



Inhabitants
3 736 400

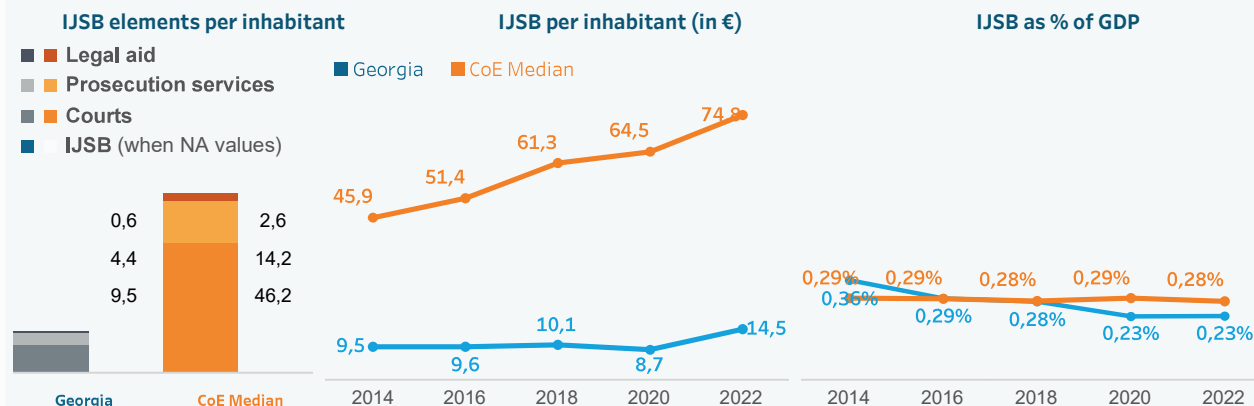


GDP per capita
6 335 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
6 622 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)

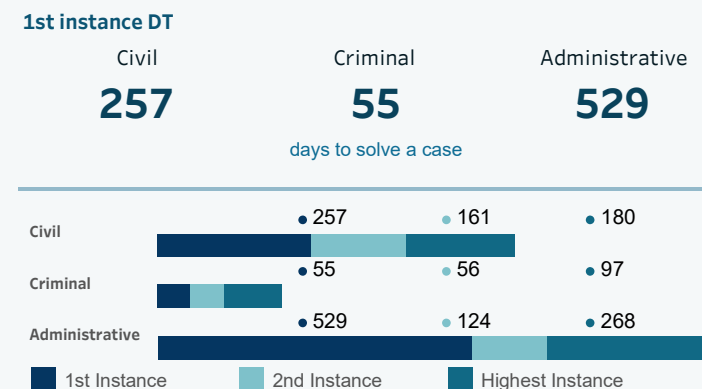


Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Georgia amounts to 54 276 765 €. This allocation translates to 14,5 € per inhabitant, which is considerably below the CoE median. Notably, Georgia's per inhabitant budget is the lowest across Europe. Despite this, there was a substantial 67,5% increase in the judicial system's budget compared to 2020 (increased salaries, IT investments, the justice expenses, fees and costs, reconstructions of court buildings). The budget's proportion of GDP is 0,23%, still below the CoE median. The courts' budget per inhabitant is 9,5 € in 2022, a rise from 5,1 € in 2020, marking it as one of Europe's smallest court budgets per inhabitant. Additionally, Georgia's per inhabitant budget for legal aid is among the lowest in Europe, having seen a reduction in total amount in 2022 from the previous cycle.

Professionals: The number of non-judge staff has been increasing steadily in Georgia throughout the years. The number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants increased from 42,51 (2020) to 49,08 (2022), close to CoE median. Moreover, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge equals to 5,41 which is higher than the CoE median of 3,47. The number of accredited mediators per 100 000 inhabitants is significantly lower than the CoE median, despite an increase in 2022 by more than 200% compared to 2020.

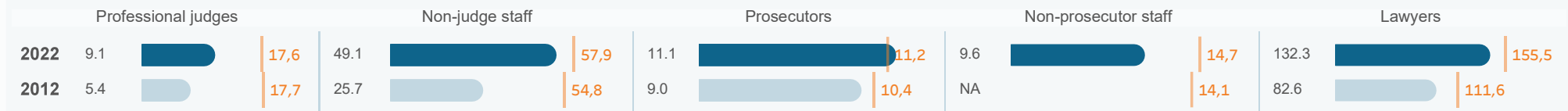
Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Georgia has an ICT Deployment index of 2,7 and it is well below the CoE median, mostly due to the category Case management that is slightly higher than the total index. The current CMS was created in 2011 and it does not fully take into account the requirements of contemporary functionalities nor necessary statistical reporting. Georgia is working in direction of development of a new CMS. In 2022, the High Council of Justice of Georgia started working on the development of the IT Strategy.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

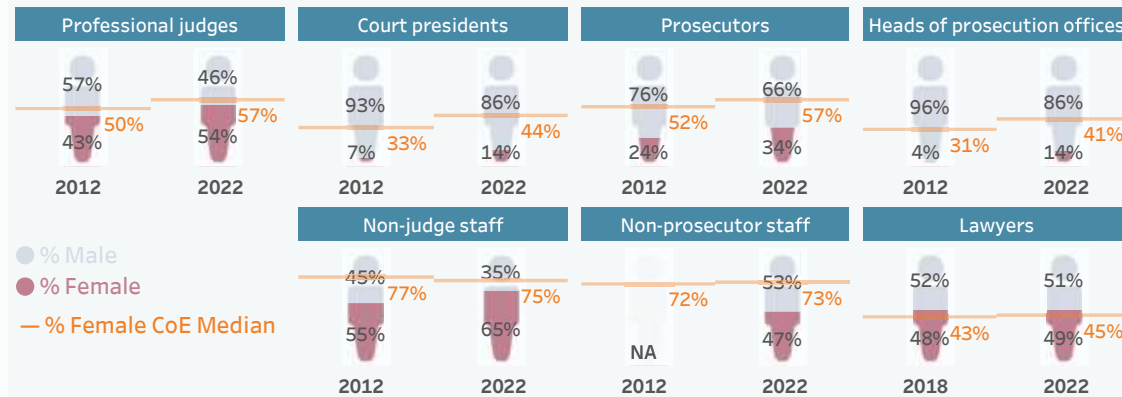


Efficiency : Second instance courts remain the most efficient, with criminal justice emerging as the most efficient area of law across all instances combined. Specifically, the lowest Disposition Time is reported in the first and second instances of criminal cases, while the highest is observed in the first instance of administrative cases. Comparing to pre-pandemic levels in 2018, the Disposition Time for first-instance administrative cases increased almost threefold. However, in all other case types, a reduction in Disposition Times is reported, signalling a return to pre-pandemic values.

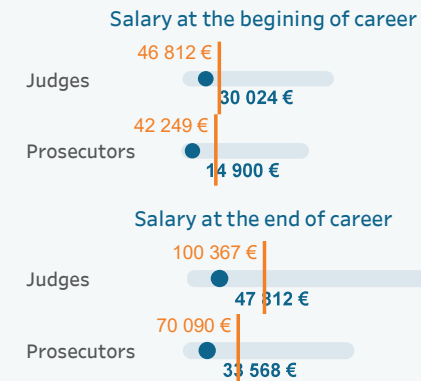
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

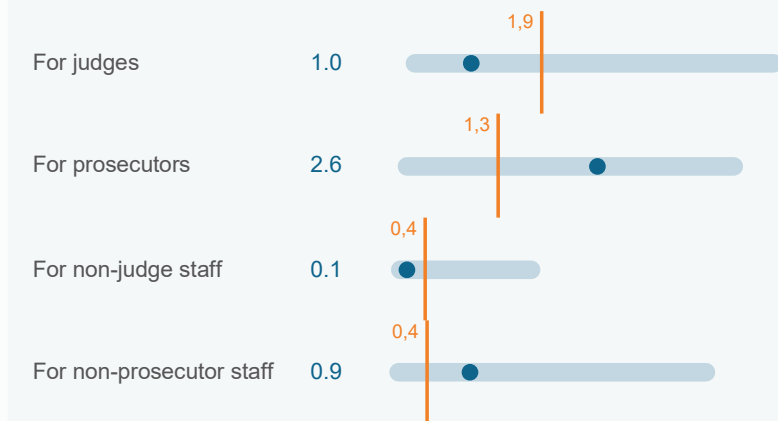


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

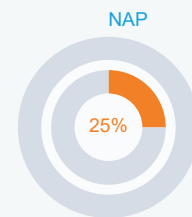


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

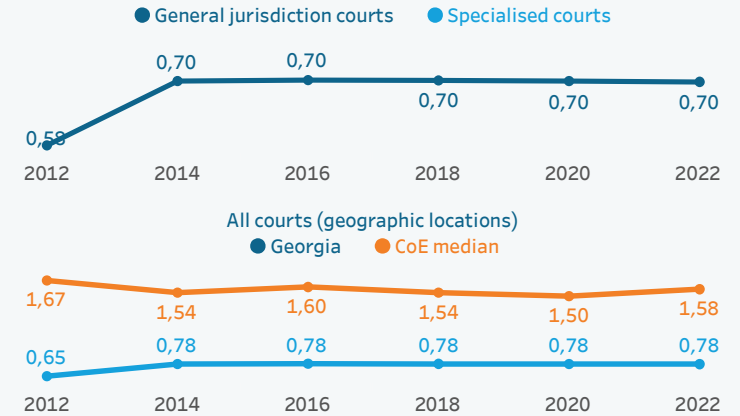


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



* 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, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

■ Georgia

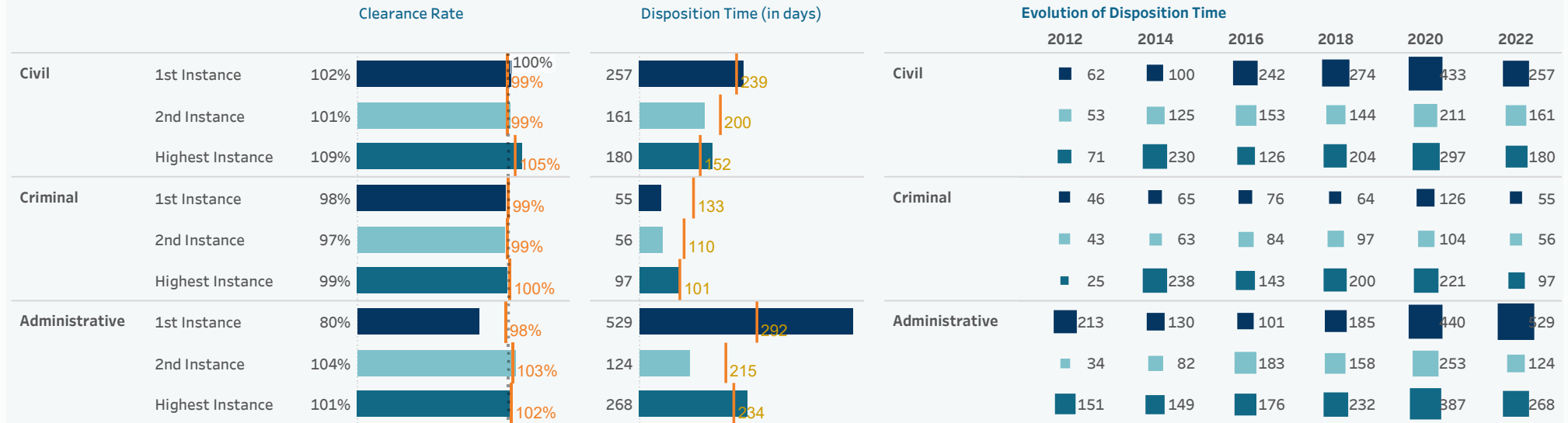
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

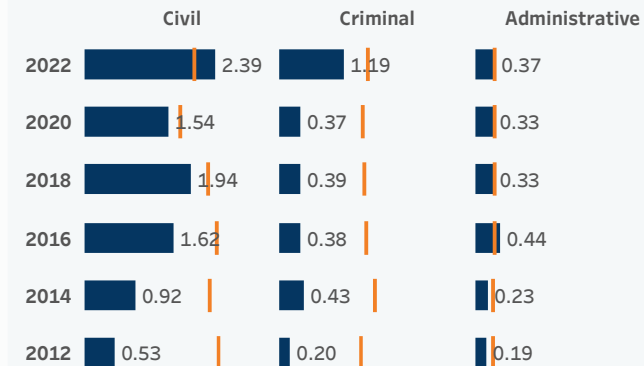
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

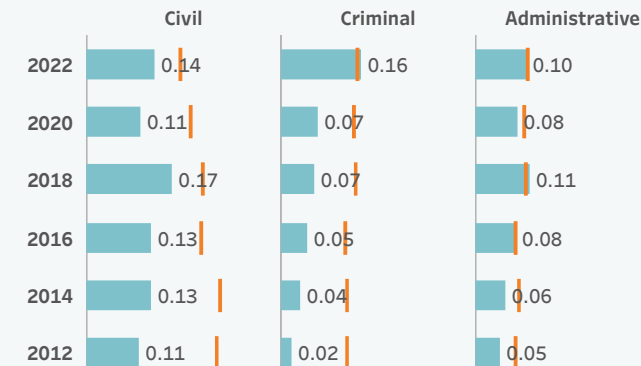


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

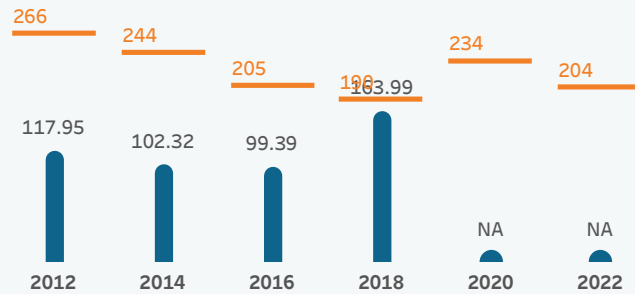


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

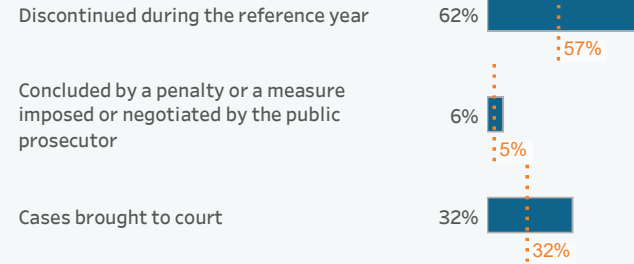


Public Prosecution Services

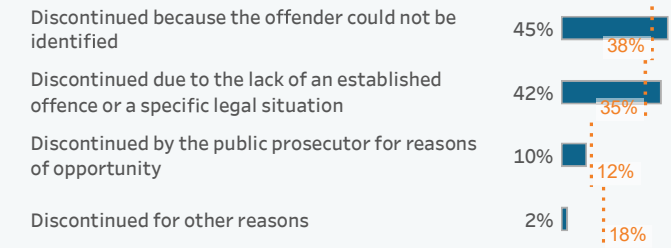
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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

ICT Deployment and Usage Index (from 0 to 10)

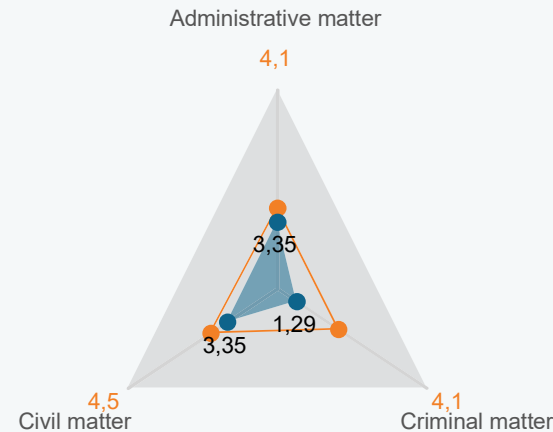
Total deployment rate : **2,71**



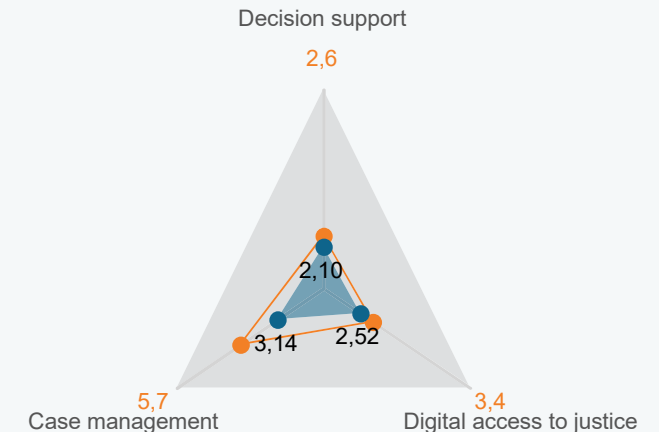
Total usage rate : **1,39**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.matsne.gov.ge

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.supremecourt.ge

Information about the judicial system

<http://www.hcoj.gov.ge/>