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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
(VENICE COMMISSION)

GEORGIA

**AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON GRANTS,
THE ORGANIC LAW ON THE POLITICAL
ASSOCIATIONS OF CITIZENS
AND
THE CRIMINAL CODE AND RELATED LEGISLATION*,
AS ADOPTED ON 4 MARCH 2026**

(*)Translations and consolidated texts extracted from www.matsne.gov.ge, unless otherwise indicated

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**I. Law of Georgia on Grants - consolidated version with the amendments
(4.03.2026)**

Chapter I - General Provisions

Article 1 – Scope of application

This Law defines general principles for providing, obtaining and using grants.

Article 2 – Grant

1. Grants shall be targeted resources in a monetary form or in kind, provided free of charge by a grant provider (donor) to a grant recipient, which are used to implement specific humanitarian, educational, scientific and research, healthcare, defence and security, cultural, sports, ecological, agricultural or social projects, or to carry out programs of the state or of public importance.
- 1¹. A grant provided by the Legal Entity under Public Law called the Agency for Innovations and Technologies of Georgia to carry out activities related to innovation as determined by the Law of Georgia on Innovations shall be deemed to be a grant.
- 1². A grant awarded for entrepreneurial purposes by the non-profit (non-commercial) legal entity called Peace Fund for a Better Future in accordance with its statutory objectives shall also be deemed to be a grant.
- 1³. Technical assistance provided by a grant provider (donor) referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of this Law to a grant recipient referred to in Article 4 of the same Law in the form of sharing technology, specialised knowledge, skills, expertise and/or other types of assistance for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall also be deemed to be a grant.
- 1⁴. Resources allocated in a monetary form or in kind by an entity referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of this Law, or by a citizen of another state, to a citizen of Georgia or a person having the right of residence in Georgia, a legal entity referred to in Article 4(d¹) of this Law, or a legal entity of Georgia, which are used or may be used for the activities carried out or to be carried out with the aim of exerting any influence on the government of Georgia, state institutions, or any part of the society, which are aimed at the formation, implementation or change of the domestic or foreign policy of Georgia, as well as which are used or may be used for the activities deriving from the political or public interests, approaches, or relations of the government of a foreign country or a foreign political party, shall also be considered a grant.
- 1⁵. For the purposes of carrying out the activities referred to in paragraph 1⁴ of this article, the following shall also be considered a grant provided by an entity referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of this Law, or by a citizen of another state, to a citizen of Georgia or a person having the right of residence in Georgia, a legal entity referred to in Article 4(d¹) of this Law, or a legal entity of Georgia:
 - a) resources allocated in a monetary form or in kind, in exchange for which the recipient of such resources provides to the provider of the resources technical assistance in the form of sharing of technologies, specialised knowledge, skills, expertise, services, and/or other types of assistance (this paragraph shall not apply to the technical assistance provided by an employee employed in a

foreign government referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of this Law, or in its representation, or at an international organisation, to such employer, in exchange of the resources allocated in a monetary form or in kind);

- b) technical assistance provided in the form of sharing of technologies, specialised knowledge, skills, expertise, services and/or other types of assistance;
- c) technical assistance referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph, provided free of charge.

1⁶. Resources allocated in a monetary form or in kind by a legal entity of another state to its representation, branch, or department registered in Georgia shall also be considered a grant (this paragraph shall not apply to the resources allocated for carrying out entrepreneurial activities).

- 2. Resources allocated for achieving entrepreneurial goals shall not be deemed to be a grant, except for resources provided to a legal entity who has been assigned the status of an agricultural cooperative in accordance with the Law of Georgia on Agricultural Cooperative ~~and resources allocated for political goals.~~

Law of Georgia No 819 of 12 July 2013 – website, 5.8.2013

Law of Georgia No 5502 of 22 June 2016 – website, 12.7.2016

Law of Georgia No 2987 of 31 May 2023 – website, 13.6.2023

Law of Georgia No 663 of 12 June 2025 – website, 12.6.2025

Law of Georgia No 1379 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2026

Article 3 – _Grant provider

- 1. Grant providers (donors) may include:

- a) an international charity, a humanitarian or any other public organisation (including the International Sports Association, Federation, Committee), or other international organisation, financial and loan institutions, as well as foreign governments or their representative offices, a foreign entrepreneurial (if a grant recipient is the State or the Government of Georgia) or a non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) entity;
- b) a non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entity of Georgia whose main statutory purpose is to accumulate property to promote charitable, social, cultural, educational, scientific and research or any other publicly beneficial activities;
- c) a legal entity under public law designated by the Government of Georgia, whose purpose under its charter/statute is to award grants: to improve the level of teaching and learning in the sphere of education; to cover expenses related to learning; for scientific purposes; to facilitate the integration of citizens living in densely populated areas with national minorities and in mountainous regions; to finance youth and public projects; to facilitate employment; to ensure access to livelihoods for the social and economic integration of internally displaced persons and families affected by natural disasters and subject to displacement (ecomigrants); for the local integration of persons with international protection in Georgia, aliens seeking asylum in Georgia and stateless persons with a status in Georgia, as well as to provide reintegration assistance to migrants returning to Georgia; for the popularisation of reforms and innovations implemented in Georgia and their promotion in the international community; to assist the partner governments of Georgia in the area of education, healthcare, social security and sustainable development, as well as in dealing with the

consequences of natural and man-made disasters; for the implementation of state support measures for agricultural cooperatives; to support public organisations;

- d) a ministry of Georgia; the office of the State Minister of Georgia; the ministries of the Autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Ajara;
 - e) a legal entity under public law created by a normative act of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia or Ajara and a legal entity under public law determined by the above Governments, whose purpose under its charter/statute is the implementation of youth projects or the facilitation of employment.
- 1¹. The head of a legal entity under public law as determined by the Government of Georgia shall be entitled, if necessary, to issue a normative act and/or an individual administrative act on issues related to the issuance of a grant for the support of a public organisation as provided for by paragraph 1(c) of this Article.
2. In the case provided for by paragraph 1(d) of this article, the respective ministry of Georgia shall submit a draft document for providing a grant, before the document has been executed, to the Government of Georgia, and a respective ministry of the Autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Ajara to the Governments of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia or Ajara accordingly, for the preliminary assessment of the goal of providing a grant, the grant amount and the specific directions of the use of the grant, in cases and in accordance with the procedure established by the legal acts of the Government of Georgia, and the Governments of the Autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Ajara.

Law of Georgia No 1166 of 25 March 2005 – LHG I, No 11, 29.3.2005, Art. 73

Law of Georgia No 3974 of 22 December 2006 – LHG I, No 48, 22.12.2006, Art. 341

Law of Georgia No 2959 of 20 April 2010 – LHG I, No 23, 4.5.2010, Art. 133

Law of Georgia No 5125 of 13 October 2011 – website, 27.10.2011

Law of Georgia No 6172 of 15 May 2012 – website, 29.5.2012

Law of Georgia No 4497 of 11 November 2015 – website, 24.11.2015

Law of Georgia No 4843 of 4 March 2016 – website, 14.3.2016

Law of Georgia No 103 of 16 December 2016 – website, 27.12.2016

Law of Georgia No 1287 of 20 September 2017 – website, 27.9.2017

Law of Georgia No 1393 of 30 November 2017 – website, 8.12.2017

Law of Georgia No 2085 of 23 March 2018 – website, 5.4.2018

Law of Georgia No 5469 of 11 December 2019 – website, 19.12.2019

Law of Georgia No 1483 of 12 April 2022 – website, 19.4.2022

Law of Georgia No 307 of 20 February 2025 – website, 21.2.2025

Law of Georgia No 663 of 12 June 2025 – website, 12.6.2025

Article 4 – Grant recipient

Grant recipients may include:

- a) the State of Georgia in the form of a body (an organisation) authorised by the Prime Minister of Georgia;
- b) the Government of Georgia in the form of a body (an organisation) authorised by the Government of Georgia;
- c) the body or municipality of a public authority of Georgia or of an autonomous republic;
- d) a resident or non-resident non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entity of Georgia, its representation, branches or departments;

- d¹) a legal entity of another state whose activities essentially include activity on the matters related to Georgia;
- e) a legal entity under public law;
- f) a citizen of Georgia;
- f¹) a person holding a neutral identity card or neutral travel document;
- f²) a foreign citizen – for the purposes of a competition(s) for grants announced by the legal entity under public law called the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia;
- f³) a person legally residing in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia or the Tskhinvali Region (the former Autonomous Region of South Ossetia), registered in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia, and who has been assigned a personal number;
- g) an accredited institution of higher education;
- h) an international organisation, an entrepreneurial or a non-profit (non-commercial) legal entity of another state;
- i) a legal person holding a status of an agricultural cooperative as determined by the Law of Georgia on Agricultural Cooperative;
- i¹) in the case of a grant issued for entrepreneurial purposes by the Agency for Innovations and Technologies of Georgia, a legal entity under public law registered in Georgia for the purposes of carrying out activities related to innovation, in accordance with the Law of Georgia on Innovations;
- i²) in the case of a grant issued for entrepreneurial purposes by the Peace Fund for a Better Future, a non-profit (non-commercial) legal entity, in accordance with its statute;
- j) (deleted – 21.07.2018, No 3293);
- k) (deleted – 17.12.2025, No 1281).

Law of Georgia No 3974 of 22 December 2006 – LHG I, No 48, 22.12.2006, Art. 341

Law of Georgia No 3566 of 21 July 2010 – LHG I, No 46, 4.8.2010, Art. 298

Law of Georgia No 4996 of 1 July 2011 – website, 15.7.2011

Law of Georgia No 6172 of 15 May 2012 – website, 29.5.2012

Law of Georgia No 819 of 12 July 2013 – website, 5.8.2013

Law of Georgia No 1047 of 6 September 2013 – website, 23.9.2013

Law of Georgia No 2642 of 1 August 2014 – website, 18.8.2013

Law of Georgia No 2615 of 28 May 2015 – website, 4.6.2015

Law of Georgia No 5502 of 22 June 2016 – website, 12.7.2016

Law of Georgia No 103 of 16 December 2016 – website, 27.12.2016

Law of Georgia No 1114 of 28 June 2017 – website, 10.7.2017

Law of Georgia No 1394 of 30 November – website, 8.12.2017

Law of Georgia No 2477 of 6 June 2018 – website, 21.6.2018

Law of Georgia No 3293 of 21 July 2018 – website, 9.8.2018

Law of Georgia No 4240 of 27 December 2018 – website, 29.12.2018

Law of Georgia No 4589 of 8 May 2019 – website, 8.5.2019

Law of Georgia No 6892 of 15 July 2020 – website, 28.7.2020

Law of Georgia No 2987 of 31 May 2023 – website, 13.6.2023

Law of Georgia No 1281 of 17 December – website, 18.12.2025

Law of Georgia No 1379 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2026

Chapter II - Common Principles for Issuing Grants

Article 5 – Legal basis for issuing grants

1. The legal basis for issuing a grant shall be a written agreement between the grant provider (donor) and the grant recipient (regardless of whether it is presented in one document or in several interrelated documents and regardless of its specific name), as well as a written decision of a foreign grant provider (donor), including an official written decision of an international sports organisation to allocate tangible and intangible assets (including money) for certain purposes to a Georgian sports federation. The said agreement should specify the purpose of issuing the grant, its amount, the specific direction for using it, the time limits for its use and any major requirements that a grant provider (donor) imposes on a grant recipient.
2. A grant shall be used only for the purposes specified in the agreement. The use of a grant for other purposes shall be allowed only with the consent of a grant provider (donor) and the Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body thereof.
3. The realisation of the assets received as a grant shall be allowed only if such action has been provided for in advance in the grant agreement.

Law of Georgia No 496 of 16 April 2025 – website, 16.4.2025

Law of Georgia No 663 of 12 June 2025 – website, 12.6.2025

Article 5¹ – Procedure for issuing grants by a foreign grant provider (donor)

1. The issuing of grants by a grant provider (donor) as provided for by Article 3(1)(a) of this Law to a grant recipient as provided for by Article 4 of this Law shall require the consent of the Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body thereof. Accepting grants issued without the said consent shall be prohibited. A grant shall also be deemed to have been issued without consent if the grant is used in violation of the requirements of Article 5(2) of this Law.
- 1¹. Procedures established by the Organic Law of Georgia Local Self-Government Code and/or a relevant normative act of the Government of Georgia shall apply to the issuance of a grant by a foreign grant provider (donor) to a budgetary organisation.
2. In order to obtain consent to issue a grant, a grant provider (donor), or if a grant is received by an entity referred to in Article 4(c) or (e) of this Law, the grant recipient determined by the same subparagraph, as well as a legal entity determined by Article 20 of the Organic Law of Georgia Local Self-Government Code, shall submit to the Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body thereof a draft written agreement provided for by Article 5 of this Law. ~~The For making a decision on issuing a grant, the Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body thereof shall have the right to request from a grant provider (donor) that they submit additional documentation to make a decision on issuing a grant, or if a grant is received by an entity referred to in Article 4(c) or (e) of this Law, the grant recipient determined by the same subparagraph, as well as a legal entity determined by Article 20 of the Organic Law of Georgia Local Self-Government Code, that they submit additional documentation.~~
3. The procedure established by this article shall not apply to grants issued by an international sports association, federation or committee, to individual financial assistance issued for general education, higher education and scientific work outside

Georgia, nor to grants issued within the framework of Research and Innovation Program Horizon Europe, EU Programme Erasmus+, nor grants issued by the German Academic Exchange Service DAAD, nor to grants issued within the framework of the Programme Creative Europe between Georgia and European Union.

4. ~~The procedure established by this Article and the effect of Articles 6¹ and 6² of this Law shall also apply to funds transferred free of~~ The transfer/issuance and/or receipt of resources in cash – a monetary form or in kind, which are grants by nature, but are transferred/issued and/or received on the basis of a fraudulent or sham transaction, or a transaction-transactions which differs from those determined by Article 5(1) of this Law of this Law, shall result in the imposition of criminal liability. The procedure established by this Article and the effect of Articles 6¹ and 6² of this Law shall apply to such cases.
5. The Government of Georgia shall establish the procedures and conditions for an agreement on the issuance of a grant as provided for by this Article between a foreign grant provider (donor) and the Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body thereof.

Law of Georgia No 496 of 16 April 2025 – website, 16.4.2025

Law of Georgia No 663 of 12 June 2025 – website, 12.6.2025

Law of Georgia No 1379 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2026

Article 5² – Procedure for issuing grants provided for in Article 2(1⁴)-(1⁶) of this Law

1. The issuance of grants provided for in Article 2(1⁴), (1⁵) or (1⁶) of this Law shall require the consent of the Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body designated by the Government of Georgia.
2. The consent of the Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body designated by the Government of Georgia shall also be required for issuing grants provided for in Article 2(1⁴), (1⁵) or (1⁶) of this Law to the legal entities of another state, the activities of which essentially include activity on the matters related to Georgia.
3. The ground for issuing grants referred to in this Article shall be a written agreement concluded between the parties (irrespective of whether such agreement is represented by a single document or by several documents related to each other, and irrespective of its specific title) and a written decision of an entity referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of this Law.
4. A grant provider shall submit a written decision determined by this Article and a draft written agreement to the Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body designated by the Government of Georgia for obtaining the consent. The Government of Georgia or an authorised entity/body designated by the Government of Georgia shall have the right to request the submission of additional documentation in order to make a decision on the issuance of a grant.
5. The transfer/issuance and/or receipt of resources in a monetary form or in kind, which are grants by nature, but are transferred/issued and/or received on the basis of fraudulent or sham transactions which differ from those determined by this article, shall result in the imposition of criminal liability. The procedure established by this Article and the effect of Articles 6¹ and 6² of this Law shall apply to such cases.

Law of Georgia No 1379 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2026

Article 6 – Violation of the conditions of this Law and an agreement and the imposition of liability

1. Parties shall be liable for any violation of the terms and conditions of an agreement on the issuance of a grant in accordance with the applicable legislation.
2. In the event of disagreement, a dispute arising between residents or citizens of different countries shall be resolved by the court of the country chosen in advance by the parties. If such choice is not determined by the agreement, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the legislation of Georgia.
3. Violation of the respective requirements of this Law shall result in the imposition of criminal liability.

Law of Georgia No 1379 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2026

Article 6¹ – Monitoring of the issuance and receipt of grants without consent

1. ~~The Legal Entity under Public Law called the Anti-Corruption Bureau ('the Anti-Corruption Bureau') shall monitor the issuance and receipt of grants without consent.~~
2. ~~The Anti-Corruption Bureau shall, if necessary, establish the rules for monitoring the issuance and receipt of grants without consent as provided for by this Law.~~
3. ~~For the purpose of monitoring the issuance and receipt of grants without consent the Anti-Corruption Bureau shall be authorised to:~~
 - a) ~~request a financial report from an entity in the case of a reasonable belief that the entity has failed to comply with the obligations provided for by Article 5¹ of this Law;~~
 - b) ~~interview a natural person in accordance with the procedure established by this Law;~~
 - c) ~~interview a natural person before a magistrate judge in accordance with the procedure established by the Administrative Procedure Code of Georgia;~~
 - d) ~~request from public institutions, natural persons, legal entities (including payment service providers), and other entities necessary information, including personal data of a special category, and information containing other personal data and secrets;~~
 - e) ~~exercise other powers provided for by Law.~~
4. ~~In the case of a reasonable belief of a violation of the requirements established by this Law, state bodies shall inform the Anti-Corruption Bureau thereof.~~
5. ~~The Anti-Corruption Bureau shall request the information provided for by paragraph 3(d) of this article, which is not public information, on the basis of a court decision. For this purpose, the Anti-Corruption Bureau shall submit an application to the court in the case of a legal entity – according to the address of the registration of the legal entity, and in the case of a natural person – according to the place of residence of the natural person. The court shall make a decision within 48 hours of the submission of the said application. The application of the Anti-Corruption Bureau shall be substantiated. It shall indicate the grounds and purpose(s) of the request for information, and the period and volume of the information to be requested. If the application is granted, the court decision shall indicate the grounds and purpose(s) of the request for information, the period and volume of the information to be requested, and the term of validity of the said decision.~~

- ~~6. An entity that is requested to submit information as provided for by this Law by the Anti-Corruption Bureau shall be obliged to submit the information at its disposal.~~
- ~~7. The Anti-Corruption Bureau, when exercising its powers provided for by this Law, shall carry on administrative proceedings for not more than 3 months. The Head of the Anti-Corruption Bureau shall have the right, if necessary, to extend this period for not more than 3 months.~~

~~Law of Georgia No 496 of 16 April 2025 — website, 16.4.2025~~

[Article 6¹ — Monitoring of the issuance and receipt of grants without consent]

1. The issuance and receipt of grants without consent shall be monitored by the State Audit Office. If, in the course of carrying out the said monitoring, the State Audit Office identifies an action containing any element of crime, it is obliged to send all materials available to it to the relevant investigative body determined by the legislation of Georgia.
- 1¹. In the case of receiving information on the violation of this Law that contains elements of crime, the investigation into the said violation shall be conducted by a relevant investigative body determined by the legislation of Georgia.
2. The rules for monitoring the issuance and receipt of grants without consent as provided for by this Law, if necessary, shall be determined by the State Audit Office.
3. For the purpose of monitoring the issuance and receipt of grants without consent, the State Audit Office shall be authorised to:
 - a) request a financial report from an entity in the case of a reasonable belief that the entity has failed to comply with the obligations provided for by Article 5¹ of this Law;
 - b) interview a natural person in accordance with the procedure established by this Law;
 - c) interview a natural person before a magistrate judge in accordance with the procedure established by the Administrative Procedure Code of Georgia;
 - d) request from public institutions, natural persons, legal entities (including payment service providers), and other entities necessary information, including personal data of a special category, other personal data and information containing secrets (except for the state secrets determined by the legislation of Georgia);
 - e) exercise other powers provided for by law.
4. If there is a reasonable belief that the requirements established by this Law have been violated, state bodies shall inform the State Audit Office thereof.
5. The State Audit Office shall request the information provided for by paragraph 3(d) of this article, which is not public information, on the basis of a court decision. For this purpose, the State Audit Office shall submit an application to the court according to its location. The court shall make a decision within 48 hours after the submission of the said application. The application of the State Audit Office shall be substantiated. It shall indicate the grounds and purpose of the request for information, and the period and volume of the information to be requested. If the application is granted, the court decision shall indicate the grounds and purpose of the request for information, the period and volume of the information to be requested, and the term of validity of the said decision.

6. An entity, that is requested by the State Audit Office to submit information as provided for by this Law, shall be obliged to submit the information at its disposal.
7. The State Audit Office, when exercising its powers provided for by this Law, shall carry on administrative proceedings for not more than 3 months. The Auditor General shall have the right to extend this period for not more than 3 months, if necessary.
~~(Shall become effective from 2 March 2026)~~

Law of Georgia No 496 of 16 April 2025 – website, 16.4.2025

Law of Georgia No 1291 of 17 December 2025 – website, 23.12.2025

Law of Georgia No 1379 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2026

Article 6² – Interviewing a natural person in relation to the receipt of a grant without consent

- ~~1. A natural person who may have information necessary for the Anti-Corruption Bureau to monitor the receipt of a grant without consent may be voluntarily questioned by the Anti-Corruption Bureau. It shall be prohibited to force a person to present evidence or provide information.~~
- ~~2. A person being questioned shall have the right to use the services of a lawyer at his/her own expense, and not to provide information against himself/herself and/or his/her close relative. The Anti-Corruption Bureau shall explain these rights to the person being questioned before the beginning of the interview. For the purposes of this paragraph, a close relative of a person being questioned shall be his/her parent, adoptive parent, child, foster child, grandfather, grandmother, grandchild, sister, brother, spouse.~~
1. A natural person who may have information necessary for the State Audit Office to monitor the receipt of a grant without consent may be voluntarily questioned by the State Audit Office. It shall be prohibited to force a person to present evidence or provide information.
2. A person being questioned shall have the right to use the services of a lawyer at his/her own expense, and not to provide information against himself/herself and/or his/her close relative. The State Audit Office shall explain these rights to the person being questioned before the beginning of the interview. For the purposes of this paragraph, a close relative of a person being questioned shall be his/her parent, adoptive parent, child, foster child, grandfather, grandmother, grandchild, sister, brother, spouse..
~~(Shall become effective from 2 March 2026)~~
3. Before the beginning of an interview of a person being questioned, his/her identity and other necessary information shall be established. That information shall be noted in the interview protocol.
- ~~4. The Anti-Corruption Bureau shall be obliged to explain to a person being questioned that his/her interview is voluntary.~~ The State Audit Office shall be obliged to explain to a person being questioned that his/her interview is voluntary. This explanation shall be noted in the interview protocol.
5. A person being questioned shall be obliged to provide the State Audit Office with correct information during the interview.
6. The State Audit Office shall be obliged to warn, in writing, a person being questioned about the expected liability for providing false information. This warning shall be noted in the interview protocol.

7. The State Audit Office shall be obliged to explain to a person being questioned that he/she may be summoned for interview before a magistrate judge.

~~This explanation shall be noted in the interview protocol.~~

- ~~5. A person being questioned shall be obliged to provide the State Audit Office with correct information during the interview.~~

- ~~6. The State Audit Office shall be obliged to warn, in writing, a person being questioned about the expected liability for providing false information. This warning shall be noted in the interview protocol.~~

- ~~7. The State Audit Office shall be obliged to explain to a person being questioned that he/she may be summoned for interview before a magistrate judge. **(Shall become effective from 2 March 2026)**~~

8. During the interview of a person being questioned, the use of sound and/or image recording equipment shall be permitted. A person shall be notified in advance thereof.

9. A person may be questioned remotely, using electronic means.

Law of Georgia No 496 of 16 April 2025 – website, 16.4.2025

Law of Georgia No 1291 of 17 December 2025 – website, 23.12.2025

Article 6³ – Procedure for imposing liability for receiving a grant without consent

1. In connection with the commission of an administrative offence provided for by this Law, an authorised person of the Anti-Corruption Bureau shall draw up a protocol of an administrative offence. It shall immediately be sent for consideration to a district (city) court.

- ~~2. If there are circumstances that may impede the execution of a penalty as provided for by law for the commission of an administrative offence, the Anti-Corruption Bureau shall be authorised, apart from drawing up the protocol of an administrative offence, to seize the property of an offender (including bank accounts) in proportion to the penalty for the commission of the said administrative offence. The seizure shall enter into force immediately and shall be submitted to a district (city) court for confirmation together with the protocol of an administrative offence.~~

- ~~[1. In connection with the commission of an administrative offence provided for by this Law, an authorised person of the~~

State Audit Office shall draw up a protocol of an administrative offence. It shall be immediately sent for consideration to a district (city) court.

2. If there are circumstances that may impede the execution of a penalty as provided for by law for the commission of an administrative offence, the State Audit Office shall be authorised, in addition to drawing up the protocol of an administrative offence, to seize the property of an offender (including bank accounts) in proportion to the penalty for the commission of the said administrative offence. The seizure shall enter into force immediately and shall be submitted to a district (city) court for confirmation together with the protocol of an administrative offence. **(Shall become effective from 2 March 2026)**

3. A district (city) court shall consider the issue of whether to confirm a protocol of an administrative offence as provided for by paragraph 1 of this article and shall make a decision on the said issue within 15 days after the receipt of the case materials. The decision of a district (city) court may be appealed once to an appellate court within 10 days after its issue. The appellate court shall make a decision not later than 15

days after the filing of the appeal. That decision shall be final and shall not be appealed.

4. During a pre-election period, a district (city) court shall consider the issue of whether to confirm a protocol of an administrative offence as provided for by paragraph 1 of this article and shall make a decision on the said issue within 5 calendar days after the submission of the case materials. The decision of the district (city) court may be appealed once to an appellate court within 72 hours after its issue. The appellate court shall deliver its decision within 5 calendar day after the filing of the appeal. The decision of the appellate court shall be final and shall not be appealed. The appellate court shall be obliged to deliver a reasoned decision and provide the case materials to a party no later than 12 p.m. of the day following the day of the decision.
5. A district (city) court shall consider the issue of whether to impose a seizure in connection with the commission of an administrative offence as provided for by paragraph 2 of this article and shall make a decision on the said issue within 48 hours after the submission of the case materials. The decision of the district (city) court may be appealed once to an appellate court within 48 hours after its issue. Appealing against the seizure shall not suspend its validity. The appellate court shall make a decision not later than 48 hours after the filing of the appeal. That decision shall be final and shall not be appealed. The appellate court shall be obliged to deliver a reasoned decision and provide the case materials to a party no later than 12 p.m. of the day following the day of the decision.

Law of Georgia No 496 of 16 April 2025 – website, 16.4.2025

Law of Georgia No 1291 of 17 December 2025 – website, 23.12.2025

Article 6⁴ – Liability related to receiving a grant without consent

1. The receipt of a grant without consent by a grant recipient the representation, branch, or department of a legal entity of another state registered in Georgia (except for a legal entity referred to in Article 4(d¹) of this Law) – shall result in the imposition on the grant recipient of a fine of double the amount of the grant in question.
2. Providing false information by a natural person during an interview conducted by the Anti-Corruption Bureau State Audit Office, or during an interview of a natural person before a magistrate judge upon the request of the Anti-Corruption Bureau State Audit Office, shall result in the imposition of a fine of 2 000 GEL.
- ~~2. Providing false information by a natural person during an interview conducted by the State Audit Office, or during an interview of a natural person before a magistrate judge upon the request of the State Audit Office, shall result in the imposition of a fine of 2 000 GEL. (Shall become effective from 2 March 2026)~~
3. The repeated commission of an act provided for by paragraphs 1 or 2 of this article shall result in the imposition on a relevant person of a fine of double the amount of the fine provided for by the relevant paragraph of this article.
4. An offender may be held liable for an offence provided for by this article for a period of 6 years from the date of the commission of the relevant act.

Law of Georgia No 496 of 16 April 2025 – website, 16.4.2025

Law of Georgia No 1291 of 17 December 2025 – website, 23.12.2025

Law of Georgia No 1379 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2026

Chapter III - Taxation of Grants

Article 7 – General procedure for the taxation of grants

The procedure for the taxation of grants shall be determined by the applicable legislation of Georgia.

Article 8 – (Deleted)

Law of Georgia No 5419 of 10 June 2016 – website, 17.6.2016

Chapter IV - Transitional and Final Provisions

Law of Georgia No 5419 of 10 June 2016 – website, 17.6.2016

Article 9 – Transitional provision

Amounts issued by the Legal Entity under Public Law within the system of the Ministry of Economics and Sustainable Development called Enterprise Georgia to an entrepreneurial entity within the framework of micro and small entrepreneurship of the programme Enterprise Georgia approved by the ordinance of the Government of Georgia No 365 of 30 May 2014 on the Approval of the State Programme Enterprise Georgia shall be deemed to be grants.

Law of Georgia No 5419 of 10 June 2016 – website, 17.6.2016

Law of Georgia No 189 of 22 December 2016 – website, 29.12.2016

Law of Georgia No 849 of 17 May 2017 – website, 2.6.2017

Article 10 – Retroactive effect

Article 9 of this Law shall apply to legal relationships arising from 1 January 2015.

Law of Georgia No 5419 of 10 June 2016 – website, 17.6.2016

Article 11 – Entry into force of this Law

This Law shall enter into force upon its promulgation.

Law of Georgia No 5419 of 10 June 2016 – website, 17.6.2016

Eduard Shevardnadze
President of Georgia
Tbilisi,
28 June 1996
No 331-II

*Unofficial translation from Georgian***Explanatory Note****on amendments (04.03.2026) to the Law of Georgia on Grants****a. General Information on the Draft Law:****a.a. Reason for the adoption of the Draft Law:****a.a.a. The problem that the Draft Law aims to address:**

With the aim of protecting and strengthening the sovereignty of Georgia, on 16 April 2025 the Parliament of Georgia adopted relevant legislative amendments to the Law of Georgia on Grants, establishing the rules and procedures for receiving foreign grants.

The aforementioned legislative amendments adopted by the Parliament of Georgia have repeatedly become the subject of unfair and unfounded criticism both domestically and internationally. In order to conceal foreign funding received, those legal entities in which foreign funding is primarily concentrated, demonstratively and publicly declared their refusal to comply with the obligations established under Georgian legislation. As a result, the foreign funding received by these legal entities remains non-transparent to this day. These statements and their gross violations of Georgian legislation have been publicly supported by relevant international organisations and politicians from various countries, which in turn constitutes a violation of Georgia's sovereignty.

The necessity and appropriateness of adopting the above-mentioned legislative amendments for the protection of Georgia's sovereignty, and consequently the unjust criticism by various international organizations and politicians of other countries, were confirmed shortly after the adoption of these legislative amendments, including through public statements by high-ranking officials of the current United States administration, who stated that funds allocated to relevant non-governmental organizations were being spent in violation of legislation and for improper purposes. According to their statements, these funds were used, inter alia, for influencing and attempting to change the governments of various states through violent means.

In light of these statements, it is no longer a matter of dispute and is now effectively confirmed that there is always a risk that any foreign funding may be used against Georgia's sovereignty. This risk is made even more real by official public statements from various international organisations and politicians from other countries, who have stated that they are seeking all possible means to bring foreign funding into Georgia while circumventing Georgian legislation.¹ Such an obvious violation of Georgia's sovereignty cannot remain without an appropriate response from the Georgian authorities.

In view of all of the above, for the purpose of further protecting and strengthening Georgia's sovereignty, the present draft law clarifies and tightens the relevant rules established by the Law of Georgia on Grants.

¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h1By_oglrEA

a.a.a. Necessity of adopting the law to address the existing problem:

The issue referred to in Subparagraph “a.a.a.”, by virtue of its purpose and nature, requires legislative amendments.

a.b. Expected results of the Draft Law

If adopted, the issue referred to in Subparagraph “a.a.a.” will be properly regulated.

a.c. Main substance of the Draft Law:

The Draft Law provides for the following:

- The Draft Law separates from the current definition of a grant and specifies, as Article 2 (1⁴) of the Law of Georgia on Grants, that a grant shall also include monetary or in-kind resources transferred by another state or by a citizen or legal entity of another state to a citizen of Georgia, or to a person holding the right of residence in Georgia, as well as to a legal entity provided for in Article 4(d¹) of the Law; or a Georgian legal entity, where such resources are used or may be used for activities carried out or to be carried out with the belief or intention of exerting influence on the Government of Georgia, state institutions, or any segment of society, and which are aimed at shaping, implementing, or changing Georgia’s domestic or foreign policy, as well as activities that are derived from the political or public interests, approaches, or relations of a foreign state authority or a foreign political party. It also clarifies, with Article 5² of the Law on Grants, the procedure for issuing such a grant.
- The Draft Law clarifies, with Article 2(1⁵) of the Law of Georgia on Grants, that a grant shall also include, for the purposes of carrying out the activities referred to in Article 2(1⁴) of the same Law: a) monetary or in-kind resources transferred in exchange for which the recipient of such resources provides technical assistance to the provider of the same resources in the form of sharing of technologies, specialised knowledge, skills, expertise, services, and/or other forms of assistance; b) technical assistance provided free of charge in the form of sharing of technologies, specialised knowledge, skills, expertise, services, and/or other forms of assistance.
- The Draft Law also specifies, as Article 2(1⁶) of the Law of Georgia on Grants, that a grant shall also include monetary or in-kind resources transferred by a legal entity of another state to its representative office, branch, or division registered in Georgia (this provision does not apply to cases of transfer of monetary funds for the purpose of carrying out business activities);
- The Draft Law establishes that a legal entity of another state whose activities substantially include activities related to issues concerning Georgia must obtain the consent of the Government of Georgia or of an authorised body/person designated by it prior to receiving a grant.
- The Draft Law establishes that where information is received concerning a violation of the Law on Grants that contains indications of a criminal offense, the relevant

investigative body designated under Georgian legislation shall conduct the investigation.

a.d. Relationship of the Draft Law to the government programme and to the relevant action plan in the respective field, if any (in the case of a Draft Law initiated by the Government of Georgia):

The draft law has not been initiated by the Government of Georgia.

a.e. Principle for determining the date of entry into force of the Draft Law, and, in the case of granting retroactive effect to the law, the relevant justification thereof:

The draft law provides that the law shall enter into force immediately upon its publication.

The draft law does not provide for retroactive effect.

a.f. Reasons for expedited procedure of the draft law and relevant justification (if the initiator requests expedited procedure of the draft law):

Expedited procedure of the draft law has not been requested.

b. Assessment of the financial impact of the draft law over the medium-term period (the year of entry into force of the Draft Law and the subsequent three years):

b.a. Source of financing for necessary expenditures related to the adoption of the draft law:

If necessary, expenditures required in connection with the adoption of the draft law will be financed from the State Budget of Georgia.

b.b. Impact of the draft law on the revenue side of the state budget, the republican budget of the Autonomous Republic, and/or municipal budgets:

The draft law will have no impact on the revenue side of the state, autonomous republic, or municipal budgets.

b.c. Impact of the draft law on the expenditure side of the state budget, autonomous republic, and/or municipal budgets:

The draft law will have no impact on the expenditure side of the state, autonomous republic, or municipal budgets.

b.d. New financial obligations of the State, indicating direct financial obligations (domestic or external obligations) to be assumed by the State or by bodies within its system as a result of the Draft Law:

The draft law does not provide for the assumption of any new financial obligations by the State.

b.e. Expected financial consequences of the Draft Law for persons to whom it applies, indicating the nature and direction of the impact on natural and legal persons on whom the actions defined by the draft law are expected to have a direct effect:

Under the draft law, the relevant persons will be required to obtain prior approval of the Government of Georgia or an authorised body/person designated by it before receiving a grant.

b.f. The amount of taxes, fees or other types of charges (monetary contributions) established by the draft law to the relevant budget, and the principle for determining such amounts

The draft law does not establish any tax, fee or other type of charge.

b¹. Assessment of the impact of the draft law on the legal status of children:

The draft law has no impact on the legal status of children.

b². Assessment of the expected impact of the Draft Law on gender equality between women and men

The draft law has no impact on gender equality between women and men.

c. Compatibility of the draft law with international legal standards:

c.a. Compatibility with European Union Law

The draft law does not contradict European Union law.

c.b. Compatibility with obligations arising from membership in international organisations

The draft law does not contradict Georgia's obligations arising from its membership in international organisations.

c.c. Compatibility of the Draft Law with Georgia's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements, and, where applicable, with any treaty or agreement to which the preparation of the draft law is related, including the relevant article and/or part thereof:

The draft law is not contrary to Georgia's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements. The preparation of the law is not connected with any such treaty or agreement.

c.d. Where applicable, the EU legal act with which approximation is required under the "Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part", or under any other bilateral or multilateral agreement concluded between Georgia and the European Union

There is none.

d. Consultations conducted during preparation of the Draft Law

d.a. State, non-state and/or international organisation/institution, expert, or working group that participated in the drafting of the Draft Law, if any:

There is none.

d.b. Assessment of the Draft Law by the organisation/institution, working group, or expert that participated in the drafting of the Draft Law, if any:

There is none.

d.c. Experience of other countries in implementing laws similar to the Draft Law, including a review of any such experience that served as a model in the preparation of the Draft Law, where such a review has been prepared.

There is none.

e. Author of the Draft Law

Parliamentary Faction "Georgian Dream."

f. Initiator of the Draft Law

Parliamentary Faction "Georgian Dream."

*Unofficial translation from Georgian***II. Amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia
“On Political Associations of Citizens” (4.03.2026)**

Article 1. The following amendments shall be made to the Organic Law of Georgia “On Political Associations of Citizens” (Parliamentary Gazette, No. 45, 21.11.1997, p. 76):

1. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 shall read as follows:

- “3. The norms established by this Law with regard to the lawfulness and transparency of the financial activities of a party shall also apply to a person who has a declared party-political aim of his or her own and who uses relevant financial and other material resources in order to achieve that aim.
4. A natural person with a declared party-political aim shall, in addition to this Law, be subject to the norms established for an independent candidate by the Organic Law of Georgia ‘Election Code of Georgia’.”

2. Article 7¹ shall read as follows:

“Article 7¹

A person with a declared party-political aim shall be deemed to be an entity which is not registered as a party but which, by the substance of its activities and by its public conduct — including its participation in the formation and realisation of the political will of citizens — essentially resembles a party.”

3. The following paragraphs 3 to 6 shall be added to Article 10:

- “3. A person who has received income, in whole or in part, on the basis of an employment contract concluded with an organisation pursuing the interests of a foreign power may not be a member of a party. Such a person shall be prohibited from membership of a party for a period of 8 years running from the calendar year in which he or she last received income from an organisation pursuing the interests of a foreign power.
4. For the purposes of this Law, an organisation pursuing the interests of a foreign power shall be:
 - (a) a non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal person which has not been established by an administrative body, which is neither a national sports federation of Georgia provided for by the Law of Georgia ‘On Sport’ nor a blood establishment provided for by the Law of Georgia ‘On the Quality and Safety of Human Blood and Blood Components’, and more than 20% of whose total income received during a calendar year derives from a foreign power;

- (b) a broadcaster provided for by the Law of Georgia 'On Broadcasting', more than 20% of whose total non-commercial income received during a calendar year derives from a foreign power;
 - (c) a legal person which, individually or jointly with another, owns a print mass-media outlet operating in Georgia, and more than 20% of whose total non-commercial income received during a calendar year derives from a foreign power;
 - (d) a legal person which, individually or jointly with another, owns and/or uses an internet domain and/or internet hosting intended for an internet outlet disseminating mass information in the State language of Georgia, and more than 20% of whose total non-commercial income received during a calendar year derives from a foreign power.
5. For the purposes of this Law, a foreign power shall be:
- (a) a constituent entity of the system of government of a foreign State;
 - (b) a natural person who is not a citizen of Georgia;
 - (c) a legal person which has not been established under the legislation of Georgia;
 - (d) an organisational formation (including a foundation, an association, a corporation, a union or an organisation of any other kind), or any other form of association of persons, established under the law of a foreign State and/or under international law.
6. An appeal against a decision of the State Audit Office restricting a person's membership of a party shall not suspend the operation of that decision."

4. The title of Chapter III shall read as follows:

"Property and Finances of a Party, of a Party Member and of a Person with a Declared Party-Political Aim; Monitoring of Their Financial Activities".

5. The following paragraph 7 shall be added to Article 26:

"7. The receipt by a party of any foreign funds shall entail the imposition of liability on the leading official of that party under the procedure established by the Criminal Code of Georgia."

6. In Article 26¹:

(a) paragraph 1 shall read as follows:

"1. The restrictions established for a party by this Chapter shall apply to a person who has a declared party-political aim of his or her own and who uses relevant financial and other material resources in order to achieve that aim.";

(b) paragraphs 3 and 4 shall read as follows:

- “3. A natural person who has a declared party-political aim of his or her own and who incurs expenditure in order to achieve that aim shall be obliged to establish a special fund.
4. The purpose of the restrictions shall be to regulate the income and expenditure connected with the party-political aim of a party and of a person with a declared party-political aim, and to ensure their transparency. The restrictions shall apply to a person defined by this Article only where an act is committed which involves the use of financial or other material resources, or of non-material resources, for the achievement of a party-political aim. The restrictions shall not extend to economic/entrepreneurial activity, to the right of property, or to other private-law rights and freedoms, where these are not connected with a party-political aim and/or are not exercised in order to circumvent the restrictions established by the legislation of Georgia.”;

(c) paragraphs 6 and 7 shall read as follows:

- “6. The restrictions established by this Law may not be applied against freedom of expression or pre-election campaigning.
7. The restrictions established by this Article shall apply from the moment at which the State Audit Office grants a person the status of a person (entity) with a party-political aim. That status may be conferred on a person at any time from the moment at which he or she manifested the possession of a party-political aim. An appeal against a decision taken by the State Audit Office on that matter shall not suspend the operation of that decision.”;

(d) the following paragraph 9 shall be added after paragraph 8:

- “9. The receipt by a person with a declared party-political aim of a prohibited donation, the failure to submit the relevant declaration, or the failure to remedy a deficiency in the declaration within the established time-limit, shall entail the imposition of liability on that person under the procedure established by the Criminal Code of Georgia.”

7. In Article 34¹:

(a) the following paragraph 11 shall be added after paragraph 1:

- “1¹. The State Audit Office shall have the right to monitor the financial activities of a party member in order to establish the existence of the fact provided for by Article 10(3) of this Law. The State Audit Office shall ensure that the results of such monitoring are accessible to the relevant administrative body.”;

(b) in paragraph 2:

(b.a) sub-paragraph (h) shall read as follows:

“(h) in order to carry out monitoring of financial activities, to request from a party, a party member or a person with a declared party-political aim information concerning their finances;”;

(b.b) sub-paragraph (o) shall read as follows:

“(o) where a party or a person with a declared party-political aim fails duly to perform an obligation provided for by this Chapter, to instruct it to remedy the relevant deficiency and to set a reasonable time-limit for remedying that deficiency;”;

(c) paragraph 3 shall read as follows:

“3. The State Audit Office shall also have the right, for the purpose of monitoring the financial activities of a party, of a party member or of a person with a declared party-political aim, to carry out the following measures:

- (a) the interviewing of a natural person under the procedure established by this Law;
- (b) the examination of a natural person before a magistrate judge under the procedure established by the Administrative Procedure Code of Georgia;
- (c) the requesting of necessary information from a public institution, a natural person, a legal person (including a payment service provider) or another entity, including special-category personal data, other personal data, and information containing secrets (other than State secrets provided for by the legislation of Georgia).”

8. In Article 34²:

(a) paragraph 1 shall read as follows:

“1. The receipt by a party, an electoral subject or a person with a declared party-political aim of a donation or membership fee prohibited by the legislation of Georgia, and/or the concealment of a donation or membership fee —

shall entail the transfer of that donation or membership fee to the State Budget of Georgia and the imposition on the party, the electoral subject or the person with a declared party-political aim of a fine in twice the amount of that donation or membership fee.”;

(b) paragraph 3 shall read as follows:

“3. The receipt of a donation or membership fee prohibited by the legislation of Georgia for the benefit of, or against, a party, an electoral subject or a person with a declared party-political aim, and/or the concealment of information concerning a donation or membership fee —

shall entail the imposition of a fine in twice the amount of that donation or membership fee.”;

(c) paragraph 5 shall read as follows:

- “5. Failure to perform the obligation established by law to provide the State Audit Office with the information requested by it and defined by this Law or by the Organic Law of Georgia ‘Election Code of Georgia’, or failure to comply with an instruction given by the State Audit Office in accordance with the law to a party or to a person with a declared party-political aim to remedy the relevant deficiency —
shall entail a warning, or a fine of GEL 1,000 for a natural person, a fine of GEL 5,000 for a party, and a fine of GEL 2,000 for another entity.”

9. Paragraph 1 of Article 34³ shall read as follows:

- “1. A natural person who may possess information necessary for the State Audit Office to carry out monitoring of the financial activities of a party, a party member, an electoral subject or a person with a declared party-political aim may be interviewed by the State Audit Office on a voluntary basis. It shall be inadmissible to compel the person being interviewed to present evidence or to disclose information.”

Article 2. This Law shall enter into force upon its promulgation.

President of Georgia

Mikheil Kavelashvili

Tbilisi,
4 March 2026
No. 1384-V06-XI03

Unofficial translation from Georgian

Explanatory Note

on amendments (04.03.2026) to the Organic Law ‘On Political Associations of Citizens

a) General information about the draft law:

a.a) Reason for the adoption of the draft law:

a.a.a) The problem which the draft law is intended to resolve

The aim of the draft law is to ensure the protection of political parties from foreign influence and external interference. It is important that a political party — as a voluntary, independent association of citizens created on a common ideological and organisational basis — be composed of persons who are not driven by an external interest which takes precedence over Georgian statehood and which lies beyond its bounds.

Accordingly, it is necessary to enact a legislative amendment defining a circumstance excluding membership of a political party which indicates a person’s financial dependence on a foreign power.

For the purpose of the comprehensive regulation of the matter, it is necessary to replace the term used in the Law — “person with a declared electoral aim” — with the term “person with a declared party-political aim”, which will ensure the substantive refinement and broadening of the legal regulation and an increase in its effectiveness.

Given that the receipt of foreign funding creates a real danger that political processes and decisions may come under foreign influence, which is contrary to the fundamental principles of a democratic State, it is accordingly necessary — for the purpose of protecting State sovereignty, democratic governance and the independence of the political process — to impose criminal liability on the leading official of a political party in the event of the receipt of foreign funding. That principle should also be extended to an entity with a declared party-political aim.

a.a.b) The necessity of adopting the law in order to resolve the existing problem

The attainment of the aims set out in sub-paragraph a.a.a), by its very nature, requires a legislative amendment to the Organic Law of Georgia “On Political Associations of Citizens”.

a.b) Expected results of the draft law

As a result of the legislative amendment, a ground of inadmissibility of membership of a political party will be defined, connected with the receipt of income from a foreign power. The term “person with a declared electoral aim” will be replaced by the term “person with a declared party-political aim”, which will ensure the substantive refinement and broadening of the legal regulation and an increase in its effectiveness. In addition, in the event of the receipt of foreign funding, the criminal liability of the

leading official of a political party and of an entity with a declared party-political aim will be defined.

a.c) The essence of the draft law

Under the draft law:

- a ground of inadmissibility of membership of a political party is defined. Specifically, a person who is employed under an employment contract in an organisation financed by a foreign power is prohibited from membership of a political party for a period of 8 years;
- the term “person with a declared electoral aim” is replaced by the term “person with a declared party-political aim”;
- in the event of the receipt of foreign funding, the criminal liability of the leading official of a political party and of an entity with a declared party-political aim is defined.

a.d) Connection of the draft law with the Government programme and with any action plan existing in the relevant field, where such exists (in the case of a draft law initiated by the Government of Georgia)

This sub-paragraph does not apply to the draft law submitted (the draft law has not been initiated by the Government of Georgia).

a.e) The principle governing the choice of the date of entry into force of the draft law and, where retroactive effect is to be given to the law, the relevant justification

The draft law will enter into force upon its promulgation, since, in view of its aim and content, it does not require a later date of entry into force to be set. Furthermore, the draft law does not provide for the law to be given retroactive effect.

a.f) Reasons for the consideration of the draft law under the accelerated procedure and the relevant justification (where the initiator requests consideration of the draft law under the accelerated procedure)

Consideration and adoption of the draft law under the accelerated procedure have not been requested.

b) Assessment of the financial impact of the draft law over the medium term (the year of entry into force of the draft law and the following 3 years):

b.a) Source of financing of the expenditure necessary in connection with the adoption of the draft law:

The source of financing of the expenditure connected with the adoption of the draft law, including the mobilisation of any additional human and material resources required (where such a need arises), is the appropriations allocated from the State Budget to the State Audit Office.

b.b) Impact of the draft law on the revenue side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget:

The draft law will have no impact on the revenue side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget.

b.c) Impact of the draft law on the expenditure side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget:

The draft law may have an impact on the expenditure side of the State Budget, within the limits of the appropriations allocated to the State Audit Office. That process may require the mobilisation of human resources, which will likewise involve additional expenditure. The source of financing of that expenditure is the appropriations allocated from the State Budget to the State Audit Office.

b.d) New financial obligations of the State, indicating the direct financial obligations (domestic or external) to be assumed by the State, or by an authority within its system, as a result of the draft law:

Under the draft law, no new financial obligations are imposed on the State.

b.e) Expected financial consequences of the draft law for the persons to whom it applies, indicating the nature and direction of the impact on those natural and legal persons on whom the actions defined by the draft law are expected to have a direct effect:

The draft law will entail no financial consequences for the persons to whom it applies.

b.f) The amount of any tax, fee or other payment (monetary contribution) to the relevant budget established by the draft law and the principle for determining that amount:

The draft law does not provide for the establishment of any tax, fee or other payment.

b¹) Assessment of the impact of the draft law on the situation of the rights of the child

The draft law will have no impact on the situation of the rights of the child.

b²) Assessment of the expected impact of the draft law on the situation of equality between women and men

The draft law has no impact on the situation of equality between women and men.

c) Relationship of the draft law to international legal standards:

c.a) Relationship of the draft law to European Union law

The draft law is not contrary to European Union law.

c.b) Relationship of the draft law to the obligations connected with Georgia's membership of international organisations

The draft law is not contrary to the obligations connected with Georgia's membership of international organisations.

c.c) Relationship of the draft law to Georgia's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements and, where there exists a treaty/agreement to which the preparation of the draft law is connected, the relevant article and/or part thereof

The draft law is not contrary to the bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements concluded by Georgia. Moreover, the adoption of the draft law is not connected with any treaty/agreement.

c.d) Where applicable, the legal act of the European Union with which the obligation of approximation arises from the Association Agreement between Georgia, of the one part, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the other part, or from other bilateral and multilateral treaties concluded by Georgia with the European Union

There is none.

d) Consultations received in the process of preparing the draft law:

d.a) State, non-State and/or international organisation/institution, expert or working group which participated in the drafting of the draft law, where such exists

There is none.

d.b) Assessment of the draft law by an organisation/institution, working group or expert which/who participated in its drafting, where such exists

There is none.

d.c) The experience of other countries in the field of the implementation of laws similar to the draft law, and an overview of the experience used as a model in preparing the draft law, where such an overview has been prepared

No such overview has been prepared.

e) Author of the draft law

The "Georgian Dream" faction.

f) Initiator of the draft law

The “Georgian Dream” faction.

III. Amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia (4.03.2026)

CHAPTER XI – Sentencing

Article 53 – Principles of sentencing

1. The court shall impose a fair sentence on an offender within the scope provided for by the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code and taking into consideration the provisions of the general part of this Code. A stricter sentence may be imposed only when less severe sentence fails to achieve the goal of the sentence.
2. A sentence more severe than the one provided for by the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code may be imposed in the case of cumulative crimes and cumulative sentences, according to Articles 59 and 60 of this Code. The grounds for imposing a sentence that is less severe than the one provided for by the relevant article of the Special Part are defined under Article 55 of this Code.
3. When imposing a sentence, the court shall take into consideration circumstances that mitigate or aggravate the liability of the offender, in particular, the motive and goal of the crime, the unlawful intent demonstrated in the act, the character and degree of the breach of obligations, the *modus operandi* and unlawful consequence of the act, prior history of the offender, personal and financial circumstances, and conduct of the offender after the offence, in particular, the offender's desire to indemnify the damage and reconcile with the victim.
- 3¹. (Deleted – 4.5.2017, No 763).
- 3². When a sentence is imposed, the commission of a crime with the motive of non-recognition of the constitutional system or constitutional bodies of Georgia shall be an aggravating circumstance of the liability.
- 3³. If a fixed-term sentence of imprisonment is imposed when a crime is committed, and if there is an aggravating circumstance of the liability specified in paragraph 3² of this article, the term of the sentence to be still served must exceed the minimum term of a sentence provided for by the related article or paragraph of the related article of this Code for the crime committed by at least one year.
4. If mitigating or aggravating circumstances are considered as a component of *corpus delicti* under an article or part of an article of the Special Part of this Code, the same circumstances shall not be taken into account when imposing a sentence.

Law of Georgia No 5925 of 27 March 2012 – website, 19.4.2012

Law of Georgia No 763 of 4 May 2017 – website, 25.5.2017

Law of Georgia No 1380 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2025

Law of Georgia No 4785 of 23 May 2007 – LHG I, No 19, 1.6.2007, Art. 166

Law of Georgia No 5035 of 22 June 2007 – LHG I, No 26, 1 1.7.2007, Art. 242

Article 194 – Legalisation of illegal income (money laundering)

1. Legalisation of illegal income, i.e. giving legal form to illicit and/or undocumented property (use, purchase, possession, conversion, transfer or other actions in connection with property) in order to conceal its illegal and/or undocumented

origin or to assist another person in evading liability, as well as concealment or disguising of its genuine nature, source of origin, location, dislocation, movement, its title and/or of other rights related to it, –
shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment for a term of three to six years.

2. The same act:

- a) committed jointly by more than one person;
- b) committed repeatedly;
- c) which was accompanied by receipt of large income, –
shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to nine years.

3. The same act:

- a) committed by an organised group;
- b) committed using one's official position;
- c) accompanied by receipt of particularly large income;
- d) committed in order to perform an act related to a political issue concerning Georgia, –
shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of nine to twelve years.

Note:

- 1. For the purposes of this article, property, as well as income, or shares (interest) gained from this property shall be considered illicit if acquired unlawfully by the person, the person's family member, close relative or related person.
- 2. For the purposes of this article, property, as well as income, or shares (interest) gained from this property shall be considered undocumented if the person, the person's family member, close relative or related person does not have the documents that confirm that it has been acquired by legal means or if it has been obtained by the monetary resources gained from the alienation of the illicit property.
- 3. Under this article, large income shall mean income from GEL 30 000 to GEL 50 000, and particularly large income shall mean income exceeding GEL 50 000.
- 4. For the act provided for by this article, a legal person shall be punished by liquidation or by deprivation of the right to carry out activities and a fine.
- 5. For the purposes of this article, any such activity conducted or to be conducted with the aim of exercising any influence over the Government of Georgia, state institutions or any part of the society, which intends for the development, pursuing or changing of the internal or foreign policy of Georgia, and any such activity stemming from the political or public interests, approaches or relations of a foreign Government or foreign political party shall be considered an act related to a political issue concerning Georgia.

Law of Georgia No 458 of 30 June 2000 – LHG I, No 27, 17.7.2000, Art. 83
Law of Georgia No 2619 of 28 December 2005 – LHG I, No 4, 18.1.2006, Art. 39
Law of Georgia No 2937 of 28 April 2006 – LHG I, No 14, 15.5.2006, Art. 90
Law of Georgia No 3530 of 25 July 2006 – LHG I, No 37, 7.8.2006, Art. 271
Law of Georgia No 5196 of 4 July 2007 – LHG I, No 28, 18.7.2007, Art. 283
Law of Georgia No 5953 of 19 March 2008 – LHG I, No 8, 28.3.2008, Art. 56
Law of Georgia No 4630 of 5 May 2011 – website, 19.5.2011

Law of Georgia No 5170 of 28 October 2011 – website, 11.11.2011

Law of Georgia No 1380 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2025

[Article 195¹ – Violation of the procedure for participating in public procurement

1. In the case of participation in the procedures provided for by the Law of Georgia on Public Procurement, a preliminary agreement between the entities participating in public procurement process or any other arrangement for gaining material benefit or advantage for themselves or other persons which results in substantial violation of the legitimate interests of the contracting agency, – shall be punished by a fine or house arrest for a term of six months to two years, or by imprisonment for up to two years.
2. The same act committed repeatedly, – shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment for a term of two to four years.

Note: ~~For the for an act specified in provided for by this article,~~ a legal person shall be punished by deprivation of the right to carry out activities or by liquidation and a fine.
(Shall become effective from 1 January 2027)]

Law of Georgia No 2575 of 9 February 2023 – website, 27.2.2023

Law of Georgia No 4424 of 5 September 2024 – website, 23.9.2024

Article 316¹ – Extremism against the constitutional system of Georgia

Regular public calls by a citizen of Georgia or a stateless person with a status in Georgia for massive violations of the legislation of Georgia, massive disobedience to the governmental bodies of Georgia or the creation of alternative bodies of the governmental bodies of Georgia, or arbitrary, public and regular presentation by the same person of another person or himself/herself as a representative of the Government of Georgia, or another public and regular act committed by the same person, if any of the said acts provided for by this article intends for the establishment of perception of illegitimacy of the constitutional system or constitutional bodies of Georgia and damages the interests of Georgia, or intends for the establishment of such perception and poses a real threat to the interests of Georgia, – shall be punished by a fine, community service for a term of 400 to 600 hours, or by imprisonment for a term of up to three years.

Note: for an act provided for by this article, a legal person shall be punished by a fine, or by liquidation and a fine.

Law of Georgia No 1380 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2025

Article 319¹ – Violation of the Law of Georgia on Grants, or illegal co-operation with a foreign organisation or an alien

1. Direct or indirect acceptance of a foreign grant provided for by Article 2(1) and Article 5¹(1) of the Law of Georgia on Grants, or its use by a grant recipient without the appropriate consent of a grant provider defined by the same Law, and the use of a foreign grant defined by this paragraph by a grant recipient for the performance of an act related to a political issue concerning Georgia with the purpose different from the one specified in the appropriate document without the consent provided for by the same Law, –

shall be punished by a fine, community service for a term of 300 to 500 hours or by imprisonment for a term of up to six years.

2. Acceptance of a grant provided for by Article 2(1⁴) or 2(1⁵)(a) of the Law of Georgia on Grants or its use without the consent defined by the same Law, and provision or acceptance of a technical assistance provided for by Article 2(1⁵)(b) or (c) of the Law of Georgia on Grants without the consent defined by the same Law, – shall be punished by a fine, community service for a term of 300 to 500 hours or by imprisonment for a term of up to six years.
3. Direct or indirect acceptance of a grant provided for by Article 5²(2) of the Law of Georgia on Grants, or its use by a legal person of another state without the consent defined by the same Law, – shall be punished by a fine, community service for a term of 300 to 500 hours or by imprisonment for a term of up to six years.
4. Acceptance or use of the funds transferred/distributed in a monetary form or in kind as provided for by Article 5¹(4) or Article 5²(5) of the Law of Georgia on Grants, which, by their nature, are a grant but they have been transferred/distributed on the ground of a transaction that is different from the one specified by Article 5 or 5² of the same Law, or is sham or fraudulent, – shall be punished by a fine, community service for a term of 300 to 500 hours or by imprisonment for a term of up to six years.
5. Direct or indirect transfer/granting of money, securities, other property, property benefits or any other advantage to a citizen or legal person of another state in return for the performance of an act related to a political issue concerning Georgia, – shall be punished by a fine, community service for a term of 300 to 500 hours or by imprisonment for a term of up to six years.

Note:

1. For an act provided for by this article, a legal person (except for a political party registered in Georgia) shall be punished by a fine, or by liquidation and a fine.
2. For the purposes of this article, any such activity conducted or to be conducted with the aim of exercising any influence over the Government of Georgia, state institutions or any part of the society, which intends for the development, pursuing or changing of the internal or foreign policy of Georgia, and any such activity stemming from the political or public interests, approaches or relations of a foreign Government or foreign political party shall be considered an act related to a political issue concerning Georgia.
3. Paragraph 2 of this article shall not apply to the technical assistance provided to the government of a foreign state provided for by Article 3(1)(a) of the Law of Georgia on Grants or its representation, or to an international organisation by an employee employed at that employer in return for the funds transferred in a monetary form or in kind.
4. This article shall not apply to the representation, branch and department of a legal person of another state in Georgia, except for the representation, branch and department of a legal person provided for by Article 4(d¹) of the Law of Georgia on Grants.

Law of Georgia No 1380 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2025

Article 319² – Acceptance of foreign funds by a political party registered in Georgia

Direct or indirect acceptance of foreign funds by a political party registered in Georgia from a person with no citizenship of Georgia, a legal person registered outside Georgia, and/or another association of persons, or an entity within the government system of another state as a donation of any kind, – [redacted] shall be punished by a fine, community service for a term of 300 to 500 hours or by imprisonment for a term of up to six years.

Law of Georgia No 1380 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2025

Article 355 – Failure to submit a property declaration or financial declaration, or intentional entry of incomplete or incorrect information therein in the declaration

1. Failure to submit a property declaration after an administrative penalty has been imposed for such an act, or intentional entry of incomplete or incorrect information therein, – [redacted] shall be punished by a fine or ~~corrective labour~~ community service from 120 to 200 hours, with deprivation of the right to hold an office or carry out activities for a term of up to three years.
2. Failure of a person with a party and political goal to submit a financial declaration, intentional entry of incomplete or incorrect data in the declaration, or failure to correct a defect in the declaration within the period set by the legislation of Georgia, – [redacted] shall be punished by a fine or community service from 120 to 200 hours, with deprivation of the right to hold an office or carry out activities for a term of up to three years.

Law of Georgia No 313 of 2 October 2008 – LHG I, No 24, 20.10.2008, Art. 159

Law of Georgia No 1380 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2025

Article 355³ – Political activity of an entrepreneurial legal person

1. Performance by a legal person on whom an administrative sanction has been imposed in accordance with Article 153¹³ of the Administrative Offences Code of Georgia, and/or by an authorised person of that legal person, of such political activity publicly, in the name of the same legal person or with (using) that name, which is not related to the basic entrepreneurial activities of the said legal person, – [redacted] shall be punished by a fine, community service from 120 to 200 hours or by imprisonment for a term of up to three years.
2. The same act committed repeatedly, – [redacted] shall be punished by a fine, community service from 200 to 300 hours or by imprisonment for a term of up to four years.

Note:

1. For an act provided for by this article, a legal person shall be punished by a fine, or by liquidation and a fine.
2. For the purposes of this article, any such activity conducted or to be conducted with the aim of exercising any influence over the Government of Georgia, state institutions or any part of the society, which intends for the development, pursuing or changing of the internal or foreign policy of Georgia, and any such activity

stemming from the political or public interests, approaches or relations of a foreign Government or foreign political party shall be considered political activity.

Law of Georgia No 1380 of 4 March 2026 – website, 4.3.2025

IV. Amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia on State Audit Office Grants (amendments 4.03.2026)

Article 6 - Authority of the State Audit Office

1. For the purpose of performing its tasks as provided for by the Constitution of Georgia, the State Audit Office shall:
 - a) perform audits within the scope of the authority determined by this Law.
 - b) be authorised to provide expert services and opinions on drafts legislative and normative acts regulating the areas of finance and economics, as well as on programmes that are to be financed from the budgets of the state, the autonomous republics or municipalities or that affect the formation of such funds, as well as to submit its proposals to the Parliament of Georgia and other relevant bodies and institutions regarding the issuance and improvement of tax legislation and other legislative and subordinate normative acts;
 - c) develop relevant proposals to avoid, identify and prevent conflicts of interest in public institutions, issue appropriate recommendations on these issues, and implement other appropriate activities related to this area in accordance with law;
 - d) develop and implement programmes addressing ethics, integrity and accountability in public service, as well as examine and generalise the practise of adherence by public servants to ethical norms, and prepare respective recommendations;
 - e) receive asset declarations of an official in accordance with law, control the completion and submission thereof, ensure their storage, monitoring, and publicity, and implement other appropriate activities in this area;
 - f) develop appropriate proposals on improving whistle-blower protection, issue appropriate recommendations on issues of whistle-blower protection, and implement other appropriate activities related to this area in accordance with law;
 - g) monitor, in accordance with law, the financial activities of political associations of citizens (political parties), members of political parties, electoral subjects and persons with a declared electoral party-political purpose, and implement other appropriate activities related to this area;
 - h) study and analyse international standards and experience in the area of the fight against corruption, the experience of Georgia and other countries and their laws, and the approaches, opinions and conclusions of relevant international organisations;
 - i) facilitate the raising of public awareness on issues of the fight against corruption, including the implementation of appropriate educational activities;
 - j) in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Georgia on Grants and other legislative and subordinate acts of Georgia, monitor the lawfulness of issuance and receipt of grants without consent;
 - k) exercise powers provided for by the Law of Georgia Foreign Agents Registration Act;
 - l) control the lawfulness of processing personal data and exercise other powers provided for by the Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection;
 - m) exercise other powers provided for by the legislation of Georgia.
2. (Deleted – 1.12.2022, No 2281).

3. To exercise powers provided for by the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption, the Organic Law of Georgia on Political Associations of Citizens, the Organic Law of Georgia Election Code of Georgia, the Law of Georgia on Grants and/or the Law of Georgia Foreign Agents Registration Act, the State Audit Office shall be authorised to request necessary information, including personal data of a special category, other personal data and confidential information (except for the state secret provided for by the legislation of Georgia) from a public institution, natural person, legal person (including a payment service provider) or another entity. All entities that are requested by the State Audit Office to submit the information shall be obliged to submit the said information available to them, unless otherwise provided for by a legislative act of Georgia.
4. To exercise powers provided for by the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption, the Organic Law of Georgia on Political Associations of Citizens, the Organic Law of Georgia Election Code of Georgia, the Law of Georgia on Grants and/or the Law of Georgia Foreign Agents Registration Act, the State Audit Office shall be authorised to request information based on a court decision as well. For this purpose, the State Audit Office shall submit an application to the court according to its location. The court shall make decision within 48 hours of submittal of that application. The application of the State Audit Office shall be substantiated. It shall indicate the grounds and purpose of the request for information, the period and volume of the information to be requested. If the application is satisfied, the court decision shall indicate the grounds and purpose of the request for information, the period and volume of the information to be requested, as well as the term of validity of the said decision.

Law of Georgia No 5294 of 24 November 2011 - website, 1.12.2011

Law of Georgia No 6550 of 22 June 2012 - website, 29.6.2012

Law of Georgia No 3382 of 5 September 2018 - website, 24.9.2018

Law of Georgia No 6866 of 15 July 2020 - website, 28.7.2020

Law of Georgia No 2281 of 1 December 2022 - website, 15.12.2022

Law of Georgia No 1314 of 17 December 2025 - website, 23.12.2025

Law of Georgia No 1385 of 4 March 2026 - website, 4.3.2026

V. Amendments to the Administrative Procedural Code of Georgia (4.03.2026)

Article 1. Article 21¹¹⁰(1) of the Administrative Procedural Code of Georgia (Legislative Herald of Georgia, No. 39(46), 1999, Article 190) shall be amended and restated as follows:

- “1. A natural person who may have information necessary for the State Audit Office to monitor the financial activities of a political party, a member of a political party, electoral subject or a person with a declared party and political goal or to exercise other powers of the State Audit Office provided for in the Law of Georgia on the Fight Against Corruption, the Law of Georgia on Grants or the Law of Georgia on Foreign Agents Registration Act, and who fails to appear before the State Audit Office for interviewing, may be interrogated before a magistrate judge under the procedure established by this article.”

Article 2

This Law shall enter into force upon its publication.

President of Georgia

Mikheil Kavelashvili

Tbilisi,

... March 2026

*Unofficial translation from Georgian***VI. Amendments to the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia
(amendments of 4.03.2026)**

Article 1. The following amendments shall be introduced into the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia (Bulletin of the Supreme Council of the Georgian SSR, No. 12, 1984, Art. 421):

1. The following subparagraph "l" shall be added to Article 35:

"l) committing an offense motivated by non-recognition of the constitutional order of Georgia or its constitutional bodies."

2. The following Article 153¹³ shall be added to the Law:

"Article 153¹³. Political activity of an entrepreneurial legal entity

Public conduct by an entrepreneurial legal entity of political activity that is not related to its primary entrepreneurial activity – shall result in a fine in the amount of 20,000 GEL.

Note: For the purposes of this article, political activity is considered to be any activity carried out or intended to be carried out for the purpose of influencing the Government of Georgia, state institutions, or any part of society, and which is directed toward shaping, implementing, or changing domestic or foreign policy of Georgia, as well as any activity that derives from the political or public interests, approaches, or relations of a foreign government or a foreign political party."

3. Article 208 shall be restated as follows:

"Article 208. Administrative offense cases under the jurisdiction of district (city) courts

A district (city) court shall consider administrative offense cases provided for by Part 2 of Article 43, Articles 43¹-44³, 44⁵, 44⁷-44¹¹, 45-46, 46²-46⁴, 46⁷-46¹¹, 48, 49, 50¹, 51-55¹, 55³, 55⁴, 56, 57-59, 59³-60, 60³-61¹, 63-65, 66-69, 69⁴, 69⁶, 71, 71¹, 72¹-77, 78 and 79¹-79³, Article 79⁴ (except Parts 2-5 of Article 79⁴), 79⁵-80, 82¹-82⁵, 84-86, 87¹-89³, 91², 91³, 94, 95, 99, 100¹, 100², 103¹, 104 and 105¹, Parts 3-7 of Article 115², Parts 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of Article 116, Part 2 of Article 116⁴, Part 2 of Article 116⁵, Part 2 of Article 116⁶, Part 2 of Article 116⁷, Part 5 of Article 127¹, 128¹-128⁶, 143, 144, 144¹⁰, 145 and 150, Parts 1 and 2 of Article 151, Articles 153 and 153¹, Parts 2 and 5 of Article 153³, Article 153⁵, Parts 2 and 5 of Article 153⁶, Articles 153¹³-154², 155¹ and 155², Parts 11-20 of Article 155³, Parts 3-5 of Article 155⁶, 155⁷-156 and 157¹-158¹, Parts 3 and 4 of Article 158⁵, 159⁴-159¹⁰, 163, 164, 164⁴, 165¹-165³, 166 and 166¹, Part 2 of Article 166², Article 170¹, Part 3 of Article 171, 171²-171⁴, Parts 1, 2, 4-6, 8 and 9-18 of Article 171⁵, Articles 172, 172⁴-172⁶, 173, 173⁴-173⁷, 173⁹ and 173¹⁴-173¹⁶, Parts 4, 6 and 8-

10 of Article 174¹, Part 4 of Article 174¹⁵, Articles 175¹ and 175², Parts 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13 of Article 177, Articles 177⁸, 177⁹, 177¹¹ and 177¹², Article 177¹³ (only in cases provided for by Part 4¹ of Article 245), Articles 178, 179¹-179³, 181⁶, 183, 187, 187¹, 189, 192, 195, 196³, 196⁶ and 197¹, Part 2 of Article 197³ and Article 199¹, as well as cases submitted to the district (city) court by an authorized person in accordance with Article 208¹ of this Code.”

4. Article 239 shall be supplemented with the following Part 392:

“39². Administrative offense reports under Article 153¹³ of this Code shall be drawn up by authorised persons of the State Audit Office.”

5. Part 2 of Article 262 shall be restated as follows:

“2. Cases of administrative offenses under Articles 171 and 175² of this Code shall be considered within 24 hours; cases under Parts 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of Article 116, Articles 142 and 154, and Parts 4, 6, 8 and 9 of Article 174¹ and Article 174² shall be considered within 3 days; and cases under Articles 50¹, 51¹, 51³, 53³, 55, 55², 55³, 55⁵, 55⁶, 58², 59², 61 and 80, Parts 9 and 10 of Article 86, Articles 88, 91², 92¹, 94, 95, 96¹, 96², 96⁴, 99, 100¹, 100², 103, 103² and 103³, Parts 1 and 2 of Article 103⁴, Articles 104, 105¹, 107¹, 141, 143-144¹, 144³-144⁵, 144¹⁰, 145, 146¹, 148-150¹, 151¹, 152, 152²-152⁹, 153, 153¹³, 154¹, 154², 156-158¹, 159, 159⁵-159⁹, 163, 164, 166¹, 167, 170, 174 and 175, Parts 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13 of Article 177, Article 177¹, Article 177¹³ (only in cases provided for by Part 4¹ of Article 245), and Articles 179¹, 180-183¹, 185-185², 187, 187¹, 189, 192, 195, 196³, 196⁶ and 197¹ shall be considered within 7 days.”

Article 2. This Law shall enter into force upon its publication.

President of Georgia

Mikheil Kavelashvili

Tbilisi,

... March 2026

*Unofficial translation from Georgian***Explanatory Note****on the Amendments to the “Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia”****a. General Information on the Draft Law:****a.a. Reason for the adoption of the Draft Law:****a.a.a. The problem that the Draft Law aims to address:**

According to Article 3(4) of the Constitution of Georgia, political parties participate in the formation and implementation of the political will of the people. Pursuant to Article 26(1)(b) of the Law of Georgia on Political Associations of Citizens, a political party is prohibited from accepting donations from a legal entity registered in Georgia or outside Georgia and/or from any other type of association of persons. In view of this, the proposed legislative amendment aims to prevent disproportionate influence on political processes by entrepreneurial legal entities beyond the scope of their economic activities and to ensure fairness, transparency, and equal participation in political processes.

It should be noted that entrepreneurial legal entities, as holders of economic power, possess significant financial, organisational and communication resources. The use of these resources for political purposes creates a risk that political decision-making will be shaped not by the public interest, but by private economic interests.

The regulation does not restrict the freedom of an entrepreneurial legal entity to carry out economic activity or to express opinions on issues directly related to its activities. The restriction applies only to political activity that is not functionally related to its entrepreneurial objectives and is, in practice, used to finance political processes.

The amendments provided by the Draft Law establish liability for actions whereby political activity is not related to the entity's core entrepreneurial activity and goes beyond the protection of its professional or sectoral interests.

In light of the above, the proposed Draft Law aims to ensure political competition under equal conditions, protect democratic processes from the dominance of economic power and strengthen public trust in the political decision-making process.

a.a.b. Necessity of adopting the law to address the existing problem:

The issue referred to in Subparagraph “a.a.a.”, by virtue of its purpose and nature, requires legislative amendments.

a.b. Expected results of the Draft Law

As a result of the adoption of the Draft Law, a sanction will be established, and entrepreneurial legal entities will refrain from engaging in political activity unrelated to their principal entrepreneurial activity. This will significantly increase the transparency of political processes and reduce the risk of disproportionate influence on political

decision-making through the use of financial and organisational resources by entrepreneurial legal entities.

a.c. Main substance of the Draft Law:

The proposed Draft Law adds relevant articles and paragraphs to the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia establishing a new administrative sanction for an entrepreneurial legal entity that publicly engages in political activity unrelated to its principal entrepreneurial activity. The note to the relevant article also defines the term "political activity." In addition, the draft designates the State Audit Office as the authority empowered to draw up reports on the administrative offense and impose the administrative sanction.

a.d. Relationship of the Draft Law to the government programme and to the relevant action plan in the respective field, if any (in the case of a Draft Law initiated by the Government of Georgia):

There is none.

a.e. Principle for determining the date of entry into force of the Draft Law, and, in the case of granting retroactive effect to the law, the relevant justification thereof:

The Draft Law provides that the amendments shall enter into force immediately upon publication, as, given their purpose and content, there is no need to establish a later effective date.

The Draft Law does not provide for retroactive effect.

a.f. Reasons for expedited procedure of the Draft Law and relevant justification (if the initiator requests expedited procedure of the Draft Law):

In light of the objectives of the proposed legislative amendments, expedited procedure of adoption of the Draft Law is not envisaged.

b. Assessment of the financial impact of the Draft Law over the medium-term period (the year of entry into force of the Draft Law and the subsequent three years):

b.a. Source of financing for necessary expenditures related to the adoption of the Draft Law:

The adoption of the Draft Law will not require the allocation of funds from the State Budget, the budget of an Autonomous Republic, or a municipal budget.

b.b. Impact of the Draft Law on the revenue side of the state budget, autonomous republic, and/or municipal budgets:

The adoption of the Draft Law will affect State Budget revenues, as monetary sanctions established for the new administrative offenses under the draft will be paid into the State Budget. The amount of such revenue will depend on the annual number of offenses committed.

The Draft Law adds new provisions to the Code of Administrative Offenses under which an entrepreneurial legal entity that engages in political activity unrelated to its entrepreneurial activity shall be subject to a fine of 20,000 GEL, while repeated commission of the same offense shall result in a fine of 40,000 GEL.

b.c. Impact of the Draft Law on the expenditure side of the state budget, autonomous republic, and/or municipal budgets:

The proposed Draft Law will affect State Budget expenditures, as the imposition of liability for the new administrative offense will require the preparation of an administrative offense report, which entails administrative costs. The amount of such costs will depend on the annual number of offenses.

Furthermore, under the Draft Law, an authorised official of the State Audit Office will be empowered to examine these new administrative offenses and prepare the corresponding administrative offense reports. Accordingly, the expenditures required for the examination of such cases will be covered within the appropriations allocated to the State Audit Office.

b.d. New financial obligations of the State, indicating direct financial obligations (domestic or external obligations) to be assumed by the State or by bodies within its system as a result of the Draft Law:

The Draft Law does not impose any new financial obligations on the State.

b.e. Expected financial consequences of the Draft Law for persons to whom it applies, indicating the nature and direction of the impact on natural and legal persons on whom the actions defined by the Draft Law are expected to have a direct effect:

The adoption of the Draft Law will affect persons who commit the administrative offense provided for therein if a fine is imposed. Specifically, the fine will amount to 20,000 GEL, in the event of repeated commission of the same act, the fine shall be 40,000 GEL.

b.f. The amount of taxes, fees or other types of charges (monetary contributions) established by the Draft Law to the relevant budget, and the principle for determining such amounts

Under the proposed draft, administrative liability is established for an entrepreneurial legal entity that engages in political activity unrelated to its principal entrepreneurial activity. Such conduct shall result in a fine of 20,000 GEL, in the event of repeated commission of the same act, the fine shall be 40,000 GEL.

b¹. Assessment of the impact of the Draft Law on the legal status of children:

The Draft Law has no impact on the legal status of children.

b². Assessment of the expected impact of the Draft Law on gender equality between women and men

The Draft Law has no impact on gender equality between women and men.

c. Compatibility of the Draft Law with international legal standards:**c.a. Compatibility with European Union Law**

The Draft Law does not contradict European Union law.

c.b. Compatibility with obligations arising from membership in international organisations

The Draft Law does not contradict Georgia's obligations arising from its membership in international organisations.

c.c. Compatibility of the Draft Law with Georgia's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements, and, where applicable, with any treaty or agreement to which the preparation of the Draft Law is related, including the relevant article and/or part thereof:

The Draft Law is not contrary to Georgia's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements. The preparation of the law is not connected with any such treaty or agreement.

c.d. Where applicable, the EU legal act with which approximation is required under the "Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part", or under any other bilateral or multilateral agreement concluded between Georgia and the European Union

There is none.

d. Consultations conducted during preparation of the Draft Law**d.a. State, non-state and/or international organisation/institution, expert, or working group that participated in the drafting of the Draft Law, if any:**

There is none.

d.b. Assessment of the Draft Law by the organisation/institution, working group, or expert that participated in the drafting of the Draft Law, if any:

There is none.

- d.c. Experience of other countries in implementing laws similar to the Draft Law, including a review of any such experience that served as a model in the preparation of the Draft Law, where such a review has been prepared.**

There is none.

e. Author of the Draft Law

Parliamentary Faction "Georgian Dream."

f. Initiator of the Draft Law

Parliamentary Faction "Georgian Dream."

VII. Amendments to the Law of Georgia on Grants (15.04.2026)

Article 1. The following amendments shall be made to the Law of Georgia on Grants (Parlamentis Utskebani, No. 19–20, 30.07.1996, p. 11):

1. Paragraph 1⁴ of Article 2 shall be reworded as follows:

- 1⁴. Resources allocated in a monetary form or in kind by an entity referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of this Law, or by a citizen of another state, to a citizen of Georgia or a person having the right of residence in Georgia, a legal entity referred to in Article 4(d1) of this Law, or a legal entity of Georgia, which are used or may be used for the following purposes, shall also be considered a grant:
- a) for the activities carried out or to be carried out with the aim of exerting any influence on the government of Georgia, state institutions, or any part of the society, which are aimed at the formation, implementation or change of the domestic or foreign policy of Georgia;
 - b) for the activities deriving from the political or public interests, approaches, or relations of the government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

Note : subparagraph (b) of this paragraph shall not apply to the diplomatic missions, consular offices, and the representations of international organisations accredited in Georgia.

2. Paragraph 3 of Article 5¹ shall be reworded as follows:

- "3. The procedure established by this article shall not apply to grants issued by an international sports association, federation or committee, to individual financial assistance provided for general education, higher education and scientific work outside Georgia, nor to grants issued within the framework of Research and Innovation Program Horizon Europe, EU Programme Erasmus+, nor to grants issued by the German Academic Exchange Service DAAD, nor to grants issued within the framework of the Programme Creative Europe between Georgia and European Union, nor to grants issued by the financial and credit institutions referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of this Law, nor to grants issued to and by an organisation determined by the Law of Georgia on the Georgia Red Cross Society."

Article 2. This Law shall enter into force upon its promulgation.

President of Georgia

[signature]

Mikheil Kavelashvili

Tbilisi,

15 April 2026

No. 1508-306-XI03

[Seal of the Parliament of Georgia]

*Unofficial translation from Georgian***Explanatory Note****on Amendments to the Law of Georgia on Grants (15.04.2026)****a) General information about the draft law:****a.a) Reason for adopting the draft law:****a.a.a) The problem which the draft law is intended to resolve:**

With a view to strengthening and consolidating the protection of the sovereignty of Georgia, on 4 March 2026 the Parliament of Georgia made the relevant legislative amendments to the Law of Georgia on Grants, whereby the rules for the receipt of foreign grants were specified and tightened. By that amendment, the following was separated out from the definition of a grant and specified, in the form of paragraph 1⁴ of Article 2 of the Law of Georgia on Grants: there shall also be deemed a grant funds transferred, in monetary or in-kind form, by an entity provided for in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of that Law or by a citizen of another State to a citizen of Georgia or a person holding the right of residence in Georgia, to a legal person defined in sub-paragraph (d¹) of Article 4 of that Law or to a legal person of Georgia, which serve, or may serve, activity deriving from the political or public interests, approaches or relations of the authorities of a foreign country or of a foreign political party.

A representation of an international organisation, in the same way as a diplomatic mission/consular post, by its very nature serves the protection and pursuit of the interests of the relevant entity (the international organisation, the sending State) in the host State. In their activity, the political or public interests, approaches or relations of the sending entity in many cases occupy the principal place.

In view of the above, it is expedient that the grant-issuing entity be specified in paragraph 1⁴ of Article 2 of the Law of Georgia on Grants and that those funds issued by a diplomatic mission, a consular post or a representation of international organisations accredited in Georgia which serve, or may serve, activity that derives from the political or public interests, approaches or relations of the authorities of a foreign country or of a foreign political party and which is connected directly with the diplomatic mission's own activity not be deemed a grant. The version of the Law currently in force does not, in any event, extend to the relations in question; however, in order to ensure a uniform reading of the Law, the corresponding clarification is expedient.

a.a.b) The necessity of adopting the law in order to resolve the existing problem:

The matter referred to in sub-paragraph a.a.a), in view of its purpose and essence, requires the implementation of a legislative amendment.

a.b) Expected results of the draft law:

As a result of the adoption of the draft law, funds issued by a diplomatic mission, a consular post or a representation of international organisations accredited in Georgia which serve, or may serve, activity deriving from the political or public interests, approaches or relations of the authorities of a foreign country or of a foreign political party will no longer be deemed a grant.

a.c) The main substance of the draft law:

Paragraph 1⁴ of Article 2 of the Law of Georgia on Grants will be reworded as follows:

"1⁴. Resources allocated in a monetary form or in kind by an entity referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of this Law, or by a citizen of another state, to a citizen of Georgia or a person having the right of residence in Georgia, a legal entity referred to in Article 4(d1) of this Law, or a legal entity of Georgia, which are used or may be used for the following purposes, shall also be considered a grant:

- a) for the activities carried out or to be carried out with the aim of exerting any influence on the government of Georgia, state institutions, or any part of the society, which are aimed at the formation, implementation or change of the domestic or foreign policy of Georgia;
- b) for the activities deriving from the political or public interests, approaches, or relations of the government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

Note : subparagraph (b) of this paragraph shall not apply to the diplomatic missions, consular offices, and the representations of international organisations accredited in Georgia."

a.d) The relationship of the draft law to the Government programme and to any action plan existing in the relevant field, if any (in the case of a draft law initiated by the Government of Georgia):

The sub-paragraph in question is not applicable in relation to the draft law as presented (the draft law has not been initiated by the Government of Georgia).

a.e) The principle applied in selecting the date of entry into force of the draft law and, where retroactive force is to be conferred on the law, the corresponding justification:

The Law shall enter into force upon its promulgation, since no additional conditions or time-limits are required for its entry into force and its timely entry into force is important. Moreover, the draft law does not provide for conferring retroactive force on the law.

a.f) The reasons for consideration of the draft law under the accelerated procedure and the corresponding justification (where the initiator requests consideration of the draft law under the accelerated procedure):

It is expedient for the draft law to be adopted under the accelerated procedure, since it is important that the incorporation of the relevant amendments into the legislation be completed within the shortest possible time and that the carrying out of activity by diplomatic missions, consular posts and representations of international organisations accredited in Georgia not be impeded.

b) Assessment of the financial impact of the draft law over the medium term (the year of entry into force of the draft law and the following three years):

b.a) The source of financing of the costs necessarily entailed by the adoption of the draft law:

The adoption of the draft law will not give rise to any need for financing.

b.b) The impact of the draft law on the revenue side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget:

The draft law will have no impact on the revenue side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget.

b.c) The impact of the draft law on the expenditure side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget:

The draft law will have no impact on the expenditure side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget.

b.d) New financial obligations of the State, indicating the direct financial obligations (domestic or external obligations) to be assumed as a result of the draft law by the State or by a body within its system:

Under the draft law, no new financial obligations are imposed on the State.

b.e) The expected financial consequences of the draft law for the persons to whom it applies, indicating the nature and direction of its effect on those natural and legal persons on whom the actions provided for by the draft law are expected to have a direct impact:

The draft law will entail no financial consequences for the persons to whom it applies.

b.f) The amount of any tax, fee or other payment (monetary contribution) established by the draft law payable to the relevant budget, and the principle for determining that amount:

The draft law does not establish any tax, fee or other payment.

b¹) Assessment of the impact of the draft law on the situation of the rights of the child:

The draft law has no impact on the situation of the rights of the child.

b²) Assessment of the expected impact of the draft law on the state of equality between women and men:

The draft law has no impact on the state of equality between women and men.

c) The relationship of the draft law to international legal standards:

c.a) The relationship of the draft law to European Union law:

The draft law is not contrary to European Union law.

c.b) The relationship of the draft law to the obligations connected with Georgia's membership of international organisations:

The draft law is not contrary to the obligations connected with Georgia's membership of international organisations.

c.c) The relationship of the draft law to Georgia's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements and, where there exists a treaty/agreement in connection with which the draft law has been prepared, the relevant article and/or part thereof:

The draft law is not contrary to the bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements concluded by Georgia. Moreover, the adoption of the draft law is not connected with any treaty/agreement.

c.d) Where applicable, the European Union legal act with which the obligation of approximation arises from the "Association Agreement between Georgia, of the one part, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the other part" or from Georgia's other bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded with the European Union:

There is none.

d) Consultations received in the course of preparing the draft law:

d.a) Any State, non-State and/or international organisation/institution, expert or working group that took part in the elaboration of the draft law, where applicable:

There is none.

d.b) The assessment of the draft law by any organisation/institution, working group or expert involved in its elaboration, where applicable:

There is none.

d.c) The experience of other countries in the implementation of laws similar to the draft law, and a review of the experience drawn upon as an example in preparing the draft law, where such a review has been prepared:

No such review has been prepared.

e) Author of the draft law:

Members of the Parliament of Georgia: Archil Gorduladze, Tornike Cheishvili, Davit Matikashvili, Rati Ionatamishvili, Aluda Ghudushauri, Akaki Aladashvili, Tengiz Sharmanashvili, Aleksandre Tabatadze.

f) Initiator of the draft law:

Members of the Parliament of Georgia: Archil Gorduladze, Tornike Cheishvili, Davit Matikashvili, Rati Ionatamishvili, Aluda Ghudushauri, Akaki Aladashvili, Tengiz Sharmanashvili, Aleksandre Tabatadze.

*Unofficial translation from Georgian***VIII. Amendments to the Law of Georgia on Grants (25.06.2026)**

Article 1. The following amendments shall be made to the Law of Georgia on Grants (Parlamentis Utskebani, No. 19–20, 30.07.1996, p. 11):

1. Paragraph 2 of Article 2 shall be reworded as follows:

"2. Funds disbursed for the attainment of entrepreneurial objectives shall not be deemed a grant, except for funds transferred to a legal person which has been granted the status of an agricultural cooperative in accordance with the Law of Georgia 'on Agricultural Cooperatives', or funds issued by the entrepreneurial entity registered in Georgia provided for in sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of this Law, as well as funds transferred to the entrepreneurial entity registered in Georgia provided for in sub-paragraph (l) of Article 4 of the same Law."

2. The following sub-paragraph (f) shall be added to paragraph 1 of Article 3:

"(f) an entrepreneurial entity registered in Georgia – JSC 'Georgian Energy Development Fund', which issues a grant for the implementation of its statutory objectives."

3. The following sub-paragraph (l) shall be added to Article 4:

"(l) an entrepreneurial entity registered in Georgia – JSC 'Georgian Energy Development Fund', in the case of a grant received for the implementation of its statutory objectives."

4. Paragraph 2 of Article 5¹ shall be reworded as follows:

"2. In order to obtain consent to the issuance of a grant, the grant issuer (donor) – or, where a grant is received by an entity defined in sub-paragraph (c), (e) or (l) of Article 4 of this Law, the grant recipient provided for in the same sub-paragraph – as well as a legal person provided for in Article 20 of the Organic Law of Georgia 'Local Self-Government Code', shall submit to the Government of Georgia or to an authorised person/body determined by the Government of Georgia the draft of the written contract provided for in Article 5 of this Law. The Government of Georgia or an authorised person/body determined by the Government of Georgia shall be entitled, for the purpose of taking a decision on the issuance of the grant, to require the grant issuer (donor) – or, where a grant is received by an entity defined in sub-paragraph (c), (e) or (l) of Article 4 of this Law, the grant recipient provided for in the same sub-paragraph – as well as a legal person provided for in Article 20 of the Organic Law of Georgia 'Local Self-Government Code', to submit additional documentation."

Article 2. This Law shall enter into force upon its promulgation.

President of Georgia

[signature]

Mikheil Kavelashvili

Tbilisi,
25 June 2026
No. 1827-გპს-XIაპ

[Seal of the Parliament of Georgia]

Unofficial translation from Georgian

Explanatory Note

on Amendments to the Law of Georgia on Grants (amendments of 25.06.2026)

a) General information about the draft law:

a.a) Reason for adopting the draft law:

a.a.a) The problem which the draft law is intended to resolve:

As matters currently stand, the legislation does not enable JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund" (hereinafter "the Fund") to receive grants from various donor organisations or, in the cases determined by law, to issue grants to other persons. The receipt of grants by the Fund will make it possible to attract additional financial resources for the implementation of its statutory objectives, including for the purpose of implementing programmes and projects of State and public importance.

JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund", 100% of whose shares are owned by the State, plans, with a view to implementing its statutory objectives, to attract grants from various donor organisations and, for the same purposes, in turn to issue grants to the persons provided for by the legislation.

However, in the absence of the relevant legislative amendments, under the legislative regulation currently in force the Fund may neither receive nor issue grants. The proposed amendment will enable the Fund, within the conditions established by law, to benefit from grants received from donor organisations, and will enable the other grant recipients provided for by the legislation to receive grants from JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund".

In view of the above, with a view to creating the legal basis for the effective attraction and absorption of the grants concerned and for their transfer to other State enterprises, it is expedient to amend Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5¹ of the Law of Georgia on Grants, so that:

1. The exceptional rule whereby financial resources transferred to legal persons holding the status of an agricultural cooperative in accordance with the Law of Georgia "on Agricultural Cooperatives" are deemed a grant will additionally be extended to JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund";
2. An entrepreneurial entity registered in Georgia – JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund", which issues grants for the implementation of its statutory objectives *[will be designated as a grant issuer]*;
3. An entrepreneurial entity registered in Georgia – JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund" *[will be designated as a grant recipient]*, in the case of a grant received for the implementation of its statutory objectives;
4. *[Paragraph 2 of Article 5¹ will be reworded as follows:]* "In order to obtain consent to the issuance of a grant, the grant issuer (donor) – or, where a grant is received by an entity defined in sub-paragraph (c), (e) or (l) of Article 4 of this Law, the grant recipient provided for in the same sub-paragraph – as well as a legal person

provided for in Article 20 of the Organic Law of Georgia 'Local Self-Government Code', shall submit to the Government of Georgia or to an authorised person/body determined by the Government of Georgia the draft of the written contract provided for in Article 5 of this Law. The Government of Georgia or an authorised person/body determined by the Government of Georgia shall be entitled, for the purpose of taking a decision on the issuance of the grant, to require the grant issuer (donor) – or, where a grant is received by an entity defined in sub-paragraph (c), (e) or (l) of Article 4 of this Law, the grant recipient provided for in the same sub-paragraph – as well as a legal person provided for in Article 20 of the Organic Law of Georgia 'Local Self-Government Code', to submit additional documentation."

a.a.b) The necessity of adopting the law in order to resolve the existing problem:

The attainment of the objectives of the draft, by its very nature, requires a legislative amendment to the Law of Georgia on Grants.

a.b) Expected results of the draft law:

Upon adoption of the draft law as presented, funds transferred to JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund" will be deemed a grant.

JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund", which issues grants for the implementation of its statutory objectives, will additionally be designated as a grant issuer.

JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund" will additionally be designated as a grant recipient, in the case of a grant received for the implementation of its statutory objectives.

a.c) The main substance of the draft law:

Under the draft, funds disbursed for the attainment of entrepreneurial objectives shall not be deemed a grant, except for funds transferred to a legal person which has been granted the status of an agricultural cooperative in accordance with the Law of Georgia "on Agricultural Cooperatives", and/or funds transferred to the enterprise provided for in sub-paragraph (l) of Article 4 of this Law.

An entrepreneurial entity registered in Georgia – JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund", which issues grants for the implementation of its statutory objectives – is also designated as a grant issuer, while an entrepreneurial entity registered in Georgia – JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund" – is additionally designated as a grant recipient, in the case of a grant received for the implementation of its statutory objectives. An amendment is also made to paragraph 2 of Article 5¹, which is reworded as follows: "2. In order to obtain consent to the issuance of a grant, the grant issuer (donor) – or, where a grant is received by an entity defined in sub-paragraph (c), (e) or (l) of Article 4 of this Law, the grant recipient provided for in the same sub-paragraph – as well as a legal person provided for in Article 20 of the Organic Law of Georgia 'Local Self-Government Code', shall submit to the Government of Georgia or to an authorised person/body determined by the Government of Georgia the draft of the written contract provided for in Article 5 of this Law. The Government of Georgia or an authorised person/body determined by the

Government of Georgia shall be entitled, for the purpose of taking a decision on the issuance of the grant, to require the grant issuer (donor) – or, where a grant is received by an entity defined in sub-paragraph (c), (e) or (l) of Article 4 of this Law, the grant recipient provided for in the same sub-paragraph – as well as a legal person provided for in Article 20 of the Organic Law of Georgia 'Local Self-Government Code', to submit additional documentation."

a.d) The relationship of the draft law to the Government programme and to any action plan existing in the relevant field (in the case of a draft law initiated by the Government of Georgia):

There is none.

a.e) The principle applied in selecting the date of entry into force of the draft law and, where retroactive force is to be conferred on the law, the corresponding justification:

The draft law shall enter into force upon its promulgation, since no additional conditions or time-limits are required for its entry into force and its timely entry into force is important. The draft law does not provide for conferring retroactive force on the law.

a.f) The reasons for consideration of the draft law under the accelerated procedure and the corresponding justification (where the initiator requests consideration of the draft law under the accelerated procedure):

Since the receipt of grants has already been planned by JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund" and the relevant donor organisations have expressed their readiness to issue grants, adoption of the draft law under the accelerated procedure is important in order to ensure the timely absorption of the grants by JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund".

b) b) Assessment of the financial impact of the draft law over the medium term (the year of entry into force of the draft law and the following three years):

b.a) The source of financing of the costs necessarily entailed by the adoption of the draft law:

The adoption of the draft law entails no costs.

b.b) The impact of the draft law on the revenue side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget:

The draft law will have no impact on the revenue side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget. The draft law does not provide for any change to tax obligations, the amount of taxes, tax reliefs or the taxation regime. Although JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund" will use the grants received for the implementation of its statutory objectives, the amendment in question merely creates the legal possibility of receiving and issuing grants and does not entail a reduction or an increase in tax revenues to the budget. Accordingly, no impact of the draft law on the revenue side of the budget is expected.

b.c) The impact of the draft law on the expenditure side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget:

The draft law has no impact on the expenditure side of the State budget, the republican budget of an autonomous republic and/or a municipal budget.

b.d) New financial obligations of the State, indicating the direct financial obligations (domestic or external obligations) to be assumed as a result of the draft law by the State or by a body within its system:

The adoption of the draft law gives rise to no new financial obligations of the State. Nor does the draft law provide for direct financial obligations to be assumed by the State and/or a body within its system.

b.e) The expected financial consequences of the draft law for the persons to whom it applies, indicating the nature and direction of its effect on those natural and legal persons on whom the actions provided for by the draft law are expected to have a direct impact:

The proposed amendments will have a positive effect on the implementation of the statutory objectives of JSC "Georgian Energy Development Fund" and on the financial situation of those grant recipients provided for by the legislation to whom grants will be issued by the Fund.

b.f) The amount of any tax, fee or other payment (monetary contribution) established by the draft law payable to the relevant budget, and the principle for determining that amount:

The draft law does not provide for the introduction of any tax, fee or other payment.

b¹) Assessment of the impact of the draft law on the situation of the rights of the child:

The adoption of the draft law will have no impact on the situation of the rights of the child.

b²) Assessment of the expected impact of the draft law on the state of equality between women and men:

The draft law has no expected impact on the state of equality between women and men.

c) The relationship of the draft law to international legal standards:

c.a) The relationship of the draft law to European Union law:

The draft law is not contrary to European Union law.

c.b) The relationship of the draft law to the obligations connected with Georgia's membership of international organisations:

The draft law is not contrary to the obligations connected with Georgia's membership of international organisations.

c.c) The relationship of the draft law to Georgia's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements and, where there exists a treaty/agreement in connection with which the draft law has been prepared, the relevant article and/or part thereof:

The draft law is not contrary to Georgia's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements. Moreover, the draft law is not connected with any treaty/agreement.

c.d) Where applicable, the European Union legal act with which the obligation of approximation arises from the "Association Agreement between Georgia, of the one part, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the other part" or from Georgia's other bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded with the European Union:

There is none.

d) Consultations received in the course of preparing the draft law:

d.a) Any State, non-State and/or international organisation/institution, expert or working group that took part in the elaboration of the draft law, where applicable:

There is none.

d.b) The assessment of the draft law by any organisation/institution, working group or expert involved in its elaboration, where applicable:

There is none.

d.c) The experience of other countries in the implementation of laws similar to the draft law, and a review of the experience drawn upon as an example in preparing the draft law, where such a review has been prepared:

No such review has been prepared.

e) Author of the draft law:

Members of the Parliament of Georgia: Maia Bitadze, Zaur Dargali, Varlam Liparteliani

f) Initiator of the draft law:

Members of the Parliament of Georgia: Maia Bitadze, Zaur Dargali, Varlam Liparteliani