



CAUCASUS RESEARCH
RESOURCE CENTER

The Judicial System in Georgia: Views of Legal Professionals

July 2021

Executive Summary

This study of legal professionals, under the USAID-funded project Promoting Rule of Law in Georgia (PROLoG) implemented by East-West Management Institute (EWMI), was conducted by the Caucasus Research Resource Centers (CRRC-Georgia) between March and June 2021. It is the third wave of a study that was also conducted in 2016 and 2019. It focuses on three types of legal professionals who participate in court processes and aims to evaluate how certain aspects of the justice system are viewed and assessed by them. The study also sought to track any changes in the views and attitudes of legal professionals over the last five years.

The study uses quantitative and qualitative research methods to assess the following: (1) whether there is balance between parties in courts, (2) whether citizens (including minorities and vulnerable groups) can benefit from the protection the justice system offers, (3) the quality of legal education in Georgia, (4) the performance of different judicial institutions, and (5) how legal professionals assess the court-annexed mediation.

Within the quantitative component of the survey, 199 lawyers (118 private lawyers, 30 NGO lawyers, and 51 state-funded Legal Aid Service [LAS] lawyers), 68 judges, and 87 prosecutors were surveyed. For the qualitative component, CRRC conducted 16 interviews with 8 judges and 8 prosecutors. Furthermore, 4 focus groups of lawyers were organized with an average of 6 participants, including private, NGO, and LAS lawyers.

Similar to the findings of the previous waves of the study, NGO lawyers proved to be the most critical in their assessments. Judges and prosecutors were more positive about their own institutions and about the court system in general.

In 2021, somewhat similar to both of the previous waves, legal professionals mostly believe that **equality of arms**¹ is observed in criminal, civil and administrative spheres of law and say that, for the most part, it is both included in legislation and observed in practice. Some of the lawyers mentioned cases with high state interest or political cases where equality of arms was violated.

Similar to the previous waves, most legal professionals report that equality of arms is largely achieved both in civil law and practice. Civil law is believed to be the freest from outside influences; hence, there is more balance and equality between the disputing parties. Nonetheless, as in previous waves of the study, lawyers in Tbilisi, Rustavi and Batumi said that when a strong legal entity with money and connections participated in a case, equality was violated and judges were biased. Labor disputes were named as the only exception due to the unified state policy and therefore large companies almost always lost the case in favor of citizens.

Most legal professionals stated that equality of arms is ensured in administrative law and practice. However, compared to lawyers, a larger share of judges claimed that. Generally, some

¹ The equality of arms principle implies provision of equal processual rights to the parties in litigation so that they are in the same "weight category". (Akubardia, I. "Some Aspects of the Georgian Model of Equality of Arms". 2016)

of the lawyers reported that in administrative law, judges sometimes tilted to the side of administrative bodies and were less demanding to them. Judges ruled out any bias towards administrative bodies.

Criminal law was the area where respondents' views varied in terms of equality of arms ensured by the law and applied in practice in Georgia. A vast majority of the surveyed prosecutors, judges, and LAS lawyers said that criminal law provides the disputing parties with equal conditions at trials, whereas less than half of the private and the NGO lawyers agreed with the statement. As for access of the prosecuting and defending parties to each other's evidence, the majority of prosecutors, judges and LAS lawyers said that both sides have equal access to each other's evidence, while a plurality of GBA and the NGO lawyers believe that prosecution has more access to the defending parties' evidence.

Lawyers shared how they had often felt that they were competing against two prosecutors or two judges. Also, they claimed that investigations were not objective and obtained more evidence supporting the prosecuting side. An issue largely discussed during the previous waves of the study, video recordings, now seemingly accessible for both sides, were much easier to obtain for prosecutors. Prosecutors had the time advantage as well. They could conduct investigation first, even if it took a year, and then lay charges against a person, while the defense side had only 60 days to obtain evidence. Several judges shared the same opinion and said that lawyers had to make a much larger effort to obtain evidence than prosecutors who had better resources. Apart from that, judges said that equality of arms was fully ensured both in law and in practice. All of the interviewed prosecutors confirmed the same.

In cases when a party is not represented by a lawyer, some of the legal professionals said there was a natural imbalance between the parties. Lawyers and some of the prosecutors mentioned the case of prisoners who were at a disadvantage as they were deprived of the possibility to obtain evidence. Almost all of the interviewed judges said they took time to explain the process in non-legal terms to such parties, and prosecutors confirmed that.

Overall, the majority of legal professionals believed that justice institutions (the courts, the Prosecutor's Office, the state-funded legal aid service, and the police) **treat different minority groups fairly/equally with the majority group**. Most legal professionals said that court treatment of minority and vulnerable groups was not discriminatory, but the NGO lawyers were the most critical in that regard and pointed out to unequal treatment of LGBT community. Some lawyers recalled cases when judges expressed unfavorable personal attitude towards LGBT people by their cynical chuckles and looks. Lawyers also criticized judges for their lack of sensitivity towards women in cases of sexual harassment at work.

The majority of the surveyed legal professionals, except NGO lawyers, believed that the Prosecutor's Office treats all minority and majority groups in Georgia equally. And most respondents said the LAS lawyers treat minority and vulnerable groups equally. Most legal professionals, except NGO lawyers, stated that the police take effective measures when different groups address them. However, compared to 2019, a share of respondents who positively assessed the police's effectiveness is slightly declined. In focus groups, some of the lawyers said that in domestic violence cases the Prosecutor's Office and the police

representatives lacked sensitivity towards female victims. The only problematic area identified by a judge in the equality of treatment was difficulty finding translators for foreigners in cases when a party did not know Georgian.

Overall, most respondents said that justice institutions protect presumption of innocence. Similar to the 2019 survey results, more respondents said that courts and LAS lawyers protect the presumption of innocence better than the Prosecutor's Office and the police do. Notably, now a smaller share of respondents reported that the police protect the presumption of innocence.

Most legal professionals, except judges and prosecutors, noted that the affordability of the justice system is a challenge for citizens. The majority of judges and prosecutors say that the justice system is affordable for citizens, while only about a third of lawyers report the same. Nonetheless, compared to the previous two waves of the study, in 2021 a larger share of lawyers believe that the justice system is affordable for citizens.

The majority of legal professionals, except NGO lawyers, positively assessed theoretical **legal education** in Georgian universities. At the same time, the majority of legal professionals disagreed that Georgian universities provide graduates with practical legal skills. Compared to 2019, a share of the judges with positive views of the practical legal education decreased, however it remains higher compared to 2016. Also, positive assessments of legal education from prosecutors increased.

In qualitative interviews and focus groups, legal professionals spoke about large differences among universities and stressed the importance of including practical components in university studies, inviting practitioners as lecturers, and partnering with state institutions to provide internship opportunities for students.

A plurality of respondents reported that universities prepare graduates on average to pass specialized qualification exams (lawyers, judges, and prosecutors). However, now fewer respondents said that universities prepare graduates for the exams on average, compared to 2016. The assessment of education from judges and prosecutors tilted slightly more positive, while assessments from lawyers were slightly more negative.

When assessing the level of education and professionalism of legal professionals, the study respondents said that some of the legal professionals (judges, lawyers, prosecutors) were highly qualified but it was largely due to their own activeness and self-development efforts. Some of the lawyers singled out notaries as legal professionals who "refuse to develop".

On **continuous legal education**, judges were quite happy with the trainings organized for them by the High School of Justice, the topics and quality of trainings, as well as competence of trainers. Lawyers mostly spoke about the GBA as the provider of continuous legal education. Some of the interviewed lawyers were happy with the GBA trainings. Others said the annual requirement of credits of the GBA was minimal and was not enough to ensure lawyers were updated about the legislative changes. Some of the lawyers were not happy with the lecturers and said they lectured for the sake of lecturing and did not care much if the training participants understood the subject.

Most legal professionals were aware of the work done by different **justice system institutions** and considered them mainly transparent, particularly judges and prosecutors. The majority of respondents said that the work of most legal institutions is well-organized. However, most respondents could not assess how well organized the work of the Independent Inspector, the Judges Association of Georgia, and the Disciplinary Collegium of Judges are.

Most respondents positively assessed the performances of the following institutions: the Georgian Bar Association, the state-funded legal aid service, the Ministry of Justice, the courts in Georgia, the Ethics Commission of the GBA, legal aid provided by NGOs, and the Prosecutor's Office. Similar to 2016 and 2019, most judges positively assessed most of legal institutions, while lawyers assessed most institutions critically, except the institutions that were directly connected to them.

Lawyers assessed the **Ethics Commission of the GBA** in focus groups as well. Overall the assessment was positive; lawyers mostly praised the Ethics Commission decisions, particularly related to the collegiality principle, and said that sometimes these decisions included better judgement than court decisions. One suggestion for improvement for the Ethics Commission was to update its approach towards interactions on social networks, e.g.. GBA lawyers publicly offending others on Facebook.

As for the **challenges in the court system**, similar to the previous waves of the study, prolonged cases and violation of terms were named by all three types of legal professionals as some of the main challenges. Additionally, some of the judges said that the heavy caseload damaged the quality of justice.

Some of the other challenges named by lawyers were consistent with the previous waves of the study: quality of court decisions, qualification of judges, lack of independent investigation, absence of common practice and inability to foresee court decisions on similar cases. Some of the lawyers believed that these problems were rooted in the selection of the HCoJ members, appointment of judges, appointment of court chairmen and case distribution in courts. Additionally, some lawyers highlighted the risks of corruption when signing plea bargains.

Judges highlighted low public trust as a significant challenge to the court system. Also, they spoke about the need to have better social guarantees for judges, and to ensure that judges were appointed solely by the HCoJ "to exclude the political component".

Prosecutors did not dwell much on the challenges in the court system; however, some of them named the issue of victims of domestic violence changing testimonies, which complicated resolution of such cases. They suggested questioning victims in front of the magisterial judge to make the testimony acceptable for the case.

Legal professionals mostly had positive views about **court-annexed mediation**². It was viewed as a promising mechanism for alternative dispute resolution, which could ease the heavy caseload of courts and lead to better decisions by taking into consideration the interests of both

² Court annexed mediation is an alternative dispute resolution mechanism, which aims to resolve the dispute between two or more parties by reaching mutual agreement with the help of a mediator, and which is initiated after filing a suit to a court in case the court refers the case to a mediator. (<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/4646868?publication=0>)

parties more than could be done by the courts. None of the interviewed legal professionals had participated in court mediation processes; however, they had attended trainings on the topic and judges spoke of infrastructure preparations in courts. The types of disputes that could be transferred to the court mediation included: family disputes, disputes between neighbors, inheritance disputes, property cases (named by lawyers and judges), labor disputes, e.g. cases between physical entities and companies on backpay and cases on credits from banks and micro-finance institutions (named by lawyers). Some of the interviewed judges noted that any case could go to mediation if the sides agreed on that. Other types of disputes named by judges included financial disputes and disputes on contracts. Administrative law judges expressed hope that after mediation developed in civil law, it could be introduced in the administrative law as well. A prosecutor from Akhalkalaki said petty crimes could be transferred to the court-annexed mediation.

This report explores each of the issues in more detail, providing quantitative and qualitative results. Key annexes include the detailed methodology, calculation of indicators, and frequency tables of all questions asked to judges, prosecutors, and lawyers.

List of Acronyms

GBA – Georgian Bar Association

HCoJ – High Council of Justice

HSoJ – High School of Justice

LAS – State-funded Legal Aid Service

LGBT – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender

NGO – Non-governmental Organization

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
List of Acronyms	7
Introduction	9
1. 10	
Criminal Law and Practice	11
Civil and Administrative Law and Practice	15
Equality of Arms When a Party is Not Represented by a Lawyer	19
2. 21	
Treatment of various groups by justice system institutions	21
Effectiveness	27
Protection of Presumption of Innocence	28
Affordability of Justice	28
3. 31	
Continuous legal education	35
4. 38	
Awareness	38
Transparency	39
Organization of Work	40
Performance	41
Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association	47
5. 49	
Conclusion	51
Appendices	52
<i>Annex 1 – Methodology</i>	52
<i>Annex 2 – Indicators Based on Legal Professionals’ Survey</i>	55
<i>Annex 3 – Survey Frequency Tables</i>	59

Introduction

Between March and June 2021, CRRC-Georgia conducted the third wave of the study of legal professionals for the USAID-funded program Promoting Rule of Law in Georgia (PROLoG), a program aimed at strengthening Georgia’s justice system and thereby ensuring due process, judicial independence, and the protection of human rights.³ As in previous waves, the study focused on five topics:

- (1) Effective balance between disputing parties in courts;
- (2) Citizens’ ability to benefit from the protection justice system offers;
- (3) Quality of legal education, including continuous legal education;
- (4) Performance of justice system institutions; and
- (5) Court-annexed mediation.

The study of legal professionals was designed in 2016 and further waves repeated the study to track any change in views and attitudes of legal professionals in Georgia towards the judicial system in Georgia. The study in 2021 included a survey of legal professionals (a Zoom or telephone survey with 199 lawyers and 68 judges and an online self-administered survey with 87 prosecutors), four focus groups with lawyers, eight qualitative interviews with judges, and eight qualitative interviews with prosecutors, all held via online platforms. Based on one of the sub-purposes of the PROLoG program—improving access to justice for marginalized citizens, in particular women and ethnic, religious, and sexual minorities—the study focused on Tbilisi and three regions outside the capital with ethnic minority populations: Adjara, Kvemo Kartli, and Samtskhe-Javakheti. See the detailed methodology in Annex 1.

The structure of this report follows the five main topics and analyzes findings of quantitative and qualitative research in five respective chapters. The first chapter is aimed at demonstrating how legal professionals view the balance between disputing parties and how equality of arms principle is ensured by the legislation and applied in practice. The chapter separately assesses the balance in both criminal and civil/administrative laws and practices, as well as the issue of balance when a party is not represented by a professional lawyer, and cases when a financially strong entity is one of the parties in court. The second chapter discusses whether or not legal professionals believe that citizens benefit from protection in the judicial system in three main areas: treatment from different institutions, protection of presumption of innocence, and affordability of the system. These issues also relate to questions of access and equality for minorities and vulnerable groups. The third chapter aims to evaluate the quality of legal education as viewed by legal professionals and identifies potential ways to improve it. It includes views on university legal education, the overall level of professionalism of legal professionals, and continuing legal education. The fourth chapter demonstrates how the justice system’s institutions are assessed by legal professionals, problems in their performance, and, according to legal professionals, how those problems can be addressed. The fifth chapter is based on the qualitative part of the study and explores legal professionals’ views on the court

³ For more information about the PROLoG program, please see the website: <http://ewmi-prolog.org/en/about/PROLoG>

annexed mediation. The final section reviews the overall conclusions that can be made from this study.

The document is accompanied by several annexes: methodology (Annex 1), indicators (Annex 2), and tables of quantitative surveys with lawyers, judges and prosecutors (Annex 3).

1. Balance between Parties in Law and in Practice

Key findings:

- Most legal professionals report that the equality of arms has been largely achieved both in civil law and practice. These results are not very different from 2016.
- Most legal professionals state that equality of arms is ensured in administrative law and practice. However, compared to lawyers, a larger share of judges thinks so.
- Respondents' views vary regarding criminal law and practice in Georgia. The majority of respondents think that criminal law in Georgia provides equality of arms between the disputing parties. However, less than half of the GBA lawyers believe the same.
- A vast majority of the surveyed prosecutors, judges, and LAS lawyers say that criminal law provides the disputing parties with equal conditions at trials, whereas less than half of the GBA and the NGO lawyers agree with the statement. Similar to previous waves of the study, NGO lawyers continue to be the most critical in their assessments.
- Several lawyers in every focus group shared that they often did not feel like they were treated equally and noticed that judges were tilting to the prosecuting side. They also shared that investigations were not objective and often obtained evidence supporting the prosecuting side. Video recordings, now seemingly accessible for both sides, were much easier to obtain for prosecutors. Prosecutors had the time advantage as well. They could conduct investigations first, even if it took a year, and then lay charges against a person, while the defense side had only 60 days to obtain evidence.
- Several judges shared the same opinion and said that lawyers had to make a much larger effort to obtain evidence than prosecutors who had better resources. Apart from that, judges said that equality of arms was fully ensured both in law and in practice. All of the interviewed prosecutors confirmed the same.
- Some of the lawyers mentioned cases with high state interest, like political cases, where equality of arms was violated. Judges and prosecutors did not point out equality of arms violations, especially on political grounds.
- Generally, lawyers reported that there was more equality between the parties in civil and administrative law than in criminal law. However, some said that judges sometimes tilted to the side of administrative bodies and were less demanding of them.
- Nonetheless, as in previous waves of the study, lawyers in Tbilisi, Rustavi and Batumi said that when a strong legal entity with money and connections participated in a case, equality was violated and judges were biased. The only exception was labor disputes, in which the state pursued a unified policy and large companies almost always lost the case.

- Judges saw no equality of arms problems in civil and administrative cases and ruled out any kind of bias, even if a large business company was on one side.
- In cases when a party is not represented by a lawyer, lawyers said there was natural imbalance between the parties. It was especially true in the case of prisoners who were deprived of any chance of obtaining evidence. The latter was mentioned by some of the prosecutors as well. Almost all of the interviewed judges said they took time to explain the process in non-legal terms to such parties and prosecutors confirmed that.
- The majority of prosecutors, judges and LAS lawyers think that both sides, the prosecuting and defending parties respectively, have equal access to each other's evidence, while a plurality of GBA and NGO lawyers believe that prosecution has more access to the defending parties' evidence.

Criminal Law and Practice

The respondents were asked to assess the balance between disputing parties in law and in practice. Most legal professionals state that a balance is achieved in criminal law and practice. Compared to 2016, more respondents think that criminal cases provide equality of arms between disputing parties.

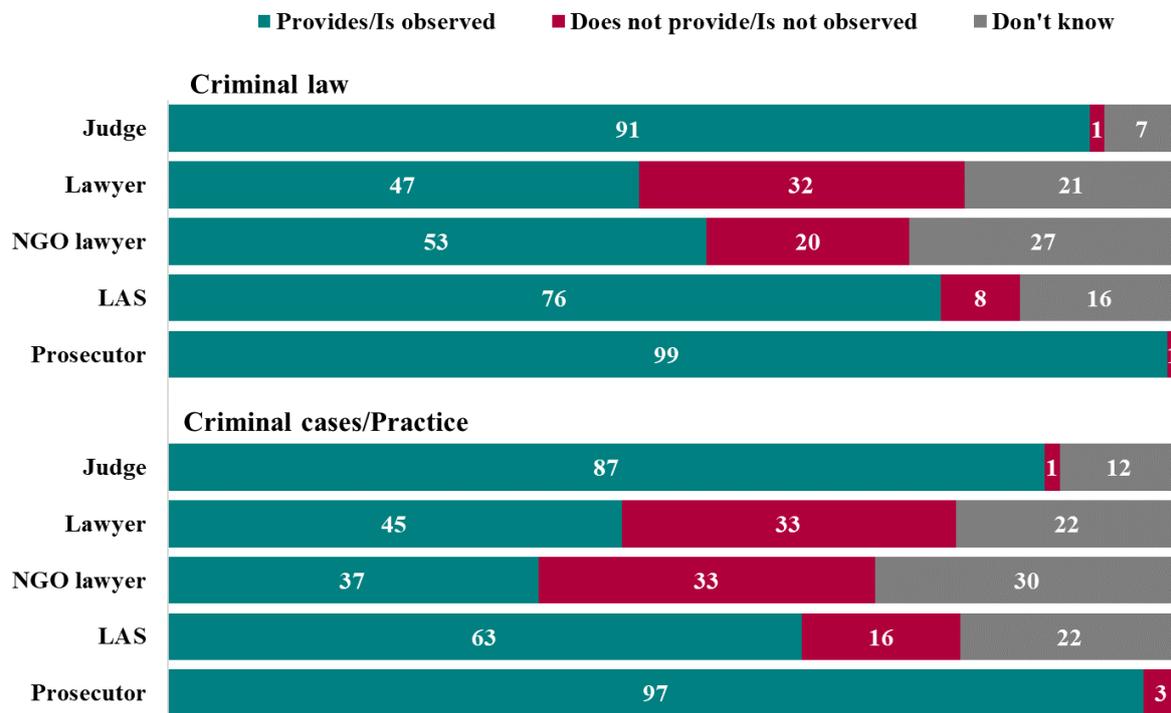
The majority of respondents think that criminal law in Georgia provides equality of arms between disputing parties. More specifically, the majority of prosecutors (99%), judges (91%), and Legal Aid Services (LAS) lawyers (76%) agree with the statement. More than half of NGO lawyers (53%) also report that criminal law provides equality of arms between disputing parties. However, less than half of the Georgian Bar Association (GBA) lawyers (47%) believe the same⁴ (see Chart 1).

The survey asked the respondents to assess equality of arms observed during court trials in criminal cases. Most respondents (68%) agree that the balance between the disputing parties is ensured in practice as well. The majority of prosecutors (97%), judges (87%), and LAS lawyers (63%) agree the statement, while less than half of GBA lawyers (45%) and NGO lawyers (37%) share the opinion (See Chart 1).

Chart 1

⁴ These numbers differ from those in Indicator 1 because: (1) percentages in the indicator are calculated excluding 'Don't know' and 'Refuse to answer' responses; (2) the indicator uses three questions, not one, to calculate the positive responses for equality of arms provided in criminal cases under the law and in practice, averaging the positive responses to the question of whether equality of arms is provided and two questions on whether the parties have equal opportunities to obtain and access evidence; (3) in the indicator, the responses of all lawyers (private, NGO and LAS) are presented jointly. For a detailed description of indicators, see Annex 2.

Does the criminal law provide or not equality of arms between the disputing parties / Is equality of arms observed during court trials in criminal cases? (%)



Note: answer options: “Fully provides” and “Mainly provides” were grouped as “Provides”; “Mainly does not provide” and “Does not provide at all” were grouped as “Does not provide”. Also, answer options: “Fully observed” and “Mainly observed” were grouped as “Observed”, while options: “Mainly not observed” and “Not observed at all” were grouped as “Is not observed”.

Another issue related to the criminal law is the ability to gather evidence. In 2016, the surveyed judges and lawyers believed that the prosecution has a better possibility than the defense to gather evidence. However, in 2019 more than half of the judges believed that both sides have an equal possibility to gather evidence, while the lawyers’ opinion stayed the same. In 2021, views of the judges changed again and now, similar to 2016, more than half of them think that the prosecution has a better possibility to collect evidence. Overall, almost half of respondents (51%) think that the prosecution has a better chance than the defense side to gather evidence. More specifically, 75% of LAS lawyers, 70% of NGO lawyers, 58% of GBA lawyers, and 54% of judges agree the statement, while only 17% of prosecutors share the same opinion. The majority of prosecutors (79%) believe that both sides have an equal chance to gather evidence.

Respondents were asked to assess how equal or unequal the access is for the prosecuting and defending parties to each other’s evidence in criminal cases. The majority of prosecutors (87%), judges (75%) and LAS lawyers (63%) think that both sides have equal access to each other’s evidence, while about one-fourth of the GBA lawyers (26%) and one-fifth of NGO lawyers (20%) share the opinion. About half of GBA lawyers (51%) and NGO lawyers (50%) believe that the prosecution has more access to the defending parties’ evidence.

In focus group discussions, lawyers in all four cities shared that sometimes they did not feel equal to the other party. “I have not felt equal. Sometimes I think there are two prosecutors

fighting against me or there are two judges sitting there and fighting me” (LAS lawyer, woman, criminal law, 12 years of experience, Rustavi). A LAS lawyer from Akhaltsikhe shared that judges often took the side of the prosecutors and did not even hide it. A private lawyer from Rustavi added that equality of arms would not be achieved until judges perceived lawyers as equal to the prosecuting side.

Lawyers with experience in criminal law discussed a number of problems with regards to the equality of arms. A LAS lawyer from Tbilisi said that from his experience on paper the criminal code stated that the process was fully competitive and the sides were fully equal, but the reality was different. Investigators who were obliged to investigate cases impartially did not investigate objectively in any case. “Even if by accident they obtain evidence, which could be used in favor of the defense side, they often disregard it and do not include in the case” (LAS lawyer, man, criminal law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

As in previous years, lawyers working on criminal law highlighted that equality of arms was hard to achieve because prosecutors had more resources. Investigators, for example, could ask their colleagues in other regions of Georgia to obtain evidence, questions someone, etc. and it was done quickly and efficiently. The resource of time was in their favor as well. “[The prosecuting side] can investigate the case during a year, collect evidence and then lay charges against someone and schedule the court hearing. The defense side has to manage evidence collection within 60 days before the pre-court hearing” (LAS lawyer, man, criminal law, 5 years of experience, Tbilisi). He added that even though the law envisaged prolonging the term, it was not common in practice.

In previous waves of the study, lawyers consistently pointed out the advantage of the prosecuting side to obtain video recordings. This area of legislation has improved and lawyers confirm that. However, according to some, even though the defense has this right, in practice they often fail to get the video recordings or have to overcome more barriers to get them. “I came across in practice, I don’t know if they hide it or what, but I’ve had cases when they did not give us access. The police administrative building cameras, for example, it is often the case that the prosecuting side has the recordings on the same day and they fill the necessary documents afterwards. And we [the defense side] have to overcome many more difficulties when obtaining specific evidence” (LAS lawyer, man, criminal law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

Some of the lawyers mentioned cases with high state interest, so-called political cases where equality of arms was violated and where court decisions made it clear that “judges modified the burden of evidence” and switched it to the defense side, even though in criminal law it was fully on the prosecuting side. “In cases where there is high state interest, i.e. political cases,

“Sometimes I think there are two prosecutors fighting against me or there are two judges sitting there and fighting me.”

(LAS lawyer, woman, criminal law, 12 years’ experience, Rustavi)

“In cases where there is high state interest, i.e. political cases, and in cases where there is a specific criminal policy and they need an incriminating decision, unfortunately the equality of arms is violated and it influences the entire process.”

(NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi)

and in cases where there is a specific criminal policy and they [courts] need an incriminating decision, unfortunately the equality of arms is violated and it influences the entire process. Of course, courts are responsible for that but also the prosecutor's office. And the lack of an independent investigative body contributes to this" (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years' experience, Tbilisi).

Judges claimed that both the legislation and practice ensured equality of arms between the parties. "I cannot recall an argued complaint from anyone that any judge violated the equality of arms, or that anyone was discriminated against in court because of their gender, skin color, religion, etc. So, I can say that judges in Georgia fully ensure protection of equality" (Judge, man, administrative law, 12-year experience, Tbilisi).

Some of the criminal law judges said that the law ensured equality of arms. In practice, however, in order for the defense to have their rights protected according to the legislation, a qualified lawyer who would make big efforts would be necessary. "The defense side has to work hard and it actually depends on a qualified lawyer to use the process norms so that equality of arms is protected. That particular person [defense side] has to make large efforts to protect their rights based on law" (Judge, woman, criminal law, 10 years' experience, Rustavi). Another judge from Akhaltsikhe said that even though the legislation ensured equality of arms in criminal law, in practice, the prosecution has more opportunity.

Prosecutors noted that criminal legislation fully ensured equality of arms and it was applied in practice. None of the interviewees had felt unequal during a court process.

Indicator 1: Effective balance between disputing parties in courts (criminal law) (Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)

The majority of judges and prosecutors have a positive assessment of the equality of arms in criminal law and practice. Compared to 2016 a higher share of judges **and prosecutors** say that there is a balance between disputing parties in criminal cases, however the share of judges is smaller compared to 2019. Compared to 2016 and 2019, a slightly larger share of lawyers positively assess the equality of arms in criminal law, but the share of lawyers who positively assess the practice has remained the approximately the same.

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Criminal laws provide equality of arms + questions on evidence	75% (65)	89% (60)	80% (50)	46% (126)	47% (91)	51% (80)	86% (87)	84% (103)	91% (79)
Equality of arms in observed in practice + questions on evidence	75% (64)	89% (62)	80% (48)	46% (123)	49% (90)	47% (73)	85% (86)	83% (102)	90% (78)

* For a detailed explanation of indicator calculations see Annex 2.

** In indicator calculations, those who either answered “Don’t Know” or did not answer the question (“non-responders”) were excluded from the calculation.

*** In indicator calculations, lawyers (private, NGO and LAS) are presented jointly.

Civil and Administrative Law and Practice

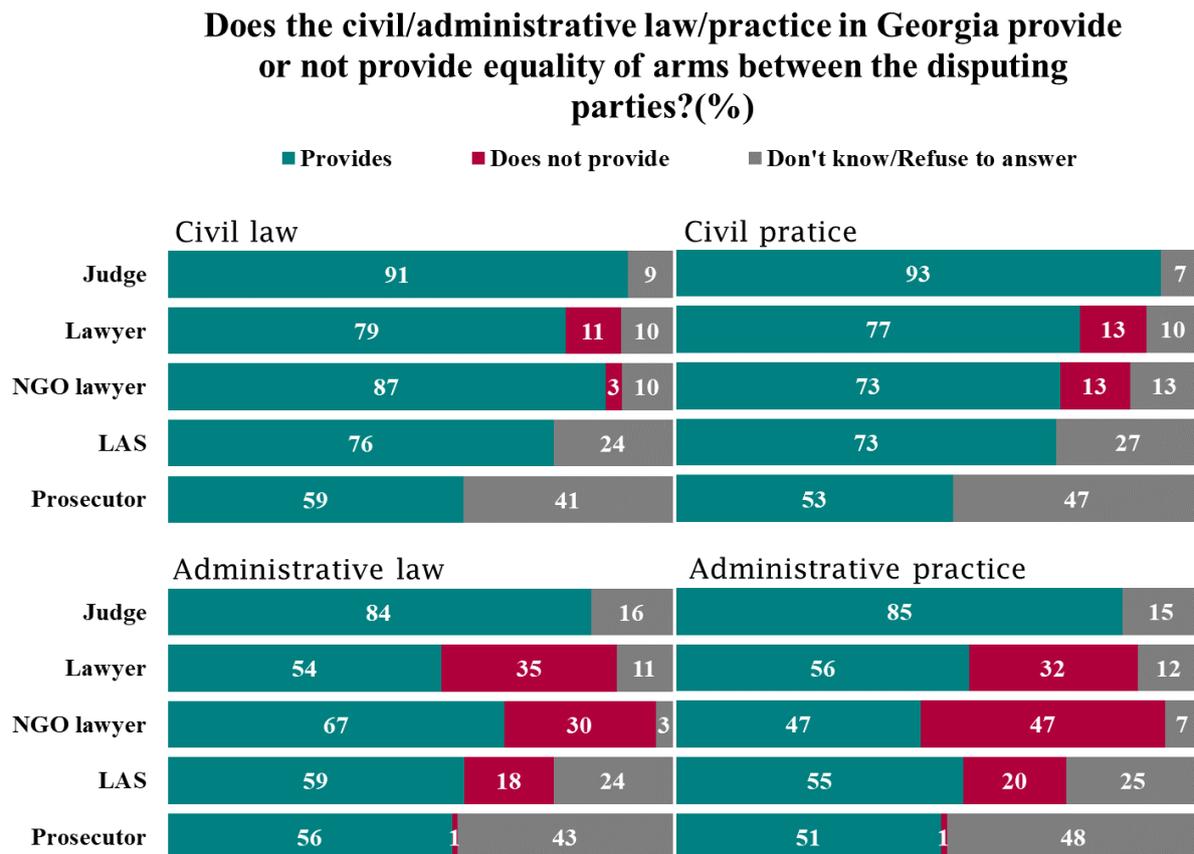
The respondents were also asked to assess the balance between disputing parties in civil and administrative law and practice. Similar to the 2016 and 2019 survey results, the majority of legal professionals reported that both civil and administrative law provide parties with a fair balance.

Specifically focusing on civil law, the majority of legal professionals: 91% of judges, 86% of NGO lawyers, 79% of GBA lawyers, and 76% of LAS lawyers, and prosecutors (59%), agree that civil law provides equality of arms to the parties (See Chart 2). Furthermore, the majority of respondents think that the balance between parties is observed in practice as well. Ninety-three percent of judges, 77% of GBA lawyers and 73% of NGO and LAS lawyers report it. Slightly more than half of the surveyed prosecutors (53%) also agree the statement (See Chart 2).

Respondents were also asked to assess observed equality of arms during trials of civil cases, when large businesses represent one side of the dispute. The majority of judges (82%) think that equality of arms is observed in such cases too, but less than half of lawyers (44%) and prosecutors (45%) believe the same. Forty-eight percent of GBA lawyers, 46% of NGO lawyers, and 33% of LAS lawyers think that equality of arms is ensured in such cases.

Concerning equality of arms in administrative law, the majority of respondents (62%) agree with the statements that administrative law provides disputing parties with equality of arms (see Chart 2). As for equality of arms in practice, the majority of judges (85%), GBA lawyers (56%) and LAS lawyers (55%) as well as about half of the prosecutors (51%) think that equality of arms is observed in trials of administrative cases. However, a notable share of the prosecutors (44%) answer “do not know” to the question. Regarding NGO lawyers, their opinions are divided equally: 47% agree that equality of arms is observed in practice, while 47% of them think the opposite (See Chart 2).

Chart 2



Note: answer options: “Fully provides” and “Mainly provides” were grouped as “Provides”; “Mainly does not provide” and “Does not provide at all” were grouped as “Does not provide”.

In focus groups, lawyers said that equality of arms was observed more in civil and administrative cases. “There is less state interest, judges are less controlled and there is more objectivity” (Private lawyer, man, common law, 10 years’ experience, Rustavi). Despite this, some lawyers indicated certain shortcomings as well. For example, some of the lawyers from Tbilisi who work on civil and administrative cases mentioned the problem of administrative bodies not providing the answer to a lawsuit in a timely manner. Unlike civil cases, judges cannot make a decision in the case that one side does not appear before the court, which makes administrative bodies bolder as it allows them to stretch the case for up to a year. This matters for equality of arms because “when the state is a party, it has many resources for both obtaining evidence and making evidence ‘disappear’. And it makes the [administrative bodies] stronger compared to regular citizens in the litigation process” (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi). An LAS lawyer from Akhaltsikhe also noted that in administrative

cases she has had cases when judges tilted to the side of the administrative body, which was expressed by being less demanding to that side.

At the same time, as in the previous wave of the study, lawyers in Tbilisi and in Rustavi said that when a strong legal entity with money and connections participated in a case, the other party was at a disadvantage. “That’s how it is with us, it is a small country and whoever has more power and money, therefore has certain political influence. So, the smaller scale legal entity is always at a disadvantage” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi). An NGO lawyer from Batumi expressed a similar view and said that when “the court has a certain interest in the case, when this is a ‘loud’ case or when it concerns a large property dispute, lawyers ask judges if they have to argue with the other party or the judges” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 8 years’ experience, Batumi). An LAS lawyer from Akhaltsikhe singled out banks and said that judges did everything in their favor. “Not to offend them, I don’t know what kind of an institution the bank is -- the state made it a super institution. They made us dependent on banks financially and they [the state] depend on it themselves. And they [judges] do everything not to create problems for banks” (LAW lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 6 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe).

According to a private lawyer in Tbilisi, the case of labor disputes distorted this trend, as the state takes the side of the employees. “The state and courts have unified policy that they developed following the legislative amendments in the labor code in 2013, the state took the side of the employees and the court always protects the rights of the employees. In such disputes large companies could find themselves disadvantaged” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

Judges in qualitative interviews generally did not see any problems with equality of arms in civil and administrative cases. As for cases where a large business was a party, judges dismissed the possibility of the court tilting to their or the opposing party. “A case going in favor of a large business or the other party, this is unimaginable and unacceptable. The case should go in favor of law and factual circumstances in the case” (Judge, woman, administrative law, 6 years’ experience, Tbilisi).⁵

⁵ Since the question concerned only civil and administrative law, it was not asked to prosecutors in qualitative interviews.

Indicator 1: Effective balance between disputing parties in courts (civil and administrative law)
(Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)

Similar to 2016, almost all surveyed legal professionals agree that equality of arms in civil law is provided by the law and observed in practice. The majority of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers have the same opinion with regards to administrative law. However, lawyers evaluate the equality of arms in administrative law and practice less positively compared to other legal professional groups.

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Civil law provides equality of arms	100% (101)	100% (69)	100% (62)	93% (260)	90% (170)	92% (158)	100%** (53)	98%** (48)	100%** (51)
Equality of arms observed in practice in civil law cases	100% (101)	100% (71)	100% (62)	92% (249)	90% (166)	89% (150)	100%** (48)	97%** (38)	100%** (46)
Administrative law provides equality of arms	97% (91)	100% (69)	100% (57)	78% (216)	79% (151)	66% (114)	96%** (49)	98%** (45)	98%** (49)
Equality of arms observed in practice in administrative law cases	99% (91)	100% (70)	100% (58)	78% (210)	73% (140)	64% (108)	94%** (47)	97%** (38)	98%** (44)

* For a detailed explanation of indicator calculations, see Annex 2.

** In indicator calculations, those who either answered “Don’t Know” or did not answer the question (“non-responders”) were excluded from the calculation. The percentage of respondents who answered “Don’t know” or abstained from answering exceeds 20%.

**** In indicator calculations, lawyers (private, NGO and LAS) are presented jointly.

Equality of Arms When a Party is Not Represented by a Lawyer

In cases when a party is not represented by a lawyer, lawyers said that judges were tied to the principle of equality of arms and could not take sides, so there was a natural imbalance that favored the represented side. As in the previous study, some of the lawyers indicated to the injustice that occurs if a detained person participates in the court case and is unable to hire a lawyer and has no opportunity to obtain evidence. A LAS lawyer from Tbilisi highlighted the problem: “A person might be in prison, have no money for a lawyer and be ineligible for the state lawyer. The investigation process can go without the person managing to get at least one [piece of] evidence... The only different action of a judge can be that he/she ‘pities’ the accused and appoints a state lawyer to him/her. However, this is usually an appointment for the sake of appointment and not for having quality justice. A lawyer is very limited in obtaining new evidence at the stage of the main hearing and has to act within the existing evidence to somehow help the accused.” (LAS lawyer, man, criminal law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi)

Another LAS lawyer from Tbilisi recalled a case when she was appointed to the accused at the stage of the closing arguments. She had asked for a re-trial of the case but the court did not take it into consideration. A private lawyer from Batumi described a case on drug abuse where the

“A person might be in prison, have no money for a lawyer and not be eligible for the state lawyer. The investigation process can go without the person managing to get at least one evidence... The only different action of a judge can be that he/she ‘pities’ the accused and appoints a state lawyer to him/her. However, this is usually appointment for the sake of appointment and not for having quality justice. A lawyer is very limited in obtaining new evidence on the stage of the main hearing and has to act within the existing evidence to somehow help the accused.”

(LAS lawyer, man, criminal law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi)

convict had no lawyer and due to his ignorance of legal issues and the process, he found himself in a disadvantaged position. “An expert presented the evidence and the prosecutor was not soliciting for its analysis. A document is not admissible evidence if a party cannot question the witness who obtained ... the evidence and the criminal prosecution will have to be stopped... A judge did not explain to the accused that [by] not admitting the document irrefutable [it] would make it invalid for the case and stop the prosecution. The judge asked him if he admitted the document to be irrefutable, which he did [not knowing what it entailed]. So, the judge took the evidence as irrefutable and put the case forward” (Private lawyer, man, criminal law, 2 years’ experience, Batumi).

Some lawyers highlighted their positive experience as well. According to them, there were cases when judges tried to help the party without a lawyer, within the power they had under the law and

procedural code, if they saw that the party was clearly disadvantaged. “In cases when the party could not afford a lawyer, and had limited abilities or something, the judge was helping them form the demand... The attitude of the court was very balanced and very right” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

According to judges, if a party was not represented by a lawyer, the state would appoint a state-funded lawyer, an LAS lawyer, to them. The cases for this were clearly listed in the law, including, involvement of people under 18 in the case, socially vulnerable, facing lifetime imprisonment, etc. In criminal law, the process is very strict and judges do not have the right to interfere in any form whereas in administrative cases where citizens were usually in a dispute with the state bodies, judges are authorized to help them in certain cases and did so. One of the judges from Tbilisi mentioned a constitutional challenge of his colleague claiming that the existing model of criminal law trial, where judges are not authorized to even ask a question, was not constitutional and he was waiting for the results. A criminal law judge from Rustavi said that if a party had no lawyer, she spent more time on the cases. “Of course, I cannot be their lawyer and obtain some information for them, but I am spending more time judging the case where a party has no legal representative” (Judge, woman, criminal law, 10 years’ experience, Rustavi).

An administrative law judge from Tbilisi spoke from experience and said that in administrative law judges had slightly more opportunity to take action and reach the objective truth on a case. “If some of the sides have difficulties due to lack of legal knowledge or other reason, a judge can balance it, request evidence, invite a third party or do other necessary things in order to fully ensure this equality” (Judge, woman, administrative law, 6 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

A civil law judge from Batumi said that when a party was not represented by a lawyer, she would try to explain the nuances of the process more and explain their rights in non-legal

language to help them understand the situation. She said that it often occurred on cases of administrative violations. “On administrative violations cases, often a party comes without a lawyer. This is not a long process, but it is hard for me to observe the balance. Because on one side there is a person without a lawyer, brought from the street, roughly speaking, and on the other side there is an administrative body representative, policeman, inspector, etc. In this case my attention is fully shifted to making everything clear for the person, from the first to the very last word” (Judge, woman, civil law, 3 years’ experience, Batumi).

Prosecutors confirmed that judges make an extra effort when one of the sides is not represented by a lawyer, explaining their rights at every level and making sure the accused understood them. “[Judges] always highlight the importance of using the right of defense and offer having a state lawyer if one cannot afford to hire a private lawyer” (Prosecutor, woman, 10 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

A prosecutor from Tbilisi highlighted a problem also noted by lawyers, that equality of arms was not observed if a party was in prison. In this case, he/she would not have a chance to obtain any evidence.

2. Ability of Citizens to Benefit from Justice System

Key Findings

- Overall, the majority of legal professionals believe that justice institutions (the courts, the Prosecutor's Office, the state-funded legal aid service, and the police) treat different minority and majority groups fairly/equally.
- Most respondents think that the court treats all majority or minority groups fairly. Similar to 2016 and 2019, the NGO lawyers had more critical views, almost one-third of them report that courts treat representatives of the LGBT community unfairly.
- The majority of the surveyed legal professionals, except NGO lawyers, believe that the Prosecutor's Office treats all minority and majority groups in Georgia equally.
- Overall, most respondents say that the LAS lawyers treat minority and majority groups equally.
- Most legal professionals, with the exception of NGO lawyers, state that the police take effective measures when different groups address them. However, compared to 2019, the share of respondents who positively assessed the police's effectiveness has slightly declined.
- Overall, most respondents think that justice institutions protect the presumption of innocence. Similar to the 2019 survey results, more respondents say that courts and LAS lawyers protect the presumption of innocence than the Prosecutor's Office and the police do. Notably, now a smaller share of respondents think that the police protect the presumption of innocence.
- Most legal professionals, except for judges and prosecutors, think that the affordability of the justice system is a challenge for citizens. The majority of judges and prosecutors believe that the justice system is affordable for citizens. Only one-third of lawyers share the same opinion.
- In focus groups and qualitative interviews, the interviewed lawyers, judges, and prosecutors, for the most part, agree that the courts, the Prosecutor's Office, the LAS lawyers treat everyone equally, without differentiating people by their ethnicity, religion or other characteristics.
- Some lawyers said that in domestic violence cases the Prosecutor's Office and the police representatives lacked sensitivity towards female victims. Judges were criticized for the lack of sensitivity towards women in cases of sexual harassment at work. Some lawyers recalled cases when judges expressed unfavorable personal attitudes towards LGBT people by their cynical chuckles and looks.
- The only problematic area mentioned by a judge in the equality of treatment was pointed out by a judge in Batumi who said that it was not always possible to find translators for foreigners.

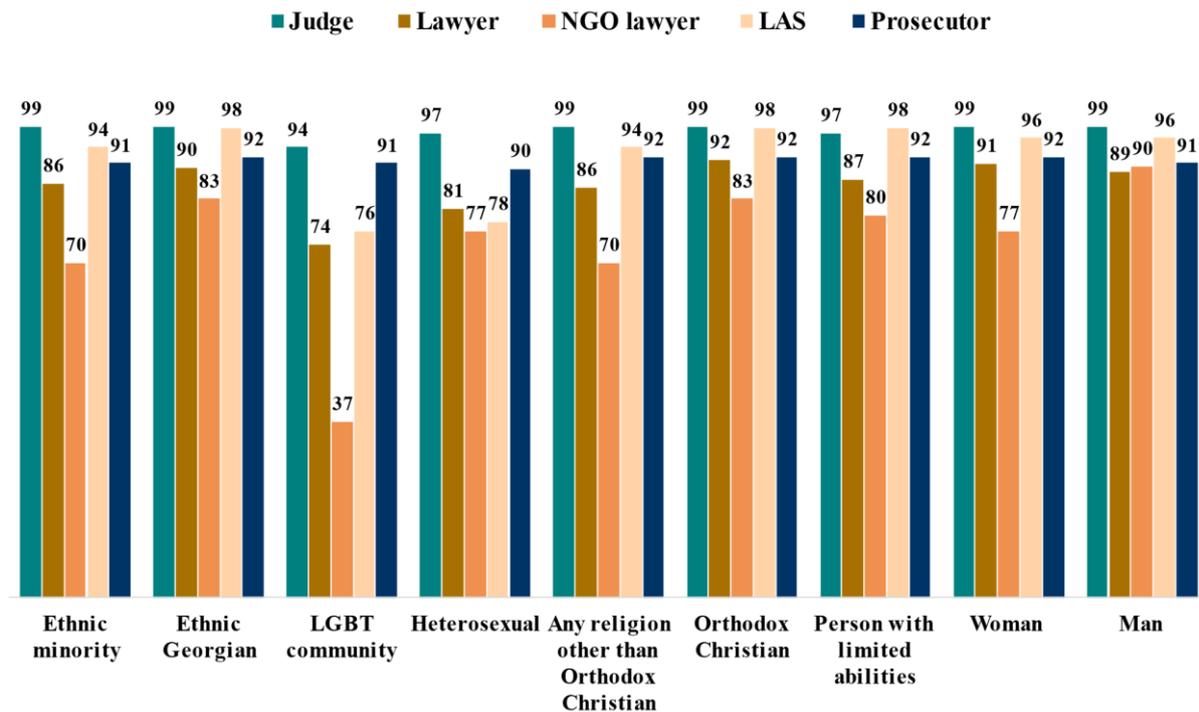
Treatment of various groups by justice system institutions

Legal professionals were asked to assess how fairly or unfairly the court, the Prosecutor's Office, and the state legal aid service treat the following groups: ethnic minorities, ethnic

Georgians, representatives of LGBT community, heterosexuals, members of any religion other than Orthodox Christianity, Orthodox Christians, and people with disabilities. Overall, the majority of respondents (81%⁶) think that all the above-mentioned institutions treat different groups fairly/equally (see Chart 3).

Chart 3

When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? (% Fairly)



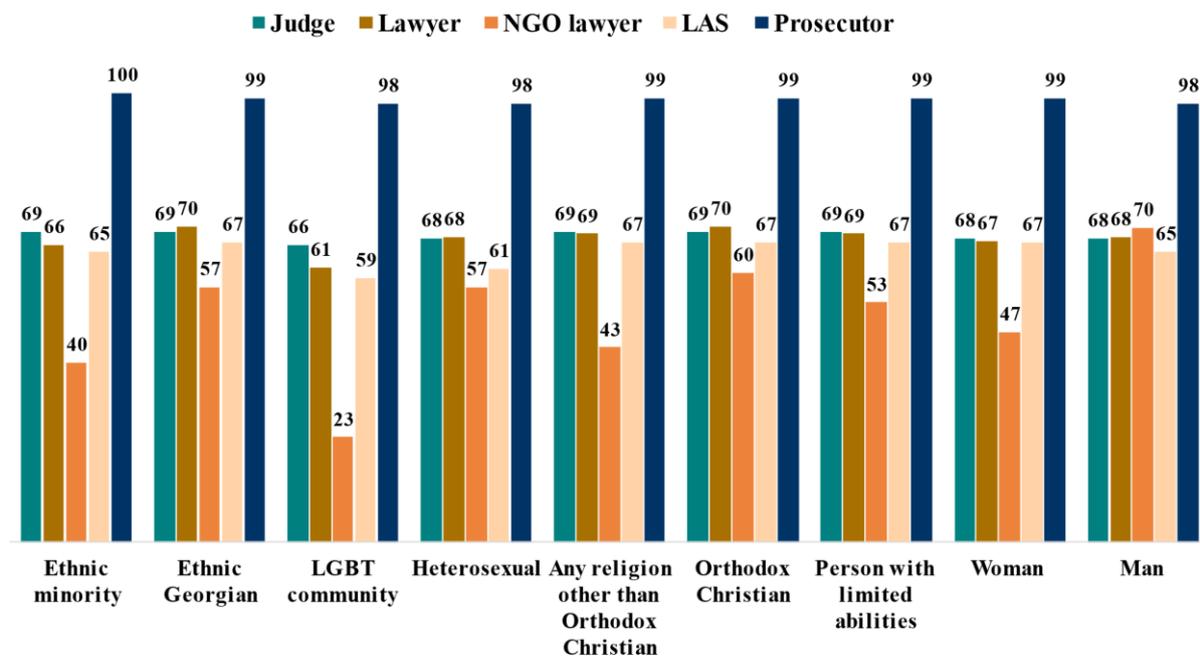
Note: answer options: “Fully fairly” and “Mainly fairly” were grouped as “Fairly”.

The respondents were asked to assess how equally or unequally does the Prosecutor’s office treat different groups. The majority of prosecutors, judges, LAS lawyers, and GBA lawyers expressed positive views of the Prosecutor’s Office’s treatment. It should be noted that similar to previous surveys, the judges say “don’t know” more often (29-31%) when assessing the Prosecutors’ Office treatment of different people. Less than half of NGO lawyers think that the Prosecutor’s Office treats women (47%), members of any religion other than Orthodox Christian (43%), ethnic minorities (40%), and members of the LGBT community (23%) equally (see Chart 4).

⁶ The percentage is calculated from the indicators. See Annex 2.

Chart 4

When the Prosecutor’s Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? (% Equally)

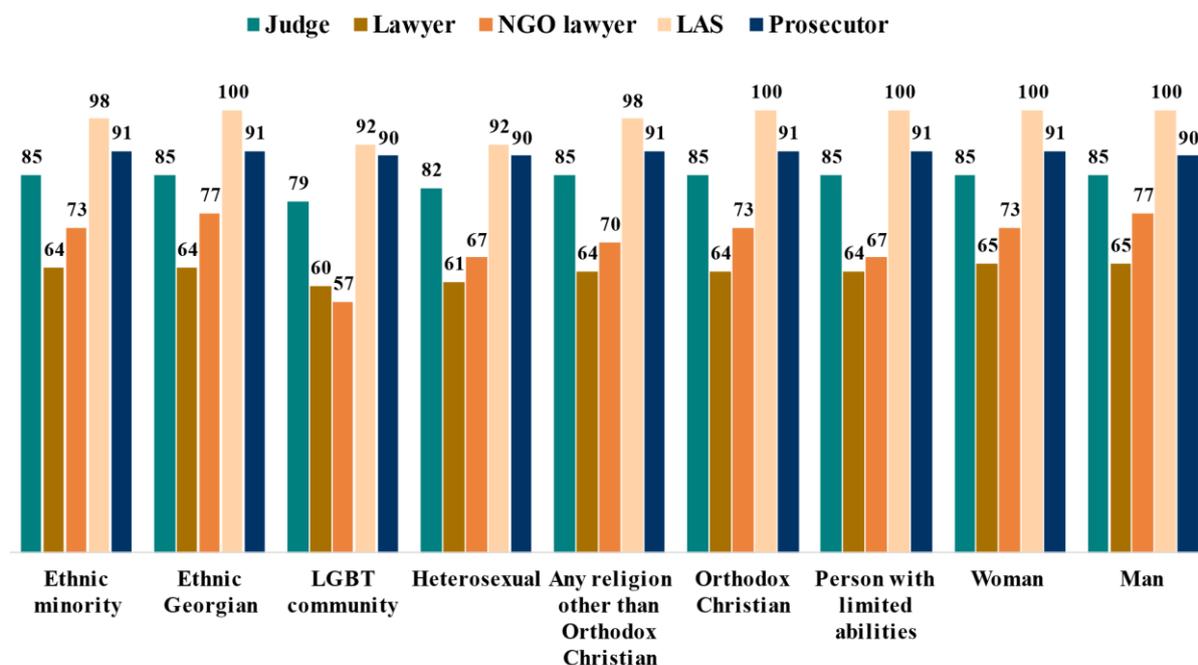


Note: answer options: “Fully equally” and “Mainly equally” were grouped as “Equally”.

After assessing the treatment of courts and the Prosecutor’s Office towards different groups, the respondents were asked to estimate how equally or unequally does the state attorney treat different people. Most respondents think that state-assigned lawyers treat all groups equally (see Chart 5).

Chart 5

When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? (% Equally)



Note: answer options: “Fully equally” and “Mainly equally” were grouped as “Equally”.

In focus groups, lawyers mostly said that courts, the Prosecutor’s Office, and LAS lawyers did not differentiate any groups and treated everyone equally. However, some lawyers pointed out certain cases of unequal treatment with regards to women. Others recalled cases of violence against women, which were treated as less significant than other cases. “There was a decision on finding the accused and I cannot explain what kind of fight it took us to get them detain the accused. They said at the Prosecutor’s Office that they had a direct order not to detain people on certain crimes because it was the pre-election period” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 8 years’ experience, Batumi). According to the focus group participants in Tbilisi, the Prosecutor’s Office and the Police did not have a balanced approach towards women in domestic violence cases. According to lawyers in Rustavi, sometimes judges were not sensitive towards women in domestic violence cases and showed the “you must have provoked him” approach. Some of the focus group participant lawyers in Tbilisi noted another area where judges lacked sensitivity in their approach towards women - cases of sexual harassment at work. “There are situations when the courts show a lack of sensitivity towards some cases. For example, harassment of women at workplace. I have personally had cases when the courts, no matter whether the judge is a man or a woman, if it’s a man, he may ask irrelevant questions, and it causes additional victimization of the victim. Judges often ask

questions that are not relevant, may comment on something, or chuckle, and it will not only irritate the victim but let her lose any hope of justice” (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

One more difference in treatment of men and women was highlighted by an NGO lawyer from Tbilisi who said that administrative sanctions (fine, detention) were applied selectively to men and women, i.e. in terms of identical administrative violations, the punishment of detention was almost never applied to women. “I am not saying that women should be punished strictly and detained but... if there are reasons for detaining a person [for an administrative violation], this measure should be used, whether it is a man or a woman. This ‘template’ approach of ‘if it is a woman then I am not detaining her, and if it is a man then I am putting him in prison’, is not acceptable for me.” (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

“There are situations when courts show lack of sensitivity towards women in some cases. For example, harassment of women at workplace. I have personally had cases when courts, no matter whether the judge is a man or a woman, if a man, he may ask irrelevant questions, and it causes additional victimization of the victim. Judges often ask questions that are not relevant, may comment on something, or chuckle, and it will not only irritate the victim but let her lose any hope of justice.”

(NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi)

In focus groups, lawyers also spoke about cases when judges expressed their personal unfavorable attitude towards the LGBT community. “Of course, it is not expressed openly and directly but there are cases of cynical chuckles, looks. We have felt it and plaintiffs have felt it” (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

An NGO lawyer from Batumi recalled an administrative violation case from two months before the focus group when the judge asked every accused if they were invalid. The lawyer had to interfere and say that none of them were of limited abilities. “The term invalid is not correct and I am telling you a case from two months ago. I don’t know how a person with limited abilities could react to it but when a judge kept saying ‘invalid’ during the entire process, this is simply wrong” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 3 years’ experience, Batumi).

An NGO lawyer from Tbilisi also spoke in more general terms about cases when the state responded unfairly to the protest of ethnic minorities. “We had a case when simply because ethnic minority representatives were protesting against a specific state action, instead of taking legal measures to support the restoration of their rights, [the state] took repressive measures and started an investigation against those people only to stifle the protest and to plant fear so that they stopped talking about their violated rights” (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi). Another example of unequal treatment was not lifting the curfew for the Novruz Bayram holiday while it was lifted for Christmas and New Year and was planned to be lifted for a football match.

Judges were certain that no discrimination took place in court against any group of society, whether a minority or any other group. “This is such an important obligation of a judge to treat everyone equally. I have not had any case in my practice [of unequal treatment]. I have had minorities in the process but it does not matter when you judge a case” (Judge, woman, administrative law, 6 years’ experience, Tbilisi). A civil law judge from Batumi added that legislation in Georgia ensured protection of all minority groups and did not allow discrimination. “Giving priority to any group, this is not possible. My inner ethics, or the court ethical norms, or the processual norms and legislation, will not allow me to do that. So, I think Georgia and Georgian justice passed the exams well” (Judge, woman, civil law, 3 years’ experience, Batumi). The only case mentioned by an administrative law judge from Tbilisi was when a separated husband said that physical violence against his wife was ok during the proceedings. The judge reacted to it and warned him that the court would take measures if he continued this talk.

The same applied to the Prosecutor’s Office and the state-funded legal aid service. A judge in Batumi recalled how the Prosecutor’s Office is trying to complete all actions on time in the case of LGBT people, so that they do not feel treated differently. One of the judges from Akhaltsikhe had noted a similar difference in treatment in domestic violence cases as some lawyers, for example, if men insulted women, the Prosecutor’s Office would ask for imprisonment of men, but if women insulted men, then prosecutors did not ask for imprisonment. “This is because women’s rights are a priority for the state; the state has set the goal to fight against violence towards women. However, that approach [if women call the police for help and men should go to prison] just like that is not quite right” (Judge, woman, criminal law, 8 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe). Another difficulty outlined by a judge in domestic violence cases was that victims often changed their testimony with the influence from their spouse’s family and it would be better for the resolution of the case if the first testimony of victims was given to the magisterial judge. This way the testimony would be included in the case.

There was only one comment about some of the LAS representatives made by a criminal law judge from Rustavi who said that sometimes she had noticed lack of empathy from LAS lawyers towards women in domestic violence cases, who were often the main witnesses. “Sometimes they are somehow less empathetic towards [women]; they discuss everything in such a way that the accused is recognized not guilty by the court and they discredit the witness, the victim, women in a way... Naturally, they are interested in defending their party but for that they are discrediting the witness, saying that she is lying, and this attitude is generally towards female victims” (Judge, woman, criminal law, 10 years’ experience, Rustavi). A judge from Batumi commented that the LAS institution needed support and strengthening in terms of the number of lawyers and raising qualifications.

One of the judges from Batumi highlighted the issue of translation when a party did not know the language. She said it was not always easy to find a translator for them and it sometimes hindered the process.

Some of the judges mentioned that if citizens felt discriminated by a judge, a prosecutor, or any other body, they should report. They did not dismiss the need to increase legal understanding of citizens; and, to some extent, they were involved in that. “We often had meetings. Any person, any group, whether students, teachers, anyone who expressed their wish

[to meet, we would meet]. Once I went to a school. We received a request that kids were asked and they said they wanted to meet a judge. So, I went... So, I from my side and you from your side should make efforts and convince people that reporting makes sense and they will be protected” (Judge, man, administrative law, 12 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

Prosecutors claimed that neither judges, nor the Prosecutor’s Office were discriminating against any group. They treated everyone equally. None of the interviewees could recall any cases of discrimination against any group. Moreover, they spoke about the trainings that the Prosecutor’s Office organized for prosecutors to increase their sensitivity towards discrimination issues against minorities, and about extensive monitoring of such cases.

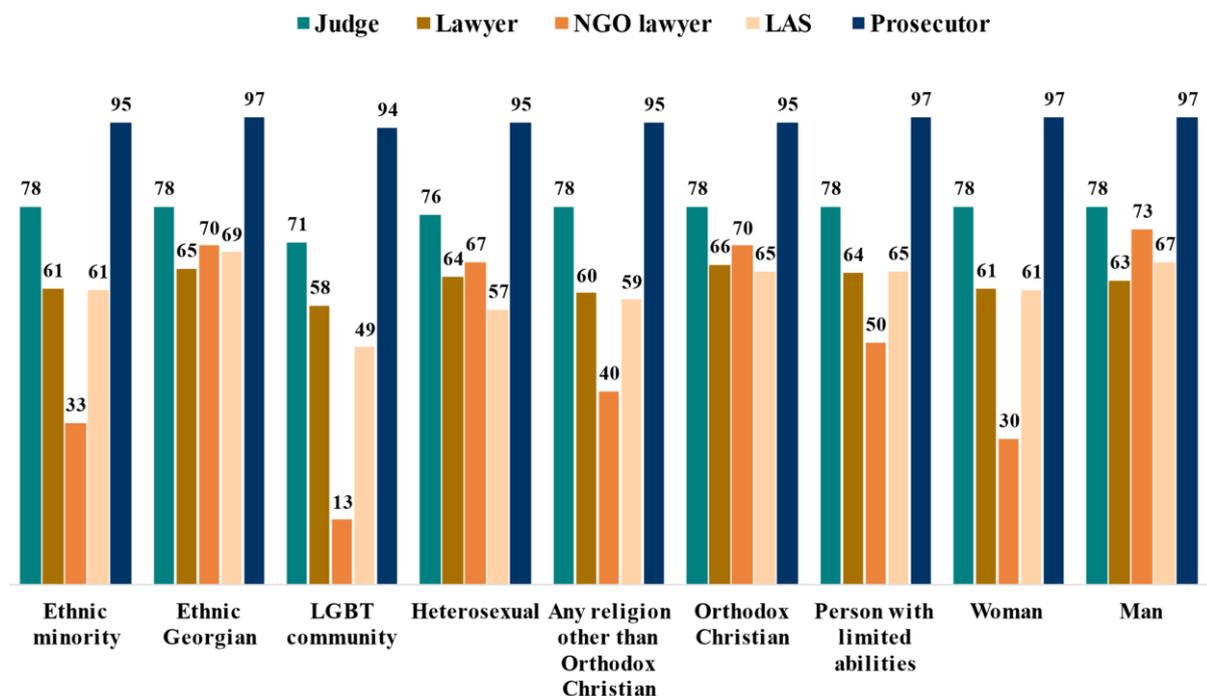
Prosecutors mainly praised the LAS lawyers for their competence and ruled out any discrimination on their side.

Effectiveness

Legal professionals were asked about the effectiveness of the police when representatives of different groups living in Georgia address them. The majority of prosecutors, judges, GBA lawyers and LAS lawyers estimated the effectiveness of the police’s measures positively (see Chart 6). However, compared to 2019, a share of those who positively assessed the police’s effectiveness has slightly decreased. Less than half of the surveyed NGO lawyers think that the police are effective when representatives of different groups address them.

Chart 6

When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? (% Effectively)



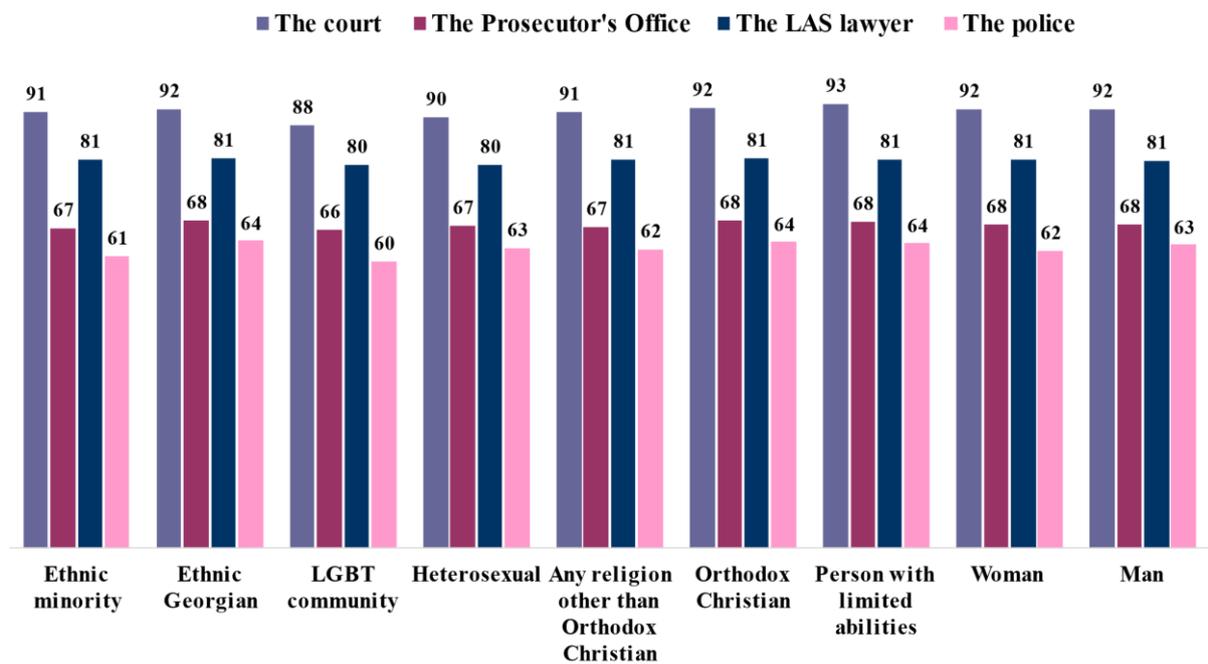
Note: answer options: “Very effectively” and “Mainly effectively” were grouped as “Effectively”.

Protection of Presumption of Innocence

The survey also asked the respondents to evaluate to what extent the court, the Prosecutor’s Office, the LAS lawyers, and the police protect the right to the presumption of innocence. Overall, most respondents report that the presumption of innocence is protected by all actors. However, similar to 2019 survey, the respondents more frequently say that the court and the LAS lawyers protect the presumption of innocence more than the Prosecutor’s Office and the police do (see Chart 7). Also, it should be pointed out that even though more than half of the respondents think that the police protect the right to the presumption of innocence, still the rate has decreased compared to 2019.

Chart 7

In your experience, to what extent does the court/the prosecutors' office/the LAS lawyer/the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? (% Protects)



Note: answer options: “Fully protects” and “Mainly protects” were grouped as “Protects”.

Affordability of Justice

The survey asked the respondents about the justice system’s affordability. Many legal professionals believe the justice system’s affordability is a problem. Only a majority of judges (72%) and prosecutors (71%) tend to say that the justice system is affordable for citizens, while

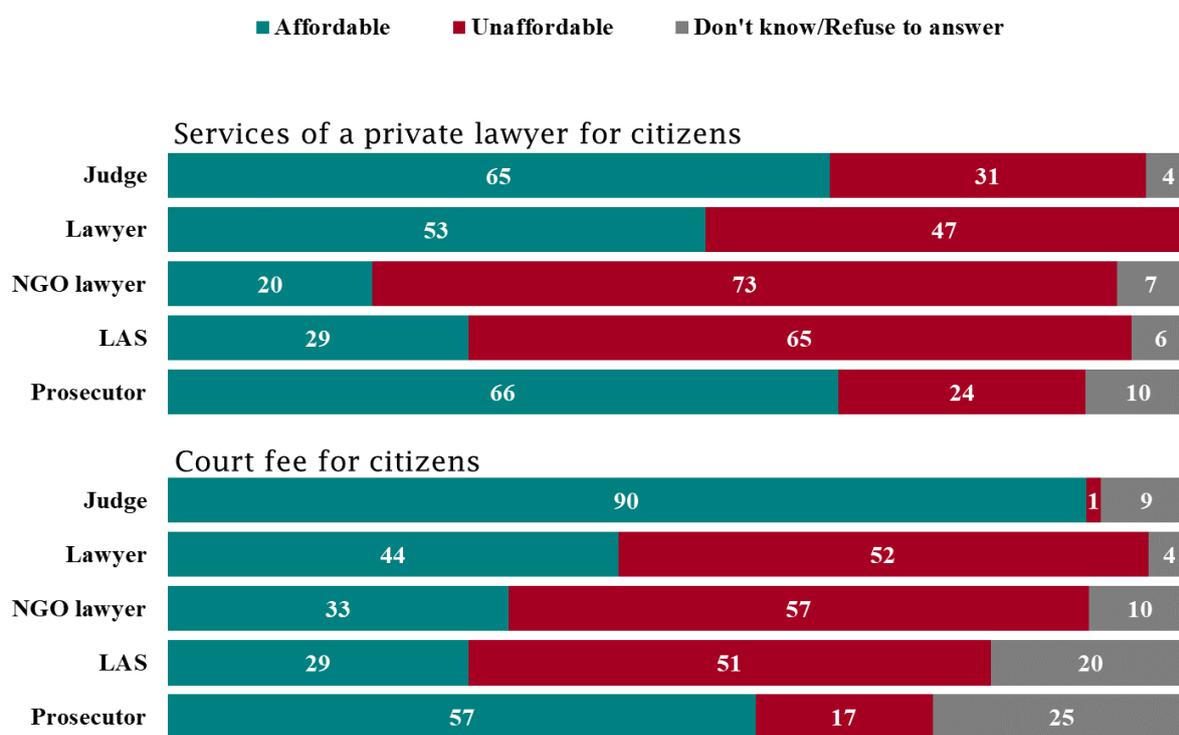
about a third of lawyers (31%) think the same.⁷ However, compared to last two rounds of surveys, now a larger share of lawyers and prosecutors believe that the justice system is affordable for citizens.

When respondents estimate the affordability of private lawyers’ services, the majority of prosecutors (66%), judges (65%) and GBA/private lawyers (53%) think that it is affordable for citizens. Only 29% of LAS lawyers and 20% of NGO lawyers share the same opinion (see Chart 8).⁸

Regarding affordability of court fees, similar to 2016 and 2019, 44% of GBA lawyers, 33% of NGO lawyers and 29% of LAS lawyers think that court fees are affordable for citizens. However, the vast majority of the judges (90%) and more than half of prosecutors (57%) believe that court fees are affordable for citizens (see Chart 8).

Chart 8

Are services of a private lawyer/the court fees affordable or unaffordable for citizens of Georgia? (%)



Note: answer options: “Totally affordable” and “Mainly affordable” were grouped as “Affordable”; “Mainly unaffordable” and “Totally unaffordable” were grouped as “Unaffordable”.

⁷ The percentage is calculated from the indicators. See Annex 2.

⁸ These numbers differ from those in Indicator 2 because: (1) percentages in the indicator are calculated excluding ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Refuse to answer’ responses; (2) percentages in the indicator take into consideration two questions (affordability of private lawyers and affordability of court fees), whereas the figures above reflect affordability of private lawyers and court fee separately; (3) in the indicator, percentages of all lawyers (private, NGO and LAS) are presented jointly. For a detailed description of indicators, see Annex 2.

**Indicator 2: Positive assessment of citizens’ access to justice system
(Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)**

Since 2016 to date, a large majority of judges and prosecutors positively assess citizens’ ability to benefit from the protection that the justice system offers. The majority of lawyers have a positive assessment of citizens’ ability to benefit from the justice system. The rate has increased compared to 2016.

The vast majority of judges and prosecutors assess justice institutions’ treatment of minority groups as equal and the presumption of innocence as protected by courts. The majority of lawyers also give a positive assessment of the court’s protection of the presumption of innocence.

When it comes to affordability of the justice system, the majority of judges and prosecutors believe that the justice system is affordable for citizens, while only a third of lawyers share the same opinion. Nevertheless, compared to 2016, now more respondents assess citizens’ access to justice system positively. Notably, compared to previous surveys results, the share of prosecutors who positively assess affordability of justice system has increased.

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Average of responses regarding citizens’ ability to benefit from the protection that the justice system offers	82% (107)	93% (75)	92% (60)	56% (304)	61% (123)	63% (122)	79% (99)	82% (96)	90% (75)
Equal treatment	97% (108)	100% (81)	99% (66)	63% (309)	73% (151)	68% (134)	96% (102)	99% (121)	98% (85)
Presumption of innocence	98% (105)	100% (81)	100% (67)	80% (295)	90% (177)	90% (170)	97% (102)	100% (119)	100% (86)
Affordability	52% (108)	78% (63)	72% (48)	26% (309)	20% (42)	31% (61)	45% (93)	47% (47)	71% (55)

**For a detailed explanation of indicator calculations see Annex 2.*

*** In indicator calculations, those who either answered “Don’t Know” or did not answer the question (“non-responders”) were excluded from the calculation.*

**** In indicator calculations, lawyers (private, NGO and LAS) are presented jointly.*

3. Assessment of Quality of Legal Education

Key Findings

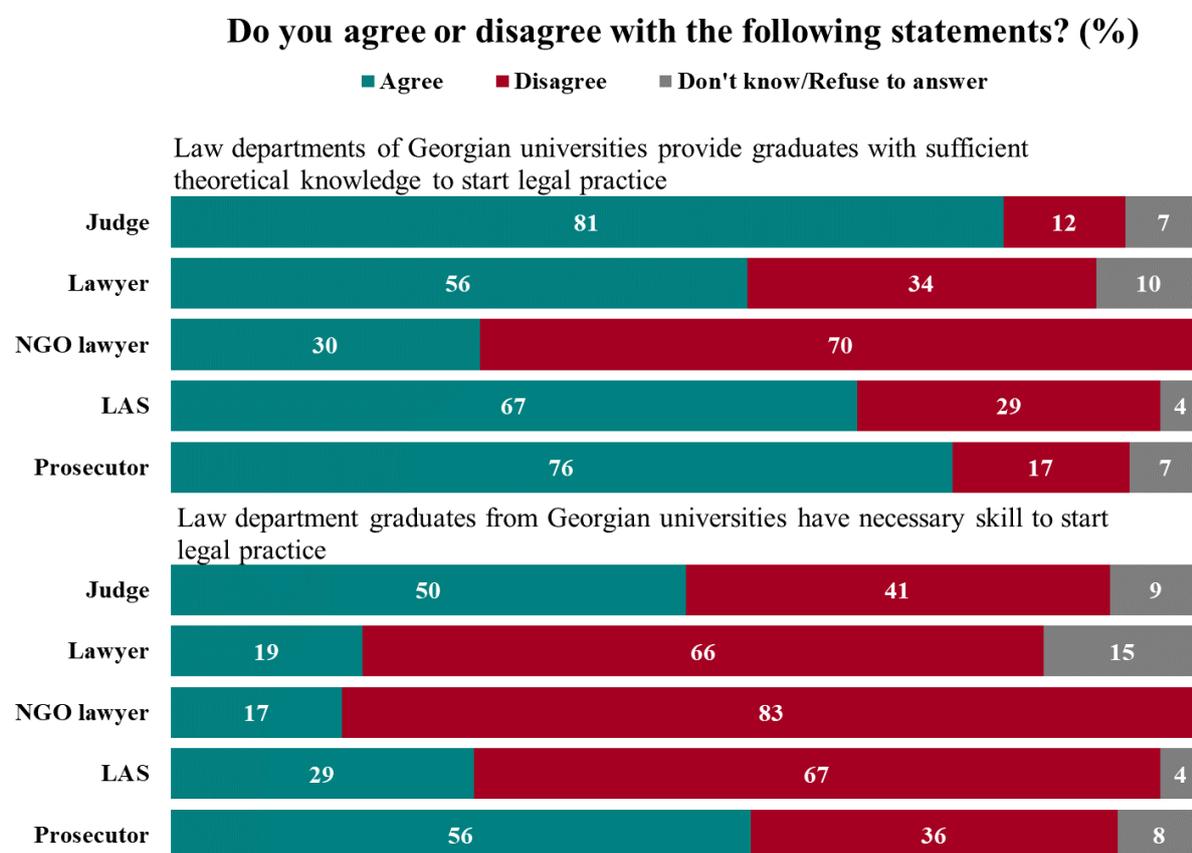
- The majority of legal professionals, except NGO lawyers, positively assess theoretical legal education in Georgian universities.
- The majority of legal professionals disagree that Georgian universities provide graduates with practical legal skills. Compared to 2019, the share of judges with a positive view of the practical legal education has decreased, however it remains higher compared to 2016. The positive assessments of education by prosecutors have increased. As for lawyers, private and LAS lawyers tend to disagree more with the view that universities provide practical legal skills to graduates; while NGO lawyers' opinions stayed about the same, mostly disagreeing with the view that universities provide practical legal skills.
- A plurality of respondents report that universities prepare graduates on average to pass specialized qualification exams (lawyers, judges, and prosecutors). However, now less respondents think that universities prepare graduates for the exams on average, compared to 2016.
- Lawyers, judges and prosecutors assessed the level of education of legal professionals in Georgia nowadays as average. They said that some of the legal professionals were highly qualified, but it was largely due to their own activeness and self-development efforts. Some of the lawyers singled out notaries as legal professionals who "refuse to develop".
- Overall, university education was also assessed as not of a high quality, however, "not catastrophic". The study respondents said there was apparent progress in higher education institutions, however, it was not enough. All the respondents stressed the importance of including practical components in university studies, inviting practitioners as lecturers, partnering with state institutions to provide internship opportunities for students.
- On continuous legal education, judges were quite happy with the way trainings for them were organized, the survey conducted in the beginning of the year to identify issues that judges needed training on, and the quality of trainings. Their main training provider was the High School of Justice (HSoJ) and they felt privileged to have these training opportunities.
- Lawyers mostly spoke about the GBA as the provider of continuous legal education. Part of the interviewed lawyers were happy with the GBA trainings. Some said the annual requirement of credits from the GBA was minimal and was not enough to ensure lawyers were updated about the legislative changes. Some of the lawyers were not happy with the lecturers and said they lectured for the sake of lecturing rather than caring if the training participants understood the issues. Only a few lawyers said continuous education opportunities were not accessible to everyone as they were costly. Generally, lawyers said that during the Covid-19 pandemic, good distance training opportunities and resources became accessible for them.

The surveyed legal professionals assessed how Georgian universities provide students with theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Similar to 2019, the majority of legal professionals, except NGO lawyers (30%), say that the law departments of Georgian universities provide graduates with sufficient theoretical knowledge.

But lawyers mostly disagree that graduates are provided with sufficient practical skills. However, a larger share of judges and prosecutors think more positively than lawyers. More than half of prosecutors, half of judges and less than half of lawyers agree that law graduates have sufficient practical skills to start legal practice (see Chart 9).⁹

Compared to 2016, more judges and prosecutors think that Georgian universities are giving fair theoretical and practical knowledge to graduates, however positive assessments of judges have slightly declined compared to 2019, while positive assessments of prosecutors have increased. Apart from this, now even a smaller share of lawyers agrees with the statement.

Chart 9



Note: answer options: “Fully agree” and “Mainly agree” were grouped as “Agree”; “Mainly disagree” and “Fully disagree” were grouped as “Disagree”.

⁹ These numbers differ from those in Indicator 3 because (1) percentages in the indicator are calculated excluding ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Refuse to answer’ responses; (2) for the assessment of theoretical legal education, the indicator combines two questions (one on whether law department graduates have enough theoretical knowledge and another on whether a university education prepares graduates for specialized qualification exams); (3) in the indicator, percentages of all lawyers (private, NGO, LAS) are presented jointly. For a detailed description of indicators, see Annex 2.

The respondents were also asked to assess how well Georgian universities prepare graduates for specialized qualification exams (lawyer, judge, and prosecutor). Similar to 2016 and 2019, a plurality of the respondents (42% in 2016, 39% in 2019, and 33% in 2021) think that university education in law prepares graduates averagely to pass specialized qualification exams. However, the rate is decreased compared to 2016. Only 29% of the respondents say that they prepare graduates well or very well. Notably, a smaller share of lawyers assess the subject positively rather than judges and prosecutors.

When discussing the issue of legal education in focus groups, lawyers who had contact with recent graduates through internship programs said that universities still did not manage to give students enough knowledge and their studies were mostly focused on theoretical issues rather than practical. “I know from interns that they receive much more from practice than theoretical knowledge at universities” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 17 years’ experience, Rustavi). One of the focus group participants in Batumi was a master student currently and she confirmed that “universities do not understand that knowing the practice is very important... You may finish a subject and realize that you have not read even one court decision as an assignment from your lecturer... Universities could give much more practical experience. They are not even trying” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 3 years’ experience, Batumi).

As in previous waves of the study, lawyers confirmed that universities should include practical issues in their studies. “Study programs should be more tailored to practical issues as even a very good student, with high academic achievements may find it hard to work independently if he/she does not fill the practical component him/herself” (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi). A private lawyer with 16 years of law practice said that upon her graduation in 2002, they had “a thousand times less deficit of practice” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

Some of the lawyers also pointed out differences among universities in the quality of education and listed the Tbilisi State University, the Free University and the Caucasus University as the top three in legal education. Focus group participants noticed positive trends, in terms of modernization of teaching methods and getting closer to European universities, however, they said that the process should be accelerated. “Getting closer to European universities and Western education, it should be faster. We should get closer to these methods of education. We have progress, but it is not enough to stand on the same level with them. We are still too far behind” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi). As in previous waves of the study, lawyers pointed out the importance of self-studying and motivation of young people to develop themselves. “It depends on the motivation of students to develop into a qualified lawyer” (Private lawyer, man, common law, 10 years’ experience, Rustavi).

Lawyers said that there are good and bad professionals in the field of law; it largely depends on individuals to develop themselves. When speaking about qualification of judges, lawyers in Rustavi said there were good and bad examples. Some judges they had worked with in Tetrtskaro, Rustavi, Bolnisi were “fantastic” and “dignified”; however, many judges were not like that.

However, some of the lawyers mentioned notary lawyers to be quite closed, refusing to develop. “I have had some contact with notaries from my previous job and they practically

refuse to develop and think about certain issues from a one-sided, closed perspective.” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 7 years’ experience, Tbilisi)

Another point mentioned in Tbilisi and in Akhaltsikhe was the need to have narrow specializations among lawyers as a way to improve the level of professionalism. “In Europe, lawyers had narrow specializations. Based on practice, I realized that it is quite right. The narrower the specialization, the higher the level of professionalism and education and the better for the country and for each individual case” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 7 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

Judges were not particularly happy with the level of education and professionalism among legal professionals. “Generally, the level of education is not very high. I am saying this based on the court hearings, based on the lawyers who participate in them. However, there are exceptions when we see highly professional lawyers and this is a real luxury for court” (Judge, woman, administrative law, 6 years’ experience, Tbilisi). A judge from Akhaltsikhe also pointed out that lawyers needed improvement, both in terms of their qualification and also in terms of ethics. “It may be less of a problem in big cities but with us, this problem is very obvious” (Judge, woman, common law, 11 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe). A judge in Akhaltsikhe thought the police and investigators were one part of the justice system that needed more improvement. “The level of the police is not high. People who have no legal education are given the right to investigate. I find it problematic and unacceptable. How can a person investigate a case when he/she does not have higher legal education?” (Judge, woman, common law, 11 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe).

Some of the judges who had points of contact with students, interns and various vacancy applicants said they were not particularly happy with the level of education. “In the HSoJ entrance exam, let’s say, there were 100 applications and only up to 20%, less than that, managed to pass it. It is an indicator of the education level, right?” (Judge, man, administrative law, 12 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

“The level of the police is not high. People who have no legal education are given the right to investigate. I find it problematic and unacceptable. How can a person investigate a case when he/she does not have higher legal education?”
(Judge, woman, common law, 11 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe)

On university education, judges mainly said that there were both good and bad students and it was largely due to individuals to be active and motivated to learn more and develop. Some of the judges who were lecturing themselves, mentioned that there were differences among universities, both in the capital and among universities of the capital and of the regions. However, the general level was “neither very high but also not catastrophic” (Judge, woman, civil law, 3 years’ experience, Batumi). However, some of the judges suggested that the state could help them keep focused on their studies by providing scholarships and also

provide internship opportunities for them. “State agencies, administrative bodies, they should make sure to take as many students and interns as possible and show the sphere in which they work... There should be a certain rotation so that students learn about different structures” (Judge, woman, civil law, 3 years’ experience, Batumi). Another suggestion to improve the university studies for law students was engaging more practitioners as lecturers. That would give more practical insights to students to some extent.

Prosecutors said the level of legal education was not sufficiently high. However, there were efforts to raise it and the Prosecutor's Office was involved along with courts, non-governmental organizations, and lawyers. "We have certain results as well on specific crimes, such as: domestic violence [and] violence against juveniles; there are increased calls on that and we connect that to the awareness raising campaigns" (Prosecutor, woman, 10 years' experience, Tbilisi).

Prosecutors also shared the view that universities in Georgia differed a lot; while some tried to apply modern methods of teaching and invite legal practitioners as lecturers, others did not follow the same approach. A prosecutor from Akhaltsikhe noted that law department at the Akhaltsikhe State University needed more support as they did not have their own associated professor and lecturers had to come from Tbilisi. "[Justice] is a complex issue and it should be paid attention to at the school" (Prosecutor, man, 12 years' experience, Akhalkalaki).

In terms of improvements, some of the prosecutors said university education needs to be more practice-oriented and universities should attract more practitioners as lecturers. Also, universities should engage the Prosecutor's Office, legal organizations and courts more in terms of offering students internships, signing memorandums with universities and giving students opportunities to learn more about the practical work of courts, the Prosecutor's Office, and the police. A prosecutor from Akhaltsikhe spoke about the need to teach basics of legal education in secondary schools. A prosecutor from Tbilisi said universities should include foreign practices in their studies, such as the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights.

Continuous legal education

As for continuous legal education, compared to other legal professionals, lawyers were thought to be less involved in lifelong education. Judges, prosecutors, and investigators had to attend trainings that were provided by their institutions. Lawyers had the Georgian Bar Association as the primary training provider. However, according to the lawyers from Tbilisi, trainings there and the annual requirement of credits were minimal and was not enough to update the lawyers about the legislative changes and keep them in good legal shape. "[The issue] is more problematic with older generation of lawyers. I have attended a GBA training on discrimination cases with them and they expressed such views about anti-discrimination legislation that I was seriously scared and thinking how can they defend people, including ethnic and other minorities. They need more work, additional trainings. Attending one or two trainings a year (including one mandatory training on ethics) is not enough" (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years' experience, Tbilisi). Lawyers in Batumi added that often the GBA trainings left the impression that trainers were giving lectures just because they had to and attendees listened because they had to. "I can hardly recall a lecturer who spoke for us to understand and not because he/she had to. And I listen because I need to earn credits. I listen to other lectures on Youtube that were much better than GBA trainings" (Private lawyer, man, common law, 13 years' experience, Batumi).

An NGO lawyer from Batumi said that the problem with the qualification of lawyers was due to the fact that becoming a member of the GBA by passing the lawyers' exam was not prestigious and it was accessible for everyone. "It is so easily accessible that anyone can become [a GBA member]. If there is anyone who was not successful in law, former judges, former prosecutors, those who can become members even without an exam, they are all in GBA... What quality or shortcomings we can talk about when you can turn [the exam] on,

click the space button, go, come back and the exam is considered passed” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 8 years’ experience, Batumi).

Some lawyers in Rustavi were happy with the GBA trainings. Others said that their trainings were not “exhaustive.” However, with the availability of Internet there were more opportunities for lawyers to develop themselves and keep up with the trends and updates. “After all, we have the opportunity and luxury of the Internet. You should have asked in the ‘90s when we read books, cut out and sew [texts], and were in miserable conditions” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 17 years’ experience, Rustavi).

A somewhat contradicting view was expressed by a private lawyer in Tbilisi who noted that training opportunities outside the GBA were not accessible to every lawyer, especially lawyers in state institutions. Private lawyers could ask their employers to fund their training or pay themselves, but it was harder for lawyers in state institutions. In addition, some lawyers had language barriers making it difficult to attend trainings organized outside Georgia. The Georgian Bar Association trainings had improved their quality and were interesting but were not enough. “GBA trainings are there. They are better than in previous years, but it is not what it should be” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi). There were other focus group participants who said that Covid-19 has made distant learning more affordable and those who wished could get trained quite well. However, many lawyers were not active and committed enough.

Some of the LAS lawyers attending the focus groups praised their institution for providing trainings and continuous education opportunities to their lawyers. These trainings were selective as one could attend the training that he/she was interested in, and thus, the audience in the trainings was quite motivated.

As for lifelong education and training opportunities, judges recognized the importance of continuous education and training especially that laws kept changing and all legal professionals need to be informed. “If judges do not work on themselves constantly, the laws are developing so much, there are European court practices as well, that such a judge cannot be professional without keeping updated about that” (Judge, woman, administrative law, 6 years’ experience, Tbilisi). Judges praised the HSoJ, which organizes trainings and seminars for judges and court staff. They liked the preparatory stage, which included surveys that asked courts what topics they wanted trainings on, and their views were taken into consideration. “You choose the topic and decide whether to attend the training or not. There is an expert who knows more and has more experience on that particular topic; plus, this is space where your colleagues can share best experience on important issues. Some of the areas that judges wanted to have more discussion and training on were tax law and cybercrimes.

“I can hardly recall a lecturer who spoke for us to understand and not because he/she had to. And I listen because I need to earn credits. I listen to other lectures on Youtube much better than GBA trainings.”
(Private lawyer, man, common law, 13 years’ experience, Batumi)

Indicator 3: Assessment of the quality of legal education as adequate for market demand (Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)

Similar to the last two surveys, prosecutors have the most positive views of the existing theoretical and practical legal education. Compared to 2016, more judges evaluate legal education positively, however the rate has slightly decreased compared 2019. The majority of lawyers do not evaluate positively theoretical or practical legal education.

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Assessment of legal education – theoretical	29% (31)	56% (45)	48% (30)	25% (76)	24% (48)	29% (55)	58% (56)	52% (62)	62% (51)
Assessment of legal education – practical	38% (41)	65% (51)	55% (34)	29% (86)	33% (67)	23% (42)	51% (47)	50% (58)	61% (49)

* For a detailed explanation of indicator calculations see Annex 2.

** In indicator calculations, those who either answered “Don’t Know” or did not answer the question (“non-responders”) were excluded from the calculation.

*** In indicator calculations, lawyers (private, NGO, and LAS) are presented jointly.

4. Assessment of Justice System Institutions

Key Findings

- Most legal professionals are aware of the work done by different justice system institutions.
- Most institutions were considered mainly transparent in their work. Among the legal professionals, judges and prosecutors tended to consider most of institutions as transparent.
- **The majority of** respondents think that most legal institutions' work is well-organized. However, most respondents could not assess how well-organized the work of the Independent Inspector, the Judges Association of Georgia, and the Disciplinary Collegium of Judges is.
- Most respondents positively assess performances of the following institutions: the Georgian Bar Association, the state-funded legal aid service, the Ministry of Justice, the courts in Georgia, the Ethics Commission of GBA, Legal aid provided by NGOs, and the Prosecutor's Office. Similar to 2016 and 2019, most judges positively assess most legal institutions, while lawyers assess most institutions critically, except the institutions that are directly connected to them.
- As in previous waves of the study, all three types of legal professionals mentioned prolonged cases and courts not managing to observe terms as some of the main challenges of the court system. Some of the judges shared that due to the heavy workload the quality of justice was lowered.
- Lawyers named other challenges of the court system as follows: quality of court decisions, qualification of judges, investigation being dependent on the Prosecutor's Office, unpredictability of court decisions. These challenges were named by lawyers in previous waves of the study as well. Some lawyers saw the selection of the HCoJ members, appointment of judges, the appointment of court chairmen and case distribution in courts as the main roots of the problems.
- Additionally, some lawyers highlighted the corruption risks in the plea bargain, which was totally controlled by the Prosecutor's Office and mostly served as a tool to arrange the case the way the rich party wanted.
- Judges highlighted low public trust as a significant challenge to the court system. Also, they spoke about the need to have better social protection for judges when they retire, and to ensure that all judges, including the Supreme Court judges, were appointed solely by the HCoJ "to exclude the political component".
- Prosecutors did not dwell much about the challenges; however, some of them named the problem of victims of domestic violence changing testimonies, which complicated resolution of such cases. They suggested questioning victims in front of the magisterial judge that would make the testimony acceptable for the case.
- Only lawyers were asked to share their views about the Ethics Commission of the GBA. Most of the lawyers assessed them positively and praised their decisions, particularly related to the collegiality principle. Some of the lawyers suggested that the Ethics

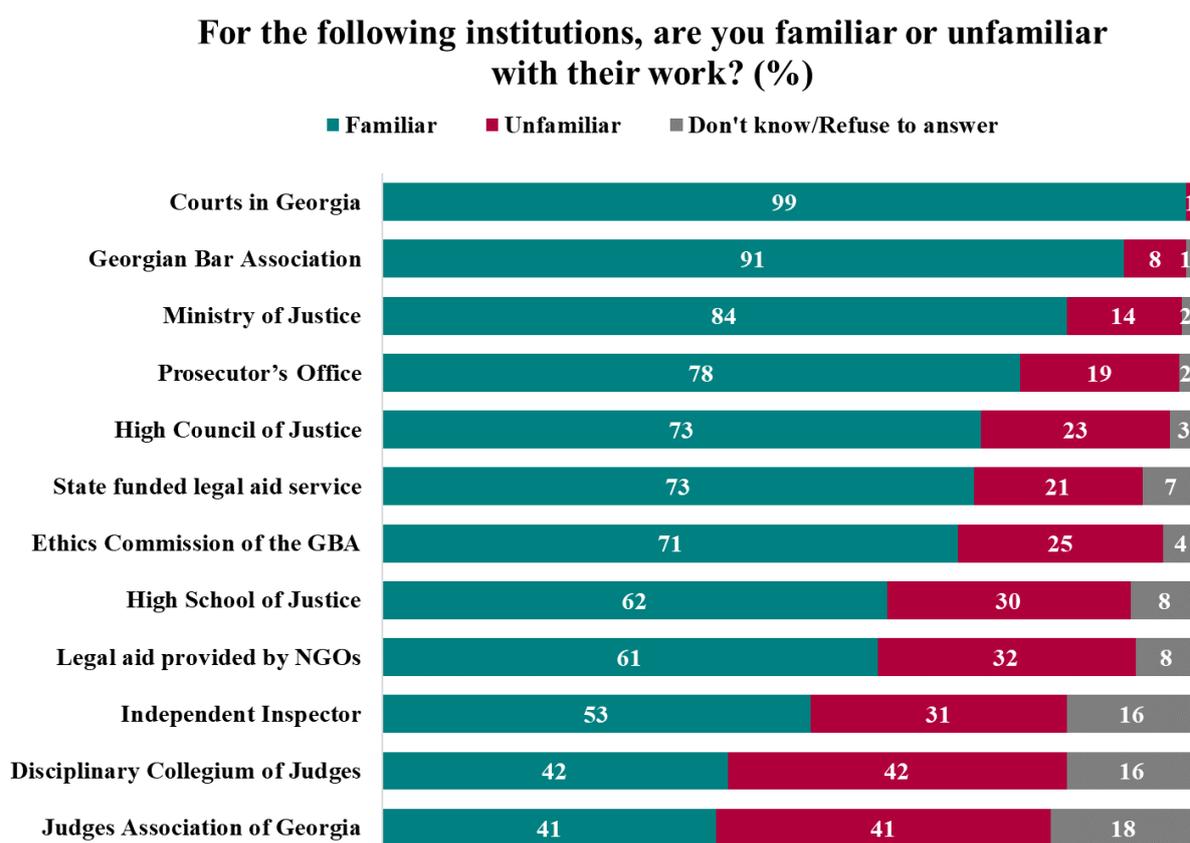
Commission needs to update its approach towards interactions on social networks, and gave the example of GBA lawyers publicly offending others on Facebook.

Awareness

The survey asked respondents to assess how familiar they are with the work done by different justice system institutions. Most legal professionals are aware of the work done by the following institutions: courts, GBA, Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor’s Office, the HCoJ, the state-funded legal aid service, the Ethics Commission of GBA, and the HSoJ, legal aid provided by NGOs, and the Independent Inspector (see Chart 10).

Most respondents are not familiar with the work of the Disciplinary Collegium of Judges and the Judges Association of Georgia (see Chart 10).

Chart 10



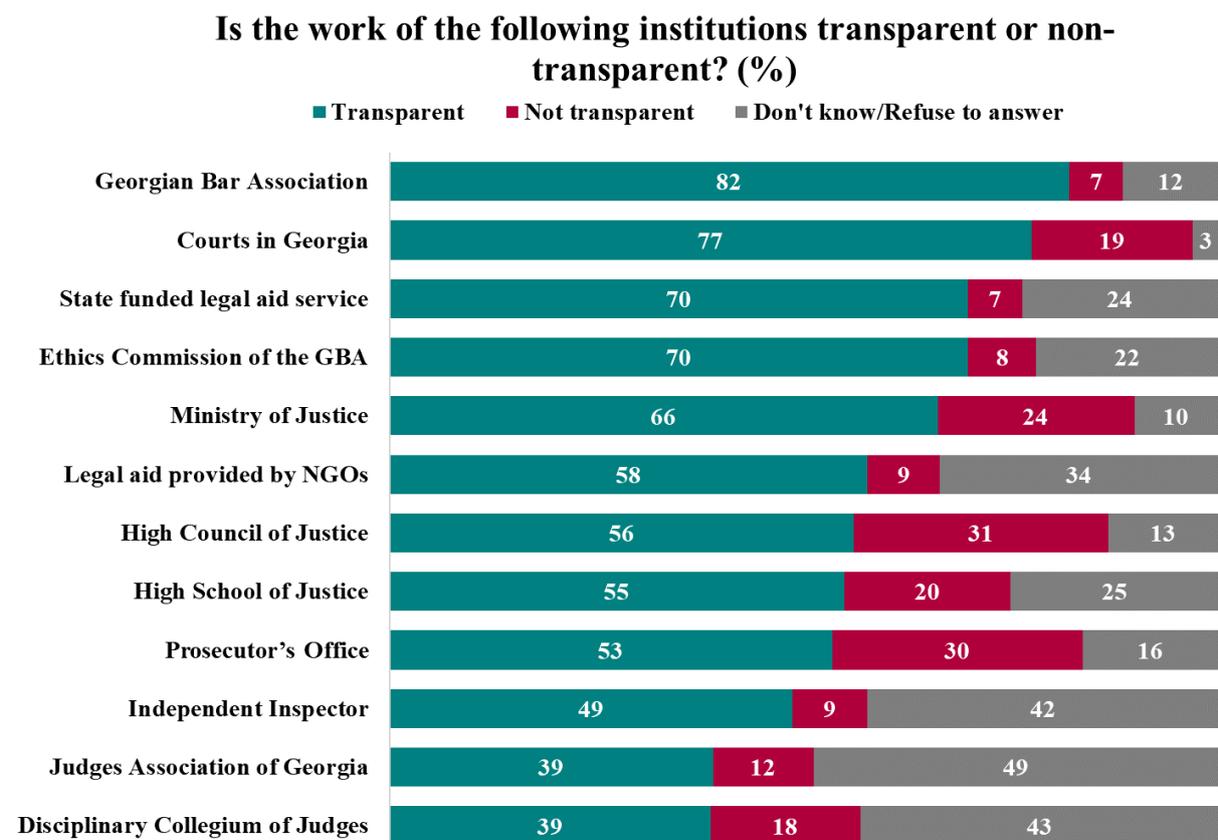
Note: answer options: “Fully familiar” and “Mainly familiar” were grouped as “Familiar”; “Mainly unfamiliar” and “Very unfamiliar” were grouped as “Unfamiliar”.

Transparency

Legal professionals were asked to assess the transparency of legal institutions. Similar to 2016 and 2019 survey results, respondents considered most institutions as transparent. The majority of legal professionals believe that Georgian Bar Association, courts in Georgia, the state-funded legal aid service, the Ethics Commission of GBA, the Ministry of Justice, the legal aid provided by NGOs, the HCoJ, the HSoJ, and the Prosecutor’s Office are transparent (see Chart 11).

Less than half of the respondents are aware of transparency of the work done by the Independent Inspector, the Judges Association of Georgia, and the Disciplinary Collegium of Judges (see Chart 11).

Chart 11



Note: answer options: “Fully transparent” and “Mainly transparent” were grouped as “Transparent”; “Mainly not transparent” and “Not transparent at all” were grouped as “Not transparent”.

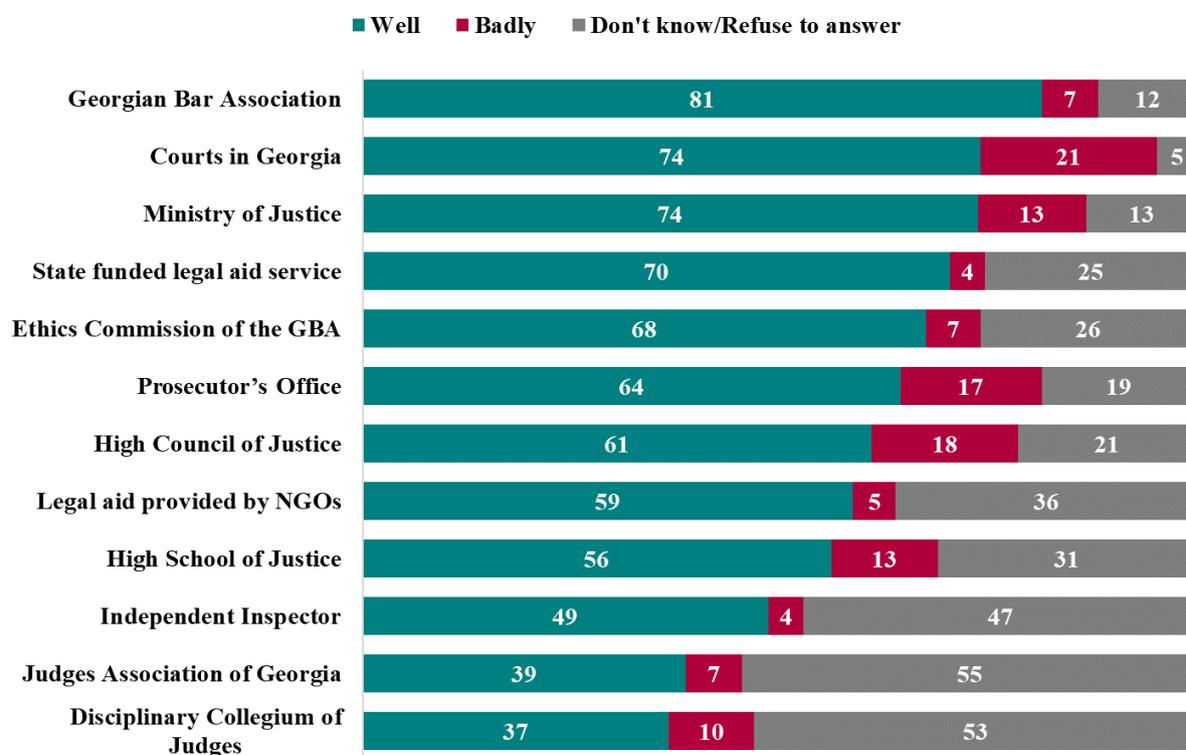
Interestingly, the majority of judges tend to assess all institutions’ work as transparent, except the Ethics commission of GBA (43%) and Legal aid provided by NGOs (47%), and answer “don’t know” most frequently while assessing above-mentioned institutions. The majority of lawyers could not estimate transparency of the Judicial Disciplinary Collegium, the Independent Inspector, and the Judges Association of Georgia. Also, a plurality of them hesitate to assess how transparent the High School of Justice’s work is. Interestingly, more than half of lawyers (52%) think that the work of the Prosecutor’s Office is not transparent. Meanwhile, prosecutors tend to assess all institutions’ work as transparent.

Organization of Work

The surveyed legal professionals were asked to assess how well the justice institutions' work is organized. Most respondents think that the work of most legal institutions is well-organized. However, less than half of the respondents consider that the work of the Independent Inspector, the Judges Association of Georgia, and the Disciplinary Collegium of Judges is well-organized (see Chart 12).

Chart 12

Is the work of the following institutions well or badly organized? (%)



Note: answer options: "Very well" and "Mainly well" were grouped as "Well"; "Mainly Badly" and "Very badly" were grouped as "Badly".

Again, judges tend to assess institutions' work as organized. Also, majority of lawyers could not assess how well-organized the following institutions are: the Prosecutor's Office, the High Council of Justice, the High School of Justice, the Independent Inspector, the Judges Association of Georgia, and the Judicial Disciplinary Committee, and answer "don't know". Less than half of the prosecutors say that the work of the Ethics Commission of the GBA or the Judicial Disciplinary Committee, is well organized, and they were less informed about the work of mentioned organizations.

Performance

The surveyed legal professionals assess the performance of the justice system institutions. Most respondents positively assess the following institutions: GBA, the state-funded legal aid service, Ministry of Justice, courts in Georgia, the Ethics Commission of GBA, the legal aid provided by NGOs, and the Prosecutor’s Office (see Chart 13).

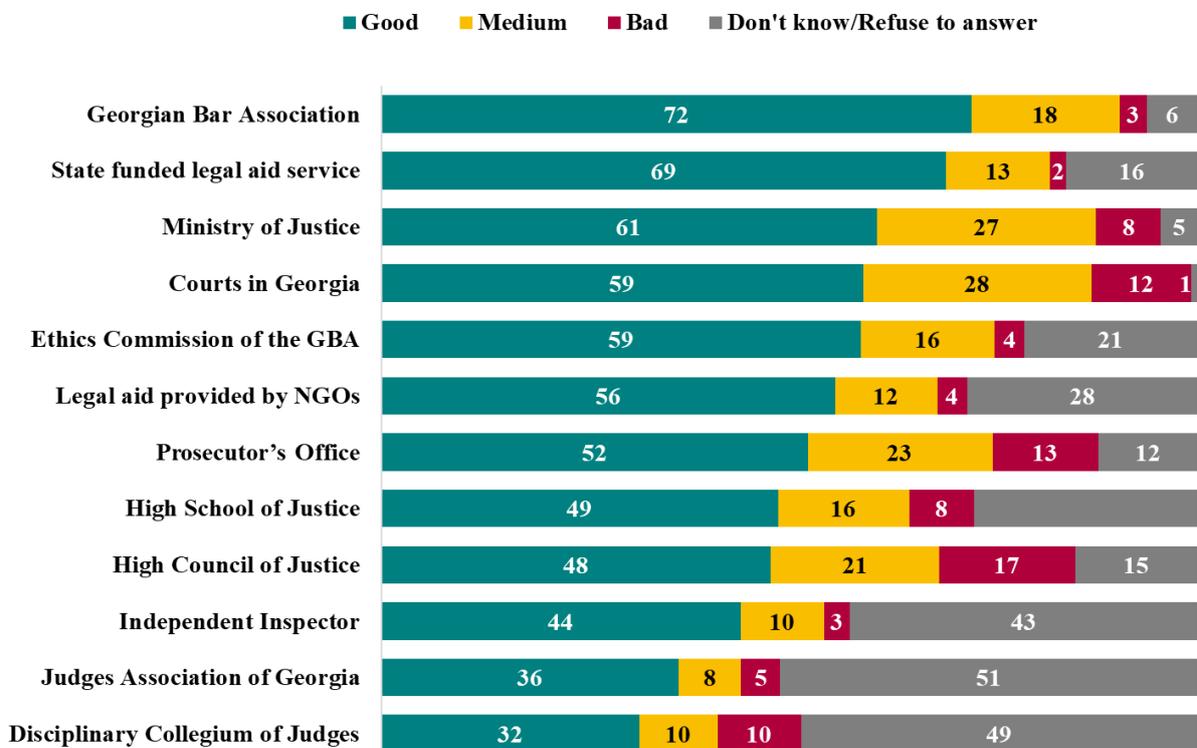
Overall, similar to 2016 and 2019, judges tend to assess the performance of justice system institutions positively, except the Ethic commission of GBA (44%). About a third of judges hesitate to estimate performance of the Ethic Commission of GBA (37%).

Similar to 2016 and 2019, lawyers assess most institutions critically, except the institutions that are directly connected to them. Lawyers positively assess GBA (73%), the Ethics Commission of GBA (72%), LAS (60%), and the legal aid provided by NGOs (59%).

The surveyed prosecutors assess most institutions’ performance positively. However, less than half of the prosecutors estimate positively the performance of the following institutions: the Judicial Disciplinary Committee (41%), the Judges Association of Georgia (49%), the Ethics Commission of GBA (40%), and the legal aid provided by NGOs (44%). The majority of prosecutors hesitate to assess performance of the Judicial Disciplinary Committee (52%).

Chart 13

Please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions (%)



Note: answer options: “Very well” and “Mainly well” were grouped as “Good”; “Mainly Badly” and “Very badly” were grouped as “Bad”.

In qualitative interviews and focus groups, respondents were asked to name the main challenges of justice institutions that need to be improved to deliver better justice. One of the main problems that lawyers in all four cities outlined in the judiciary currently was that courts were not able to observe terms and it took them too long to call for hearings, judge cases and take decisions. It was due to high number of cases, insufficient number of judges, infrastructural issues, such as lack of court hearing halls, and recently the Covid-19 pandemic has hurt the situation as cases were prolonged even more, especially in civil law. “Terms [observing terms]

“I did not have a decision from the first instance in court for five years... Judges do not have the feeling that someone will hold them responsible for not taking decisions in a timely manner. There are judges who manage to provide decisions quickly but there are judges who, excuse me for this expression, are sleeping...”

(Private lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 13 years’ experience, Rustavi)

is the largest problem... There were two factors hindering the resolution of the problem, lack of judges and lack of space, construction of the new building. And now the Covid-19 added to it. Civil cases were halted for three months. Thus, number of cases, Covid-19 situation, all this affects the terms, which are not fixed and cannot meet the legally set timeframes.” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 7 years’ experience, Tbilisi) An NGO lawyer from Tbilisi added: “It is a fact that the court system cannot complete almost any case within the legally set norms, which is a serious problem. And this is not only belated justice. Often resolution of cases is so late that any interest towards the case is lost and it is impossible to restore the violated right.” (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi)

Lawyers found it hard to explain to their clients/beneficiaries that prolonged cases and endless waits for decisions was not their fault. “We cannot explain to our beneficiaries that it [prolonged cases and waiting for decisions for months/years] is not our fault. One judge in Rustavi gave us the decision two years later... Lawyers are losing any motivation to conduct their duties and live with the profession... I have an impression that the court is not interested in the citizen.” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 17 years’ experience, Rustavi)

A private lawyer from Rustavi described a comical situation that he found himself in. He would appeal the first instance court decision to the Court of Appeal even before he received the court decision in order not to miss the one-month term. “I have had cases when the decision was made, the Prosecutor’s Office had appealed the decision, but I did not have the decision so that I could also appeal on my side. I understand that it is related to the high case load on judges, but I have to make the appeal blindly, so that I do not miss the deadline, the one-month deadline.” (Private lawyer, man, common law, 10 years’ experience, Rustavi)

Another example of a prolonged case was described by an NGO lawyer from Batumi who had been waiting to say the lawyer’s closing speech for two and a half years.

Other lawyers see a lack of responsibility among judges who could not manage to appoint case hearings or hand in decisions for months and years. “I did not have a decision from the first instance in court for five years... Judges do not have the feeling that someone will hold them responsible for not taking decisions in a timely manner. There are judges who manage to provide decisions quickly but there are judges who, excuse me for this expression, are sleeping.

We have the problem of responsibility. Some judges treat their duties with no responsibility.” (Private lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 13 years’ experience, Rustavi)

Another problem highlighted by lawyers was quality of court decisions. According to lawyers, judges often used templates and the decisions did not contain respective judgement. Sometimes judges tried to cite ECHR (European Court of Human Rights) decisions in their judgement; however, did not use them well. According to lawyers from Rustavi, court decisions did not use international agreements and conventions, like the children’s rights code, the International Labor Organization code, etc. in the decisions.

“I would outline the problem of the quality of court decisions. In our practice, we often come across cases when on difficult, unique, and important cases, judges take very ungrounded decisions, which do not reflect all the issues that were significant in making this decision. The court decisions are often template-based... Often, judges cite this or that decision [of ECHR] without thinking it through and in the end, they are not connected with the decision” (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years’ experience, Tbilisi). A private lawyer from Rustavi added that the problem with the quality of decisions was not so much due to lack of education of judges, it was due to an unwillingness to “go into details”.

An LAS lawyer from Batumi touched upon the problem of investigations being dependent on the Prosecutor’s Office, which brought into question the objectivity of investigative actions. “It is so in practice and in law, all actions taken by investigators should be agreed with prosecutors and their authorities. Actions that the prosecuting side finds necessary are conducted and those that they find unnecessary are left undone... Investigators are tied by the prosecutor’s orders. They have no right to take decisions independently” (LAS lawyer, man, criminal law, 9 years’ experience, Batumi).

NGO lawyers in Tbilisi and Akhaltsikhe pointed out that there was a problem in the qualification of judges as well and lifelong education should be introduced. A private lawyer from Tbilisi added that judges sometimes appeared in court hearings (including the main court hearing) without having read the case and was trying to find out what the case is about from the participating sides. “It is easy for a lawyer who is attending at least a second hearing to detect. You just notice if the judge is aware of the case or not... They may be good judges, good people, but this is either a serious lack of professionalism or indifference” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

Lawyers in Batumi noted the problem of unpredictability of courts. “There might be a simple issue, but you expect each judge to decide it differently” (Private lawyer, man, criminal law, 2 years’ experience, Batumi). In Akhaltsikhe, some of the lawyers agreed with this issue and said that justice depended on individuals as “some judges even did not respect the process and could remove the closing speech from it... or seemed biased

“Someone may be financially strong and someone else with the same qualification may be poor and the latter may not get the same results as the rich one. They [prosecutors] will call it a plea bargain, make him/her pay and finish the case the way he/she wants. There was a case with the imprisonment action where the accused came to judges and said they could pay the pledge of 50 thousand Gel or 70 thousand Gel... All this will be wrapped so that you may not detect any violation.”

(LAS lawyer, man, criminal law, 9 years’

because they lacked qualification and applied the practice of their colleagues quite superficially” (LAS lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 6 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe).

When discussing problems in courts and their evaluation of judges, some lawyers shared their views on the Prosecutor’s Office, especially the risks of corruption they saw in the plea bargain, which is a deal negotiated by the Prosecutor’s Office. “Someone may be financially strong and someone else with the same qualification may be poor and the latter may not get the same results as the rich one. They [prosecutors] will call it a plea bargain, make him/her pay and finish the case the way he/she wants. There was a case with the imprisonment action where the accused came to judges and said they could pay the pledge of 50 thousand Gel or 70 thousand Gel... All this will be wrapped so that you may not detect any violation” (LAS lawyer, man, criminal law, 9 years’ experience, Batumi).

A private lawyer from Akhaltsikhe described cases when witnesses joined the hearings from the police department and were under obvious influence from police officers there. It was particularly obvious at the remote process when everyone was online. “I had it in my practice that [a witness] was taken to the police department and was giving testimony remotely from there and the police officer was dictating what to say... When the witness was told something, they got disconnected, prepared [by the police officer] and then joined the hearing...” (Private lawyer, man, criminal law, 8 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe).

The lawyers also spoke about ways to improve the situation after discussing the problems. According to an NGO lawyer from Batumi all the problems mentioned were systemic problems that would not improve unless the fundamental rules were changed, such as the “High Council of Justice [HCoJ] member selection rule, judge appointment rule, court chairmen appointment rule and the case distribution rule in courts” (NGO lawyer, woman, civil-administrative law, 8 years’ experience, Batumi).

When asked about challenges currently facing the court system, some of the interviewed judges said the system was improving as a result of the waves of reform and some generally found the system well-functioning. “If you ask me, the court system works better than any administrative body in Georgia” (Judge, woman, administrative law, 20-year experience, Rustavi). Some of the interviewees outlined the same as lawyers and others slightly different challenges facing the judiciary in Georgia. Increasing the number of judges is a priority issue for them in order to ensure quick and effective justice. Currently, according to a criminal judge in Rustavi, there were so many cases per judge that it was not possible to judge and work on them equally well. “The increase in the number of cases impacts quality. Sometimes quality is damaged, sometimes – terms, case trials are not finished on time” (Judge, woman, criminal law, 10 years’ experience, Rustavi). A judge from Batumi said the situation was much worse in the regions, but more or less resolved in the capital. She suggested three ways of improving the situation in this regard: increasing the number of judges, promoting the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and assigning judges to specific categories of cases. The latter was an issue that concerned judges in Akhaltsikhe as well who had to judge all categories of cases. “The difficulty for our work is that we have to judge all categories of cases. In city courts there are bank disputes, obligatory disputes, and different categories of criminal disputes separately, and in that case, you can concentrate, learn more about the practice and overall it is easier to judge those cases” (Judge, woman, criminal law, 8 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe).

Judges in Tbilisi and in Rustavi spoke about how low public trust is a challenge to the court system, which needs to be addressed in part by judges. “Our everyday work is reflected on [public] trust. From the moment the case comes to court, the relations with citizens, the behavior of a judge in the hall, all the stages that a case goes through from filing to the final decision, it is important that citizens see how judges care about each case and the protection of citizens’ rights” (Judge, woman, administrative law, 6 years’ experience, Tbilisi). A damaging factor to public trust, according to a criminal law judge from Rustavi, was preliminary statements by the parties, lawyers, and coverage of those by the media. Therefore, there was some shared responsibility.

Judges focused on slightly different issues, such as the full completion of the Venice Commission recommendations on the appointment of judges, according to which, all judges, including the Supreme Court judges, should be appointed by the High Council of Justice, “in order to exclude the political component from it altogether” (Judge, man, administrative law, 12-year experience, Tbilisi).

Another issue was the difference in cases of asylum seekers and residence permit applicants. Cases from asylum seekers are decided by one judge of the Court of Appeal and the outcome cannot be appealed in the higher instance court. The residence permit request cases were discussed by three judges of the Court of Appeal and the decision could be appealed in the Supreme Court. The respondent considered this a waste of resources, keeping three judges on such cases, while having only one judge decide cases of giving asylum to the applicants.

Some of the judges spoke about insufficient social guarantees for judges, especially after retirement. They highlighted the progress in terms of lifetime appointment, however, once retiring in their early 60s, they would be left with the 560 Gel monthly pension. “After reaching 65, there are not enough social guarantees for former judges, even though the Venice Commission and other respected institutions recognize lifetime appointment, decent remuneration and social security after retirement as main preconditions for court independence... Judges in Georgia have extra workload, compared to other countries... When a judge reaches 65, he is practically left in the street” (Judge, man, administrative law, 12 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

The “extra heavy workload” was discussed further by judges as a hinderance for judges to attend trainings and develop themselves. “Heavy workload and extra heavy workload are the main problem for the judiciary. Judges may be very willing to attend trainings but this way they may have to violate a case trial or decision preparation terms” (Judge, man, administrative law, 12 years’ experience, Tbilisi). Resolving this problem by adding judges is an ongoing process, which could not be quick since there were hard levels that needed to be overcome: passing a judge exam, getting admission to the High School of Justice and then successfully graduating it (and the HSoJ had a limit on the number of admissions every year).

Prosecutors mostly assessed the justice system positively and did not think there was anything that needed improvement or that the provision of justice was inadequate. Some of them named the need for further improvement of the Prosecutor’s Office and courts technically and organizationally. A prosecutor from Tbilisi said all justice institutions needed innovations and reforms in order to further develop. Another prosecutor from Rustavi said investigations needed to be improved as well as the Ministry of Interior. A prosecutor from Akhaltsikhe noted the need to improve the process in cases of domestic violence since victims were almost always

changing their testimonies. One way to do that was similar to what was mentioned by the judges: questioning victims in front of magisterial judges. A prosecutor from Batumi said the biggest problem was lack of judges in the courts.

Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association

In focus group discussions, lawyers assessed the work of the Ethics Commission of GBA mostly positively. Some of the lawyers from Tbilisi praised their decisions related to the principle of collegiality. An NGO lawyer from Batumi added to the praise saying that sometimes the Ethics Commission's decisions were more grounded and well-judged than court and Supreme Court decisions on the same case.

Some of the focus group participants added that the Ethics Commission usually reacted to the violation of the collegiality principle, but was less interested in actions of lawyers towards other participants of the process. Lawyers also noted that it needed to update its approach towards digital actions, such as public Facebook interactions. "There are cases when GBA members use hate speech on social networks... If they are offending their colleagues, lawyers, then there are [Ethics Commission] decisions. But if a person who identifies as a lawyer and they often write it on their profile, offends another person on Facebook, people perceive him/her as a face of GBA. But the Ethics Commission applies the practice from many years ago when there was no social network and I think their approach should change" (NGO lawyer, woman, common law, 5 years' experience, Tbilisi).

Along with assessments of the Ethics Commission, lawyers discussed the current situation in terms of ethical behavior of lawyers. Lawyers in Tbilisi and Rustavi did not usually encounter violation of ethics by lawyers often in their practice. However, they recalled a few cases. A LAS lawyer from Rustavi spoke about a case with multiple defendants whose lawyers had chosen the strategy of missing the 9-month deadline for court decision and did not appear at court hearings. So did the defendants. This is why LAS lawyers were appointed as lifelong prison was a possible measure of punishment that could be applied by the court. On a break, one of the private lawyers of one of the defendants gave an interview to journalists and spoke about the LAS lawyer that she came unprepared and did not know the case materials. "I understand their strategy and as a private lawyer one may do anything to protect interests of clients; however, it should not exceed the boundaries of ethics" (LAS lawyer, woman, criminal law, 12 years' experience, Rustavi).

Indicator 4: Assessment of justice institutions

(Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)

The surveyed judges and prosecutors assess institutions positively more often than lawyers do. The lawyers tend to be critical towards institutions that are not directly connected to them. They gave the highest evaluations to the Ethics Commission of GBA, the Georgian Bar Association, the state legal aid service, and NGO legal aid.

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Ministry of Justice	78% (104)	94% (67)	90% (55)	47% (300)	43% (88)	42% (81)	99% (96)	81% (94)	94% (79)
High Council of Justice	88% (108)	100% (80)	96% (65)	22% (275)	25% (48)	26%* (40)	67% (81)	59%* (56)	83% (64)
High School of Justice	88% (106)	99% (78)	99% (67)	37%* (232)	35%* (58)	37%* (44)	70%* (76)	65%* (58)	86% (61)
Legal Aid Service (LAS)	74% (96)	91% (70)	95% (55)	64% (270)	66% (130)	75%* (120)	85% (97)	76% (82)	89% (70)
NGO legal aid	73%* (85)	90%* (47)	95%* (41)	66% (278)	72% (136)	75%* (118)	65%* (66)	60%* (46)	70%* (38)
Courts of Georgia	94% (105)	100% (81)	99% (67)	40% (303)	38% (78)	37% (73)	79% (100)	77% (92)	82% (69)
Prosecutor's Office	61% (92)	94% (68)	88% (50)	23% (275)	33% (61)	29% (49)	100% (99)	93% (113)	99% (86)
Georgian Bar Association	47% (99)	80% (56)	87% (53)	73% (304)	70% (145)	74% (146)	62% (92)	63% (65)	76% (57)
Judges Association of Georgia	83% (104)	99% (80)	97% (65)	39%* (179)	38%* (53)	38%* (21)	69%* (54)	68%* (41)	84%* (43)
Judges Association "Unity"	62%* (78)	68%* (15)		36%* (110)	30%* (20)		62%* (39)	64%* (23)	
***** Independent Inspector		100% (78)	100% (61)		39%* (41)	49%* (43)		74%* (45)	95%* (52)
***** Disciplinary Collegium of Judges		99% (78)	100% (62)		26%* (35)	18%* (14)		59%* (29)	86%* (36)
***** Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association		70%* (30)	70%* (30)		72% (138)	76% (143)		48%* (30)	71%* (35)

* Percent of respondents who answered "Don't know" or abstained from answering exceeds 20%.

** For a detailed explanation of indicator calculations see Annex 2.

*** In indicator calculations, those who either answered "Don't Know" or did not answer the question ("non-responders") were excluded from the calculation.

**** In indicator calculations, lawyers (private, NGO, and LAS) are presented jointly.

***** These questions were not asked in the given year.

5. Mediation

Key Findings

- None of the interviewed legal professionals had experience participating in the court-annexed mediation process; however, some of the lawyers and judges had attended trainings on the topic and judges also spoke of arrangements in courts to prepare for court mediation processes.
- The general attitude of legal professionals towards mediation was quite positive. They saw it as an important mechanism of alternative dispute resolution that could ease the workload of courts and provide decisions that would potentially take into consideration interests of both parties.
- Lawyers named the following types of disputes that could be effectively resolved through court-annexed mediation: labor disputes, disputes between neighbors, cases related to family issues, divorces and alimony, inheritance and property distribution, cases between physical entities and companies on backpay, and cases on loans from banks and micro-finance institutions.¹⁰
- Some of the categories of cases judges said could be transferred to the court mediation partly coincided with the ones named by lawyers (family disputes, disputes between neighbors, inheritance disputes, and property cases). Some of the interviewed judges noted that any case could go to mediation if the sides agreed on that. Other types of disputes named by judges included financial disputes and disputes on contracts. Administrative law judges added that once the mediation developed in civil law, it could develop in administrative law as well.
- Prosecutors were not particularly knowledgeable about the institution and did not expand much on the topic. Some of them expressed positive attitude towards the mechanism, which ensured agreement of both sides on certain issues. A prosecutor from Akhalkalaki said petty crimes could be transferred to the court-annexed mediation on a mandatory basis.

Lawyers had generally heard about the court mediation, some had attended trainings on the topic, but none of them had the experience of being part of it. Lawyers in Tbilisi said that court mediation did not enjoy public trust and based on their experience as lawyers, people had very low interest to use it. “We tell everyone about the possibility but there is very low trust towards it. If there is room for mediation, we are trying to find alternative ways to resolve the dispute with the other side and not leave court as the only way of dispute resolution, but the trust towards court mediation is very low” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi). Nonetheless, lawyers’ general attitude towards mediation was quite positive and they saw it as a way to ease the burden of overloaded courts.

Lawyers in four cities listed different types of cases which could be effectively resolved through court mediation. The categories of cases listed by them were as follows: labor disputes, disputes between neighbors, cases related to family issues, divorces and alimony, inheritance

¹⁰ These cases already belong to the category of disputes that fall under the mandatory judicial mediation (Civil Procedure Code, Article 1873).

and property distribution, cases between physical entities and companies on backpay, and cases on banks and micro-finance institution loans.

“[Mediation court] could fit labor disputes very well because these disputes are very time sensitive and if the dispute is discussed in time and interests of both parties are addressed, it could be a very good way of dispute resolution” (Private lawyer, woman, common law, 16 years’ experience, Tbilisi).

Most judges did not have experience working on cases given to the mediation court; however, they all mentioned trainings they had on the issue and the arrangements for mediation in their courts.

As for the institution itself, judges had positive attitude towards mediation, expected it to be very effective for easing the workload of courts, and thought it was a good way to resolve cases quickly with consideration of interests of both parties. “This is one of the virtues of justice and it will contribute to the upgrading of the quality of justice” (Judge, woman, criminal law, 8 years’ experience, Akhaltsikhe). . The HCoJ had certain obligations to promote it and has taken steps for it. “The Council is directly involved in the process, both advocacy and organization. There are spaces for mediation in the Tbilisi City Court and the Kutaisi Court of Appeal” (Judge, man, administrative law, 12 years’ experience, Tbilisi). However, the mechanism has not yet been working effectively.

As for categories of cases that could be discussed by the mediation court, according to some judges, any case could go to mediation if both sides agreed to that. Specifically, property cases, family disputes, inheritance disputes, disputes between neighbors, and financial disputes are good cases for mediation. “Before the [property case] comes to court, it can go through the mediation filter, mandatory mediation. I mean property disputes. Not the ones where children are involved, civil cases on property” (Judge, man, administrative law, 12 years’ experience, Tbilisi). Other judges named disputes on contracts and added that once the mediation developed in civil law, it could develop in administrative law as well.

Prosecutors did not have sufficient information about mediation and mostly refrained from discussing the issue. Some had heard that mediation rooms were arranged in courts and there was a plan to expand this alternative dispute resolution mechanism. Others said that mediation was meant to be quite effective because during mediation “both sides agreed on certain issues and there were less risks of the continuation of the conflict and dispute” (Prosecutor, man, 12 years’ experience, Akhalkalaki). A prosecutor from Akhalkalaki said that potentially petty crimes could be given to the mediation court on a mandatory basis.

Conclusion

The third and final wave of the study within the project has shown how legal professionals view and assess basic aspects of the judicial system.

Overall, judges and prosecutors tended to have a more positive view of judicial institutions compared to lawyers, within which the NGO lawyers tended to be the most critical.

With regards to civil and administrative law, similar to the past two survey results, the majority of legal professionals believe that a balance between parties is observed in both legislation and practice, with equality observed best in civil law. However, views differ slightly when it comes to criminal law. Only the majority of judges, prosecutors, and LAS lawyers report that criminal law provides equality of arms between disputing parties in practice. Lawyers stress the problem of equality in cases where there is high state interest, in the so-called political cases.

Quantitative research demonstrates trends about citizens benefitting from the justice system and their treatment by justice institutions (the courts, the Prosecutor's Office, LAS lawyers, and the police), the effectiveness of institutions, protection of the presumption of innocence, and affordability of justice. The study also focused on whether these results varied depending on whether a citizen belonged to a minority group or a majority group living in Georgia.

Most legal professionals do not see the treatment towards minority and vulnerable groups as a problem, with a few exceptions: NGO lawyers criticized judges for a lack of sensitivity towards the LGBT community and female victims of sexual harassment at work. At the same time, many of the legal professionals consider the affordability of courts as problematic for citizens. Compared to lawyers, judges and prosecutors tend to say that the justice system is affordable for citizens.

Some issues had more consensus among legal professionals. Almost all of them agree that courts not managing to meet the procedural terms is an issue for the judiciary, which is largely due to the heavy caseload in courts. Another issue raised by many legal professionals is the qualifications of different justice system representatives: judges, lawyers, and the police. Additionally, low public trust and insufficient social guarantees were outlined by judges as problematic.

The survey asked respondents about the quality of legal education too. Similar to 2019, the majority of legal professionals say that the law departments of Georgian universities give graduates sufficient theoretical knowledge. **However**, most legal professionals think that the universities do not provide graduates with sufficient practical skills. Therefore, they suggest that universities should invite more practitioners as lecturers, include more practical components and try to partner with state institutions to create internship opportunities for students.

Legal professionals are aware of most judicial institutions and assess the transparency and organization of their work mostly positively.

Even though legal professionals had little experience with mediation, they were knowledgeable about it through their trainings. Judges also spoke of infrastructural arrangements in courts to provide space for mediation. Legal professionals mostly expressed positive views about the institution and expected it to be effective in easing the workload of courts and achieving more mutually beneficial decisions.

Appendices

Annex 1 – Methodology

As part of the Promoting Rule of Law in Georgia (PROLoG) program, CRRC-Georgia (Caucasus Research Resource Center) conducted a study in March-June 2021, which repeated the same 2016 and 2019 studies of legal professionals and aimed to highlight any change in the last five years. The study of spring-summer 2021 consisted of a survey of legal professionals (Zoom or telephone survey with lawyers and judges using a CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing method/CATI – Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing; and an online self-administered survey with prosecutors), focus groups with lawyers and qualitative interviews with judges and prosecutors. Based on one of the sub-purposes of the PROLoG program – improving access to justice for marginalized citizens, in particular women and ethnic and sexual minorities – the study focused on Tbilisi and three regions outside the capital: Adjara, Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti. The study explored five topics:

- Balance between disputing parties in courts in civil, administrative and criminal law (including cases when a party is not represented by a lawyer and when there is a financially strong party present in a dispute)
- Possibility of all citizens (including minority and vulnerable groups) to benefit from the protection justice system offers
- Quality of legal education (including university education, overall education and competence level of legal professionals, and continuous legal education)
- Performance of justice system institutions
- Court annexed mediation

Quantitative component: survey with legal professionals

The survey with legal professionals targeted all three actors of the court process: lawyers (private lawyers, NGO lawyers and LAS – the state-funded legal aid service lawyers), practicing judges of city courts and courts of appeal¹¹ and practicing prosecutors. Due to the restrictions and safety protocols needed during the Covid-19 pandemic, interviews were conducted with lawyers and judges either online (via Zoom) or by telephone using a CAPI/CATI method and an online self-administered survey with prosecutors. The same survey instrument was used in all three cases.

Survey with lawyers

The survey with lawyers was conducted between the period of March-May 2021. Overall **199 lawyers** were interviewed (118 private lawyers, 30 NGO lawyers and 51 LAS lawyers).

In case of private lawyers, CRRC applied several approaches. It attempted the same respondents as in 2016 and 2019 and tried to conduct a panel. Back in 2016, private lawyers and NGO lawyers were selected using the simple random sampling method. In addition to that,

¹¹ One Supreme Court judge was interviewed as well.

CRRC used the email service of the GBA to send information about the study to all the GBA lawyers and invite them to express their wish to participate in the survey. Only four respondents were interviewed through this method.

In case of LAS lawyers, the sampling frame of LAS lawyers was the list of all lawyers working in the state-provided legal aid service bureaus. CRRC provided detailed instructions to the LAS representatives to randomly select lawyers from the list.

Survey with judges

The survey with judges was conducted between **April and June 2021**. Overall, **68 judges** were interviewed.

CRRC-Georgia addressed the High Council of Justice for help in sampling and contacting the selected judges. Initially, the High Council of Justice notified courts about the study and some of the judge respondents were interviewed. Furthermore, PROLoG provided CRRC with the list of their alumni judges for interviewing. Both attempts did not yield to the desired number of completed interviews. This is why through the help of PROLoG, CRRC contacted HCoJ again and they finally arranged 54 interviews with judges.

Online survey with prosecutors

The online survey with prosecutors was conducted between **June 2021**. Overall, **87 prosecutors** were interviewed.

The Prosecutor's Office cooperated with CRRC and followed the sampling instructions to select practicing prosecutors from all regions for the study. The Prosecutor's Office sent out emails with the letter and link to the survey and a contact person's number at CRRC-Georgia for questions. For the online self-administered survey CRRC-Georgia used the website esurvey.ge developed by CRRC-Georgia's Research Director, on which an online questionnaire form based on ODK (Open Data Kit) and Enketo (online form distribution service) was uploaded.

Qualitative component: focus groups with lawyers, interviews with judges and prosecutors

The qualitative component of the study consisted of focus groups with lawyers (private lawyers, NGO lawyers and LAS lawyers) and qualitative interviews with judges and prosecutors. The fieldwork of the qualitative component took place between March and June 2021. The same focus group/interview guide was used with all three types of respondents. One new topic, mediation, was added and several additional questions were asked to lawyers about the Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association.

Focus groups with lawyers

Four focus groups were conducted with lawyers in Tbilisi, Rustavi, Akhaltsikhe and Batumi (one in each location). The groups consisted of a mixed composition of private lawyers, NGO lawyers and LAS lawyers (on average, 6 participants in each group). Participants were recruited

by CRRC-Georgia supervisors and recruiters in respective regions. Participants of focus groups received an incentive for attending the discussion (chocolate boxes). Focus groups were recorded and transcribed.

Interviews with judges and prosecutors

The qualitative component of the study considered two interviews with judges and prosecutors in Tbilisi and three regions of interest to the project (Adjara, Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti). The selection criteria was experience of working in that region. The High Council of Justice and the Prosecutor's Office assisted CRRC-Georgia in the selection of respondents and appointment of interviews. Overall, 8 interviews were conducted with judges and 8 with prosecutors. Interviews with judges and prosecutors were recorded and transcribed.

Annex 2 – Indicators Based on Legal Professionals’ Survey

To compare 2016, 2019 and 2021 data, the same variables are used for all the indicators.

(1) Percent of legal professionals who feel there is effective balance between disputing parties in courts

For this indicator we calculate the reported assessment of effective balance in criminal, civil and administrative courts separately.

To calculate legal professionals’ assessment of the laws affecting the practice of criminal law, we combine the responses on q1 with an agreement to statements about equal opportunities for obtaining evidence and equal access to the other party’s evidence (q3 and q4). The percent of positive assessments on q1, on the one hand, and the percent of positive assessments on q3 and q4, on the other hand, are averaged.¹² For example, when calculating the assessment by judges of the laws affecting the practice of criminal law, 91% of respondents found that the criminal laws “fully” or “mainly” provided equity of arms (q1). With regard to evidence, 23% responded that both parties in criminal cases had an equal opportunity to gather evidence (q3) and 93% responded that both sides have equal access to each other’s evidence (q4), for an average positive assessment of 58%. The 91% assessment of the laws and the 58% assessment of the ability to gather evidence were averaged, resulting in a positive assessment of 75%.

For evaluations of how the equality of arms is observed in practice for criminal law cases we apply the same approach described above, averaging responses on q2 with an agreement to statements about equal opportunities for obtaining evidence and equal access to the other party’s evidence (q3 and q4).

The share of legal professionals with positive assessments is summarized in Table 1 below:

**Table 1. Assessment of equality of arms in criminal law
(Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)**

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Criminal laws provide equality of arms + questions on evidence	75% (65)	89% (60)	80% (50)	46% (126)	47% (91)	51% (80)	86% (87)	84% (103)	91% (79)
Equality of arms in observed in practice + questions on evidence	75% (64)	89% (62)	80% (48)	46% (123)	49% (90)	47% (73)	85% (86)	83% (102)	90% (78)

We also calculate legal professionals’ assessment of the equality of arms in civil law and administrative law, assessing each in terms of both legal provisions and the actual practice. Civil law is assessed using the percent of positive responses on q5 (equality of arms provided for civil cases under the law) and q6 (equality of arms for civil law cases in practice). The equality of arms provided by administrative law

¹² In this and all other calculations, those who either answered “Don’t Know” or did not answer the question (“non-responders”) were excluded from the calculation. Special note is made when non-responders exceeded 20%.

is assessed using positive responses on q8, and equality of arms for administrative cases in practice is assessed using positive responses on q9.

The share of legal professionals for this part of Indicator 1 is summarized in Table 2 below:

**Table 2. Assessment of equality of arms in civil and administrative law
(Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)**

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Civil laws provide equality of arms	100% (101)	100% (69)	100% (62)	93% (279)	90% (170)	92% (158)	100%* (53)	98%* (48)	100%* (51)
Equality of arms observed in practice in civil law cases	100% (101)	100% (71)	100% (62)	92% (270)	90% (166)	89% (150)	100%* (48)	97%* (38)	100%* (46)
Administrative laws provide equality of arms	97% (94)	100% (69)	100% (57)	78% (277)	79% (151)	66% (114)	96%* (51)	98%* (45)	98%* (49)
Equality of arms observed in practice in administrative law cases	99% (92)	100% (70)	100% (58)	78% (270)	73% (140)	64% (108)	94%* (50)	97%* (38)	98%* (44)

* Percent of respondents, who answered “Don’t know” or abstained from answering exceeds 20%.

(2) Percent of legal professionals who feel citizens have the possibility to benefit from the protection the justice system offers

For this indicator we calculate the positive responses on eight different questions: four questions on the treatment of minority groups and their respective non-minority groups by the court, Prosecutor’s Office, Legal Aid Service (LAS) and police (q10, 11, 12, 13); one question on the protection of the presumption of innocence with regard to minority and their respective non-minority groups by the court (q14); and two questions on the affordability of private lawyers (q18) and court fees (q19). We then group those responses into three components: treatment, presumption of innocence, and affordability.

To calculate the overall indicator of citizens’ possibility to benefit from the justice system, we averaged percent of positive assessments for each of the three categories of questions and treated responses above the midpoint as positive assessments. Table 3 summarizes the results:

**Table 3. Assessment of access to justice system
(Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)**

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Average of responses regarding citizens’ possibility to benefit from the protection that the justice system offers	82% (107)	93% (75)	90% (60)	56% (304)	61% (123)	63% (122)	79% (99)	82% (96)	90% (75)
Equal treatment	97% (108)	100% (81)	99% (66)	63% (309)	73% (151)	68% (134)	96% (102)	99% (121)	98% (85)

Presumption of innocence	98% (105)	100% (81)	100% (67)	80% (295)	90% (177)	90% (170)	97% (102)	100% (119)	100% (86)
Affordability	52% (108)	78% (63)	72% (48)	26% (309)	20% (42)	31% (61)	45% (93)	47% (47)	71% (55)

(3) Percent of legal professionals who assess the quality of legal education as adequate for the market demand

We calculate two indicators using three questions about the theoretical and practical knowledge of university graduates and their preparedness for qualification exams. The index for theoretical knowledge averages responses on the 5-point scale and treats scores above the midpoint as positive. Assessment of practical knowledge is captured by a single question (q20_2). Results are summarized in Table 4:

Table 4. Assessment of the quality of legal education
(Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Assessment of legal education – theoretical	29% (31)	56% (45)	48% (30)	25% (76)	24% (48)	29% (55)	58% (56)	52% (62)	62% (51)
Assessment of legal education – practical	38% (41)	65% (51)	55% (34)	29% (86)	33% (67)	23% (42)	51% (47)	50% (58)	61% (49)

(4) Percent of legal professionals who positively assess the performance of justice system institutions:

The performance of the different justice system institutions is assessed separately using the percentage of positive assessments (“very well” and “well”) on q25. See the Table 5 below:

Table 5. Assessment of justice institutions
(Percent of positive assessments, number of responses in parentheses)

	Judges			Lawyers			Prosecutors		
	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021	2016	2019	2021
Ministry of Justice	78% (104)	94% (67)	90% (55)	47% (300)	43% (88)	42% (81)	99% (96)	81% (94)	94% (79)
High Council of Justice	88% (108)	100% (80)	96% (65)	22% (275)	25% (48)	26%* (40)	67% (81)	59%* (56)	83% (64)
High School of Justice	88% (106)	99% (78)	99% (67)	37%* (232)	35%* (58)	37%* (44)	70%* (76)	65%* (58)	86% (61)
Legal Aid Service (LAS)	74% (96)	91% (70)	95% (55)	64% (270)	66% (130)	75%* (120)	85% (97)	76% (82)	89% (70)
NGO legal aid	73%* (85)	90%* (47)	95%* (41)	66% (278)	72% (136)	75%* (118)	65%* (66)	60%* (46)	70%* (38)
Courts of Georgia	94% (105)	100% (81)	99% (67)	40% (303)	38% (78)	37% (73)	79% (100)	77% (92)	82% (69)
Prosecutor's Office	61%	94%	88%	23%	33%	29%	100%	93%	99%

	(92)	(68)	(50)	(275)	(61)	(49)	(99)	(113)	(86)
Georgian Bar Association	47% (99)	80% (56)	87% (53)	73% (304)	70% (145)	74% (146)	62% (92)	63% (65)	76% (57)
Judges Association of Georgia	83% (104)	99% (80)	97% (65)	39%* (179)	38%* (53)	38%* (21)	69%* (54)	68%* (41)	84%* (43)
Judges Association "Unity"	62%* (78)	68%* (15)		36%* (110)	30%* (20)		62%* (39)	64%* (23)	
** Independent Inspector		100% (78)	100% (61)		39%* (41)	49%* (43)		74%* (45)	95%* (52)
** Disciplinary Collegium of Judges		99% (78)	100% (62)		26%* (35)	18%* (14)		59%* (29)	86%* (36)
** Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association		70%* (30)	70% (30)		72% (138)	76% (143)		48%* (30)	71%* (35)

* Percent of respondents, who answered "Don't know" or abstained from answering exceeds 20%.

** The questions were not asked in the given year.

Annex 3 – Survey Frequency Tables

1. In your opinion, to what extent does the criminal law in Georgia provide or not provide equality of arms between the disputing parties?							
		Fully provides	Mainly provides	Mainly does not provide	Does not provide at all	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	22	40	1	0	5	68
	%	32.4%	58.8%	1.5%	0.0%	7.4%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	48	37	1	25	118
	%	5.9%	40.7%	31.4%	.8%	21.2%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	15	6	0	8	30
	%	3.3%	50.0%	20.0%	0.0%	26.7%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	5	34	4	0	8	51
	%	9.8%	66.7%	7.8%	0.0%	15.7%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	32	54	1	0	0	87
	%	36.8%	62.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	67	191	49	1	46	354
	%	18.9%	54.0%	13.8%	.3%	13.0%	100.0%

2. In your experience, in criminal cases, to what extent is equality of arms observed during court trials in Georgia nowadays?							
		Fully observed	Mainly observed	Mainly not observed	Not observed at all	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	34	25	1	0	8	68
	%	50.0%	36.8%	1.5%	0.0%	11.8%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	48	37	2	26	118
	%	4.2%	40.7%	31.4%	1.7%	22.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	11	10	0	9	30
	%	0.0%	36.7%	33.3%	0.0%	30.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	5	27	8	0	11	51
	%	9.8%	52.9%	15.7%	0.0%	21.6%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	31	53	3	0	0	87
	%	35.6%	60.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	75	164	59	2	54	354
	%	21.2%	46.3%	16.7%	.6%	15.3%	100.0%

3. In your experience, in criminal cases, how equal or unequal are the possibilities that the prosecuting and defending parties have to gather evidence in Georgia nowadays?						
		Prosecution has more possibilities	Both have equal possibilities	Defense has more access	Don't know	Total

Judge	Count	37	23	0	8	68
	%	54.4%	33.8%	0.0%	11.8%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	68	24	0	26	118
	%	57.6%	20.3%	0.0%	22.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	21	1	0	8	30
	%	70.0%	3.3%	0.0%	26.7%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	38	4	0	9	51
	%	74.5%	7.8%	0.0%	17.6%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	15	69	3	0	87
	%	17.2%	79.3%	3.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	179	121	3	51	354
	%	50.6%	34.2%	.8%	14.4%	100.0%

4. In your experience, in criminal cases, how equal or unequal access do the prosecuting and defending parties have to each other's evidence in Georgia nowadays?

		Prosecution has more access	Both have equal access	Defense has more access	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	7	51	1	9	68
	%	10.3%	75.0%	1.5%	13.2%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	61	31	0	26	118
	%	51.7%	26.3%	0.0%	22.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	15	6	0	9	30
	%	50.0%	20.0%	0.0%	30.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	9	32	0	10	51
	%	17.6%	62.7%	0.0%	19.6%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	4	76	7	0	87
	%	4.6%	87.4%	8.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	96	196	8	54	354
	%	27.1%	55.4%	2.3%	15.3%	100.0%

5. In your opinion, to what extent does the civil law in Georgia provide or not provide equality of arms between the disputing parties?

		Fully provides	Mainly provides	Mainly does not provide	Does not provide at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	51	11	0	0	6	0	68
	%	75.0%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	15	78	10	3	10	2	118
	%	12.7%	66.1%	8.5%	2.5%	8.5%	1.7%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	7	19	1	0	3	0	30
	%	23.3%	63.3%	3.3%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	18	21	0	0	12	0	51
	%	35.3%	41.2%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	18	33	0	0	30	6	87
	%	20.7%	37.9%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%	6.9%	100.0%
Total	Count	109	162	11	3	61	8	354
	%	30.8%	45.8%	3.1%	.8%	17.2%	2.3%	100.0%

6. In your experience, in civil cases, to what extent is the equality of arms observed between the disputing parties during court trials in Georgia nowadays?

		Fully observed	Mainly observed	Mainly not observed	Not observed at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	55	8	0	0	5	0	68
	%	80.9%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	14	77	12	3	10	2	118
	%	11.9%	65.3%	10.2%	2.5%	8.5%	1.7%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	2	20	4	0	4	0	30
	%	6.7%	66.7%	13.3%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	11	26	0	0	14	0	51
	%	21.6%	51.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	17	29	0	0	34	7	87
	%	19.5%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	39.1%	8.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	99	160	16	3	67	9	354
	%	28.0%	45.2%	4.5%	.8%	18.9%	2.5%	100.0%

7. In your experience, in civil cases where large business is one of the sides of the dispute, to what extent is the equality of arms observed between the disputing parties during court trials in Georgia nowadays?

		Fully observed	Mainly observed	Mainly not observed	Not observed at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	44	12	0	0	12	0	68
	%	64.7%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	50	31	4	23	3	118
	%	5.9%	42.4%	26.3%	3.4%	19.5%	2.5%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	14	7	0	9	0	30

	%	0.0%	46.7%	23.3%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	14	9	0	25	0	51
	%	5.9%	27.5%	17.6%	0.0%	49.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	14	25	1	0	40	7	87
	%	16.1%	28.7%	1.1%	0.0%	46.0%	8.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	68	115	48	4	109	10	354
	%	19.2%	32.5%	13.6%	1.1%	30.8%	2.8%	100.0%

8. In your opinion, to what extent does the administrative law in Georgia provide or not provide equality of arms between the disputing parties?

		Fully provides	Mainly provides	Mainly does not provide	Does not provide at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	34	23	0	0	10	1	68
	%	50.0%	33.8%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	57	30	11	11	2	118
	%	5.9%	48.3%	25.4%	9.3%	9.3%	1.7%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	19	8	1	1	0	30
	%	3.3%	63.3%	26.7%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	12	18	9	0	12	0	51
	%	23.5%	35.3%	17.6%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	15	34	1	0	33	4	87
	%	17.2%	39.1%	1.1%	0.0%	37.9%	4.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	69	151	48	12	67	7	354
	%	19.5%	42.7%	13.6%	3.4%	18.9%	2.0%	100.0%

9. In your experience, in administrative cases, to what extent is equality of arms observed during court trials in Georgia nowadays?

		Fully observed	Mainly observed	Mainly not observed	Not observed at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	43	15	0	0	10	0	68
	%	63.2%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	60	28	10	12	2	118
	%	5.1%	50.8%	23.7%	8.5%	10.2%	1.7%	100.0%

NGO lawyer	Count	1	13	12	2	2	0	30
	%	3.3%	43.3%	40.0%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	9	19	10	0	13	0	51
	%	17.6%	37.3%	19.6%	0.0%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	15	29	1	0	38	4	87
	%	17.2%	33.3%	1.1%	0.0%	43.7%	4.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	74	136	51	12	75	6	354
	%	20.9%	38.4%	14.4%	3.4%	21.2%	1.7%	100.0%

10_1. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? - Representative of an ethnic minority

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	62	5	0	0	1	68
	%	91.2%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	24	78	4	11	1	118
	%	20.3%	66.1%	3.4%	9.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	21	8	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	70.0%	26.7%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	21	27	0	3	0	51
	%	41.2%	52.9%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	53	26	0	7	1	87
	%	60.9%	29.9%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	160	157	12	22	3	354
	%	45.2%	44.4%	3.4%	6.2%	.8%	100.0%

10_2. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? - Ethnic Georgian

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	63	4	0	0	1	68
	%	92.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	21	85	5	6	1	118
	%	17.8%	72.0%	4.2%	5.1%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	25	4	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	83.3%	13.3%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	19	31	0	1	0	51
	%	37.3%	60.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Prosecutors	Count	53	27	0	6	1	87
	%	60.9%	31.0%	0.0%	6.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	156	172	9	14	3	354
	%	44.1%	48.6%	2.5%	4.0%	.8%	100.0%

10_3. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? - Representative of an LGBT community

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	56	8	0	3	1	68
	%	82.4%	11.8%	0.0%	4.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	19	68	7	23	1	118
	%	16.1%	57.6%	5.9%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	11	16	3	0	30
	%	0.0%	36.7%	53.3%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	15	24	1	11	0	51
	%	29.4%	47.1%	2.0%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	52	27	0	7	1	87
	%	59.8%	31.0%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	142	138	24	47	3	354
	%	40.1%	39.0%	6.8%	13.3%	.8%	100.0%

10_4. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? - Heterosexual

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	61	5	0	1	1	68
	%	89.7%	7.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	17	79	2	19	1	118
	%	14.4%	66.9%	1.7%	16.1%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	23	5	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	76.7%	16.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	15	25	1	10	0	51
	%	29.4%	49.0%	2.0%	19.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	53	25	1	7	1	87
	%	60.9%	28.7%	1.1%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	146	157	9	39	3	354
	%	41.2%	44.4%	2.5%	11.0%	.8%	100.0%

10_5. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? - Representative of any religion other than Orthodox Christian

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	60	7	0	0	1	68
	%	88.2%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	22	79	7	9	1	118
	%	18.6%	66.9%	5.9%	7.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	21	8	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	70.0%	26.7%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	19	29	1	2	0	51
	%	37.3%	56.9%	2.0%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	26	0	6	1	87
	%	62.1%	29.9%	0.0%	6.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	155	162	16	18	3	354
	%	43.8%	45.8%	4.5%	5.1%	.8%	100.0%

10_6. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? - Orthodox Christian

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	62	5	0	0	1	68
	%	91.2%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	21	87	4	5	1	118
	%	17.8%	73.7%	3.4%	4.2%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	25	4	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	83.3%	13.3%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	19	31	0	1	0	51
	%	37.3%	60.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	53	27	0	6	1	87
	%	60.9%	31.0%	0.0%	6.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	155	175	8	13	3	354
	%	43.8%	49.4%	2.3%	3.7%	.8%	100.0%

10_7. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? - Person with limited abilities

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	62	4	1	0	1	68
	%	91.2%	5.9%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	20	83	6	8	1	118
	%	16.9%	70.3%	5.1%	6.8%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	4	20	6	0	0	30

	%	13.3%	66.7%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	27	23	1	0	0	51
	%	52.9%	45.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	26	0	6	1	87
	%	62.1%	29.9%	0.0%	6.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	167	156	14	14	3	354
	%	47.2%	44.1%	4.0%	4.0%	.8%	100.0%

10.8. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? - Woman

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	60	7	0	0	1	68
	%	88.2%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	25	82	5	5	1	118
	%	21.2%	69.5%	4.2%	4.2%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	2	21	7	0	0	30
	%	6.7%	70.0%	23.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	20	29	2	0	0	51
	%	39.2%	56.9%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	55	25	0	5	2	87
	%	63.2%	28.7%	0.0%	5.7%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	162	164	14	10	4	354
	%	45.8%	46.3%	4.0%	2.8%	1.1%	100.0%

10.9. When representatives of the following groups living in Georgia appeal to court, how fairly or unfairly does the court treat them? – Man

		Fully fairly	Mainly fairly	Mainly unfairly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	62	5	0	0	1	68
	%	91.2%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	18	87	6	6	1	118
	%	15.3%	73.7%	5.1%	5.1%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	2	25	3	0	0	30
	%	6.7%	83.3%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	20	29	2	0	0	51
	%	39.2%	56.9%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	52	27	1	6	1	87
	%	59.8%	31.0%	1.1%	6.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	154	173	12	12	3	354
	%	43.5%	48.9%	3.4%	3.4%	.8%	100.0%

11_1. When the Prosecutor’s Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Representative of an ethnic minority

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	34	13	0	20	1	68
	%	50.0%	19.1%	0.0%	29.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	9	69	15	24	1	118
	%	7.6%	58.5%	12.7%	20.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	11	11	6	1	30
	%	3.3%	36.7%	36.7%	20.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	10	23	2	16	0	51
	%	19.6%	45.1%	3.9%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	71	16	0	0	0	87
	%	81.6%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	125	132	28	66	3	354
	%	35.3%	37.3%	7.9%	18.6%	.8%	100.0%

11_2. When the Prosecutor’s Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Ethnic Georgian

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Fully unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	34	13	0	0	20	1	68
	%	50.0%	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	8	75	9	2	23	1	118
	%	6.8%	63.6%	7.6%	1.7%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	16	6	0	6	1	30
	%	3.3%	53.3%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	10	24	1	0	16	0	51
	%	19.6%	47.1%	2.0%	0.0%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	69	17	0	1	0	0	87
	%	79.3%	19.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	122	145	16	3	65	3	354
	%	34.5%	41.0%	4.5%	.8%	18.4%	.8%	100.0%

11_3. When the Prosecutor’s Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Representative of an LGBT community

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	33	12	0	22	1	68
	%	48.5%	17.6%	0.0%	32.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	9	63	17	28	1	118
	%	7.6%	53.4%	14.4%	23.7%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	6	16	6	1	30
	%	3.3%	20.0%	53.3%	20.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	9	21	2	19	0	51
	%	17.6%	41.2%	3.9%	37.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	69	16	0	2	0	87
	%	79.3%	18.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	121	118	35	77	3	354
	%	34.2%	33.3%	9.9%	21.8%	.8%	100.0%

11_4. When the Prosecutor's Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Heterosexual

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	33	13	0	21	1	68
	%	48.5%	19.1%	0.0%	30.9%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	8	72	10	27	1	118
	%	6.8%	61.0%	8.5%	22.9%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	16	7	5	1	30
	%	3.3%	53.3%	23.3%	16.7%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	9	22	1	19	0	51
	%	17.6%	43.1%	2.0%	37.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	68	17	0	2	0	87
	%	78.2%	19.5%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	119	140	18	74	3	354
	%	33.6%	39.5%	5.1%	20.9%	.8%	100.0%

11_5. When the Prosecutor's Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Representative of any religion other than Orthodox Christian

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	33	14	0	20	1	68
	%	48.5%	20.6%	0.0%	29.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	10	71	13	23	1	118
	%	8.5%	60.2%	11.0%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	12	10	6	1	30

	%	3.3%	40.0%	33.3%	20.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	10	24	1	16	0	51
	%	19.6%	47.1%	2.0%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	70	16	0	1	0	87
	%	80.5%	18.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	124	137	24	66	3	354
	%	35.0%	38.7%	6.8%	18.6%	.8%	100.0%

11_6. When the Prosecutor's Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Orthodox Christian

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	34	13	0	20	1	68
	%	50.0%	19.1%	0.0%	29.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	8	75	10	24	1	118
	%	6.8%	63.6%	8.5%	20.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	17	5	6	1	30
	%	3.3%	56.7%	16.7%	20.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	10	24	1	16	0	51
	%	19.6%	47.1%	2.0%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	70	16	0	1	0	87
	%	80.5%	18.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	123	145	16	67	3	354
	%	34.7%	41.0%	4.5%	18.9%	.8%	100.0%

11_7. When the Prosecutor's Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Person with limited abilities

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	35	12	0	20	1	68
	%	51.5%	17.6%	0.0%	29.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	10	71	10	26	1	118
	%	8.5%	60.2%	8.5%	22.0%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	15	7	6	1	30
	%	3.3%	50.0%	23.3%	20.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	13	21	1	16	0	51
	%	25.5%	41.2%	2.0%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	69	17	0	1	0	87
	%	79.3%	19.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	128	136	18	69	3	354

	%	36.2%	38.4%	5.1%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
--	---	-------	-------	------	-------	-----	--------

11_8. When the Prosecutor’s Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Woman

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	34	12	1	20	1	68
	%	50.0%	17.6%	1.5%	29.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	66	16	22	1	118
	%	11.0%	55.9%	13.6%	18.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	13	12	3	1	30
	%	3.3%	43.3%	40.0%	10.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	10	24	1	16	0	51
	%	19.6%	47.1%	2.0%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	69	17	0	1	0	87
	%	79.3%	19.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	127	132	30	62	3	354
	%	35.9%	37.3%	8.5%	17.5%	.8%	100.0%

11_9. When the Prosecutor’s Office works on a case of a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does it treat him/her? - Man

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Fully unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	34	12	1	0	20	1	68
	%	50.0%	17.6%	1.5%	0.0%	29.4%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	8	72	14	0	23	1	118
	%	6.8%	61.0%	11.9%	0.0%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	20	5	0	3	1	30
	%	3.3%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%	10.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	9	24	2	1	15	0	51
	%	17.6%	47.1%	3.9%	2.0%	29.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	69	16	1	0	1	0	87
	%	79.3%	18.4%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	121	144	23	1	62	3	354
	%	34.2%	40.7%	6.5%	.3%	17.5%	.8%	100.0%

12_1. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Representative of an ethnic minority

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	11	0	9	1	68
	%	69.1%	16.2%	0.0%	13.2%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	16	60	3	39	0	118
	%	13.6%	50.8%	2.5%	33.1%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	6	16	1	7	0	30
	%	20.0%	53.3%	3.3%	23.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	47	3	1	0	0	51
	%	92.2%	5.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	53	26	0	7	1	87
	%	60.9%	29.9%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	169	116	5	62	2	354
	%	47.7%	32.8%	1.4%	17.5%	.6%	100.0%

12_2. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Ethnic Georgian

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	11	0	9	1	68
	%	69.1%	16.2%	0.0%	13.2%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	16	60	2	40	0	118
	%	13.6%	50.8%	1.7%	33.9%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	7	16	0	7	0	30
	%	23.3%	53.3%	0.0%	23.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	55	24	0	7	1	87
	%	63.2%	27.6%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	173	114	2	63	2	354
	%	48.9%	32.2%	.6%	17.8%	.6%	100.0%

12_3. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Representative of an LGBT community

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	43	11	0	13	1	68
	%	63.2%	16.2%	0.0%	19.1%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	14	57	2	45	0	118
	%	11.9%	48.3%	1.7%	38.1%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	6	11	3	10	0	30

	%	20.0%	36.7%	10.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	43	4	0	4	0	51
	%	84.3%	7.8%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	53	25	0	8	1	87
	%	60.9%	28.7%	0.0%	9.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	159	108	5	80	2	354
	%	44.9%	30.5%	1.4%	22.6%	.6%	100.0%

12_4. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Heterosexual

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	46	10	0	11	1	68
	%	67.6%	14.7%	0.0%	16.2%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	15	57	2	44	0	118
	%	12.7%	48.3%	1.7%	37.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	6	14	1	9	0	30
	%	20.0%	46.7%	3.3%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	43	4	0	4	0	51
	%	84.3%	7.8%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	55	23	0	8	1	87
	%	63.2%	26.4%	0.0%	9.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	165	108	3	76	2	354
	%	46.6%	30.5%	.8%	21.5%	.6%	100.0%

12_5. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Representative of any religion other than Orthodox Christian

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	46	12	0	9	1	68
	%	67.6%	17.6%	0.0%	13.2%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	15	60	2	41	0	118
	%	12.7%	50.8%	1.7%	34.7%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	6	15	1	8	0	30
	%	20.0%	50.0%	3.3%	26.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	47	3	0	1	0	51
	%	92.2%	5.9%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	25	0	7	1	87
	%	62.1%	28.7%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	168	115	3	66	2	354

	%	47.5%	32.5%	.8%	18.6%	.6%	100.0%
--	---	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	--------

12_6. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Orthodox Christian

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	11	0	9	1	68
	%	69.1%	16.2%	0.0%	13.2%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	15	60	2	41	0	118
	%	12.7%	50.8%	1.7%	34.7%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	7	15	0	8	0	30
	%	23.3%	50.0%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	55	24	0	7	1	87
	%	63.2%	27.6%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	172	113	2	65	2	354
	%	48.6%	31.9%	.6%	18.4%	.6%	100.0%

12_7. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Person with limited abilities

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	11	0	9	1	68
	%	69.1%	16.2%	0.0%	13.2%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	17	58	2	41	0	118
	%	14.4%	49.2%	1.7%	34.7%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	6	14	1	9	0	30
	%	20.0%	46.7%	3.3%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	55	24	0	7	1	87
	%	63.2%	27.6%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	173	110	3	66	2	354
	%	48.9%	31.1%	.8%	18.6%	.6%	100.0%

12_8. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Woman

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	11	0	9	1	68
	%	69.1%	16.2%	0.0%	13.2%	1.5%	100.0%

GBA Lawyer	Count	16	61	2	39	0	118
	%	13.6%	51.7%	1.7%	33.1%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	6	16	1	7	0	30
	%	20.0%	53.3%	3.3%	23.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	56	23	0	7	1	87
	%	64.4%	26.4%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	173	114	3	62	2	354
	%	48.9%	32.2%	.8%	17.5%	.6%	100.0%

12_9. When the state assigns an attorney to a representative of the following groups living in Georgia, in your experience, how equally or unequally does the attorney treat him/her? - Man

		Fully equally	Mainly equally	Mainly unequally	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	11	0	9	1	68
	%	69.1%	16.2%	0.0%	13.2%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	16	61	2	39	0	118
	%	13.6%	51.7%	1.7%	33.1%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	6	17	0	7	0	30
	%	20.0%	56.7%	0.0%	23.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	55	23	1	7	1	87
	%	63.2%	26.4%	1.1%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	172	115	3	62	2	354
	%	48.6%	32.5%	.8%	17.5%	.6%	100.0%

13_1. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Representative of an ethnic minority

		Very effectively	Mainly effectively	Mainly ineffectively	Very ineffectively	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	16	37	0	0	15	0	68
	%	23.5%	54.4%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	8	64	16	6	23	1	118
	%	6.8%	54.2%	13.6%	5.1%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	10	16	2	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	33.3%	53.3%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	1	30	10	1	9	0	51
	%	2.0%	58.8%	19.6%	2.0%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	34	49	2	0	1	1	87
	%	39.1%	56.3%	2.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	59	190	44	9	50	2	354
	%	16.7%	53.7%	12.4%	2.5%	14.1%	.6%	100.0%

13_2. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Ethnic Georgian

		Very effectively	Mainly effectively	Mainly ineffectively	Very ineffectively	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	18	35	0	0	15	0	68
	%	26.5%	51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	72	14	3	23	1	118
	%	4.2%	61.0%	11.9%	2.5%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	21	5	2	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	70.0%	16.7%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	34	6	1	9	0	51
	%	2.0%	66.7%	11.8%	2.0%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	36	48	1	0	1	1	87
	%	41.4%	55.2%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	60	210	26	6	50	2	354
	%	16.9%	59.3%	7.3%	1.7%	14.1%	.6%	100.0%

13_3. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Representative of an LGBT community

		Very effectively	Mainly effectively	Mainly ineffectively	Very ineffectively	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	16	32	3	0	17	0	68
	%	23.5%	47.1%	4.4%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	61	18	6	25	1	118
	%	5.9%	51.7%	15.3%	5.1%	21.2%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	4	21	3	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	13.3%	70.0%	10.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	1	24	10	1	15	0	51
	%	2.0%	47.1%	19.6%	2.0%	29.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	35	47	1	1	2	1	87
	%	40.2%	54.0%	1.1%	1.1%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	59	168	53	11	61	2	354
	%	16.7%	47.5%	15.0%	3.1%	17.2%	.6%	100.0%

13_4. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Heterosexual

		Very effectively	Mainly effectively	Mainly ineffectively	Very ineffectively	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	18	34	0	0	16	0	68
	%	26.5%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	69	13	3	26	1	118
	%	5.1%	58.5%	11.0%	2.5%	22.0%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	20	7	2	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	66.7%	23.3%	6.7%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	28	8	1	13	0	51
	%	2.0%	54.9%	15.7%	2.0%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	36	47	1	0	2	1	87
	%	41.4%	54.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	61	198	29	6	58	2	354
	%	17.2%	55.9%	8.2%	1.7%	16.4%	.6%	100.0%

13_5. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Representative of any religion other than Orthodox Christian

		Very effectively	Mainly effectively	Mainly ineffectively	Very ineffectively	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	36	0	0	15	0	68
	%	25.0%	52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	65	19	4	23	1	118
	%	5.1%	55.1%	16.1%	3.4%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	12	13	3	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	40.0%	43.3%	10.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	29	8	1	12	0	51
	%	2.0%	56.9%	15.7%	2.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	37	46	1	0	2	1	87
	%	42.5%	52.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%

Total	Count	61	188	41	8	54	2	354
	%	17.2%	53.1%	11.6%	2.3%	15.3%	.6%	100.0%

13_6. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Orthodox Christian

		Very effective	Mainly effective	Mainly ineffective	Very ineffective	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	19	34	0	0	15	0	68
	%	27.9%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	71	14	2	23	1	118
	%	5.9%	60.2%	11.9%	1.7%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	21	5	2	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	70.0%	16.7%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	32	6	1	11	0	51
	%	2.0%	62.7%	11.8%	2.0%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	37	46	1	0	2	1	87
	%	42.5%	52.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	64	204	26	5	53	2	354
	%	18.1%	57.6%	7.3%	1.4%	15.0%	.6%	100.0%

13_7. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Person with limited abilities

		Very effective	Mainly effective	Mainly ineffective	Very ineffective	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	19	34	0	0	15	0	68
	%	27.9%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	9	67	13	3	25	1	118
	%	7.6%	56.8%	11.0%	2.5%	21.2%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	15	9	3	3	0	30
	%	0.0%	50.0%	30.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	32	6	1	11	0	51
	%	2.0%	62.7%	11.8%	2.0%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	37	47	0	1	1	1	87

	%	42.5%	54.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	66	195	28	8	55	2	354
	%	18.6%	55.1%	7.9%	2.3%	15.5%	.6%	100.0%

13_8. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Woman

		Very effectively	Mainly effectively	Mainly ineffectively	Very ineffectively	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	18	35	0	0	15	0	68
	%	26.5%	51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	8	64	18	4	23	1	118
	%	6.8%	54.2%	15.3%	3.4%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	9	17	3	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	30.0%	56.7%	10.0%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	30	10	1	9	0	51
	%	2.0%	58.8%	19.6%	2.0%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	41	43	1	1	0	1	87
	%	47.1%	49.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	68	181	46	9	48	2	354
	%	19.2%	51.1%	13.0%	2.5%	13.6%	.6%	100.0%

13_9. When a representative of the following groups living in Georgia address the police, in your experience, how effectively or ineffectively will the police take measures considered by the law? - Man

		Very effectively	Mainly effectively	Mainly ineffectively	Very ineffectively	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	19	34	0	0	15	0	68
	%	27.9%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	68	18	2	23	1	118
	%	5.1%	57.6%	15.3%	1.7%	19.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	22	5	2	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	73.3%	16.7%	6.7%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	33	6	1	10	0	51

	%	2.0%	64.7%	11.8%	2.0%	19.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	38	46	2	0	0	1	87
	%	43.7%	52.9%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	64	203	31	5	49	2	354
	%	18.1%	57.3%	8.8%	1.4%	13.8%	.6%	100.0%

14_1. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of an ethnic minority

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	63	4	0	0	1	0	68
	%	92.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	16	88	9	0	5	0	118
	%	13.6%	74.6%	7.6%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	18	6	0	3	0	30
	%	10.0%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	17	27	1	1	5	0	51
	%	33.3%	52.9%	2.0%	2.0%	9.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	60	26	0	0	0	1	87
	%	69.0%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	159	163	16	1	14	1	354
	%	44.9%	46.0%	4.5%	.3%	4.0%	.3%	100.0%

14_2. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Ethnic Georgian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	63	4	0	0	1	0	68
	%	92.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	15	90	8	0	5	0	118
	%	12.7%	76.3%	6.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	21	4	0	2	0	30
	%	10.0%	70.0%	13.3%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	17	28	1	1	4	0	51

	%	33.3%	54.9%	2.0%	2.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	60	26	0	0	0	1	87
	%	69.0%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	158	169	13	1	12	1	354
	%	44.6%	47.7%	3.7%	.3%	3.4%	.3%	100.0%

14_3. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of an LGBT community

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	60	5	0	0	3	0	68
	%	88.2%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	16	88	9	0	5	0	118
	%	13.6%	74.6%	7.6%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	17	5	0	5	0	30
	%	10.0%	56.7%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	16	24	1	1	9	0	51
	%	31.4%	47.1%	2.0%	2.0%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	58	26	0	0	2	1	87
	%	66.7%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	153	160	15	1	24	1	354
	%	43.2%	45.2%	4.2%	.3%	6.8%	.3%	100.0%

14_4. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Heterosexual

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	62	4	0	0	2	0	68
	%	91.2%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	15	90	8	0	5	0	118
	%	12.7%	76.3%	6.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	18	5	0	4	0	30
	%	10.0%	60.0%	16.7%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	16	25	1	1	8	0	51

	%	31.4%	49.0%	2.0%	2.0%	15.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	59	26	0	0	1	1	87
	%	67.8%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	155	163	14	1	20	1	354
	%	43.8%	46.0%	4.0%	.3%	5.6%	.3%	100.0%

14_5. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of any religion other than Orthodox Christian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	63	4	0	0	1	0	68
	%	92.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	16	88	9	0	5	0	118
	%	13.6%	74.6%	7.6%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	18	6	0	3	0	30
	%	10.0%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	16	28	1	1	5	0	51
	%	31.4%	54.9%	2.0%	2.0%	9.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	60	26	0	0	0	1	87
	%	69.0%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	158	164	16	1	14	1	354
	%	44.6%	46.3%	4.5%	.3%	4.0%	.3%	100.0%

14_6. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Orthodox Christian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	63	4	0	0	1	0	68
	%	92.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	14	92	7	0	5	0	118
	%	11.9%	78.0%	5.9%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	20	4	0	3	0	30
	%	10.0%	66.7%	13.3%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	16	29	1	1	4	0	51
	%	31.4%	56.9%	2.0%	2.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	60	26	0	0	0	1	87
	%	69.0%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	156	171	12	1	13	1	354
	%	44.1%	48.3%	3.4%	.3%	3.7%	.3%	100.0%

14_7. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Person with limited abilities

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	63	4	0	0	1	0	68
	%	92.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	16	90	7	0	5	0	118
	%	13.6%	76.3%	5.9%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	21	4	0	2	0	30
	%	10.0%	70.0%	13.3%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	18	27	1	1	4	0	51
	%	35.3%	52.9%	2.0%	2.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	60	26	0	0	0	1	87
	%	69.0%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	160	168	12	1	12	1	354
	%	45.2%	47.5%	3.4%	.3%	3.4%	.3%	100.0%

14_8. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Woman

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	62	5	0	0	1	0	68
	%	91.2%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	15	90	8	0	5	0	118
	%	12.7%	76.3%	6.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	20	5	0	2	0	30
	%	10.0%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	16	29	1	1	4	0	51
	%	31.4%	56.9%	2.0%	2.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	60	26	0	0	0	1	87
	%	69.0%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	156	170	14	1	12	1	354
	%	44.1%	48.0%	4.0%	.3%	3.4%	.3%	100.0%

14_9. In your experience, to what extent does the court protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Man

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	63	4	0	0	1	0	68
	%	92.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	14	91	8	0	5	0	118
	%	11.9%	77.1%	6.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	21	4	0	2	0	30
	%	10.0%	70.0%	13.3%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	16	29	1	1	4	0	51
	%	31.4%	56.9%	2.0%	2.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	58	27	1	0	0	1	87
	%	66.7%	31.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	154	172	14	1	12	1	354
	%	43.5%	48.6%	4.0%	.3%	3.4%	.3%	100.0%

15_1. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of an ethnic minority

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	30	19	2	0	17	0	68
	%	44.1%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	61	29	4	16	1	118
	%	5.9%	51.7%	24.6%	3.4%	13.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	12	12	1	4	0	30
	%	3.3%	40.0%	40.0%	3.3%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	3	17	17	3	11	0	51
	%	5.9%	33.3%	33.3%	5.9%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	71	15	0	0	0	1	87
	%	81.6%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	112	124	60	8	48	2	354
	%	31.6%	35.0%	16.9%	2.3%	13.6%	.6%	100.0%

15_2. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Ethnic Georgian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	30	19	2	0	17	0	68
	%	44.1%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	65	27	4	16	1	118
	%	4.2%	55.1%	22.9%	3.4%	13.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	16	8	1	4	0	30
	%	3.3%	53.3%	26.7%	3.3%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	17	17	3	11	0	51
	%	5.9%	33.3%	33.3%	5.9%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	71	15	0	0	0	1	87
	%	81.6%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	110	132	54	8	48	2	354
	%	31.1%	37.3%	15.3%	2.3%	13.6%	.6%	100.0%

15_3. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of an LGBT community

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	29	19	2	0	18	0	68
	%	42.6%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	61	28	4	17	1	118
	%	5.9%	51.7%	23.7%	3.4%	14.4%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	12	11	1	5	0	30
	%	3.3%	40.0%	36.7%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	2	18	15	3	13	0	51
	%	3.9%	35.3%	29.4%	5.9%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	70	16	0	0	0	1	87
	%	80.5%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	109	126	56	8	53	2	354
	%	30.8%	35.6%	15.8%	2.3%	15.0%	.6%	100.0%

15_4. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Heterosexual

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	29	19	2	0	18	0	68
	%	42.6%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	63	27	4	17	1	118
	%	5.1%	53.4%	22.9%	3.4%	14.4%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	14	8	1	6	0	30
	%	3.3%	46.7%	26.7%	3.3%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	2	18	15	3	13	0	51
	%	3.9%	35.3%	29.4%	5.9%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	71	15	0	0	0	1	87
	%	81.6%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	109	129	52	8	54	2	354
	%	30.8%	36.4%	14.7%	2.3%	15.3%	.6%	100.0%

15_5. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of any religion other than Orthodox Christian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	30	19	2	0	17	0	68
	%	44.1%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	61	29	4	16	1	118
	%	5.9%	51.7%	24.6%	3.4%	13.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	13	11	1	4	0	30

	%	3.3%	43.3%	36.7%	3.3%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	17	17	3	11	0	51
	%	5.9%	33.3%	33.3%	5.9%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	71	15	0	0	0	1	87
	%	81.6%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	112	125	59	8	48	2	354
	%	31.6%	35.3%	16.7%	2.3%	13.6%	.6%	100.0%

15_6. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Orthodox Christian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	30	19	2	0	17	0	68
	%	44.1%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	64	27	4	16	1	118
	%	5.1%	54.2%	22.9%	3.4%	13.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	16	8	1	4	0	30
	%	3.3%	53.3%	26.7%	3.3%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	17	17	3	11	0	51
	%	5.9%	33.3%	33.3%	5.9%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	71	15	0	0	0	1	87
	%	81.6%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	111	131	54	8	48	2	354
	%	31.4%	37.0%	15.3%	2.3%	13.6%	.6%	100.0%

15_7. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Person with limited abilities

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	30	19	2	0	17	0	68
	%	44.1%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	64	27	4	16	1	118
	%	5.1%	54.2%	22.9%	3.4%	13.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	15	8	1	5	0	30

	%	3.3%	50.0%	26.7%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	17	17	3	11	0	51
	%	5.9%	33.3%	33.3%	5.9%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	71	15	0	0	0	1	87
	%	81.6%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	111	130	54	8	49	2	354
	%	31.4%	36.7%	15.3%	2.3%	13.8%	.6%	100.0%

15_8. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Woman

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	30	19	2	0	17	0	68
	%	44.1%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	63	28	4	17	0	118
	%	5.1%	53.4%	23.7%	3.4%	14.4%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	14	10	1	4	0	30
	%	3.3%	46.7%	33.3%	3.3%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	17	17	3	11	0	51
	%	5.9%	33.3%	33.3%	5.9%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	71	15	0	0	0	1	87
	%	81.6%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	111	128	57	8	49	1	354
	%	31.4%	36.2%	16.1%	2.3%	13.8%	.3%	100.0%

15_9. In your experience, to what extent does the Prosecutor's Office protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Man

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	30	19	2	0	17	0	68
	%	44.1%	27.9%	2.9%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%

GBA Lawyer	Count	6	63	28	4	16	1	118
	%	5.1%	53.4%	23.7%	3.4%	13.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	15	7	1	6	0	30
	%	3.3%	50.0%	23.3%	3.3%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	17	17	3	11	0	51
	%	5.9%	33.3%	33.3%	5.9%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	69	16	1	0	0	1	87
	%	79.3%	18.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	109	130	55	8	50	2	354
	%	30.8%	36.7%	15.5%	2.3%	14.1%	.6%	100.0%

16_1. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of an ethnic minority

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	39	14	0	0	15	0	68
	%	57.4%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	14	69	3	1	31	0	118
	%	11.9%	58.5%	2.5%	.8%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	0	11	0	30
	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	55	26	0	0	4	2	87
	%	63.2%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	161	126	3	1	61	2	354
	%	45.5%	35.6%	.8%	.3%	17.2%	.6%	100.0%

16_2. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Ethnic Georgian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	39	14	0	15	0	68
	%	57.4%	20.6%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	71	3	31	0	118

	%	11.0%	60.2%	2.5%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	11	0	30
	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	27	0	4	2	87
	%	62.1%	31.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	159	129	3	61	2	354
	%	44.9%	36.4%	.8%	17.2%	.6%	100.0%

16_3. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of an LGBT community

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	37	14	0	17	0	68
	%	54.4%	20.6%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	72	2	31	0	118
	%	11.0%	61.0%	1.7%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	11	0	30
	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	43	4	0	4	0	51
	%	84.3%	7.8%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	27	0	4	2	87
	%	62.1%	31.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	152	131	2	67	2	354
	%	42.9%	37.0%	.6%	18.9%	.6%	100.0%

16_4. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Heterosexual

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	38	14	0	16	0	68
	%	55.9%	20.6%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	71	3	31	0	118
	%	11.0%	60.2%	2.5%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	11	0	30
	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	44	3	0	4	0	51
	%	86.3%	5.9%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	27	0	4	2	87

	%	62.1%	31.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	154	129	3	66	2	354
	%	43.5%	36.4%	.8%	18.6%	.6%	100.0%

16_5. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of any religion other than Orthodox Christian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	39	14	0	15	0	68
	%	57.4%	20.6%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	71	3	31	0	118
	%	11.0%	60.2%	2.5%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	11	0	30
	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	47	3	0	1	0	51
	%	92.2%	5.9%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	27	0	4	2	87
	%	62.1%	31.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	158	129	3	62	2	354
	%	44.6%	36.4%	.8%	17.5%	.6%	100.0%

16_6. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Orthodox Christian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	39	14	0	15	0	68
	%	57.4%	20.6%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	71	3	31	0	118
	%	11.0%	60.2%	2.5%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	11	0	30
	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	27	0	4	2	87
	%	62.1%	31.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	159	129	3	61	2	354
	%	44.9%	36.4%	.8%	17.2%	.6%	100.0%

16_7. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Person with limited abilities

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	39	14	0	15	0	68
	%	57.4%	20.6%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	70	4	31	0	118
	%	11.0%	59.3%	3.4%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	11	0	30
	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	27	0	4	2	87
	%	62.1%	31.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	159	128	4	61	2	354
	%	44.9%	36.2%	1.1%	17.2%	.6%	100.0%

16.8. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Woman

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	39	14	0	15	0	68
	%	57.4%	20.6%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	70	3	32	0	118
	%	11.0%	59.3%	2.5%	27.1%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	11	0	30
	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	54	27	0	4	2	87
	%	62.1%	31.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	159	128	3	62	2	354
	%	44.9%	36.2%	.8%	17.5%	.6%	100.0%

16.9. In your experience, to what extent does the state attorney protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Man

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	39	14	0	15	0	68
	%	57.4%	20.6%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	13	69	3	33	0	118
	%	11.0%	58.5%	2.5%	28.0%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	5	14	0	11	0	30

	%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	48	3	0	0	0	51
	%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	55	26	0	4	2	87
	%	63.2%	29.9%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	160	126	3	63	2	354
	%	45.2%	35.6%	.8%	17.8%	.6%	100.0%

17_1. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of an ethnic minority

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	27	2	0	22	0	68
	%	25.0%	39.7%	2.9%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	4	59	33	3	18	1	118
	%	3.4%	50.0%	28.0%	2.5%	15.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	6	17	1	5	0	30
	%	3.3%	20.0%	56.7%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	17	17	3	14	0	51
	%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	5.9%	27.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	45	40	0	0	0	2	87
	%	51.7%	46.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	67	149	69	7	59	3	354
	%	18.9%	42.1%	19.5%	2.0%	16.7%	.8%	100.0%

17_2. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Ethnic Georgian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	27	2	0	22	0	68
	%	25.0%	39.7%	2.9%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	3	64	30	2	18	1	118
	%	2.5%	54.2%	25.4%	1.7%	15.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	11	12	1	5	0	30
	%	3.3%	36.7%	40.0%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	19	15	3	13	1	51
	%	0.0%	37.3%	29.4%	5.9%	25.5%	2.0%	100.0%

Prosecutors	Count	45	40	0	0	0	2	87
	%	51.7%	46.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	66	161	59	6	58	4	354
	%	18.6%	45.5%	16.7%	1.7%	16.4%	1.1%	100.0%

17_3. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of an LGBT community

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	16	25	3	0	24	0	68
	%	23.5%	36.8%	4.4%	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	4	60	33	2	18	1	118
	%	3.4%	50.8%	28.0%	1.7%	15.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	6	16	1	6	0	30
	%	3.3%	20.0%	53.3%	3.3%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	16	16	3	16	0	51
	%	0.0%	31.4%	31.4%	5.9%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	46	38	1	0	0	2	87
	%	52.9%	43.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	67	145	69	6	64	3	354
	%	18.9%	41.0%	19.5%	1.7%	18.1%	.8%	100.0%

17_4. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Heterosexual

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	16	27	2	0	23	0	68
	%	23.5%	39.7%	2.9%	0.0%	33.8%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	4	61	31	2	19	1	118
	%	3.4%	51.7%	26.3%	1.7%	16.1%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	10	13	1	5	0	30
	%	3.3%	33.3%	43.3%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	18	14	3	16	0	51
	%	0.0%	35.3%	27.5%	5.9%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	47	38	0	0	0	2	87
	%	54.0%	43.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%

Total	Count	68	154	60	6	63	3	354
	%	19.2%	43.5%	16.9%	1.7%	17.8%	.8%	100.0%

17_5. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Representative of any religion other than Orthodox Christian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	26	3	0	22	0	68
	%	25.0%	38.2%	4.4%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	4	62	31	2	18	1	118
	%	3.4%	52.5%	26.3%	1.7%	15.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	8	15	1	5	0	30
	%	3.3%	26.7%	50.0%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	18	16	3	14	0	51
	%	0.0%	35.3%	31.4%	5.9%	27.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	47	38	0	0	0	2	87
	%	54.0%	43.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	69	152	65	6	59	3	354
	%	19.5%	42.9%	18.4%	1.7%	16.7%	.8%	100.0%

17_6. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Orthodox Christian

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	26	3	0	22	0	68
	%	25.0%	38.2%	4.4%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	4	63	30	2	18	1	118
	%	3.4%	53.4%	25.4%	1.7%	15.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	11	12	1	5	0	30
	%	3.3%	36.7%	40.0%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	19	15	3	14	0	51
	%	0.0%	37.3%	29.4%	5.9%	27.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	45	40	0	0	0	2	87
	%	51.7%	46.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	67	159	60	6	59	3	354
	%	18.9%	44.9%	16.9%	1.7%	16.7%	.8%	100.0%

17_7. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Person with limited abilities

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	27	2	0	22	0	68
	%	25.0%	39.7%	2.9%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	61	31	2	18	1	118
	%	4.2%	51.7%	26.3%	1.7%	15.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	10	12	1	6	0	30
	%	3.3%	33.3%	40.0%	3.3%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	18	15	3	14	0	51
	%	2.0%	35.3%	29.4%	5.9%	27.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	46	39	0	0	0	2	87
	%	52.9%	44.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	70	155	60	6	60	3	354
	%	19.8%	43.8%	16.9%	1.7%	16.9%	.8%	100.0%

17_8. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Woman

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	27	2	0	22	0	68
	%	25.0%	39.7%	2.9%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	4	60	31	4	18	1	118
	%	3.4%	50.8%	26.3%	3.4%	15.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	8	15	1	5	0	30
	%	3.3%	26.7%	50.0%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	18	16	3	14	0	51
	%	0.0%	35.3%	31.4%	5.9%	27.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	46	39	0	0	0	2	87
	%	52.9%	44.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	68	152	64	8	59	3	354
	%	19.2%	42.9%	18.1%	2.3%	16.7%	.8%	100.0%

17_9. In your experience, to what extent does the police protect or not protect the right of the following groups to the presumption of innocence? - Man

		Fully protects	Mainly protects	Mainly does not protect	Does not protect at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	27	2	0	22	0	68
	%	25.0%	39.7%	2.9%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%

GBA Lawyer	Count	4	60	33	2	18	1	118
	%	3.4%	50.8%	28.0%	1.7%	15.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	11	12	1	5	0	30
	%	3.3%	36.7%	40.0%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	19	15	3	14	0	51
	%	0.0%	37.3%	29.4%	5.9%	27.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	46	39	0	0	0	2	87
	%	52.9%	44.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	68	156	62	6	59	3	354
	%	19.2%	44.1%	17.5%	1.7%	16.7%	.8%	100.0%

18. In your opinion, how affordable or unaffordable are services of a private lawyer for regular citizens of Georgia?

		Totally affordable	Mainly affordable	Mainly unaffordable	Totally unaffordable	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	1	43	21	0	3	0	68
	%	1.5%	63.2%	30.9%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	1	61	54	1	1	0	118
	%	.8%	51.7%	45.8%	.8%	.8%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	6	21	1	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	20.0%	70.0%	3.3%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	15	33	0	3	0	51
	%	0.0%	29.4%	64.7%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	13	44	21	0	7	2	87
	%	14.9%	50.6%	24.1%	0.0%	8.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	15	169	150	2	16	2	354
	%	4.2%	47.7%	42.4%	.6%	4.5%	.6%	100.0%

19. In your opinion, how affordable or unaffordable is the court fee for citizens?

		Totally affordable	Mainly affordable	Mainly unaffordable	Totally unaffordable	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	13	48	1	0	6	0	68
	%	19.1%	70.6%	1.5%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	100.0%

GBA Lawyer	Co unt	1	51	61	0	4	1	118
	%	.8%	43.2%	51.7%	0.0%	3.4%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Co unt	0	10	16	1	3	0	30
	%	0.0%	33.3%	53.3%	3.3%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Co unt	0	15	26	0	10	0	51
	%	0.0%	29.4%	51.0%	0.0%	19.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Co unt	12	38	14	1	20	2	87
	%	13.8%	43.7%	16.1%	1.1%	23.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Co unt	26	162	118	2	43	3	354
	%	7.3%	45.8%	33.3%	.6%	12.1%	.8%	100.0%

20_1. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - Law departments of Georgian universities provide graduates with sufficient theoretical knowledge to start legal practice.

		Fully agree	Mainly agree	Mainly disagree	Fully disagree	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	7	48	8	0	5	0	68
	%	10.3%	70.6%	11.8%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	3	63	36	4	12	0	118
	%	2.5%	53.4%	30.5%	3.4%	10.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	8	18	3	0	0	30
	%	3.3%	26.7%	60.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	5	29	14	1	2	0	51
	%	9.8%	56.9%	27.5%	2.0%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	17	49	12	3	5	1	87
	%	19.5%	56.3%	13.8%	3.4%	5.7%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	33	197	88	11	24	1	354
	%	9.3%	55.6%	24.9%	3.1%	6.8%	.3%	100.0%

20_2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - Law department graduates from Georgian universities have necessary skill to start legal practice.

		Fully agree	Mainly agree	Mainly disagree	Fully disagree	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	2	32	26	2	6	0	68
	%	2.9%	47.1%	38.2%	2.9%	8.8%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	0	22	68	10	18	0	118
	%	0.0%	18.6%	57.6%	8.5%	15.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	5	19	6	0	0	30
	%	0.0%	16.7%	63.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	1	14	26	8	2	0	51
	%	2.0%	27.5%	51.0%	15.7%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	10	39	24	7	6	1	87
	%	11.5%	44.8%	27.6%	8.0%	6.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	13	112	163	33	32	1	354
	%	3.7%	31.6%	46.0%	9.3%	9.0%	.3%	100.0%

21. How well does university education in law prepare graduates to pass specialized qualification exams (lawyer, judge, prosecutor)?

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	0	23	29	1	2	13	0	68
	%	0.0%	33.8%	42.6%	1.5%	2.9%	19.1%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	1	20	29	21	9	37	1	118
	%	.8%	16.9%	24.6%	17.8%	7.6%	31.4%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	1	10	10	6	3	0	30
	%	0.0%	3.3%	33.3%	33.3%	20.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	2	7	24	8	3	7	0	51
	%	3.9%	13.7%	47.1%	15.7%	5.9%	13.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	13	35	24	5	1	9	0	87
	%	14.9%	40.2%	27.6%	5.7%	1.1%	10.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	16	86	116	45	21	69	1	354
	%	4.5%	24.3%	32.8%	12.7%	5.9%	19.5%	.3%	100.0%

22_1. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Ministry of Justice

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	4	50	13	0	1	0	68
	%	5.9%	73.5%	19.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	12	88	13	2	3	0	118
	%	10.2%	74.6%	11.0%	1.7%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	22	5	0	0	0	30
	%	10.0%	73.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	4	39	7	0	1	0	51

	%	7.8%	76.5%	13.7%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	13	62	10	0	1	1	87
	%	14.9%	71.3%	11.5%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	36	261	48	2	6	1	354
	%	10.2%	73.7%	13.6%	.6%	1.7%	.3%	100.0%

22_2. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - High Council of Justice

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	21	0	0	0	0	68
	%	69.1%	30.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	4	66	29	10	9	0	118
	%	3.4%	55.9%	24.6%	8.5%	7.6%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	8	13	6	3	0	0	30
	%	26.7%	43.3%	20.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	27	21	0	0	0	51
	%	5.9%	52.9%	41.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	6	65	10	3	2	1	87
	%	6.9%	74.7%	11.5%	3.4%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	68	192	66	16	11	1	354
	%	19.2%	54.2%	18.6%	4.5%	3.1%	.3%	100.0%

22_3. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - High School of Justice

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	42	26	0	0	0	0	68
	%	61.8%	38.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	39	32	17	25	0	118
	%	4.2%	33.1%	27.1%	14.4%	21.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	6	10	12	2	0	0	30
	%	20.0%	33.3%	40.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	1	26	23	1	0	0	51
	%	2.0%	51.0%	45.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	5	59	16	3	3	1	87
	%	5.7%	67.8%	18.4%	3.4%	3.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	59	160	83	23	28	1	354
	%	16.7%	45.2%	23.4%	6.5%	7.9%	.3%	100.0%

22.4. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - State funded legal aid service

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	10	40	16	2	0	68
	%	14.7%	58.8%	23.5%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	11	50	24	11	22	118
	%	9.3%	42.4%	20.3%	9.3%	18.6%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	8	16	5	1	0	30
	%	26.7%	53.3%	16.7%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	45	6	0	0	0	51
	%	88.2%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	13	58	11	3	2	87
	%	14.9%	66.7%	12.6%	3.4%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	87	170	56	17	24	354
	%	24.6%	48.0%	15.8%	4.8%	6.8%	100.0%

22.5. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Legal aid provided by NGOs

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	2	33	28	3	2	68
	%	2.9%	48.5%	41.2%	4.4%	2.9%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	64	24	11	13	118
	%	5.1%	54.2%	20.3%	9.3%	11.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	16	14	0	0	0	30
	%	53.3%	46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	31	15	1	1	51
	%	5.9%	60.8%	29.4%	2.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	4	42	22	8	11	87
	%	4.6%	48.3%	25.3%	9.2%	12.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	31	184	89	23	27	354

	%	8.8%	52.0%	25.1%	6.5%	7.6%	100.0%
--	---	------	-------	-------	------	------	--------

22_6. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Courts in Georgia

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	56	12	0	0	0	68
	%	82.4%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	46	70	2	0	0	118
	%	39.0%	59.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	16	14	0	0	0	30
	%	53.3%	46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	15	35	1	0	0	51
	%	29.4%	68.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	35	50	0	1	1	87
	%	40.2%	57.5%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	168	181	3	1	1	354
	%	47.5%	51.1%	.8%	.3%	.3%	100.0%

22_7. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Prosecutor's Office

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	14	36	17	1	0	68
	%	20.6%	52.9%	25.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	23	65	19	4	7	118
	%	19.5%	55.1%	16.1%	3.4%	5.9%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	8	12	9	1	0	30
	%	26.7%	40.0%	30.0%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	7	26	16	2	0	51
	%	13.7%	51.0%	31.4%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	77	9	0	0	1	87
	%	88.5%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	129	148	61	8	8	354
	%	36.4%	41.8%	17.2%	2.3%	2.3%	100.0%

22_8. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Georgian Bar Association

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	7	47	13	0	0	1	68
	%	10.3%	69.1%	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	66	48	3	0	1	0	118
	%	55.9%	40.7%	2.5%	0.0%	.8%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	10	19	1	0	0	0	30
	%	33.3%	63.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	18	32	1	0	0	0	51
	%	35.3%	62.7%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	18	57	8	1	2	1	87
	%	20.7%	65.5%	9.2%	1.1%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	119	203	26	1	3	2	354
	%	33.6%	57.3%	7.3%	.3%	.8%	.6%	100.0%

22_9. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	5	21	35	5	2	68
	%	7.4%	30.9%	51.5%	7.4%	2.9%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	52	56	6	2	2	118
	%	44.1%	47.5%	5.1%	1.7%	1.7%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	7	15	8	0	0	30
	%	23.3%	50.0%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	9	37	5	0	0	51
	%	17.6%	72.5%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	7	41	21	7	11	87
	%	8.0%	47.1%	24.1%	8.0%	12.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	80	170	75	14	15	354
	%	22.6%	48.0%	21.2%	4.0%	4.2%	100.0%

22_10. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Judges Association of Georgia

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	46	17	4	0	1	68
	%	67.6%	25.0%	5.9%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%

GBA Lawyer	Count	0	14	25	27	52	118
	%	0.0%	11.9%	21.2%	22.9%	44.1%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	9	12	7	1	30
	%	3.3%	30.0%	40.0%	23.3%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	12	30	9	0	51
	%	0.0%	23.5%	58.8%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	5	41	27	4	10	87
	%	5.7%	47.1%	31.0%	4.6%	11.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	52	93	98	47	64	354
	%	14.7%	26.3%	27.7%	13.3%	18.1%	100.0%

22_11. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Independent Inspector

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	26	36	5	0	1	0	68
	%	38.2%	52.9%	7.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	2	23	25	24	44	0	118
	%	1.7%	19.5%	21.2%	20.3%	37.3%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	16	11	1	1	0	30
	%	3.3%	53.3%	36.7%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	27	16	7	0	0	51
	%	2.0%	52.9%	31.4%	13.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	10	44	15	7	9	2	87
	%	11.5%	50.6%	17.2%	8.0%	10.3%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	40	146	72	39	55	2	354
	%	11.3%	41.2%	20.3%	11.0%	15.5%	.6%	100.0%

22_12. For the following institutions, please, tell me how familiar or unfamiliar are you with their work? - Disciplinary Collegium of Judges

		Very familiar	Mainly familiar	Mainly unfamiliar	Very unfamiliar	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	28	31	8	0	1	0	68
	%	41.2%	45.6%	11.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	2	21	26	29	40	0	118
	%	1.7%	17.8%	22.0%	24.6%	33.9%	0.0%	100.0%

NGO lawyer	Count	2	13	8	5	2	0	30
	%	6.7%	43.3%	26.7%	16.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	15	29	7	0	0	51
	%	0.0%	29.4%	56.9%	13.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	5	33	24	11	13	1	87
	%	5.7%	37.9%	27.6%	12.6%	14.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	37	113	95	52	56	1	354
	%	10.5%	31.9%	26.8%	14.7%	15.8%	.3%	100.0%

23_1. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Ministry of Justice

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	15	39	1	0	12	1	68
	%	22.1%	57.4%	1.5%	0.0%	17.6%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	8	52	40	6	12	0	118
	%	6.8%	44.1%	33.9%	5.1%	10.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	9	20	0	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	30.0%	66.7%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	31	14	0	6	0	51
	%	0.0%	60.8%	27.5%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	37	43	3	0	3	1	87
	%	42.5%	49.4%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	60	174	78	6	34	2	354
	%	16.9%	49.2%	22.0%	1.7%	9.6%	.6%	100.0%

23_2. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - High Council of Justice

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	46	22	0	0	0	0	68
	%	67.6%	32.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	2	31	43	13	29	0	118
	%	1.7%	26.3%	36.4%	11.0%	24.6%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	5	19	4	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	16.7%	63.3%	13.3%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	19	18	4	10	0	51

	%	0.0%	37.3%	35.3%	7.8%	19.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	27	46	6	2	4	2	87
	%	31.0%	52.9%	6.9%	2.3%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	75	123	86	23	45	2	354
	%	21.2%	34.7%	24.3%	6.5%	12.7%	.6%	100.0%

23_3. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - High School of Justice

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	44	24	0	0	0	0	68
	%	64.7%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	1	32	22	9	54	0	118
	%	.8%	27.1%	18.6%	7.6%	45.8%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	6	14	1	9	0	30
	%	0.0%	20.0%	46.7%	3.3%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	18	13	4	16	0	51
	%	0.0%	35.3%	25.5%	7.8%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	28	41	5	3	8	2	87
	%	32.2%	47.1%	5.7%	3.4%	9.2%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	73	121	54	17	87	2	354
	%	20.6%	34.2%	15.3%	4.8%	24.6%	.6%	100.0%

23_4. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - State funded legal aid service

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	20	30	0	0	18	0	68
	%	29.4%	44.1%	0.0%	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	41	17	2	53	0	118
	%	4.2%	34.7%	14.4%	1.7%	44.9%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	24	2	0	1	0	30
	%	10.0%	80.0%	6.7%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	34	17	0	0	0	0	51
	%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	34	39	1	1	10	2	87
	%	39.1%	44.8%	1.1%	1.1%	11.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	96	151	20	3	82	2	354

	%	27.1%	42.7%	5.6%	.8%	23.2%	.6%	100.0%
--	---	-------	-------	------	-----	-------	-----	--------

23_5. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Legal aid provided by NGOs

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	11	21	1	0	35	0	68
	%	16.2%	30.9%	1.5%	0.0%	51.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	50	19	2	42	0	118
	%	4.2%	42.4%	16.1%	1.7%	35.6%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	8	22	0	0	0	0	30
	%	26.7%	73.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	10	24	5	0	12	0	51
	%	19.6%	47.1%	9.8%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	14	39	3	1	28	2	87
	%	16.1%	44.8%	3.4%	1.1%	32.2%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	48	156	28	3	117	2	354
	%	13.6%	44.1%	7.9%	.8%	33.1%	.6%	100.0%

23_6. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Courts in Georgia

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	48	19	0	0	0	1	68
	%	70.6%	27.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	66	33	6	6	1	118
	%	5.1%	55.9%	28.0%	5.1%	5.1%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	13	17	0	0	0	30
	%	0.0%	43.3%	56.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	4	37	10	0	0	0	51
	%	7.8%	72.5%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	36	45	3	0	1	2	87
	%	41.4%	51.7%	3.4%	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	94	180	63	6	7	4	354
	%	26.6%	50.8%	17.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.1%	100.0%

23_7. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Prosecutor's Office

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	9	37	3	0	18	1	68
	%	13.2%	54.4%	4.4%	0.0%	26.5%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	1	33	46	13	24	1	118
	%	.8%	28.0%	39.0%	11.0%	20.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	4	21	3	2	0	30
	%	0.0%	13.3%	70.0%	10.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	19	19	1	12	0	51
	%	0.0%	37.3%	37.3%	2.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	63	23	1	0	0	0	87
	%	72.4%	26.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	73	116	90	17	56	2	354
	%	20.6%	32.8%	25.4%	4.8%	15.8%	.6%	100.0%

23_8. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Georgian Bar Association

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	10	37	1	0	20	0	68
	%	14.7%	54.4%	1.5%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	26	71	14	1	5	1	118
	%	22.0%	60.2%	11.9%	.8%	4.2%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	22	4	0	1	0	30
	%	10.0%	73.3%	13.3%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	13	36	1	0	1	0	51
	%	25.5%	70.6%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	25	47	2	0	12	1	87
	%	28.7%	54.0%	2.3%	0.0%	13.8%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	77	213	22	1	39	2	354
	%	21.8%	60.2%	6.2%	.3%	11.0%	.6%	100.0%

23_9. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	4	25	5	1	33	0	68
	%	5.9%	36.8%	7.4%	1.5%	48.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	29	68	13	0	8	0	118
	%	24.6%	57.6%	11.0%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	2	22	0	0	5	1	30
	%	6.7%	73.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	14	34	2	0	1	0	51
	%	27.5%	66.7%	3.9%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	14	35	4	4	29	1	87
	%	16.1%	40.2%	4.6%	4.6%	33.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	63	184	24	5	76	2	354
	%	17.8%	52.0%	6.8%	1.4%	21.5%	.6%	100.0%

23_10. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Judges Association of Georgia

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	45	16	1	0	6	0	68
	%	66.2%	23.5%	1.5%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	0	11	18	2	87	0	118
	%	0.0%	9.3%	15.3%	1.7%	73.7%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	3	7	1	19	0	30
	%	0.0%	10.0%	23.3%	3.3%	63.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	12	8	0	31	0	51
	%	0.0%	23.5%	15.7%	0.0%	60.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	18	33	4	2	26	4	87
	%	20.7%	37.9%	4.6%	2.3%	29.9%	4.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	63	75	38	5	169	4	354
	%	17.8%	21.2%	10.7%	1.4%	47.7%	1.1%	100.0%

23_11. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Independent Inspector

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	35	22	1	0	9	1	68
	%	51.5%	32.4%	1.5%	0.0%	13.2%	1.5%	100.0%

GBA Lawyer	Count	1	20	15	1	81	0	118
	%	.8%	16.9%	12.7%	.8%	68.6%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	14	6	0	10	0	30
	%	0.0%	46.7%	20.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	4	20	5	0	22	0	51
	%	7.8%	39.2%	9.8%	0.0%	43.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	28	28	3	1	22	5	87
	%	32.2%	32.2%	3.4%	1.1%	25.3%	5.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	68	104	30	2	144	6	354
	%	19.2%	29.4%	8.5%	.6%	40.7%	1.7%	100.0%

23_12. In your opinion, how transparent or non-transparent is the work of the following institutions? - Disciplinary Collegium of Judges

		Fully transparent	Mainly transparent	Mainly not transparent	Not transparent at all	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	35	27	1	0	4	1	68
	%	51.5%	39.7%	1.5%	0.0%	5.9%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	0	13	18	11	75	1	118
	%	0.0%	11.0%	15.3%	9.3%	63.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	6	11	4	9	0	30
	%	0.0%	20.0%	36.7%	13.3%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	9	10	2	30	0	51
	%	0.0%	17.6%	19.6%	3.9%	58.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	15	32	5	2	29	4	87
	%	17.2%	36.8%	5.7%	2.3%	33.3%	4.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	50	87	45	19	147	6	354
	%	14.1%	24.6%	12.7%	5.4%	41.5%	1.7%	100.0%

24_1. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Ministry of Justice

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	14	40	1	0	13	68
	%	20.6%	58.8%	1.5%	0.0%	19.1%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	7	69	20	1	21	118
	%	5.9%	58.5%	16.9%	.8%	17.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	12	15	1	2	30
	%	0.0%	40.0%	50.0%	3.3%	6.7%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	2	37	7	1	4	51
	%	3.9%	72.5%	13.7%	2.0%	7.8%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	32	48	0	0	7	87
	%	36.8%	55.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	100.0%

Total	Count	55	206	43	3	47	354
	%	15.5%	58.2%	12.1%	.8%	13.3%	100.0%

24_2. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - High Council of Justice

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	45	21	0	0	2	0	68
	%	66.2%	30.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	1	46	26	2	43	0	118
	%	.8%	39.0%	22.0%	1.7%	36.4%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	6	16	4	4	0	30
	%	0.0%	20.0%	53.3%	13.3%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	23	11	0	16	0	51
	%	2.0%	45.1%	21.6%	0.0%	31.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	23	50	2	1	10	1	87
	%	26.4%	57.5%	2.3%	1.1%	11.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	70	146	55	7	75	1	354
	%	19.8%	41.2%	15.5%	2.0%	21.2%	.3%	100.0%

24_3. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - High School of Justice

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	19	0	0	2	0	68
	%	69.1%	27.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	1	35	15	2	65	0	118
	%	.8%	29.7%	12.7%	1.7%	55.1%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	6	11	2	11	0	30
	%	0.0%	20.0%	36.7%	6.7%	36.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	24	10	0	17	0	51
	%	0.0%	47.1%	19.6%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	23	44	3	2	13	2	87
	%	26.4%	50.6%	3.4%	2.3%	14.9%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	71	128	39	6	108	2	354
	%	20.1%	36.2%	11.0%	1.7%	30.5%	.6%	100.0%

24_4. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - State funded legal aid service

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	24	26	0	0	18	0	68
	%	35.3%	38.2%	0.0%	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	6	45	10	1	55	1	118

	%	5.1%	38.1%	8.5%	.8%	46.6%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	2	24	1	0	3	0	30
	%	6.7%	80.0%	3.3%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	27	23	0	0	1	0	51
	%	52.9%	45.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	24	48	3	0	10	2	87
	%	27.6%	55.2%	3.4%	0.0%	11.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	83	166	14	1	87	3	354
	%	23.4%	46.9%	4.0%	.3%	24.6%	.8%	100.0%

24.5. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Legal aid provided by NGOs

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	18	21	0	29	0	68
	%	26.5%	30.9%	0.0%	42.6%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	4	51	13	49	1	118
	%	3.4%	43.2%	11.0%	41.5%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	3	26	1	0	0	30
	%	10.0%	86.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	7	29	0	15	0	51
	%	13.7%	56.9%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	13	36	4	32	2	87
	%	14.9%	41.4%	4.6%	36.8%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	45	163	18	125	3	354
	%	12.7%	46.0%	5.1%	35.3%	.8%	100.0%

24.6. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Courts in Georgia

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	42	24	1	0	1	0	68
	%	61.8%	35.3%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	67	36	2	7	1	118
	%	4.2%	56.8%	30.5%	1.7%	5.9%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	10	15	5	0	0	30
	%	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	4	32	13	0	2	0	51
	%	7.8%	62.7%	25.5%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	27	51	3	0	4	2	87
	%	31.0%	58.6%	3.4%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	78	184	68	7	14	3	354

	%	22.0%	52.0%	19.2%	2.0%	4.0%	.8%	100.0%
--	---	-------	-------	-------	------	------	-----	--------

24_7. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Prosecutor's Office

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	18	29	3	0	18	0	68
	%	26.5%	42.6%	4.4%	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	2	58	28	1	28	1	118
	%	1.7%	49.2%	23.7%	.8%	23.7%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	6	13	4	6	0	30
	%	3.3%	20.0%	43.3%	13.3%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	26	11	0	13	0	51
	%	2.0%	51.0%	21.6%	0.0%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	64	23	0	0	0	0	87
	%	73.6%	26.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	86	142	55	5	65	1	354
	%	24.3%	40.1%	15.5%	1.4%	18.4%	.3%	100.0%

24_8. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Georgian Bar Association

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	10	41	1	0	16	0	68
	%	14.7%	60.3%	1.5%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	32	68	10	0	7	1	118
	%	27.1%	57.6%	8.5%	0.0%	5.9%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	20	8	0	1	0	30
	%	3.3%	66.7%	26.7%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	9	40	1	0	1	0	51
	%	17.6%	78.4%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	17	50	2	2	15	1	87
	%	19.5%	57.5%	2.3%	2.3%	17.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	69	219	22	2	40	2	354
	%	19.5%	61.9%	6.2%	.6%	11.3%	.6%	100.0%

24_9. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	6	25	3	0	34	0	68
	%	8.8%	36.8%	4.4%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	33	65	10	0	10	0	118
	%	28.0%	55.1%	8.5%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	100.0%

NGO lawyer	Count	1	21	5	0	3	0	30
	%	3.3%	70.0%	16.7%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	12	33	2	0	4	0	51
	%	23.5%	64.7%	3.9%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	10	33	2	1	39	2	87
	%	11.5%	37.9%	2.3%	1.1%	44.8%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	62	177	22	1	90	2	354
	%	17.5%	50.0%	6.2%	.3%	25.4%	.6%	100.0%

24_10. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Judges Association of Georgia

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	42	20	1	0	5	0	68
	%	61.8%	29.4%	1.5%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	3	11	10	2	92	0	118
	%	2.5%	9.3%	8.5%	1.7%	78.0%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	5	5	1	19	0	30
	%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	3.3%	63.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	9	2	0	39	0	51
	%	2.0%	17.6%	3.9%	0.0%	76.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	17	29	2	1	34	4	87
	%	19.5%	33.3%	2.3%	1.1%	39.1%	4.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	63	74	20	4	189	4	354
	%	17.8%	20.9%	5.6%	1.1%	53.4%	1.1%	100.0%

24_11. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Independent Inspector

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	38	22	0	0	8	0	68
	%	55.9%	32.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	1	25	7	1	83	1	118
	%	.8%	21.2%	5.9%	.8%	70.3%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	12	5	0	12	0	30
	%	3.3%	40.0%	16.7%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	2	18	1	0	30	0	51
	%	3.9%	35.3%	2.0%	0.0%	58.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	22	31	0	1	30	3	87
	%	25.3%	35.6%	0.0%	1.1%	34.5%	3.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	64	108	13	2	163	4	354
	%	18.1%	30.5%	3.7%	.6%	46.0%	1.1%	100.0%

24_12. In your opinion, how well or how badly is the work of the following institutions organized? - Disciplinary Collegium of Judges

		Very well	Mainly Well	Mainly Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	41	20	0	0	7	0	68
	%	60.3%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	0	14	14	5	84	1	118
	%	0.0%	11.9%	11.9%	4.2%	71.2%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	6	7	4	12	1	30
	%	0.0%	20.0%	23.3%	13.3%	40.0%	3.3%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	8	4	0	39	0	51
	%	0.0%	15.7%	7.8%	0.0%	76.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	16	25	1	1	39	5	87
	%	18.4%	28.7%	1.1%	1.1%	44.8%	5.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	57	73	26	10	181	7	354
	%	16.1%	20.6%	7.3%	2.8%	51.1%	2.0%	100.0%

25_1. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Ministry of Justice

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	17	38	6	0	0	6	1	68
	%	25.0%	55.9%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	1.5%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	9	43	44	16	1	5	0	118
	%	7.6%	36.4%	37.3%	13.6%	.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	2	20	8	0	0	0	30
	%	0.0%	6.7%	66.7%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	3	24	20	2	1	1	0	51
	%	5.9%	47.1%	39.2%	3.9%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	27	52	5	0	0	2	1	87
	%	31.0%	59.8%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	56	159	95	26	2	14	2	354
	%	15.8%	44.9%	26.8%	7.3%	.6%	4.0%	.6%	100.0%

25_2. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - High Council of Justice

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	46	19	3	0	0	0	0	68
	%	67.6%	27.9%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	3	22	37	23	4	29	0	118
	%	2.5%	18.6%	31.4%	19.5%	3.4%	24.6%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	1	8	10	7	4	0	30
	%	0.0%	3.3%	26.7%	33.3%	23.3%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%

LAS lawyer	Count	1	13	15	10	2	10	0	51
	%	2.0%	25.5%	29.4%	19.6%	3.9%	19.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	20	44	10	2	1	8	2	87
	%	23.0%	50.6%	11.5%	2.3%	1.1%	9.2%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	70	99	73	45	14	51	2	354
	%	19.8%	28.0%	20.6%	12.7%	4.0%	14.4%	.6%	100.0%

25_3. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - High School of Justice

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	47	20	1	0	0	0	0	68
	%	69.1%	29.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	3	21	22	12	1	58	1	118
	%	2.5%	17.8%	18.6%	10.2%	.8%	49.2%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	0	12	6	3	9	0	30
	%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	10.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	2	18	13	5	0	13	0	51
	%	3.9%	35.3%	25.5%	9.8%	0.0%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	19	42	9	0	1	14	2	87
	%	21.8%	48.3%	10.3%	0.0%	1.1%	16.1%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	71	101	57	23	5	94	3	354
	%	20.1%	28.5%	16.1%	6.5%	1.4%	26.6%	.8%	100.0%

25_4. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - State funded legal aid service

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	26	29	3	0	10	0	68
	%	38.2%	42.6%	4.4%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	10	35	27	7	39	0	118
	%	8.5%	29.7%	22.9%	5.9%	33.1%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	23	6	0	0	0	30
	%	3.3%	76.7%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	31	20	0	0	0	0	51
	%	60.8%	39.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	19	51	9	0	6	2	87
	%	21.8%	58.6%	10.3%	0.0%	6.9%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	87	158	45	7	55	2	354
	%	24.6%	44.6%	12.7%	2.0%	15.5%	.6%	100.0%

25_5. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Legal aid provided by NGOs

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	13	28	2	0	0	25	0	68
	%	19.1%	41.2%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	5	48	24	10	1	30	0	118
	%	4.2%	40.7%	20.3%	8.5%	.8%	25.4%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	4	23	3	0	0	0	0	30
	%	13.3%	76.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	11	27	1	0	0	12	0	51
	%	21.6%	52.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	10	28	14	2	0	30	3	87
	%	11.5%	32.2%	16.1%	2.3%	0.0%	34.5%	3.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	43	154	44	12	1	97	3	354
	%	12.1%	43.5%	12.4%	3.4%	.3%	27.4%	.8%	100.0%

25_6. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Courts in Georgia

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	42	25	1	0	0	0	0	68
	%	61.8%	36.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	9	34	56	14	5	0	0	118
	%	7.6%	28.8%	47.5%	11.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	2	9	15	4	0	0	30
	%	0.0%	6.7%	30.0%	50.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	2	26	18	4	1	0	0	51
	%	3.9%	51.0%	35.3%	7.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	23	46	15	0	0	2	1	87
	%	26.4%	52.9%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	76	133	99	33	10	2	1	354
	%	21.5%	37.6%	28.0%	9.3%	2.8%	.6%	.3%	100.0%

25_7. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Prosecutor's Office

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Total
Judge	Count	17	33	7	0	0	11	68
	%	25.0%	48.5%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	3	28	46	19	4	18	118
	%	2.5%	23.7%	39.0%	16.1%	3.4%	15.3%	100.0%

NGO lawyer	Count	0	1	8	14	4	3	30
	%	0.0%	3.3%	26.7%	46.7%	13.3%	10.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	17	18	5	0	11	51
	%	0.0%	33.3%	35.3%	9.8%	0.0%	21.6%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	62	24	1	0	0	0	87
	%	71.3%	27.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	82	103	80	38	8	43	354
	%	23.2%	29.1%	22.6%	10.7%	2.3%	12.1%	100.0%

25_8. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Georgian Bar Association

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	10	43	8	0	0	7	0	68
	%	14.7%	63.2%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	35	54	21	6	0	2	0	118
	%	29.7%	45.8%	17.8%	5.1%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	14	13	1	1	1	0	30
	%	0.0%	46.7%	43.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	9	34	7	0	1	0	0	51
	%	17.6%	66.7%	13.7%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	13	44	15	1	2	10	2	87
	%	14.9%	50.6%	17.2%	1.1%	2.3%	11.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	67	189	64	8	4	20	2	354
	%	18.9%	53.4%	18.1%	2.3%	1.1%	5.6%	.6%	100.0%

25_9. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Ethics Commission of the Georgian Bar Association

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	4	26	12	1	0	25	0	68
	%	5.9%	38.2%	17.6%	1.5%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	31	58	19	4	0	5	1	118
	%	26.3%	49.2%	16.1%	3.4%	0.0%	4.2%	.8%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	1	12	10	3	0	4	0	30
	%	3.3%	40.0%	33.3%	10.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	10	31	7	1	0	2	0	51
	%	19.6%	60.8%	13.7%	2.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	9	26	10	2	2	35	3	87
	%	10.3%	29.9%	11.5%	2.3%	2.3%	40.2%	3.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	55	153	58	11	2	71	4	354
	%	15.5%	43.2%	16.4%	3.1%	.6%	20.1%	1.1%	100.0%

25_10. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Judges Association of Georgia

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	40	25	2	0	0	1	0	68
	%	58.8%	36.8%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	0	10	11	6	0	91	0	118
	%	0.0%	8.5%	9.3%	5.1%	0.0%	77.1%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	2	4	6	1	17	0	30
	%	0.0%	6.7%	13.3%	20.0%	3.3%	56.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	1	8	3	3	0	36	0	51
	%	2.0%	15.7%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	70.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	13	30	7	0	1	32	4	87
	%	14.9%	34.5%	8.0%	0.0%	1.1%	36.8%	4.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	54	75	27	15	2	177	4	354
	%	15.3%	21.2%	7.6%	4.2%	.6%	50.0%	1.1%	100.0%

25_11. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Independent Inspector

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	36	25	0	0	0	7	0	68
	%	52.9%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	0	17	15	5	0	81	0	118
	%	0.0%	14.4%	12.7%	4.2%	0.0%	68.6%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO lawyer	Count	0	5	12	3	0	10	0	30
	%	0.0%	16.7%	40.0%	10.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	2	19	8	1	0	21	0	51
	%	3.9%	37.3%	15.7%	2.0%	0.0%	41.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	19	33	1	0	2	27	5	87
	%	21.8%	37.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	31.0%	5.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	57	99	36	9	2	146	5	354
	%	16.1%	28.0%	10.2%	2.5%	.6%	41.2%	1.4%	100.0%

25_12. Using the scale, please, assess the performance of each of the following institutions. Is it very good, good, medium, bad, or very bad? - Disciplinary Collegium of Judges

		Very well	Well	Medium	Badly	Very badly	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Judge	Count	37	25	0	0	0	6	0	68
	%	54.4%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	100.0%
GBA Lawyer	Count	0	8	16	9	6	79	0	118
	%	0.0%	6.8%	13.6%	7.6%	5.1%	66.9%	0.0%	100.0%

NGO lawyer	Count	0	1	7	10	4	8	0	30
	%	0.0%	3.3%	23.3%	33.3%	13.3%	26.7%	0.0%	100.0%
LAS lawyer	Count	0	5	7	4	1	34	0	51
	%	0.0%	9.8%	13.7%	7.8%	2.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Prosecutors	Count	13	23	4	1	1	40	5	87
	%	14.9%	26.4 %	4.6%	1.1%	1.1%	46.0%	5.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	50	62	34	24	12	167	5	354
	%	14.1%	17.5 %	9.6%	6.8%	3.4%	47.2%	1.4%	100.0%