person or the organisation under respective regulations or statute. Parties can pursue a case in court through a lawyer. Party can be represented in the court by civil society organisation/representative, but in second and highest instance courts the representative of this organisation or an individual should be a certified lawyer.

• Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors

In 2025, the salary of a professional judge at the beginning of his/her career was €46 317 which saw a strong increase by 288,3% since 2020. The ratio of the starting salary of professional judges to the annual gross average salary in Georgia was 5,3, which was significantly higher than the EaP Average (4). At the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court, judges in Georgia earned 23,4% more than at the start of their careers (€57 154), which represents a smaller increase compared to the EaP Average of 96,3%.

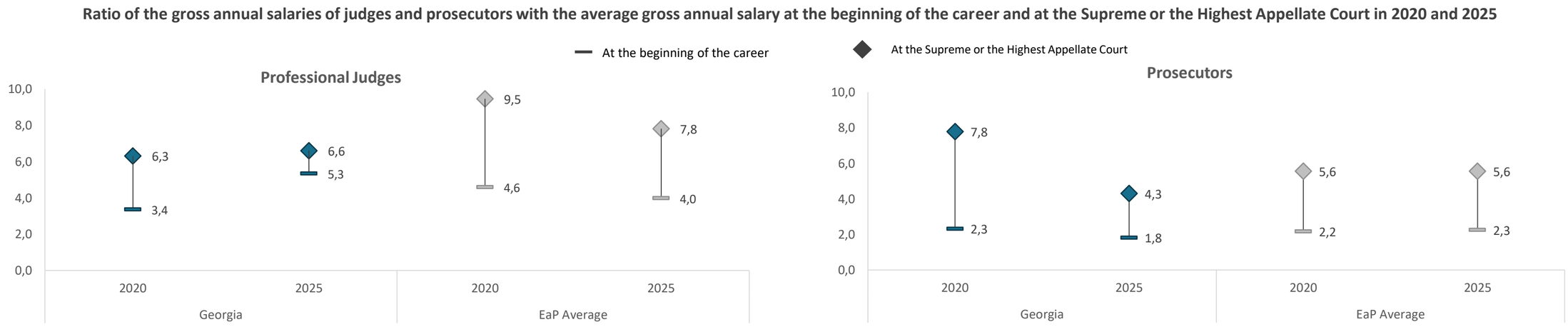
Similarly, the salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career was €15 759 which saw more than double by 91,1% since 2020. The ratio of the starting salary of prosecutors to the annual gross average salary in Georgia was 1,8, which was significantly lower than the EaP Average of 2,3. Higher ranking prosecutors earned salaries that were 136,8% higher than at the entry level (€37 321), a percentage increase that was higher than the EaP Average increase of 111%. It has to be noted that the position of the Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court does not exist. Therefore, the salary of the regional prosecutor is indicated in the respective section instead.

		Salaries in 2025 (absolute values)			Ratio with the average gross annual salary	
		Gross annual salary in €	% Variation 2019 - 2025	Net annual salary in €	Georgia	EaP Average ratio
Professional judge	At the beginning of his/her career	46 317	▲ 288,3%	36 313	5,3	4,0
	Of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	57 154	▲ 155,1%	44 809	6,6	7,8
Public prosecutor	At the beginning of his/her career	15 759	▲ 91,1%	12 607	1,8	2,3
	Of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	37 321	▲ 34,9%	29 857	4,3	4,8



For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the ratio of judges and prosecutors' salaries with average gross annual national salary is:

- professional judges' salary at the beginning of career: 1,8
- professional judges' salary at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court: 4,3
- prosecutors' salary at the beginning of career: 1,7
- prosecutors' salary at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court: 3,5



Amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts adopted on 26 June 2025 introduced a new mechanism for determining judicial salaries. Under the revised framework, the monthly official salary of a judge shall increase if the base official salary established by the annual state budget law increases. Other financial benefits for judges include: life and health insurance, mobile phone expenses, Supreme Court judges use a service car. Some judges who have to travel from their place of residence to other territorial units to carry out their duties are provided fuel for their personal cars.

Prosecution service of Georgia (PSG) is not organised according to the court instances. The position of the Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court does not exist. Therefore, the salary of the regional prosecutor is indicated in the respective section instead. The decrease in salary in Euros compared to previous reporting is a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Georgian Lari (GEL) and the Euro. However, in national currency, prosecutors' salary has increased during the reporting period. In addition, public prosecutors in Georgia receive various benefits, including a special pension, housing allowances, medical insurance, fuel and cell phone allowances, as well as performance-related bonuses.

• Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

	Judges	Prosecutors
A mandatory formal evaluation system regulated by law	✗	✓
An optional formal evaluation system	✗	✗
An informal evaluation system (e.g., discussions with superiors, peer review)	✗	✗
Evaluation based on quantitative criteria	✗	✓
Evaluation based on qualitative criteria	✗	✓

Individual evaluation of Judge's work is carried out only during the probation period for Judges, annually, during the first 3 years.

For prosecutors the quantitative criterion under the evaluation system is workload, which reflects the volume of procedural and court-related activities carried out by prosecutors during the evaluation period. It is calculated on the basis of objective statistical data, using predefined categories and calculation rules established by the order of the Prosecutor General of Georgia on the Adoption of the Performance Appraisal System of Prosecutors and Investigators. Qualitative criteria relate to the assessment of professional performance and include the quality of prosecutorial activity, such as quality of procedural supervision or investigation, quality and justifications of procedural documents as well as quality of support of state prosecution in court. Qualitative assessment is carried out through the review of selected case files and procedural documents, as well as the evaluation of performance in court proceedings.

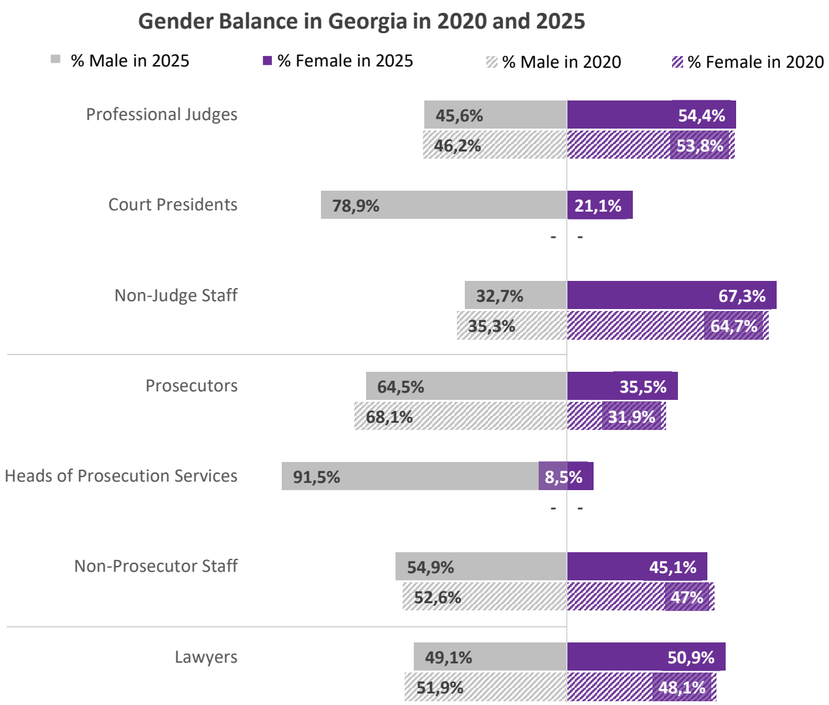
Criteria for evaluation of Judges work during the probation period is provided in the Organic Law on Common Courts. In order to evaluate the performance of a judge assigned to the position for a three-year term, the High Council of Justice of Georgia (HCJ) selects one judge member and one non-judge member of the HCJ as evaluators, to evaluate a new judge after one year and after two years of his/her assignment to the position, also four months before expiration of the three-year term of office. The evaluators shall evaluate the activity of the judge for the given period within two months, independently from each other. The evaluator may examine cases, attend court hearings chaired by the assessed judge, upon request, obtain audio and video recordings of the court hearings conducted both during and before the assessment period, apply to representatives of legal circles for legal consultation, personally meet the assessed judge and other persons, and interview them in order to obtain information on specific issues.

The performance appraisal of prosecutors is conducted based on the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia and Order of the Prosecutor General of Georgia on the Adoption of the Performance Appraisal System for Prosecutors and Investigators. The assessment is conducted once in 2 years. There is an exam in case of failure to meet the lowest level of competence followed by the re-evaluation. The results of the evaluation can be appealed. The performance appraisal is taken into account when deciding on grading, incentivising and promoting prosecutors. The evaluation is carried out by a specialised department through the extensive use of the electronic criminal case management system. There are three main areas for evaluation: quality of work, workload, assessment of a supervisor. The below factors are taken into account during the decision-making on grading, incentivising, promotion, disciplining, demotion and dismissal of prosecutors and investigators without having a direct impact on the performance appraisal: participation in the Mentorship Program, participation in trainings and training results, participation in preventive and other activities.

• Gender Balance

	% Female in 2025		Variation of the % females between 2020 - 2025 (in ppt)
	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia
Professional Judges	54,4%	44,6%	0,6
Court Presidents	21,1%	24,1%	
Non-Judge Staff	67,3%	72,7%	2,6
Prosecutors	35,5%	29,2%	3,6
Heads of Prosecution Services	8,5%	5,6%	
Non-Prosecutor Staff	45,1%	65,6%	-2,3
Lawyers	50,9%	36,5%	2,8

PPT= Percentage points



For reference only: the 2024 EU medians on gender are among professionals are as follows: 63% women judges; 77% women non-judge staff; 63% women prosecutors; 79% women non-prosecutor staff; and 48% women lawyers.

In 2025, the percentage of female professional judges was 54,4%, which was higher than EaP Average (44,6%). With a presence of 21,1%, the number of female court presidents in Georgia was lower than the EaP Average of 24,1%. Moreover, the percentage of female non-judge staff was 67,3%.

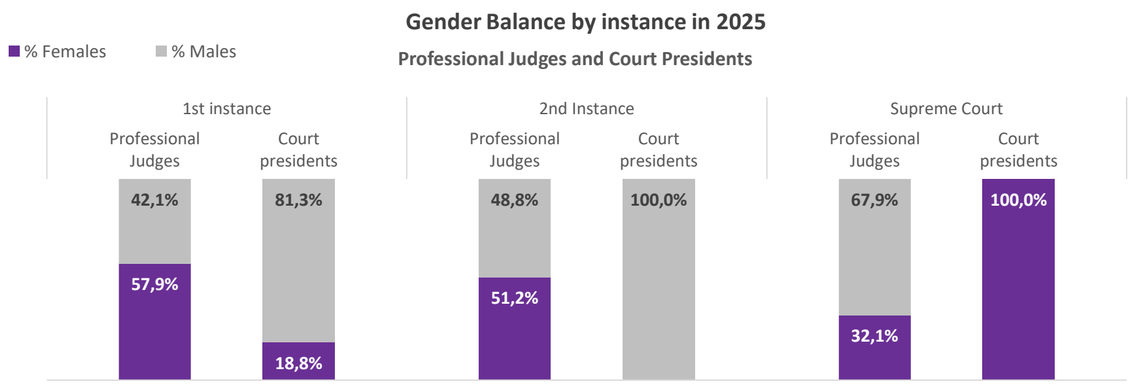
Also, the percentage of female prosecutors was 35,5% (higher than the EaP Average of 29,2%).The number of female heads of prosecution services (8,5%) was in higher than the EaP Average (5,6%). Moreover, the percentage of female non-prosecutor staff was 45,1%.

Finally, the percentage of female lawyers was 50,9%, which was significantly higher than EaP Average (36,5%).

The court presidents, prosecutors, heads of prosecution services and non-prosecutor staff were the only categories with less than 50% of female presence.

	Professional Judges % Female		Court presidents % Female		Prosecutors % Female		Heads of Prosecution Services % Female	
	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average
1st instance	57,9%	47,1%	18,8%	24,3%	NAP	-	NAP	-
2nd instance	51,2%	39,7%	0,0%	6,2%	NAP	-	NAP	-
Supreme Court	32,1%	29,5%	100,0%	60,0%	NAP	-	NAP	-

Slight decrease of percentage of female judges in all three instances is observed compared to 2024 while the percentage of court presidents remained the same. Despite the decrease, the percentage of female professional judges remained above the EaP average in first and second instances



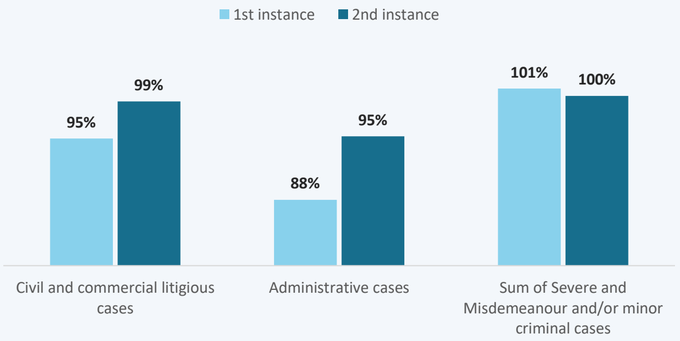
• Gender Equality Policies

Article 35(7) of the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts states that the competition for holding a position of a judge must be conducted in full compliance with the principles of objectivity and equality and during the competition. Equality of candidates should be guaranteed regardless of their gender. Same principles are stipulated in all other relevant laws. It is one of the fundamental principles of the legislation of Georgia that discrimination in any form, including based on gender, is strictly prohibited. Furthermore, during the recent years High School of Justice of Georgia conducted 28 trainings and trained 224 Judges and 221 non judge staff on the matters of Violence, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and Gender Equality.

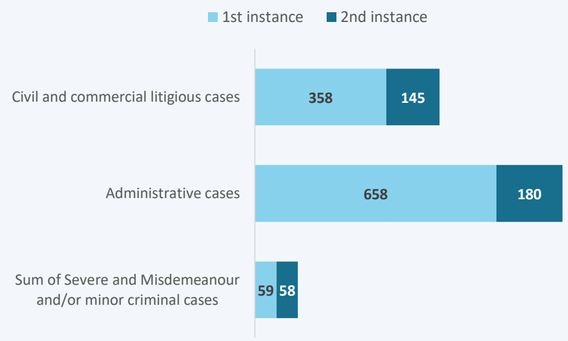
This principle is further enshrined in the Organic Law of Georgia on the Prosecution Service (OLPSG). The OLPSG includes specific provisions aimed at promoting gender balance, particularly during the election of prosecutor members to the Prosecutorial Council. According to these provisions at least one-fourth of the eight members of the Prosecutorial Council elected by the Conference of Prosecutors must be of a different gender. To promote gender equality, a Working Group on Gender Issues operates at the Prosecution Service since March 2022, and the Deputy Prosecutor General of Georgia serves as its Chair. The main responsibilities of the Working Group include: developing and updating Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan; developing legal acts necessary for defining those responsible to work on gender issues and adding relevant functions to their job descriptions; preparing an annual complex report on gender mainstreaming issues and submitting it to the Prosecutor General of Georgia as well as informing the PSG employees on these issues; effectively enforcing the mechanism for sexual harassment prevention and response, which includes the work of the Sexual Harassment Case Examination Support Group.

Efficiency in Georgia in 2025 (Indicators 3.1 and 3.2)

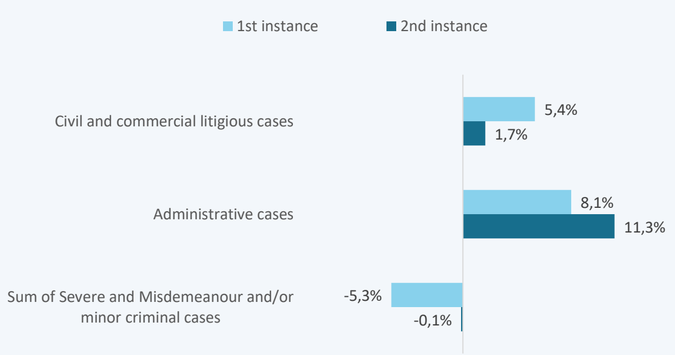
Clearance Rate in 2025



Disposition Time in 2025 (in days)



% Variation of pending cases at the end of year between 2024 and 2025



In 2025, the highest Clearance rate (CR) for Georgia was calculated for the first instance sum of the Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases, with a CR of 101%. However, it seems that Georgia was not able to deal as efficiently with the first instance Administrative cases (CR of 88%). With a Disposition Time of approximately 58 days, the second instance sum of the Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases were resolved faster than any other type of cases.

Compared to 2024, the pending cases at the end of year increased for the second instance Administrative cases (11,3%), whereas they decreased for the first instance sum of the Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases by -5,3%.

First Instance Courts

In civil and commercial cases, the CR increased slightly compared to 2024, after a two year drop. In administrative cases the increasing trend continued, reaching 88%. Both CR and DT still remain below the EaP average. For the Sum of the Severe and Misdemeanour cases the CR increased to 101% surpassing the EaP average.

For 2022-2024 period the DT kept ascending in all categories of cases in the first instance. In 2025 the DT for Civil and commercial litigious cases remained consistent while it dropped in Administrative cases and in the Sum of the Severe and Misdemeanour cases. The DT for administrative cases remained the highest (658 days) well above the EAP average (317 days).

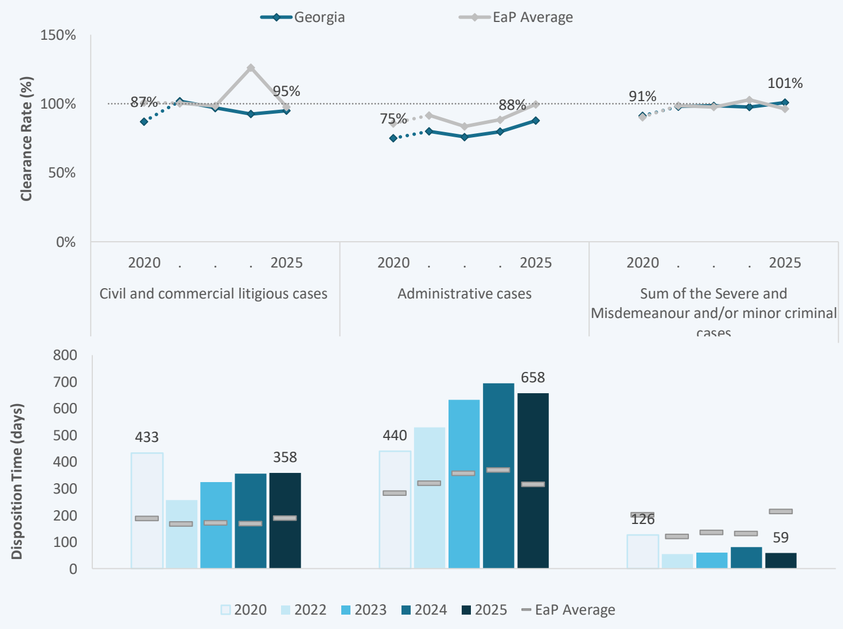
Second Instance Courts

The CR for all categories of cases remained above the EaP average in Georgia in the second instance courts. Highest number was recorded for the Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour cases at 100% despite the 2.3% drop compared to 2024. Civil and Commercial litigious cases recorded a 1% decline while Administrative cases increased by 0.9%.

The DT remained mostly consistent throughout the 2023-2025. Slight decrease is observed in Civil and commercial litigious cases which are now at 145 days, below the EaP average (172). Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour cases show slight increase at 58 days, significantly below the EaP average.

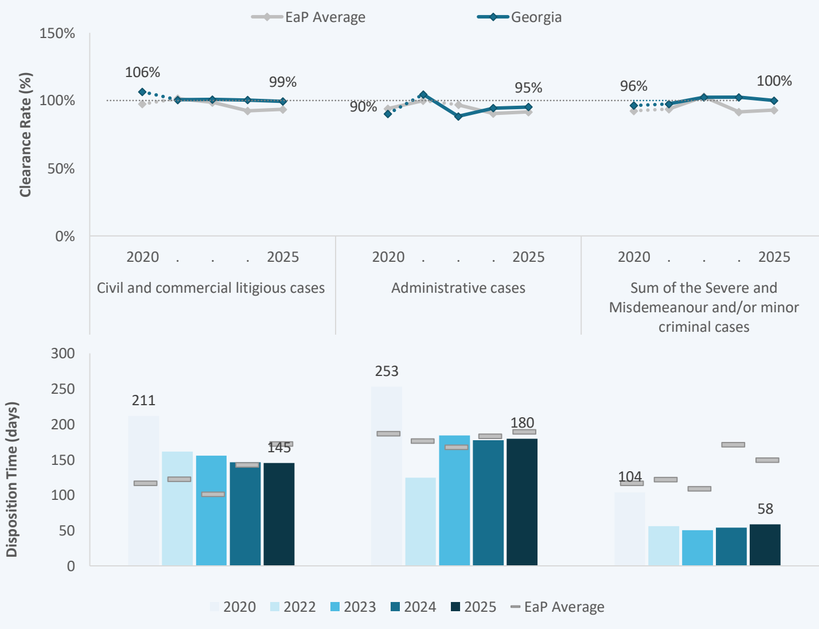
First instance cases

Clearance rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance cases from 2020 to 2025



Second instance cases

Clearance rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for second instance cases from 2020 to 2025



• First instance cases - Other than criminal law cases

	1st instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)	Georgia (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
	Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	103 394	97 684	103 322	42 762	1,4%	5,5%	5,5%	14,2%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	81 415	77 317	75 850	31 740	2,2%	4,9%	5,4%	11,6%
2	Non-litigious cases	6 884	7 118	3 595	0	-11,0%	-2,0%	-5,9%	-100,0%
3	Administrative cases	15 095	13 249	23 877	11 022	3,8%	14,1%	8,1%	25,3%
4	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

In 2025, the incoming civil and commercial litigious cases were 81 415 (2,07 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 2,49). They increased by 2,2% between 2024 and 2025 in absolute numbers. The resolved cases were 77 317 (1,96 per 100 inhabitants) and they increased by 4,9%. In 2025, the number of resolved cases was lower than the incoming cases. As a consequence, pending civil and commercial litigious cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 95% (below the EaP Average of 98%). The CR still recorded an increase by 2,4% compared to 2024.

The Disposition Time for Civil and commercial litigious cases was approximately 358 days in 2025 (above the EaP Average of 190 days). This increased by 0,5% compared to 2024.

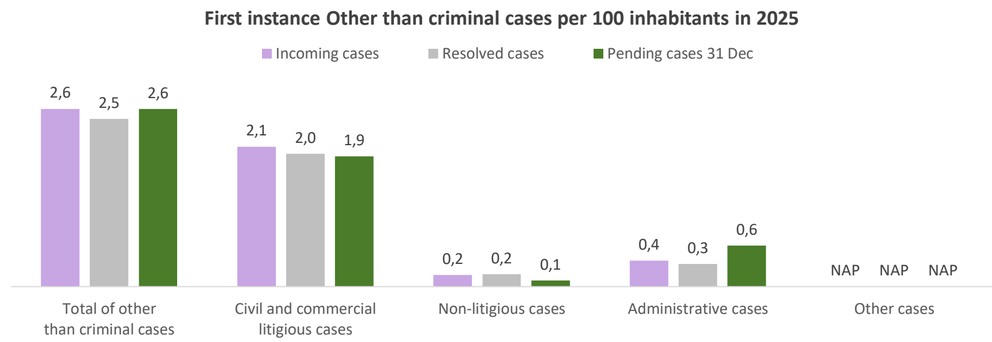
The incoming administrative cases were 15 095 in 2025 (i.e. 0,38 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,67). The number increased by 3,8% compared to the previous year. In 2025, the number of resolved cases was 13 249 (0,34 per 100 inhabitants, below of the EaP Average of 0,62). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of resolved administrative cases increased by 14,1%. The number of incoming cases was thus higher than the number of resolved cases. As a consequence, the number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2025 was more than in 2024 and the Clearance rate for this type of cases was 88% below the EaP Average (100%). The CR increased by 7,9 percentage points compared to the previous year.

Finally, the Disposition Time for administrative cases was approximately 658 days in 2025. This has decreased by -5,3% compared to 2024 but it was still significantly above the EaP Average (317 days).

	1st instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)	Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average
	Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	2,6	<	4,2	2,5	<	4,0	2,6	>	1,9	1,09	>	0,40
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	2,1	<	2,5	2,0	<	2,4	1,9	>	1,1	0,81	>	0,23
2	Non-litigious cases	0,2	<	0,4	0,2	<	0,4	0,1	>	0,1	0,00		-
3	Administrative cases	0,4	<	0,7	0,3	<	0,6	0,6	>	0,4	0,28	>	0,08
4	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants: 1,8;
- incoming first instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,4.

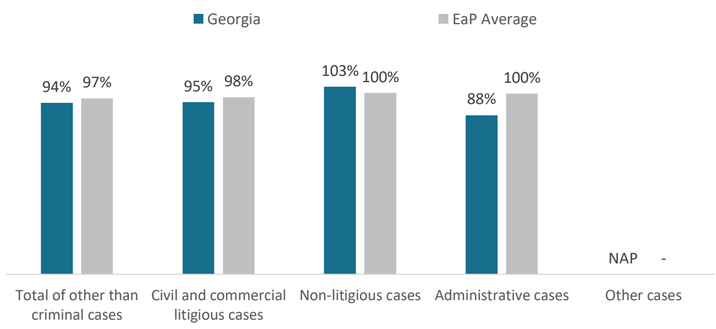


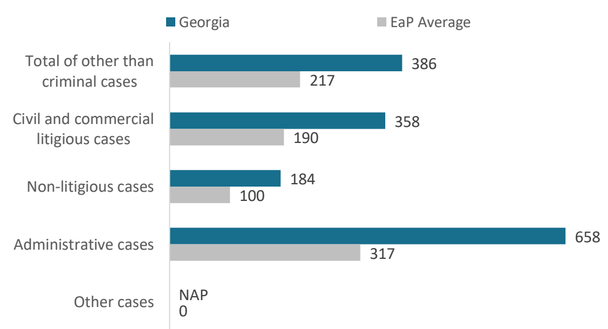
	1st instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025	CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
	Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	94%	97%	386	217	3,7	0,0%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	95%	98%	358	190	2,4	0,5%
2	Non-litigious cases	103%	100%	184	100	9,5	-4,0%
3	Administrative cases	88%	100%	658	317	7,9	-5,3%
4	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 97,8%; - Disposition time: 248 days.

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the first instance Administrative cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 96,5%; - Disposition time: 327 days.





• First instance cases - Criminal law cases

1st instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Georgia (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		45 549	45 939	7 422	2 293	24,9%	29,0%	-5,3%	23,4%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)		45 549	45 939	7 422	2 293	24,9%	29,0%	-5,3%	23,4%
1	Severe criminal cases	10 993	10 894	3 543	880	40,1%	44,3%	2,5%	27,4%
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	34 556	35 045	3 879	1 413	20,8%	24,9%	-11,6%	21,1%
3	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

In 2025, the number of incoming severe and misdemeanour criminal cases was 45 549 (1,16 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,64).It increased by 24,9% between 2024 and 2025. The number of resolved cases was 45 939 (1,17 per 100 inhabitants). Between 2024 and 2025, it increased by 29%. The number of resolved cases was thus higher than the number of incoming cases. As a consequence, pending severe and misdemeanour criminal cases at the end of 2025 were less than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 101% (above the EaP Average of 96,3%). This increased by 3 percentage points compared to 2024.

According to the Criminal Procedural Code of Georgia, those criminal cases for which detention is not used as a measure of restraint against the accused, should be resolved in 24 months (and for some cases in 36 months) by first instance courts. Thus, time limit for the first Instance court for the above mentioned criminal cases is two years.
In 2025, 23 945 cases (Incoming and Resolved) are Administrative offences and are included in data for misdemeanour and minor criminal cases in accordance with the Explanatory Note.

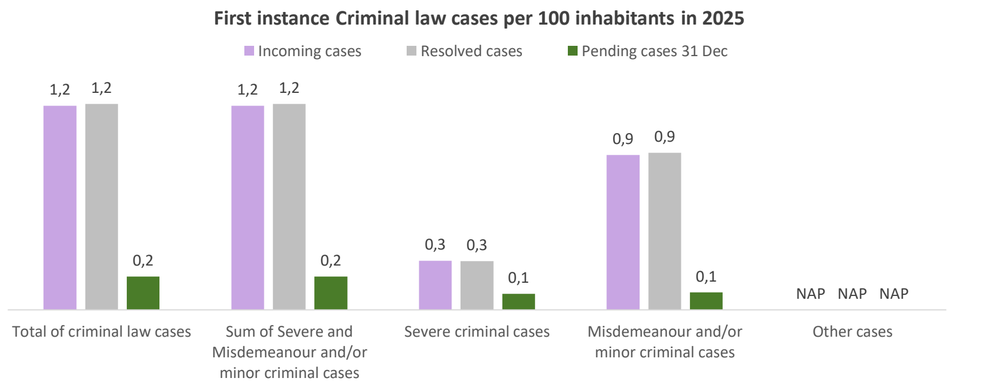
The Disposition Time for severe and misdemeanour criminal cases was approximately 59 days in 2025 (significantly below the EaP Average of 214 days). This decreased by -26,6% compared to 2024.

According to the Georgian legislation, the crime is considered less grave/minor if the punishment envisages the deprivation of liberty for not more than 5 years, or envisages other punishment rather than the deprivation of liberty.

1st instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		1,2	>	0,6	1,2	>	0,6	0,2	<	0,3	0,06	>	0,03
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		1,2	>	0,6	1,2	>	0,6	0,2	<	0,3	0,06	>	0,03
1	Severe criminal cases	0,3	>	0,1	0,3	>	0,1	0,1	<	0,1	0,02		-
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	0,9	>	0,4	0,9	>	0,4	0,1	>	0,1	0,04		-
3	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

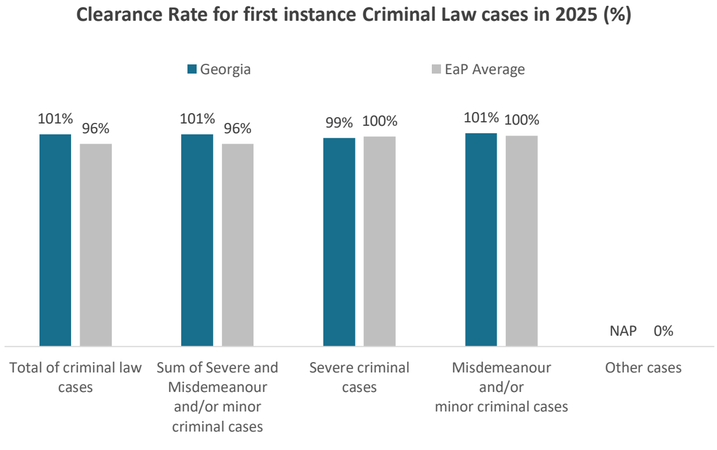
For reference only: for the first instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants: 1,7.

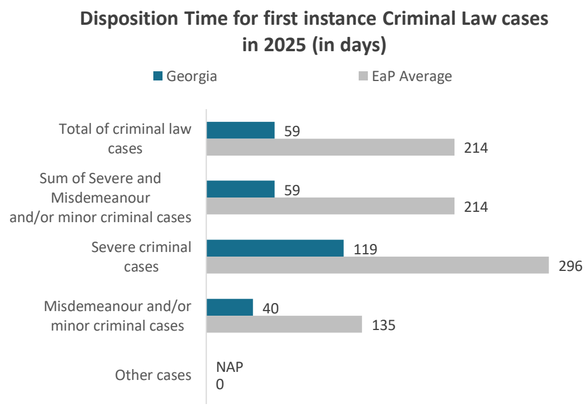


1st instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		101%	96%	59	214	3,2	-26,6%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		101%	96%	59	214	3,2	-26,6%
1	Severe criminal cases	99%	100%	119	296	2,9	-28,9%
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	101%	100%	40	135	3,4	-29,2%
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: for the first instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 98,8%; - Disposition time: 128 days.





• Second instance cases - Other than criminal law cases

2nd instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Georgia (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		10 756	10 480	4 612	396	5,8%	5,6%	6,3%	16,1%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	5 740	5 703	2 269	93	3,3%	2,3%	1,7%	-25,6%
2	Non-litigious cases	17	17	0	0	-19,0%	-19,0%	-	-
3	Administrative cases	4 999	4 760	2 343	303	8,9%	9,9%	11,3%	40,3%
4	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

In 2025, the number of incoming civil and commercial litigious cases was 5 740 (0,15 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,28). It increased by 3,3% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 5 703 (0,14 per 100 inhabitants). Between 2024 and 2025, they increased by 2,3%. The number of resolved cases was thus slightly lower than the incoming cases. As a consequence, pending civil and commercial litigious cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024. The 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 99% (above the EaP Average of 93%). The CR decreased by -1 percentage point compared to 2024.
The Disposition Time for civil and commercial litigious cases was approximately 145 days in 2025 (below the EaP Average of 172 days). This decreased by -0,6% compared to 2024.

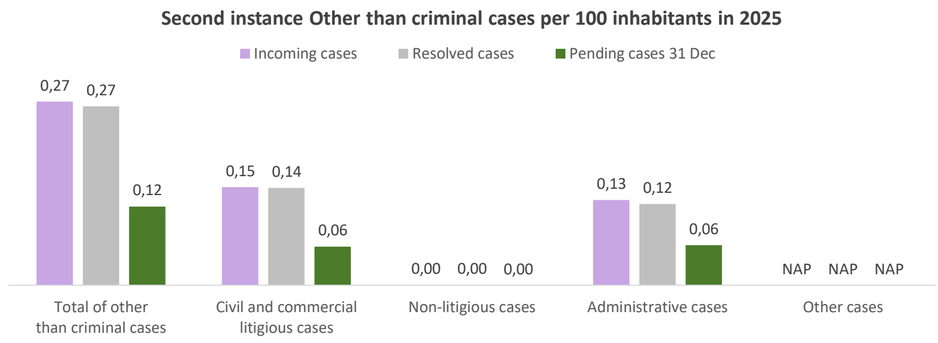
The incoming administrative cases were 4 999 in 2025 (i.e. 0,13 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,3). They increased by 8,9% compared to the previous year. The resolved cases were 4 760 (0,12 per 100 inhabitants, below of the EaP Average of 0,27). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of resolved administrative increased by 9,9%. The number of incoming cases was thus higher than the resolved cases. As a consequence, pending administrative cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024 and the Clearance rate for this type of cases was 95% (above the EaP Average (92%). The CR increased by 0,9 percentage points compared to the previous year.

Finally, the Disposition Time for administrative cases was 180 days in 2025. This has increased by 1,3% compared to 2024 and was below the EaP Average (189 days).

2nd instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		0,27	<	0,49	0,27	<	0,45	0,12	<	0,30	0,01		-
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	0,15	<	0,28	0,14	<	0,25	0,06	<	0,14	0,002	=	0,002
2	Non-litigious cases	0,00		-	0,00		-	0,00		-	0,00		-
3	Administrative cases	0,13	<	0,30	0,12	<	0,27	0,06	<	0,13	0,01	>	0,002
4	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming Second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,2;
- incoming Second instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,1.

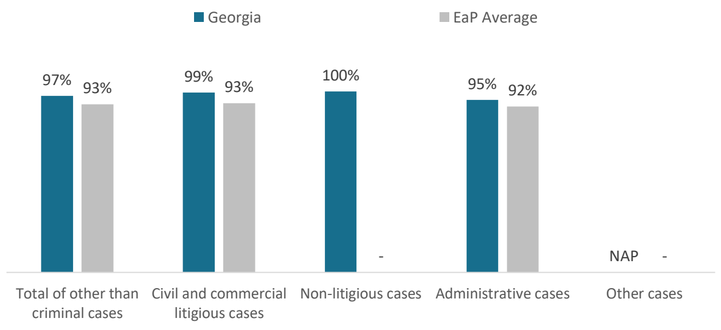


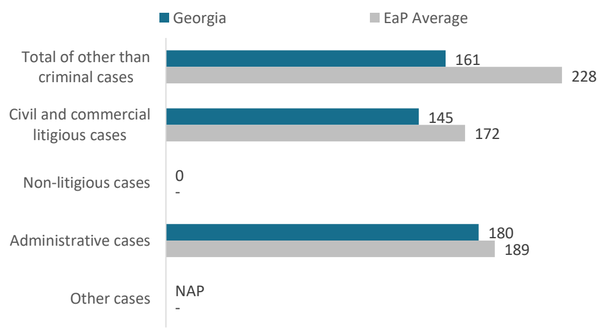
2nd instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		97%	93%	161	228	-0,2	0,7%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	99%	93%	145	172	-1,0	-0,6%
2	Non-litigious cases	100%	-	0	-	0,0	#DIV/0!
3	Administrative cases	95%	92%	180	189	0,9	1,3%
4	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the Second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 100,8%; - Disposition time: 207 days.

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the Second instance Administrative cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 98,4%; - Disposition time: 339 days.





• Second instance cases - Criminal law cases

2nd instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Georgia (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		4 468	4 468	715	58	-5,4%	-7,6%	-0,1%	48,7%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		4 468	4 468	715	58	-5,4%	-7,6%	-0,1%	48,7%
1	Severe criminal cases	849	823	515	56	-9,8%	-16,4%	4,9%	47,4%
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	3 619	3 645	200	2	-4,4%	-5,3%	-11,1%	100,0%
3	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA

Data on Misdemeanour/minor cases also includes administrative offences.

In 2025, the incoming severe and misdemeanour criminal cases were 4 468 (0,11 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,31). They decreased by -5,4% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 4 468 (0,11 per 100 inhabitants). Between 2024 and 2025, they decreased by -7,6%. The number of resolved cases was the same as the number of incoming cases. The number of severe and misdemeanour criminal pending cases at the end of 2025 did not change compared to 2024. The 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 100% (above the EaP Average of 92,9%). This decreased by -2,3 percentage points compared to 2024.

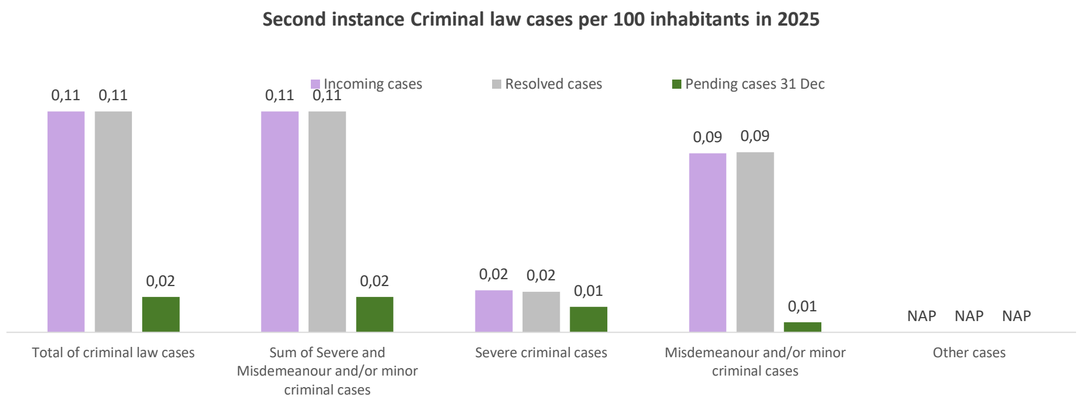
Data on misdemeanour/minor cases in Georgia include administrative offences which are not considered as criminal cases in Georgia and are governed by the Code of Administrative Offenses.

The Disposition Time for severe and misdemeanour criminal cases was approximately 58 days in 2025 (below the EaP Average of 149 days). This increased by 8,1% over the 2024-2025 period.

2nd instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		0,11	<	0,36	0,11	<	0,31	0,02	<	0,15	0,00	<	0,01
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		0,11	<	0,31	0,11	<	0,25	0,02	<	0,18	0,00	<	0,02
1	Severe criminal cases	0,02		-	0,02		-	0,01		-	0,00		-
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	0,09		-	0,09		-	0,01		-	0,00		-
3	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-

For reference only: for the second instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,1.

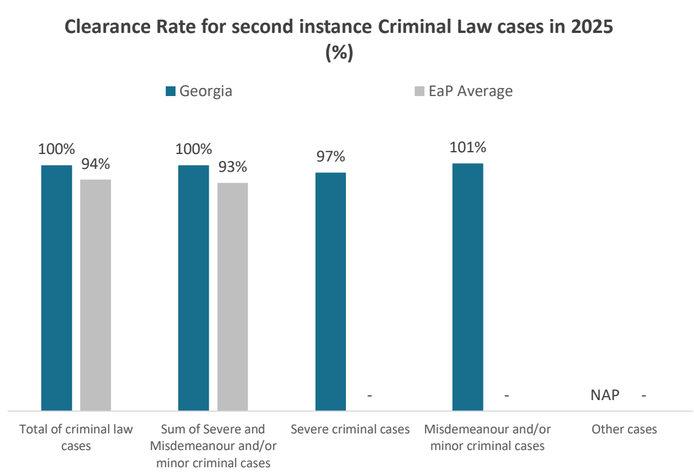
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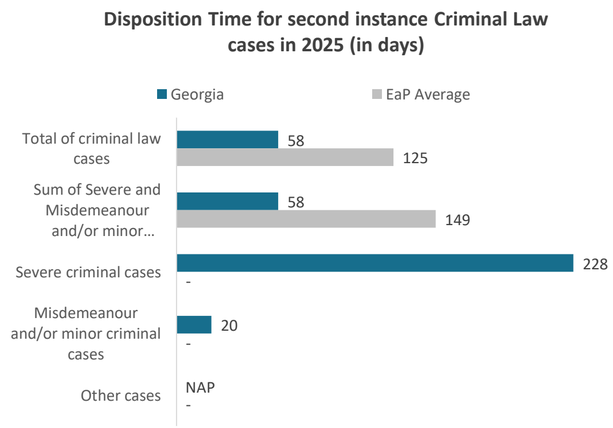


2nd instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		100%	94%	58	125	-2,3	8,1%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		100%	93%	58	149	-2,3	8,1%
1	Severe criminal cases	97%	-	228	-	-7,6	25,4%
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	101%	-	20	-	-1,1	-6,1%
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

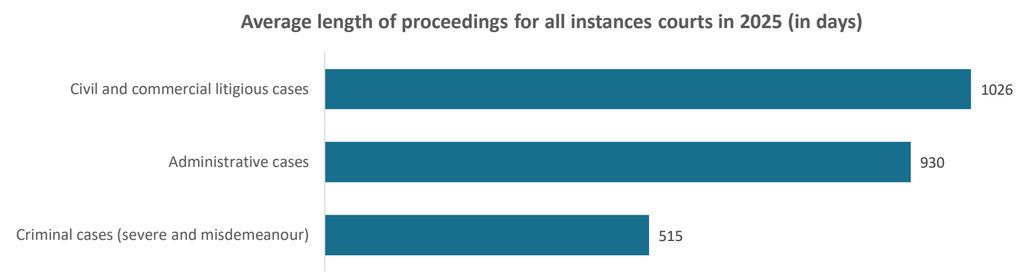
For reference only: for the second instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 99,5%; - Disposition time: 121 days.





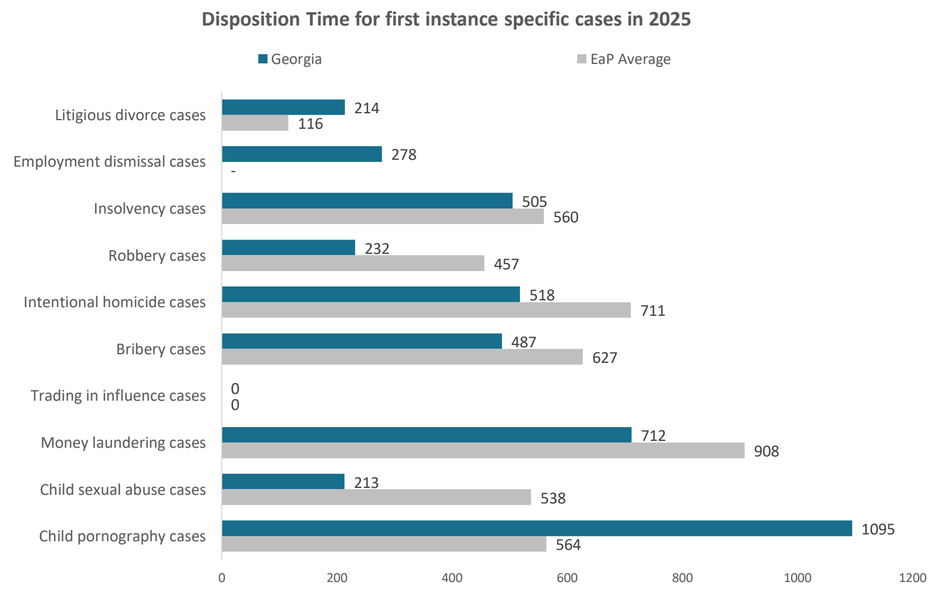
• Specific category cases

	Average length of proceedings (in days)							
	2025				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
	First instance	Second instance	Third instance	Total	First instance	Second instance	Third instance	Total
Civil and commercial litigious cases	222	138	216	1 026	-6,7%	-9,8%	-0,9%	-4,9%
Administrative cases	325	135	224	930	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour)	91	96	122	515	NA	NA	NA	NA

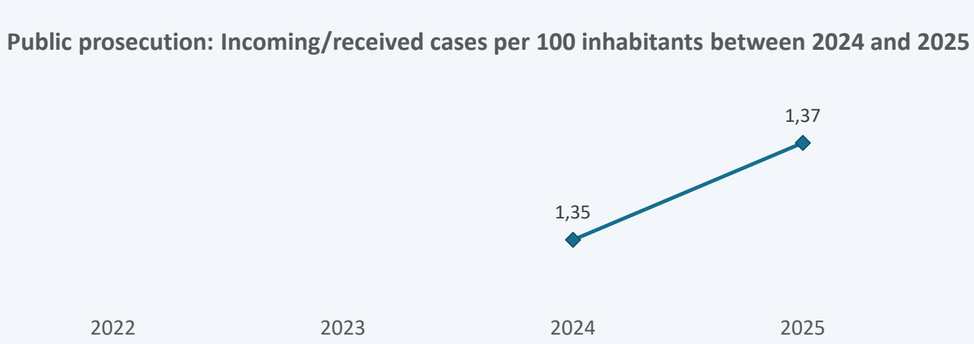


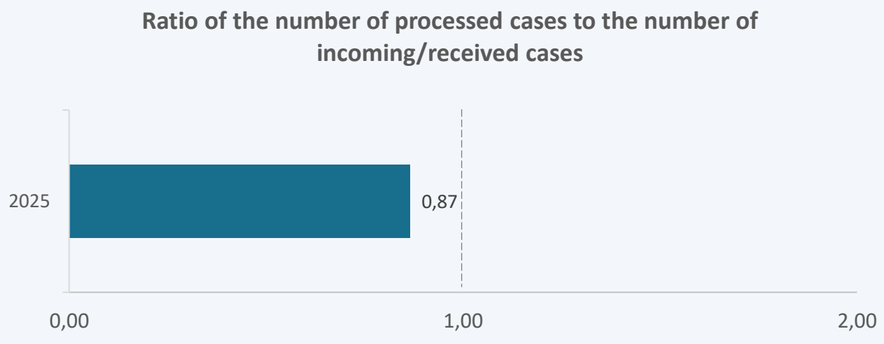
Trading in influence cases and Bribery cases have not been appealed in Appeal and Supreme Courts during the reference year. Insolvency cases have no time limits in the first instance. Decisions of the Appeal Court on insolvency cases are final and can't be appealed in the Supreme Court.

	First instance specific cases in 2025					CR (%)		DT (days)	
	Georgia								
	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average
Litigious divorce cases	846	1 561	1 518	889	140	97%	108%	214	116
Employment dismissal cases	545	433	555	423	118	128%	-	278	-
Insolvency cases	96	59	65	90	65	110%	96%	505	560
Robbery cases	43	60	63	40	5	105%	118%	232	457
Intentional homicide cases	66	55	50	71	6	91%	93%	518	711
Bribery cases	6	15	9	12	5	60%	0%	487	627
Trading in influence cases	0	1	0	1	0	0%	44%	0	0
Money laundering cases	35	24	20	39	19	83%	84%	712	908
Child sexual abuse cases	110	153	166	97	21	108%	106%	213	538
Child pornography cases	0	4	1	3	0	25%	69%	1095	564



Public Prosecution in Georgia in 2025 (Indicators 3.1.1)





Georgia was not able to distinguish between criminal cases where the perpetrator is known and those where the perpetrator is unknown. In 2025, the public prosecution services in Georgia received 1,4 incoming first instance cases per 100 inhabitants (where the perpetrators where known and unknow), processed 1,2 cases per 100 inhabitants, and had 2,9 cases per 100 inhabitants pending at the end of the year. Between 2024 and 2025, the incoming/received cases in the public prosecution offices rose marginally from 1,35 to 1,37 per 100 inhabitants. The general trend over these years stayed relatively stable. Additionally, in 2025, the ratio of the number of processed cases to the number of incoming cases was 0,87.

Status of public prosecution services

The new Organic Law of Georgia on Prosecutor's Office and the amendments to the Constitution of Georgia entered into force in December 2018. Since then, the Prosecutor's Office is established as an independent body outside of the authority of the Ministry of Justice and the Minister, and is headed by the General Prosecutor.

The head of the Service is the Prosecutor General, who is elected for a six year term by the Parliament of Georgia, upon the nomination by the Prosecutorial Council. The Prosecutorial Council, an independent collegial body itself, has a constitutional status and a mandate to ensure the independence, transparency and effectiveness of the Service. The Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia guarantees the financial independence of the Service. A reduction of the Service's budget in comparison to the budget for the previous year is only possible with the prior consent of the Prosecutor General.

Different authorities involved in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings

	Police	Public prosecutor	Investigating judge	Judge	Other
Receive a complaint	✓	✓	NAP		✓
Initiate investigation	✓	✓	NAP		✓
Conduct investigation	✓	✓	NAP		✓
Supervising investigation		✓	NAP		
Dismiss a case at the pre-trial stage		✓	NAP	✓	
Bring a case to court		✓	NAP		
Decide an alternative to prosecution		✓	NAP		
Close a case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure		✓	NAP	✓	

The functions of the public prosecutor include bringing and modifying charges, terminating prosecution and/or investigation. The prosecutor also exercises procedural supervision over the investigation and ensures its legality. In this context, the prosecutor gives binding instructions, participates in investigative actions or conducts the investigation personally (in which case the prosecutor has the status of an investigator), requests case materials and annuls unlawful or unsubstantiated decisions of investigators and subordinate prosecutors. The prosecutor applies to the court for the imposition, modification, or revocation of measures of restraint, application of coercive investigative measures, decides complaints concerning acts and decisions of investigators, grants individuals victim status and explains their rights, requests and obtains documents and other evidence.

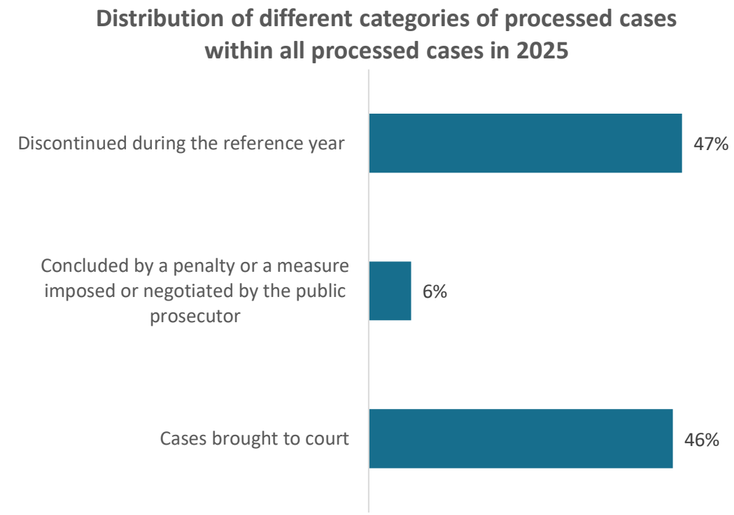
According to the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, at the pre-trial stage, if the prosecution's evidence does not provide a high probability that the defendant committed the alleged crime, the pre-trial judge can issue a ruling to terminate the prosecution.

The category "Other" in the table refers to investigators from competent bodies vested with investigative powers under Georgian legislation, other than those of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These include investigators from the Prosecution Service of Georgia (PSG), the State Security Service of Georgia, the Ministry of Finance of Georgia, the Ministry of Justice of Georgia, and the Ministry of Defence of Georgia.

• Public prosecution: first instance criminal cases

Georgia was not able to distinguish between criminal cases where the perpetrator is known and those where the perpetrator is unknown. Therefore, the table below shows cases in which it is not possible to differentiate between known and unknown perpetrators.

Public prosecution: 1st instance criminal cases in 2025			Absolute number in 2025	Per 100 inhabitants
1	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. Year		100 850	2,56
2	Incoming/received cases		54 134	1,37
3	Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)		46 879	1,19
	3.1	Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3)	22 265	0,56
		3.1.1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence	14 934	0,38
		3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	3 497	0,09
		3.1.3 Discontinued for other reasons	3 893	0,10
	3.2	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	3 010	0,08
	3.3	Cases brought to court	21 604	0,55
4	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year		113 227	2,87

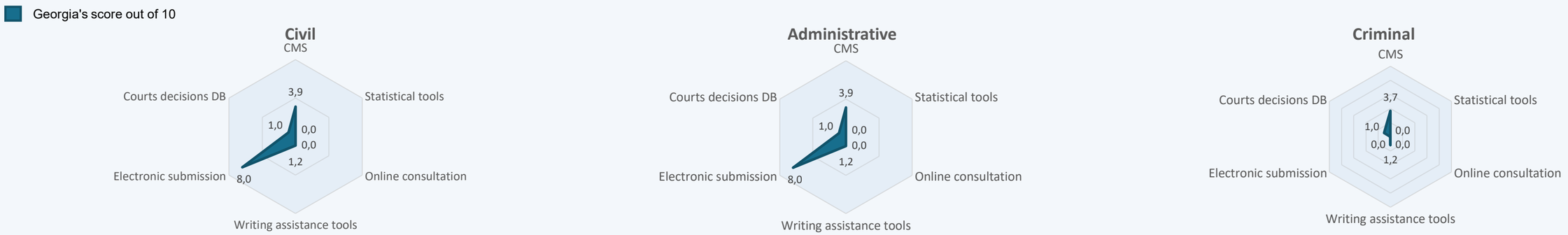


According to the legislation of Georgia, investigations are initiated and conducted in relation to an alleged criminal offence rather than against a specific person. Consequently, criminal cases are not classified according to whether the alleged perpetrator is known or unknown. A person becomes a defendant only after sufficient evidence is obtained and criminal prosecution is initiated. Therefore, this distinction is not recorded in the statistics.

For discontinued cases "other grounds" for discontinuation include cases where criminal proceedings are terminated in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code. Specifically, this may occur in the following situations: the act is not unlawful; a new law decriminalises the act, the statutory limitation period has expired, an amnesty law releases the person from criminal liability and punishment, a final court judgment or court ruling exists in respect of the same charge, a prior prosecutorial decision to terminate proceedings exists, proceedings are discontinued due to effective regret, circumstances have changed, the person has not reached the age of criminal responsibility, the person was insane at the time of committing the crime, as confirmed by the forensic psychiatric expert's conclusion, the defendant has died.

Information and communication technology tools in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 3.3)

The six ICT deployment indices (CMS, Courts decisions DB, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, electronic submission and online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and on deployment rates reported. The methodology for calculation provides points for each feature in each case matter. They are summarised and multiplied by the deployment rate as a weight. In this way, if the system is not fully deployed, the value is decreased even if all features are existing.



In 2025, the most digitalised ICT area in Georgia was the Electronic submission (score of 8.0 in civil and administrative matters); while the lowest scores were on Online consultation and Statistical tools.

In Georgia, there is no overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system. However, there are plans for a significant change in the present IT system in the judiciary in 2025.
There is 1 case management systems (CMS), e.g. software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management. This has been developed more than 10 years.

• Electronic case management system

The CMS is developed and used in all courts (95-100% for all matters). The system is deployed equally in all of the courts and the data is stored on centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases	Active case management dashboard	Random allocation of cases	Case weighting	Identification of a case between instances (unique or linked id number)	Electronic transfer of a case to another instance/court	Anonymisation of decisions to be published	Interoperability with prosecution system	Interoperability with other systems (civil register, tax register, insolvency register)	Remote access for telework	Access to closed/resolved cases	Advanced search engine	AI-based categorization and allocation of incoming cases	AI-based case analysis tool	Protected log files	Electronic signature	Storage of the electronic evidence file	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓						
Administrative	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓						
Criminal	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓						

Work on the creation of an electronic case management system (ECMS / CMS) in the Georgian General Court System began in 2007, and its phased implementation and full operation were carried out in 2010–2012.

• Database of court decisions

	1st instance													
			Functionalities											
	Percentage of decisions published	Modalities of publication	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality
Civil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal	NA	NA		✓	✓			✓			✓			

	2nd instance													
Civil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal	NA	NA		✓	✓			✓			✓			

	Highest Instance													
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website)		✓	✓			✓			✓			

Data on Georgia for 2025 was available only for Criminal cases, in all instances. In the highest instance, in criminal cases decisions were published online and made available through a public website. They are also published in an internal database, accessible to judges and non-judge staff.

The database has a number of functionalities for criminal cases in all instances. It incorporates manual anonymisation processes to protect personal information in judicial decisions. Free public online access is provided, making these decisions widely accessible.

Furthermore, users benefit from an advanced search engine. The content is provided in structured formats, facilitating further analysis or reuse.

Georgian Court system has two main websites for publication of Court Decisions:
1. www.ecd.court.ge - All decisions taken by Courts (by all Instance Courts) automatically published (with anonymised data) on this website.
2. www.supremecourt.ge - All decisions taken by Supreme Court of Georgia published (with anonymised data) on this website.

After the decision by the Constitutional Court of Georgia in June 2019, it has become important to adopt clear and obvious regulations about publication form of Court Decisions. Georgian Parliament adopted the new regulation regarding the publication of court decisions. The legal changes came into force in January 2024. In 2025 Decisions of Supreme Court of Georgia were being uploaded.
In 2022-2024 there was gap in legislation regarding publication of 1st and 2nd instance court decisions, for this reason why the publication of 1st and 2nd instance court decisions has been suspended.

• Statistical tools

The statistical tools are developed in all courts. Among their functionalities are generation of predefined statistical reports. Only the case flow data are available for all matters.

	Deployment rate	Functionalities									Data available for statistical analysis								
		Integration/connection with the CMS	Business intelligence software	Generation of predefined statistical reports	Generation of customised statistical reports	Internal page and/or dashboard	External page with statistics (public website)	Real-time data availability	Automatic consolidation of data at the national level	Other special functionality	Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending)	Age of a pending case	Length of proceedings	Number of hearings	Cases per judge	Case weights	Number of parties in a case	Indicator of appeal	Result of the appeal
Civil	NA			✓							✓								
Administrative	NA			✓							✓								
Criminal	NA			✓							✓								

• Writing assistance tools

The writing assistance tools are developed in all courts (95-100% deployment). Their functionalities include availability of templates.

	Deployment rate	Functionalities						
		Templates	Automatically generated text	AI generated proposal for a decision and/or reasoning	AI for summarization of documents	Speech-to-text	Electronic signature	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	✓						
Administrative	95-100 %	✓						
Criminal	95-100 %	✓						

• Electronic submission of cases

Electronic submission of cases is widely available in Georgia for civil and administrative proceedings. In 2025, electronic filing was deployed in 95–100% of courts for both case categories. The system allows lawyers and parties not represented by a lawyer to submit documents electronically, and submitted data are automatically integrated into the court case management system (CMS). At the same time, paper-based submission remains available.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Electronic or paper			Submitted by:				Data integration	
			Paper submission is still possible	Paper submission is not possible anymore (electronic submission is the only way)	Double submission (paper must accompany the electronic submission)	Public prosecutor (only for criminal)	Lawyer	Party not represented by a lawyer	Other	The data are electronically transferred to the Case Management System (CMS)	The data are manually re-entered in the CMS
Civil	95-100 %	NA	✓				✓	✓		✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	NA	✓				✓	✓		✓	
Criminal	NAP	NAP									

The electronic submission for civil and administrative cases was created in 2014. Link to the electronic submissions service is provided below: https://www.ecourt.ge/

Criminal cases entail a multitude of statements, motions, etc., that necessitate swift and time-sensitive responses from the court (judge), within a matter of hours. This urgency is a significant factor rendering electronic submission unfeasible at present.

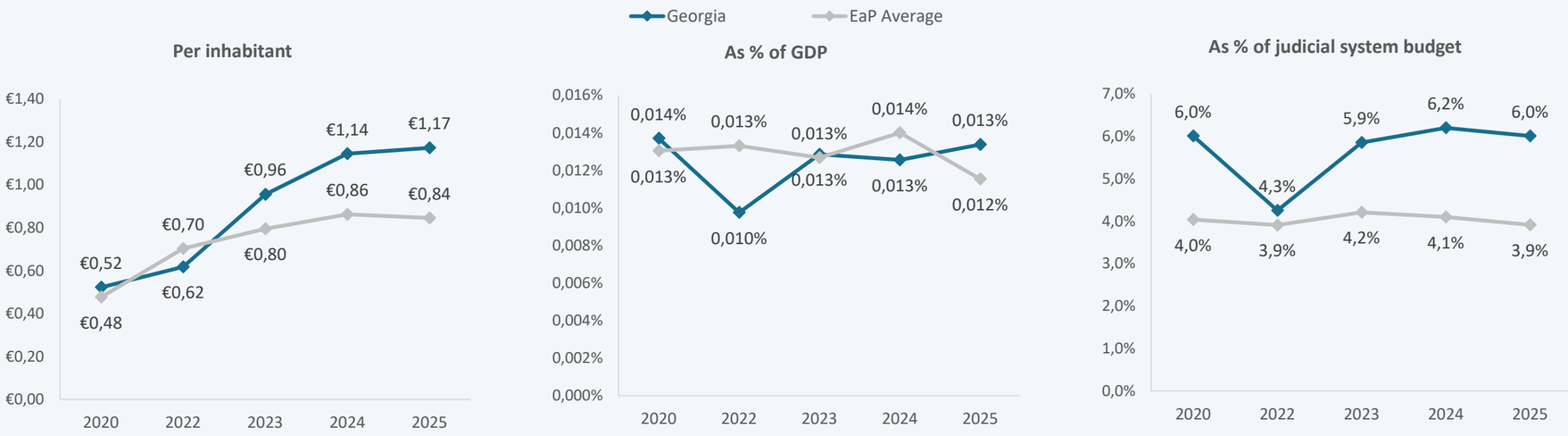
• Online consultation

Online consultation services were not reported as available in Georgia in 2025.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Content						Access				Consultation format		
			Case status	Documents	Notifications	Events/calendar	Court decision	Other	Public prosecutor (only for criminal)	Lawyer	Party not represented by a lawyer	Other	Electronic access at the court premises	Electronic access from any location	Other, please specify[Mandatory Comment]
Civil	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Administrative	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Criminal	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

Legal Aid in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 4)

Total implemented budget for Legal Aid between 2020 and 2025



Number of cases for which LA has been granted in 2025

0,63

per 100 inhabitants

EaP Average: 1,31

EaP Average: 1,31

In 2025, the implemented budget for legal aid spent by Georgia was €4 619 723. Between 2020 and 2025, it more than doubled from €0,52 to €1,17 per inhabitant. Over the same period, the trend indicates a significant upward movement in the amount allocated per inhabitant. Compared to the EaP Average, which stood at €0,84 in 2025, Georgia's value was significantly higher than the regional reference point. Moreover, the implemented budget for legal aid as a percentage of GDP had a slight decrease, starting at 0,0137% in 2020 and reaching 0,0134% in 2025. This value was higher than the EaP Average of 0,0115%, indicating a higher national investment relative to economic output.

Looking at legal aid as a share of the judicial system budget, the percentage had a no significant change from 6,01% in 2020 to 6% in 2025. In 2025, the share was substantially higher than the EaP Average of 3,9%.

• Organisation of the legal aid system (1/2)

The Legal Aid Service is an independent legal entity of public law accountable to the Parliament of Georgia. It provides free legal aid services, including legal consultations and advice, drafting of legal documents, and representation before courts and administrative bodies. The Legal Aid Service is headed by the Director who is appointed for a 5 year term by the Legal Aid Council. As reported for 2025 the Council is composed of 9 members. 3 members are elected by executive council of Georgian Bar Association; 3 members are elected by Public Defender; 1 member is elected by Legal Aid Bureaus from the lawyers of Legal Aid Bureaus; one member is selected by the Minister of Justice from the staff of the Ministry of Justice; one member is selected by High Council of Justice from members of the High Council of Justice.

• Organisation of the legal aid system (2/2)

Legal aid is applied to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	✓	✓
Legal advice, legal assistance and other legal services	✓	✓

Legal consultations are available free of charge to everyone. Full legal aid services, including document drafting and court representation are provided to socially vulnerable beneficiaries registered in the socially vulnerable household database with a score below 70,000. In addition, the Legal Aid Service has a specific mandate to assist asylum seekers and persons under international protection, minors, victims of violence (including domestic violence and violence against women), individuals receiving social support, and persons with disabilities. Only individuals have the right to submit request or legal aid. Legal aid cannot be granted for fees related enforcement of judicial decisions and legal Aid cannot cover other costs.

Criteria for granting or refusing legal aid

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted based on the financial situation	✓	✓
Legal aid may be refused for cases lacking merit, such as frivolous actions or those with no reasonable chance of success	✗	✗

A person is also considered insolvent and entitled to free legal aid if he/she belongs to one of the following categories: a) a member of a large family that has 3 or more children under the age of 18; b) veteran of war and defence forces; c) a disabled person under the age of 18; d) an adult with a severely or significantly disabled status; e) a person with a severely, significantly or moderately expressed disability status, if the disability has been present since childhood; f) orphaned child under the age of 18; g) A person displaced as a result of the military aggression carried out by the Russian Federation against Georgia.

Legal aid is automatically granted

	Status of the recipient	Category of the case
Legal aid automatically granted	✓	✓

Legal aid is automatically granted to certain categories of recipients entitled to legal aid under a statutory mandate. This includes individuals registered in the socially vulnerable household database with a score below 70,000. Additionally, the Legal Aid Service has a special mandate to assist asylum seekers, persons under international protection, minors, victims of violence (including domestic violence and violence against women or alleged victims), individuals receiving social support, and persons with disabilities.

Timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid

	Criminal cases (days)	Other than criminal cases (days)
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	2	2
Actual average duration	1	2

The timeframe for granting legal aid is determined by the nature of the case and the urgency of the situation. As a general rule, a lawyer is appointed within a reasonable time following the initial request, taking into account the complexity and relevance of the case. In criminal cases, a lawyer is appointed immediately or within 24 hours, depending on the circumstances. Following appointment, the lawyer meets with the beneficiary immediately or within 48 hours, in accordance with the Legal Aid Service's internal regulations. The decision to involve a public lawyer in a criminal case is taken without delay.

In civil and administrative cases, where the circumstances do not require urgent legal intervention, the Head of the Bureau or the consultant at the consultation centre decides on the appointment of a lawyer within two working days of receiving the application or appeal. Where legal aid is granted, the lawyer is appointed immediately. After the case is assigned, the lawyer meets with the client immediately or within 24 hours. In exceptional situations where meeting within 24 hours is not feasible, the lawyer or consultant meets the client at the earliest possible opportunity within a reasonable timeframe, without prejudice to the client's interests.

• Implemented budget for legal aid

	Implemented budget for legal aid in €				Total implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant		Total implemented budget for legal aid as % of GDP		Total implemented budget for legal aid as % of the judicial system budget	
	Total (a+b)	% Variation 2020 - 2025	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average	Georgia	EaP Average
Total (1+2)	€4 619 723	137,3%	NA	NA	€1,17	€0,84	0,013%	0,012%	6,0%	3,9%
In criminal cases (1)	NA	NA	NA	NA						
In other than criminal cases (2)	NA	NA	NA	NA						

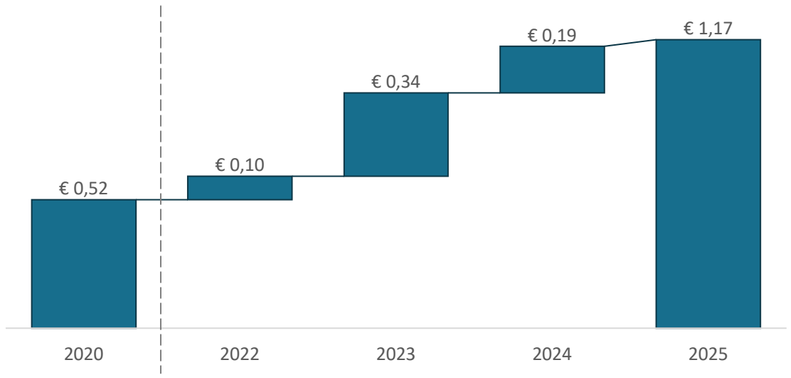
In 2025, the total implemented budget for legal aid, which covers both cases brought to court and those not brought to court, stood at €4 619 723. There has been a significant increase in the legal aid budget, with a 137,3% rise from 2020 to 2025.

When evaluating the budget on a per capita basis, the amount dedicated to legal aid in 2025 was €1,17 per inhabitant, which was significantly higher than the EaP Average of €0,84. This suggests that, compared to the other beneficiaries, Georgia allocated a higher share of its resources to legal aid for each resident.

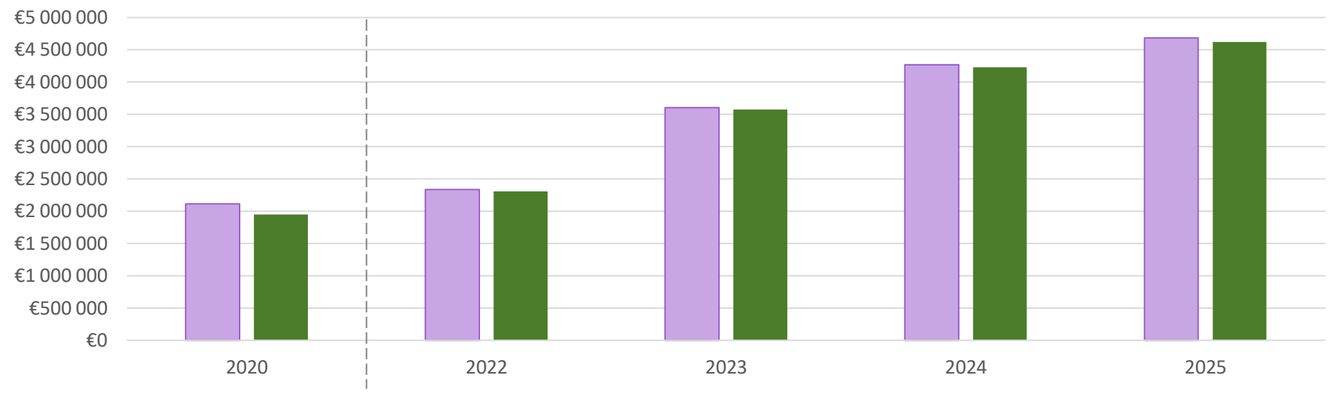
Examining the legal aid budget as a proportion of the GDP, the figure stood at 0,013%. This percentage was higher than the EaP Average of 0,012%.

Additionally, the portion of judicial system budget set aside for legal aid was 6%, significantly higher than the EaP Average of 3,9%. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, the trend of this percentage stayed relatively stable.

Variation of implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant between 2020 and 2025

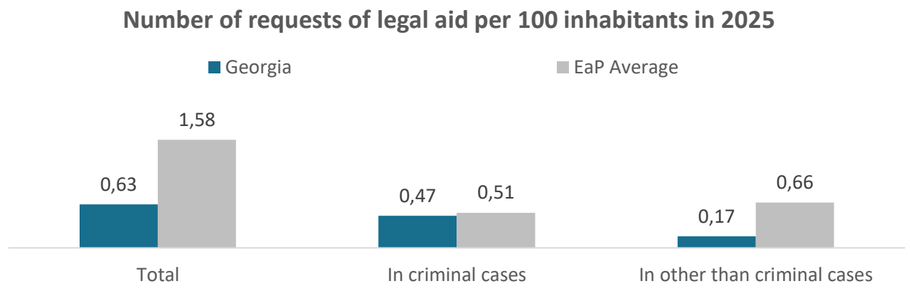


Approved vs implemented budget for legal aid between 2020 and 2025



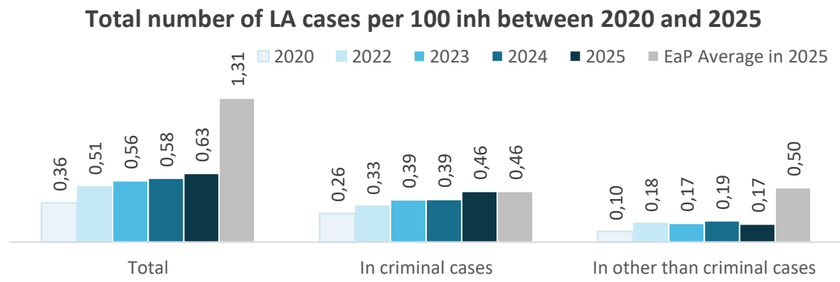
• Number of request for legal aid and number of cases for which legal aid has been granted

	Number of requests of legal aid				
	Total (a+b)			Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
	Absolute number	Per 100 inh.	EaP Average		
Total (1+2)	24 941	0,63	1,58	NA	NA
In criminal cases (1)	18 394	0,47	0,51	NA	NA
In other than criminal cases (2)	6 547	0,17	0,66	NA	NA



In 2025, the number of requests for legal aid was 24 941, corresponding to 0,63 requests per 100 inhabitants. This was lower than the EaP Average. The number of requests in criminal cases were 18 394, and in the other than criminal cases were 6 547.

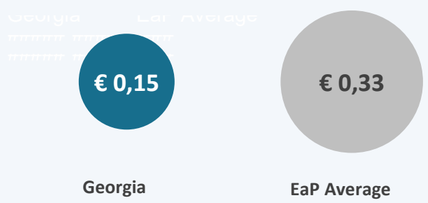
	Number of cases for which legal aid has been granted					Amount of LA granted per case (€)		
	Total (a+b)			Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
	Absolute number	Per 100 inh.	% Variation 2020 - 2025					
Total (1+2)	24 696	0,63	75,4%	10 377	14 319	€187,1	NA	NA
In criminal cases (1)	18 163	0,46	76,2%	4 235	13 928	NA	NA	NA
In other than criminal cases (2)	6 533	0,17	73,2%	6 142	391	NA	NA	NA



In 2025, the number of cases for which legal aid was granted was 24 696, which was 75,4% more compared to 2019. The number of criminal cases were 18 163, and the other than criminal cases were 6 533. The total cases brought to court were 10 377, while the total cases not brought to court were 14 319. On average, the amount granted per legal aid case was 187,1€.

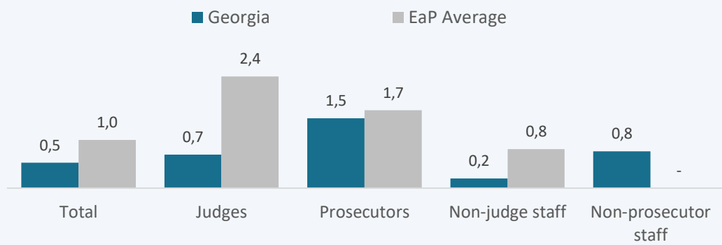
Training of judges and prosecutors in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 11)

Total budget for training per inhabitant



Average number of live training participations per professional

Please see the definition of the indicator on page 2.



Average number of participants per delivered training



The total budget for training of judges and prosecutors in Georgia was €0,15 per inhabitant, significantly lower than the EaP Average of €0,33 per inhabitant.

In 2025, a total of 1 707 participants - including 264 judges and 709 prosecutors - took part in 212 live training sessions held in-person, hybrid or via video conferences. Regarding the internet-based trainings (not-live), no training was provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution for judges and prosecutors, whereas 8 trainings was completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms such as HELP, EJTN, and the UN. The total number of participants was 80 for the external platforms.

On average, each judge in Georgia attended 0,7 live trainings in 2025, which was below the EaP Average (2,4). Each prosecutor participated in an average of 1,5 live trainings, less than the EaP Average (1,7).

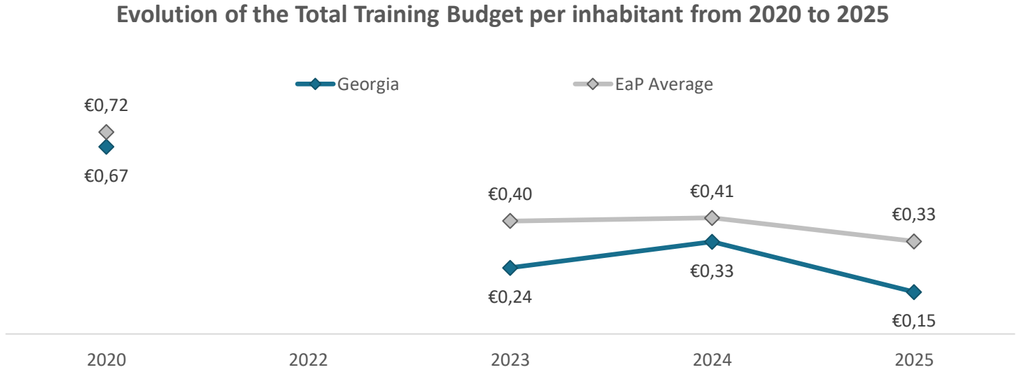
Additionally, information on the minimum required number of days of compulsory in-service training for judges in Georgia is not available. Moreover, prosecutors are not required to attend a minimum number days of in-service compulsory training.

• Budget for training

This part analyses the budget of training institution(s) for judges and prosecutors but also the budgets of courts and prosecutions dedicated to training (when applicable)

	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant		% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
		Georgia	EaP Average		
Total (1 + 2 + 3)	€588 684	€0,15	€0,33	-77,6%	-54,5%
(1) Budget of the training institution(s)	€577 095				
(2) Budget of the courts allocated to training	€0				
(3) Budget of the prosecution allocated to training	€11 589				

Evolution of the Total Training Budget per inhabitant from 2020 to 2025



In 2025, Georgia spent in total €588 684 for training for judges and prosecutors, which represents €0,15 per inhabitant. This value was considerably lower than the EaP Average of €0,33. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, it reduced by -77,6%, while it dropped by -54,5% since 2024.

2025 Budget of the Judiciary is divided in two parts - budget for the functioning of courts and budget for trainings of judges and court staff. Budget allocated for trainings is budget transferred to the High School of Justice of Georgia. In the provided total amount only the budget of High School of Justice of Georgia is included, the School is only responsible for trainings of Judges and non-judge staff.

Prosecution Service has no separate training Institution. Only costs directly related to services provided on the basis of contracts concluded with trainers are separately identified under the budget classification. Other expenses related to the organisation of training activities, including utilities, office-related and other administrative costs, are not recorded separately as training expenditure and are reflected within the general administrative expenses of the Prosecution Service.

• Number of in-service live trainings and participants

Organisation of the trainings (number, duration and average number of participants on trainings)

	Live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings (2025)							
	Number of delivered trainings	Delivered trainings in days	Number of participants	Average duration of trainings in days			Average number of participants per delivered training	
				Georgia		EaP Average	Georgia		EaP Average
Total	212	865	1 707	4,1	>	2,4	8,1	<	8,8
Judges	35	71	264	2,0	>	1,6	7,5	<	15,7
Prosecutors	84	541	709	6,4	>	2,7	8,4	<	9,3
Non-judge staff	32	60	377	1,9	<	3,3	11,8	<	46,1
Non-prosecutor staff	61	193	357	3,2		-	5,9		-

CEPEJ distinguishes these types of trainings:
"A live" training shall be understood as a training conducted in real time. This means that both trainers and participants are physically present in one location or several locations assisted with information technology (digital tools).
"Internet-based" trainings are all trainings that take place over internet, irrespective of the format of the training (such as trainings via specifically designed LMS - Learning Management System platforms, webinars, podcasts and other forms of downloadable lectures and self-learning digital tools). The internet-based training shall be understood as e-training that is implemented according to participant own pace and time of training.

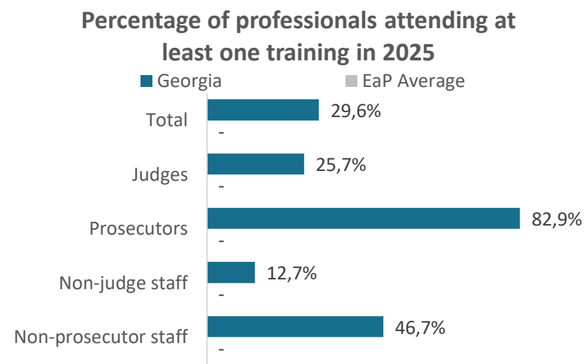
Key: > Higher than the EaP Average
= Equal to the EaP Average
< Lower than the EaP Average

In 2025, the average duration of trainings for judges in Georgia was 2 days (above the EaP Average of 1,6). During the same period, the average duration of training for prosecutors was 6,4 days, which higher than the EaP Average of 2,7 days.

Indicators on training participation: Number of training participations per professional and unique participants

	Average number of live training participations per professional			Professionals attending at least one training (unique participants)		
				Number	% of total professionals by category	
	Georgia		EaP Average		Georgia	EaP Average
Total	0,5	<	1,0	930	29,6%	-
Judges	0,7	<	2,4	94	25,7%	-
Prosecutors	1,5	<	1,7	392	82,9%	-
Non-judge staff	0,2	<	0,8	234	12,7%	-
Non-prosecutor staff	0,8		-	210	46,7%	-





Average number of live training participations per professional

This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, the EaP Average for judges is 2,4. This means that, on average, each judge in the region participated to 2,4 live trainings. This indicator should also be analysed together with the indicator on percentage of professionals attending training, shown in the table as well. Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand how long a professional was trained on average and if all were trained.

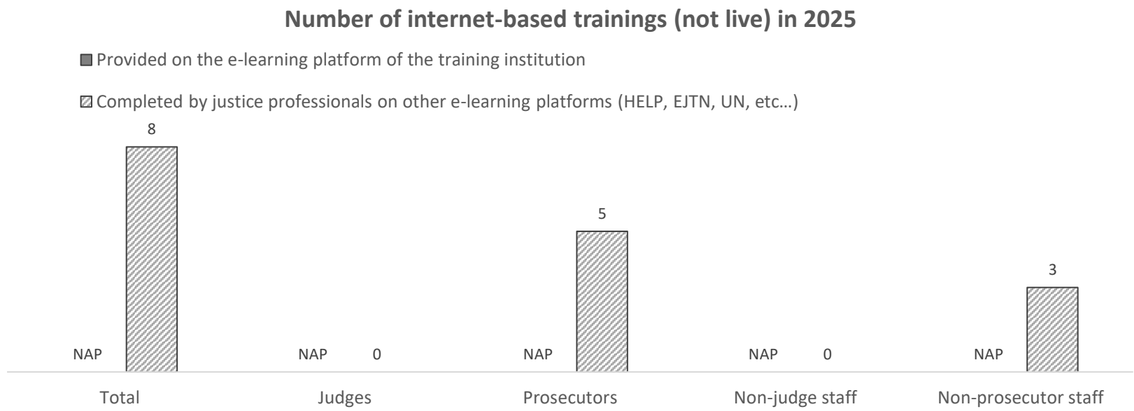
Looking at the average participations in live trainings, the highest average was recorded for prosecutors (1,5 live training participations per prosecutor), while in the region, the highest average was recorded for judges (the EaP Average number of live training participations per judge was 2,4). The percentage of prosecutors attending at least one training was also the highest among all professionals, at 82,9%.

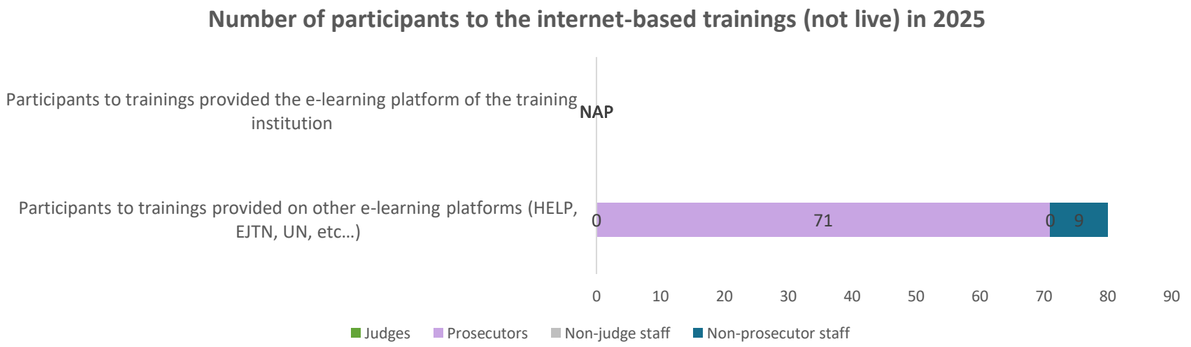
Participation shall be understood as one attendance of a person to a training.

• Number of in-service internet-based trainings and participants

	Number of internet-based trainings (not live) in 2025			
	Provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution		Completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms (HELP, EJTN, UN, etc…)	
	Number of trainings	Number of participants	Number of trainings	Number of participants
Total	NAP	NAP	8	80
Judges	NAP	NAP	0	0
Prosecutors	NAP	NAP	5	71
Non-judge staff	NAP	NAP	0	0
Non-prosecutor staff	NAP	NAP	3	9

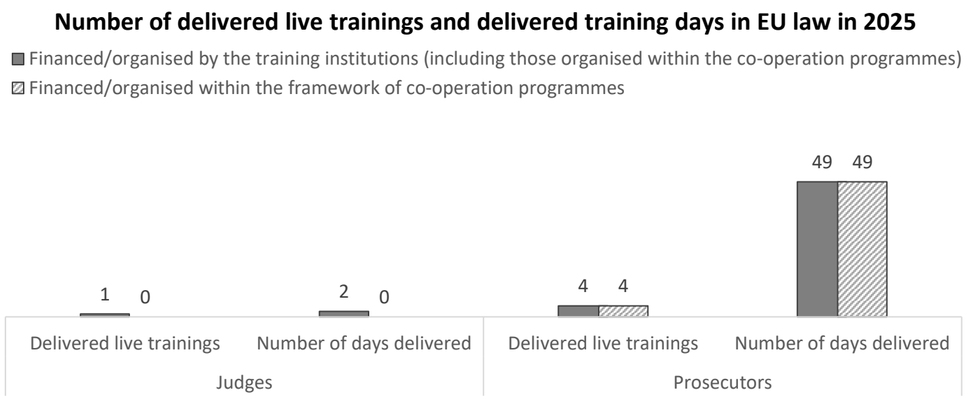
8 Trainings were completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms (HELP, EJTN, UN, etc) with 80 participants in total. The total numbers include only prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff





• Number of EU law training courses and participants

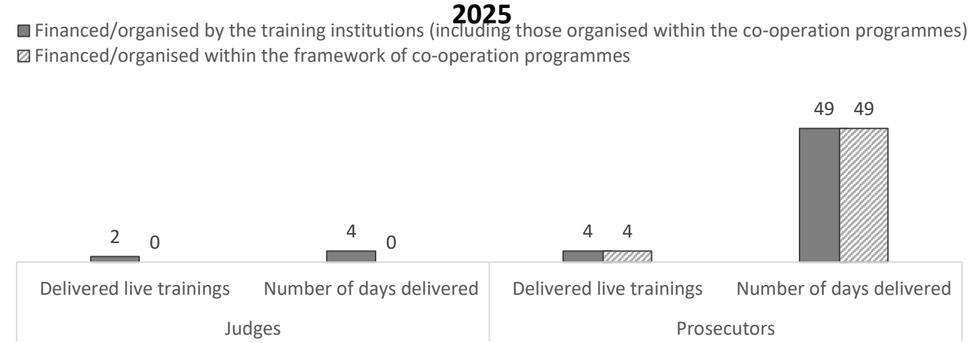
	Training in EU law			
	By the training institutions for judges and prosecutors		Within the framework of co-operation programmes	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Live trainings (2025)				
Number of delivered live trainings	1	4	0	4
Number of days delivered	2	49	0	49
Number of participants	4	38		
Internet-based trainings (2025)				
Number of available trainings	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Number of participants	NAP	NAP		



In 2025, judges in Georgia received a total of 1 live trainings in EU law, none of them were delivered within the framework of co-operation programmes. Prosecutors received 4 live trainings in total, all delivered within the framework of co-operation programmes. Judges participated in 2 training days with 4 participants, while prosecutors took part in 49 training days with 38 participants.

The following trainings are included in the reported numbers: Case Law of European Court of Justice (for judges); training on “Data Protection Standards in Georgia” (for prosecutors), which extensively covered General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) as an integral part of European Union law; HELP Training Program on “International Cooperation in Criminal Matters” (for prosecutors), a significant part of which addressed EU standards on extradition, mutual legal assistance, and the transfer of sentenced persons.

	Training in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights			
	By the training institutions for judges and prosecutors		Within the framework of co-operation programmes	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Live trainings (2025)				
Number of delivered live trainings	2	4	0	4
Number of days delivered	4	49	0	49
Number of participants	7	38		
Internet-based trainings (2025)				
Number of available trainings	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Number of participants	NAP	NAP		



In 2025, judges in Georgia received a total of 2 live trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights, both delivered outside of the framework of co-operation programmes. Prosecutors received 4 live trainings in total, all delivered within the framework of co-operation programmes. Judges participated in 4 training days with 7 participants, while prosecutors took part in 49 training days with 38 participants.

The following trainings are included in the reported numbers:
For Judges 1) ECHR Case law; 2) European Court of Human Rights and International Standards - General Course;
For prosecutors: 1. HELP online course on Freedom of Expression; 2. HELP online course on the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights; 3. Reopening/reinvestigation of criminal cases on the basis of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

• Type of trainings

		Types of training	
		Judges	Prosecutors
	Initial training	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for all
In-service training	General	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
	Specialised judicial functions	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for some
	Management functions of the court	Optional	Optional
	Use of computer facilities in courts	No training	Optional
	On ethics	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
	On child-friendly justice	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
	On gender equality	Optional	Compulsory for all
	On prevention of corruption	Optional	Compulsory for all
	On conflicts of interest	No training	Compulsory for all
	Other	Optional	Optional

In Georgia, no sanction is foreseen if judges and prosecutors do not attend the compulsory training sessions.

Prosecution Service of Georgia has prosecutors specially trained in domestic violence and prosecutors specially trained in sexual violence. Since 2018, only specialised prosecutors and PSG investigators have been handling cases of violence against women and domestic violence. In 2021, this specialisation was extended to crimes of sexual violence as well.

• Minimum number of compulsory trainings

	Initial compulsory training		In-service compulsory trainings	
	Minimum number of trainings	Minimum number of days	Minimum number of trainings	Minimum number of days
Judges	85	240	NA	NA
Prosecutors	0	0	NAP	NAP

Initial compulsory training is provided within the framework of the internship programme for newly recruited prosecutors. In the reference year, no intern-prosecutors were recruited, therefore, no initial compulsory training was conducted. Moreover, there is no set number of subsequent in-service trainings required each year. This number varies based on specific needs throughout the year.

• Quality of judicial training

Georgia identifies (collects information about) future in-service training needs via:

Target audience itself	✓	**Relevant judicial institutions**	✓
Previous participants in trainings	✓	**Ministry of Justice**	✗
Trainers	✓	**Other**	✓
Courts/prosecutor's offices	✓		

In Georgia future in-service training needs are assessed annually. In-service trainings (seminars, workshops, round tables) are evaluated immediately, 3-6 months after the training and a year or more after the training has been delivered.

The result of the training evaluation process is used:

To prepare a training evaluation report with recommendations	✓	**To suppress a training course**	✗
To improve the training course which, according to the report, needed improvements	✓	**To introduce a new course**	✓
To replace the trainers that failed to meet expected learning outcomes/were negatively evaluated	✗	**Other**	✗

The option "to prepare a training evaluation report with recommendations" is applicable only to the Prosecution Service.

Alternative Dispute Resolution in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 9)

Legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge ✓

Mandatory informative sessions with a mediator ✗

Mandatory mediation with a mediator ✓

↓

Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding

Mediators

7,6

per 100 000 inhabitants

EaP Average: 15,9



73% female mediators

Total number of court-related mediations

Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	NA
Number of finished court-related mediations	NA
Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement	NA

In Georgia, legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge could be granted. The judicial system provides for mandatory mediation with a mediator ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding. Also, there are no mandatory informative sessions with a mediator. In 2025, the number of mediators was 7,6 per 100 000 inhabitants, which was below the EaP Average (15,9 per 100 000 inhabitants). The majority of the mediators were women (73%). Information on the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation and on cases which ended with a settlement agreement was not available in 2025.

• Court-related mediation procedures

Court related mediation is the mediation which includes the intervention of a judge, a public prosecutor or other court staff who facilitates, directs, advises on or conducts the mediation process. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a public prosecutor (or a judge) can refer a case to a mediator or propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim (for example to establish a compensation agreement). Such mediation may be mandatory either as a pre-requisite to proceedings or as a requirement of the court in the course of the proceedings.

Mandatory mediation applies to family disputes, labour cases, inheritance cases, neighbourhood cases, shared property cases, property cases under 20 000 GEL, the disputes involving the micro financial, bank or non-bank organisations, electronic contractual issues if the value of the subject matter is under 10 000 GEL, non-property issues (such as, copyright cases, respect and dignity cases).

• Other ADR methods

Mediation other than court-related mediation	Arbitration	Conciliation (if different from mediation)	Other ADR
✓	✓	✗	✗

• Mediators and court-related mediations

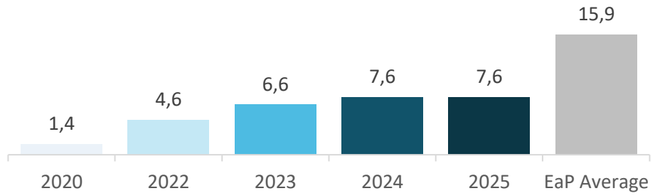
Requirements and procedure to become an accredited or registered mediator:

LEPL Georgian Association of Mediators has approved the Professional Standard for Mediators and determined qualification requirements to become a mediator in accordance with the law. The prerequisite for obtaining the status of a mediator consists of three parts: 1. mediation/mediator training. 2. Checking of practical skills of the person who intends to become a mediator; 3. Development of skills of leading a real mediation (observation of a real court-mediation). Any person can participate in the mediator certification program if he/she is considered capable of legal action, who has not been convicted, and is registered as a participant in the Mediator Certification Program.

Accredited/registered mediators for court-related mediation			% Variation between 2020 and 2025
Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	
300	7,6	15,9	466,0%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 19,2 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

Accredited/registered mediators for court-related mediation per 100 000 inhabitants between 2020 and 2025



In 2025, the total number of mediators in Georgia was 300, which is 466% more than in 2020.The number of mediators per 100 000 inhabitants was 7,6, which is less than the EaP average of 15,9.

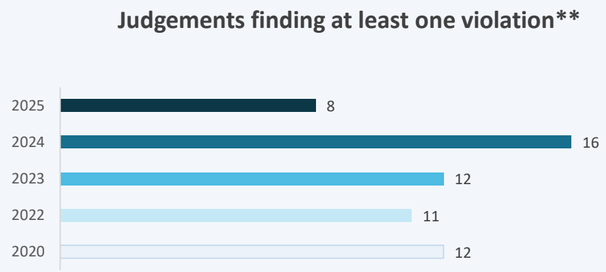
	Number of court-related mediations			Providers of court-related mediation services			
	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5+ 6)	NA	NA	NA				
1. Civil and commercial cases	3	133	27	✓	✓	✗	✗
2. Family cases	2	134	41	✓	✓	✗	✗
3. Administrative cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
4. Labour cases incl. employment dismissals	0	100	14	✓	✓	✗	✗
5. Criminal cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	✗	✗	✓
6. Consumer cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
7. Other cases	5	0	0				

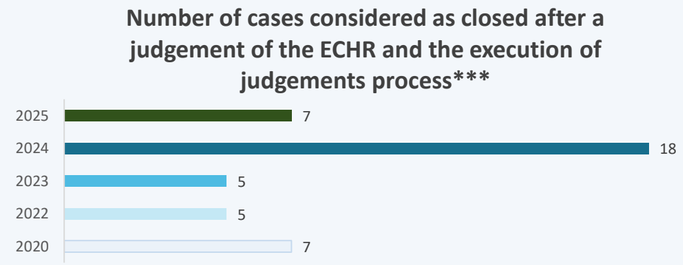
Court related mediations are provided by private mediators, public authorities (other than the court) and public prosecutors In 2025, mediation was most used for Civil and commercial cases and Family cases (parties agreed to start mediation in 3 and 2 cases, respectively).

In Georgia, it is possible to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge.

European Convention on Human Rights in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 10)

European Convention on Human Rights – Article 6 – Right to a fair trial (extract):
In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.





• ECHR

Follow-up at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

Raising awareness	
ECHR case law is part of judge's and public prosecutors' training	✓
Publication of the ECHR case law on official judicial internet pages	✓
Annual report before the Parliament on ECHR case law	✗
Integration of the ECHR case law in the annual courts' report	✗
Other	✗

Information / dissemination of the ECHR decisions within the judicial system	
Within the Ministry of Justice	✓
Within other public institutions	✗
Within courts	✓
Within higher instance courts only	✗
Within public prosecution services	✓
Other	✗

The right to claim damages before national courts (besides the just satisfaction due by the State)	
The right to claim damages before national courts (besides the just satisfaction due by the State)	✗
The right to have the case reopened before national courts	✓
Request for annulment of the national court's judgment	✓
Other	✗

In response to violations established by the ECtHR, the High School of Justice and Prosecution Service of Georgia implemented targeted training activities in four main areas: the system of fundamental human rights and freedoms and related protection mechanisms, combating violence against women and domestic violence, prevention of ill-treatment and the prohibition of discrimination and hate crimes. These activities included specialised trainings, online HELP courses and webinars supported by the Council of Europe, as well as initiatives implemented with the support of OSCE/ODIHR. The training programmes covered the European Convention on Human Rights, the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (including issues related to the execution of judgments and re-investigation based on Court judgments), victim-centred approaches, and practical aspects of investigation and prosecution, including communication standards and the protection of vulnerable groups.

Under Article 310(e) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia (CPCG), a judgment may be reviewed based on newly discovered circumstances. Among other grounds, the judgment can be reconsidered if there is a final ruling by the ECHR finding a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights or its protocols in relation to the case, provided the judgment under review is based on the same violation identified by the ECtHR.

In accordance with Article 312 §1 of the CPCG, a request for reconsideration of a judgment based on newly discovered circumstances must be submitted in writing to the appellate court, according to the relevant jurisdiction. Additionally, under Article 314 §2 of the CPCG, after examining the case, the court may either uphold the original judgment, amend it, or annul it entirely and issue a new judgment. Same approach is applied to Civil and Administrative cases, according Civil Procedural Law ECtHR decision is a legal ground for reopening the case at the national level.

Number of applications to the ECHR, number of judgments, and number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR

		2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Applications allocated to a judicial formation of the Court**		130	150	156	151	194
Judgements finding at least one violation**		12	11	12	16	8
Judgements finding at least one violation of the Article 6 of the ECHR	**Right to a fair trial (1)**	4	6	1	3	3
	Length of proceedings	0	0	0	1	2
	Non-enforcement	0	1	0	0	0

** Source: ECHR

(1) Figures in this line may include conditional violations.

	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process***	7	5	5	18	7

*** Source: Department for the Execution of Judgments of the ECHR

In 2025, the applications allocated to a judicial formation** for Georgia were 194 (43 more than the previous year). The judgements by the ECHR finding at least one violation for Georgia were 8; whereas they were 16 in 2024. The number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process was 7 in 2025; whereas they were 18 in 2024.

Appointment, recruitment and promotion of judges and prosecutors in Georgia in 2025 (Indicators 12 and 13)

Judges

Description of the specific procedure of recruitment

Judges in Georgia are recruited through a competitive selection process based on professional qualifications, training, and experience. Candidates for judicial office must be Georgian citizens, at least 30 years of age, hold a master's degree in law (or an equivalent qualification), possess at least five years of professional legal experience, demonstrate proficiency in the state language, and, as a general rule, pass the judicial qualification examination. Candidates are also required to complete the full training programme of the High School of Justice and be included in the Justice Trainee Qualifications List. Certain categories of candidates, including former Supreme Court judges, former Constitutional Court judges, judges with at least 18 months of judicial experience, and candidates for the Supreme Court, are exempt from some of these requirements.

The selection and evaluation of judicial candidates are conducted by the High Council of Justice (HCJ) on the basis of two principal criteria established by the Organic Law on Common Courts: integrity and competence. All candidates undergo background checks, interviews, and individual assessments. Candidates with prior judicial experience are subject to an additional evaluation involving a review of randomly selected judicial decisions in order to assess legal knowledge, reasoning, analytical skills, and the quality of judicial decision-making. The recruitment process is open and includes public hearings, publication of aggregate evaluation results, secret voting, and the right of candidates to appeal decisions of the HCJ before the Qualification Chamber of the Supreme Court.

Judges of first and second instance courts are appointed by the High Council of Justice following a competitive procedure. Supreme Court judges are nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia. Following nomination, candidates undergo public hearings before the Parliamentary Legal Issues Committee before being submitted to a plenary vote.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Judicial Council

The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia. First and the second instance Judges are appointed by High Council of Justice of Georgia.

In Georgia, there exists the possibility for non pre-selected judge candidates to appeal to this decision whether the selection is made via or without Judicial Academy. A candidate may appeal the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia to the Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Eligibility

JA	WJA	Pre-conditions:	JA	WJA **
✓	✓	Basic law studies	✗	✓
✓	✓	Advanced law studies (masters or PhD)	✗	
✓		Judicial exam/bar exam	✗	✓
		Average grades in education	✗	✓
✓	✓	Years of work experience	✗	
✓	✓	Relevance of previous work experience	✗	
✓	✓	Citizenship	✗	✓
✓	✓	Age	✗	
✓	✓	Clean criminal record	✗	✓
		Foreign language knowledge	✗	
✓		Entry test / exam	✗	✓
		Other	✗	

** JA = Via Judicial Academy

WJA = Without Judicial Academy

Prosecutors

Description of the specific procedure of recruitment

The most commonly used mechanism for selection of prosecutors is an internship program. Apart from that, prosecutors can be appointed through competition and in exceptional circumstances, by a justified decision of the Prosecutor General, without internship and competition.

Appointment through internship: The internship programme within the PSG is regulated by the Order of the Prosecutor General of Georgia No. 040 of 26 August 2020. Admission to the internship is conducted through an open competition, which may include written testing and interviews. The recruitment process, as well as the overall supervision and evaluation of the internship, is carried out by the Career Management, Ethics, and Incentives Council, a permanent advisory body of the Prosecutor General. Successful candidates participate in training organised by the Professional Development Centre and are appointed as interns by the Prosecutor General based on the Council's recommendation and service needs. The internship normally lasts one year. Upon completion, interns undergo a final assessment, and successful candidates may be appointed to vacant positions or included in the personnel reserve.

Appointment through competition: Pursuant to Order #039 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia, during interviewing candidates (who successfully passed written exams), the Contest Commission uses the evaluation forms for making a decision. The Commission shall make a decision based on of candidate's skills, qualifications, experience and overall compatibility with the requirements of the job opening. Based on the results of the contest, the Chairperson of the Commission submits information about the successful candidates to the Prosecutor General for the appointment. The candidates shall undergo a professional training. After completing all stages successfully, the contestant is appointed on the position.

Authority competent during the entry selection (without judicial Academy)

Prosecution services

For the selection process through internship, the recruitment process, as well as the overall supervision and evaluation of the internship, is carried out by the Career Management, Ethics, and Incentives Council, a permanent advisory body of the Prosecutor General

For appointments through competition, during interviewing candidates the Contest Commission conducts evaluation. Based on the results of the contest, the Chairperson of the Commission submits information about the successful candidates to the Prosecutor General for the appointment.

Judges

A candidate for judge shall be selected on the basis of two basic criteria – good faith (integrity) and competence. The characteristics of a good faith criterion are: personal good faith and professional conscience; independence, impartiality and fairness; personal and professional behavior; personal and professional reputation. The characteristics of a competence criterion are: knowledge of legal norms; ability of legal substantiation and competence; writing and verbal communication skills; professional qualities; academic achievements and professional training; professional activity.

There are two different procedures for the evaluation of judicial candidates: evaluation of a candidate for judge without judicial experience and a candidate with judicial experience (except for a current or former member of the Constitutional Court or the Supreme Court of Georgia). Each candidate is subject to background check, interview and evaluation on the basis of the characteristics of integrity and competence criteria. In case of candidates with judicial experience, the HCJ additionally conducts the examination of 5 cases adjudicated by them.

Selection

JA	WJA	Criteria	JA	WJA
✓		Results/score from Judicial Academy training Additional testing for non-Academy graduates	✓	
✓	✓	Relevance of previous work experience		
✓	✓	Duration of previous work experience		
✓	✓	Interview evaluation	✓	
✓	✓	Performance appraisal (from previous employer)		
✓	✓	Other		
		Automatic selection of each successful candidate from the Judicial Academy / Every pre-selected experienced candidate outside the Judicial Academy		

Prosecutors

A citizen of Georgia who has a higher education in law, has a command of the language of legal proceedings, has passed a qualification examination for the Prosecutor's Office, has completed an internship in the bodies of the prosecutor's Office, has taken the oath of an employee of the Prosecutor's Office, and is able, based on his/her working and moral qualities, as well as his/her health status, to perform the duties of a prosecutor or investigator of the Prosecutor's Office, may be appointed to the position of a prosecutor or investigator of the Prosecutor's Office.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Parliament and Judicial Council

The judges of district/city court and Court of Appeals are appointed by the High Council of Justice by two thirds of the votes of the all members of HCJ. The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice of Georgia and elected by the Parliament of Georgia.

For the Supreme Court, following the nomination of candidates, the Legal Issues Committee of the Parliament hears each candidate at a public session. Question and answer sessions are held individually for each candidate. After hearing the candidates at a Legal Issues Committee sitting, the Committee prepares an opinion, which includes a recommendation in relation to a candidate. At a plenary session of the Parliament, each candidate for the seat of a judge of the Supreme Court is put to a vote separately. The candidate is deemed elected as a Supreme Court judge if he/she gains the support of the majority of the total number of the members of the Parliament.

Authority competent during the entry selection (without judicial Academy)

Prosecution services

For appointments through internship, the recruitment process, as well as the overall supervision and evaluation of the internship, is carried out by the Career Management, Ethics, and Incentives Council, a permanent advisory body of the Prosecutor General.

For appointments through competition, based on the results of the initial contest, the Chairperson of the Contest Commission submits information about the successful candidates to the Prosecutor General for the appointment. The candidates shall undergo a professional training. The Human Resources Management and Development Department of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia is responsible for providing the training. The results of the training are taken into account when appointing the candidates. After completing all stages successfully, the contestant is appointed on the position.

Appointment

Judges

Authority competent for the final appointment

Parliament and Judicial Council

Has a right to appoint some and reject some among the selected (proposed)

Comment ALL-102:The judges of district/city court and Court of Appeals are appointed by the High Council of Justice. The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia.

A judge may be appointed as a judge of the Court of Appeals, if his/her competence, experience, business and moral reputation is compliant with the high rank of the judge of Court of Appeals and he/she has at least three years' experience of working as a judge of district/city court.

In Georgia, there exists the possibility for non-selected judge candidates to appeal to this decision.

The Court and Other body are competent to decide on the appeal

A candidate may appeal the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia refusing to appoint or nominate him/her for the position of a judge to the Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court. The decision of the Parliament can be appealed in court. The right to appeal against the decision of the HCJ is valid at every relevant stage of the selection process. The procedure for appointing judges of first and second instance courts provides for the possibility of the HCJ to put a candidate to a repeated voting.

Prosecutors

Authority competent for the final appointment

Other body

Has a right to appoint some and reject some among the selected

After the vetting of a candidate is finished, the Human Resources Management and Development Department and the General Inspectorate submit separate reports to the Prosecutor General of Georgia on appointing a candidate as a prosecutor. The Prosecutor General is the competent authority for the final appointment of a prosecutor.

In Georgia, there exists the possibility for non-selected prosecutor candidates to appeal to this decision.

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

All decisions made regarding the above-mentioned procedures shall be substantiated and may be appealed in court. 2020 Rule on Recruitment and Promotion of Prosecutors and the Rule on Internship at the Prosecution Service of Georgia explicitly provide that all decisions regarding appointment of prosecutors should be reasoned (Article 1 § 5 and Article 2 § 3 respectively) and that information on any decision taken under these rules should be published online

Integrity checks through:

✓	Criminal records
✓	Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions
	Intelligence investigation
✓	Integrity assessment test
	Psychological assessment
✓	Other

When checking the integrity of candidate consideration shall be given to his/her honesty as a citizen and good faith; also consciousness corresponding to duties and responsibility, transparency, accuracy and precision when performing official or other duties, financial or other obligations. E.g. when paying bank or other debts, paying utility or other fees, paying a fine for violating traffic regulation etc. Consideration shall be given also to his/her ethics in interacting with colleagues and other people, self control, ability to manage own emotions, disputes in a court to which he/she has been a party, whether there is a criminal charge against him/her, etc.

Chapter X of the Organic Law of Georgia on Prosecution Service of Georgia defines general rules for assessing the integrity of candidates. According to the provisions of this chapter, the following information on a person shall be subject to an examination: a criminal record and a current administrative penalty; information regarding income and financial liabilities; information regarding the possession and disposal of shares in entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial legal entities; previous work experience.

In Georgia, judges are appointed to office for an undetermined period, until the compulsory retirement at the age of 65.

Article 63 (6) of the Constitution of Georgia defines the rule for appointment of judges of general courts for life tenure. However, before lifetime appointment of a judge, in case of the first appointment at first Instance court, the judge could have been appointed for a three-year term until 31 December 2024. Since 1st January 2025 all Judges have been appointed for life tenure (except first Instance Judges who were appointed before 2025).

All prosecutors, except for the Prosecutor General, are appointed for an undetermined period. The term of office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia is 6 years. The same person cannot be re-elected for a consecutive term.

The legislation of Georgia does not envisage a compulsory retirement age. According to the Organic Law on Prosecution Service of Georgia and the Law of Georgia on State Pension, male prosecutors who have reached 65 years and female prosecutors having reached 60 years are eligible for retirement. The retirement in this case is not mandatory. It depends on the will of the person reaching the retirement age.

Judges

Authority competent for the promotion

Judicial Council

Promotion of district (city) court judges to courts of appeals is decided by the HCJ. Election to the position of Supreme Court judges is conducted by the Parliament, upon the nomination of candidates by the HCJ.

The same procedure applies for promotion to the Court of Appeal, but the final decision in this case is taken by the High Council of Justice. Article 37 of the Law on Common Courts sets forth the rule for appointing a judge to another court (either to a court of the same instance or to the Court of Appeal). In particular, when there is a vacancy, a judge of a district (city) court may be appointed, with his or her consent, to the Court of Appeal without competition, if he or she meets the requirements set forth in Article 41, which concerns the promotion of a judge and provides that a judge of a district (city) court may be appointed to the Court of Appeal if he or she has at least three years of experience working as a judge of a district (city) court.

For the appointment of a judge to the Court of Appeals, the High Council of Justice should take into consideration the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the judge`s performance, the number of ratios of cases considered, the complexity of the cases completed, adherence to procedural time frames of considering cases, adherence to procedural time frames for preparing decision, stability of the decisions, working discipline, reputation of the judge among colleagues, participation of the judge in mentoring and teaching young judges and lawyers, active role in discussing judicial and legal issues, organizational skills, scientific and pedagogical activity, adherence to ethical and professional standards, tendencies of professional growth and etc.

Promotion

Procedure

Competitive test / Exam	
Previous individual evaluations	✓
Other procedure(s) (interview or other)	✓
No special procedure	

Criteria

Years of experience	✓
Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)	✓
Performance (quantitative)	✓
Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)	✓
Other	
No criteria	

Prosecutors

Authority competent for the promotion

Other body

The Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council plays a key role in the promotion of prosecutors. It is composed of the following 15 members: the First Deputy General Prosecutor, 3 Deputy General Prosecutors, 8 members of the Prosecutorial Council, the Head of the General Inspectorate, the Head of the Human Resources Management and Development Department and the Head of the Department for Supervision over Prosecutorial Activities and Strategic Development.

The Prosecutor General promotes the candidates recommended by the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council. He/she may decline the recommended promotion. In this case, the Prosecutor General shall provide the reasons.

Upon the recommendation of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Prosecutor General is authorised to decide on the promotion of a prosecutor, based on the following criteria: length of work and experience; competence; personal and professional skills.

In Georgia, the decision on the promotion of judges could be appealed.

The Court and Other body are competent to decide on the appeal

Decision related with appointment (promotion) at Supreme Court of Georgia should be appealed at Qualification Chamber of Supreme Court of Georgia. Decision of the Parliament of Georgia concerning the appointment of the Supreme Court Judges can be appealed in court.

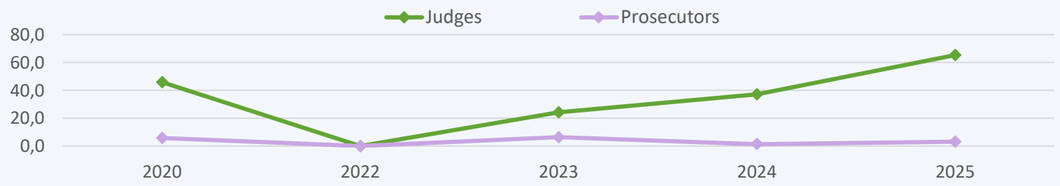
In Georgia, the decision on the promotion of prosecutors could be appealed.

The Court/prosecution office is competent to decide on the appeal

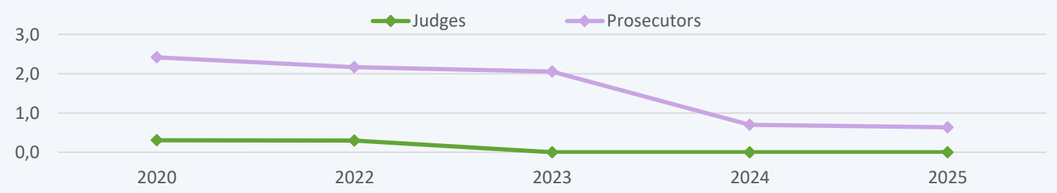
All decisions made regarding the recruitment and promotion procedures shall be substantiated and may be appealed in the court.

Accountability in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 14)

Number of initiated disciplinary proceedings against judges/prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges/100 prosecutors)



Number of disciplinary sanctions against judges/prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges/100 prosecutors)



• Promotion of integrity and prevention of corruption

Legal provisions guaranteeing the independence of judges and prosecutors

In Georgia, the independence of judges and prosecutors is guaranteed by the Constitution and other laws.

The framework regulating protection of judges from attempts of undue influence is provided in the Constitution and in the Law on Common Courts. Provisions criminalising acts against the activities of judicial bodies are provided in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

Moreover, the Law on Prosecution Service of Georgia provides guarantees for the independence of prosecutors.

Number of criminal cases and sanctions against judges and prosecutors in 2025

	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced
Judges	0	0	0
Prosecutors	1	1	0

1 case was initiated and completed against prosecutors for the reporting period with no sanctions pronounced. There were no cases initiated against judges in 2025.

Measures to prevent corruption

	Gift rules	Specific training	Internal controls	Safe complaints mechanisms	Other	No mechanism in place
Judges	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Prosecutors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗

Measures were reported for the prevention of corruption including rules on gifts, training, internal controls and complaints mechanisms for both judges and prosecutors.
Latest GRECO Evaluation Report on Prevention of corruption in respect of judges and prosecutors available at: see: https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations/round-4

Integrity of court staff

In Georgia, legislation provides for various breaches of integrity in respect of court staff, including conflicts of interest, unauthorised disclosure of confidential or sensitive information on court cases and procedures, non-timely or incomplete asset declarations and breaches of Codes of Conduct.

Training on ethics and prevention of corruption

	Training on ethics	Training on prevention of corruption
Judges	Compulsory for all	Optional
Prosecutors	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all

Code of Ethics

In Georgia, there are separate codes of ethics for both judges and prosecutors.

The Code of Judicial Ethics of Georgia is based on the principles of judicial independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, competence, diligence, and fairness, drawing on both Georgian legislation and international standards, particularly the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct. According to the Code, judges must decide cases independently and solely on the basis of law, free from political influence, public pressure, media criticism, personal relationships, or interference from colleagues. Judges are required to maintain impartiality throughout judicial proceedings, avoid ex parte communications with parties, refrain from public comments on pending cases, and distance themselves from political activities or expressions that could undermine public confidence in their neutrality. The Code further requires judges to demonstrate integrity and propriety both in their professional and private lives. Judges must avoid conflicts of interest, corruption, inappropriate gifts, misuse of judicial office, and conduct that could damage the reputation of the judiciary.

The Code of Ethics for Employees of the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia establishes standards of professional and personal conduct aimed at ensuring integrity, professionalism, accountability, and public trust in the prosecution service. The Code requires prosecutors and other prosecution staff to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms, act impartially, independently, fairly, objectively, and with political neutrality, while remaining free from external influence, including political, media, or public pressure. It emphasizes the proper use of official authority, respect for the presumption of innocence and equality before the law, protection of confidential and personal data, avoidance of discrimination, conflicts of interest, corruption, and improper benefits, as well as the obligation to maintain professional competence, collegial respect, and ethical behaviour both inside and outside the workplace.

The General Inspectorate of the Office of the Prosecutor General, which is in charge of conducting administrative investigations into disciplinary violations, provides counselling to interested PSG employees regarding ethical questions.

Recusal of judges

In Georgia, there exists a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the judge is not impartial. Detailed procedure of recusal of a judge and grounds for recusal are provided in the Civil, Administrative and Criminal Procedural Codes of Georgia.

Data on the number of initiated procedures and pronounced recusals was not available for Georgia for 2025.

Total number of initiated procedures	NA
Total number of recusals pronounced	NA

Transparency in distribution of court cases

Organisation of the distribution of court cases	
Automatic allocation	
Random allocation	✓
Other type of allocation	
Specific allocation for priority cases	
Possibility to exclude a judge from the allocation	✓
All interventions on the system irreversibly logged / registered	✓

In Georgia, court cases are, in principle, randomly allocated by a computer algorithm. There are no exceptions to the general method allocating of priority cases. The system also anticipates different situations in which a judge could be excluded from the allocation of cases. Finally, the system provides for all alterations to the allocation process to be logged/registered.

Reasons for reassigning a case		Number of reassignments
Conflict of interest declared by the judge or by the parties	✓	NA
Recusal of the judge or requested by the parties	✓	NA
Physical unavailability (illness, longer absence)	✓	NA
Other		NA

Method to reassign a case	
Automatic allocation	
Random allocation	✓
By discretion of a president of a court	
Other	

In Georgia, the reassignment of cases is only required to be reasoned in particular circumstances. Reassignments occur when there is a recusal, envisaged by criminal, civil and administrative procedure codes. National legislation defines specific reasons for the recusal of relevant cases. Furthermore ,,Rule on Electronic Case Allocation System" establishes grounds for the reassignment of cases.

• Disciplinary procedures against judges/prosecutors

Judges

In Georgia, the authorities with disciplinary powers over judges are the Judicial Council and the disciplinary court or body.

According the legal changes to the Law on Common Courts in June 2025, Institute of The independent inspectorate was abolished. Disciplinary proceedings against Judges are initiated by the Secretary of High Council of Justice of Georgia and a decision on disciplinary case is taken by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

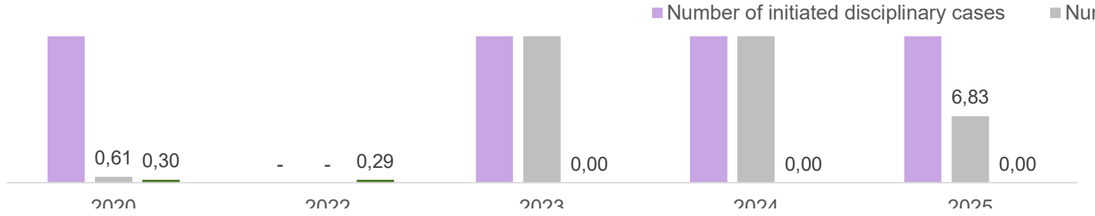
Secretary of the HCJ initiates disciplinary proceedings against a judge on the basis of a disciplinary complaint or other information. After the Secretary's opinion is submitted to the High Council of Justice of Georgia, the High Council of Justice adopts two separate decisions. The first decision concerns the initiation of disciplinary prosecution against the judge (or the termination of disciplinary proceedings). The second decision concerns imposing disciplinary liability on the judge (or terminating the proceedings). A disciplinary case is referred to the Disciplinary Board only after the HCJ has decided to impose disciplinary liability on the judge. Only the Disciplinary Board is competent to impose a disciplinary sanction on a judge. Decisions of the Disciplinary Board may be appealed before the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

A judge may present an argumentation in hearing and written submission. He/she has also the possibility to appeal against the disciplinary decision.

The Disciplinary court or body is the authority competent to decide on the appeal

Disciplinary chamber of Supreme Court of Georgia is the authority competent to decide on the appeal on the disciplinary decisions against judges. A complaint against a decision of the Disciplinary Board shall be filed with the Disciplinary Chamber within 10 days. This time limit cannot be extended or restored and starts from the moment the decision of the Disciplinary Board is served on the party.

Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary cases and number of sanctions pronounced against judges between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges)



According the changes to the Law on Common Courts in June 2025, institute of The Independent Inspector was abolished. According the changes disciplinary proceedings against judges are now initiated by the Secretary of the High Council of Justice of Georgia (and final decision on disciplinary case is taken by the High Council of Justice of Georgia, as it already was regulated by the old legislation). Since 2025 was a transitional period, 25 disciplinary cases were completed in this year.

Who is authorised to initiate of a disciplinary proceedings

Relevant Court / Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior	
High Court (Supreme Court) / Prosecutor General (State public prosecutor)	✓
Judicial Council / Public Prosecutorial Council	✓
Disciplinary court	✗
Disciplinary body	✓
Parliament	
Executive power	
Other	
This is not possible	

Prosecutors

In Georgia, the Prosecutor General is the authority with disciplinary powers over prosecutors.

According the legislation there is one competent body for disciplinary proceedings against Prosecutors, thus the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, investigation of facts and imposition of sanctions is the competence of Prosecutor General.

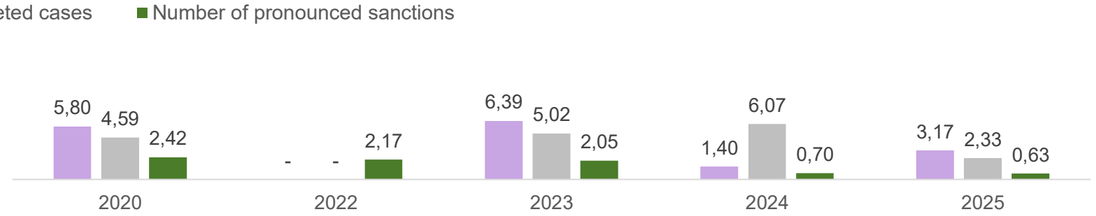
In case of suspecting potential disciplinary misconduct of the PSG employee, the PSG General Inspectorate is competent to open an administrative investigation. This includes interviewing people, collecting information and reviewing materials. At the end, the PSG General Inspectorate draws report containing the findings about whether the person has committed the disciplinary misconduct or not. This report is then reviewed by the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council on the hearing. The subject person has a right to be represented by a lawyer, attend the hearing and give an explanation. The Council decides by the majority of votes whether person has committed the violation. If he/she was found guilty, the Council also selects the applicable sanction. The decision of the Council is recommendatory for the Prosecutor General, who is competent to formally find person guilty in the disciplinary violation and impose a sanction. The Prosecutor General might disagree with the recommendation and make a different decision. However, in this case, he/she is required to provide

A prosecutor may present an argumentation in hearing and written submission. He/she has also the possibility to appeal against the disciplinary decision.

Court is the authority competent to decide on the appeal

Decisions on disciplinary matters against prosecutors in Georgia can be appealed in court.

Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary cases and number of sanctions pronounced against prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 prosecutors)



Of the 15 disciplinary cases initiated during the reference year, 11 concerned professional inadequacy, while 4 were related to breaches of professional ethics.

• Declaration of assets

Declaration of assets for judges and prosecutors

In Georgia, a Special law requires a declaration of assets by judges and by prosecutors. The authority that receives and verifies the declaration is the Anticorruption Bureau. It is an Independent institution, legal entity under public law. The Bureau has its Head, who is appointed by the Prime Minister of Georgia for a period of six years.

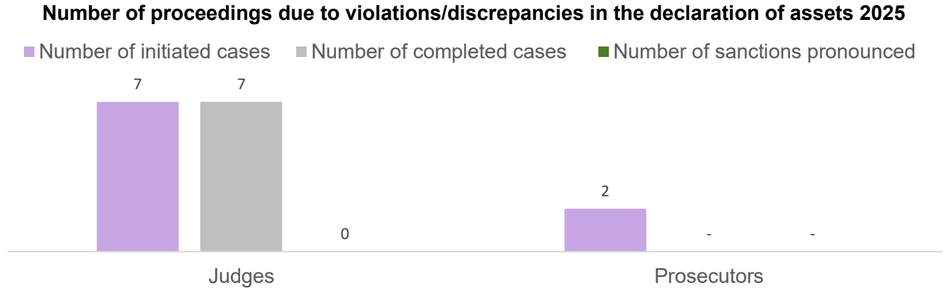
An official shall, within two months after dismissal, submit an asset declaration if he or she has not submitted a declaration during the calendar year of dismissal. In addition, in the year following dismissal, the official shall submit the declaration in the same respective month as the previous declaration, unless he or she is appointed to another position. The options “at the beginning of the term of office” and “at the end of the term of office” also apply to the judiciary of Georgia. According to Article 14 of the Law of Georgia on Fight against Corruption a person is obliged to submit a declaration of property status to the Bureau within two months after appointment to a position. The procedure for submitting the declaration shall be determined by the Government of Georgia. A person holding a position is obliged to complete and submit the declaration annually, in the same month as the previous declaration. A person is also obliged to submit a declaration within two months after dismissal if he or she has not submitted one during the calendar year of dismissal. Furthermore, in the year following dismissal, the declaration shall be submitted in the same month as the previous declaration, provided that the person has not been appointed to another position.

In addition to spouse and children of the declarant (under legal age), the declaration also covers individuals permanently residing with the person obliged to file the asset declaration.

The register of the declaration of assets exists for judges and prosecutors. Moreover, the declarations are published on internet. The sanctions for judges and prosecutors foreseen in case of non-declaration of assets (including non-submission of declaration) include a fine as well as other disciplinary and criminal sanctions.

According to article 20 of the Law of Georgia on Fight against Corruption, failure to submit an official declaration of assets by the official within the period specified in Article 14 of this Law shall result in a fine of 1000 GEL. Failure of an official to submit a declaration of assets of an official within 2 weeks from the date of entry into force of the decree or court decision (ruling) on imposing a fine will result in criminal liability. Failure to submit a declaration of assets under Article 355 of the Criminal Code, after the imposition of an administrative penalty for such an act, or intentionally incomplete or incorrect entry of data in the declaration, is punishable by a fine or community service for a term of 120 to 200 hours, with deprivation of the right to hold public office or engage in activities for a term of up to 3years. Violation of the rules on the declaration of assets can also result in disciplinary sanctions against a Judge.

	Judges	Prosecutors
Items to be declared		
Assets	●	●
Financial interests	●	●
Sources of income	●	●
Liabilities	●	●
Gifts	●	●
Other	●	●
Moment for the declaration		
At the beginning of the term of office	●	●
At the end of the term of office	●	●
When there is a significant change in the items	●	●
Other	●	●
Declaration concerning the members of the family		
Spouse	●	●
Partner	●	●
Children (under legal age)	●	●
Adult children	●	●
Other family members	●	●
Same declaration as for the judge/prosecutor	●	●
Declaration of assets verified as regards:		
Timeliness	●	●
Completeness	●	●
Accuracy of the content	●	●
Unexplained financial discrepancies	●	●



• Conflict of interest and Accessory functions/activities

Procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest in 2025		
Regulations / procedures:	Judges	Prosecutors
On reporting a (potential) conflict of interest	✓	✓
For recusal/withdrawal from a case	✓	✓
On receiving gifts	✓	✓
On combining the profession of a judge/ prosecutor with other functions/professional activities	✓	✓
Other		

Procedures related to the conflict of interests is regulated for judges in Criminal, Civil and Administrative procedure codes respectively which envisage recusal of a judge under specific conditions.

According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, a judge may not participate in criminal proceedings if he/she participates or has participated in this case as an accused, a lawyer, a victim, an expert, an interpreter or a witness; an investigation is underway into the possible crime committed by him/her; is a family member or close relative of the accused, the lawyer, or the victim; if they are family members or close relatives of each other; was a mediator in the same case or in another case substantially related to the given case.

According to the Code of Civil Procedure, a judge who participated in the first instance hearing of a case cannot participate in the hearing of this case in the Court of Appeal and/or the Court of Cassation. A judge may not hear a case or take part in the hearing if he or she: a) is a party to the case or has common rights or obligations with that party; b) participated in the previous hearing of this case as a witness, expert, specialist, translator, representative or secretary of the court; b) is a relative of the party or its representative; d) is personally, directly or indirectly interested in the outcome of the case, or if there are other circumstances that cast doubt on its impartiality; E) was a mediator in the same case or in another case substantially related to that case.

A gift is defined as property or services rendered to a public servant, his family member free of charge or on preferential terms, full or partial release from property liability, which is an exception to the general rule. The total value of gifts received by a public servant during the reporting year should not exceed 15% of his / her annual salary, and 5% in case of one-time gifts if these gifts are not received from a single source. The total value of gifts received by each member of the civil servant's family during the reporting year should not exceed GEL 1,000 per family member, and for one-time gifts - GEL 500 if these gifts are not received from a single source.

The position of a judge is incompatible with other positions and paid activities, except for scientific and pedagogical activities. A judge may not be a member of a political party and participate in political activities.

Accessory functions / activities	With remuneration		Without remuneration	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Teaching	✓	✓	✓	✓
Research and publication	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arbitrator				
Consultant				
Cultural function			✓	✓
Political function				
Mediator				
Other				

According to the amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts on 26 June 2025, prior notification is mandatory for the above-mentioned activities. Before commencing scientific or teaching activities, and within a reasonable period before receiving benefits provided for and permitted under the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption, a judge shall notify the High Council of Justice of Georgia in writing of his or her intention to engage in such activities or receive such benefits. The notification shall include information concerning the scientific or teaching activities, or the benefits provided for and permitted under the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption.

The applicable conflicts of interest and accountability rules with respect to prosecutors are provided for by the Organic Law on Prosecution Service of Georgia, the Law on the Fight against Corruption, the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, and the Code of Ethics for the Employees of the Prosecution Service.
On 22 September 2020, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia issued the Commentary to the Ethics Code and the Disciplinary Proceedings for the Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia. The document was developed by the General Inspectorate of the Prosecution Service in cooperation with other competent PSG representatives and international experts. Chapter 5 of the Commentary is dedicated to conflicts of interest. It provides practical examples and methodological guidance.

By the amendments of 10 December 2025 to the Law of Georgia on the Fight Against Corruption, safeguards were introduced regarding the performance of accessory remunerated activities by public officials. Under the amended legislation, public officials, including prosecutors, may engage in additional remunerated activities only with the prior written authorisation of the head of the relevant institution or another authorised body. Such authorisation is granted for a specific activity and for a defined period not exceeding one year. In the Prosecution Service, the prosecutor concerned submits a written request to the Prosecutor General, who grants the authorisation by issuing an order. The amendments aim to strengthen the prevention of conflicts of interest and enhance integrity and accountability in the public service.

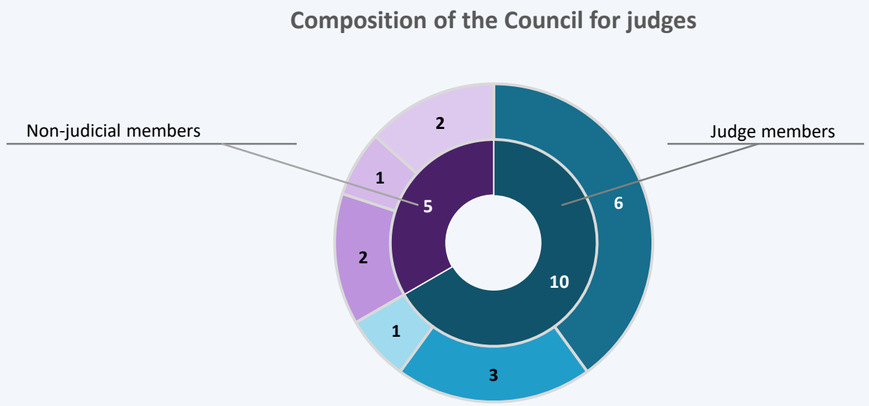
	Regulations on the proceedings for:			
	Breaches of rules on conflicts of interest		Sanctions for breaches of the rules	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Law on prevention of conflict of interest				
Criminal procedure code				
Criminal code				
Civil procedure code				
Civil code				
Code of ethics	✓			
Law on judges / public prosecutors (public prosecution)		✓		✓
Law on the Judicial / Prosecutorial Council				
Other	✓		✓	

Laws/regulations on proceedings and sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges and prosecutors are provided in the Law of Georgia on Fight Against Corruption, the Criminal Code, Law on Prosecution Service of Georgia, Civil Procedures Code, Administrative Procedure Code, Criminal Procedure Code.

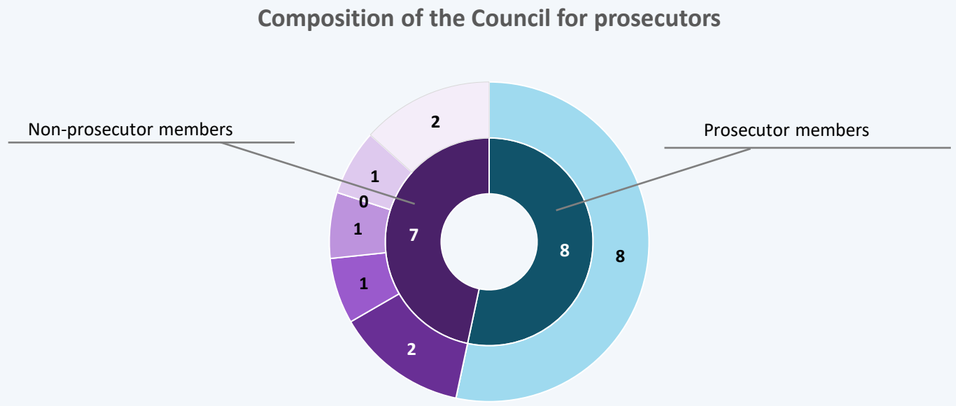
Procedures for breaches of rules on conflict of interest	Judges					Public prosecutors				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of initiated cases	2	-	0	0	0	3	-	0	0	0
Number of completed cases	0	-	0	0	0	3	-	0	0	0
Number of sanctions pronounced	0	-	0	0	0	3	-	0	0	0

There were no procedures reported on the breaches of rules on conflict of interest in respect of judges/prosecutors.

Council for Judiciary / Prosecutorial Council(s) in Georgia in 2025 (Indicator 15)







In Georgia, the Council for judges is composed by 15 members, 10 of which are judges (1 proposed by the first instance courts, 3 by the second instance courts and 6 by the highest instance courts) and 5 non-judicial members (2 proposed by the Academic institution, 1 by the Bar Association and 2 by the Civil Society Organisations). This suggests that the council is mainly composed by judge members, with the highest instance courts and the Academic institution(s) playing the main role in proposing the judge and non-judicial members respectively.

More than half of the members elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be court chairpersons, first deputy chairpersons, deputy chairpersons, or chairpersons of a judicial panel or chamber. The Conference of Judges elects the judicial members of the HCJ by a two-thirds majority of the judges present at its meeting. The Parliament elects five members of the Council through a competitive procedure. The Parliament may elect as a member of the High Council of Justice a Georgian citizen who holds a higher legal education qualification with a master's degree or an equivalent academic degree/higher education diploma, has at least five years of professional experience in the legal field, enjoys an excellent reputation, and is recognised as a specialist in law. Candidates for membership of the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be selected from among professors and scholars working at higher education institutions in Georgia, members of the Georgian Bar Association, and/or persons nominated by Georgian non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entities. A Member of Parliament of Georgia, a judge, or a prosecutor may not be nominated as a candidate for membership of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Out of 15 members of the Prosecutorial Council 8 are prosecutors and 7 are non-prosecutors. Out of these the Parliament elects 2 members (MPs), one from the parliamentary majority and another from the MPs not belonging to the parliamentary majority; the High Council of Justice elects 2 members (judges); the Parliament elects one member, nominated by the Minister of Justice; the Parliament elects 2 members (representatives of civil society and academia).

• Councils characteristics

Council for Judges

The 10 judge members of the Council are elected by their peers representing all levels of the common courts. They are proposed by judge members (1 proposed by the first instance courts, 3 by the second instance courts and 6 by the highest instance courts).

Out of 5 non-judicial members 2 are proposed by the Academic institutions, 1 by the Bar Association and 2 by the Civil Society Organisations.

Body appointing the members

Judges/ prosecutors members are appointed by:	
✓ Judges/Prosecutors Assemblies	✓
Other	✓
Non-judge/non-prosecutors members are appointed by:	
Constitutional Court	
✓ Parliament	✓
Ministry of Justice	
Academic institution(s)	
Bar Association	
Other	

Conditions for the term of office

✓ Term of office of members renewable	
Full-time position	
Members subject to evaluation procedures	

Term of office for the members of the Council for judges is renewable. Membership of the High Council of Justice of Georgia is not a full time position for judge members of Council, but it is a full time position for non-judge members of The Council. Members are not subject to evaluation

Term of office: 4 years

Accountability measures

✓ Published activity reports	
✓ Published decisions	✓
✓ Reasoned decisions	✓
Other	

Activity reports as well as decisions of the High Council of Justice are published. All decisions must be reasoned.

Council for Prosecutors

Conference of Prosecutors elects 8 prosecutor members to the Council while the Parliament elects 2 members (MPs), one from the parliamentary majority and another from the MPs not belonging to the parliamentary majority;

The High Council of Justice elects 2 members (judges); the Parliament elects one member, nominated by the Minister of Justice; the Parliament elects 2 members (representatives of civil society and academia).

The members of the Prosecutorial Council are elected for the four years term. They do not have specific privileges and they cannot be re-elected for a second consecutive term. The eight elected prosecutor/investigator members of the Prosecutorial Council are also the members of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council and the Grading Council. Respectively the same rules apply. Other seven prosecutor members of the latter three councils may hold their membership positions until being in the respective prosecutorial offices.

Term of office: 4 years

The meetings of the Prosecutorial Council are live-streamed on Facebook. The decisions on appointment and promotion of prosecutors are published online. Information on the work of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council, the Grading Council and the Internship Commission is published on the website.

Council for Judges

The High Council of Justice of Georgia is the judicial governance body established for managing the common courts of Georgia. Pursuant to Article 64.1 of the Constitution of Georgia, “the HCJ – a body of the common courts system – shall be established to ensure the independence and efficiency of the common courts, to appoint and dismiss judges and to perform other tasks.” Further, according to Article 47 of the Law on Common Courts, the HCJ is established to ensure the independence of the judiciary and an individual judge, and the quality and efficiency of justice, to appoint and dismiss judges, to organize judicial qualification examinations, to formulate proposals towards implementing a judicial reform, and to accomplish other objectives defined by the Law. The detailed regulations on the competences and functions of the HCJ are set forth by the Law on Common courts.

Competences of the Council(s)

Council for Prosecutors

The Prosecutorial Council is competent to:
- Select a candidate for the Prosecutor General;
- Conduct disciplinary proceedings against the First Deputy Prosecutor General and Deputies of the Prosecutor General;
- Decide on the issue of applying a disciplinary sanction or prematurely revoking it in relation to a member of the Prosecutorial Council elected by the Conference of Prosecutors;
- Hear a report of the Prosecutor General, First Deputy Prosecutor General or Deputy Prosecutor General on the activities of the Prosecution Service (except for individual criminal cases);
- Issue recommendations for the attention of the Prosecutor General;
- Decide the matters of early termination of its membership.

The Prosecutorial Council is authorised to conduct a meeting, if half of its full composition is present. The Council needs votes of not less than 2/3 of the full number of its members for electing the candidate for the Prosecutor General. Same number of votes is necessary for the Prosecutorial Council to impose disciplinary sanctions against the First Deputy Prosecutor General, Deputy Prosecutor General and elected prosecutor/investigator members of the Prosecutorial Council. For any other decision, the Prosecutorial Council needs the support of the half of its members present on the meeting.

Competence of the Council(s) in cases of evident breach of independence or impartiality of judges or in cases of pressure on prosecutors

In Georgia, the Council for judges is competent in cases of evident breaches of independence or impartiality of judges. Moreover, the Council for prosecutors is competent in cases of pressure on prosecutors. High Council of Justice of Georgia has the obligation to protect Judge from any kind of pressure or violation of Judges Independence or impartiality. If its obvious that Judge has breached its obligation of independence or impartiality, High council of Justice of Georgia can start disciplinary prosecution against Judge (after the opinion of Secretary of HCJ is presented).

Reforms in Georgia in 2025

General aspects of current and planned reforms in the justice sector
To further advance justice reform and a Judicial Reform Strategy and Action Plan has been in force since October 2022. The document sets out the objectives of judicial reform, analyses the state of the common court system in Georgia, and identifies key institutional challenges and future reform priorities. These include reducing court caseloads, ensuring an adequate number of judges, strengthening social protection guarantees for judges, improving the quality of reasoning in judicial decisions, and expanding the use of electronic tools in court proceedings.

According to proposed amendments scheduled to enter into force in 2026, the Legal Aid Service will become accountable to the Prime Minister of Georgia, and the Director of the Service will submit annual activity reports to the Prime Minister. The planned amendments also provide that the authority to appoint the Director of the Legal Aid Service will be vested in the Prime Minister of Georgia. In addition, the structure and governance model of the Legal Aid Service will be revised, including changes relating to the Legal Aid Council.

Budget
Furthermore, in order to strengthen the social protection guarantees of judges, amendments were introduced to Article 69 of the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts on 26 June 2025. These amendments increased the salary coefficients applicable to judges of different court instances and to judges holding administrative positions within the judiciary. Under the Organic Law, a judge's monthly official salary is determined by multiplying the base official salary established by the Law of Georgia on the State Budget for the relevant year by the coefficient assigned to the respective judicial position. As a result of these amendments, together with the increase in the base official salary, judges' monthly salaries will increase by 10% as of 1 January 2026.

Appointment and promotion of judges
The High Council of Justice of Georgia continues the process of appointing judges to lifetime tenure without an initial three-year probationary term, in accordance with the constitutional amendments that entered into full effect on 31 December 2024. At the time of data submission, 364 judges had been appointed across all three instances of the common court system, of whom 322 had been appointed for life.

Free Legal Aid
Based on a 2023 partnership agreement between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Legal Aid Service, aimed at improving legal aid services for asylum seekers in Georgia, the institution now has a team of four specialised lawyers providing legal aid exclusively in asylum-related cases. An important contribution to improving access to free legal aid was also made by the Mobile Consultation Centre, which conducted more than 150 meetings across various regions of Georgia during the reporting period and provided more than 1,000 individual legal consultations. Notably, meetings were held in remote regions where lawyers visited residents for the first time. The Legal Aid Service's Mobile Consultation Centre is a specially equipped minibus that enables consultations to be provided while ensuring full confidentiality for visitors. Where necessary, legal documents may also be prepared on-site.
In 2025, the Legal Aid Council adopted several important decisions, including:
• Decision No. 134 of 5 May 2025 on the procedures for engaging invited public lawyers registered in the Public Lawyers Registry in civil and administrative proceedings and determining their remuneration;
• Decision No. 135 of 5 May 2025 on the procedures for engaging invited public lawyers registered in the Public Lawyers Registry in criminal proceedings and determining their remuneration;
• Decision No. 138 of 6 May 2025 introducing amendments and additions to Decision No. 135 concerning criminal proceedings;
• Decision No. 141 of 16 June 2025 approving the Statute of the Legal Aid Service.

Fight against corruption
The specialised Anti-Corruption Unit of the Prosecutor General's Office of Georgia was reformed on 1 July 2025. The reform included a 92% increase in resources and the upgrading of the Unit to departmental status. Following the reform, the Anti-Corruption Department consists of a Head of Department (new), a Deputy Head of Department (new), two Heads of Units, five prosecutors (previously one), ten investigators for particularly important cases (previously six), three financial analysts, and a Victim and Witness Coordinator (new).

As reported by the authorities, the Prosecution Service of Georgia (PSG), in line with GRECO Recommendation XXV, conducted a review between March and August 2025 of the existing practices and institutional arrangements governing the receipt, referral, investigation, and monitoring of corruption complaints involving police officers. The review focused on identifying gaps and overlaps in the complaints-handling system, clarifying investigative competence, strengthening inter-institutional coordination, and enhancing transparency and public trust through feedback mechanisms and the publication of statistics. Particular attention was paid to ensuring that any new measures would be sustainable, publicly accessible, and consistently applied in practice. As a result of this review, the PSG decided to issue guidelines addressing all elements of Recommendation XXV and to accompany them with continuous monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. According to the authorities although the GRECO recommendation is limited to the police force, the PSG opted for a broader institutional scope, extending the same standards to other bodies vested with law enforcement powers, including the Prosecution Service of Georgia itself, the State Security Service, the Investigation Service of the Ministry of Finance, and the relevant law enforcement unit of the Defence Forces.

Accordingly, on 18 August 2025, the PSG issued the Guideline on the Mechanism for Handling Reports of Corruption Involving Representatives of Law Enforcement Authorities. The Guideline was disseminated to all PSG staff and made publicly available on the PSG website. The Guideline explicitly establishes that the investigation of corruption offences committed by police officers falls within the investigative competence of the Prosecution Service of Georgia. Consequently, the PSG is designated as the single entry point for receiving corruption complaints concerning police officers. The Guideline provides that any person may submit a report in written or oral form, including anonymously. Reports may be submitted in person, by post, via a dedicated telephone hotline, by email, or through the contact details published on the PSG website. Clear and detailed rules governing the referral of complaints are set out in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Guideline. Any investigative body that receives a corruption report falling outside its competence is required to immediately forward the information to the competent investigative unit of the PSG. Where indications of corruption emerge during the course of an ongoing investigation, the responsible prosecutor must ensure the prompt transfer of the case to the appropriate unit. The Guideline also defines exceptional and justified circumstances under which, subject to prior approval and procedural guidance from the PSG, another investigative body may conduct an investigation. This narrowly tailored exception preserves flexibility while safeguarding the principle of centralised oversight and preventing conflicts of competence, in authorities' assessment.

According to the authorities, to ensure effective coordination and cooperation regarding the complaints mechanism for the police force, the Guideline assigns a central supervisory and coordinating role to the Anti-Corruption Department of the Prosecutor General's Office of Georgia. The Department is mandated to monitor electronically ongoing criminal cases involving corruption committed by law enforcement representatives and to issue recommendations aimed at improving investigative practice and consistency. It is further tasked with ensuring proper coordination and cooperation among all competent authorities and officials, including, where necessary, through the establishment of investigative teams. The Guideline introduces a clear obligation for investigative bodies to provide feedback to reporting persons regarding the results of the review of the information they have submitted. Where immediate feedback could jeopardise investigative interests, it must nevertheless be provided within a reasonable timeframe once such risks no longer exist. This requirement balances transparency and the rights of complainants with the operational needs of criminal investigations. In addition, the Guideline mandates the Anti-Corruption Department to ensure the systematic registration, systematisation, and analysis of all reports concerning corruption committed by representatives of law enforcement agencies, including police officers, as well as the outcomes of their examination. The Department is explicitly required to ensure the publication of statistical data, thereby enabling public scrutiny and informed assessment of the effectiveness of the complaints mechanism.

The authorities reported that with GRECO Recommendation XXVII concerning criminal offences, the framework for the collection and disaggregation of statistical data on corruption-related crimes committed by law enforcement officers has been further enhanced. On 16 April 2025, the Prosecutor General of Georgia adopted Order No. 66-ჯ on the Provision of Information, which requires all structural units of the PSG to submit detailed statistical information concerning corruption offences to the Anti-Corruption Unit of the Prosecutor General's Office of Georgia. Following the institutional transformation of the specialised Anti-Corruption Unit into the Anti-Corruption Department, the Prosecutor General adopted Order No. 195-ჯ on 14 August 2025, replacing Order No. 66-ჯ and updating all relevant references accordingly. The new Order ensures the continuity of the data collection framework. Order No. 195-ჯ establishes a detailed and standardised system for the collection of data covering all stages of criminal proceedings related to corruption offences, including investigations, prosecutions, court decisions, and imposed sanctions and sentences. It also ensures that the data can be disaggregated by law enforcement agency and by position, in authorities assessment.