



Monitoring Report on the New System of Case Distribution in General Courts

Tbilisi

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1. Executive Summary

Distribution of cases between judges was the exclusive competence of Court Chairpersons over the years. Well-founded misgivings regarding manipulation by court presidents in assigning cases to judges were raised on numerous occasions during examination of high-profile cases by certain judges¹. Before the enactment of the new rule, cases in the courts were distributed based on the law of Georgia "on the Distribution of Cases in Common Courts and Rule to impose Authority to Another Judges" according to the sequence of their filing with courts and sequential order of judges. While there was no statutory obligation to issue an act by a Court Chairperson for determining sequential order, it was determined by Court Chairpersons in several courts. Even when there was sequential order determined by an act, it was possible to assign a case to a judge according to a Court Chairperson's preferences. It is difficult to assess to what extent the law was upheld in the process of distribution of cases in those courts where there was no act or other written document issued.²

The systematic problems caused by the distribution of cases by the Court Chairpersons was consistently criticized by both, local³ and international organizations. The Venice Commission's report of October 14, 2014, recalls, that "the power of court presidents to assign cases among judges involves an element of discretion, which could be misused as a means of putting pressure on judges by overburdening them with cases or by assigning them only low-profile cases"⁴. It also highlights, that "the allocation of cases within a court should follow objective pre-established criteria in order to safeguard the right to an independent and impartial judge. It should not be influenced by the wishes of a party to the case or anyone otherwise interested in the outcome of the case".

According to the legislative amendments implemented within the framework of the "Third Wave" of justice reform, the law of Georgia "on the Distribution of Cases in Common Courts and Rule to impose Authority to Another Judges" was declared void and the abovementioned issues started to be regulated according to the Article 58¹ of the organic law of Georgia "on Common Courts". Under decision no. 01/56, dated 1 May 2017 and in accordance with the amendment to the organic law, the High Council of Justice (hereinafter referred to as "HCoJ") approved "The Procedure for Automatic Distribution of Cases Through Electronic System in General Courts of Georgia"⁵ (hereinafter referred to as "electronic case distribution procedure") The procedure

¹ Georgian Democracy Initiative (GDI). Politically Biased Justice in Georgia. 2015, Pg.7. Available at: <https://gdi.ge/uploads/other/0/241.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

² Coalition for an Independent and Transparent Judiciary, *Court System: Reforms and Perspectives*, 2017, p. 71, Available at: http://www.coalition.ge/index.php?article_id=150&clang=0, (accessed 10.05.2019)

³ *Ibid*, Pg.70.

⁴ Joint Opinion of the Venice Commission and the Directorate of Human Rights (DHR) of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law (DGI) of the Council of Europe on The Draft Law on Amendments to the Organic Law on General Courts of Georgia. CDL-AD(2014)031, Para 69. Available at: [https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-AD\(2014\)031](https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-AD(2014)031) (accessed 10.05.2019)

⁵ Decision no. 1/56-2017 of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Available at:

regulates assigning cases to judges by the system using the principle of random distribution and based on a number generation algorithm⁶.

In general, the software ensures the random distribution of cases among judges, although it also ensured equal distribution of cases among judges to the possible extent and reduced the role of Court Chairpersons in case distribution process. The electronic case distribution system (hereinafter referred to as “Electronic System”) has been operational in beta mode at Rustavi City Court since 1 July 2017 and in all general courts of Georgia since 31 December 2017.

The process of case distribution through Electronic System is as follows: a claim, rebuttal, application, motion and other documents that are lodged with a court are given a registration number which is notified to a party. After this, the case is examined formally by a registry’s official and if the submitted documentation meets statutory requirements it is scanned and uploaded in the electronic program. After uploading the documentation, the registry’s official himself/herself assigns specialization to the case (in case of Tbilisi City Court and Tbilisi Court of Appeals – also narrow specialization) and selects case distribution procedure: random distribution, distribution during exceptional cases and distribution during shifts. When distribution during exceptional cases is selected, the official indicates which judge should be assigned to the case. In case of shifts also a judge is indicated according to the shift schedule. In random distribution of cases, the program itself selects a judge.

Under the electronic case distribution procedure, the difference among the number of cases assigned to judges with the same specialization/narrow specialization/section/chamber and having the same caseload percentage indicator should not exceed 3. A court president, vice president, president of a section/chamber who can view the number of cases assigned to judges can easily calculate by high probability as to which judge the case uploaded in the system at a particular time will be assigned and therefore can influence the distribution and case outcome.

The objective of the report is to evaluate the functionality of the Electronic System and determine how the principles and requirements set out by electronic case distribution procedure are operational in practice⁷. The following courts have been covered within the scope of the monitoring: Tbilisi, Rustavi, Kutaisi and Batumi City Courts and Gori District court, Tbilisi and Kutaisi Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Georgia. The courts were selected according to their magnitude and caseload.

During the monitoring, certain difficulties arose regarding obtaining of the public information. After launching of the Electronic System, the Management Department of HCoJ within several months violated the terms established by the legislation for issuing public information and

<http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/gadawyvetilebebi%202017/56-2017.pdf>,

(accessed 10.05.2019)

⁶ *Ibid*, Article 2(4).

⁷ For more details regarding the principles and requirements set out by the Procedure for Automatic Distribution of Cases Through Electronic System in General Courts of Georgia, please see the Report prepared by GDI on “Legal and Technical Analysis of the New System of Case Distribution in General Courts”.

Available at: <https://gdi.ge/uploads/other/0/806.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

provided an incomplete statistical data⁸, which made it impossible to conduct complete monitoring. The reason for providing the incomplete information was the absence of processing of the requested data, while the direct function of the abovementioned department is the supervision and administration of the Common Courts of Georgia⁹, and according to electronic case distribution procedure, exactly the Management Department is responsible for administering the functionality of the Electronic System, including changing some information in the system.

Later, the IT and Development Group of the Supreme Court of Georgia took the responsibility for providing the requested information and till November 2018 issued the complete data upon request. Since December 2018, the abovementioned Group has been structured under the supervision of the HCoJ, after which it was still impossible to get the complete information. Therefore, the report did not cover the data for December 2018.

The statistical data for 11 months has been processed according to the developed methodology, with particular attention to the cases distributed through the **principle of random distribution**, because the electronic case distribution procedure determines provision for this type of case distribution, monitoring of which allows to draw certain conclusions, whether the practice of case distribution is in compliance with the electronic case distribution procedure.

In the report, judges in Tbilisi City and Tbilisi Court of Appeals are examined **in narrow specializations** and in the case of the other courts - in **Panels**. In addition, safeguards for the requirements of random distribution of cases are examined in the context of the suspension of judge's office (holidays, bulletin or other reasons), especially in cases where there are two or three judges in the panels / chambers / narrow specializations.

Main Findings:

- An authorized official of a court's registry distributes entered cases one by one through the Electronic System, which means, that only judges are selected randomly and not the distributed cases. That gives the possibility to foresee the results of distribution and manipulate with it and is a significant gap of the electronic case distribution procedure¹⁰;
- An analysis of 11 months' total statistical data proves that, in all eight courts, the cases between judges are distributed unequally and not based on their workload (percentage

⁸ The answers of the High Council of Justice of Georgia on the letters of GDI: N521/367-03-თ; N662/414-03-თ; N705/640-03-თ; N 706/739-03-თ; N837/880-03-თ; N858/881-03-თ; N913/1074-03-თ; N919/1082-03-თ; N936/1070919/1082-03-თ; N951/1073-03-თ; N1038/1070-03-თ etc.

⁹ Decision no. 1/208-2007 "On Approval of the Rules of Procedure of the High Council of Justice" Article 27³. Available only in Georgian language at:

<http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/konsolidirebuli%20gadackvetilebebi/208-2007%20%282007%29.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

¹⁰ For more details please see the Report prepared by GDI on "Legal and Technical Analysis of the New System of Case Distribution in General Courts". Pg.26

Available at: <https://gdi.ge/uploads/other/0/806.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

indicator).¹¹ Among the judges with the same or almost identical work days, cases were distributed more or less than expected. The expected number of cases was not distributed to the judge, whose office has not been suspended at all. All of this demonstrates that:

- One of the important challenges that the introduced electronic case distribution procedure was expected to address - ensuring equal caseload of judges is not yet achieved;
- Electronic System fails to ensure equal caseload of judges;
- Electronic case distribution procedure puts the chairperson of the Supreme Court of Georgia and deputy chairs, chairpersons of Courts of Appeals and deputy chairs, chairperson of Tbilisi City Court and the Secretary of the Council of Justice in privileged position. The cases can be distributed to them only in "special circumstances", but what does this term refer to, who determines the existence of such occasion and its duration is not determined by the electronic case distribution procedure. Consequently, they are given the opportunity to engage in the process of distribution in their favorable and desirable time. for example:
 - a) Only one case was distributed to the Chairman of Tbilisi City Court – **Vasil Mshvenieradze** in the narrow specialization “c” when 278 cases were distributed to Judge with a 100% caseload, and only 8 cases were distributed in “e” category of the Civil Panel narrow specialization, while 1487 cases were distributed to Judge with a 100% caseload;
 - b) No cases were distributed to the Chairman of Tbilisi Court of Appeal - **Mikhail Chinchaladze**, and only **one** civil law case was distributed to the Chairman of Kutaisi Court of Appeal - Dimitri Gvritishvili in 2018;
 - c) The case of the Supreme Court chairwoman is especially noteworthy – **Nino Gvenetadze** was also the chairwoman of the Criminal Chamber and Chair of HCoJ, her percentage indicator of caseload was 50%. From January to July 2018¹², 116 cases were distributed to her, while during the same reporting period 236 cases were distributed to Giorgi Shavliashvili, Judge with a 100% caseload.
- In those courts, where there were 2 or 3 judges in the panel / narrow specialization, the cases have been distributed only to one judge for a period of time, namely, when the remaining judge’s offices were suspended due to: vacation, official trip and bulletin or other grounds. Consequently, the principle of random distribution was not acted and it was possible to foresee the results of distribution of the cases entered into court on a concrete day. There was a similar problem in the Civil Cases Panel of Rustavi City Court in respect to the cases to be discussed by the civil servant and in the Investigation Panel of Kutaisi Court of Appeal, where only one judge fulfills the authority;
- The following occasions have been revealed:

¹¹ According to the general rule, if there is no percentage indicator specifically determined by the electronic case distribution procedure for a particular judge, or this percentage indicator is not determined by a court chairperson for certain cases, judges usually do 100% of caseload.

¹² On 2 August 2018 Nino Gvenetadze resigned from the position of the Chairwoman of the Supreme Court of Georgia and left the judicial system.

- In Kutaisi Court of Appeal, one per one Civic Chamber case was distributed to each of two judges of Administrative Chamber and one case of Criminal Chamber was distributed to the judge of Investigation Panel, which raises questions related to legitimacy;
- A case was distributed to judge two months before the expiry of the term of office, which is the breach of requirements defined by the Electronic case distribution procedure¹³.

¹³ According to the article 4 paragraph 14¹ of of the Electronic case distribution procedure, as a rule, the cases are not distributed to the judge during the last 2 months, before the expiry of the term of office, except of those the civil, administrative and criminal cases the terms of examination of which do not exceed 72 hours.

2. Monitoring Methodology

2.1. General Information:

GDI is conducting monitoring of the functioning of Electronic System enacted from December 31, 2017 to Common Courts of Georgia.

Under the new system, cases in common courts of Georgia are distributed in accordance with three main procedures. These are the following:

- (1) random distribution procedure
- (2) procedure applicable to exceptional cases
- (3) procedure applicable to shifts

Random distribution procedure is within the specific interest of GDI, as this procedure ensures equal caseload of judges and difference between the cases (suits, petitions, complaints, etc.) allocated to judges, should not exceed 3 cases.

If, within one month, the difference between cases allocated to judges through random distribution procedure exceeds 3, it should be explained by one or more of the following factors:

- **Caseload Indicator**
(which differs from the chairman, for older and new judges, and the other determined by the court chairperson)
- **Disability to perform the authority**
(Vacation, sickness, official trip, etc.)

2.2. The Objectives of the Methodology Document:

The methodological document aims at identifying variables and analyzing the analytical approach that ensures monitoring of the principle of equal distribution.

1. Monitoring area:

The monitoring is carried out in 8 courts where there are Panels / chambers (including a narrow specialization) and therefore the principle of random distribution works completely.

- (1) Supreme Court of Georgia
- (2) Tbilisi Court of Appeals
- (3) Kutaisi Court of Appeals
- (4) Tbilisi City Court
- (5) Kutaisi City Court
- (6) Batumi City Court
- (7) Rustavi City Court
- (8) Gori District Court

2. Input variables

- (1) Number of Judges according to the specialization (Criminal, Civil, Administrative);
- (2) Number of cases allocated to judges through the Electronic System (only random distribution procedure);
- (3) Disability to perform the authority (Vacation, sickness, official trip, etc.)
- (4) Percentage indicator of Caseload of individual judges;

Information about these variables will be obtained from 8 courts/HCoJ. For effective implementation of monitoring, it is necessary to have information on all variables.

2.3. Monitoring periodicity

Monitoring of the distribution of cases by the proposed methodology takes place every month, however, it may be possible to aggregate data for 2 or more months, which will enable us to make more accurate assessment.

2.4. Description of the Analytical Model

2.4.1. (Input variables)

Table 1 provides an exemplary information which will be requested from each court

	Number of Cases	Number of days, when judge performed his/her authority	Percentage indicator of Caseload (%)
Judge 1	48	26	200%
Judge 2	24	26	100%
Judge 3	25	26	100%
Judge 4	25	26	100%
Judge 5	28	20	100%
Judge 6	7	20	50%
	157		

2.4.2. Analysis of variables:

There are 2 variables, number of days, when judge performed his/her authority and Percentage indicator of Caseload, enables us to determine the number of "effective days" of performance of the specific judge's authority, which is taken by multiplying the number of days, when judge performed his/her authority to the Percentage indicator of Caseload.

Table 2

	Number of Cases	Number of days, when judge performed his/her authority	Percentage indicator of Caseload (%)	Number of "effective days", when judge performed his/her authority
Judge 1	48	26	200%	52
Judge 2	24	26	100%	26
Judge 3	25	26	100%	26
Judge 4	25	26	100%	26
Judge 5	28	20	100%	20
Judge 6	7	20	50%	10
	157	144		160

In this example, the total number of days performed by 6 judges together, were 144 days, but judges 1, 2, 3 and 4 exercised their authority for the full month (26 working days on conditional basis), while judges 5 and 6 exercised their duties for 20 days (due to official trip, vacation, illness, etc.). In the discussed example, the Percentage indicator of Caseload of Judge 1 was - 200% and Judge 6 - 50%.

The total number of "effective days" of the execution of the powers of these exemplary entitlements is 160 days. On the example of a particular judge, the judge 1 exercised authority 26-days through 200% Percentage indicator of Caseload and accordingly, the number of "effective days" of his / her duties was 52 days (given in the exemplary month). In other words, it was necessary to allocate two times more case to him/her.

Judge 6 exercised authority 20-days through 50% Percentage indicator of Caseload, accordingly, the number of his/her "effective days" was 10 days.

2.4.3. The accuracy of methodology

Due to the fact that the process of distribution of cases is on a daily basis and the monitoring is carried out monthly, which means that the approach is based on aggregation of monthly data. Any aggregation to some extent reduces the accuracy of the data and is based on the assumption that all the variables that affect the distribution (Percentage indicator of Caseload and the temporal limitation of the judge's authority due to his/her illness, official trips or vacation) of the daily mode is known and taken into account when distributed by the Electronic System.

Considering that the most of these variables are known in advance and no more than 3 cases difference is accepted, it should be assumed that the proposed methodology is accurate enough to measure the efficiency of the Electronic System is the set of 1 month. Once in two months analysis of data through this methodology reduces its theoretical inaccuracy, as well as the possible inaccuracies permitted by the Electronic System.

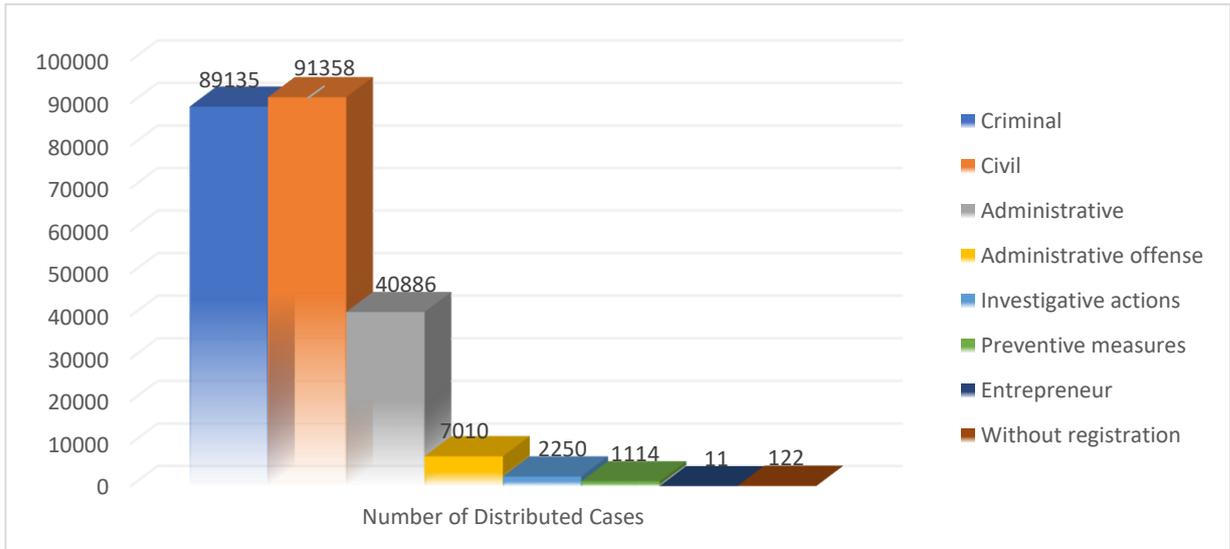
3. General Statistical Data

3.1. Number of Cases distributed in Common Courts

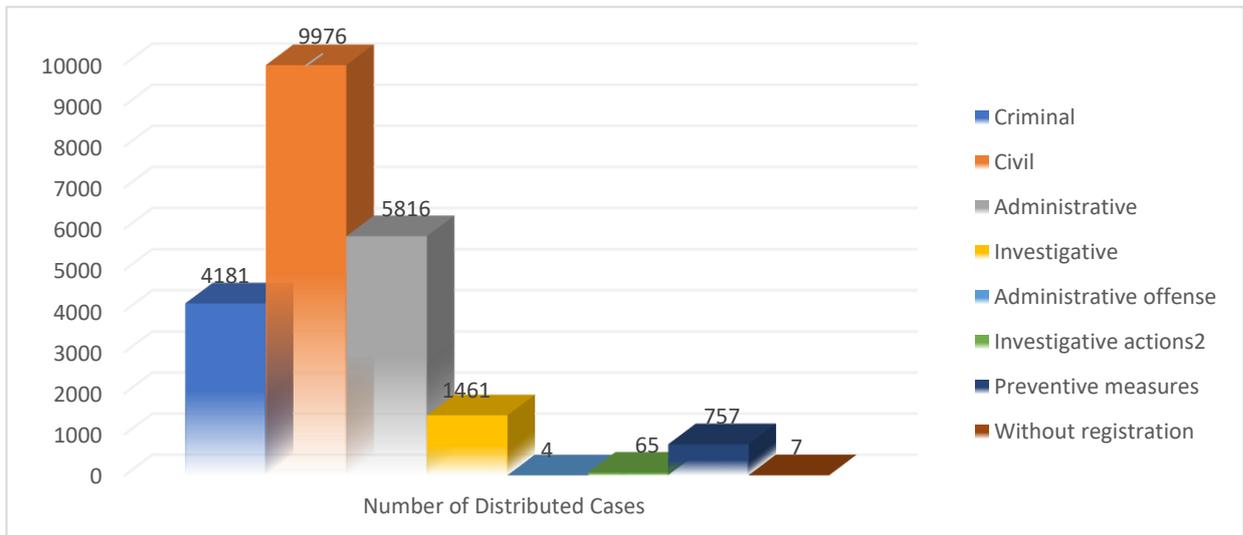
According to the statistical data, from January 1st till December 31, 2018, 259,047 cases were distributed through the new system of case distribution in the General Courts of Georgia.

Among them:

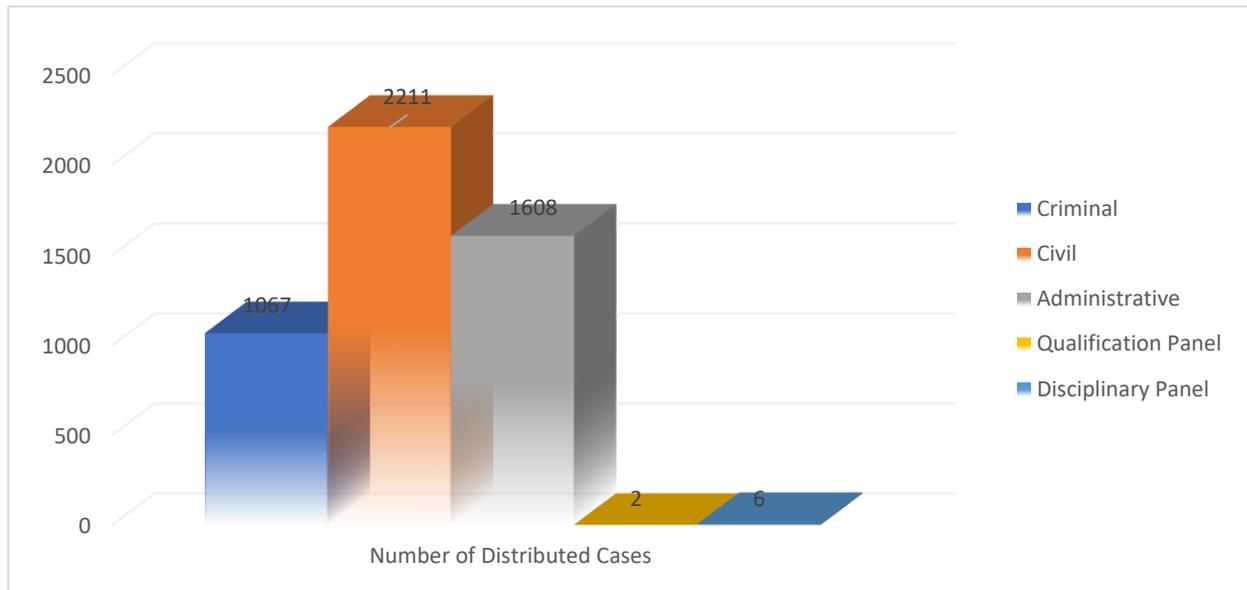
a) 231,886 cases were distributed in first instance District (City) courts, including:



b) 22,267 cases were distributed in Second instance (Courts of Appeals) courts, including:

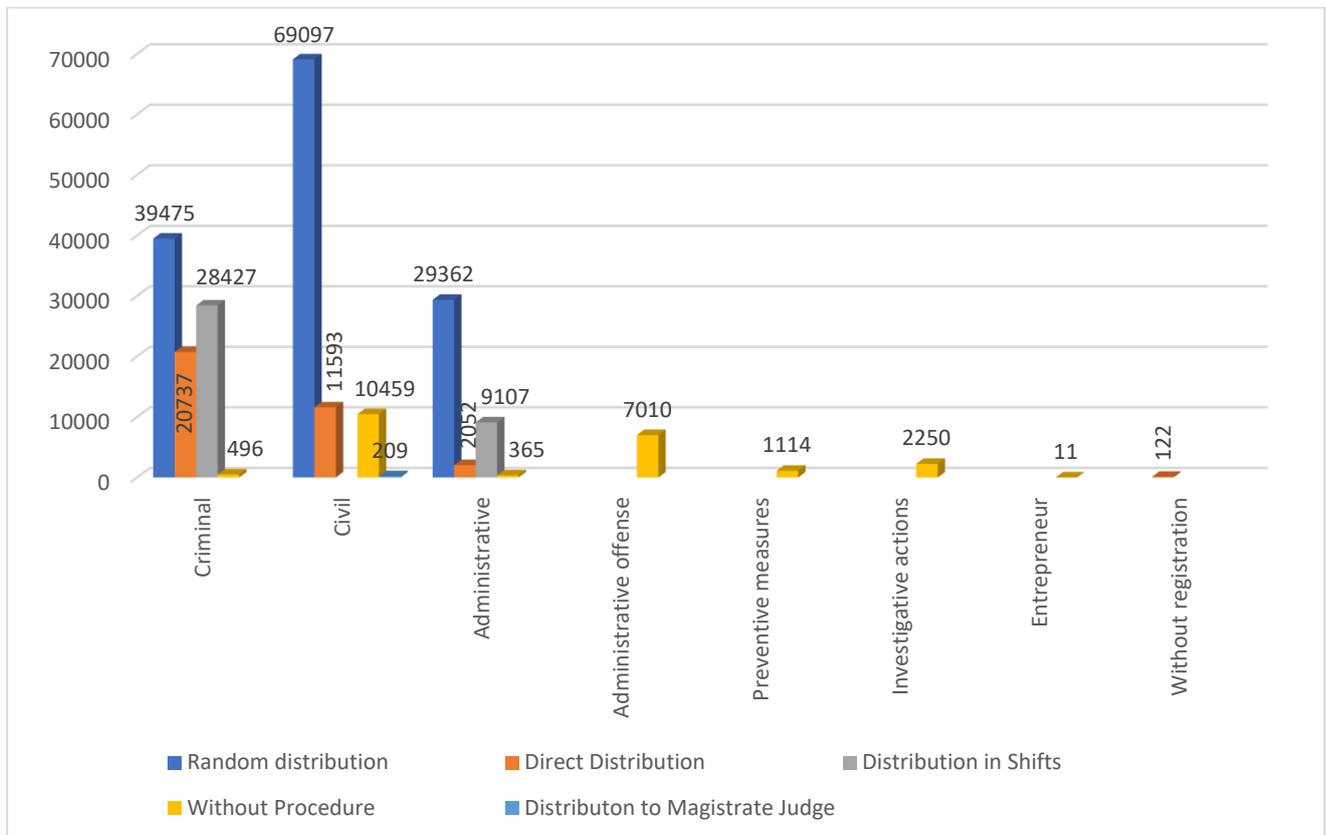


c) 4894 cases were distributed in the third instance (Supreme Court) court, including:

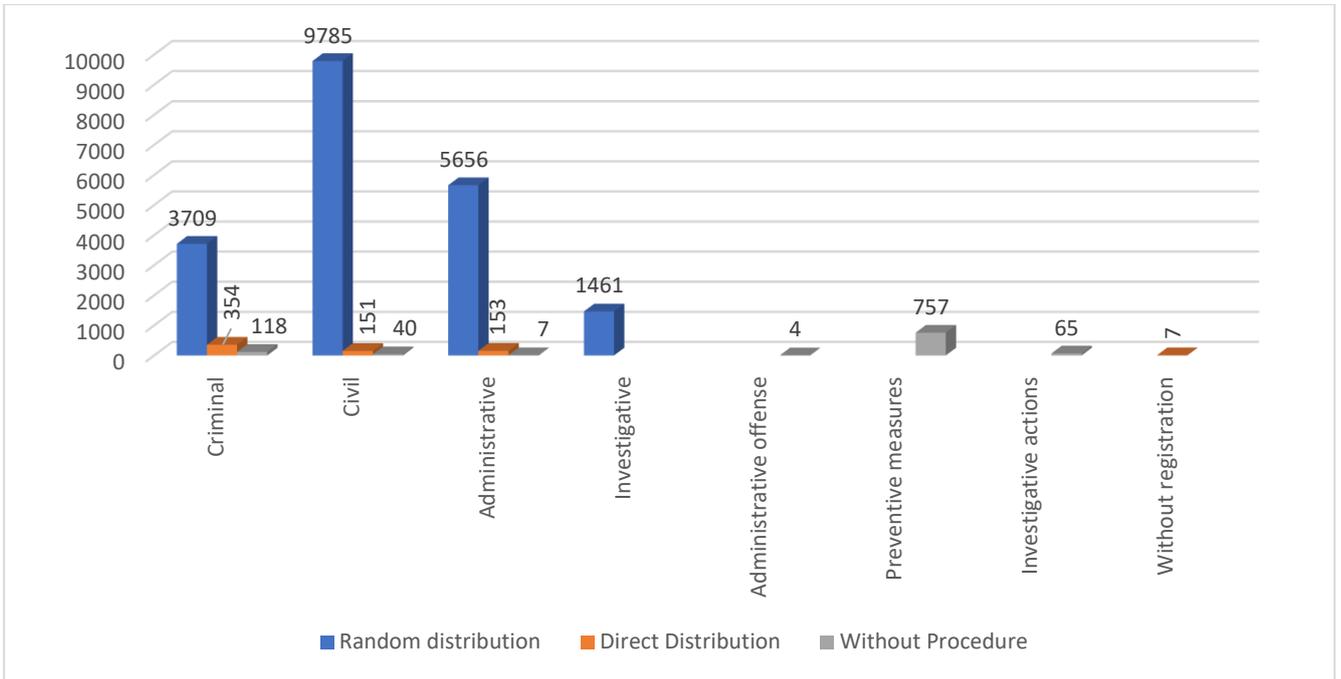


The distribution of cases, according to the distribution types, looks as follows:

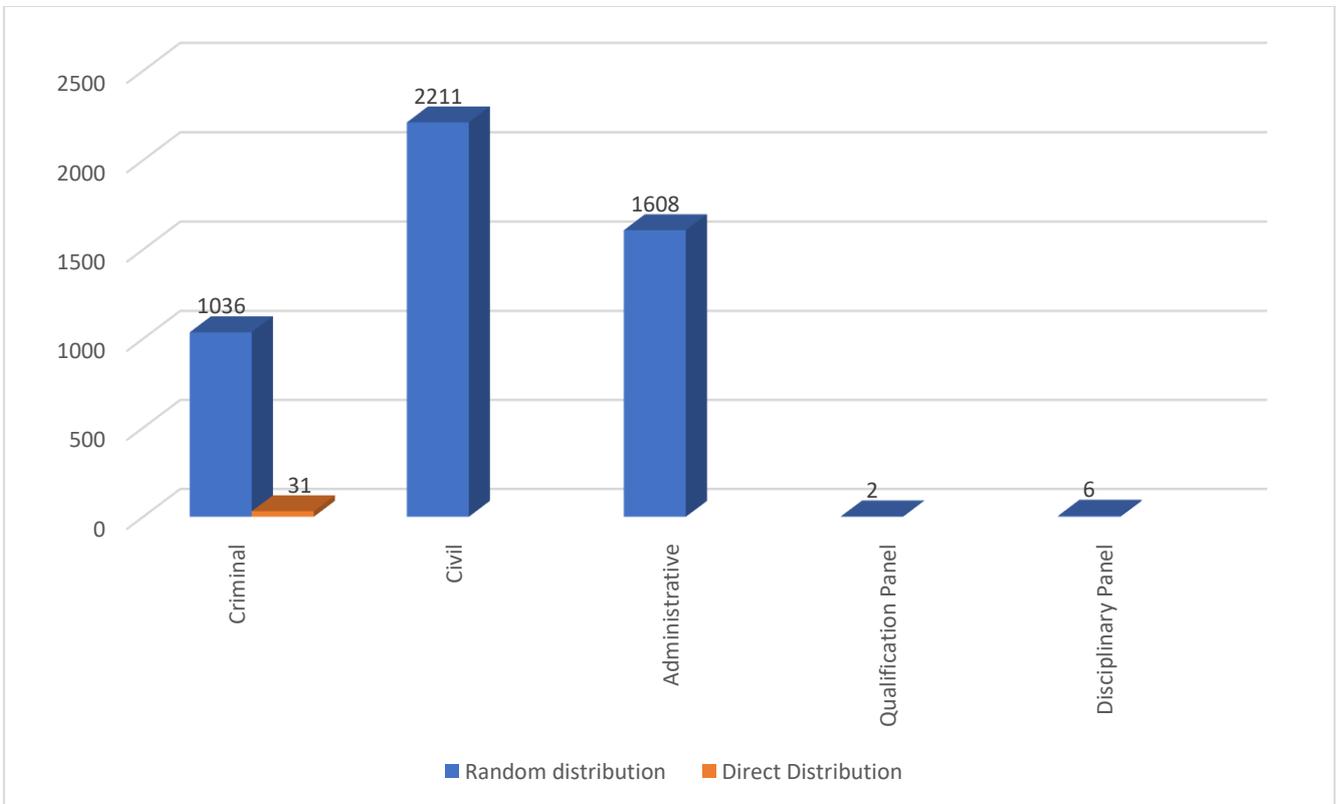
a) In the first instance (district (city)courts):



b) In Second instance (Appellate) courts:



c) In the third instance (Supreme) court:



It is noteworthy that 129 cases were distributed without electronic registration¹⁴, through direct distribution in the first and second instance courts from January till December 2018, including 122 cases in district (city)courts, and 7cases in the courts of Appeals.

As regards the software interruption, it was observed in Kutaisi City¹⁵ and Rustavi City¹⁶courts. In only two occasions, the duration of the software interruption exceeded 3 hours, therefore it was necessary to distribute 8 cases in Kutaisi City Court and 10 cases in Rustavi City Court without Electronic System according to sequence of judges.

3.2. Judge's Caseload

According to the electronic case distribution procedure, Electronic System ensures equal distribution of cases among judges to the possible extent. However, cases are distributed by taking into account the number of entered cases and not the number of cases in judge's procession¹⁷. Therefore, in this context, those cases are not taken into account that had been distributed to judges and processed before the Electronic System became operational, which makes the real equalization of cases between judges of equal caseload a far-sighted prospect.

Under the electronic case distribution procedure, the difference among the number of cases assigned to judges with the same specialization/narrow specialization/section/chamber and having the same caseload percentage indicator should not exceed 3¹⁸. It should also be noted that the categories of cases, in which the equal caseload of judges should be examined, varies in each instance. The categories of cases are listed in details in below chapters.

According to the general rule, if there is no percentage indicator specifically determined by the electronic case distribution procedure for a particular judge, or this percentage indicator is not determined by a court president for certain cases, judges usually do 100% of caseload (according to distribution indicator). For example, if there are four judges with the same 100% of caseload and 80 cases of relevant specialization entered into court, ideally 20-20 cases will be distributed to each judge. However, there are exceptions to certain categories of judges from this rule. Namely:

- a) The Secretary of HCoJ – 5%;
- b) A member of the HCoJ – 20%; if he/she is also a court president, a vice president or a section/chamber president – 10% (percentage indicator can be increased by a court president by 25%);

¹⁴ The cases are distributed without electronic registration, when there is a Software interruption duration of which is more than 2 days, except for administrative offenses and other cases where the timeframe for consideration is 24, 48 or 72 hours. The relevant cases are distributed by an authorised official of a court's registry if the duration of interruption in the electronic system exceeds three hours.

¹⁵ The response of Kutaisi City Court to GDI's letter. N2094-3. 19.02.2018.

¹⁶ The response of Rustavi City Court to GDI's letter. N157/8. 22.03.2018

¹⁷ The decision of the HCoJ N1/56 – 2017. Article 5(1). Available only in Georgian language at: <http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/konsolidirebuli%20gadackvetilebebi/56.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Article 5 (3).

- c) A court chairperson, his/her deputy, or a section/chamber chairperson in a court where the number of judges does not exceed seven – 50%; whereas a court president, his/her deputy, or a section/chamber chairperson in a court where the number of judges exceeds seven – 20% (percentage indicator can be increased by a court chairperson by 25%); and
- d) The chairperson of the Supreme Court of Georgia, a chairperson of an appellate court and the chairperson of Tbilisi City Court, except for the cases falling under their respective jurisdiction as established by express statutory terms, as well as the secretary to the High Council of Justice of Georgia, under special circumstances, can be assigned cases, usually no more than 5%¹⁹.
- e) When new judge is appointed to the position (transferred to another court, or the term of transfer is over) – 200%²⁰;
- f) When judge returns from a leave related to pregnancy, childbirth or childcare – 175% Before the child is 1 year old and then 200%;

Thus, if there are three judges with the same 100% caseload and one with 20% caseload, the cases distributed to the latter should be 5 times less than cases distributed to those 3 judges with full – 100% caseload. A similar logic applies to the judges with 5%, 10%, and 50% caseload. As for the judges with 175% and 200% caseload, 1,75 and 2 times more cases should be distributed to them.

¹⁹ The original wording referred to the objective of “avoiding delay in administration of justice” instead of a “special circumstance” and percentage indicator was set at 10%.

²⁰ Decision no. 1/263-2018 of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Available at:

<http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/gadawyvetilebebi%202018/263-2018%20001.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

It is noteworthy, that before the abovementioned change into the procedure, when judge was recently appointed to office (transferred to another court, returned from this transfer), returned from a leave related to pregnancy, childbirth or childcare, case distribution indicator was increased for 100% (was 200% in total), on October 1, 2018, the above-mentioned amendment was made in the rules of distribution of cases and increased distribution rates by 100% (became 300%).

4. Distribution of Cases

4.1. District (City) Courts

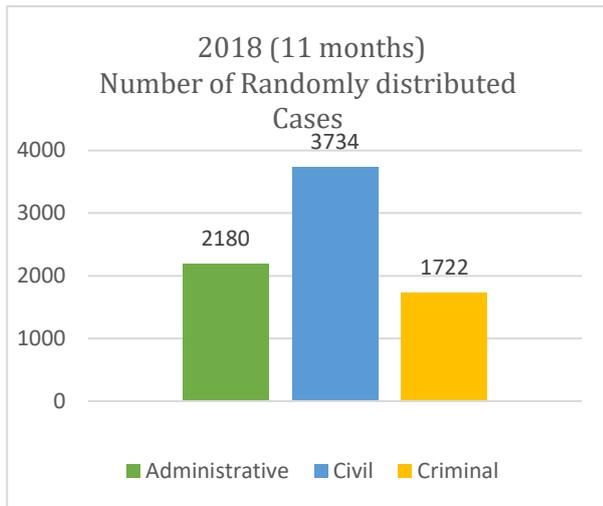
The caseload and the possible 3 case difference in distributed cases between judges are examined differently within courts. In particular, in case of Tbilisi City Court - in each of the Panel's narrow specialization and in other district (city) courts:

- **Administrative Panel** – between cases of administrative offenses (more than 72 hours), statements/petitions on imposition of the enforcement against offender (24 hours), contentious proceedings and cases envisaged by the VII¹-VII¹⁴ Chapters of the Administrative Offences Code of Georgia, checking the lawfulness of the restraining order (less than 72 hours) and other cases;
- **Civil Panel** - between statements and complaints on executing provisional measures (24 hours), contentious and non-contentious proceedings and other cases;
- **Criminal Panel** - between cases of the initial appearance of the accused (24 hours), criminal cases involving the juveniles in conflict with the law (where the imprisonment is not used as a preventive measure), petitions regarding investigation and other procedural actions (48 hours), cases heard on merits, cases of a preliminary hearing and other cases.

As a result of analysis of the statistical data of the district (city) courts, it is noteworthy that within 11 months, the equalization of the distributed cases between judges with the same caseload is not ensured in none of the court panels/ narrow specializations. Among the judges with the same or almost identical work days, cases were distributed more, or less than expected. The expected number of cases was not distributed to the judge, whose office has not been suspended at all. It is noteworthy that there is an appropriate lever in the electronic case distribution procedure to ensure equitable distribution of cases between judges. In particular, dropping out a judge from the Electronic System before the reduction till 3 case differences between the judges in specialization / narrow specialization. This mechanism is especially important for balancing the unequal number of distributed cases resulting by the temporary suspension of judge's office due to the vacation, official trip or other reasons. However, the 11-month period, which is quite a long time for balancing the number of cases distributed to judges, has not been provided by the Electronic System. The reason for this may be, that the algorithm of the Electronic System, which ensures equal distribution of cases to judges, is inaccurate and does not function in accordance with the electronic case distribution procedure.

It is important that all district (city) courts, there were cases, when due to the presence of only two judges in the panels / narrow specializations, because of one's absence due to his/her vacation, official trip and other grounds, the cases were distributed to other judge. Consequently, the main basis of the electronic case distribution procedure – principle of random distribution was not working. The same facts were also observed in civil panels of Rustavi city and Gori District Courts, where 3 judges exercised their powers.

4.1.1. Tbilisi City Court



According to the decision of the HCoJ²¹, the narrow specializations are determined in each Panel of the Tbilisi City Court. In the Administrative and Civil Panel - 5-5 and in the Criminal Panel – 6 narrow specializations.

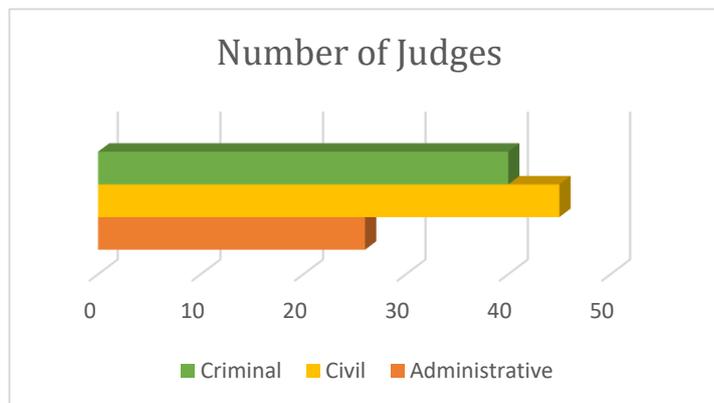
From January 1 to November 30, 2018, 62,462 cases were distributed through Electronic System.

The cases were distributed to:

26 judges in – Administrative Panel;

45 judges in – Civil Panel;

40 judges in – Criminal Panel;



In the civil panel, the three officials are considering cases related to the establishment of facts of legal significance (efls).

The cases with decreased percentage indicator of caseload were distributed to 4 judges (member of the HCoJ, Secretary the HCoJ, Chairman of Tbilisi City Court and Chairmen of Panels) and to 10 judges with increased percentage indicator of caseload. The equalization process of distributed cases of the latter judges with the judges of 100% caseload starting from May-June 2018.

According to the data of November 2018, the number of judges with increased caseload is 3. Consequently, the fact is that the Electronic System and its algorithm, which should ensure the equalization of caseload of abovementioned judges with the average rate of judges' cases in the panel, is ineffective as it has not been able to ensure the equal caseload of judges within 11 months.

Inefficiency is due to the fact that at the time of enactment of the electronic case distribution procedure, it was not properly understood what percentage of increased caseloads would ensure the equalization of the caseload of newly appointed judges and also those, returned from

²¹ Decision no. №1/92-2006 of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Available only in Georgian language at: <http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/konsolidirebuli%20gadackvetilebebi/92.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

vacation due to the pregnancy, childbirth and child care periods with the judges of 100% caseload in the shortest possible time.

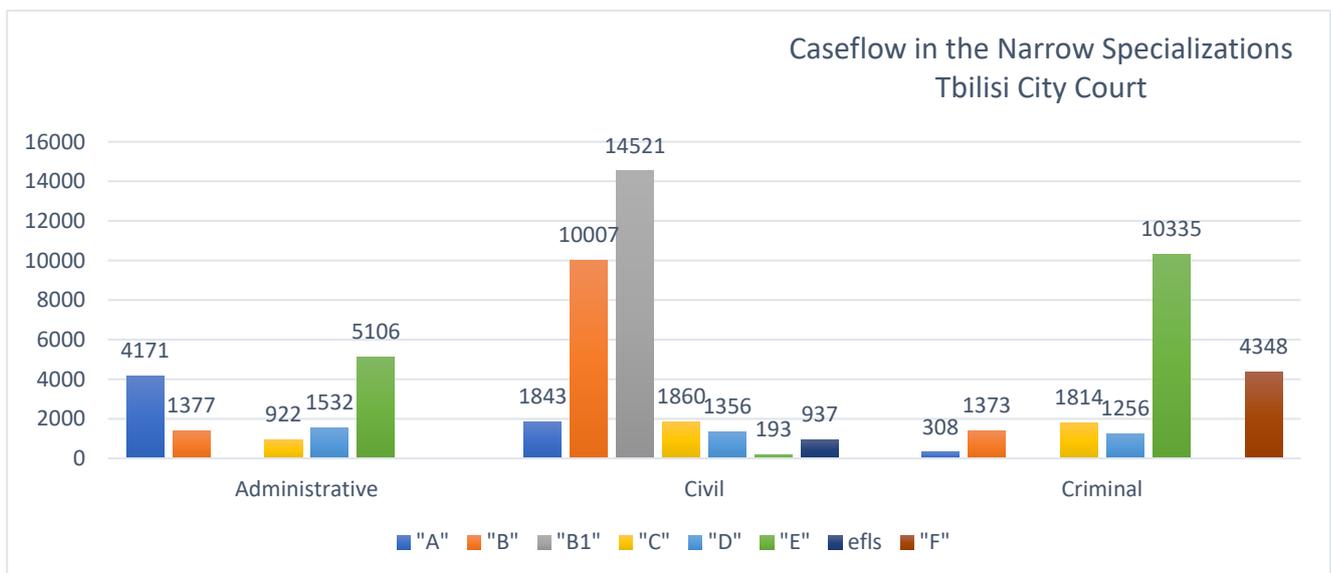
It is noteworthy, that the power of Court Chairperson, to determine composition of judges in narrow specializations, retains a significant leverage on case distribution. The power stems from a controversial interpretation of the law;

While the law does not regulate the authority of a court president to determine narrow specialization of judges, according to the established practice, the President of Tbilisi City Court determines it unilaterally by an order²². This means that, while the Electronic System distributes cases among judges with particular specialization and narrower specialization, it is completely up to the court president which judge will be in the composition. Under the decision of the HCoJ of 30 April 2018, the same powers were vested with the President of Tbilisi Court of Appeals.

The Chairperson of the Court may abuse this authority, namely, by gathering of the desirable judges under the narrow specialization at any given time. This is backed by the fact that the distribution of cases to the judges is not available immediately upon its entry before the court and neither exists an act which regulates obligatory time of distribution. The fact, that the chairperson of the court is actively uses this authority in practice is confirmed by the monitoring of the Tbilisi City Court. The chairman of the court changed the composition of the judges in the narrow specialization 6 times, including changes his own narrow specialization 3 times.

The mass movements were observed in the criminal panel. It is unclear what was the need for changes in the composition of judges in the narrow specializations based on. Therefore, the above-mentioned doubts should be considered thoroughly regarding the influence of the chairperson on the distribution process.

4.1.1.1. Randomly Distributed Cases



²² Order no. 02-S, §01 of the President of Tbilisi City Court, dated 28 January 2018 On Determining Composition of Judges according to Narrow Specialisation Established in Sections of Tbilisi City Court (electronic version is not available).

The negative result of the frequent change of the composition of narrow specializations is that it may prevent an external observer from examining the maintenance of equalization of the caseload between judges in practice. The hindering factor in assessing the 11-month data was also the changes of the percentage indicator of caseload of judges whose caseload was increased. Therefore, within the framework of the monitoring, it was impossible to assess the total percentage indicator of caseload of judges in narrow specialization "B", "C", "D" and "E" in Administrative Panel and "A" "B" and "D" in Civil Panel.

Panel/Narrow Specialization	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
<i>Administrative "A"</i>	Khatia Ardazishvili	545	Tamar Okropiridze	476
<i>Administrative "B"</i>	Tamar Khajomia	404	Leila Mamulashvili	362
<i>Administrative "C"</i>	David Tsereteli	278	Ivane Glonti	261
<i>Administrative "D"</i>	Ana Chkhetia	352	Ekaterine Jinchveladze	345
<i>Administrative "E"</i>	Lasha Tavartkiladze	1487	Ketevan Minashvili	869
<i>Civil "A"</i>	Anna Chogovadze	263	Vera Doborjginidze	230
<i>Civil "B"</i>	Shorena Jankhoteli	542	Tinatin Ecadashvili	410
<i>Civil "B1"</i>	Natia Shioshvili	6906	Tariel Tabatadze	6778
<i>Civil "C"</i>	Lela Tsanova	328	Zoia Kvarackhelia	298
<i>Civil "D"</i>	Ketevan Kuchava	191	Irakli Kopaliani	139
<i>Civil "E"</i>	Lashs Kochiashvili	52	Levan Mikaberidze	31
<i>Ejls²³</i>	Nino Iluridze	330	Ekaterine Ketsbaia	297
<i>Criminal "A"</i>	Eka Areshidze	166	Lela Shkubuliani	133
<i>Criminal "B"</i>	David Mgeliashvili	166	George Arevadze	122
<i>Criminal "C"</i>	Lela Nozadze	171	Badri Kochlamazashvili	140
<i>Criminal "D"</i>	George Ebanoidze	172	Maia Kokiashvili	149
<i>Criminal "E"</i>	Roman Khorava	1525	George Keratishvili	1271
<i>Criminal "F"</i>	Vakhtang Mrelashvili	742	Nato Khujadze	587

It is noteworthy, that within 11 months only 8 cases of narrow specialization "C" and 1 case of narrow specialization "E" has been distributed to - Vasil Mshvenieradze, the Chairman of Tbilisi City Court. According to the electronic case distribution procedure, except for the cases envisaged by the legislation, the cases can be distributed under special circumstances, usually no more than 5%. However, it is unclear but what does this term refer to, who determines the existence of such occasion and its duration. what is meant under " special circumstances", and who sets up a "special circumstance" and how long it may exist.

In the circumstances of large number of cases and inadequate number of judges, this provision not only damages the purpose of the rapid justice, but also assists the chairperson of the court to join the process of case distribution when he/she decides so.

4.1.1.2. Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

Random distribution does not apply to those cases determined in Article 3 of the electronic case distribution procedure. These are the following circumstances:

²³ Establishment of facts of legal significance.

- There is only one judge with a certain specialization in a district court or only one judge with a certain specialization is on duty; also, when only one judge acts as a magistrate judge in a respective municipality;
- All documents, claims, motions, appeals and complaints that are processed by one judge in relation to one case and afterwards the same parties regarding the same issue submit another claim etc.; in such instance the case will be assigned to the same judge;
- Instances established by law in express terms, when a particular case must be assigned to a particular judge or due to the category of a case, it falls within a court president's jurisdiction; and
- Other cases that do not directly stem from statutory requirements although, based on the electronic case distribution procedure, exceptional rules are applicable to them.

From January to November 2018, 17,683 cases were distributed through direct distribution in Tbilisi City Court, including: 1181 - administrative cases, 6894 - civil case and 9618 - criminal cases. (Annex 1)

4.1.1.3. Case Distributed in Shifts

The electronic case distribution procedure entrusts the chairmen of the court with the right to set up the **shifts**. in case of necessity by its own order for certain administrative and criminal law, where the duration of the case consideration does not exceed 72 hours. Under a court president's order, a shift schedule of judges on duty (according to alphabetical sequence and index) is drafted in advance and cases are accordingly distributed in working and non-working hours.

Because there is no normative act determining procedural issues of drafting a shift schedule, duration of shifts or a procedure to make changes to shifts, there is no common approach, but according to the established practice, a shift schedule is set up by chairman's order in agreement with the judges and taking into consideration their plea days and leave.

Shifts are regulated differently in courts. In some district (city) courts requirement of specialization of judges on duty is preserved, while in some courts it is not applicable. The procedure of distribution of cases in working and non-working hours is also regulated differently and random distribution of cases during shifts occurs rarely. Different approaches are related to the publication of the shift schedules

From January to November 2018, 11,201 cases were distributed in shifts in Tbilisi City Court, including 4884 - administrative and 6317 - criminal cases.

For each shift in Tbilisi City Court - 1 judge is appointed on administrative cases and 3 on criminal cases²⁴. The cases are distributed through the Electronic System. The schedule of the shift is drawn up by the Chairman of Tbilisi City Court, according to the alphabetical order of judges of the Panel and the Indexation. From the beginning of each month, enacts the new the list of shifts.

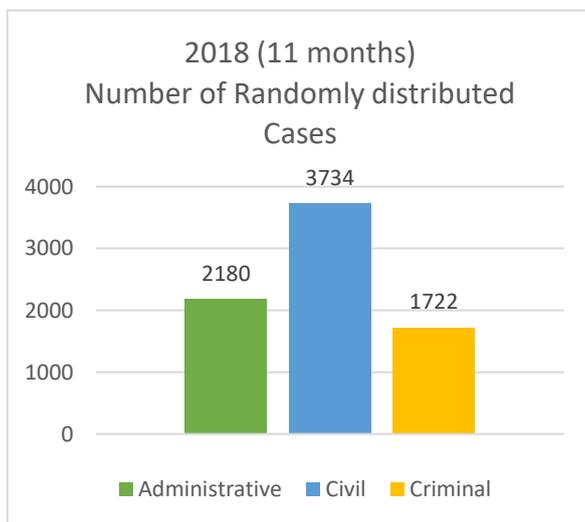
²⁴ N3-04112/2659535 Response of Tbilisi City Court to GDI's letter.

The shifts in Tbilisi City Court is determined for the following cases:

- Cases to be considered according to the rules defined by the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia;
- Cases on the investigation stage: the initial appearance of the accused, the petitions on the interrogation of a person during the investigation, conducting investigative and operative-investigative activities related to restriction of human rights and freedoms, other issues related to the investigation stage). (Annex 1)

4.1.2. Kutaisi City Court

4.1.2.1. Randomly Distributed Cases



From January to November 2018, 7636 cases were randomly distributed to 10 judges in Kutaisi City Court.

Similar to Tbilisi City Court, there were two judges with 200% caseloads (in civil and criminal panels) in Kutaisi City court. In case of one judge, the caseload equalized to 100% from May and in case of another – from July. As regards to the caseload of the Court Chairman - Leri Tedoradze, unlike the Chairman of Tbilisi City Court, his percentage indicator of caseload is 100%, despite the fact that his caseload according to the electronic case distribution procedure should be 20%. This fact indicates the high sense of

responsibility of judge towards the public and its colleagues. However, it should be underlined that the caseload of the judge in the Electronic System is contrary to the requirements of the electronic distribution procedure and does not have a legal basis.

4.1.2.2. Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

From January to November 2018, 2020 cases were distributed through direct distribution in Kutaisi City Court, including: 61 - administrative cases, 607 - civil case and 1352 - criminal cases. (Annex 2)

4.1.2.3. Case Distributed in Shifts

From January to November 2018, 3732 cases were distributed in shifts in Kutaisi City Court, including 591 - administrative and 3141 - criminal cases.

The schedule of the shift is drawn up by the Chairman of Kutaisi City Court, according to the schedule approved by the order. The schedule is agreed with judges taking into consideration their hearing days and vacation. The duration of each shift is 1-week²⁵. The schedule is made for a one-month period and, therefore, is updated monthly.

In Kutaisi City Court, the duty was imposed on the petitions on conducting investigative, procedural and operative-investigative activities related to the restriction of constitutional rights of citizens appearing in court, as well as cases during 24 and 48 hours (two days) provided by civil and administrative legislation.

The shifts in Kutaisi City Court is determined for the following cases²⁶:

- the petitions on conducting investigative and operative-investigative activities related to restriction of human rights and freedoms;
- administrative and civil cases to be considered within 24 and 48 hours;
- the initial appearance of the accused and defining the preventive measure;
- the petitions on conducting investigative activities;
- administrative offenses and etc. (Annex 2)

4.1.2.4. Cases Distributed without an Electronic Registration

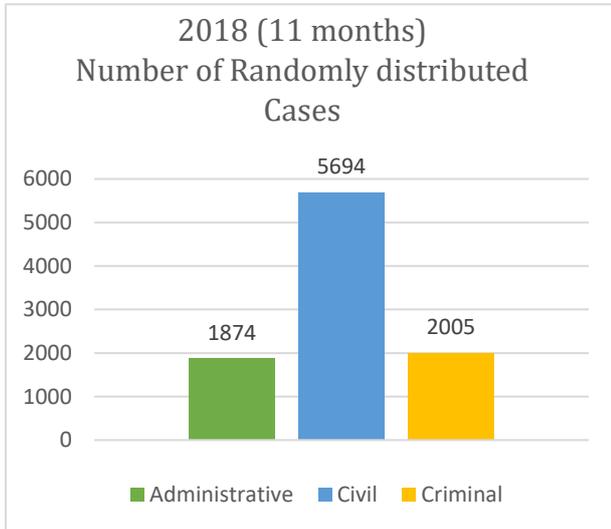
It is noteworthy that in Kutaisi City Court, cases were distributed without electronic registration only in January-February. In total, 8 cases were distributed. (Annex 2)

²⁵ N11743-3 Response of Kutaisi City Court to GDI's letter.

²⁶ N12306-3 Response of Kutaisi City Court to GDI's letter.

4.1.3. Batumi City Court

4.1.3.1. Randomly Distributed Cases



From January to November 2018, 9573 cases were randomly distributed in Batumi City Court. Like in case of Kutaisi City Court, two judges - Irakli Shavadze and Jumber Bezhanidze exercised their powers in the administrative panel of Batumi City Court. It is noteworthy that Judge Jumber Bezhanidze has worked 5 working days more, in 11 months. However, in almost every component his indicators lag behind the expected number of cases, and Judge Irakli Shavadze, on the contrary, exceeds. This may be somehow connected to the confrontation of the judge Irakli Shavadze with the chairman of the court. It is quite possible that a small number of judges in

the panel and the possibility of suspension of the authority of the judge was abused.

Different number of cases were distributed to the judges of civil panel with the same number of days worked, which could still be caused by a faulty algorithm of the Electronic System.

Panel	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
	<i>Administrative</i>	Irakli Shavadze	1065	Jumber Bejanidze
<i>Civil</i>	Irma Togonidze	1235	Khatuna Bolkvadze	1094
<i>Criminal</i>	Levan Gelovani	495	Violeta Forchkhidze	455

Significantly, 10 cases less than expected distributed to the chairman of the court - David Mamiseishvili, who exercises his authority in criminal panel. Which is caused due to the fact that he exercises his authority only during 157 days out of 230 working days. Taking into consideration the problem of huge case flow, it is noteworthy that the judge whose percentage indicator of caseload is 20% uses leave, bulletin etc. with such frequency.

4.1.3.2. Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

From January to November 2018, 1862 cases were distributed through direct distribution in Batumi City Court, including: 72 - administrative cases, 642 - civil case and 1148 - criminal cases. (Annex 3)

4.1.3.3. Case Distributed in Shifts

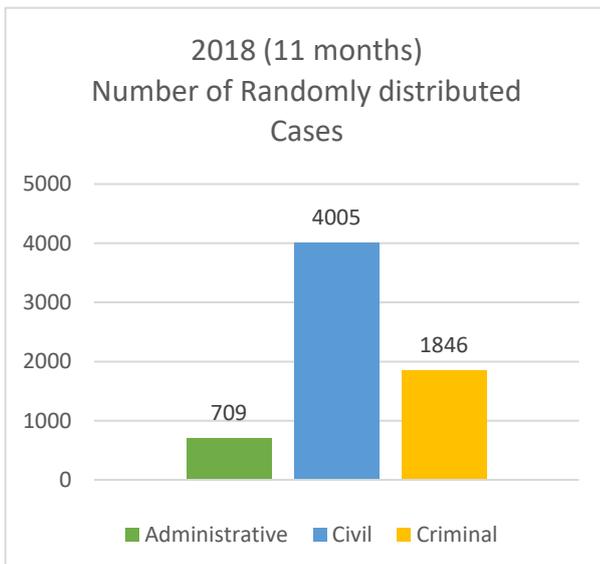
From January to November 2018, 4371 cases were distributed in shifts in Batumi City Court, including 1225 - administrative and 3146 - criminal cases.

The schedule of the shift is drawn up by the Chairman of Batumi City Court and is agreed with judges taking into consideration their hearing days and vacation²⁷. In case of official trip or any other circumstances the schedule is updates. The duration of each shift is 1-week from 09:00 am on each Monday till 24:00 of each Sunday. The schedule is made for a three-month period and, therefore, is updated every three months.

For each shift in Batumi City Court - 1 judge is assigned to the petitions on the usage of preventive measures and conducting operative-investigative activities related to restriction of human rights and freedoms and 1 judge is assigned to administrative offenses (Annex 3).

4.1.4. Rustavi City Court

4.1.4.1. Randomly Distributed Cases



During the reporting period, 6560 cases were distributed through Electronic System in Rustavi City Court. There are only two judges implementing their authority in the Administrative Panel, which, as already mentioned, have ruled out the principle of random distribution over certain periods.

The composition of the judges changed several times in the civil panel, as well as the percentage indicator of caseload of some judges. Consequently, on the basis of 11 months statistical data, it was impossible to examine the equality of total caseload of judges.

Panel	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
<i>Administrative</i>	Nata Tadashvili	359	Nino Oniani	350
<i>Civil</i>	Ekaterine Kancheli	1608	Diana Gogatishvili	1393
<i>Criminal</i>	Ekaterine Partenishvili	589	Ketino Luashvili	532

²⁷ N797-8/3. Response of Batumi City Court to GDI's letter.

It is noteworthy that in the Civil Panel, only one Magistrate official is exercising her authority. Accordingly, the cases to be considered by the magistrate official was distributed to her accounting magistrate's cases dealing with civil servants were only distributed, which also rules out the principle of random distribution.

As regards the chairman of the court, Mamia Pkhakadze, as already mentioned, according to the electronic case distribution procedure, his percentage indicator of caseload is 20%. As a result of analysis of statistical data, it is estimated that cases have been distributed to him than it was expected, which indicates on the problems of the Electronic System.

4.1.4.2. Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

From January to November 2018, 2156 cases were distributed through direct distribution in Rustavi City Court, including: 61 - administrative cases, 393 -civil case and 1702 - criminal cases. (Annex 4)

4.1.4.3. Case Distributed in Shifts

From January to November 2018, 707 cases were distributed in shifts in Rustavi City Court, including 323 - administrative and 384 - criminal cases.

The schedule of the shift is drawn up by the Chairman of Rustavi City Court, according to the alphabetical order of judges and their work schedule²⁸. During working hours, in criminal panel, cases are distributed to every judge of criminal panel and in non-working hours – the shifts are drawn up monthly.

Judge's verbal consent is required when drawing up the schedule of the shift and the agreement with all the judges before the schedule is approved. Written consent shall be accepted only from magistrate judge.

For each shift in Rustavi City Court in non-working hours - 1 judge is assigned to criminal cases and 1 for administrative cases. The schedule is made for a one-month period and, therefore, is updated monthly. (Annex 4)

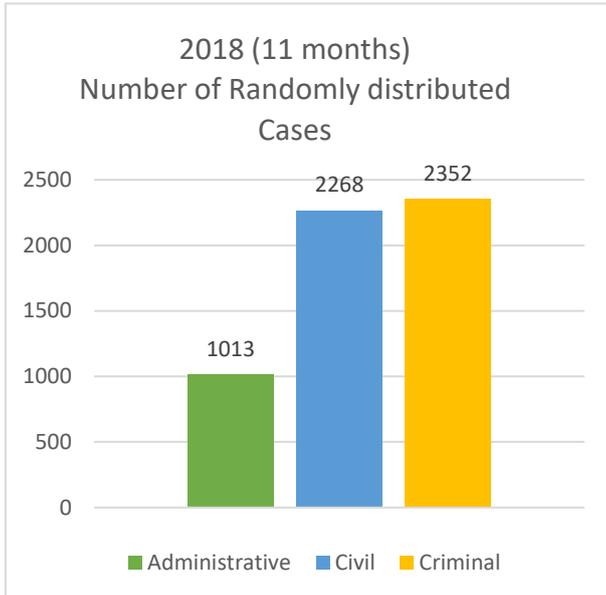
4.1.4.4. Cases Distributed without an Electronic Registration

It is noteworthy that in Rustavi City Court, 10 cases were distributed without electronic registration in January. (Annex 4)

²⁸ N573/8. Response of Rustavi City Court to GDI's letter.

4.1.5. Gori District Court

4.1.5.1. Randomly Distributed Cases



During the reporting period, 5633 cases were distributed through Electronic System in Gori District Court. There are only 2 judges implementing their authority in the Administrative Panel, and 3 judges in civil panel.

As a result of the monitoring, it was observed, that, due to suspension of the judge's authority over certain periods, cases were distributed only to one judge, which ruled out the principle of random distribution.

It is noteworthy, that civil panel case was distributed to Davit Papuashvili, the judge of the administrative panel, when he implemented his

authority only in Administrative Panel.

Panel	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
<i>Administrative</i>	David Papuashvili	520	Nino Gergauli	493
<i>Civil</i>	Valeriane Pilishvili	766	Nino Sharadze	739
<i>Criminal</i>	Goga Kupreishvili	670	Germane Dadeshqeliani	507

It has to be mentioned, that different number of cases had been distributed to judges worked with the same number of working days. Considering the large cases flow, the suspension of the authority due to vacation, official trips or other reasons, is not feasible and does not contribute to rapid justice.

Judge Goga Kupreishvili was appointed²⁹ as a judge in Gori District court from January 11, 2018. Accordingly, twice as much cases should have been distributed to him comparing with other judges of 100% indicator of caseload. However, not sufficient number of cases in accordance with his increased percentage indicator of caseload was distributed to him, which is a significant violation of the electronic case distribution procedure.

As regards the chairman of the court Nikoloz Margvelashvili, the number of cases distributed to him exceeded his percentage indicator of caseload.

²⁹ N1/33 Decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Available only in Georgian language at: <http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/gadawyvetilebebi%202018/33-2018.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

4.1.5.2. Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

From January to November 2018, 1477 cases were distributed through direct distribution in Gori District Court, including: 52 - administrative cases, 204 - civil case and 1221 - criminal cases. (Annex 5)

4.1.5.3. Case Distributed in Shifts

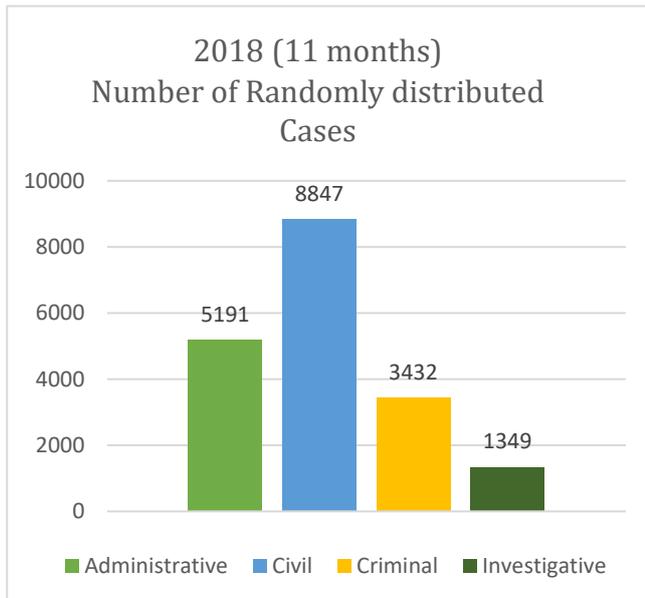
From January to November 2018, 742 cases were distributed in shifts in Gori District Court, including 70 - administrative and 672 - criminal cases.

The schedule of the shift during non-working hours is drawn up by the Chairman of Gori District Court, according to the alphabetical order of judges and their consent³⁰. The schedule is made for a one-month period and, therefore, is updated monthly. The schedule of the shift is accessible for each interested individual.

For each shift in Gori District Court - 1 judge is assigned to criminal cases and 1 for administrative cases. (Annex 5)

³⁰ №/გ-11361 Response of Gori District Court on GDI's letter.

4.2. Courts of Appeals



There are 69 judges implementing their authority in Courts of Appeals. Among them – 54 in Tbilisi and 15 in Kutaisi Court of Appeals.

During the reporting period, 18,819 cases were randomly distributed in the courts of appeals, 627 cases were distributed through direct distribution, including 147 - administrative cases, 138 -civil case and 342 - criminal cases.

It should be noted that during the reporting period, only 7 cases were distributed without electronic registration in the courts of appeals.

In case of Courts of Appeals, the maximum of 3 case difference defined by the electronic case distribution procedure shall be maintained between the following components³¹:

- **Administrative Chamber** - Appeal complaints, private complaints / cases related to chapters VII¹-VII¹⁴ of the Administrative Procedure Code, between complaints of administrative offenses and other categories of cases;
- **Civil Chamber** - Appeal complaints, private complaints, cases related to arbitration, statements about executing provisional measures / petitions related to arbitration and other categories of cases;
- **Criminal Chamber** - Appellate complaints, solicitation of revocation of judgments due to the newly revealed circumstances and complaints concerning the issues envisaged by Articles 282-289;
- **Investigative Panel** - Complaints about the use, modification or abolition of the preventive measure, complaints about investigative and other procedural actions and other categories of cases.

Monitoring of the Courts of Appeals revealed, that within 11 months, cases were not distributed equally to judges with the same or almost identical work days. As it was already mentioned, the

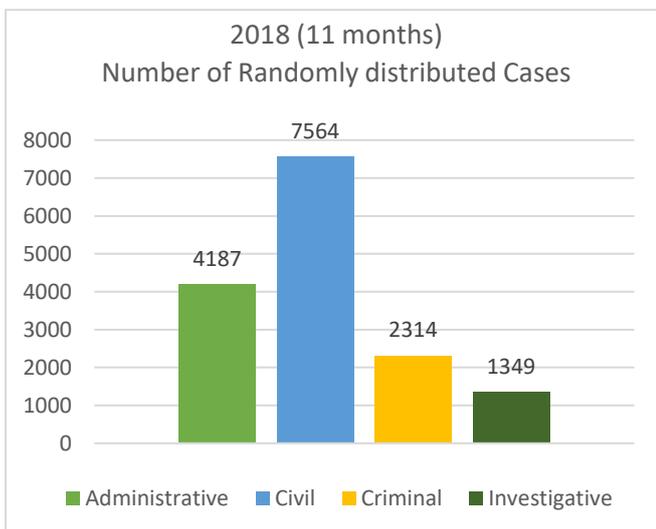
³¹ The equality of cases in these components in Tbilisi Court of Appeals are exercised within chambers before April 2018 and after creation of narrow specializations within narrow specializations.

reason for this may be, that the algorithm of the Electronic System, which ensures equal distribution of cases to judges, is inaccurate and does not function in accordance with the electronic case distribution procedure.

Statistics regarding the case consideration by court Chairpersons is especially noteworthy. Like in case of Tbilisi City Court, the electronic case distribution procedure gives possibility to distribute cases to court of Appeals Chairpersons only in special circumstances. The Chairman of Tbilisi Court of Appeals – Mikheil Chinchaladze does not consider cases at all, therefore no case is distributed to him. As regards the chairman of Kutaisi Court of Appeals – Dimitri Gvritishvili, in 11 months, only one case was distributed to him. In the circumstances of large number of cases and inadequate number of judges, this provision damages the purpose of the rapid justice

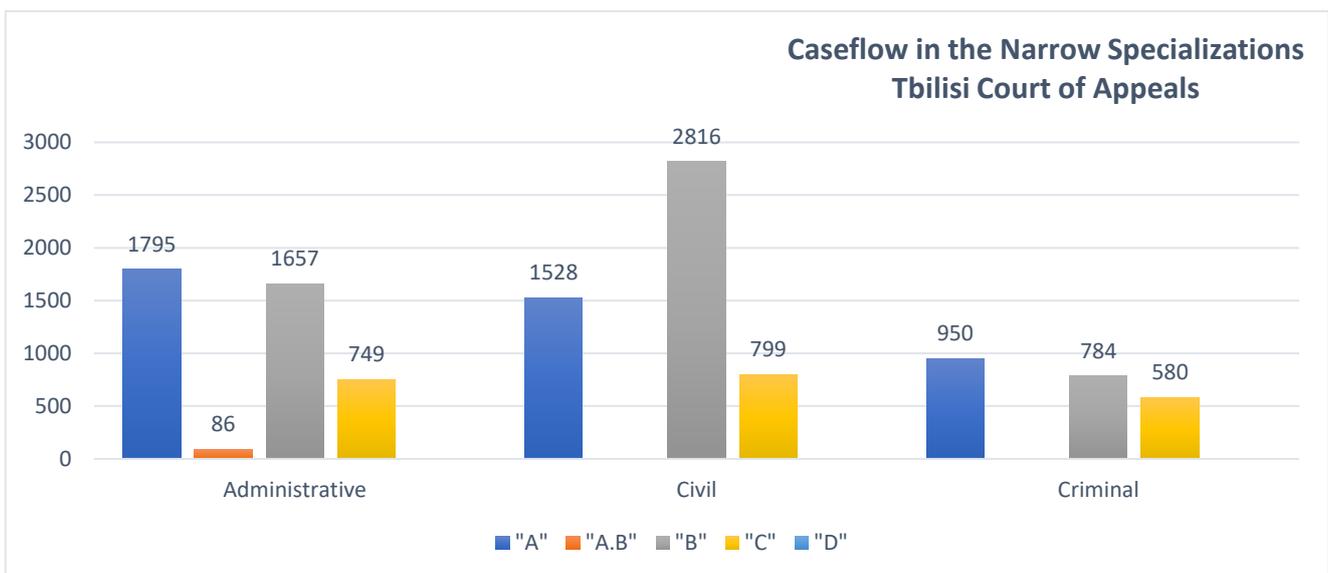
4.2.1. Tbilisi Court of Appeals

4.2.1.1. Randomly Distributed Cases



During the reporting period, 15 414 cases were distributed through Electronic System in Tbilisi court of Appeals. There are only 2 judges implementing their authority in the Administrative Panel, and 3 judges in civil panel.

Narrower specializations were introduced in Tbilisi Court of Appeals under 30 April 2018 decision of the HCoJ³².



³² 1/191- 2018 Decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Available only in Georgian language at: <http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/gadawyvetilebebi%202018/191.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

Administrative Chamber

According to the electronic case distribution procedure, Irakli Shengelia - Chairman of the Administrative Chamber of Tbilisi Court of Appeals and a member of the HCoJ, is a judge with a 10% caseload Justice Council. However, in the statistical data provided by the Supreme Court for 11 months, his percentage indicator of caseload was 100%. Nevertheless, the result of the monitoring, it was established that before the introduction of narrow specializations, the cases were actually distributed with 10% caseload and after the introduction of narrow specializations with - 100% caseload. Therefore, in spite of the importance of the principle of rapid justice, 100% caseload in the electronic system contradicts the requirement of the electronic case distribution procedure for electronic distribution of cases.

Chamber	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
Administrative „A“	Merab Lomidze	336	Miranda Eremadze	295
Administrative „A.B“	Tea Dzimistarashvili	12	Giorgi Gogiashvili	4
Administrative „B“	Nino Kadagidze	323	Giorgi Gogiashvili	293
Administrative „C“	Levan Murusidze	354	Irakli Shengelia	260

It should be noted, that according to the HCoJ decision³³, Judge of Administrative Chamber - Natia Kutateladze, was dismissed from the office due to the expiry of the term of office from April 30, 2018. According to the original edition of Article 14¹ of the electronic case distribution procedure, the cases were not distributed to judge during the last 2 months before the expiry of the term of office, except for the civil, administrative and criminal cases consideration of which does not exceed 72 hours.

In accordance with this provision, the cases should not be distributed to her during March-April, but in March 1 Appeal Complaint was still distributed to her, which is a violation of the above-mentioned norm, as the deadline for consideration of the appeal is for sure more than 72 hours. Based on the fact that an authorized official of a court's registry is responsible for registering the cases into the Electronic System, we should assume that the case was distributed to Natia Kutateladze by mistake and it seems that the mechanism of returning the wrongly distributed case to the registry was not used.

Civil Chamber

In this chamber the judge Tamar Alania's indicators are noteworthy. According to the statistical data, no case was distributed to her in January-February, but in April-May it was distributed almost doubled number. In addition, from January to April, within 80 days her office was

³³ N1/179-2018 Decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Available only in Georgian language at: <http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/gadawyvetilebebi%202018/179-2018.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

suspended for only 2 days due to the business trip. This fact may indicate that the information provided Information and Technological Analysis and Development Group of Supreme Court is inaccurate or the judge Tamar Alania was apparently disconnected from the process of case distribution in that period, which is a violation of the electronic case distribution procedure.

As regards the May-June period, despite the fact that Judge Tamar Alania's caseload was 100%, the number of cases distributed to her was much higher in comparison with other judges with the same caseload. This indicates to the fact her percentage indicator of caseload was wrongly indicated in the electronic system contrary to the electronic case distribution procedure.

Chamber	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
<i>Civil „A“</i>	Natalia Nazgaidze	303	Gela Kiria	283
<i>Civil „B“</i>	Vano Tsiklauri	321	Goderdzi Giorgishvili	304
<i>Civil „C“</i>	Tea Sokhashvili	273	Amiran Dzabunidze	256
<i>Civil „D“</i>	Ekaterine Tsiskaridze	773	Ana Gogishvili	553

Criminal Chamber

Chamber	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
<i>Criminal „A“</i>	Gocha Jeiranashvili	190	Natia Barbakadze	145
<i>Criminal „B“</i>	Marina Adashvili	262	Geronti Kakhetelidze, Mzia Lomtadidze	261
<i>Criminal „C“</i>	Kakhaber Machavariani	225	Manuchar Kapanadze	218

Investigative Panel

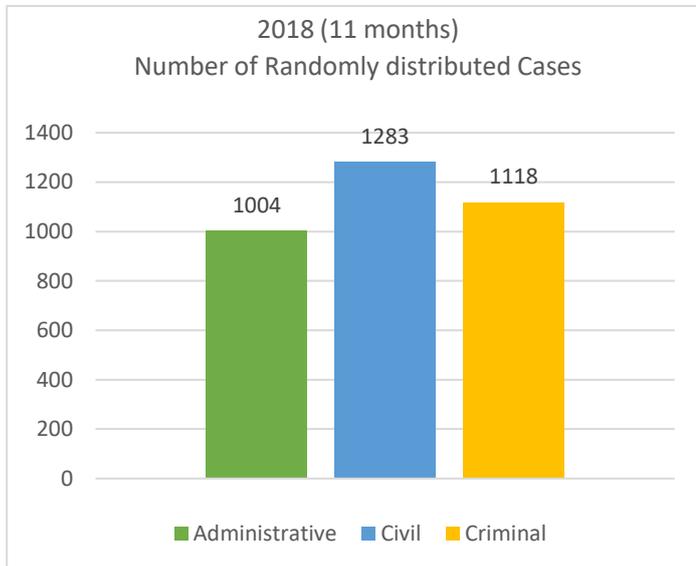
Chamber	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
<i>Investigative</i>	Spartak Pavliashvili	369	Giorgi Mirotadze	340

4.2.1.2. Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

From January to November 2018, 608 cases were distributed through direct distribution in Tbilisi Court of Appeals, including: 129 - administrative cases, 137 - civil case and 342 - criminal cases. (Annex 6)

4.2.2. Kutaisi Court of Appeals

4.2.2.1. Randomly Distributed Cases



Unlike Tbilisi Court of Appeals in Kutaisi Court of Appeals, due to the relatively small case flow, there are no narrow specializations. From January to November 2018, 3405 cases were distributed randomly.

Administrative Chamber

The composition of judges in Administrative Chamber of Kutaisi Court of Appeals have changed several times during the reporting period. In January, cases were distributed among 5 judges, in February-March – among 7 judges and from April till November among 3 judges.

Administrative cases had been distributed to four judges: Vera Dolidze, Maka Gorgodze, Marina Siradze and Marine Imereishvili from January to March 2018, who are mainly exercising their authority in Criminal Chamber. Their caseload in the provided statistical information was 100% in both chambers, however, due to the number of cases distributed to them in Administrative Chamber, the information does not correspond to the reality.

It should be noted that during certain periods in July, August and September the cases were distributed to only one judge in the Chamber, because the remaining two judge's offices were suspended due to vacation. Consequently, the random distribution principle did not work during that period.

Civil Chamber

In the Civil Chamber, like in Administrative Chamber, the composition of judges has changed several times. The cases were distributed to 6 cases, but in July and August, cases were also distributed to two judges of the Administrative Chamber - Murtaz Meshveliani and Khatuna Khomeriki.

Whether or not the concrete judge was in the Chamber, cases of other chamber were still distributed to them, which makes the process completely obscure and raises questions. This is unlikely that these judges were tasked to examine the cases of other Chamber by the Court Chairman, because in that case the number of distributed cases would have been much higher.

Presumably, the cases were distributed by the mistake by an authorized official of a court's registry and the mechanism for returning the case for redistribution was not used.

Criminal Chamber

like in other Chamber, the composition of judges has changed several times in Criminal Chamber too. In January, cases were distributed among 7 judges and from February till November among 5 judges.

Chamber	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
<i>Administrative</i>	Murtaz Meshveliani	344	Gocha Abuseridze	276
<i>Civil</i>	Simon Chkhaidze	279	Tamar Svanidze	238
<i>Criminal</i>	Teimuraz Svanidze	247	Vera Dolidze	206

Investigative Panel

In the Investigation Panel only one judge - Malkhaz Okropirashvili is exercising his authority with 100% caseload. Therefore, the principle of random distribution does not apply here. Statistical data shows that in the reporting period, only 1 appeal complaint was distributed to Judge Malkhaz Okropirashvili in January. However, the judge of the investigative panel does not examine cases substantially, but complaints from the courts of the first instance only about the use, modification or abolition of the preventive measure, as well as the investigative and other procedural actions. Thus, the case was erroneously distributed and the mechanism of returning the case for redistribution was not used for unknown reasons.

4.2.2.2. Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

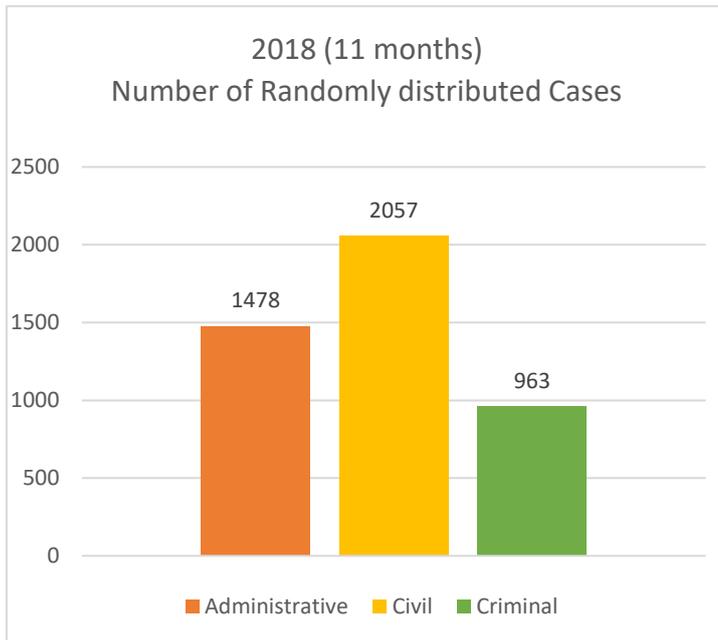
From January to November 2018, 19 cases were distributed through direct distribution in Kutaisi Court of Appeals, including: 18 - administrative cases and 1 - civil case. (Annex 7)

4.2.2.3. Distribution of Cases in an Exceptional Manner³⁴, without the electronic case distribution procedure

From January to November 2018, 931 cases were distributed in an exceptional manner, without the electronic case distribution procedure in Kutaisi Court of Appeals, including: 781 - administrative cases, 36 - civil cases and 117 criminal cases. (Annex 7)

³⁴ When there is only one judge in the specialization/narrow specialization/panel/chamber and cases which had to be distributed randomly are directly distributed to him/her.

4.3. The Supreme Court of Georgia



From January to November 2018, 4 498 cases were randomly distributed in the Supreme Court of Georgia.

In case of Supreme Court, the caseload was examined in the following components:

The Chamber of Administrative Cases - Cassation Complaints, Complaints on the provision of the claim, Petitions, Private Complaints etc.

The Chamber of Civil Cases - Cassation Complaint, Complaints on the provision of the claim, Motion, Private Complaint, etc.

The Chamber of Criminal Cases - Cassation Complaint, Newly Detected Circumstances, Other Cassation Claims;

Chamber	The highest number of cases		The lowest number of cases	
<i>Administrative</i>	Nugzar Skhirtladze	561	Maia Vachadze	548
<i>Civil</i>	Paata Katamadze	399	Ekaterine Gasitashvili	357
<i>Criminal</i>	Giorgi Shavliashvili	487	Paata Silagadze	360

The Chamber of Administrative Cases

In the Chamber of Administrative Cases, 3 judges perform the authority. From January to July, the cases to the chairperson of the Chamber, Vasil Roinishvili were distributed with 50% caseload, and from August to November – with 100% caseload. While summarizing the statistical data of January-July, the cases between judges were not distributed according to their caseload, including those judges who have almost identical working days. Moreover, the cases distributed to chairperson of the chamber was twice more, which is a violation of the electronic case distribution procedure

The Chamber of Civil Cases

In the Chamber of Civil Cases, 6 judges perform the authority. In the reporting period cases between judges were not distributed according to their 50% and 100% caseload.

The Chamber of Criminal Cases

In the Chamber of Criminal Cases, 3 judges perform the authority from January to July 2018 and 2 judges from August to October. In November only 1 judge performed the authority. Consequently, it was impossible to evaluate the 11-month-old data in this Chamber.

It is noteworthy that from January to July, during several days the cases were not distributed randomly in this Chamber, as two of the three judge's office had been suspended due to the business trip.

A particularly difficult situation was created in the Chamber of Criminal Cases when Nino Gvenetadze, the chairwoman of the Supreme Court and the Criminal Cases Chamber, resigned on 2 August 2018. There were two judges left in the Chamber, one of whom, Paata Silagadze's term of office was expired on October 23, 2018. According to the electronic case distribution procedure, the cases should not be distributed to judge two months before the expiry of the term of office, but the cases were still distributed to Silagadze to avoid the paralyzing the Chamber of Criminal Cases.

For the same purpose, the High Council of Justice has decided³⁵ to extend the term of his powers to the final decision on cases in his proceeding. Therefore, in August-October 2018, when one of the 2 remaining judges' authority in the Chamber had been suspended due to the vacation, business trip or any other reason, the cases were distributed only to the other. It should be noted that in November cases were distributed only to judge Giorgi Shavliashvili.

³⁵ №1/262 Decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Available only in Georgian language at: <http://hcoj.gov.ge/files/pdf%20gadacyvetilebebi/gadawyvetilebebi%202018/262.pdf> (accessed 10.05.2019)

3. Conclusion

Based on the all above mentioned, it may be possible to make certain general conclusions regarding the operation of the electronic distribution procedure in practice. First of all, it should be noted that in the absolute majority of the courts during 11 months, cases in panels / narrow specializations/chambers are unevenly distributed between judges. Among the judges with the same or almost identical work days, cases were distributed more or less than expected. The expected number of cases was not distributed to the judge, whose office has not been suspended at all. All of this Indicates that the algorithm in the Electronic System does not work in accordance with the electronic case distribution procedure. The reason for the inequality in most cases is the number of working days. However, how weighty can this argument be to justify inequality is doubtful, as 11 months is too long period to eradicate the difference caused by the different number of working days.

It should be emphasized that judges' mobility between courts / colleagues / chambers / narrow specializations during the reporting period was quite frequent, which made it impossible to check the compliance of the requirements of the caseload to the number of cases distributed to judges and effectiveness of the case distribution system.

It should also be noted that the electronic case distribution procedure does not work properly in some courts with respect to judges with 200% caseload of the judges is ineffective, for example, in case of the Tbilisi City Court for 11 months they could not reduce their caseload to 100%. This indicates that the algorithm of the electronic system does not work in accordance with the electronic case distribution procedure.

Statistics on cases considered by the court chairpersons are also noteworthy. Electronic case distribution procedure puts the chairperson of the Supreme Court of Georgia and deputy chairs, chairpersons of Courts of Appeals and deputy chairs, chairperson of Tbilisi City Court and the Secretary of the Council of Justice in privileged position. The cases can be distributed to them only in "special circumstances", which means, that they do not actually consider cases. The cases were distributed to Kutaisi City Court Chairman with 100% caseload instead of 20% as it is defined for court Chairpersons and with 50% caseload to the Chairwoman of the Supreme Court and Chamber Chairs.

In addition, more cases had been distributed to some of the chairmen of the court than it was allowed to them, which indicates that the algorithm of the electronic system is inaccurate and works incompatible with the electronic case distribution procedure.

We consider, that due to the insufficient number of judges and large case flows in the courts, the reduction of the caseload of the chairperson of the court /panel / chamber or member of the HCoJ is unjustified, especially in the conditions, where there is no assessment mechanism of the need of reduces caseload.

It is important that there is a possibility to foresee the outcome of the cases and the manipulation on cases by the chairpersons of the courts, where the latter has the possibility to view the number

of cases distributed to the judges. This also promotes the fact that the cases entered into the court are distributed separately and not uniformly, which means that only judges are selected randomly and not the distributed cases. the judge will only judge the case and not the case itself which is a significant gap of the electronic case distribution procedure.

Recommendations:

- It is necessary to determine the exact time when lodged cases should be distributed simultaneously (for instance, 2-3 times a day, at the same time) and the program should disorder the sequence of entered/registered cases. This will exclude the possibility of identifying a judge to whom a particular case will be assigned.
- Improve the algorithm of the Electronic System in such a manner as to ensure equal caseload of judges and compliance of the Electronic System with the electronic case distribution procedure;
- The term "special circumstances" should be clarified in the electronic case distribution procedure and stated who determines the existence of such occasion and its duration;

Tbilisi City Court

Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

Administrative Panel

- Tamar Meshveliani - 42 cases;
- Tamar Okropiridze - 62 cases;
- Meri Guluashvili - 57 cases;
- Natia Buskadze - 75 cases;
- Nana Aptsiauri - 58 cases;
- Nana Daraselia - 47 cases;
- Nino Bouachidze - 60 cases;
- Khatia Ardazishvili - 66 cases;
- Tamar Khazhomia - 41 cases;
- Inga Kvachantiradze - 60 cases;
- Leila Mamulashvili - 49 cases;
- Natia Togonidze - 17 cases;
- Davit Tsereteli - 27 cases;
- Diana Pharkosadze - 17 cases;
- Ivane Glonti - 14 cases;
- Ana Chkhetia - 67 cases;
- Ekaterine Jinchvelashvili - 59 cases;
- Ivane Aghniashvili - 62 cases;
- Leila Gogishvili - 84 cases;
- Nana Chichileishvili - 78 cases;
- Lasha Tavartkiladze - 16 cases;
- Nino Kanchaveli - 14 cases;
- Nino Chalidze - 93 cases;
- Ketevan Minashvili - 16 cases;

Civil Panel

- Ana Chogovadze - 128 cases;
- Genadi Makaridze - 136 cases;
- Giorgi Gogichashvili - 125 cases;
- Vera Doborjginidze - 158 cases;
- Tamar Chuniashvili - 200 cases;
- Tina Vashakmadze - 124 cases;
- Maia Svianadze - 178 cases;
- Eliso Tukvadze - 148 cases;
- Vladimer Kakabadze - 219 cases;
- Zaza Martiashvili - 191 cases;
- Tamar Lakerbaia - 139 cases;
- Tamar Chikhladze - 167 cases;
- Tinatin Etsadashvili - 111 cases;
- Iveri Abashidze - 119 cases;
- Lia Avalishvili - 156 cases;
- Lili Tkemaladze - 122 cases;
- Madi Chantladze - 289 cases;
- Maka Chedia - 275 cases;
- Nino Mamulashvili - 193 cases;
- Ketevan Mamatsashvili - 232 cases;
- Shorena Tsikaridze - 158 cases;
- Shorena Jankhoteli - 247 cases;
- Tsisana Sirbiladze - 133 cases;
- Khatuna Kakabadze - 155 cases;
- Khatuna Jinoria - 152 cases;
- Ekaterine Bitsadze - 168 cases;
- Natia Shioshvili - 198 case
- Sergo Matofishvili - 264 cases;
- Tariel Tabatadze - 409 cases;
- Giorgi Maisuradze - 159 cases;
- Dali Abzhandadze - 117 cases;
- Eka Zarnadze - 167 cases;
- Zoria Kvaratskhelia - 92 cases;
- Irina Zarkua - 108 cases;
- Lela Tsanova - 91 cases;
- Asmat Kokhraidze - 68 cases;
- Tea Beraia - 70 cases;
- Irakli Kopaliani - 61 cases;
- Maia Gigauri - 68 cases;
- Ketevan Kuchava - 68 cases;
- Zaal Maruashvili - 53 cases;
- Tamar Burjanadze - 59 cases;
- Lasha Kochishvili - 58 cases;
- Levan Mikaberidze - 39 cases;

- Soso Gurtskaya - 37 cases;
- Ekaterine Ketsbaia - 71 cases;
- Leila Kokhraidze - 63 cases;
- Nino Iluridze - 151 cases;

Criminal Panel

- Eka Areshidze - 17 cases;
- Ekaterine Gabrichidze - 6 cases;
- Lela Shkubuliani - 14 cases;
- Aleksandre Iashvili - 10 cases;
- Giorgi Arevadze - 5 cases;
- Giorgi Darakhvelidze - 5 cases;
- Davit Mgebiashvili - 26 cases;
- Lavrenti Maghlakelidze - 11 cases;
- Lasha Chkhikvadze - 12 cases;
- Liana Orkodashvili - 7 cases;
- Nino Nachkebia - 4 cases;
- Shorena Guntsadze - 11 cases;
- Khatuna Kharchilava - 4 cases;
- Besik Bugianishvili - 9 cases;
- Badri Kochlamazashvili - 5 cases;
- Dali Metreveli - 1 case;
- Elene Gogvadze - 52 cases;
- Lela Nozadze - 2 cases;
- Nino Eliashvili - 7 cases;
- Giorgi Ebanoidze - 11 cases;
- Iza Kelenergidze - 6 cases;
- Lili Mskhiladze - 4 cases;
- Maia Kvirikashvili - 3 cases;
- Maia Kokiashvili - 7 cases;
- Natia Gudadze - 13 cases;
- Arsen Kalatozishvili - 874 cases;
- Giorgi Keratishvili - 838 cases;
- Giorgi Kashakashvili - 797 cases;
- David Kurtanidze - 851 cases;
- Ekaterine Kululashvili - 784 cases;
- Vepkhia Lomidze - 32 case;
- Temur Gogokhia - 213 cases;
- Nikoloz Margvelashvili - 805 cases;
- Roman Khorava - 818 cases;
- Vakhtang Mrelashvili - 508 cases;
- Lela Kalichenko - 501 cases;
- Maia Shoshiashvili - 271 cases;
- Maka Gvelesiani - 549 cases;
- Merab Jorbenadze - 492 cases;
- Nato Khujadze - 479 cases;
- Nino Sandodze - 4 cases;
- Ketevan Jachvadze - 534 cases;
- Badri Shonia - 16 cases;

Case Distributed in Shifts

Administrative Panel

- Tamar Meshveliani - 56 cases;
- Tamar Okropiridze - 61 cases;
- Mary Guluashvili - 54 cases;
- Natia Buskadze - 60 cases;
- Nana Aptsiauri - 46 cases;
- Nana Daraselia - 44 cases;
- Nino Buachidze - 44 cases;
- Khatia Ardazishvili - 45 cases;
- Tamar Khajamia - 39 cases;
- Inga Kvachantiradze - 47 cases;
- Leila Mamulashvili - 58 cases;
- David Tsereteli - 45 cases;
- Diana Pharkosadze - 62 cases;
- Ivan Glonti - 50 cases;
- Anna Chkhetia - 49 cases;
- Ekaterine Jinchvelashvili - 37 cases;
- Leila Gogishvili - 49 cases;
- Nana Chichileishvili - 64 cases;
- Ivane Aghniashvili - 371 cases;
- Lasha Tavartkiladze - 854 cases;
- Nino Kanchaveli - 865 cases;
- Nino Chalidze - 565 cases;
- Ketevan Minashvili - 938 cases;
- Natia Togonidze - 381 cases;

Criminal Panel

- Arsen Kalatozishvili - 626 cases;
- Giorgi Keratishvili - 520 cases;
- Giorgi Kashakashvili - 570 cases;
- Davit Kurtanidze - 560 cases;
- Ekaterine Kululashvili - 581 cases;
- Elene Gogvadze - 74 cases;
- Vepkhia Lomidze - 55 cases;
- Temur Gogokhia - 239 cases;
- Nikoloz Margvelashvili - 543 cases;
- Roman Khorava - 519 cases;
- Vakhtang Mrelashvili - 293 cases;
- Lela Kalichenko - 320 cases;
- Maia Shoshiashvili - 155 cases;
- Maka Gvelesiani - 357 cases;
- Merab Jorbenadze - 285 cases;
- Nato Khujadze - 295 cases;
- Ketevan Jachvadze - 271 cases;
- Badri Shonia - 54 cases;

Kutaisi City Court***Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply*****Administrative Panel**

- Darina Abuladze - 4 cases;
- Lela Mildenberger - 32 case;
- Malkhaz Chubinidze - 20 cases;
- Manana Nikakadze - 4 cases;
- Tsitsino Kikvadze - 1 case;

Civil Panel

- Genadi Makaridze - 1 case;
- Gocha Didava - 138 cases;
- Darina Abuladze - 157 cases;
- Malkhaz Chubinidze - 18 cases;
- Manana Nikakadze - 104 cases,
- Tsitsino Kikvadze - 140 cases;
- Tsitsino Mosidze - 49 cases.

Criminal Panel

- Tatia Gogolauri - 350 cases;
- Teimuraz Direzeli - 301 cases;
- Leri Tedoradze - 331 cases;
- Murtaz Kapanadze - 342 cases;
- Tsitsino Mosidze - 28 cases;

Case Distributed in Shifts**Administrative Panel**

- Genadi Makaridze - 2 cases;
- Gocha Didava - 69 cases;
- Darina Abuladze - 87 cases;
- Lela Maidelberger - 65 cases;
- Malkhaz Chubinidze - 87 cases;
- Manana Nikakadze - 109 cases;
- Tsitsino Kikvadze - 87 cases;
- Tsitsino Mosidze - 87 cases;

Criminal Panel

- Tatia Gogolauri - 757 cases;
- Teimuraz Direzeli - 765 cases;

- Leri Tedoradze - 783 cases;
- Murtaz Kapanadze - 836 cases;

Cases Distributed without Electronic Registration

Administrative Panel

- Tsitsino Kikvadze - 7 cases;
- Leri Tedoradze - 1 case;

Batumi City Court***Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply*****Administrative Panel**

- Gocha Futrakadze - 2 cases;
- Irakli Shavadze - 43 cases;
- Lasha Tavartkiladze - 2 cases;
- Salik Shainidze - 3 cases;
- Jumber Bezhanidze - 22 cases;

Civil Panel

- Gocha Putkaradze - 139 cases;
- Indira Mashaneishvili - 115 cases;
- Irakli Shavadze - 1 case;
- Irma Togonidze - 93 cases;
- Salik Shainidze - 124 cases;
- Khatuna Bolkvadze - 170 cases;

Criminal Panel

- Giorgi Gradiashvili - 267 cases;
- David Mamisishvili - 69 cases;
- Violeta Forchkhidze - 232 cases;
- Tamar Bezhanishvili - 274 cases;
- Levan Gelovani - 306 cases;

Case Distributed in Shifts**Administrative Panel**

- Gocha Futrakadze - 135 cases;
- Indira Mashaneishvili - 182 cases;
- Irakli Shavadze - 208 cases;
- Irma Togonidze - 132 cases;
- Salik Shainidze - 209 cases;
- Khatuna Bolkvadze - 174 cases;
- Jumber Bezhanidze - 185 cases;

Criminal Panel

- Giorgi Gradiashvili - 651 cases;
- David Mamisishvili - 452 cases;
- Violeta Forchkhidze - 648 cases;
- Tamar Bezhanishvili - 772 cases;
- Levan Gelovani - 620 cases;
- Jumber Bezhanidze - 3 cases;

Tbilisi City Court

Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

Administrative Panel

- Nata Tedeshvili - 16 cases;
- Nino Oniani - 45 case;

Civil Panel

- Diana Gogatishvili - 174 cases;
- Ekaterine Kanchelli - 151 cases;
- Maia Gigauri - 5 cases;
- Maia Shoshiashvili - 30 cases;
- Nata Tedeshvili - 10 cases;
- Nino Oniani - 23 cases;

Criminal Panel

- Ekaterine Partenishvili - 580 cases;
- Madonna Maisuradze - 457 cases;
- Mamia Pkhakadze - 149 cases;
- Ketevan Luashvili - 516 cases;

Case Distributed in Shifts

Administrative Panel

- Irine Tkeshelashvili - 19 cases;
- Nata Tedzil - 159 cases;
- Nino Oniani - 145 cases;

Civil Panel

- Ekaterine Partenishvili - 130 cases;
- Madonna Maisuradze - 102 cases;
- Mamia Pkhakadze - 23 cases;
- Ketevan Luashvili - 129 cases;

Cases Distributed without Electronic Registration

Administrative Panel

- Nino Onianiani - 2 cases;
- Diana Gogatishvili - 1 case;
- Madonna Rukhadze - 2 cases;
- Mamia Pkhakadze - 3 cases;
- Ketino Luashvili - 2 cases;

Gori District Court***Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply*****Administrative Panel**

- David Papuashvili - 19 cases;
- Maia Kokhakhashvili - 1 case;
- Nino Gergauli - 32 case;

Civil Panel

- Valerian Pilishvili - 71 cases;
- Maia Kokhakhashvili - 64 cases;
- Nino Sharadze - 69 cases;

Criminal Panel

- German Dadekheliani - 302 cases;
- Goga Kupreishvili - 348 cases;
- Levan Darbaidze - 270 cases;
- Nikoloz Marsagishvili - 77 cases;
- Shalva Kakauridze - 224 cases;

Case Distributed in Shifts**Administrative Panel**

- David Papuashvili - 16 cases;
- Valerian Pilishvili - 14 cases;
- Maia Kokhakhashvili - 13 cases;
- Nino Gergauli - 11 cases;
- Goga Kupreishvili - 4 cases;
- Nino Sharadze - 12 cases;

Criminal Panel

- German Dedecheliani - 205 cases;
- Goga Kupreishvili - 140 cases;
- Levan Darbaidze - 145 cases;
- Shalva Kakauridze - 182 cases;

Tbilisi Court of Appeals

Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

Administrative Chamber

- Tea Dzimistarashvili - 9 cases;
- Merab Lomidze - 9 cases;
- Miranda Eremadze - 8 cases;
- Manana Chokheli - 12 cases;
- Tamar Oniani - 6 cases;
- Giorgi Tkavadze - 4 cases;
- Shota Getsadze - 5 cases;
- Ilona Todua - 6 cases;
- Giorgi Gogiashvili - 4 cases;
- Nino Kadagidze - 22 cases;
- Gela Badriashvili - 1 case;
- Mariam Tsiskadze - 3 cases;
- Irakli Shengelia - 8 cases;
- Levan Murusidze - 29 cases;
- Natia Kutateladze - 2 cases;
- Shorena Kavelashvili - 1 case;

Civil Chamber

- Gela Kiria - 9 cases;
- Gogita Totosashvili - 6 cases;
- Levan Gvaramia - 7 cases;
- Maia Sulkhanishvili - 9 case;
- Natalia Nazghaidze - 5 cases;
- Irakli Bondarenko - 5 cases;
- Ketevan Meskhishvili - 5 cases;
- Tamar Zambakhidze - 5 cases;
- Tamar Alania - 6 cases;
- Natia Gujabidze - 2 cases;
- Goderdzi Giorgashvili - 10 cases;
- Vano Tsiklauri - 17 cases;
- Diana Berekashvili - 7 cases;
- Ketevan Dugladze - 3 cases;
- Besarion Tabagua - 7 cases;
- Otar Sichinava - 5 cases;
- Amiran Dzabunidze - 9 cases;
- Tea Sokhashvili - 6 cases;
- Revaz Nadaraia - 1 case;
- Tea Sokhashvili - 7 cases;
- Ekaterine Tsiskaridze - 4 cases;
- Khatuna Aervadze - 4 cases;
- Ana Gogishvili - 4 cases;

Criminal Chamber

- Vepkhia Lomidze - 3 cases;
- Nino Sandodze - 1 case;
- Natia Barbakadze - 43 cases;
- Murman Isayev - 46 cases;
- Gocha Jeiranashvili - 1 case;
- Maya Tetrauli - 53 cases;
- Shorena Kavelashvili - 24 cases;
- Levan Tevzadze - 9 cases;
- Revaz Nadaraia - 8 cases;
- Geronti Kakhetelidze - 29 cases;
- Mzia Lomtadidze - 31 cases;
- Marina Adashvili - 28 cases;
- Manuchar Kapanadze - 38 cases;
- Kakhaber Machavariani - 28 cases;

Cases Distributed without Electronic Registration

Administrative Chamber

- Shorena Kavelashvili - 1 case;

Civil Chamber

- Vano Tsiklauri - 1 case;
- Natia Gujabidze - 1 case;
- Amiran Dzabunidze - 1 case;
- Khatuna Arevadze - 1 case;
- Merab Gabinashvili - 1 case;

Investigative Panel

- Giorgi Goginashvili - 1 case;

Kutaisi Court of Appeals

Distribution of Exceptional Cases to Which Random Distribution Does Not Apply

Administrative Chamber

- Murtaz Meshveliani - 3 cases;
- Khatuna Khomeriki - 7 cases;
- Gocha Abuseridze - 8 cases;

Civil Panel

- Tamar Svanidze - 1 case.

Cases Distributed without the procedure.

Administrative Chamber

- Vera Dolidze - 5 cases;
- Khatuna Khomeriki - 2 cases;
- Gocha Abuseridze - 8 cases;
- Teimuraz Svanidze - 53 cases;
- Marine Imerlishvili - 1 case;
- Malkhaz Okropirashvili - 512 cases;

Civil Panel

- Tamar Svanidze - 9 case;
- Irma Peranidze - 7 cases;
- Laura Mikava - 6 cases;
- Nana Kalandadze - 5 cases;
- Simon Chkhaidze - 7 cases;
- Malkhaz Okropirashvili - 2 cases;

Criminal Panel

- Teimuraz Svanidze - 17 cases;
- Marina Siradze - 21 cases;
- Marine Imerlishvili - 22 cases;
- Vera Dolidze - 17 cases;
- Maka Gorgodze - 15 cases;
- Malkhaz Okropirashvili - 22 cases;

