

Organic Law on Common Courts of Georgia

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. Judiciary Power

1. Judiciary shall be independent from other branches of government and the courts shall administer it only.
2. Justice is one of the forms of Judiciary and it shall be administered through civil, administrative and criminal legal proceedings by common courts.
3. This law shall define the system and organization of the common courts and legal status of a judge.

Article 2. System of Common courts

1. Common Courts of Georgia are: Regional (City) Court, Appellate Court, Supreme Court of Georgia.”
2. The judicial system Common Courts of Georgia shall be unified.
3. Military Courts (tribunals) can be created in war period and only within the system of common courts. The rules of creation of military courts (tribunals) and competence should be defined by law.
4. Establishment of extraordinary or special courts is inadmissible.

Article 3. Protecting Rights through Judiciary

1. Each person has a right to directly apply to court to protect its rights and freedoms personally or through a representative.
2. Each person shall be adjudicated only by that court which have jurisdiction over its case.

Article 4. Mandatory Nature of Court's Decisions.

1. An act of court, an order of the court for exercising its authorities and decree shall be mandatory in the whole territory of Georgia for all private and legal persons, state and local self-government bodies.
2. Only court, according to the rules prescribed in law can nullify, alter or terminate court's decision.
3. Nonperformance of court's decisions shall bring about liability as envisaged by law.

Article 5. Decision Adopted in the Name of Georgia.

Common court shall make a judgment in the name of Georgia.

Article 6. Equality before Law and Court

1. Justice shall be administered on the ground of equality of all participants in the case before law and court.
2. Legal proceedings shall be carried out on the ground of equality and adversary of the parties.

Article 7. Independence of a Judge

1. A judge shall be independent in his/her activities, abide only the Constitution of Georgia, International Agreement, Convention and law. No one has a right to demand a report on a concrete case from a judge.
2. If in Common Court in the course of hearing the concrete case court decides that there is enough ground for a law or other normative act, which the court intends to apply for deciding this case, deem to be incompatible in full or partially with Constitution, it shall suspend the hearing and address the Constitutional court of Georgia. The hearing shall be resumed by Constitutional Court after the decision on this issue.
3. If the adjudicating court decides that reviewing of a law or subordinate normative act, incompatible with Constitution, does not fall under jurisdiction of Constitutional Court, the court shall decide on the issue according to the Constitution.

Article 8. Inadmissibility of Interference in Court Business

1. State and local self-government body, agency, public or political union, an official, legal or private entity are prohibited to encroach (prejudice) on independence of judiciary.

2. Any pressure on a judge or interference in his/her activities in order to influence a judgment shall be prohibited and shall be punishable by law.

Article 9. Liability for Disrespect of Court

A behavior by parties, other participants in the case, also attendees of the court sitting, which conveys disrespect towards court, shall bring about liability as envisaged by law.

Article 10. The Language of Legal Proceedings

Legal proceedings shall be carried out in a state language. An individual who does not know state language shall be provided with an interpreter. Services of an interpreter shall be remunerated from state budget.

Article 11. Adoption of Decision

A judge shall adopt a decision personally, judges-collegially. Panel of the court decides by majority vote cast. None of the judges shall have a right to refrain from voting.

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Article 11. Certification of documents delivered by judicial bodies by Apostle

Supreme court of Georgia shall certify documents delivered by judicial bodies by Apostle as determined by legislation.

Article 12. Publicity of Case Hearing

1. All cases shall be reviewed in the open sittings;
2. Closed sittings shall be permissible only in cases provided for by law;
3. Judgment shall be made public in all cases;
4. It shall be inadmissible to make photo-, film-, video recording and broadcasting of case hearing, save in instances when it shall be administered by court or a person with court authority. A court shall disseminate materials of photo-, film- and video-recording if it shall not be in contradiction with law. It shall be admissible to make stenography and audio recording of court sitting according to the rule established by court (judge). This right shall be limited by motivating judgment of the court (judge).

Chapter II

Regional (City) Court

Article 13. Creation of Regional (city) Court

1. Regional (City) court shall be created and its territorial jurisdiction shall be determined by the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.
2. Regional court shall be created in the region (regions) save city's district (districts)
3. City court shall be created in the city, which is not included in any of the regions.

Article 14. Number of Judges in Regional (City) Courts

1. Regional (City) court shall be composed of not less than two judges.
2. The number of the judges in regional (city) court shall be determined by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.
3. Magistrate Judges may be members of Regional (City) Courts. Magistrate Judge is a judge of a Regional (City) Court that fulfills his/her jurisdiction on the administrative-territorial unit of the Regional (City) Court. The number and the territory of jurisdiction of a Magistrate Judge are determined by the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. The membership of Magistrate Judges in Regional (City) Courts shall be determined by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Article 15. Case Hearing in Regional (City) Court

1. Regional (City) Court is a court of first instance that adjudicates cases under its jurisdiction according to the procedural legislation either unilaterally or, in cases provided by law, collegially by three judges.
2. Magistrate Judge adjudicates unilaterally.

Article 15¹. Specialization of the Judges

1. In a regional (city) court with two judges, one shall hear the criminal cases, another-civil and other categories of cases save for the instances determined by procedural law. Specialization of the judges shall be carried out on the ground of the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

2. In a regional (city) court with two judges, subject to unusually intense operations and caseload, narrower specialization of the judges can be realized by a decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia or specialized court collegiums (hereinafter-court collegiums) can be created .

3. The number of the judges in court collegiums shall be determined and the composition of the court collegiums shall be ascertained by the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Composition of the court collegiums shall be determined by the Supreme Council of Justice according to the rules prescribed by law.

4. A court collegiums shall have a chairman, who shall be appointed from the panel of collegiums for a 5 year term, but not for more than judiciary terms of authority and shall be dismissed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

5. In case of necessity, to avoid delays in the administration of justice, the Chairman of the Court may request from a judge to adjudicate in other specialized collegiums (court collegiums) of the same court or to exercise the authority of the Magistrate Judge, and a Magistrate Judge may be asked to adjudicate outside his territory of jurisdiction in a Regional (City) Court.

16. Jurisdiction of Regional (City) Courts

The jurisdiction of Regional (City) Courts, as well as the jurisdiction of a Magistrate Judge is determined by law.”

Article 17. The Chairman of the Regional (City) Court

1. The Chairman of the regional (city) court from among the judges of this court, the chairman of the court, where court collegiums have been created, from among the chairman of the court collegiums, are appointed and dismissed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia for 5 years, but not for more than judicial terms of authority.

2. Eliminated

3. Regional (City) court chairman shall:

a) hear the cases individually, chairs one of the court collegiums;

b) direct administration of the court office, appoints and dismisses employees and other personnel of the court office, imposes disciplinary actions, according to rules prescribed by law;

c) allocate the cases under the Regional (City) court’s jurisdiction for hearing, according to rules prescribed by law;

- d) direct court's activities;
- e) receives citizens and ensures timely consideration of their complaints, petitions and proposals;
- f) ensure generalization of judiciary practice, citizen's petitions, complaints and proposals and submits generalization outcome documents to the High Council of Justice of Georgia;
- g) carry out authority according to paragraph 5 of Article 15¹.”
- h) examine the reasons of delays in case hearing and submit relevant documents to the High Council of Justice of Georgia;
- i) ensure order in the court. For the purpose of the safety of the case hearing, is entitled to check the parties of the case and prohibit taking some objects into the court building or into the courtroom before its beginning; also due to the space limit can restrict the number of attendees in the court room.
- ii) in case of disorder in the court, disrespect towards court or prevention from normal functioning of the court, he/she shall be entitled to apply measures established by the procedural legislation of Georgia against the disturber. The rule of the adoption of the order on the mentioned issue by the chairperson of the court or the rule of the appeal shall be determined by the procedural legislation.
- j) exercise other duties provided by the law.

4. Before the appointment of the chairperson of the court in Regional (City) Court, or the chairperson of the court collegiums in the court where the court collegiums are created, the authority of the chairperson of the Regional (City) Court (court collegiums) shall be exercised by one of the judges of the court.

Article 18. The Chairman (his/her replacement) of the Regional (City) Court

1. In temporary absence of the chairman of the regional (city) court, with more than two judges, his/her official duties shall be carried out by one of the judges of this court upon chairman's assignment, in the courts where court collegiums are created, upon court chairman's assignment-one of the collegium's chairman. In case of nonexistence of such assignment, the chairman's duties shall be carried out by that judge or the chairman of the collegiums, who has more judicial experience.
- 1`. In temporary absence of the chairman of the court collegiums his/her official duties shall be carried out by one of the judges of this court upon chairman's assignment, in case of nonexistence of such assignment the chairman's duties shall be carried out by that judge who has more judicial experience.

2. In regional (city) court with two judges, during temporary absence of the chairman his/her official duties shall be carried out by another judge of this court.

Chapter III

Appellate Court

Article 19. Appellate Court of Georgia

Appellate Court is created and its territory of jurisdiction determined by the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Article 20. Membership of an Appellate Court

1. Number of Appellate Court judges is determined by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.
2. The following will be established in an Appellate Court:
 - a. Chamber of Civil Cases;
 - b. Chamber of Administrative Cases;
 - c. Chamber of Criminal Cases;
 - d. Investigative Collegiums;
3. The number and membership of judges in the Court Chambers and the Investigative Collegiums of an Appellate Court is determined by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.
4. In case of necessity, to avoid delays in the administration of justice, the Chairman of an Appellate Court may ask a judge to adjudicate in another Chamber or Investigative Collegiums.
5. Each Chamber and the Investigative Collegiums has a Chairperson, who shall be chosen from the members of the relevant Chamber or Collegiums for a five-year term, but not longer than his judicial term of authority shall be appointed and dismissed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.
6. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of an Appellate Court shall be chosen from the Chairmen of Chambers and the Investigative Collegiums for a five-year term, but not longer than his judicial term of authority , and shall be appointed and dismissed by the High Council of Justice.
7. Before the appointment of the chairperson of the Appellate Court, Chamber or the Court Collegiums, one of the judges of the court may be instructed to exercise his/her authority by the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Article 21. Jurisdiction of an Appellate Court

1. Appellate Court shall consider appeals on the decisions of Regional (City) Courts collegially, by composition of three judges, provided for by procedural law.
2. A judge of the Investigative Collegiums of an Appellate Court unilaterally considers appeals that are provided for by the criminal procedural legislation.

Article 22. Jurisdiction of the Chairperson of an Appellate Court

Chairman of an Appellate Court shall:

- a. chair one of the Court Chambers or the Investigative Collegiums;
- b. lead the work of the court staff, appoints, dismisses and disciplines the court staff or other employees according to the law;
- c. meet with citizens and ensures timely consideration of their requests, appeals, and suggestions;
- d. ensure the generalization of judicial practice and citizens' requests, appeals, and suggestions and provides these materials to the High Council of Justice of Georgia;
- e. require a judge of the Appellate Court to adjudicate in another Chamber or the Collegiums of the Appellate Court according to the Article 20, par. 4 of this law;
- f. distribute the caseload according to the law;
- g. ensure order in the court. For the purpose of the safety of the case hearing, is entitled to check the parties of the case and prohibit taking some objects into the court building into the court room before its beginning. Also due to the space limit can restrict the number of attendees in the court room.
- g1.) in case of disorder in the court, disrespect towards court or prevention from normal functioning of the court, he/she shall be entitled to apply measures

established by the procedural legislation of Georgia against the disturber. The rule of the adoption of the order on the mentioned issue by the chairperson of the court or the rule of the appeal shall be determined by the procedural legislation.

h. exercise other authorities determined by legislation.

Article 23. Jurisdiction of the Deputy Chairman of the Appellate Court

1. The Deputy Chairman of the Appellate Court:
 - a. Carries out responsibility according to the Article 34, paragraphs A-G
 - b. Acts as a Chairman of the Appellate Court in the absence of the Chairman

2. During the temporary absence of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Appellate court, their duties are performed by the oldest Chairman of one of the Court Chambers or the Investigative Collegiums.

CHAPTER IV

(Eliminated)

CHAPTER V

(Eliminated)

CHAPTER VI

(Eliminated)

CHAPTER VII

Judge. Rules of His/Her Appointment

Article 46. Requirements for the Judgeship Candidate

1. A legally capable citizen of Georgia, who complies with the requirements of the Constitution of Georgia, commands state language and has passed qualification exams, can become a judge.

2. An individual with a criminal record, also a person who has been dismissed from the judge's office on any grounds as defined under the first provision of Article 54 ("c", "d") of this law must not appointed to the Judge's office.

3. **An** individual who meets with the requirements envisaged in 1st and 2nd provisions of this Article shall be deemed a judgeship candidate after he/she submits an application for a vacant position in compliance with rules determined in the Article 68 of this law.
4. Passing qualification exam as determined in the 1st provision of this law and its results shall be valid for ever, save the case defined in the Article 68(4).
5. The members of the Constitutional Court of Georgia, current as well as former shall be released from passing qualification exam.

Article 47. The Rules of Judge's Selection and Appointment to the Office

1. The selection of judges of Regional (City) Court and Appellate Court is competitive.
2. The High Council of Justice shall, when vacancy of the position of a judge in Regional (City) and Appellate Courts are created announce a competition by means of official printed media of Georgia. Term of registration is defined by the High Council of Justice of Georgia while announcing competition. A candidate shall submit application for participation in the competition and within 7 days from the moment of registration as a candidate, shall submit a certificate on filing the declaration of Financial Status in the Bureau of Registration of Material and Financial Status of Public Officials in accordance with the existing legislation. Text of the declaration, without the consent of that person, and except for the circumstances prescribed by the law is not available to anyone until the appointment of this person on a position.”
3. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall arrange competition of judicial appointment after the registration of candidates for the judicial appointment expires.
4. Selection of a candidate for a judge's position through a competition shall be made on the basis of a qualification exam results, his/her professional and moral reputation, ability of assessment of the issues presented before him/her freely and impartially, professional work experience and physical health.
5. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall appoint a candidate selected through the competition to the judge's office.

6. If a candidate was not selected through the competition, after the announcement of the competition results the High Council of Justice in a three month term shall announce a new competition by means of the official print media. The registration terms for the participation in the competition shall be determined by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.
7. Deleted
8. A judge who is appointed in accordance to the rules determined by this law shall commence carrying out his/her authority only upon completion of special education course.
9. Eliminated

47`The Rule of appointment of a judge to a different court

In case of appearance of vacancy according to the rules of Article 47 of this law it is possible to assign the appointed judge with his consent without competition to a lower, respective or superior court's judge's office only in case if the competition of this vacancy has not been announced.

Article 48. Appointment of a Judge to a Judge's office

Judges of Regional (City) and Appellate Courts are appointed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia

Article 49. Term of Authority of a Judge

1. The term of authority of all judges in Georgia is ten years.
2. If a term of authority is expired for the judge under the 1st provision of this Article, before the completion of a pending case, his/her term shall be extended until he/she or a collegiums where he/she sits, makes final ruling.
3. In case a judge is assigned to other court, before the commencement of judicial authority in a new position, he/she shall not be withdrawn from the case which was under his/her administration at the moment of his/her assignment to another court.
4. Eliminated

Article 50. An Oath of a Judge

Judge being appointed to the judge's office for the first time, prior to his/her appointment he/she shall take an oath before the High Council of Justice of Georgia. The text of the oath is confirmed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Article 51 Office Incompatibility of a Judge

The position of a judge shall be incompatible with any other position or paid job, except the rules stated by the Constitution of Georgia. A judge must not be a member of a political union, must not take part in political activities.

Article 52. A Judge's Immunity

1. A judge shall be inviolable. It is inadmissible to charge him/her with a criminal offence, detain or arrest him/her, search his/her apartment, car, work place or his/her personal search without prior consent of the Chairman of the supreme Court of Georgia, the Parliament of Georgia in case of the Chairman and the judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Save the case of flagrancy, which shall be notified immediately to respectively, Chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia or Parliament of Georgia. If they do not give consent, the arrested or detained judge shall be released immediately.

2. The state shall ensure the security of a judge and his/her family

CHAPTER VIII

Dismissal of a Judge from a judge's office. Liability of a Judge

Article 53. Dismissal of a Judge from a judge office

Judges of Regional (City) and Appellate Courts are dismissed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia

Article 54. Dismissal Grounds The grounds for a dismissal of a judge shall be:

- a. personal will;
- b. non performance of his judicial authority for more than 4 months a year;
- c. disciplinary violation;
- d. engagement in activities or holding an office incompatible with his judicial status;
- e. recognition of a judge's incapability or partial incapability for a judge's position by a court;
- f. termination of a judge's citizenship of Georgia;

- g. enforcement of guilty verdict against him;
 - h. attainment to 65 years,
 - i. corruptive violation of law, as envisaged by the 3d provision of the Article 20 of the law on “ Conflict of Interest in Public Service and Corruption”;
 - j. Eliminated;
 - k. Eliminated;
 - l. expiration of the term of judicial authority as determined by this law;
 - m. death of a judge;
 - n. The court liquidation related to the judiciary system transformation, also reduction of the judicial positions.
 - o. Appointment of a Judge to another court;
 - p. Selection or appointment of a Judge to a Judge's position in another organization
 - q. Noncompletion of special educational course within determined limits without justifiable reason;
2. For instances referred to in “c”,1 of this article, existence of the disciplinary collegium’s motion shall be necessary.

Article 54¹. Assignment of a Judge to another Court Position and Dismissal During Court Liquidation and Reduction of Judicial Positions.

1. In the course of court liquidation and reduction of judicial positions due to the transformation of the judiciary system, a judge can be assigned to a respective or lower instance court to carry out judicial duties within the terms of his judiciary authority, with his prior consent in writing and in accordance with the rules determined by law.
2. In case a judge rejects to carry out his duties, on the grounds as determined in the 1st provision of this article, or in case if his assignment to other court to exercise judicial authority is impossible, the judge concerned not later 3 months after the court’s liquidation or reduction of judicial positions shall be dismissed and with a prior consent in writing, in accordance with the rules determined by law, shall be enlisted in reserve till his judicial authority is terminated.
3. The judge, who is dismissed according to the paragraph 2 of this article and has not been expelled from the reserve list, receives monthly allowance until his/her judicial tenure expires. Any time he/she can be assigned to the other court

with his/her written preliminary assent according the rules defined by the legislation.

Article 55. Judge’s Withdrawal from Case Hearing and other official Duties

1. From the moment of charging a judge with criminal responsibility or adoption of a decision on his dismissal by a disciplinary collegiums the judge concerned shall be withdrawn from case hearing and other official duties until the problem is decided.
2. Decision about withdrawal of Judges of Regional (City) and Appellate Courts from case hearing shall be made by the chairperson of the Supreme Court of Georgia on the ground of respective referral
3. Withdrawal of the judges, listed in the 2nd provision of this article, from case hearing shall automatically ensure their withdrawal from other official duties.
4. In cases determined in the first provision of this article, giving salary and other material privileges to judges shall be terminated until the decision of the problem.
5. In case of justification, judges shall be compensated completely with the salary and other material privileges that he/she has not received

Article 56. Disciplinary Responsibility of a Judge.

The grounds for disciplinary responsibilities, types of disciplinary actions, the rules of disciplinary proceedings and imposition of disciplinary sanctions against the judges of Georgia shall be determined by the Law of Georgia on “Disciplinary Responsibility and disciplinary Proceedings of the Judges of Georgia.

Article 57

Eliminated

Article 58

Eliminated

Article 59

Eliminated

CHAPTER IX

The High Council of Justice of Georgia

Article 60. The High Council of Justice of Georgia

1. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be created in order to appoint judges to judge's position, dismiss judges, organize qualification exams, work out proposals for carrying out judiciary reform and shall be created in order to select the candidates for judgeship, to organize the qualification exams and dismissal of judges and to carry out other tasks determined by law.
2. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be composed of the Parliament of Georgia, the President of Georgia and of 15 members assigned by judiciary. The Chairperson of the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be the chairperson of the Supreme court of Georgia
3. More than half of the membership of the High Council of Georgia is composed of members elected by self-government bodies of judges of common courts of Georgia according to the rule aniseeds by law
4. The parliament of Georgia in the High Council of Georgia is represented by members of the P.G. The P.G. in the High Council of Georgia is also represented by the Chairperson of he Parliamentary Committee of Legal Issues. who is in the membership of the High Council of Georgia.
5. The President of Georgia is represented in the High Council of Justice of Georgia by two members appointed by the president.
6. Common Courts of Georgia are represented in the High Council of Georgia by the chairman of the Supreme Court of Justice of Georgia and 8 members. elected by the Conference of Georgia judges after the referral of the chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia included the secretary of the High Council of Justice. A member elected by the Conference of Judges if he/she is not a secretary of the High Council of Justice may be only the judge of common courts
7. For assignment as a member to the High Council of Justice of Georgia a prior consent in writing from the candidate shall be necessary, save the persons who are in the membership of the High Council of Justice
8. A member of the High Council of Justice of Georgia, if one is not a Member of Parliament, can be a citizen of Georgia who attained 25 years and has high legal education.
9. A new member of the High Council of Justice of Georgia must be appointed (elected) not earlier than 30 and not later than 7 days before the term of the

respective member is expired. In the instance envisaged in the 1st provision of the Article 62 of this law, a new member of the HCJ shall be appointed (elected) not later than a month after the respective member is dismissed, if the Parliament's sittings are not being held in this period, then on the first earliest sitting of the Parliament.

10. A member of the High Council of Justice of Georgia, if he is not a member of parliament or a judge, shall not occupy any other office in state service or self government body, or carry out remunerated activities save of scientific, pedagogical or art related activities.
11. The sittings of the High Council of Justice shall be convened when needed, but not less than once in a three month, by the chairman of the S Council of Justice of Georgia, or on his commission by the secretary of the High
12. The sittings of the High Council of Justice of Georgia are chaired by the chairman of the SC of Georgia, or on his commission by the secretary of the High Council of Georgia

Article 61.

Eliminated

Article 62. Dismissal of the Member of the High Council of Justice of Georgia from execrating his/her authority

1. The grounds for dismissal of the member of the High Council of Justice of Georgia save members who are ex officio members of the High Council of Justice shall be:
 - a. personal will;
 - b. his transferal or election to other office with his consent;
 - c. non performance of his authority during 4 successive months a year;
 - d. Regular non performance of his duties or improper performance;
 - e. occupation of the office or engagement in the activities incompatible with his official duties;
 - f. recognizing him incapable or partially incapable by a court;
 - g. enforcement of guilty verdict entered into force against him;
 - h. termination of Georgian citizenship;
 - i. expiration of the term of authority determined by this law;

j. death;

2. A member of the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be dismissed respectively, by the President of Georgia, the parliament of Georgia or the Conference of Judges of Georgia. The Conference of Judges of Georgia shall dismiss the member of the High Council of Justice of Georgia by the referral of the chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia. The President of Georgia is entitled to dismiss the member appointed by him/her

3. Except for those grounds described in the 1st provision of this Article, the grounds for dismissal of a Member of Parliament, judge and ex officio members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia, shall be respectively, termination of the parliamentary authority of the member of parliament and dismissal (resignation) from their relevant offices of ex officio members of the High Council of Justice.

Article 63. The Authority of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

1 The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall:

- a. Appoint and dismiss the judges of common courts of Georgia
- b. define the composition of the qualification exam commission;
- c. define specialization of the regional (city) courts' judges;
- d. confirm the structure and number of personnel of the offices of , except that of the Supreme Court of Georgia, upon proposal of the Department and submit it to the President for confirmation;
- e. work out and confirm the rules of administration of the common courts;
- f. study the analysis of court statistics;
- g. conduct disciplinary proceedings of the disciplinary cases against the judges of common courts, in accordance with law;
- h. hear the report of the Chairman of the Department of the Common Courts;
- i. propose adopt decisions about incentives for the judges according to law;
- j. work out the proposals for the judiciary reform;
- k. Eliminated
- l. carries out other official duties determined by law.

2. The rules of activities of the High Council of Justice of Georgia are determined by the Regulation, which shall be confirmed by the 3/5 of the composition of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.
3. In order to ensure administrative and logistical support of the High Council of Justice of Georgia the office of the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be created.

Article 64.

Eliminated

Article 65. The Rules of the Matter Decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia

1. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be authorized to consider issues and adopt decisions, if its sitting is attended by more than half of its members. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be authorized to discuss disciplinary matters and adopt decisions if its setting is attended by more than half of those members who are not members of the disciplinary collegiums of common courts
2. The decision shall be considered adopted if it is supported by majority of the members present
- 2`. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall appoint a person to a judge position, if his/her candidate is supported by majority of the members present at the sitting, but no lesser than 1/3 of the complete composition, included at least one member determined by the fourth and the sixth provisions of article 60 of this law
3. The High Council of Justice shall make decisions by voting.

Article 66. The Secretary of the High Council of Justice

1. The secretary of the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia with a nomination of the chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia for a 3-year term. The office of the Secretary shall be incompatible with any other office.
2. The Secretary of the High Council of Justice shall:
 - a. Ensure administrative logistical support of the High Council of Justice of Georgia;
 - b. direct office administration of the High Council of Justice of Georgia, appoint and dismiss the employees and other personnel of the office of the High Council of Justice of Georgia;
 - c. prepare the sittings of the High Council of Justice of Georgia;
 - d. sign official documents within his/her scope of competence;
 - e. carry out other official duties determined by law

Article 67. Qualification Exam Commission

1. In order to organize and conduct qualification exam for the candidates for judgeship the High Council of Justice of Georgia pursuant to its Rules of Regulations shall create a qualification exam commission and confirm the composition and regulation of the Qualification Exam Commission
2. Qualification exam commission shall be created not earlier than 10 days before the exam day and its composition should not be revealed until the end of exams.

Article 68. Qualification Exam

1. All citizens of Georgia who have attained 25 years, and have higher legal education shall have right to pass a qualification exam at judgeship.
2. The rules for conducting the exam and exam program shall be confirmed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia
3. Qualification exam program is to be passed through tests and written exam. After successful completion of tests, the candidate shall pass the written exam. Test and written exams shall be passed in the following areas:
 - a) Constitutional Law of Georgia;
 - b) Criminal Law;
 - c) Criminal Procedure Law;
 - d) Civil Law;
 - c) Civil Procedural Law;
 - e) Administrative Law and procedural law;
 - f) International acts on human rights, and international treaties and agreements of Georgia.
4. The results of the qualification exam shall become invalid, if a person is not assigned to a judge's office within 7 years after passing an exam.

Article 69. A Special Training Course

1. A judge appointed according to the rules determined by this law and person assigned to carry out judicial authority according to the Article 85/2 of this law, shall commence carrying out his/her judicial authorities only after completion of the special training course at the judicial training centre. The duration of the course, no longer than 3 months shall be determined by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.
2. A person, who has judicial experience for not less than a year, shall be released from passing the special training course
3. Document on the results of special training course shall be issued by the judicial training centre.

CHAPTER X

Department of Common Courts

Article 70. The Department of Common Court

1. The department of common courts established within the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall ensure material and technical support of the common courts .
2. A chairman of the department of common courts and its deputies shall be appointed and dismissed by the secretary of the High Council of Justice, with a consent of the High Council of Justice of Georgia for a 3-year term.
3. The Chairman of the department of common courts is accountable before the High Council of Justice of Georgia and Conference of Judges of Georgia.
4. The structure of the department and rules of its activities shall be determined by the regulations of the department that is confirmed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Article 71. Authority of the Department of Common Court

The Department of common courts shall:

- a) Manage finances to ensure the courts business and their material and technical base;
- b) provide the courts with appropriate buildings;
- c) provide courts with normative acts and other documents necessary for carrying out their activities;

- d) check the material and financial spending of the courts;
- e) carry out other activities to ensure material and technical support for the courts.

1. In order to ensure administration of justice, study and generalization of legal practices, analysis of court statistics, as well as other activities of a court the court personnel shall be created in common court of Georgia..
2. A court personnel shall be subordinate to the respective court's chairman.
3. The court personnel shall be public employees subject to relevant laws.

Article 73. Assistant of a Judge

1. An assistant of a judge shall receive citizens, their applications, prepare cases for the court hearing, carry out other obligations related to case hearing on the judge's commission.
2. A person who has higher legal education and as a rule attended a three-month training course at the Judicial Training Centre or has a one-year judicial work experience, or worked as a prosecutor, investigator or advocate, consultant at the Supreme Court of Georgia the High Courts of Autonomous Republic, Tbilisi district court for not less than 1 year, also a person who has passed the qualification exam may be appointed as an assistant of a judge.
3. An assistant of a judge shall be appointed or dismissed from office by the court chairman according to law.
4. The number of Judicial Assistants of Regional (City), Appellate, and Courts of Autonomous Republic are determined by the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Article 74.

Eliminated

Article 75. Court Secretary (Court Reporter)

Cases in a court shall be examined with the participation of the court secretary. The secretary of the court sitting is appointed and dismissed from office by the court Chairman from among the persons who have as a rule attended a special training course at the Judicial Training Centre and have at least one-year work experience as a secretary of the court.

Article 76.

Eliminated

Chapter XI

Mandate of the Court

Article 76/1. Court Police, Service of the Court Police

1. The staff structure of the Common Court may envisage Service of the Court police, a main function of which shall be protection of the court building and maintenance of the public order in court building, also realization of other functions by law
2. The Chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia shall exercise direction and control over the service of the Court Police.
3. Court Police is a public servant, who is appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the relevant Court,.
4. A capable person from 22 years, who speaks the state language and has relevant health conditions for fulfilling such job, can be appointed a Court Police. The age limit for mandate service of the court is 50 years.
5. The person, convicted in the past, shall not be appointed a Court Mandate.
6. In execution of functions, the Court Police shall wear a uniform and a badge. The uniform and the badge shall be confirmed by the High council of Justice of Georgia.

Article 76/2. Manager of the Court Police Service

1. Manager of the Court Police Service shall be appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the relevant court.
2. Manager of the Court Police Service shall meet the requirements outlined in the Article 76/1 of this law. The Manager of the Court Police Service shall be appointed a person with the higher education.
3. Manager of the Court Police Service shall:
 - a. manage activities of the Court Police Service, be responsible for fulfillment of the objectives of the service;
 - b. ensure timely and correct execution of instructions of the chairman of the court or the court hearing chairperson;
 - c. instruct mandates of the court regarding their functions;
 - d. exercise other authorities as prescribed by the law.

Article 76/3. Authorities and obligations of the Court Police

1. Court Police shall:
 - a. ensure safety of judges, parties to the law suit and witnesses;
 - b. ensure protection of the court building and maintain public order in the court room;
 - c. abide by instructions of the court chairman and the court hearing chairperson with regard to the public order protection;
 - d. safeguard the court building;

- e. examine the readiness of the court room before the court hearing; upon direction of the chairperson ensure transfer and safeguard of the evidence and a criminal cases to the court room;
 - f. seize public disorder in the court building, detect violators, if necessary detains them to later transfer to Police, design a report on the fact; the format of the report shall be confirmed by the High Council of Justice.
 - g. exercise other authorities as determined by legislation
2. The Court Police shall be authorized to:
- a. use physical force, special devices and a firearm in cases and in accordance with the established by the law guidelines.
 - b. request police assistance, if necessary.

Article 76/4. Cases and Guidelines for use of physical force, special devices and firearms

- 1. The Court Police shall be authorized to use of physical force, special devices and firearms only in cases when it is impossible to fulfill official functions with application of some other means.
- 2. The Court Police shall be authorized to use physical force and special devices considering conditions described under first provision of this article in following cases:
 - a. seizure of the legal violation and detaining the violator;
 - b. prevention of attacks on judges, parties to the law suit, witnesses and persons attending the court hearing;
 - c. physical opposition to the Court Police while exercising his authority.
 - d. To transfer detainee to Police in case of the sufficient grounds to believe that the violator will go into hiding or cause damages to those around.
- 3. The Court Police shall be authorized to use a firearm in following cases:

- a. In preventing the armed attack or in armed opposition to him;
 - b. In armed attacks on judges, parties to the law suit, witnesses and persons attending the court hearing or standing in court building;
4. Before use of physical force, special devices and firearms the Court Police shall:
- a. warn persons about use of physical force, special devices or firearms, give them enough time to fulfill his requirements, except for when the delay may lead to risk to Court Police's or other persons' life or health or some other heavy results, or when it is impossible to give warning;
 - b. use physical force, special devices or firearms in accordance with the risk level, trying to cause as little damage as possible;
 - c. in any case when using physical force, special devices or firearms must inform to the chairman of the court in writing after 24 hours of their usage
 - d. try not to create a risk to health and lives of those around when using physical force, special devices or firearms.
5. It is prohibited to use physical force, special devices or firearms against pregnant, disabled or juveniles. Use of special devices or physical force shall be authorized only in cases when actions of the pregnant, disabled or juvenile cause an obvious risk to health and lives of others. Use of firearms against the pregnant, disabled or juveniles shall be authorized in case of the armed resistance or armed attack from their side.

CHAPTER XII

Judicial Conference of Georgia

Article 77. The Judicial Conference of Georgia

1. The Conference of Judges of Georgia is the self-governing organ of judges of Common Courts of Georgia. The Conference of Judges consists of judges from the Supreme Court of Georgia, Appellate Courts and Regional (City) Courts.
2. The judicial Conference of Judges of Georgia shall protect and strengthen the independence of the judiciary, ensure strengthening of the public trust and faith in the judiciary and increase judicial authority.
3. The Judicial Conference of Georgia applies the Georgian Constitution and legislation, charter and regulations of the Conference for its activities. The charter and regulations, proposed by the High Council of Justice, which determine activities of the Conference is confirmed by the majority of its composition.

Article 78. The Organizational Structure of the Judicial Conference

1. To perform functions, determined for the system of the Georgia's Judges Conference, as established under the Article 77.3, the following shall be created:
 - a. Administrative Committee,
 - b. Eliminated
2. Administrative Committee of Judges' conference of Georgia shall comprise 9 members. The Committee shall be authorized:
 - a. in the period between the sittings of the judges' conferences to elect a secretary of the High Council of Justice of Georgia and other members of the council upon referral of the Chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia
 - a` in the period between the sittings of the Conference of Judges of Georgia to elect judge members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia with a referral of the chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia
 - b. Eliminated
 - c. to take decisions and draft documents on administrative issues of Common Courts. Such documents shall be submitted to judges conference for confirmation
3. Composition of the administrative committee shall be elected by the judges conference for a term of 3 years. A member of the administrative committee,

unless he/she is a Chairperson of the Supreme Court of Georgia, shall not be a Chairperson of the Court, first deputy, deputy or a chairperson of the Collegiums or a Chamber.

4. Eliminated

5. Eliminated

6. Eliminated

Article 79. Powers of the Conference of Judges of Georgia

The Conference of Judges of Georgia shall:

- a) elect composition of the administrative Council and members of the coordinating Council
- b) elect the secretary of the High Council of Justice of Georgia and other members of the council by the nomination of chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia;
- b/1) elect judge members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia in the composition of Disciplinary Collegiums by the nomination of chairman of the Supreme Court of Georgia
- c) confirm the charter and the Regulations of the Conference of Justices of Georgia
- d) hear the annual reports of the Chairman of the Conference of Judges, the Chairman of the Coordinating Council of the Conference of Judges, the Chairman of the Department of Common Courts concerning the activity of these bodies;
- e) Eliminated
- f) fulfils other authorities stipulated by law and the charter of the Conference of Judges of Georgia and the regulations.
- g) adopt judicial Ethic Code by the nomination of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Article 80. Working Rule of Conference of Judges of Georgia

1. the Conference of Judges of Georgia shall be convened at least one time per year. Special conference shall be convened by the initiative of the Administrative Committee of with the written consent of 1/5 of the judges of Common Courts of Georgia. Special sitting of Judges' Conference shall be held with the defined day order and closed by the time of its completion.
2. The sittings of the Judges' Conference are open. Decision of the Judges' Conference shall be adopted by the majority votes of member present
3. Other matters related to the activities of the Conference of Judges of Georgia and its structural divisions described by this law are defined by the regulation of the Conference and the provisions of the mentioned structural divisions

Article 80/1

Eliminated

CHAPTER XIII. COMMON LAW COURTS FINANCING. SOCIAL SECURITY OF JUDGES.

Article 81. Financing of Common Courts

1. Common Courts of Georgia are financed from the State Budget.
2. Eliminated
3. A draft of the part of financing of common law courts and departments of common law courts in the State Budget is submitted to the Government of Georgia by the High Council of Justice of Georgia on the basis of proposals by the department of common law courts.
4. The decrease of current costs intended for common law courts in the State Budget against the budgetary funds amount of the previous year shall be allowed only with the consent of the Conference of Judges

Article 82. Remuneration and Social Security of a Judge

1. The social security guarantees of a judge are defined by a law.
2. The salary and material privileges of a judge are defined by the legislation of Georgia. It is inadmissible to decrease the salary of a judge within the whole period of his office.
3. State compensation is appointed to judges according to the rule and to the extent of the law of Georgia on "State Compensation and State Academic Allowance"
4. Paragraph 1 and 2 of this article applies to judges that were appointed according to article 46 – 49 and on the ground paragraph 2 of article 85
5. Former judges of the former Tbilisi District Court and former judges of the former regional (city) courts, whose authority was terminated as of May 15, 1999 in accordance with article 54.1.1 and n and article 861.4 of the organic law "On common Courts", and who before or following the enactment of this law reached the retirement age and have a work experience as a judge for not less than 10 years, shall be granted a state pension according to the rule and in the amount of the law of Georgia on "State Compensation and State Academic Allowance", in case of judge's service term expiration, retirement age or liquidation of the court due to change of the judicial system".

CHAPTER XIV. SYMBOLS OF JUDICIAL POWER

Article 83. Symbols of Judicial Power and the rule of their confirmation

1. Symbols of judicial power are service badges of rank of a judge to be worked out and confirmed by the High Council of Justice of Georgia
2. A judge participates in proceedings in a special attire. The form of attire shall be determined by the Justice Council of Georgia

Article 84. Court Seal

The State Emblem of Georgia and the name of court are depicted on the court seal.

CHAPTER XV. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 85. Necessary Measures for Enactment of this Law

Article 85. Requirements Necessary for the Law Enactment

1. Eliminated
2. Eliminated
3. “Requirements of the article 69.1 of the organic law “On Common Courts” shall not apply to judges, appointed before May 15 of 1999, as established under this law. (24.12.98. # 1771). The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall determine guidelines for the passage of the three-month special course” (17.07.98 #1527).
4. Eliminated
5. Structure, organization and authorities of the Supreme Court of Georgia, as well as authorities of Justices, qualification exams guidelines and termination of authorities before the term expiration and their social guarantees shall be determined by the organic law of Georgia» On the Supreme Court of Georgia”.
6. Before the enactment of the law of Georgia “On Social Protection Guarantees of Judges”, the salary of the judge and social protection guarantees shall be defined by the Presidential Decree (24.12.98 # 1771).

Article 85/1

Eliminated

Article 85/2. Execution of the Judicial Authorities after the Enactment of the New Judicial System

1. Eliminated (decision of the Constitutional Court of 26.02.2003, ## 1/1/138, 171. 179, 209).
2. In case of the vacancy at the Ajara or Abkhazia Autonomous Republics High Courts occurs after May 15, 1999, then before the appointment of a new judge the term of the previous judge, who failed to pass a competition as established by articles 47 and 861 shall be extended by the President upon nomination by the HCOJ in accordance with the established under the law rules, preliminary written consent. (30.06.2004 # 269)
3. Based on the Presidential Decree Regional (City) Courts judges, appointed may be authorized to act before May 15 1999 in accordance with the established under the law rules.
4. The judges, appointed (elected) before the enactment of this article, to the Tbilisi or Kutaisi appellate Court, or Abkhazia or Ajara Autonomous Republic's High Court, based on the Presidential Decree, they fulfill authorities of the judge as of May 15, 1999, at the Tbilisi or Kutaisi Appellate Courts, or Abkhazia or Ajara High Courts accordingly. If the judge, indicated in this provision, refuses to occupy a position, then he/she can be appointed (elected) to other courts, except the Supreme Court of Georgia. (28.05.99, # 2040)
5. After May 15, 1999, the judge of the Regional (City) Court, who passed mandatory qualification attestation as required by the article 861 and with his/her preliminary written consent, pursuant to the Presidential Decree, shall execute (exercise) his/her judicial authority within the same term of which he/she was appointed as a judge of Regional (City) Court. In case of the expiration of this term or of the dismissal of the judge prior to the term, the position of the judge of Regional (City) Court shall become vacant and the competition shall be announced in accordance with guidelines established by this law. The judge, who in the case described in this provision, declines the position, shall occupy the vacant position with a new term only according to the common competition rule
6. If the examined judge, who exercised his/her judicial authority at the regional (city) court in accordance with the paragraph 5 of this article, resigned before the expiration of the service term, and a new judge could not be selected and appointed according to the competition rule, then before the commencement of the judicial authority of the new judge, based on the Presidential Decree, the function shall be executed by the same judge, and in case of his/her refusal, by the person, who passed a qualification exam or attestation as required by the article 861.4, or in case of absence of such, by the judge dismissed in accordance with the article 861.4.
7. The judge of the Ajara and Abkhazia Autonomous Republic, who passed attestation, as of May 15, 1999 shall execute a function at the High Courts of these

republics in accordance with provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of this article. (05.03.99 3 1836).

8. Upon decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia, the authority of the judge of the regional (city) court can be assigned to the judge of another regional (city) court, as well as the judge of the Ajara and Abkhazia regional (city) Courts, who passed a qualification exam of judges; they can also be assigned a function of the regional (city) court judge. Rules and conditions for such assignment shall be determined by the law. (30.06.2004, # 269).

9. Before the appointment of the regional (city) court chairperson (as described in the article 17 of this law), based on the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia, such function shall be discharged by one of the judges of the court. (28.05.99, # 2040).

Article 86. Eliminated

Article 86/1. Qualification Attestation of Judges of the Regional (City), Tbilisi District, Abkhazia and Ajara Autonomous Republics High Courts

Paragraphs 1-6 Eliminated

7. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the article 82 of this law, upon enforcement, and paragraph 6 of the article 85, after May 15, 1999 shall also apply to judges, who passed mandatory qualification attestation and act as judges within the established service terms at regional (city), district or High Courts of autonomous republics (28.05.99, # 2040).

Article 86/2. Eliminated

Article 86/3. Assignment of the Function of the Judge to the Judge of the Tbilisi District Court and Rules for Their Dismissal

1. As of May 15, 1999, the qualified judge of the Tbilisi District Court based on the preliminary written consent of such, and the Presidential Decree, can be

assigned a function of the regional (city) court judge within the service term, for which he/she was appointed to the Tbilisi District Court.

2. After May 15, 1999 the qualified judge of the Tbilisi District Court, who passed the attestation according to the rule established by this law and who is unable or refuses to exercise his/her judicial authority at the different Court in accordance with the paragraph 1 of this article, shall be released from the position and before the expiration of this service term or before appointment to the new position shall be paid a salary at the rate established for a judge of the Tbilisi regional court. (05.03.99, # 1836)

Article 87. Eliminated

Article 87/1. Cases Hearing at the Common Courts. Guidelines for the Passage of Special Training Courses

1. After of May 15, 1999 cases at the Common Courts of Georgia shall be reviewed in accordance with the rule established by valid Procedural legislation.

2. The judge, appointed (elected) in accordance with the established by these law guidelines, shall be obliged to pass a special training course at the Judicial Training Centre of Georgia (28.05.99, # 2040)

3. Eliminated

Article 87/2. Eliminated

Article 88. Eliminated

Article 88/1. Eliminated

Article 88/2. Rules for review of cases under consideration at the courts with judicial collegiums

All accepted cases, review of which is not completed by the judicial collegiums or before the enforcement of special composition of judges of the court, shall be extended in accordance with established by this and Georgian Procedural legislation rules.

Article 88/3. Liquidation of the District Courts and High Courts of the Autonomous republics (23.06.2005, # 1734)

1. Before November 1 of 2005 the President of Georgia and the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall provide for resolution of legal, personnel, organizational and other issues, related to liquidation of district courts and autonomous republics' high courts and creation of appellate courts.
2. The judge of the district court and of the High court of the autonomous republic, who accepted the criminal case in the first instance before July 15, 2005, due to liquidation shall be released form the position upon completion of the case review.

Article 88/4

Liquidation of the High Appellate Courts of Abkhazia and Ajara Autonomous Republic

1. Before January 1 of 2006 the President and the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall provide the Liquidation of the High Appellate Courts of Abkhazia and Ajara Autonomous Republic.
2. After the liquidation pending cases of the High Appellate Court of Abkhazia Autonomous Republic shall be delivered to Tbilisi Appellate Court
3. After the liquidation pending cases of the High Appellate Court of Ajara Autonomous Republic shall be delivered to Qutaisi Appellate Court
4. After the liquidation pending cases of the High Appellate Courts of Abkhazia Autonomous Republic the cases determined by the third provision of article 32 of this law shall be delivered to the Supreme Court of Georgia

Article 88/5

Personal Adjudication in Appellate Court

1. Before January 1 2008 Appellate Court is entitled to adjudicate personally those cases that are determined by Criminal Procedural Code of Georgia, Civil Procedural Code of Georgia and Administrative Procedural Code of Georgia.

Article 88/6

Election of the secretary and members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia and the chairperson of the Department of Common Courts.

1. The secretary and those members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia who are assigned according to the Articles 78-79 of this law, also chairperson of the Department of Common Courts shall exercise their authority according to the second provision of this Article before the election of the respective members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia and the chairperson of the Department of Common Courts.

2. Members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia determined by the sixth provision of Article 60 of this law and the secretary of the High Council of Justice of Georgia must be elected before August 1 2007 according to the articles 78-79 of this law. Within this term the High Council of Justice of Georgia must appoint the chairperson of the Department of Common Courts.

3. Members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia who were appointed (elected) by the parliament of Georgia and the President of Georgia shall continue exercising their authority with their term of authority.

CHAPTER XVI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 89. Enactment of the Law

1. The present Law shall, except the first, second and third provisions of Article 43, Article 44, the second, third and sixth provisions of Article 47, the first provision of Article 69 and Article 82, be effected as of the date of its publication.

2. The first, the second, the third provisions of Article 43 and Article 44 shall be effected since 15 May 1999
3. The second, the third, the sixth provisions of Article 47 shall be effected since 1 January 2000
4. (2000,10.03. n 212)
5. The first provision of Article 69 shall be effected since 1 September 1999
6. Article 82 shall be effected s of the date of the enactment of the law of Georgia "On Social Protection Guarantees of Judges"(99.05.w1836)

Article 90. List of Invalidated Normative Acts

1. The following shall be considered to be null and void from the moment the present Law is put into effect:
 - a) The Law of the Republic of Georgia “On the Judicial System in the Republic of Georgia” dated 28 December 1990 (the Supreme Council’s Gazette of the Republic of Georgia, 1990, No. 12, Art. 391);
 - b) The Law of the Republic of Georgia “On Status of Judges”, dated 28 December 1990 (The Supreme Council’s Gazette, 1990, No. 12, Art. 399);
 - c) The Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Georgia of 20 March 1991 “On the Approval of the Regulations for the Certification of Judges of Courts of the Republic of Georgia” (The Supreme Council’s Gazette, 1991, No. 3, Art. 243);
 - d) The Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Georgia of 20 March 1991 “On the Procedure for convening and Conducting Conference of Justices of the Courts of the Republic of Georgia” (The Supreme Council’s Gazette of the Republic of Georgia, 1991, No. 3, Art. 245);
 - e) The Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Georgia of 20 March 1991 “On the Introduction of Qualification Classes for Court Judges of the Republic of Georgia” (The Supreme Council’s Gazette, 1991, No. 3, Art. 261);
2. The following shall be null and void from 15 October 1997:
 - a) The Law of the Republic of Georgia of 10 December 1992 “On Martial-Law Courts” (The Georgian Parliamentary Gazette, 1992, No. 2, Art.85);

b) The Law of the Republic of Georgia of 23 April 1991 “On Arbitration Court in the Republic of Georgia” (The Georgian Parliamentary Gazette, 1991, No. 4, Art. 313);

c) The Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 170 of 26 February 1993 “On the Regional Martial-Law Courts of the Republic of Georgia” (Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Georgia, 1993, February);

3. The following shall be null and void from November 25 1997

The Law of the Republic of Georgia of 28 November 1996 “On the Application of the Code of Civil Procedure in Proceeding in the Arbitration Courts of Georgia” (The Georgian Parliamentary Gazette, Legal Supplement – Law of Georgia, 1996, 25 December Nos. 31-32/6);

4. The following shall be null and void from 1 May 1998

a) The Law of the Republic of Georgia of 20 March 1991 “On the Procedure for Election and Withdrawal of Jurors of Regional (Town) Courts of the Republic of Georgia” (The Supreme Council’s Gazette of the Republic of Georgia, 1991, No. 3, Art. 249).

b) The Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Georgia of 20 March 1991 “On the Procedure and Amount of Compensation of Expenses in Connection with the Performance of Duties of Jurors in a Court” (The Supreme Council’s Gazette of the Republic of Georgia, 1991, No. 3, Art. 250);