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THE CRIMINAL TRIAL MONITORING MANUAL

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This court monitoring methodology manual is intended for any entity, body, or practitioner involved in reforming the justice system, which is or plans to participate in trial monitoring.

The present document is based on GYLA's ten years of experience in the monitoring of criminal trials. GYLA has been monitoring criminal court proceedings since 2011 and all this time it has been the first and only organization in Georgia that observes the implementation of criminal justice in the country through pre-defined, quantitative, and qualitative indicators, and presents the monitoring results to the public.

The monitoring methodology has been developed and subsequently elaborated with the support of the USAID Judicial Independence and Legal Empowerment Program (JILEP) and Promoting Rule of Law in Georgia (PROLoG) Activity implemented by the East-West Management Institute.

The document is based on **GYLA's fourteen criminal** trial monitoring reports and two special reports prepared during these ten years. It analyzes the legal framework for monitoring, the principles of openness and transparency as well as a fair trial, on the basis of which, stakeholders, other than those involved in litigations, can have the opportunity to attend and observe trials.

The document also outlines the basic principles for developing questionnaires for a monitoring project, the specifics of observing criminal trials, restrictions associated with the monitoring, the activities of court monitors, and the process of elaborating and advocating monitoring reports.

An important tool offered in this reference document is to scrutinize and study the characteristics of various stages of the criminal proceeding, in particular, the first appearance hearing, pre-trial, plea agreement, main hearings, and to identify the aspects specific to each stage.

The paper also offers excerpts from the interviews with the persons conducting the court monitoring (court monitors), the results of the surveys¹ and their views on the monitoring process.

The Court Monitoring Manual covers the GYLA's court observation methodology and all important components of the monitoring project. The document describes the entire procedure for the successful identification of shortcomings in the justice administration process and the ways to tackle them, as well as the tools and instruments that ultimately contribute to the elaboration of a reliable trial monitoring report.

GYLA hopes that the experience shared in the document will help those interested in trial monitoring to develop an appropriate methodology for monitoring court proceedings.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COURT MONITORING

The smooth operation of the judicial system is one of the pivotal aspects of the country's development. The judiciary must function transparently, have a strong sense of social responsibility, and ensure the protection of human rights. The main purpose of court monitoring is to improve the quality of justice.

Court monitoring provides the public, the parties involved in litigations and especially the judiciary, the legislature and the executive, the media, international organizations, non-governmental and governmental organizations with comprehensive and impartial information about the judicial system in Georgia.

Trial monitoring is an important instrument to identify legislative and practical gaps in criminal justice and any possible avenues for improvement. The recommendations developed as a result of the identified shortcomings can change the attitudes of the participants to case proceedings for the better, the legal status of the accused, improve the legislation, and establish high standards for the protection of human rights. Court monitoring significantly facilitates informing the public about how effectively the right to a fair trial is being implemented in practice, which ultimately translates into the degree of trust in the judiciary.

LEGAL GROUNDS FOR CONDUCTING COURT MONITORING

One of the main legal grounds for the implementation of court monitoring is the requirement to **hold public and oral court hearings.**² This provision of the Criminal Procedure Code enables GYLA's monitors to attend randomly selected public hearings or those of particular interest for monitoring purposes. Adherence to the principle of publicity stipulated by domestic legislation and international instruments³ is important not only for the possibility of moni-

¹ Interviews and surveys were conducted with 11 (7 current and 4 former) monitors.

² Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, Article 10.

³ Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Article 6.

toring but also for the legitimacy of decisions delivered by the court. Among other issues, the rules of attendance at court hearings and conduct in the courtroom are governed by the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts. A court monitor must be thoroughly familiar with both the above law and the Criminal Procedure Code.

DEVELOPMENT OF QUESTIONNAIRES, DESIGN, AND FOCUSING ON IMPORTANT CHALLENGES

A trial monitoring questionnaire is particularly important for the entire monitoring process, as it accumulates the results of real-time observations, which are then processed using contextual and qualitative indicators, ultimately enabling us to elaborate a comprehensive analytical document.

When planning to start monitoring, the initial task is to develop a well-designed questionnaire. The questionnaire should be tailored to the specific goals of monitoring. It should reflect legal requirements, and the questions posed in it should help to identify any challenges existing in criminal proceedings as a result of observing court trials.

In the course of monitoring court trials, GYLA's criminal court monitors utilize questionnaires prepared specifically for the monitoring project where they specify the information obtained as a result of observation of court proceedings. Each questionnaire, apart from "closed" questions requiring "yes" or "no" answers, also includes "open" questions that allow the monitors to describe and record the results of their observations in detail, to reflect in more depth on specific circumstances voiced in court. In addition to filling in the required fields of the questionnaire, there is an additional space provided at the end of the questionnaire where GYLA observers can make transcripts of court hearings and particularly important motions to further give the analyst more clarity and context to the observation of the trial.

GYLA has developed a questionnaire for each stage of the court proceeding: questionnaires for preventive measure hearings, pre-trial, plea agreement, merits hearing, jury selection, and jury merits, and appeal.

Each questionnaire contains standard questions relevant to a particular stage. The standard questions collect information about the date of the monitoring, the length of a court trial, the participants in the trial, the substance of the charges filed, etc. However, the questionnaires differ in terms of the specifics of a particular trial stage, for instance, a plea agreement questionnaire contains questions about the rights of a person to a plea agreement, such as: "Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of the plea agreement?", "Did the judge make sure that the defendant fully acknowledged the crime to which he/she plead guilty?", "Did the judge make sure that the defendant fully acknowledged the possible sentence for the crime to which he/she plead guilty? ", etc (see Annex N4). The above issues are legally relevant only to the plea agreement and therefore they are not listed in the questionnaires for other stages.

All questionnaires must provide information about the accused, indicating the sex, age, education, nationality, religion, spoken language, sexual orientation, disabilities, political affiliation (if these details are disclosed at a public hearing).

The question concerning political affiliation provides an opportunity to further analyze whether a case is politically motivated or not.

The question about the gender of the accused gives information concerning a specific article, for example, about domestic violence, to identify representatives of which gender are offenders more frequently, etc.

In order to determine if there has been any discrimination or/or bias expressed by the court, the questionnaires contain a range of questions enabling the court monitor to check the relevant box and/or provide more detailed records.

For an illustration, please see an excerpt from the questionnaire. ⁴			
6.4. Did the judge make any comments about any of the parties that suggested negative assumptions about them based on any discriminatory characteristic (such as gender, ethnicity, sexuality, etc)? This includes phrases that could be perceived as sexist, racist or homophobic.		6.4. Yes No	
6.4.1. If yes, what characteristic did the judge make a negative comment(s) about?		6.4.1. Gender Ethnicity Nationality Sexuality Religion Disability Other	
6.4.2. If yes, please exp	plain whatthe comment(s) were:	6.4.2.	
The questionnaires are adapted to both domestic law and international conventions. For example, the Constitution of Georgia, the Criminal Procedure Code, ⁵ and international conventions ⁶ to which Georgia is a signatory stipulate that if a person does not have a good command of the language of the case proceeding, he or she shall have the right to enjoy the services of an interpreter at the expense of the state. Please see an excerpt from the questionnaire: ⁷			
4.3. If required, was an interpreter provided?	required, was Yes No Interpreter was not necessary erpreter		
In order to identify thematically important issues, it is necessary to include specific elements in the questionnaires, for example, since the rights of persons with disabilities are a priority for GYLA, the questionnaires are also adjusted in this respect.			
The following question can be found in the questionnaires ⁸ : 3.12. Did the judge clearly inform the accused of his/her rights, taking into account his/her characteristics (e.g.age, knowledge of the language, culture, or disabilities)?		Yes No	
		Comments:	

⁴ See Annex №1.

⁵ Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, Article 38(8).
⁶ Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Article 6(3).

⁷ See Annex №1. ⁸ See Annex №3.

In the event that any allegations of torture or ill-treatment are made during court trials, court monitors can check the appropriate boxes on the questionnaire, allowing us to identify such alleged facts. The questionnaires also contain questions that, in the absence of any direct reference to the aforementioned crime, allow monitors to record their observations and opinions with the help of the following questions: "Was there anything to suggest that threats were made to coerce the accused into confessing to the alleged crime?", "Was there anything to suggest that violence or torture were used to coerce the accused into confessing to the alleged crime?", "Was there anything to suggest that there was any pressure put on any witness, which exploited them because they represented a protected group (e.g. sexual harassment, or public shaming)?", etc. (see Annex N3).

THE NECESSITY OF COVERING REGIONAL COURTS

A wide scope of monitoring, especially coverage of large cities, should be a priority for the monitoring organization in order to identify an overall picture in terms of the implementation of justice in the country, to observe if different courts have a uniform approach, and to identify the root causes of different approaches.

The main goal of GYLA's criminal court monitoring is to assess the progress of the judicial process across the country. To achieve this goal, GYLA monitors observe court hearings at various intervals in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi, Zugdidi, Rustavi City Courts and Gori, Mtskheta, Telavi District Courts, as well as carry out field visits to Akhaltsikhe and Akhalkalaki District Courts.

The coverage of different courts allows us to better assess the extent to which equal opportunities are provided to defendants in courts of different cities or regions, or the approaches of the courts and Prosecutor's Office to specific issues such as the identification of discrimination on various grounds. It should also be highlighted that sometimes not only the approaches of the courts but also the attitudes of the Prosecutor's Office vary by the regions. One of the most striking differences identified during the monitoring was between the Tbilisi City Court and district courts in terms of hearing cases of domestic violance. Several district courts, in contrast to the Tbilisi City Court, showed a more loyal attitude to defendants charged with the above crime, in particular when imposing a restraining order or pronouncing a person guilty. Consequently, the wide range of monitoring helped us get a more complete and detailed picture than just the observation of Tbilisi courts.

PRIORITY CASES FOR MONITORING

GYLA monitors observe randomly selected trials. The observations of the cases reveal the main trends in the judiciary. For the purposes of the project, we are looking for cases that concern members (victims or accused) of vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, women, ethnic, religious or other minorities, where various forms of discrimination are evident. The court monitors try to observe and follow these trials as closely as possible until the finalization of the proceedings and the sentencing.

Furthermore, in the course of court monitoring, GYLA pays special attention to:

- High-profile cases, including those with alleged political motives;
- Cases where there is a greater risk of violation of the rights and freedoms of individuals, e.g. when the accused mentions torture and/or ill-treatment;
- Crimes due to social hardship;
- With the onset of the pandemic, remote court hearings became a necessity, which required monitors to
 focus on new issues, including the technical problems during remote trials, the confidentiality of communication between a defence lawyer and a defendant, remote interrogation of witnesses, especially when they
 join the court hearing from police stations or penitentiary facilities, the risks of pressuring the witnesses, etc.

SPECIFICS OF OBSERVING EACH STAGE OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPECTIVE QUESTIONNAIRES

The first appearance court hearing

The questionnaire designed for the first appearance court hearing of the accused is the most informative, as numerous aspects voiced during the hearing capture the special attention of court monitors. The circumstances disclosed at the first appearance court hearing often serve as the basis for observing the subsequent stages of the criminal proceeding. During the given stage, GYLA monitors learn for the first time about the identity of the accused, the charges brought against him/her, the statements of the parties and the court's response to any facts of alleged ill-treatment, as well as a discriminatory motive identified into the criminal case, the victim safety-related issues and other important matters that might require having the monitors to observe all stages of the criminal proceedings in court.

At the first appearance hearings, for the purposes of monitoring, it is important to assess whether there are any grounds for the recusal of the court or the parties, whether the accused is informed about the above-mentioned grounds, if the accused is present at the hearing, whether he/she speaks the Georgian language, whether the accused needs an interpreter, if the defendant appears as a detainee before the court, whether the judge fully informs the accused of his/her rights, whether the judge fully informs the defendant of the charges brought against him/her and the possible type and extent of the sentence.

GYLA considers it important to have the accused clearly informed of all his/her rights, which is a prerequisite for the successful enjoyment of these rights. Therefore, the questions about the rights of the accused in the questionnaire are presented separately and assessed individually whether the court informs the accused of all rights.

At all stages of the court trial, including the first appearance hearing, GYLA monitors analyze whether appropriate conditions are provided for people with special needs.

Prior to discussing the issue of preventive measures at the first appearance court hearing, it is important to find out whether a person has appeared before the court as a detainee; in the case of a detained defendant, whether the court examined the lawfulness of the detention at a public hearing; whether or not the court inquired if the rights of the accused had been violated during the arrest.

Please see an excerpt from the questionnaire 9:

2. LEGALITY OF DETENTION		
2.1. Was defendant brought before the court as a detainee?	Yes No 2.1.1. If yes, was the detention carried out with permission of the court or was it based on the ground of immediate necessity? Permission of the court Immediate necessity Unknown 2.1.2. If it was done on the ground of immediate necessity, did the court recognize this as lawful? Court held it to be lawful Court held it to be unlawful Court did not consider	
	this Unknown	

⁹ See Annex №1.

For the purpose of identifying possible cases of torture and ill-treatment, the preventive measure questionnaire contains the following mandatory sections¹⁰:

8. PROHIBITION AGAINST TO	ORTURE AND RIGHTS DURING INTERROGATION
8.1. Did the defendant	Yes No Unknown
confess to the offense	
prior to the hearing?	
8.2. Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that the accused	
was interrogated without	If so, please explain:
a lawyer present?	
8.3. Was there anything	Yes No Unknown
to suggest that threats	
were made to coerce the	If so, please explain:
accused into confessing to	
the alleged crime?	
8.4. Was there anything	Yes No Unknown
to suggest that violence or	
torture were used to	If so, please explain:
coerce the accused into	
confessing to the alleged	
crime?	
8.5. Was there anything	Yes No Unknown
to suggest that there was	
any pressure put on the	
defendant, which	If so, please explain:
exploited them because	
they were of a protected	
group (e.g. sexual	
harassment, or public	
shaming)	

In the part of reviewing the motions demanding a measure of restraint, it is important for GYLA's monitoring to assess whether a restraining measure requested by the prosecution meets the goals and grounds of that specific preventive measure and the extent to which a specific measure selected by the court is substantiated. Accordingly, we analyze the compliance of the arguments provided during the oral reasoning by the judge with the law.

One of the goals of monitoring is to assess the degree of preparation of the parties involved in the proceeding and demonstration of proper qualification during the hearing, to identify the motive for the crime and, if necessary, to pay attention to the safety of the victim. Just like the other stages, one of the most important issues to observe at this stage is the judge's impartiality and independence.

Monitor 1.¹¹ "During the first appearance court hearing, my mission is to observe whether the accused has any injuries that are invisible to the naked eye, whether there is a likelihood that the accused was subjected to any unlawful influence, violence, coercion, etc., as well as the attitude of the judge towards the accused. For example, if the accused has an injury, whether the court finds out what happened, when and under what circumstances he/she received the injury, and in general, whether the rights of the accused were violated; whether the judge inquires in detail about the circumstances of the arrest (i.e. if the judge examines the lawfulness of the detention), whether the accused was informed of his/her rights, how the events developed from the moment of the arrest up to the court trial of the defendant, whether the accused requested to be informed of his/her rights in plain terminology. After that, I watch how the judge communicates the rights to the defendant ... Then, I focus on the reasoning of the restraint measure requested by the prosecution and imposed by the court."

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Numbering is for symbolic resolution and does not mean just 1,2 or 3 monitor views.

Monitor 2. "At the first court hearing, I primarily focus on how comprehensively the rights are explained to the accused, as well as how comprehensible the language used to communicate the grounds of the charge and the measure of restraint to the accused is and whether the judge becomes convinced that the defendant fully understands the content of the words spoken to him/her. I pay special attention to the substantiation of the motions demanding preventive measures, especially the reasoning part imposing detention, both from a factual and formal point of view, whether the prosecutor is using excessively abstract and theoretical arguments or is referring to the overturned conviction or already served sentence."

The criminal cases in the course of which any circumstances interesting for the monitoring are disclosed during the first appearance hearing are followed up by monitors through the other stages of the case proceedings. This is due to the fact that the evidence is not examined at the initial court hearing. Monitoring of other stages of the proceeding allows us to study in detail the factual circumstances and legal basis of the criminal case.

Pre-trial court hearings

According to the law, at the pre-trial hearing more attention is paid to the evidence presented by the parties, motions submitted based on the evidence, opinions and arguments concerning the evidence, and summarizing decisions.

For monitoring purposes, the monitors analyze the motions submitted by the parties to the court, the opinions presented and the arguments put forward at the pre-trial hearing, the judge's decisions to admit or reject the evidence, as well as the circumstances which the judge relies upon when referring the case for the merits. At the pre-trial stage, as at other stages, one of the main goals of monitoring is to assess the impartiality of the judge in determining the admissibility or inadmissibility of the evidence. Accordingly, the pre-trial questionnaire contains a section¹² that the court monitor can check to further elaborate on the judge's bias.

4.4. Rulings on parties'	4.4.1. Did the judge appear to treat the motions of one party differently than the	
motions	other?	
	Yes No	
	4.4.2 16	
	4.4.2. If one party was treated more preferably than the other, which party was	
	treated more preferably?	
	Prosecution Defence	
	Troscoulon Detende	
	4.4.2.01	
	4.4.3. Please specify which motions were/were not treated differently, and give	
	specific reasons for your conclusion:	
	4.4.4. In cases where one next, was treated more professible than the other was	
	4.4.4. In cases where one party was treated more preferably than the other, was	
	there any reason to think that this was due to discrimination, because one party	
	had a protected characteristic (e.g. a certain gender, ethnicity, religion, sexuality)	
	Yes No	
	Please provide details:	
	Ethnicity Religion gender sexual orientation/identity	
	disability Other O	
	Comments:	
	Commens.	

As per the adversarial principle, at this stage of the case proceeding we focus on whether the judge renders the evidence inadmissible on his/her own initiative, and at the following stages, we assess the consequences of violating the principle of adversariality, if any.

¹² See Annex №2.

Furthermore, at the pre-trial stage of the criminal proceedings, it is important to determine whether a search/seizure, in case of submission of a search and seizure protocol as the evidence, was carried out with the prior permission of the court or under urgent necessity and whether the court deemed it as lawful.

For the purposes of monitoring at the pre-trial hearing, it is also important to find out, in case of arrest, whether the detention imposed as a measure of restraint has been revised, whether the party submitted a relevant motion or the court itself reviewed the issue, the argument the parties presented in case of revising or not revising the detention, whether the court replaced the detention against the accused with another less severe restraining measure, and in the case of imposing detention, whether the court substantiated the decision or not.

The most important element of the pre-trial hearing is a decision to terminate the criminal prosecution or to refer the case for the merits. At this particular stage, GYLA's monitors are focusing on whether the evidence presented by the prosecution creates a high degree of probability to raise suspicions that it was the accused who committed the crime.¹³

Monitor 1. "At the pre-trial hearing, I pay attention to the admissibility of the evidence presented and the motions filed by the parties to the court. The judge's approach to deciding the issue of admissibility/inadmissibility is particularly important, whether the judge's decision is based on the requirements of the law and whether the judge demonstrates different approaches to the parties. When a preventive measure is revised, the opinions of the prosecution are to be considered, since in many cases they request to leave the already used preventive measure in effect merely on the grounds that no new circumstances have emerged. The attitude of the judge is also interesting to note in this respect. At this stage of the court proceeding, the judge must substantiate the sufficiency of the evidentiary standard to refer the case to the main hearing."

In the course of pre-trial monitoring, we learn about which evidence the judge deems admissible for consideration on the merits. This allows us to determine a monitoring strategy for examining specific evidence during the main hearing. As far as the evidence known to be admissible at the pre-trial hearing serves as the basis for a final verdict, we pay special attention to the information obtained from the examination of the specific evidence at the main hearing stage.

Plea agreements

Since a plea agreement is a form of expedited justice that is based on the agreement between the parties and rendering a judgment by the court without a main hearing of the case, the specifics of monitoring here also differ from other stages of the proceedings. Monitors observe the adherence to the formal requirements of the process: how well the rights associated with the plea agreement are protected, whether all procedures are conducted in accordance with the law, the contextual side of the case, whether parties or the court proposes substantiation. The monitors also pay attention to whether the victim's position is taken into consideration when negotiating a plea agreement and assess how lawful and fair the sentence set out in the plea agreement is. Furthermore, the monitors note down at what stage of the case proceedings a plea agreement is concluded. The GYLA's questionnaire includes special sections to assess the role of the judge in reaching a plea agreement.

¹³ Criminal Procedure Code, Article 219 (5).

6.2. What role did the judge play in obtaining a plea agreement?	The judge initiated the plea agreement The judge played an active role in reaching a plea agreement Please describe all the relevant circumstances: 6.2.1. Was it the judge's initiative to postpone the hearing, in order to reach a plea agreement? Yes No 6.2.2. Did the judge make any efforts to determine the appropriateness of the sentence? Yes No Please be specific:
	6.2.3. Was there any dispute as to the fairness of the plea agreement? Yes

Monitor 1. "During the hearings where the motion of the prosecution requesting a plea agreement is reviewed, first of all, I draw attention to the stage of the criminal process at which the motion is presented, whether the prosecution voices the factual circumstances of the case, how completely and comprehensibly the judge informs the accused of his/her rights related to a plea agreement, whether the judge becomes convinced that the answers provided by the accused are convincing and credible, whether there is any discussion at the hearing about the fairness of the sentence sought by the prosecution in the plea agreement, whether the judge approves the plea agreement and explains in a clear language to the accused the grounds and timeframes provided by law for appealing the plea agreement."

Monitor 2. "In the event of a plea agreement, I pay attention to whether the judge makes sure that there are no obstacles to the plea agreement and none of the unlawful forms of influence have been exerted on the accused. At the same time, it is important that the defendant be asked questions in a language he/she understands and not in a direct citation of the law. It should also be underlined in respect of which type of crime a plea agreement is concluded and the extent of the sentence, whether the parties and the court take into account the position of the victim, as well as the issue of compensation for damage."

¹⁴ See Annex №4.

Monitor 3. "At the stage of the plea agreement hearing, it is crucial to observe, among other things, how clearly and accurately the accused expresses his/her legal willingness to enter into an agreement and how well the defendant understands the substance of the plea and the obligations that may be imposed on him/her (e.g suspended sentence-related requirements)."

The majority of cases deliberated by the court are resolved by plea agreements, ¹⁵ so the trends identified during the conclusion of plea agreements are important for monitoring. At this particular stage, in addition to the role of the court and the position of the accused, the subject of interest for the GYLA's monitors is the approaches of the prosecution, which further reveals in relation to which crimes the Prosecutor's Office uses the most lenient terms. Besides this, the role of the defence lawyer in the process deserves attention, whether he/she ensures the proper exercise of the right to a fair trial and whether the legal support provided by the lawyer to the accused is of high quality.

Hearing on the merits

The most important aspect around the merits hearing is the stage of substantive deliberation of the case because it is as a result of the main hearing that the verdict is finally announced and a number of important circumstances are disclosed. Unlike other stages, the hearing on the merits does not end with just one sitting. The monitoring of the main hearing collectively includes many components and monitors have to observe various matters. The court monitors must focus on the circumstances of the case, the charges brought, the opinions of the accused and the victim, the degree of preparation of the parties for the case proceeding, the procedure for examining the evidence (competitive and equal conditions for the parties). Furthermore, an important aspect at this stage is the verdict handed down by the judge, the substantiation offered, the type and extent of the sentence in the case of a conviction. It is also noteworthy whether the court deliberates the case at open and public sessions, whether the case is heard within reasonable timeframes, whether the hearings are delayed, and in the event of presenting motions - the arguments/substantiation offered by the initiators of the motion and the position of the other side; in the case of involvement of a translator, his/her qualification and proficiency, etc.

Monitor 1. "At the stage of the merits hearing, I focus on how effectively the parties ensure presenting witnesses and whether the latter facilitate the speedy administration of justice, whether the questions asked by the judge to the witnesses present at the trial are agreed in advance with the parties and how clarifying the content of the questions is; how strong the arguments put forward by the prosecution and the defence are, how often victims refuse to testify in domestic crime cases, how frequently defendants seek acquittal and in cases where the accused does not seek acquittal what statements he/she makes about the impending sentence, namely, whether he/she states that he/she will not be able to pay the fine due to his/her financial condition, whether the judge takes into account the argument of the accused, and the type and extent of the sentence that the judge determines."

Monitor 2. "During the consideration of the case on the merits, I place the main emphasis on the procedure of questioning witnesses, namely, whether the judge acquires the role of a party by asking questions, arbitrarily diverting the party's questions, whether the parties infringe on the rights of the witness to pursue their own procedural interests and if the judge responds to such cases adequately. Besides, an important factor in the main consideration of the case is the speed of administration of justice. In particular, whether the case proceeding is postponed on the ground that is not explicitly provided in the legislation or if it is, yet still there was a possibility to eliminate the problem by announcing a break without adjourning the session.

Another crucial aspect is the reasoning behind the decision - whether the judge offers at least a small explanation of what evidence he/she relied upon or why he/she considered a specific sentence to be the most appropriate measure."

The stage of the merits hearing differs from other stages of the case proceeding since it provides us with the most information about the case. During the hearing on the merits, in most instances, several sessions are held, the factual circumstances of the case are presented and the monitors concentrate on the material side of the case as well as the procedural issues. Since this stage involves examination of evidence by the parties in an equal and adversarial procedure, we identify violations most frequently at this stage.

¹⁵ According to the basic statistics of the common courts, in 2016 the plea agreement verdicts were delivered – in 63% cases; In 2017 - 70%; In 2018 - 66%; In 2019 - 67%; In 2020, 63% of the cases reviewed by the court, available at: http://www.supremecourt.ge/statistics/ [last viewed: 06.02.2021].

RESTRICTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH MONITORING

GYLA monitors are deprived of the opportunity to attend¹⁶ ongoing criminal proceedings against minors, and the following closed hearings in accordance with the law¹⁷:

- where state secrets can be revealed;
- where, as requested by a party or at the initiative of the court, personal or commercial secrets will be discussed;
- where personal correspondences and messages are presented before the court hearing, unless a person in question agrees thereupon;
- where the interests of victims of sex crimes, trafficking in human beings or domestic crimes are protected;
- In order to protect the personal safety of a participant to the proceeding and/or his/her family member, as well as a close relative, or if a special measure of protection is applied with respect to a trial participant, which requires the closing of the court session.

A court hearing may be closed by the judge on the grounds of maintaining order in the courtroom. In such cases, the law envisages warning and expelling an offender from the courtroom, yet it does not allow a closed hearing to be observed by monitors who do not intend to disrupt the order, nor can they have any emotional attachment to the matters raised during the trial to such extent that their presence at the hearing can cause any irregularities. Thus, the court should try to adequately assess the risks and not seek to completely close the hearing, so as not to raise suspicions of deliberate disregard for the principle of publicity. Besides, the presiding judge is authorized not to allow into a court session a person who comes in an inappropriate appearance or state. If a person present at the hearing disrupts the trial, or disobeys an order of the presiding judge, or shows disrespect to the court, the presiding judge shall give him/her an oral warning and ask him/her to stop the inappropriate behaviour. If the disobedience persists despite the requests, the presiding judge shall issue an ordinance on the spot to impose a fine and/or expel the offender from the courtroom. If the expelled person continues to violate the order, the court bailiff shall, upon the instruction of the judge, remove the person from the courtroom. In addition, a fine in the amount of 50 to 500 GEL or imprisonment for up to 30 or 60 days may be imposed on the culprit. In the courtroom.

In the course of monitoring, GYLA monitors pay special attention to the **principle of a fair trial**, one of the characteristics of which is an independent, impartial judge who is guided by the law and internal convictions in the decision-making process. Admitting a monitor to a criminal hearing and ensuring that he/she is legally allowed to attend public hearings is also one of the criteria for evaluating the judicial system. Transparently conducted trials give rise to less suspicion in the public. The possibility of an external observer to make an assessment further strengthens the legitimacy of decisions delivered by the court. For the effective realization of the right to a fair trial, the observer must be physically present in the courtroom, since the publicity of monitoring reports requires to some extent the participation of the general public.

During the monitoring, we come across cases where the accused have information about the monitoring project from various sources, and the presence of the monitor in the courtroom is associated with additional guarantees that their rights will be protected. Nevertheless, sometimes different attitudes are expressed towards the monitors. In some cases, the accused and/or victims object to having an outsider person present at the trial. This is mainly due to unfamiliarity with the monitoring objectives and guarantees of the principle of confidentiality. In such cases, the court must explain to the accused that the right to attend a public hearing is enshrined in law and that the accused or another person may not have the right to staff the courtroom with persons of his/her choice and to demand that unwanted persons leave the courtroom.

At the very beginning of the monitoring, judges used to have little information about the court monitoring project. This incited the interest of certain judges in monitors. The judges tried to find out the goals and motives of the monitors attending the trials. Concerning the following stages, the GYLA's monitors note better cooperation from the court rather than negative experiences. This change was made possible thanks to the publicity of the annual reports of trial monitoring, the participation of judges in the discussions of the monitoring results and giving recommendations to other parties involved in the process too, rather than directing criticism only towards the judges.

 $^{^{\}rm 16}$ Law of Georgia - Juvenile Justice Code, Article 29.

¹⁷ Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, Article 182.

¹⁸ Ibid. Article 182, 10.

¹⁹ Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, Article 85,1,6,7.

COURT MONITORS

Selection of monitors/their professional growth

All observers involved in the GYLA's monitoring project have a higher legal education and specific knowledge in the field of criminal law, so they can easily identify legal problems or violations during the court proceeding. GYLA does not set an age limit when selecting monitors. The minimum requirement is a degree in law or the status of a last-year student at a law school. The monitor shall have a comprehensive knowledge of criminal law, key human rights principles, and international standards of criminal law.

Important factors in selecting monitors are their impartiality and fairness, personal skills, flexibility, self-discipline, ability to critically analyze and proactively identify problems, as well as the ability to communicate effectively and work as a team. The monitor should be able to promptly and effectively identify cases relevant to the objectives of the GYLA monitoring, including those involving marginalized groups. Therefore, newly-hired monitors are thoroughly trained on both the objectives and principles of the monitoring project as well as filling out the questionnaires.

When selecting monitors, we always pay great attention to their critical thinking skills. The goal of our monitoring is to assess the justice system for its further development. We believe that adequate and well-reasoned criticism is a prerequisite for development, therefore, we demand a high standard of professionalism and ethical standards from the monitors.

The monitors can enjoy a flexible working schedule. Together with analysts of criminal law, they determine their working timetables²⁰ in such a manner as to be able to monitor on average 3-4 court hearings a day, and devote the rest of the time to work in the so-called "case bank."

Flexible working conditions allow the monitors to further develop and continue learning while in service. Most of them have passed the bar exam and have a lawyer's license.

GYLA's priority is to ensure the continuous professional growth of monitors and increase their qualifications. For these reasons the monitors periodically undergo trainings on important issues in the field of criminal law.

GYLA's experience largely demonstrates that flexible working conditions, interesting experience, and growth opportunities while working ensure retaining the monitors in the workplace. GYLA has monitors with an average of 2-4 years of experience who contribute to the preparation of high quality and expert-level analytical documents/reports.

Activities of court monitors

The activities of court monitors primarily include observing case proceedings directly in the courtroom (field visits) or, in some cases remotely, as dictated by the changes relating to the pandemic. The information collected as a result of observing the hearings is reflected by the monitors in questionnaires, which are finally accumulated in a unified database.

The professionalism of a court monitor means the ability to obtain information about those court hearings that might prove to be crucial for monitoring purposes.

Locating information about interesting court sessions

The ways the monitors obtain information about trials that might be important for the project vary. Information about high-profile cases often becomes available through the media. Besides, the majority of the courts publish information about hearings on the court's official website or on the board installed in the court halls. However, the information obtained is not always complete and sometimes court monitors have to contact court staff to get information about the trials.

For the purposes of the present document, during the interviews the monitors mentioned that information on court trials is mainly obtained by recording the date of the next hearing while attending a trial, as well as from respective court websites or special board installed in the courtroom, by contacting the panel of a specific judge and requesting information about the date of the hearing.

²⁰ Except for the days when they do not have the so-called "scheduled trials", the date and time of which the monitors are informed in advance.

Monitor 1. "I usually obtain information about the date and place of the hearing by communicating with an assistant to the judge or secretary of the session (if it is not published on the court website), and if the judge reviewing a case is unknown - by visiting/phoning the informational desk. On several occasions, I contacted our colleagues or monitors from other organizations to get the information."

Monitor 2. "When I need to gain information about trials that are of interest to us, during the pandemic, I often visit the court website or check the timetables in courtrooms providing the schedule of hearings. Besides, I often phone the hotline of a specific court to learn about the details of an interesting trial (I contact the court office, an assistant to the judge)."

Impartiality of monitors

During the monitoring, GYLA pays special attention to the extent to which the right to a fair and transparent trial is ensured by an independent and impartial judiciary in the country. GYLA imposes particularly high demands on the independence and impartiality of monitors who have to observe court proceedings. A prerequisite for objective and impartial monitoring is a qualified monitor who is not influenced by the opinions of other persons and has the ability to independently draw conclusions based on the gathered facts and information. When selecting monitors, GYLA also stresses good faith. Since the monitors are lawyers in a small country, they often have collegial or even friendly relations with the participants to the proceedings at various stages of the trial, which creates a risk that a monitor may subjectively analyze an opinion of a lawyer, prosecutor or judge. The good faith and highly qualified attitude of monitors towards the case are manifested in the fact that in the process of monitoring they are devoid of external influences and personal sympathies. The closed-ended questions inserted in the questionnaires help them convey the information accurately. It is this information provided by the monitors in the questionnaire in the monitoring process that is crucial for the analysis, while the personal opinion and observations of the monitors are additional components that complement the questionnaire.

One of the main requirements for monitors is to assess the evidence presented against the accused prior to sentencing while keeping in mind the presumption of innocence. It is therefore difficult for the monitor to ward off certain suppositions about the guilt or innocence of the accused after passing through various stages of the criminal case proceedings and examining and observing a part of the evidence. GYLA's monitors are well aware that an accused is considered innocent until a guilty verdict against him/her enters into legal force.

In addition, the monitoring methodology, the questionnaires, and often the participation of different monitors at the various stages of the criminal proceeding, enable us to obtain unbiased information about the actual circumstances and legal basis of the case.

Monitor 1. "A monitor must have the appropriate expertise. In the monitoring process, it is extremely important to adhere to the principle of impartiality as the monitor is an objective evaluator whose goal is not to support any of the parties but to identify and reflect on the shortcomings of the trial."

Monitor 2. "... Just as the judge is obliged to deliberate over the case objectively and not to show bias towards any party, so is the trial monitor required to reflect the facts as impartially as possible and to provide an appropriate analysis ..."

Monitor 3. "The key principle for me is impartiality in the entire monitoring process, it is important to observe the process with an objective and unbiased eye, to thoroughly reflect and render the data obtained..."

Confidentiality

Confidentiality is one of the key guiding principles for GYLA's monitoring. Although the GYLA monitors receive information about the issues discussed at a public hearing, for monitoring purposes it is important not to disclose any information containing personal data about a specific defendant, witness or trial participant to third parties. For GYLA, as well as for its monitors, the protection of the right to a private life of a person, guaranteed by the Consti-

tution²¹ and the Criminal Procedure Code,²² is one of the main foundations of a democratic state. In the process of selecting monitors, special attention is paid to the attitude of monitors towards personal data protection, whether they are aware of what personal data are, what moral or reputational damage can be inflicted upon a person by merely disseminating information disclosed during a public hearing.

Confidentiality also means that until an analytical document is drafted and presented to the general public, GYLA's monitors neither speak publicly about any violations and positive trends identified during court proceedings nor give interviews or discuss any matters with specific individuals involved in specific cases.

Independence of the judiciary and non-interference in the case proceeding

The judge is independent in his/her activities and obeys only the Constitution and the law. Any influence on a judge or interference in his/her activities in order to have an impact on the decision-making is prohibited and punishable by law. No one has the right to demand an account from the judge concerning a particular case. All actions restricting the independence of a judge shall be deemed void.²³ The judge shall assess the factual circumstances and make decisions only in accordance with the Constitution of Georgia, universally recognized principles and norms of international law, other laws, and on the basis of his or her internal conviction.²⁴ Any government or local self-government body, agency, public or political association, official, legal or natural person shall be prohibited from encroaching upon the independence of the judiciary.²⁵

The GYLA monitors are well acquainted with the above legislative acts and the international standards that guarantee the independence of the judiciary. Prior to starting the monitoring, they are instructed on the methods of identifying and assessing the facts of non-interference or interference in the activities of the court, they learn about the standards of conduct in court. This knowledge helps them avoid liability for any contempt of court or other inconvenience.²⁶

The goal of the GYLA monitors is to observe whether the guarantees provided in the law concerning the non-interference in the activities of the court are implemented in practice. In particular, at all stages of the proceedings, GYLA monitors focus on the degree of independence of the judiciary, whether the parties refer to any grounds provided in the law for the recusal of a judge and/or any circumstances calling into question the impartiality of the judiciary, and whether the judge's conduct casts doubt on his/her independence, whether the judge is influenced by public opinion into the cases where there is high public interest.

It is important to identify whether the judge assesses factual circumstances and delivers judgments in accordance with the Constitution of Georgia, universally recognized principles, standards, and his or her inner convictions or is influenced by anyone else. One of the important aspects of the proper application of the legislation is the cases when there are sufficient grounds for declaring a law or other normative acts referred to by the judge to be fully or partially incompatible with the Constitution of Georgia. In such cases, it is curious whether or not the judge halts the hearing of the case and applies to the Constitutional Court of Georgia.

Enforcement of the guarantees prescribed in the law for non-interference in the activities of the judiciary ensures the independence of the judge. A competent, independent and impartial judiciary is the key to a better justice system.

Periodic meetings and instructions of monitors

Monitors communicate with project analysts and other monitors on daily basis to ensure that the monitoring process is well-organized and coordinated. The monitors receive periodic instructions from project lawyers/analysts. Working meetings are held at least once every two weeks, where monitors present reports on trials, discuss legal matters. Cases that require observations, which are characterized by gross violations of human rights and/or meet thematically and methodologically the goals of the monitoring are selected. The selected cases are observed and attended by monitors until the finalization of the proceedings. Each monitor has a list of scheduled trials.

²¹ Constitution of Georgia, Article 15.

²² Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, Article 4.

²³ Constitution of Georgia, Article 63(1).

²⁴ The Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts, Article 7 (1).

²⁵ Ibid. Article 8 (1).

²⁶ Ibid. Article 9.

ANALYZING THE OBTAINED INFORMATION AND PREPARING THE REPORTS

Monitoring of the judiciary and participation of the civil society organizations in the judicial system facilitates the identification and analysis of existing legislative and practical gaps to create a better justice system and prepare recommendations for resolving problems.

Any information obtained by monitors and the compliance of the court activities with the international standards, the Constitution of Georgia, and the applicable domestic legislation is evaluated by analysts.

The GYLA's analysts study and analyze the questionnaires submitted to the monitoring database. The information collected about each case undergoes legal scrutiny to determine its compliance with the legislation.

Reports are prepared according to the reporting periods, which comprise a period of six months or one year. In order to capture a broader picture, based on the GYLA's experience, it is advisable to prepare reports for one year period to effectively identify the dynamics of changes from year to year.

The prepared annual reports also reveal the need for thematic elaboration of certain issues or more in-depth research. For example, in 2017, GYLA prepared the tenth thematic report "Domestic violence, domestic crime and violence against women," in 2020, the report "Preventive measures usage standards", and again in 2020, a special report "The court during the pandemic."

The main source of research/reports prepared by analysts is the information obtained through court monitoring. However, as the court monitoring is characterized by its specificity, which means that sometimes case files are not accessible, specific details of cases cannot be disclosed, public information acquires an important complementary and verifying function. The requested information can verify and confirm the results of the court monitoring. For example, GYLA's assessment concerning searches and seizures conducted under urgency, where the organization noted in its several reports that the court almost in all cases approves the motions for searches and seizures carried out without a court ruling³⁰ has been confirmed by retrieved public information and provided by courts.

Some representatives of the court or prosecution point out that in some cases specific details may not be disclosed at a court trial, yet the same is recorded in the case files and/or court judgments, and this is where requesting information plays an important role in verifying the matter. As a result of studying and processing court decisions, GYLA can further assess how well court judgments are substantiated.

DEVELOPING RELEVANT RECOMMENDATIONS TO TACKLE IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

GYLA presents a written draft of the monitoring document to the court, the Prosecutor's Office, the Bar Association, the High Council of Justice, and other stakeholders, and asks them to proved comments and opinions to ensure that the document fully reflects all possible details.

Court monitoring reports offer recommendations for all bodies involved in the implementation of justice: the courts of general jurisdiction, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Bar Association, the High Council of Justice, the legislative bodies, etc.

GYLA calls on various actors participating in the process to rectify the shortcomings existent in practice, and the organization permanently prepares recommendations for the Parliament proposing relevant legislative amendments. The elaboration of reports and respective recommendations serves a mission to improve the fairness of the process.

Presenting and advocating identified results to the public and all actors involved in the administration of justice

GYLA ensures that all prepared reports are presented to the public and are accessible to all interested parties. After presenting the key findings of the reports and relevant recommendations, a certain amount of time is devoted to discussions, during which the bodies involved in case proceedings present their viewpoints on the issues raised in the report. Their views contribute to further improvement and refinement of the court monitoring project. Apart from presenting the results to all those involved in the administration of justice, it is also important to make monitoring reports accessible to the general public, including non-governmental organizations, students and anyone interested in ongoing processes in the justice system. To this end, the GYLA would often organize meetings with students to share key findings with them. The presentations of the reports were held outside of Tbilisi, especially

²⁷ GYLA Criminal Court Monitoring Report N10 (2017), available at: https://bit.ly/3zdXOL1.

²⁸ GYLA's research "Preventive Measures Usage Standards" (2020), available at: https://bit.ly/3v2Z80a.

²⁹ GYLA Special Report "The Court during the Pandemic" (2020), available at: https://bit.ly/3acAnb3.

³⁰ Which the organization was referring to based on the information obtained from the pre-trial hearings.

in the regions whose courts were covered during the monitoring. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the reports were presented and discussed online. The reports are published by the organization on its official website.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES DURING THE MONITORING

Court monitoring is evolving along with the development of legislation and other important events. GYLA has been monitoring criminal trials since 2011. During the period, a number of amendments were introduced to the legislation, which necessitated certain alterations in the methodology of the court observation procedure. For example, at the outset of the monitoring, the discriminative motivations on gender and other grounds were hardly ever identified. In 2014, with the adoption of the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, the attitudes of the prosecution and the court, as well as the public, towards crimes committed on discriminatory grounds changed over time. Back in 2011, the criminal law of Georgia did not recognize domestic violence as a separate crime, and since June 2012,³¹ the identification of this crime has become a priority and the state's response has improved, which is why the crime takes one of the leading places in the statistics. At the initial stage of the monitoring, the legislation did not envisage a mandatory mechanism for periodic revision of imprisonment once every two months; therefore, there was no need to monitor how well this aspect was enforced. Just like the court deliberations, monitoring of criminal trials is a live and evolving process that naturally requires some alterations into the methodology of observation and approximation to existing legislative or practical challenges and requirements.

Until the spring of 2020, the GYLA's monitors did not have experience of participating in court hearings remotely. However, as the changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic posed new challenges, the court and the parties involved in the proceedings had to adopt. Participation of the parties and the court in a case hearing remotely was associated with a number of technical issues often leading to delays and postponements of hearings. Initially, the courts, referring to technical issues, avoided allowing the monitors to remote trials. GYLA advocated against this and GYLA monitors at this stage observe remote hearings as effectively as ongoing trials in the courtroom.

The emergence of new legal issues in the monitoring process or the difficulties and challenges related to the trial, as well as tackling them, further enhances the capacity of the trial monitoring team and inspires them to continue with the observation of the justice system according to the challenges and even further improve the quality of monitoring.

CONCLUSION

During the monitoring of criminal case proceedings, GYLA, along with the annual reports, published a number of special reports/studies,³² mainly focusing on specific challenges in the field of justice and ways to address them. Furthermore, the organization published a four-year criminal trial monitoring report,³³ which discusses current changes and challenges in legislation and practice.

As a result of ten-year observation of trials, we can confidently say that an unmonitored trial will always mean a risk of leaving a person alone in front of the justice system and improper protection of his/her rights. We believe that the monitoring of court trials provides us, an organization working for the protection of human rights, with an opportunity to propose concrete, evidence-based steps to improve the existing legislation.

Monitoring of criminal trials provides citizens with more guarantees for the protection of their rights, offers the public information on the state of criminal justice, and makes lawyers, prosecutors and judges reflect more on their decisions, since the fact that they are an object of public interest pushes them to be more focused on implementing and strengthening justice, human rights and the rule of law in the legal process. The court monitoring also equips the legislators or other decision-makers with detailed information on the state of criminal justice in the country.

³¹ The Law of Georgia on Amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia, available at: https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1683968?publication=0.

³² "Cases of Domestic Violence, Domestic Crime and Violence against Women" - Monitoring Report N10 (2017), available at: https://bit.ly/3zdXOL1; GYLA's research "Preventive measures usage standards," (2020), available at: https://bit.ly/3v2Z80a; GYLA Special Report "The Court during the Pandemic" (2020), available at: https://bit.ly/3acAnb3.

³³ GYLA's Report "Results of the Main Trends and Challenges Identified through Four-Year Monitoring of Criminal Trials," (2021), available at: https://bit.ly/3puKy0l.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES CHECKLIST

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
1.1 Date of Monitoring:	Duration of process:
1.2 Court Monitor:	Female: Male: Male:
1.3 Court:	
1.4 Judge:	Female: Male:
1.5 Prosecutor:	Female: Male:
1.6 Defendant:	Name:
	Age: Adult: Juvenile:
	Education: Incomplete Secondary Education Secondary Education Higher Education Other Unknown
	Was the defendant present: Yes No
	Nationality: Georgian: Azeri: Armenian: Turkish: Other: - please specify: Religion:
	Christian: Muslim: Atheist: Agnostic: Other: Unknown:
	Ethnicity: Abkhazian: Armenian: Azeri: Georgian: Greek: Kist: Ossetian: Turkish: Roma: Russian: Ukrainian: Yazidi: Uhrainian: Uhrainian: Unknown: Unknown: Mazidi: Ma
	Language: Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish: Other: - please specify
	Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual: Homosexual: Bisexual: Unknown:
	Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Yes: None: physical: physical: Disabilities: Yes. please specify: Psycho-social: physical: Disabilities: Yes.
1.7 Defense counsel	1.7 Was defense counsel present? Yes No No
	1.7.1 Female: Male: M
	1.7.2. Appointed by the state? Yes No Unknown 1.7.3. Required because of article charged? Yes No
	1.7.4 Private defense counsel? Yes No
	1.7.5 Is the defendant represented by multiple defense counsels?

	Yes No No
	1.7.6 Does any defense counsel represent more than one defendant?
	Yes No No
	1.7.7 If yes, is there any conflict of interests between two or more defendants, represented by the same defense counsel? Yes No
	Other comments:
1.8 Code article(s) involved	
1.9 Charge:	Less grave crime Grave crime Especially grave crime
	Gender related crime Discrimination related crime Specify:
1.10 Political affiliation of defendant	United National Movement Georgian Dream Other Unknown Other comments:
1.11 Number and sex of defendants	Total: Male: Female:
	Terriale.
2. LEGALITY OF DETENTION	
2.1. Was defendant brought before the court as a detainee?	Yes No 2.1.1 If yes, was the detention carried out with permission of the court or was it based on the ground of immediate necessity?
	Permission of the court
	Permission of the court
	Permission of the court
3. RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEARIN	Permission of the court
3. RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEARIN 3.1 Was a notice of the hearing posted outside the courtroom?	Permission of the court
3.1 Was a notice of the hearing posted outside the	Permission of the court
3.1 Was a notice of the hearing posted outside the courtroom?	Permission of the court
3.1 Was a notice of the hearing posted outside the courtroom?	Permission of the court
3.1 Was a notice of the hearing posted outside the courtroom?	Permission of the court

	Other
	3.2.2 Please indicate the reason for closing the hearing :
	The protection of professional data; professional or commercial secret The protection of juveniles' interests ; The protection of the security of a party, or family member (close relative) ; The implementation of a special measure of protection on a party of the court ; The protection of the interests of a victim of sexual violence ; The protection of the interests of a victim of human trafficking ; The protection of the interests of a victim of family violence ; Protection of private conversation and messages during the court hearing Other : Unknown : Comment: 3.2.3. If the hearing was closed, which side requested this?
2.2 Did the Judge ennounce	Yes No No
3.3 Did the Judge announce the case to be heard?	Yes No Other comments:
3.4 Did the Judge speak	3.4 Yes No
clearly and loudly enough for the public to hear?	3.4.1 If no, did anyone mention the inability to hear or understand the judge?
Tor the public to hear.	Yes No
	Other comments:
3.5 Was it possible for everybody to attend the hearing?	Yes No Other comments:
4. EXPLANATION OF RIGHTS	
4.1 Did the Judge state the charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible sentence for the charges filed)?	Yes No
4.2 Did the Judge/secretary	Yes No No
state the parties involved?	Other comments:
4.3 If required, was an	Yes No Interpreter was not necessary
interpreter provided?	Other comments:
	4.3.1 Whom was the interpreter needed for? Defense Other participants of the process (specify in the comment)
	Other comments:
	4.3.2 If required, were the documents that were used in the court proceedings translated?

	Yes No Translation was not necessary
4.4 If required, were	Yes No Was not necessary
provisions made for	
disabilities?	4.5.1 If yes, was this for:
	Hearing
	Vision
	Other 🗌
	Other construction
	Other comments:
4.5 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her	
right to legal representation, and explain what this meant?	Other comments:
4.6 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No
defendant about his/her	
right to self-defense, and	Other comments:
explain what this meant?	
4.7 Did the Judge inform the defendant about his/her	Yes No
right to recuse the judge, and	Other comments:
explain what this meant?	one comments.
4.8 Did the judge inform and	Yes No No
explain to the defendant the	
right to file a complaint (suit) in cases of ill-treatment?	Other comments:
in cases of in-treatment?	
4.9 Did the Judge ask the	Yes No No
defendant whether he/she	
had any complaint for violation of his/her rights?	4.9.1 If the defendant has any complaint, please indicate the complaint and reaction of the judge:
violation of may her rights:	Juuge.
4.10 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant that, notwithstanding his/her	Other comments:
confession, he/she is not	other comments.
bound by that confession and	
has the right to remain	
silent? 4.11 Did the judge	4.11.1
comprehensively explain to	4.11.1
the accused his/her rights?	Yes No No
	Comments:
4.12 Were the explanations	Yes No No
given clear, taking into	an mants
account the defendant's characteristics (e.g. age,	comments:
language skills, culture, or	
the existence of a disability)?	

5. PREVENTIVE MEASURE	
5.1 Preventive measure	Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and
	due conduct Command probation over military servant none
	Comment:
	5.1.1 In case of bail, what was the amount (or equivalent property)?
	5.1.2 In case, what was the amount requested?
	By the prosecutor By defense counsel
	By defense counser
	5.1.3 How was the bail amount substantiated? Yes No
	If yes, what was the substantiation based on?
	defendant's consent other evidence Comment:
5.2 Change of Preventative	Already arraigned
measure	Changed
	Comment:
5.3 Reason(s) for imposition	5.3 : Likelihood of continued criminal activity
or change of preventative	Yes No No
measure (check all that apply)	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:
(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	5.3.1: Gravity of crime
	Yes No No
	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:
	5.3.2: Previous conviction Yes No No
	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:
	5.3.3: Flight risk
	Yes No No
	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:
	5.3.4: Repeated action after administrative responsibility
	Yes No No
	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:

	5.3.5: Probability of hindering investigation Yes No
	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:
	5.3.6: Reasons for avoiding hearing Yes No
	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:
	5.3.7: Cooperation with investigation Yes No
	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:
	5.3.8: Other (Did the Prosecutor refer to a motive for committing a crime?)
	Yes No No
	Give an example of the motive the Prosecutor emphasized on:
	If yes, please indicate relevant arguments and information:
	5.3.9 Was the safety of the victim was ever mentioned?
	Yes No No
	Comment:
5.4 The position and arguments of the defense,	5.4.1. Did the defense contest the proposed preventative measure
concerning the prosecution's motions	☐ Yes ☐ No
	Comment:
	5.4.2 Did the defence contest the justification of the prosecution / the court?
	☐ Yes ☐ No
	5.4.3 The defense did not object to either the proposed preventive measure or the presented substantiation
	☐ Yes ☐ No

5.5 Did the judge state the reason for not imposing a less strict preventive measure? 5.6 Did the judge ask any questions to parties concerning the preventive measure or motion?	Comment: Yes
	Comment:
6 INDEDENDENCE IMPAR	TIALITY, BIAS, AND CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE
6.1 Did the judge use intimidation or take any other informal action against any of the parties? (e.g. switching off their microphone, or altering the transcript)	Yes No No 6.1.1 If yes, please explain what:
6.2 Did the judge give any instructions to either party?	Yes No No 6.2.1 If yes, to which party? Prosecution Defense Both 6.2.2 If yes, please explain what the instructions were:
6.3 Was there anything to indicate that the judge was not listening properly?	Yes No No 6.3.1 If yes, please explain what:
6.4 Did the judge make any comments about any of the parties, that suggested negative assumptions about them based on any discriminatory characteristic (such as gender, ethnicity, sexuality, etc)? This includes phrases that could be perceived as sexist, racist or homophobic.	Yes No 6.4.1 If yes, what characteristic did the judge make a negative comment(s) about? Gender Ethnicity Nationality Sexuality Religion Disability Other 6.4.2 If yes, please explain what the comment(s) were:

6.5 Other than anything noted above, was there anything to suggest that the judge was biased?	Yes No 6.5.1 If yes, please explain:
	6.5.2 If the judge had an interest in the case, what was it?
	Familial Political Financial Other
	Comment:
6.6Was there a request for recusal by either party?	Yes No No
	6.6.1 If yes, by which party? Prosecution Defense Both Both
	6.6.2 If yes, was the request granted?
6.7 Did a judge withdraw from a case by recusing	Yes No
himself/herself when this was necessary due to bias or	
a perception of bias?	
7. OTHER	
7.1 Absence of defense	7.1.1 Was counsel for the defense present? Yes No
counsel	7.1.2 If defense counsel was not present, did legislation require a lawyer's presence at this stage of the proceedings? Yes No
	7.1.3 If defense counsel was not present, and legislation did not require it, was a lawyer's presence nevertheless still necessary? Yes No
	7.1.4 If yes, please explain why:
7.2 Preparedness and quality of prosecution	7.2.1 Was the prosecution prepared? Yes
	7.2.2 Did the prosecutor state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.3 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.4 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case?

	Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.5 Did the prosecutor communicate and co-ordinate well with the victim? Yes No Unknown Please support your opinion with specific examples:
7.3 Preparedness and quality of defense	7.3.1 Was the defense prepared? Yes No To a moderate extent
of detense	
	7.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.3 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge the facts of the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.4 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.5 Did counsel for the defense communicate and co-ordinate well with the defendant? Yes No Unknown Please support your opinion with specific examples
7.4 Technical problems	7.4.1 Were there any technical problems during the hearing? Yes No If yes, please state the nature of technical problem:
	7.4.2 Did anyone mention the problem? Yes
	7.4.3 Please describe the judge's response:
	7.4.4 Was it possible for the disabled people to attend the court proceedings? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No } \subseteq \text{No } \subseteq \text{If so, please provide details} \)
8. PROHIBITIO	N AGAINST TORTURE AND RIGHTS DURING INTERROGATION
8.1 Did the defendant	Yes No Unknown
confess to the offense prior	
to the hearing?	Vac D
8.2 Was there anything to suggest that the accused was	Yes No Unknown
interrogated without a	If yes, please explain:

lawyer present?			
8.3 Was there anything to suggest that threats were made to coerce the accused into confessing to the alleged crime? 8.4 Was there anything to suggest that violence or torture were used to coerce	Yes	No No	Unknown Unknown
the accused into confessing to the alleged crime?		No 🗆	Unknown
8.5 Was there anything to suggest that there was any pressure put on the defendant, which exploited them because they were of a protected group (e.g. sexual harassment, or public shaming)	Yes If yes, please explain:	No 📙	Unknown 🔲
9. OTHER COMMENTS R MEASURE	EGARDING JUDGE, PROS	SECUTOR, DEFENDA	ANT, DEFENSE COUNSEL OR PREVENTIVE

PRE-TRIAL PROCESS CHECKLIST

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
1.1 Date of Monitoring:	Duration of process:
1.2 Court Monitor:	Female: Male: Male:
1.3 Court:	
1.4 Judge:	Female: Male:
1.5 Prosecutor:	Female: Male:
1.6 Defendant:	Name: Age:: Adult:
	Language: Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish: Other: - please specify
	Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual: Homosexual: Bisexual: Unknown:
	Disabilities: Yes: None:
	If yes, please specify: Psycho-social: physical:

1.7 Defense counsel	1.7 Was defense counsel present? Yes No
	1.7.1
	If yes, Female: Male: No Unknown Unknown
	1.7.3 Required because of article charged? Yes No Unknown Unknown
	1.7.5 Is the defendant represented by more than one defense counsels?
	Yes No
	1.7.6 Does any defense counsel represent multiple defendants?
	Yes No No
	1.7.7 If yes, is there any conflict of interests between two or more defendants, represented by the same defense counsel? Yes No
	Other comments:
1.8 Code article(s) involved	
1.9 Charge:	Less grave crime Grave crime Especially grave crime

	Gender related crime Discrimination related crime
	Specify:
1.10. Political affiliation of defendant	United National Movement Georgian Dream Other Unknown
1.11 Marthachar	Other comments:
1.11. Was the charge changed after the defendant's first appearance before the court?	Yes No No 1.11.1 If yes, did the Judge state the changed charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible sentence)? Yes No No
1.12 Number and sex of defendants	Total: Male: Female:
1.13 Timing	Did the hearing begin late? Yes No
	1.13.1 If so why: Judge was late Prosecutor was late Defense counsel was late Defendant was late One of the parties was involved in other process Other Other Other comments:
	1.13.2 For how long was it delayed:
2. RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEAR	RING
2.1 Was a notice of the	Yes No No
hearing posted outside the courtroom?	Other comments:
2.2 Closed hearing	Was the hearing closed? Yes No No
	2.2.1 How did the monitor learn that the hearing was closed?
	The judge made an announcement:
	It was indicated by the court guard:
	It was indicated by one of the parties
	Other
	2.2.2 Please indicate the reason for closing the hearing :
	The protection of professional data, professional or commercial secret \[\]; The protection of juveniles' interests \[\]; The protection of the security of a party of the court or family member (close relative) \[\]; The implementation of a special measure of protection on a party of the court \[\]; The protection of the interests of a victim of sexual violence \[\]; The protection of the interests of a victim of human trafficking \[\]; The protection of the interests of a victim of family violence \[\]; Protection of private conversation and messages during the court's hearings \[\]

Comment:

2.3 Did the Judge announce the case to be heard? 2.4 Did the Judge speak clearly and loudly enough for the public to hear?	2.2.3. If the hearing was closed, which side requested this? Prosecution Defence Judge's own initiative 2.2.4 Did the opposite side oppose the motion? Yes No Other comments: 2.4 Yes No 2.4.1 If no, did anyone mention the inability to hear or understand the judge? Yes No Other comments:
2.5 Was it possible for	Yes No No
everybody to attend the hearing?	Other comments:
3. EXPLANATION OF RIGHTS	
3.1 Did the Judge state the charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible sentence for the charges filed)?	Yes No No
3.2 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved?	Yes No Other comments:
3.3 If required, was an interpreter provided?	Yes No Interpreter was not necessary Other comments: 3.3.1 Whom was the interpreter needed for?
	Defense Victim
	Other comments:
	3.3.2 If required, were the documents that were used in the court proceedings translated? Yes No Translation was not necessary
3.4 If required, were	Yes No Was not necessary
provisions made for disabilities?	3.4.1 If yes, was this for:
	Hearing Vision Other
	Other comments:
3.5 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No

right to local representation	
right to legal representation,	Other comments:
and explain what this meant?	
3.6 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No
defendant about his/her	
right to self-defense, and	Other comments:
explain what this meant?	
3.7 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No
defendant about his/her	
right to recuse the judge, and	Other comments:
explain what this meant?	outer comments.
3.8 Clarity of explanations	3.8.1 Were the defendant's rights explained in a clear and understandable manner, in a
3.8 Clarity of explanations	language that the defendant could fully understand?
	language that the defendant could fully understand:
	Yes No
	Yes No
	2.0.2 Disease situs assocific assument for several constraint.
	3.8.2 Please give specific support for your conclusion:
3.9 Did the judge	Yes No No
comprehensively explain to	
the accused his/her rights?	
4. MOTIONS OF DEFENSE AND PI	ROSECUTION FOR APPROVAL OF EVIDENCE
4.1 Motions of prosecution	Did the prosecutor file a motion to approve evidence? Yes No
п положения	
	If yes, please provide the motion content, if possible:
	in yes, please provide the motion content, it possible.
	4.1.1 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be admissible (more than one
	paragraph may be indicated) Search
	Seizure
	Inspection
	The conclusion of expert examination
	Interview/interrogation protocols of witness
	Covert investigative action
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system
	Covert investigative action
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion?
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No No
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence? Yes Yes
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence?
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence? Yes No No No
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence? Yes No 4.1.4 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be inadmissible (more than one
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence? Yes No 4.1.4 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be inadmissible (more than one paragraph may be indicated)
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence? Yes No 4.1.4 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be inadmissible (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Search Search
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence? Yes No 4.1.4 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be inadmissible (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Search Seizure Seizure Seizure
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence? Yes No 4.1.4 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be inadmissible (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Search Seizure Inspection The conclusion of expert examination The conclusion of expert examination Seizure The conclusion of expert examination The conclusion of expert exa
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes No 4.1.3 Does the lawyer filed the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence? Yes No 4.1.4 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be inadmissible (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Search Seizure Inspection Interview/interrogation protocols of witness Interview/interrogation protocols of witness
	Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents 4.1.2 Does the position of the defense make undeniably evidence on the prosecutor's motion? Yes

	Other written documents
	4.1.5 What was the substantiation/argumentation of the defence's motion: Obtained by substantial violation of the law The evidence is irrelevant The rule of exchange of evidences was violated Other ground
	4.1.6 Was the motion granted? Yes No
	Please provide the grounds for the judge's decision: 4.1.7 In case of full rejection the grounds for a judge's decision: Is obtained by substantial violation of the law The evidence is irrelevant The rule of exchange of evidences was violated Other ground
	4.1.8. In case of partial satisfaction, what kind of evidence is recognized to be inadmissible: (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Search Seizure Inspection The conclusion of expert examination
	Interview/interrogation protocols of witness Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents
	4.1.9 What was the ground for the judge's decision? Obtained by substantial violation of the law The evidence is irrelevant The rule of exchange of evidences was violated Other ground
	4.1.10.Did the Defense support the motion? Yes No If no, please indicate the reason:
	4.1.11. In case of search and seizure: The acts were legalized in advance by the judge The acts were legalized later by the judge
	4.1.12 Did the court recognize search/seizure as lawful in case of urgent necessity? Yes \[No \[Unknown \[]
	4.1.13 Motions related to the characteristics of either the victim or defendant:
4.2 Motions of defense	Did the defense counsel file a motion to approve evidence? Yes No If yes, please provide the motion content, if possible: 4.2.1 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be admissible (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Search Seizure Inspection
	The conclusion of expert examination Interview/interrogation protocols of witness Covert investigative action Interview

	Evidence obtained from a computer system
	Other
	4.2.2 Was the motion granted? Yes No
	Grounds for the judge's decision:
	4.2.3In case of full rejection the grounds for a judge's decision:
	Is obtained by substantial violation of the law
	The evidence is irrelevant
	The rule of exchange of evidences was violated
	Other ground
	4.2.4. In case of partial satisfaction, what kind of evidence is inadmissible: (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Search
	Seizure
	Inspection
	The conclusion of expert examination
	Interview/interrogation protocols of witness
	Covert investigative action
	Evidence obtained from a computer system Other written documents
	other written documents
	4.2.5 The grounds for the decision of the judge
	Obtained by substantial violation of the law
	The evidence is irrelevant
	The rule of exchange of evidences was violated Other ground
	4.2.6 Did the Prosecutor support the motion? Yes No
	If no, please indicate the reason:
	4.2.7 Did the prosecutor file the motion for recognition of inadmissibility of evidence?
	Yes
	No T
	4.2.8 If yes, what kind of evidence is requested to be inadmissible (more than one
	paragraph may be indicated) Search
	Seizure
	Inspection
	The conclusion of expert examination
	Interview/interrogation protocols of witness Covert investigative action
	Evidence obtained from a computer system
	Other
	4.2.9 The substantiation/argumentation of the prosecutor's motion:
	Obtained by substantial violation of the law The evidence is irrelevant
	The rule of exchange of evidences was violated
	Other ground
Evidence from muhlic accusion	4.2.10 Motions filed for the victim/witness or accused person:
Evidence from public agencies	Did the defense file a motion to request evidence from the public agency?
	Yes No No
	Was the motion granted?
	Was the motion granted?

	Yes No No
	Grounds for the judge's decision:
4.3 Recognition of inadmissibility of evidence at the initiative of a judge	The judge declared the evidence as inadmissible on his own initiative Yes \[\] No \[\] 4.3.1 If yes, which party's evidence was recognized as inadmissible: Prosecution's \[\]
	The defence's 4.3.2 What kind of evidence was recognized as inadmissible: (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Search Seizure Inspection The conclusion of expert examination Interview/interrogation protocols of witness Covert investigative action Evidence obtained from a computer system
	Other written documents 4.3.3 The grounds/substantiation for the decision of the judge: Obtained by substantial violation of the law The evidence is irrelevant The rule of exchange of evidences was violated Other ground 4.3.4 Did the judge declare the protocols of the procedural action inadmissible? Yes
	4.3.5 A judge declared inadmissible (more than one paragraph may be indicated) Protocol of detention Decision to prosecute Ruling of the judge Prosecutor's/investigator's decision 4.3.6 Recognition of inadmissibility occurred: On the basis of the motion of the defence
	On the initiative of the judge 4.3.7 The grounds/substantiation for the decision of the judge Compiled with substantial violation of the law Irrelevant The rule of exchange of evidences was violated Compiled by an unauthorized person Other grounds Other grounds
4.4 Rulings on parties' motions	4.4.1 Did the judge appear to treat the motions of one party differently than the other? Yes No 4.4.2 If one party was treated more preferably than the other, which party was treated more preferably?

Prosecution Defence
4.4.3 Please specify which motions were/were not treated differently, and give specific reasons for your conclusion:
4.4.4 In cases where one party was treated more preferably than the other, was there any reason to think that this was due to discrimination, because one party had a protected characteristic (e.g. a certain gender, ethnicity, religion, sexuality) Yes
OF DEFENSE AND DEGEGUTION
OF DEFENCE AND PROSECUTION Did any of the parties file a motion with regard to preventive measures?
Yes No
5.1.1 If yes, which party?
Prosecution Defence
5.1.2 Please clarify the content of motion:
Use of preventive measure
Change of preventive measure
Ending the preventive measure
5.1.3 If the other party did not support the motion, which party was it?
Prosecution Defence
5.1.4 Was the motion granted? Yes No
5.1.5 Grounds for Judge's decision:

5.2 Motion with regard to	Did any of the parties file a motion with regard to dismissal of the charge?
dismissal of the charge	
	Yes No No
	5.2.1 If yes, which party?
	Prosecution Defence
	Please, clarify the grounds for motion:
	[2.2 What was the position of the other party?
	5.2.2 What was the position of the other party?
	5.2.3 Was the motion granted? Yes No
	5.2.4 Grounds for Judge's decision:
5.3 Were any motions	Yes No
advanced based on the fact	
that the defendant had a	If yes, what was the grounds:
protected characteristic (e.g.	Ethnicity Religion gender sexual orientation/identity
based on their gender,	Ethnicity
ethnicity, religion, religion)?	disability Other
	5.3.1 If so, what the motion?
5.4 Were any motions	Yes No No
advanced based on the fact	If yes, what was the grounds:
that the victim had a	ii yes, what was the grounds.
protected characteristic (e.g. based on their gender,	Ethnicity Religion gender sexual orientation/identity
ethnicity, religion, religion, or	
because they were the victim	disability Other O
of a gender-related crime)?	
	5.4.1 If so, what was the motion?
5.5 Other motions	Other than mentioned above, did any of the parties file any other motion?
	Was C
	Yes No
(In case of several motions,	
please provide the number)	
,	

	5.5.1 If yes, which party?
	Prosecution Defence Both
	Please, clarify the content of motion:
	5.5.2 Position on other party:
	5.5.3 Was the motion granted? Yes No
	Grounds for Judge's decision:
5.6 How many motions did	
the prosecution file?	
5.7 How many motions did the defense counsel file?	0
6. RIGHT TO SPEAK	WITH A LAWYER AND TO ADEQUATE TIME AND FACILITIES TO PREPARE A DEFENSE
6.1 Was the issue of adequate time and facilities for	Yes No No
preparation raised by the	
defendant/defence council?	
defendant/defence council?	6.1.1 If yes, please explain
defendant/defence council?	6.1.1 If yes, please explain6.1.2. What was the decision of the judge?
defendant/defence council?	
defendant/defence council?	
	6.1.2. What was the decision of the judge?
7. PRESUMPTION C	6.1.2. What was the decision of the judge? OF INNOCENCE
7. PRESUMPTION C	6.1.2. What was the decision of the judge?
7. PRESUMPTION O 7.1 Were any statements made by any party about the guilt of the accused before	6.1.2. What was the decision of the judge? OF INNOCENCE
7. PRESUMPTION CONTROL TO THE TRANSPORT OF THE TRANSPORT	6.1.2. What was the decision of the judge? OF INNOCENCE
7. PRESUMPTION O 7.1 Were any statements made by any party about the guilt of the accused before	6.1.2. What was the decision of the judge? PF INNOCENCE Yes No

	Prosecution Defense Judge
	Other comments:
	7.1.1 If yes, what was the basis of violating the presumption of innocence?
	Discrimination based on gender Discrimination based on ethnicity Discrimination
	Discrimination based on religion Discrimination based on sexuality
	Criminal record of the defendant Other
	Chillinal record of the defendant Other
	If 'other', please explain:
7.2 Were any negative	Yes No
statements made by any	
party about the defendant or	
any witness, which attacked them based on some	7.2.1 If yes, which party?
discriminatory characteristic	Prosecution Defence Both Judge
(such as their gender,	Judge []
ethnicity, religion or	
sexuality)?	7.2.2 If yes, please explain what was said:
	7.2.3 If yes, please describe the reaction of the judge:
	Disapproval of the statement No reaction Endorsing the statement Other
	If 'other', please explain:
	7.2.4 If yes, please describe the reaction of the other party:
	Disapproval of the statement No reaction Endorsing the statement Other
	If 'other', please explain:
8. JUDGE'S DECISION	
8.1 Was the evidence list	The evidence list provided by the prosecutor was granted:
provided by the prosecutor	The evidence list provided by the prosecutor was granted.
granted?	Fully Partially Was not granted
	Comment:

8.2 Was the evidence list	The evidence list provided by the defense counsel was granted:
provided by the defense	
counsel granted?	Fully Partially Was not granted P
	Comment:
	Comment.
8.3 Was the evidence list	Fully Partially Not at all
provided by the prosecutor	
disputed by the defense	8.3.1 If it was not disputed, please provide the reason (if one was given)
counsel?	
	Comment:
O d Man the soliday as list	Sully Departure
8.4 Was the evidence list	Fully Partially Not at all
provided by the defense	8.4.1 If it was not disputed, please provide the reason (if one was given)
counsel disputed by the	0.4.1 If it was not disputed, please provide the reason (if one was given)
prosecutor?	Comment:
O INDEDENDENCE IMPART	TIALITY, AND CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE
3. INDEPENDENCE, INPART	TALLET, AND CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE

9. INDEPENDENCE, IMPAR	RTIALITY, AND CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE
9.1 Did the judge use intimidation or take any other informal action against any of the parties or witness? (e.g. switching off their microphone, or altering the transcript)	Yes No No 9.1.1 If yes, please explain what:
9.2 Did the judge give any instructions to either party?	Yes No No 9.2.1 If yes, to which party? Prosecution Defense Both 9.2.2 If yes, please explain what the instructions were:
9.3 Was there anything to indicate that the judge was not listening properly?	Yes No Solution No
9.4 Did the judge make any comments about any of the parties that suggested negative assumptions about them based on any discriminatory characteristic (such as gender, ethnicity,	Yes No 9.4.1 If yes, what characteristic did the judge make a negative comment(s) about? Gender Ethnicity Nationality Sexuality Religion Disability Other

sexuality, etc)? This includes phrases that could be	9.4.2 If yes, please explain what the comment(s) were:
perceived as sexist, racist or	
homophobic.	
9.5 Other than anything noted above, was there	Yes No No
anything to suggest that the judge was biased?	9.5.1 If yes, please explain why:
	9.5.2 If the judge had an interest in the case, what was it?
	Familial Political Financial Other
9.6 Was there a request for	9.5.3 Comment: Yes No
recusal by either party?	
	9.6.1 If yes, by which party?
	Prosecution Defense Both
	9.6.2 If yes, was the request granted?
	Comment:
9.7 Did a judge withdraw from a case by recusing	Yes No
himself/herself when this	
was necessary due to bias or a perception of bias?	
10. RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND TO	BE TRIED WITHOUT UNDUE DELAY
10.1 Was the defendant	Yes No Unknown
brought to the court from a place of detention?	
10.2 If any, what was the	Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty
preventative measure imposed:	Written obligation of residence and due conduct
	Command probation over military servant
10.3 Were there any	Yes No No
measures used to visually humiliate the defendant?	

10.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?)
Yes No No
10.3.2 If yes, was there any discussion of these in court?
If 'other', please explain:
Handcuffs ☐ Being kept in a cage during proceedings ☐ Other ☐
10.3.1 If yes, what?

11. OTHER	
11.1 Presence of defense counsel	11.1.1 Was counsel for the defence present? Yes No
	11.1.2 If defense counsel was not present, did legislation require a lawyer's presence at this stage of the proceedings? Yes No
	11.1.3 If defense counsel was not present, and legislation did not require it, was a lawyer's presence nevertheless still necessary? Yes No
	11.1.4 If yes, please explain why:
11.2 Preparedness and quality of prosecution	11.2.1 Was the prosecution prepared? Yes No To a moderate extent
	11.2.2 Did the prosecutor state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent

	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	11.2.3 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	11.2.4 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	11.2.5 Did the prosecutor communicate and co-ordinate well with the victim?
	Yes No Unknown
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	11.2.6.Did the Prosecutor refer to a motive for committing a crime?
	Yes No Unknown
	Give an example of the motive the Prosecutor emphasized on:
11.3 Preparedness and quality	11.3.1 Was the defense prepared?
of defense	Yes No To a moderate extent
of defense	Yes No To a moderate extent
of defense	Yes No To a moderate extent 11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments?
of defense	
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments?
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples: 11.3.3 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case?
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples: 11.3.3 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please state strong arguments?
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples: 11.3.3 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples: 11.3.4 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples: 11.3.3 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples: 11.3.4 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case?
of defense	11.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes

	the hearing	
	the hearing	
	Please support your opinion with specific exam	ples
11.4 Technical problems	11.4.1 Were there any technical problems duri	ng the hearing?
	Yes	No 🗌
	If yes, please state the nature of technical prob	lem:
	11.4.2 Did anyone mention the problem?	
	Yes	No 🗌
		110 L
	Comment:	
	11.4.3 Please describe the judge's response:	
	11.4.4 Was it possible for the disabled people t	to attend the court proceedings?
	Yes	No 🗌
	If so, please provide details	
12. OTHER COMMENTS REGARD	ING JUDGE, PROSECUTOR, DEFENDANT, DEFENS	E COUNSEL OR PRE-TRIAL HEARING,
INCLUDING INTERRELATIONSHIP		

MAIN TRIAL CHECKLIST

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
1.1 Date of Monitoring:	Duration of process:
1.2 Court Monitor:	Female: Male:
1.3 Court:	
1.4 Judge:	Female: Male:
1.5 Prosecutor:	Female: Male:
1.6 Defendant:	Name:
	Age: Adult: Juvenile:
	Education: Incomplete Secondary Education Secondary Education Higher Education Other Unknown
	Was the defendant present: Yes No
	Nationality: Georgian: Azeri: Armenian: Turkish: Other: - please specify:
	Religion: Christian: Muslim: Atheist: Agnostic: Other: Unknown:
	Ethnicity: Abkhazian: Armenian: Azeri: Georgian: Greek: Kist: Cossetian: Turkish: Roma: Russian: Ukrainian: Yazidi: Other: - please specify: Unknown:
	Language: Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish: Other: - please specify
	Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual: Homosexual: Bisexual: Unknown:
	Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Yes: None: physical: physical: Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Yes: None:
1.7 Defense counsel	1.7 Was defense counsel present? Yes No
	1.7.1 Female:
	1.7.5 Is the defendant represented by multiple defense counsels?

	1.7.6 Does any defense counsel represent more than one defendant?
	Yes No No
	1.7.7 If yes, is there any conflict of interests between two or more defendants, represented by the same defense counsel? Yes No
	Other comments:
1.8 Code article(s) involved	
1.9 Charge:	Less grave crime Grave crime Especially grave crime
	Gender related crime Discrimination related crime
1.10 Political affiliation of defendant	United National Movement Georgian Dream Other Unknown Other comments:
1.11 Was the charge	Yes No No
changed after the defendant's first	1.11.1 If yes, did the Judge state the changed charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible
appearance before the court?	sentence)? Yes No
1.12 Number and sex of	Total:
defendants	Male: Female:
1.13 Timing	Did the hearing begin late? Yes No
	1.13.1 If so why: Judge was late Prosecutor was late Defense counsel was late Defendant was late Ontinuation of other hearing in the courtroom One of the parties was involved in other process Other Comments:
	1.13.2 For how long was it delayed: minutes (indicate, if it was delayed for more than 5 minutes)
2. RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEARIN	G Comment of the Comm
2.1 Was a notice of the	Yes No No
hearing posted outside the courtroom?	Other comments:
2.2 Closed hearing	2.2 Was the hearing closed? Yes No No
	2.2.1 How did the monitor learn that the hearing was closed?
	The judge made an announcement:
	It was indicated by the court guard:
	It was indicated by one of the parties Other
	2.2.2 Please indicate the reason for closing the hearing:

	The protection of professional data; professional or commercial secret
	The protection of juveniles' interests : The protection of the security of a party, or family member (close relative) : ;
	The implementation of a special measure of protection on a party of the court :
	The protection of the interests of a victim of sexual violence :;
	The protection of the interests of a victim of human trafficking :
	The protection of the interests of a victim of family violence :;
	Protection of private conversation and messages
	during the court hearing
	Other :
	Unknown 🔲:
	Commande
	Comment:
	2.2.3. If the hearing was closed, which side requested this?
	Prosecution Defense Judge's own initiative
	2.2. 4 Did the opposite side oppose the motion?
	Yes No
2.3 Did the Judge announce	Yes No No
the case to be heard?	
	Other comments:
2.4 Did the Judge speak	2.4 Yes No No
clearly and loudly enough	
for the public to hear?	2.4.1 If no, did anyone mention the inability to hear or understand the judge?
	Yes No No
	Other comments:
2.5 Was it possible for	Yes No No
everybody to attend the	Other comments:
hearing ?	
3. THE RIGHT TO UNDERSTAND	THE NATURE OF CHARGE AND EXPLANATION OF RIGHTS
3.1 Was the hearing opened	Yes No No
for the first time, or was it	
continued?	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please, fill the paragraphs below, if it was
	continued, go to the section 4.
3.2 Did the Judge state the	Yes No No
charge(s)?	
3.3 Did the Judge/secretary	Yes No No
state the parties involved?	Other comments:
3.4 If required, was an	Yes No Was not necessary
interpreter provided?	
	Other comments:
	3.4.1 Whom was the interpreter needed for?
	3.4.1 Whom was the interpreter needed for? Defense Victim
	3.4.1 Whom was the interpreter needed for?
	3.4.1 Whom was the interpreter needed for? Defense Victim

	No. C. Touristics and C.
	Yes No Translation was not necessary
2 E If required were	Yes No Was not necessary
3.5 If required, were provisions made for	Yes No Was not necessary
disabilities?	3.5.1 If yes, for:
	Hearing Vision
	Other
	Other comments:
3.6 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her right to legal representation,	Other comments:
and explain what this meant?	
3.7 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her right to self-defense, and	Other comments:
explain what this meant?	
3.8 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her right to not to answer	Other comments:
questions, and explain what	
this meant?	
3.9 Did the Judge inform the defendant about his/her	Yes No
right to recuse the judge, and	Other comments:
explain what this meant?	
3.10 Did the Judge inform	Yes No
and explain to the defendant	
that notwithstanding his/her confession, he/she is not	Other comments:
bound by that confession and	
has the right to remain	
silent? 3.11 Did the judge	
comprehensively explain to	Yes No
the accused his/her rights?	
	Comments:
3.12 Did the judge clearly	Yes No No
inform the accused of his/her rights, taking into account	Comments:
his/her characteristics (e.g.	
age, knowledge of the	
language, culture, or disabilities)?	
alsabilities):	

4. POSTPONEMENTS AND DELAY	S
4.1 Was the hearing ever	Yes No No
postponed or delayed?	
posspenieu er ueiuyeu.	
4.2 Is the reasons for	Yes No No
postponement/ delay known?	4.2.1 If yes, what was the reason?
/	4.2.1 II yes, what was the reason:
(check all that apply)	
	Absence of Prosecution Witness(es) Days delay
	Absence of Prosecutor(s) Days delay
	Absence of Defense Attorney(s) (specify if Public Defender or Private Defense Attorney)
	Days delay
	Appointment of Public Defender Days delay
	Absence of Defendant(s) Days delay
	Absence of Defense Witness(es) Days delay
	Pays delay
	Absence of Interpreter Days delay
	Abscrice of interpreter
	Change Crime Qualification Days delay
	Change Chine Qualification[_] Days aciay
	Merge Cases Involving the Same Defendant Days delay
	Weige cases involving the same berendant
	Negotiation of Plea Agreement Days delay
	Negotiation of Fied Agreement
	Preparation for Examination of Evidence Days delay
	Days delay
	Need for Newly appointed Defence Atterney to Evamine Cose Meterial
	Need for Newly-appointed Defense Attorney to Examine Case Material Days

	T
	delay
	Need for Expert's Conclusion Days delay
	Preparation for Final Argument Days delay
	Other (specify) Days delay
5. MOTIONS FILED BY PROSECU	TION
5. MICHONS TIELD BY FROSECO	TION
5.1 How many motions did the prosecution file?	0
5.2 Please indicate the content of the motion, position of the other parties, and grounds for Judge's decision (providing as detailed information as	Content of the motion and grounds for Judge's decision:
possible) In case of several motions,	5.1.2 Was the motion granted? Yes No
please number	5.1.3 Please provide the grounds for the judge's decision:
	5.1.4 Did the defense object? Yes No
	Comment:
5.3 Were any motions	Yes No No
advanced based on the fact that the defendant had a	If yes, what was the grounds:
protected characteristic (e.g. based on their gender,	Ethnicity Religion gender sexual orientation/identity
ethnicity, religion, religion)?	disability Other
	5.3.1 If so, what the motion?
5.4 Were any motions advanced based on the fact	Yes No No
that the victim had a	
protected characteristic (e.g.	5.4.1 If yes, what was the grounds:
based on their gender,	3.4.1 II yes, what was the grounds.
ethnicity, religion, religion, or	Ethnicity Religion gender sexual orientation/identity

of a gender-related crime)?	disability Other
	If so, what the motion?
	is so, what the motion:
5.5 Did the Prosecutor refer	Yes No Unknown
to a motive for committing a	
crime?	Give an example of the motive the Prosecutor emphasized on:
6. MOTIONS FILED BY DEFENSE	
6.1 How many motions did	
the defense counsel file?	
CODI III III	
6.2 Please indicate the content of the motion,	6.2.1 Was the motion granted? Yes No
position of the other parties,	Content of the motion and grounds for Judge's decision:
and grounds for Judge's	
decision (providing as	
detailed information as	
possible)	
In case of several motions,	
please number	6.2.2 Did the prosecutor object? Yes No
	Comment:
6.3 Were any motions	Yes No
advanced based on the fact	
that the defendant had a	
protected characteristic (e.g.	6.3.1 If yes, what was the grounds:
based on their gender,	olonia in yeo, what was the grounds.
ethnicity, religion, religion)?	
	Ethnicity Religion gender sexual orientation/identity
	disability Other
	6.3.2. Comments:
6.4 Were any motions	Yes No No
advanced based on the fact	
that the victim had a	
protected characteristic (e.g.	
based on their gender,	

ethnicity, religion, religion, or	6.4.1 If yes, what was the grounds:
because they were the victim	
of a gender-related crime)?	
	Ethnicity Religion gender sexual orientation/identity
	Sexual orientation/identity
	disability Other
	,
	6.4.2 Comments:
7. EVIDENCE BY PROSECUTOR	
7.1 Did the prosecution	Yes No No
present any witness or an	
expert?	74416
	7.1.1 If yes:
	of Witnesses (not including expert witnesses):
	of Withesses (not morauling expert withesses).
	of Expert Witnesses:
	7404
	7.1.2 Was an expert witness presented in regard to any characteristics / mental state of
	the victim or defendant?
	Yes No No
	Comments:
	7.1.3 Other evidence presented by the prosecution:
	Physical Objects:
	S
	Documents:
	Confessions:
	Evidence of previous convictions:
	Othor
	Other
	No other evidence was presented
	Comment:
7.2 Was any of the evidence	Yes No No

which was produced hearsay?	7.2.1 If yes, was the hearsay supported by other evidence? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No } \subseteq \)
	Please explain:
8. EVIDENCE BY DEFENSI	
8.1 Did the defense presented any witness or	Yes No No
expert?	8.1.1 If yes:
	of Witnesses (not including expert witnesses):
	of Expert Witnesses:
	8.1.2 Was an expert witness presented in regard to any characteristics / mental state of the victim or defendant? Yes
	8.1.3 Other evidence presented by the prosecution:
	Testimony of defendant
	Physical Objects:
	Documents:
	Confessions:
	Evidence of previous convictions:
	Other
	No other evidence was presented
	Comment:
8.2 Was any of the evidence which was produced	Yes No No

Please explain:

8.2.1 If yes, was the hearsay supported by other evidence? Yes $\hfill \square$

hearsay?

9. RIGHT TO CALL AND EXAMINE WITNESSES	
9.1 Was a witness questioned	Yes No No
during the hearing?	
	9.1.1 If yes, were the witnesses present in the courtroom before they were questioned?
	Yes No No
9.2 Was there anything to	Yes No No
suggest that any party was not given the opportunity to	9.2.1 If yes, which party?
call one or more witnesses?	Prosecution Defense Both
	Comment:
9.3 Victim/Witness	
protection	9.3.1 Did the court take any measures to avoid the secondary
	traumatization/victimization of a victim/witness?
	Yes No No
	9.3.2 If yes, what was the measure taken?
	a) Allowing witness testimony over a video link or skype
	b) Placing a screen between the witness and the defendant
	c) Distorting the witness' voice
	d) Protecting the witness' address
	e) Protecting the witness' identity/using pseudonims, etc.
	9.3.3 If yes, who proposed such a measure?
	Judge Prosecution Defense
	9.3.4 Were any other measures applied to protect a victim/witness?
	Yes No No
	9.3.5 If so, what?

10. INDEPENDENCE, IMPA	10. INDEPENDENCE, IMPARTIALITY, AND CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE	
10.1 Did the Judge question any of the witnesses on behalf of any party?	Yes No The witness was not questioned at the hearing 10.1.1 If yes, did the Judge get the permission form the parties? Yes No 10.1.2. Did the Judge ask clarifying questions, or conduct the questioning for a second time? Asked clarifying questions Conducted questioning for a second time Partly asked clarifying questions and party conducted questioning for a second time	
10.2 Did the judge use intimidation or take any other informal action against any of the parties? (e.g. switching off their	Yes No No 10.2.1 If yes, please explain what:	
microphone, or altering the transcript)		
10.3 Did the judge give any instructions to either party?	Yes No No 10.3.1 If yes, to which party? Prosecution Defense Both 10.3.2 If yes, please explain what the instructions were:	
10.4 Was there anything to indicate that the judge was not listening properly?	Yes No No 10.4.1 If yes, please explain what:	
10.5 Did the judge make any comments about any of the parties, that suggested negative assumptions about them based on any discriminatory characteristic (such as gender, ethnicity,	Yes No 10.5.1 If yes, what characteristic did the judge make a negative comment(s) about? Gender Ethnicity Nationality Sexuality Religion Disability Other	

phrases that could be perceived as sexist, racist or homophobic.	10.5.2 If yes, please explain what the comment(s) were:
10.6 Other than anything noted above, was there	Yes No No
anything to suggest that the judge was biased?	10.6.1 If yes, please explain why:
	10.6.2 If the judge had an interest in the case, what was it?
	Familial Political Financial Other
	10.6.3 If a judge did have an interest, please explain fully what it was:
10.7 Was there a request for recusal by either party?	Yes No No
	10.7.1 If yes, by which party? Prosecution Defense Both
	10.7.2 If yes, was the request granted?
10.8 Did a judge withdraw from a case by recusing	Yes No No
himself/herself when this was necessary due to bias or a perception of bias?	Comments:
11. EQUALITY OF ARMS	
11.1 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown U
suggest that there was a substantial problem in the	11.1.1 If yes, which party? Prosecution Defence Both
collection of evidence by any of the parties?	Comment:

11.2 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown Unknown
suggest that any party was	
not given the opportunity to	11.2.1 If yes, which party?
present any evidence?	Prosecution Defence Both
present any evidence:	
	Comment:
11.3 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown U
suggest that any party was	14.2.4 If was which manty?
not given the opportunity to	11.3.1 If yes, which party? Prosecution ☐ Defence ☐ Both☐
question any witness?	
	Comment:
	<u> </u>
11.4 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown Unknown
suggest that the same	44 44 If we which went 2
evidence was not available to	11.4.1 If yes, which party? Prosecution ☐ Defence ☐ Both☐
both parties?	Prosecution Defence Botti
	Comment:
	<u> </u>
11.5 Did the Judge interrupt	Yes No No
the witness of any party?	11.5.1 If yes, which party?
	Prosecution Defence Both
	Prosecution
	Comment:
11 C Mas there anothing to	Ves \tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{
11.6 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown Unknown
suggest that the evidence	Comment:
given by any member of the	
protected groups was given	
less weight than the	
evidence from other	
persons?	
	RTURE AND RIGHTS DURING INTERROGATION
12.1 Did the defendant	Yes Unknown Unknown
confess to the offense prior	
to the hearing?	
12.2 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that the accused was	

interrogated without a lawyer present?	If yes, please explain:		
12.3 Was there anything to suggest that threats were made to coerce the accused into confessing to the alleged crime?	Yes If yes, please explain:	No 🗌	Unknown
12.4 Was there anything to suggest that violence or torture were used to coerce the accused into confessing to the alleged crime?	Yes	No 🗌	Unknown
12.5 Was there anything to suggest that violence or torture were used to coerce any witness into giving certain evidence?	Yes	No 🗌	Unknown
12.6 Was there anything to suggest that there was any pressure put on any witness, which exploited them because they represented a protected group (e.g. sexual harassment, or public shaming)	Yes	No 🗌	Unknown
13. RIGHT TO SPEAK WITH A LAWYER AND TO ADEQUATE TIME AND FACILITIES TO PREPARE A DEFENSE			
13.1 Was the issue of adequate time and facilities	Yes	No 🗌	
for preparation raised by the defense or defendant?	13.1.2 If yes, please ex	plain:	
	13.1.3 What was the di	ecision of the judge	if the issue is raised?

14. PRESUMPTION O	14. PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE	
14.1 Were any statements	Yes No	
made by the judge about the		
guilt of the accused before	If yes, which party:	
the verdict was delivered?		
	Drawning C Defence C Index C	
	Prosecution Defense Judge	
	Other comments:	
	14.1.2 If yes, what was the basis of violating the presumption of innocence?	
	Discrimination based on gender Discrimination based on ethnicity Discrimination	
	Discrimination based on religion Discrimination based on sexuality D	
	Criminal record of the defendant Other	
	If 'other', please explain:	
14.2 Were any negative	Yes No	
statements made by either		
counsel about the defendant		
or any witness, which		
attacked them based on	14.2.1 If yes, which party?	
some discriminatory	Prosecution Defence Both	
•		
characteristic ?		
	440016	
	14.2.2 If yes, please explain what was said:	
	14.2.3 If yes, please describe the reaction of the judge:	
	Disapproval of the statement No reaction Endorsing the statement Other	
	If 'other', please explain:	
	14.2.4 If you please describe the reaction of councel for the other party.	
	14.2.4 If yes, please describe the reaction of counsel for the other party:	
	Disapproval of the statement No reaction Endorsing the statement Other	
	If 'other', please explain:	

	TY AND TO BE TRIED WITHOUT UNDUE DELAY
15.1 Was the defendant	Yes No Unknown
brought to the court from a	
place of detention?	
,	
15.2 If yes, what was the	Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty
preventative measure	
	Written obligation of residence and due conduct
imposed:	
	Command probation over military servant Unknown U
15.3 Were there any	Yes No No
measures used to visually	
humiliate the defendant?	
nummate the defendant:	
	15.3.1 If yes, what?
	Handcuffs Being kept in a cage during proceedings Other
	If 'other', please explain:
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	15.3.2 If yes, was there any discussion of these in court?
	Yes ☐ No ☐
	Yes No No
	Yes No No
	Yes No No
	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any
	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any
	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any
	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any
	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any
16 VERDICT	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any
16. VERDICT	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?)
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any
	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?)
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?)
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No 16.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the trial conclude:
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No 16.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the trial conclude: Time for deliberation:
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No 16.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the trial conclude: Time for deliberation: 16.1.2 If no, was the date that the verdict would be delivered announced during the
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No 16.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the trial conclude: Time for deliberation: 16.1.2 If no, was the date that the verdict would be delivered announced during the hearing?
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No 16.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the trial conclude: Time for deliberation: 16.1.2 If no, was the date that the verdict would be delivered announced during the
16.1 Was a verdict delivered on the day of the trial?	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No 16.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the trial conclude: Time for deliberation: 16.1.2 If no, was the date that the verdict would be delivered announced during the hearing?
16.1 Was a verdict delivered	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No 16.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the trial conclude: Time for deliberation: 16.1.2 If no, was the date that the verdict would be delivered announced during the hearing?
16.1 Was a verdict delivered on the day of the trial?	15.3.3 If yes, what were the grounds for this (in particular, were they imposed for any discriminatory reason?) Yes No 16.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the trial conclude: Time for deliberation: 16.1.2 If no, was the date that the verdict would be delivered announced during the hearing?

announced in public?			
	If no, please comment:		
16.4 Verdict type:	First Defendant		
(please record the verdict for every defendant on every	16.4.1: Name of the defendant:		
charge)	16.4.2: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\bigcup \) Not guilty \(\bigcup \)		
	If there were multiple charges:		
	16.4.3: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\bigcap \) Not guilty \(\bigcap \)		
	16.4.4: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\bigcap \) Not guilty \(\bigcap \)		
	If there were further charges, please insert the verdict for these as well:		
	Second Defendant (if there was a second defendant)		
	16.4.5: Name of the defendant:		
	16.4.6: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\bigcap \) Not guilty \(\bigcap \)		
	If there were multiple charges:		
	16.4.7: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\bigcap \) Not guilty \(\bigcap \)		
	16.4.8: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\bigcap \) Not guilty \(\bigcap \)		
	If there were further charges, please insert the verdict for these as well:		
	Third Defendant (if there was a third defendant)		
	16.4.9: Name of the defendant:		
	16.4.10: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\bigcap \) Not guilty \(\bigcap \)		
	If there were multiple charges:		
	16.4.11: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\text{\bar} \) Not guilty \(\text{\bar} \)		
	16.4.12: For the charge of, the verdict was: Guilty \(\bigcap \) Not guilty \(\bigcap \)		
	If there were further charges, please insert the verdict for these as well:		

	If there were more than three defendants, please provide further details here:
16.5 Did the Judge refer to the applicable law when announcing verdict?	Yes No No
•	Comment:
16.6 If a guilty verdict, did the judge inform and explain the right and procedure of appeal?	Yes No No
16.7 Did Defense demand	Comment: Yes No
acquittal?	res No
	If no, the type of sentence demanded:
16.8 During or after the verdict, did anyone refer to the fact that the defendant belonged to a group with a	Not applicable because the defendant did not have a protected characteristic Yes No No
protected characteristic (e.g. their gender, ethnicity, religion, sexuality)?	16.8.1 If yes, who referred to this?
	Prosecution Defence Judge
	16.8.2 If yes, was there any suggestion that this was done in a discriminatory way?
	Yes No No
16.9. Did the judge emphasize on the motive for committing a crime??	16.8.3 Please provide a description of the comment:
	Yes No Unknown
	Give an example of the motive the Judge emphasized on:

17. SENTENCE	
17.1 Type of sentence:	Unknown
	Fine
	Deprivation of the right to occupy a position or pursue a particular activity
	Community sanction
	Corrective labour
	Professional restriction of a military servant
	Restriction of freedom
	Imprisonment for a specific term
	Life imprisonment
	Deprivation of property
	Restricting the rights in relation to the weapon
	House Arrest
	17.1.1 Please specify the length of the sentence:
17.2 If the sentence was of imprisonment, was pre-trial detention taken into account?	Yes No No
17.3 Was the sentence	
affected by any protected	Voc D No D
characteristic of the defendant or the victim (such	Yes No No
as gender, ethnicity, religion,	17.3.1 If yes, did this aggravate or mitigate the sentence?
sexuality, etc), and/or was	
there any discrimination involved in the sentence?	Aggravate Mitigate Mitigate
	17.3.2. If yes, please provide details:

18. OTHER	
18.1 Absence of defense counsel	18.1.1 Was counsel for the defence present? Yes No
	18.1.2 If defense counsel was not present, did legislation require a lawyer's presence at this stage of the proceedings? Yes No
	18.1.3 If defense counsel was not present, and legislation did not require it, was a lawyer's presence nevertheless still necessary? Yes No
	18.1.4 If yes, please explain why:
18.2 Preparedness and quality	18.2.1 Was the prosecution prepared?
of prosecution	Yes No To a moderate extent
	18.2.2 Did the prosecutor state strong arguments?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	18.2.3 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	18.2.4 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	18.2.5 Did the prosecutor communicate and co-ordinate well with the victim?

	Yes No Unknown
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
18.3 Preparedness and quality of defense	18.3.1 Was the defense prepared?
0.40.000	Yes No To a moderate extent
	18.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	18.3.3 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge the facts of the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	18.3.4 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	18.3.5 Did counsel for the defense communicate and co-ordinate well with the defendant?
	Yes No Unknown
	Please support your opinion with specific examples
18.4 Technical problems	18.4.1 Were there any technical problems during the hearing?
	Yes No No
	If yes, please state the nature of technical problem:

	18.4.2 Did anyone mention the problem?	
	Yes	No 🗌
	Comment:	
	18.4.3 Please describe the judge's response:	
	18.4.4 Was it possible for the disabled people to	attend the court proceedings?
	Yes	No 🗌
	If so, please provide details	
19. OTHER COMMEN	TS REGARDING JUDGE, PROSECUTOR, DEFENDAN	T, DEFENSE COUNSEL OR THE HEARING

PLEA AGREEMENT CHECKLIST

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
1.1 Date of Monitoring:	Duration of process:
1.2 Court Monitor:	Female: Male:
1.3 Court:	
1.4 Judge:	Female: Male:
1.5 Prosecutor:	Female: Male:
1.6 Defendant:	Name:
	Age: : Adult: Juvenile:
	Education: Incomplete Secondary Education Secondary Education Higher Education Other Unknown
	Was the defendant present: Yes No
	Nationality: Georgian: Azeri: Armenian: Turkish: Other: - please specify:
	Religion: Christian: Muslim: Atheist: Agnostic: Other: Unknown:
	Ethnicity: Abkhazian: Armenian: Azeri: Georgian: Greek: Kist: Cossetian: Turkish: Roma: Russian: Ukrainian: Yazidi: Uther: Please specify: Unknown: Unknown:
	Language: Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish: Other: - please specify
	Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual: Homosexual: Bisexual: Unknown:
	Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Disabilities: None: Disabilities: None: Disabilities: None: Disabilities: None: Disabilities: Disabilities: None: Disabili
1.7 Defense counsel	1.7 Was defense counsel present? Yes No
	1.7.1. Female: Male: No Unknown 1.7.2. Appointed by the state? Yes No

	1.7.4. Private defense counsel? Yes No No
	1.7.5. Is the defendant represented by multiple defense counsels? Yes No
	1.7.6. Does any defense counsel represent more than one defendant? Yes No
	1.7.7. If yes, is there any conflict of interests between two or more defendants, represented by the same defense counsel? Yes No
	Other comments:
1.8 Code article(s) involved	
1.9 Charge:	Less grave crime Grave crime Especially grave crime
	Gender related crime Discrimination related crime Specify:
1.10 Political affiliation of defendant	United National Movement Georgian Dream Other Unknown Other comments:
1.11 Was the charge	Yes No No
changed after the defendant's first	1.11.1 If yes, did the Judge state the changed charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible
appearance before the court?	sentence)? Yes No
1.12 Number and sex of defendants	Total: Male:
detendants	Female:
1.13 Timing	Did the hearing begin late? Yes No
	1.13.1 If so why:
	Judge was late Prosecutor was late
	Defense counsel was late
	Defendant was late
	Continuation of other hearing in the courtroom One of the parties was involved in other process
	Other Other
	Comments:
	1.13.2 For how long was it delayed:
2. RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEARING	
2.1 Was a notice of the hearing posted outside the courtroom?	Yes No Other comments:
2.2 Closed hearing	2.2 Was the hearing closed? Yes No No
	2.2.1 How did the monitor learn that the hearing was closed?
	The judge made an announcement:
	It was indicated by the court guard:
	It was indicated by one of the parties:

	Other	
	2.2.2 Please indicate the reason for closing the hearing :	
	The protection of professional data; professional or commercial secret ; The protection of juveniles' interests ; The protection of the security of a party, or family member (close relative) ; The implementation of a special measure of protection on a party of the court ; The protection of the interests of a victim of sexual violence ; The protection of the interests of a victim of human trafficking ; The protection of the interests of a victim of family violence ; Protection of private conversation and messages during the court hearing Other Unknown : Comment: 2.2.3. If the hearing was closed, which side requested this? Prosecution Defence Judge's own initiative	
2.3 Did the Judge announce the case to be heard?	Yes No Other comments:	
the case to be heard:	Other comments.	
2.4 Did the Judge speak clearly and loudly enough for the public to hear?	2.4 Yes No 2.4.1 If no, did anyone mention the inability to hear or understand the judge? Yes Other comments:	
2.5 Was it possible for everybody to attend the	Yes No No	
hearing?	Other comments:	
3. PROHIBITION AGAINST TORTURE AND RIGHTS DURING INTERROGATION		
3.1 Did the defendant confess to the offense prior to the hearing?	Yes No Unknown	
3.2. Was there anything to suggest that the accused was	Yes No Unknown	

interrogated without a	
lawyer present?	
ium yer presenti	If yes, please explain:
	, ,
3.3 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown Unknown
suggest that threats were	
made to coerce the accused	If you places avalain.
into confessing to the alleged	If yes, please explain:
crime?	
3.4 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown Unknown
suggest that violence or	
torture were used to coerce	If you please explain:
the accused into confessing	If yes, please explain:
to the alleged crime?	
, and the second	
0.5144	
3.5 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown Unknown
suggest that there was any	
pressure put on the	
defendant in relation to the	If yes, please explain:
plea (e.g. sexual harassment,	
or public shaming)	
4. THE RIGHT TO UNDER	RSTAND THE NATURE OF CHARGE AND EXPLANATION OF RIGHTS
4.1 Was the hearing opened	Yes No No
From the first time, or was it	
for the first time, or was it	
continued from a previous	
continued from a previous	
continued from a previous	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was
continued from a previous session?	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5.
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)?	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5.
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)?	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No No
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved?	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments:
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No No
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved?	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments:
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an interpreter provided?	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary Other comments:
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an interpreter provided? 4.5 If required, were	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary Other comments:
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an interpreter provided? 4.5 If required, were provisions made for	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary No Was not necessary
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an interpreter provided? 4.5 If required, were provisions made for	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No No Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary Assume the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No No Other comments:
continued from a previous session? 4.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)? 4.3 Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved? 4.4 If required, was an interpreter provided? 4.5 If required, were provisions made for	If the hearing was opened for the first time, please fill in the paragraphs below. If it was continued from a previous session, go to the section 5. Yes No Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary Other comments: Yes No Was not necessary No Was not necessary

	Other comments:
4.6 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her right to legal representation,	Other comments:
and explain what this meant?	other comments.
4.7 Did the Judge inform the defendant about his/her	Yes No No
right to make an application	Other comments:
to recuse the judge, and	
explain what this meant? 4.8 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant that,	
notwithstanding his/her	Other comments:
confession, he/she is not bound by that confession and	
has the right to remain	
silent? 4.9 Did the judge	
comprehensively explain to	Yes No No
the accused his/her rights?	Comments
	Comments
4.10 Clarity of explanations	Yes No No
4.10 Clarity of explanations	Yes No No
	Comments:
5. RIGHTS CONCERNING	
5.1 Did the judge make sure	Yes No
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was	
5.1 Did the judge make sure	Yes No No
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion,	
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Yes No No
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant	Yes No Other comments:
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Yes No Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity,
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Yes No Other comments:
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Yes No Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity,
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Yes No Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity,
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality), and/or for any discriminatory reason?
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality), and/or for any discriminatory reason?
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality), and/or for any discriminatory reason?
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of	Yes No Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality), and/or for any discriminatory reason? Yes No No
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of the plea agreement?	Yes No Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality), and/or for any discriminatory reason? Yes No Other comments:
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of the plea agreement?	Yes No Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality), and/or for any discriminatory reason? Yes No No
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of the plea agreement? 5.2 Did the judge make sure that the defendant fully	Yes No Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality), and/or for any discriminatory reason? Yes No Other comments:
5.1 Did the judge make sure that the plea agreement was not a result of coercion, intimidation or other promise to a defendant which exceeds the scope of the plea agreement?	Yes No Other comments: 5.1.2 If yes, was it based on the characteristics of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality), and/or for any discriminatory reason? Yes No Other comments:

5.3 Did the judge make sure that the defendant fully	Yes No No
acknowledged the possible	
sentence for the crime to	Other comments:
which he/she plead guilty?	outer comments.
5.4 Did the judge make sure	Yes No No
that the defendant acknowledged that if the	
court does not approve the	
plea agreement, it is	Other comments:
prohibited to use	
information provided by the	
defendant under the plea	
agreement against him/her in the future?	
5.5 Did the judge make sure	Yes No No
that torture, inhumane or degrading treatment was not	
exercised on the defendant	
by the police or other law	5.5.1: If yes, was this related to any characteristic of the defendant (e.g. gender, ethnicity,
enforcement agency	sexuality)?
representatives?	Yes No No
	If yes, please explain:
	Other comments:
5.6 Did the judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant that should	
he/she decide to file a complaint about being	
subjected to torture,	Other comments:
inhumane or degrading	
treatment, it would not	
delay a plea agreement	
which was concluded in	
compliance with the law?	
5.7 Did the judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant of the right to	
have his/her case examined	
in a substantial hearing by	

the court?	Other comments:
5.8 Did the judge make sure	Yes No
that the defendant was	
provided with sufficient legal	
•	
aid before approving the	Other comments:
plea agreement?	
	5.8.1 If no, is there is anything to suggest that the lack of sufficient legal aid is related to
	the characteristics of the defendant, and/or was withheld for any discriminatory reason?
	Yes No No
	Other comments:
5.9 Did the judge make sure	Yes No
that all the terms agreed	
upon between the defendant	
and the prosecution were	
•	Other comments:
reflected in the content of	
the plea agreement?	
6. PLEA AGREEEMENT	
6.1 At what stage of the	
process was the plea bargain	preventative measures pre-trial hearings prior to substantial review
reached?	
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other
reacned?	
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial?
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial?
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea?
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial?
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea? 6.1.3 Was the plea agreement the result of cooperation with investigative bodies?
reacned?	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea?
	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea? 6.1.3 Was the plea agreement the result of cooperation with investigative bodies? Yes No
6.2 What role did the judge	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea? 6.1.3 Was the plea agreement the result of cooperation with investigative bodies? Yes No
6.2 What role did the judge play in obtaining a plea	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea? 6.1.3 Was the plea agreement the result of cooperation with investigative bodies? Yes No
6.2 What role did the judge	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea? 6.1.3 Was the plea agreement the result of cooperation with investigative bodies? Yes No The judge initiated the plea agreement The judge played an active role in reaching a plea agreement The judge played an active role in reaching a plea agreement
6.2 What role did the judge play in obtaining a plea	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea? 6.1.3 Was the plea agreement the result of cooperation with investigative bodies? Yes No
6.2 What role did the judge play in obtaining a plea	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea? 6.1.3 Was the plea agreement the result of cooperation with investigative bodies? Yes No The judge initiated the plea agreement The judge played an active role in reaching a plea agreement The judge played an active role in reaching a plea agreement
6.2 What role did the judge play in obtaining a plea	during substantial review at appellate court other 6.1.1 What was the maximum sentence or penalty that could be imposed if the defendant was convicted at trial? 6.1.2 What the sentence or penalty imposed in exchange for a guilty plea? 6.1.3 Was the plea agreement the result of cooperation with investigative bodies? Yes No The judge initiated the plea agreement The judge played an active role in reaching a plea agreement The judge played an active role in reaching a plea agreement

	agreement?
	Yes No No
	6.2.2 Did the judge make any efforts to determine the appropriateness of the sentence? Yes \[\] No \[\]
	Please be specific:
	6.2.3 Was there any dispute as to the fairness of the plea agreement? Yes \[\sum \] No \[\sum \]
	6.2.4 If yes, did the judge resolve and respond to the dispute? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No} \subseteq \tex
	Please be specific:
	6.2.5 Did judge make any comment in relation to the characteristics of the defendant or the victim (e.g. gender, ethnicity, sexuality)?
	Yes No No
	If yes, please specify what this was:
	6.3 Yes No The accused only confessed
6.3 Was the accused questioned during the hearing?	Comment:
	ND TO BE TRIED WITHOUT UNDUE DELAY
7. RIGHT TO LIBERTY AN 7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention?	ND TO BE TRIED WITHOUT UNDUE DELAY Yes
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure	
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention?	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure imposed, if any?	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure imposed, if any? 8. JUDGMENT	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct Command probation over military servant Unknown
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure imposed, if any?	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure imposed, if any? 8. JUDGMENT 8.1Was the judgment	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct Command probation over military servant Unknown
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure imposed, if any? 8. JUDGMENT 8.1Was the judgment	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct Command probation over military servant Unknown Yes No
7.1 Was the defendant brought to the court from a place of detention? 7.2 What was the measure imposed, if any? 8. JUDGMENT 8.1Was the judgment announced in public?	Yes No Unknown Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct Command probation over military servant Unknown Yes No Interpretation of the servant Interpretation of the servan

	Comment:
8.3 Did the judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his right to an appeal, and the procedure	
involved ?	
	Comment:
9. SENTENCE	
9.1 Type of sentence:	Unknown
	Fine
	Deprivation of the right to occupy a position or pursue a particular activity
	Community sanction
	Corrective labour
	Professional restriction of a military servant
	Restriction of freedom
	Imprisonment for a specific term
	Life imprisonment
	Deprivation of property
	Restricting the rights in relation to the weapon
	House Arrest
	9.1.1 Please specify the length of the sentence:
9.2 If the sentence was of imprisonment, was pre-trial detention taken into account?	Yes No No

9.3 Was the sentence affected by any characteristic of the defendant or the	Yes No		
victim (such as gender, ethnicity, sexuality, etc),			
and/or was there any discrimination involved in			
the sentence?	9.3.1 If yes, what was the effect on the sentence?		
	aggrevate mitigate		
	9.3.2 Please provide details:		
	PARTIALITY, BIAS, AND CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE		
10.1 Did the judge use intimidation or take any	Yes No No		
other informal action against			
any of the parties? (e.g.	10.1.1 If yes, please explain what:		
switching off their	10.1.1 II yes, piedse expiain what.		
microphone, or altering the transcript)			
transcripty			
10.2 Did the judge give any	Yes No No		
instructions to either party?	10.2.1 If yes, to which party?		
	Prosecution Defense Both		
	10.2.2 If yes, please explain what the instructions were:		
	Yes No No		
10.3 Was there anything to			
indicate that the judge was not listening properly?	10.3.1 If yes, please explain what:		
not iisteining property:			
40.40(1)(1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.			
10.4 Did the judge make any comments about any of the	Yes No		
parties, that suggested	10.4.1 If yes, what characteristic did the judge make a negative comment(s) about?		
negative assumptions about them based on any			
discriminatory characteristic	Gender Ethnicity Nationality Sexuality Religion Disability Other		
(such as gender, ethnicity,	10.4. 2 If yes, please explain what the comment(s) were:		
sexuality, etc)? This includes	10.4. 2 ii yes, piease expiain what the comment(s) were:		

perceived as sexist, racist or	
homophobic.	
10.5 Other than anything	
noted above, was there	Yes No No
anything to suggest that the	
judge was biased?	10.5.1 If yes, please explain why:
	10.5.2 If the judge had an interest in the case, what was it?
	Familial Political Financial Other
	10.5.3 If a judge did have an interest, please explain fully what it was:
	10.5.5 if a judge and have an interest, prease explain run, what it was.
10 C Mas thous a manuact fam	
10.6 Was there a request for recusal by either party?	Yes No
recusar by citiler party:	
	10.6.1 If yes, by which party?
	Prosecution Defense Both Both
	10.6.2 If yes, was the request granted?
10.7 Did a judge withdraw	
from a case by recuing	Yes No No
himself/herself when this	
was necessary due to bias or a perception of bias?	
a perception of bias:	
11. OTHER	
11.1 Presence of defense	11.1.1 Was counsel for the defense present? Yes No
counsel	
	11.1.2.f defense counsel was not present, did legislation require a lawyer's presence at
	this stage of the proceedings? Yes No
	11.1.3 If defense counsel was not present, and legislation did not require it, was a lawyer's
	presence nevertheless still necessary? Yes No

	11.1.4 If yes, please explain why:
44.2 Burney days and smaller	W th
11.2 Preparedness and quality of prosecution	Was the prosecution prepared? Yes No To a moderate extent
	11.2.1 Did the prosecutor state strong arguments?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	11.2.2 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with <u>specific</u> examples:
	11.2.3 Did the prosecutor present demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	11.2.4 Did the prosecutor communicate and co-ordinate well with the victim?
	Yes No Unknown
	Please support your opinion with specific examples: 11.2.5 Did the Prosecutor referr to a motive for committing a crime?

	Yes No Unknown
	Give an example of the motive the Prosecutor emphasized on:
11.3 Preparedness and quality of defense	Was the defense prepared?
of defense	Yes No To a moderate extent
	11.3.1 Did the defense state strong arguments?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with <u>specific</u> examples:
	11.3.2 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge the facts of the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with <u>specific</u> examples:
	11.3.3 Did counsel for the demonstrate knowledge the law involved in the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	11.3.4 Did counsel for the defense communicate and co-ordinate well with the defendant?
	Yes No Unknown
	Please support your opinion with specific examples

11.4 Technical problems	11.4 Were there any technical problems during	the hearing?
	Yes	No 🗌
	If yes, please state the nature of technical probl	em:
	11.4.1 Did anyone mention the problem?	
	Yes	No 🗌
	Comment:	
	11.4.2 Please comment on judge's response:	
	11.4.3 Was any person involved in the proceed way by any technical issues?	ings who had a disability hampered in any
	Yes	No 🗌
	If so, please provide details	
12. OTHER COMMENTS RE AGREEMENT	GARDING JUDGE, PROSECUTOR, DEFENDANT, D	EFENSE COUNSEL OR THE PLEA

Questionnaire of jury selection

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
1.1 Date of Monitoring:	Duration of process:
1.2 Court Monitor:	Female: Male:
1.3 Court:	
1.4 Judge:	Female: Male:
1.5 Prosecutor:	Female: Male:
1.6 Defendant:	Name:
	Age: Adult: Juvenile:
	Education: Incomplete Secondary Education Secondary Education Higher Education Other Unknown
	Was the defendant present: Yes No
	Nationality: Georgian: Azeri: Armenian: Turkish: Other: - please specify:
	Religion: Christian: Muslim: Atheist: Agnostic: Other: Unknown:
	Ethnicity: Abkhazian: Armenian: Azeri: Georgian: Greek: Kist: Cossetian: Turkish: Roma: Russian: Ukrainian: Yazidi: Other: - please specify: Unknown: U
	Language: Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish: Other: - please specify
	Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual: Homosexual: Bisexual: Unknown:
	Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Yes: None: physical: physical: Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Yes: None:
1.7 Defense counsel	1.7 Was defense counsel present? Yes No
	1.7.1 Female: Male: Unknown Unknown 1.7.2. Appointed by the state? Yes No No No No 1.7.3. Required because of article charged? Yes No No No No No No No No No N
	1.7.5 Is the defendant represented by multiple defense counsels?

	1.7.6 Does any defense counsel represent more than one defendant?
	1.7.6 Does any defense counsel represent more than one defendants
	Yes No
	1.7.7 If yes, is there any conflict of interests between two or more defendants, represented by the same defense counsel? Yes \square No \square
	Other comments:
1.8 Code article(s) involved	
1.9 Charge:	Less grave crime Grave crime Especially grave crime
	Gender related crime Discrimination related crime
1.10 Political affiliation of defendant	United National Movement Georgian Dream Other Unknown Other comments:
1.11 Was the charge changed after the	Yes No No
defendant's first	1.11.1 If yes, did the Judge state the changed charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible
appearance before the court?	sentence)? Yes No
1.12 Number and sex of	Total:
defendants	Male: Female:
1.13 Timing	Did the hearing begin late? Yes No
	1.13.1 If so why: Judge was late Prosecutor was late Defense counsel was late Defendant was late Continuation of other hearing in the courtroom One of the parties was involved in other process Other Comments:
	1.13.2 For how long was it delayed:
2. Opening of the jury selection h	nearing
2.1 Did anyone reveal the identity of the jurors?	Yes No Not of everyone
,	2.1.1 If yes, who revealed the identity(ies)?
	Judge Other court personnel: Prosecution: Defence: Other:
	If 'other' please specify:
2.2 How many juror candidates were present?	Number:
2.3 Please provide details of how many jurors fell into the following categories, by filling	Sex: Male
in the boxes with the	Nationality:

appropriate number:	Georgian: Azeri: Armenian: Turkish: Chan Dalamana if m			
	Other:			
	Religion:			
	Christian: Muslim: Atheist: Agnostic: Other: Unknown			
	Ethnicity:			
	Abkhazian: Armenian: Azeri: Georgian: Greek: Kist: Sist: Sist: Sist: Sist: Sist: Sist: Sist: Sist: Abkhazian: Turkish: Roma: Russian: Ukrainian: Yazidi: Sist: Sis			
	Other: - please specify:			
	Unknown			
	Language:			
	Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish:			
	Other: - please specify Unknown			
	Disabilities: Yes: None: If yes, please specify:			
	ii yes, piease speciiy.			
	Unknown			
2.4 Did the judge state himself and the clerk?	Yes No			
and the cierk:	Comment:			
2.5 Did the judge explain to the juror candidates the reason for	Yes No			
their presence?	Comment:			
2.6 Did the judge announce the	Yes No No			
case to be heard?				
	Comment:			
2.7 Did the judge explain the	Yes No			
nature of the charge to the	Comments			
juror candidates? 2.8 Did the judge instruct the	Comment:			
juror candidates about the law				
to be applied during trial?	Comment:			
	2.8.2 If so, did the judge give the juror candidates the prepared instructions on the			
	applicable law? Yes No			
	Comment:			
2.9. Parties' position on the instructions	Did the parties make motions on changes or amendments to the instructions? Yes \(\sum \) No \(\sum \)			
	2.9.1 If yes, which party:			
	Prosecution Defense			
	2.9.2 If yes, what was the motion that was made?			
2.10 Did the judge state the	Vos 🗍 No 🗍			
2.10 Did the judge state the parties involved?	Yes No			
	Comment:			

2.11 Did judge instruct the jury about avoiding discrimination against the parties?	Yes No Comment:
2.12 Reaction of the juror candidates	Did any juror candidates ask a question or make any remark ? Yes No
	2.12.1 If so, what did they say?

3. SELECTION OF JURORS	
3.1. Did the prosecution ask any of the juror candidates any	Yes No No
questions?	3.1.1 If yes, did the prosecutor ask whether the juror candidate had been informed about the facts before trial?
	3.1.2. If yes, did the prosecutor ask the juror candidate about his/her social status? Yes \[\sum \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	If so, what was the question about (tick all of the boxes that apply)?
	Marital status Education Job Religion Sexual orientation Political affiliation Victim status 3.1.3 Did the prosecutor ask other questions? Yes No 3.1.4 If yes, what kind of questions?
3.2. Did the defense party ask any questions to the juror	Yes No No
candidates?	3.2.1 If yes, did the defense ask whether the juror candidate had been informed about the facts before the trial?
	3.2.2. If yes, did the defense ask the juror candidate about his/her social status?
	Yes No No
	If so, what was the question about (tick all of the boxes that apply)?
	Marital status Education

	Job Religion Sexual orientation
	Political affiliation Victim status
	3.2.3 Did the defence ask other other questions?
	Yes No No
	3.2.4 If yes, what kind of questions?
3.3. Did the judge ask questions to the juror candidates?	Yes No No
	3.3.1 If yes, did the judge ask whether the juror candidate had been informed about the facts before trial?
	3.3.2. If yes, did the judge ask the juror candidate about his/her social status?
	Yes No No
	If so, what was the question about (tick all of the boxes that apply)?
	Marital status Education Job Religion Sexual orientation Political affiliation Victim status
	3.3.3 Did the judge ask other questions?
	Yes No No
	3.3.4 If yes, what kind of questions?
3.4. Did any party present materials on substantiated	Yes No No
challenge?	3.4.1 If yes, which party?
	Prosecution Defense Defense
	3.4.2 If yes, indicate what material was presented?
	3.43 If yes, was the material related to any characteristic of the juror that was discriminatory (such as sex, ethnicity or sexuality)?
3.5 Did the juror candidates	Yes No No

make a motion(s) of recusal?	3.5.1 If yes, how many?			
	3.5.2 If yes, please set out the grounds of the motion:			
3.6. Parties' position on the	3.6.1 Defense:			
recusal	3.6.2 Prosecution:			
	3.6.3 Was the recusal granted by the judge?			
	Yes No No			
	3.64. If yes, please indicate the grounds of the decision			
3.7. How many peremptory challenges were made by the	Number:			
prosecution?	3.7.1 Is there any indication that peremptory challenges were related to discriminatory characteristics of the juror, such as sex, ethnicity or sexuality?			
	3.7.2 If yes, please be specific —			
3.8. How many peremptory	Number:			
challenges were made by the defense?	3.8.1 Is there any indication that peremptory challenges were related to discriminatory characteristics of the juror, such as sex, ethnicity or sexuality?			
	3.8.2 If yes, please be specific —			
3.9. The number of selected jurors	Number:			
3.10 Were the alternative jurors selected?	Yes No No			
	3.10.1 If yes, how many?			
3.11 Were any potential jurors excluded on the basis of a	Yes No No			
disability?	3.11.1 If yes, please give further details:			
3.12 Date of the trial	Date:			

4. PRESUMPTION OF IN	APTION OF INNOCENCE		
4.1 Were any statements made by the judge about the	Yes No No		
guilt of the accused?	If yes, which party:		
	Prosecution Defense Judge		
	Other comments		
	4.1.1 If yes, what was the basis of violating the presumption of innocence?		
	Discrimination based on gender Discrimination based on ethnicity D		
	Discrimination based on religion Discrimination based on sexuality		
	Criminal record of the defendant Other		
	If 'other', please explain:		
4.2 Were any negative statements made by either counsel about the defendant or any witness, which attacked them based on some discriminatory characteristic?	Yes No No 4.2.1 If yes, which party? Prosecution Defence Both Judge		
	4.2.2 If yes, please explain what was said:		
	4.2.3 If yes, please describe the reaction of the judge:		
	Disapproval of the statement No reaction Endorsing the statement Other If 'other', please explain:		
	4.2.4 If yes, please describe the reaction of counsel for the other party:		
	Disapproval of the statement No reaction Endorsing the statement Other If 'other', please explain:		

Substantial Review Hearing

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
1.1 Date of Monitoring:	Duration of process:
1.2 Court Monitor:	Female: Male: Male:
1.3 Court:	
1.4 Judge:	Female: Male:
1.5 Prosecutor:	Female: Male:
1.6 Defendant:	Name:
	Age: Adult: Juvenile:
	Education: Incomplete Secondary Education Secondary Education Higher Education Unknown
	Was the defendant present: Yes No
	Nationality: Georgian: Azeri: Armenian: Turkish: Other: - please specify:
	Religion: Christian: Muslim: Atheist: Agnostic: Other: Unknown:
	Ethnicity: Abkhazian: Armenian: Azeri: Georgian: Greek: Kist: Cossetian: Turkish: Roma: Russian: Ukrainian: Yazidi: Other: Please specify: Unknown: Unknown:
	Language: Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish: Chief
	Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual: Homosexual: Bisexual: Unknown:
	Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Yes: None: physical: physical: Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Yes: None:
1.7 Defense counsel	1.7 Was defense counsel present? Yes No
	1.7.1 Female:
	1.7.5 Is the defendant represented by multiple defense counsels?
	Yes No No

		1.7.6 Does any defense counsel represent more than one defendant?
		Yes No No
		1.7.7 If yes, is there any conflict of interests between two or more defendants, represented
		by the same defense counsel? Yes No
		Other comments:
	1.8 Code article(s) involved	
	1.9 Charge:	Less grave crime Grave crime Especially grave crime
		Gender related crime Discrimination related crime Specify:
	1.10 Political affiliation of defendant	United National Movement Georgian Dream Other Unknown Other comments:
	1.11 Number and sex of defendants	Total: Male:
		Female:
	1.12 Was the charge changed after the	Yes No
	defendant's first appearance before the court?	1.12.1 If yes, did the Judge state the changed charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible sentence)? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No} \subseteq \)
	1.13 Timing	Did the hearing begin late? Yes No
		1.13.1 If so why: Judge was late Prosecutor was late Defense counsel was late Defendant was late Ontinuation of other hearing in the courtroom One of the parties was involved in other process Other Other comments:
		1.13.2 For how long was it delayed:
	2. Taking of oath by Juror	'S
	.1 Was a jury foreperson	Yes No No
_	necteu:	2.1.1 If yes, how was the vote made?
	2.2 Did the jurors take the path?	Yes No Not everyone
		2.2.1 If yes, did the jurors have a choice between religious and non-religious oaths?
-		

3. Notification of rights and obligations to jurors	
3.1 After the oath, did the judge notify the jurors of their rights	Yes No No
and obligations?	3.1.1. If yes, Did (s)he notify them that they have the following rights:
	a) Upon submitting a written request, to receive instructions on the applicable law from the court?
	Yes No No
	b) To receive additional explanation i) from the presiding judge in the course of a trial on applicable law, ii) from witnesses on factual circumstances, and iii) from parties regarding their closing arguments?
	Yes No No
	c) To receive additional explanations on law from the court during their deliberations?
	Yes No No
	3.1.2. If the judge did notify the jurors of their rights and obligations, did (s)he explain that they are not allowed to:
	a) Leave the courtroom during the trial?
	Yes No No
	b) Disclose information received in the course of a trial, or express a personal opinion on the case under consideration before announcement of the verdict?
	Yes No No
	c) Communicate with anybody about the case or related issues, except the presiding judge?
	Yes No No
	d) Obtain case-related information outside the trial?
	Yes No No
	e) Violate the secrecy of the jury deliberation or voting?
	Yes No No
	f) Violate public order inside the courthouse and ignore relevant instructions of the presiding judge.
	Yes No No
	g) Fail to attend case-related hearings and a jury deliberation?
	Yes No No
3.2. Did the judge notify the	Yes
jurors about their responsibilities in the case of a	

breach their obligations?		
3.3. Did the judge notify the	Yes 🗌	No 🗌
jurors that if they failed to		
observe the jury duties		
stipulated by the Code, the		
judge would release them from		
jury duty?		

4. Instructions for Jury				
4.1 Did the judge instruct the	Yes No No			
jury upon commencement of				
the hearing?	4.1.1 If yes, did (s)he explain the following?			
	a) The content of the charge and its legal basis			
	Yes No No			
	b) The main rule for evaluating the evidence (that any doubt during the deliberation			
	should be decided in favor of defendant)			
	Yes No No			
	c) That a guilty verdict should be based on the law which they were instructed by the			
	presiding judge and on the doubtless evidence examined during trial			
	Yes No No			
	d) That during trial they have the right to make and use records			
	Yes No No			
	e) That their verdict should be based only on the evidence heard during the trial.			
	Yes No No			
	f) That no piece of evidence should be taken into consideration by another's instruction			
	Yes No No			
	g) That their verdict should not be based on inadmissible or probable evidence			
	Yes No No			
	h) The rule for arriving at a verdict for each of the charges: first, vote on a not guilty verdict			
	on each of the counts of charges, and if no verdict is reached, then on a guilty verdict (in			
	the <u>order of the sequential increase of guilt)</u>			
	Yes No No			
	I) That they should sign only one verdict submitted for each of the counts of indictment,			
	and in 'not guilty' or 'guilty' form.			
	Yes No No			
4.2. Did the judge remind the	Yes No No			
jurors that they took the oath?	Tes No			
4.3. Did the judge instruct the	Yes No Partially			
jurors before they retired to the				
deliberations room?				
acinetations room:				
	4.3.1 If partially, please indicate which instruction was missed:			
	, , , , ,			
4.4 Were the jurors given	Yes No No			
instructions in written form?				
4.5. Did the parties make	Yes No No			
motions on changes or				

amendments to the	4.5.1 If yes, which party:
instructions?	Defence Prosecution
	4.5.2 If yes, please state what the motion/proposed change was:
	4.5.2 if yes, please state what the motion, proposed change was.
4.6 Did a party make the	Yes No No
motion that the defendant may	4.5.1 If yes, did the judge grant the matien
have committed a less serious crime, and that the jury should	4.6.1 If yes, did the judge grant the motion:
be instructed on this crime as	Yes No No
well? 3.7. Did the judge express	
his/her personal opinion on the	Yes No No
issues that are to be decided by the jury?	4.7.1 If yes, what was the opinion?
4.8 Did judge make any	
statement related to the characteristics of the	Yes No No
defendant/victim/witness in	4.8.1 If yes, what did the statement relate to?
presence of jurors (e.g. based on their gender, ethnicity, or	Gender Ethnicity Nationality Sexuality Religion Disability
sexuality)?	Criminal record Other
	4.8.2 If 'other' please specify:
	,
4.9 Did either counsel make any	Yes No No
statement related to the characteristics of the	4.9.1 If yes, what did the statement relate to?
defendant/victim/witness in	Gender Ethnicity Nationality Sexuality Religion Disability
presence of jurors (e.g. based on their gender, ethnicity, or	Criminal record Other
sexuality?	4.9.2 If 'other' please specify:
	4.9.3 If yes, please describe the reaction of the judge:
	, , ,
	Disapproval of the statement No reaction Endorsing the statement Other
	If 'other', please explain:
	4.9.4 If yes, please describe the reaction of counsel for the other party:
	Disapproval of the statement No reaction Endorsing the statement Other
	If 'other', please explain:
4.10 Were the jurors given the relevant protocol before	Yes No No
retiring to the deliberations	
room?	

5. Motion or statement of Jurors		
5.1 Did a juror make a motion		
or statement?	Yes No No	
	5.1.1. If yes, please indicate what it was:	
	5.1.2 If yes, how was it made?	
	In writing	
	5.1.3 If yes, did the motion or statement relate to any discriminatory characteristic of the defendant/victim?	
	Yes No No	
	5.1.4 If so, what did it relate to?	
	Gender	
	5.1.5 If 'other' please specify:	
	5.1.6 If a juror did make a motion or statement, what was the position of the defence in regard to the motion / statement?	
	5.1.7 If a juror did make a motion or statement, what was the position of the prosecution in regard to the motion / statement?	
	5.1.8 If a juror did make a motion or statement, what was the ruling of the judge in regard to the motion / statement?	

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES CHECKLIST - APPEAL

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
1.1 Date of Monitoring:	Duration of process:
1.2 Court Monitor:	Female: Male: Male:
1.3 Court:	
1.4 Judge:	Female: Male:
1.5 Prosecutor:	Female: Male:
1.6 Defendant:	Name:
	Age: Adult: Juvenile:
	Education: Incomplete Secondary Education Secondary Education Higher Education Other Unknown
	Was the defendant present: Yes No
	Nationality: Georgian: Azeri: Armenian: Turkish: Other: - please specify:
	Religion: Christian: Muslim: Atheist: Agnostic: Other: Unknown:
	Ethnicity: Abkhazian: Armenian: Azeri: Georgian: Greek: Kist: Ossetian: Turkish: Roma: Russian: Ukrainian: Yazidi: Uther: Please specify: Unknown: Unknown:
	Language: Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish: Other: - please specify
	Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual: Homosexual: Bisexual: Unknown:
	Disabilities: Yes: None: Disabilities: Yes: None: physical: physical: Disabilities: Yes. please specify: Psycho-social: physical: Disabilities: Yes.
1.7 Defense counsel	1.7 Was defense counsel present? Yes No
	1.7.1 Female:
	1.7.5 Is the defendant represented by multiple defense counsels?

	Yes No
	1.7.6 Does any defense counsel represent more than one defendant?
	Yes No No
	1.7.7 If yes, is there any conflict of interests between two or more defendants, represented by the same defense counsel? Yes No
	Other comments:
1.8 Code article(s) involved	
1.9 Charge:	Less grave crime Grave crime Especially grave crime
	Gender related crime Discrimination related crime
1.10 Political affiliation of defendant	United National Movement Georgian Dream Other Unknown Other comments:
1.11 Number and sex of defendants	Total: Male: Female:
1.12 Appellant:	Defense Prosecution Both
	1.12.1 If appellant is defense, please indicate whether all defendants appealed or not? Yes No No
1.13 Timing	Did the hearing begin late? Yes No
	1.13.1 If so why: Judge was late Prosecutor was late Defense counsel was late Defendant was late Continuation of other hearing in the courtroom One of the parties was involved in other process Other Comments:
	1.13.2 For how long was it delayed: minutes (indicate, if it was delayed for more than 5 minutes)
2. RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEARIN	G
2.1 Was a notice of the	Yes No No
hearing posted outside the courtroom?	Other comments:
2.2 Closed hearing	2.2 Was the hearing closed? Yes No No
	2.2.1 How did the monitor learn that the hearing was closed?
	The judge made an announcement:

	It was indicated by the court guard:
	It was indicated by one of the parties
	Other
	2.2.2 Please indicate the reason for closing the hearing:
	The protection of professional data; professional or commercial secret
	The protection of juveniles' interests : The protection of the security of a party, or family member (close relative) :
	The implementation of a special measure of protection on a party of the court :
	The protection of the interests of a victim of sexual violence ;
	The protection of the interests of a victim of human trafficking : The protection of the interests of a victim of family violence : ;
	Protection of private conversation and messages
	during the court hearing Other :
	Unknown :
	Comment:
	Comment.
	2.2.3. If the hearing was closed, which side requested this? Prosecution Defense Judge's own initiative
	2.2. 4 Did the opposite side oppose the motion? Yes No
2.2 Biddle Ludes and an annual	No. C
2.3 Did the Judge announce the case to be heard?	Yes L
	Other comments:
2.4 Did the Judge speak clearly and loudly enough	2.4 Yes No No No No No No No No No N
for the public to hear?	2.4.1 If no, did anyone mention the inability to hear or understand the judge?
	Yes No No
	Other comments:
2.5 Was it possible for	Yes No No
everybody to attend the	Other comments:
hearing?	
3. EXPLANATION OF RIGHTS	
3.1 Did the Judge state the	Yes No No
charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible sentence for	
the charges filed)?	
3.2 Did the Judge/secretary	Yes No No
state the parties involved?	Other comments:
2.216	Ver C
3.3 If required, was an interpreter provided?	Yes No Interpreter was not necessary
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Other comments:
	3.3.1 Whom was the interpreter needed for?

	Defense comment)	Victim Other participants of the process (specify in the
	3.3.2 If required, were the do	cuments that were used in the court proceedings translated?
	Yes No Tr	ranslation was not necessary
3.4 If required, were provisions made for		as not necessary
disabilities?	3.4.1 If yes, was this for:	
	Hearing ☐ Vision ☐	
	Other 🗍	
	Other comments:	
3.5 Did the Judge inform the defendant about his/her	Yes No	
right to legal representation,	Other comments:	
and explain what this meant?		
3.6 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No	
defendant about his/her		
right to self-defense, and explain what this meant?	Other comments:	
3.7 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No	
defendant about his/her		
right to recuse the judge, and	Other comments:	
explain what this meant?		
3.8 Did the judge inform and explain to the defendant the	Yes No L	
right to file a complaint (suit)	Other comments:	
in cases of ill-treatment?		
3.9 Did the Judge ask the	Yes No	
defendant whether he/she	Tes	
had any complaint for	3.9.1 If the defendant has any	y complaint, please indicate the complaint and reaction of the
violation of his/her rights?	judge:	
3.10 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No	
defendant that,	_	
notwithstanding his/her	Other comments:	
confession, he/she is not bound by that confession and		
has the right to remain		
silent?		
3.11 Did the judge	3.11.1	
comprehensively explain to the accused his/her rights?	Voc 🗆 No 🗆	
the accused his/her rights?	Yes No No	
	Comments:	
3.12 Were the explanations	Yes No	
given clear, taking into	comments:	
account the defendant's		
characteristics (e.g. age,		
language skills, culture, or		

4. PREVENTIVE MEASUR	F
4.1 Preventive measure	Bail Imprisonment Personal warranty Written obligation of residence and due conduct Command probation over military servant none
	Comment:
	4.1.1 In case of bail, what was the amount (or equivalent property)?
	4.1.2 In case, what was the amount requested?
	By the prosecutor By defense counsel
	4.1.3 was the bail amount substantiated? Yes No
	If yes, what was the substantiation based on?
	defendant's consent other evidence
	Comment:
4.2 Request of complaint:	Change of preventive measure Abolishment of preventive measure
	4.2.1 If a change of preventative measure was sought, what relief was sought by appellant?
	☐ Bail in lieu of imprisonment (please note amount of bail requested) ☐ Imprisonment in lieu of bail ☐ Reduction in bail (please note amount of bail requested)
	☐ Increase in bail (please note amount of bail requested) ☐ Alternative preventative measure (please specify)
4.2 Decisions	Consulation was accounted
4.3 Decision:	Complaint was granted Complaint was partially granted Complaint was not granted Complaint was no
5. INDEPENDENCE, IMPAR	RTIALITY, BIAS, AND CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE
5.1 Did the judge use intimidation or take any other informal action against	Yes No
any of the parties? (e.g. switching off their	5.1.1 If yes, please explain what:
microphone, or altering the transcript)	
5.2 Did the judge give any instructions to either party?	Yes No
mistructions to entire party?	5.2.1 If yes, to which party? Prosecution Defense Both Both
	5.2.2 If yes, please explain what the instructions were:

the existence of a disability)?

5.3 Was there anything to indicate that the judge was not listening properly?	Yes No No
	5.3.1 If yes, please explain what:
5.4 Did the judge make any comments about any of the parties, that suggested negative assumptions about them based on any discriminatory characteristic (such as gender, ethnicity, sexuality, etc)? This includes phrases that could be perceived as sexist, racist or homophobic.	Yes No Solution No Solution Notionality Sexuality Religion Disability Solution Nother Solution Note:
5.5 Other than anything noted above, was there anything to suggest that the judge was biased?	Yes No Solution No
5.6 Was there a request for recusal by either party?	Yes No Solution No
5.7 Did a judge withdraw from a case by recusing himself/herself when this was necessary due to bias or a perception of bias?	Yes No No
7. OTHER	
7.1 Absence of defense counsel	7.1.1 Was counsel for the defense present? Yes No 7.1.2 If defense counsel was not present, did legislation require a lawyer's presence at this
	stage of the proceedings? Yes No

	7.1.3 If defense counsel was not present, and legislation did not require it, was a lawyer's presence nevertheless still necessary? Yes No
	7.1.4 If yes, please explain why:
7.2 Preparedness and quality of prosecution	7.2.1 Was the prosecution prepared? Yes No To a moderate extent
	7.2.2 Did the prosecutor state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.3 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.4 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.5 Did the prosecutor communicate and co-ordinate well with the victim? Yes No Unknown Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.2.6 Did the Prosecutor refer to a motive for committing a crime?
	Yes No Unknown Give an example of the motive the Prosecutor emphasized on.
7.3 Preparedness and quality	7.3.1 Was the defense prepared?
of defense	Yes No To a moderate extent
	7.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.3.3 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge the facts of the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.3.4 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case? Yes No To a moderate extent Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	7.3.5 Did counsel for the defense communicate and co-ordinate well with the defendant? Yes No Unknown Please support your opinion with specific examples:
7.4 Technical problems	7.4.1 Were there any technical problems during the hearing? Yes \[\sum \ No \sum \] If yes, please state the nature of technical problem:

	7.4.2 Did anyone mention the problem? Yes
	7.4.3 Please describe the judge's response:
	7.4.4 Was it possible for the disabled people to attend the court proceedings?
	Yes No No
	If so, please provide details:
	GAINST TORTURE AND RIGHTS DURING INTERROGATION
8.1 Did the defendant	Yes No Unknown
confess to the offense prior	
to the hearing?	
8.2 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown Unknown
suggest that the accused was	the second secon
interrogated without a lawyer present?	If yes, please explain:
8.3 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that threats were	TES OHNHOWIT
made to coerce the accused	If yes, please explain:
into confessing to the alleged	ii yes, piedse expidiii.
crime?	
8.4 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that violence or	
torture were used to coerce	If yes, please explain:
the accused into confessing	Tryes, piedse explain
to the alleged crime?	
8.5 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that there was any	
pressure put on the	If yes, please explain:
defendant, which exploited	
them because they were of a	
protected group (e.g. sexual	
harassment, or public	
shaming)	
9. OTHER COMMENTS RE	GARDING JUDGE, PROSECUTOR, DEFENDANT, DEFENSE COUNSEL OR PREVENTIVE
MEASURE	

MAIN TRIAL CHECKLIST – APPEAL

1.1 Date of Monitoring:	Duration of process:
1.2 Court Monitor:	Female: Male:
1.3 Court:	
1.4 Judge:	Female: Male:
1.5 Prosecutor:	Female: Male:
1.6 Defendant:	Name:
,	Age: Adult: Juvenile:
	Education: Incomplete Secondary Education Secondary Education Higher Education Other Unknown
,	Was the defendant present: Yes No
	Nationality: Georgian: Azeri: Armenian: Turkish: Other: - please specify:
	Religion: Christian: Muslim: Atheist: Agnostic: Other: Unknown:
	Ethnicity: Abkhazian: Armenian: Azeri: Georgian: Greek: Kist: Ossetian: Turkish: Roma: Russian: Ukrainian: Yazidi: Uhrainian: Vazidi: Uhrainian: Uhrainian: Nazidi: Unknown: Nazidi: Nazidi: Nazidi: Nazidi: Nazidi: Nazidi
	Language: Azeri: Armenian: Georgian: Russian: Turkish: Other: - please specify
:	Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual: Homosexual: Bisexual: Unknown:
	Disabilities: Yes: None: If yes, please specify: Psycho-social: physical: physical:
1.7 Defense counsel	1.7 Was defense counsel present? Yes No
	1.7.1 Female: Male:
	1.7.2. Appointed by the state? Yes No Unknown Unknown
	1.7.3. Required because of article charged? Yes No

	1.7.4 Private defense counsel? Yes No
	1.7.5 Is the defendant represented by multiple defense counsels?
	1.7.6 Does any defense counsel represent more than one defendant? Yes No No
	1.7.7 If yes, is there any conflict of interests between two or more defendants, represented by the same defense counsel? Yes No
	Other comments:
1.8 Code article(s) involved	
1.9 Charge:	Less grave crime Grave crime Especially grave crime
	Gender related crime Discrimination related crime Specify:
1.10 Political affiliation of defendant	United National Movement Georgian Dream Other Unknown Other comments:
1.11 Was the charge	Yes No No
changed after the defendant's first appearance before the court?	1.11.1 If yes, did the Judge state the changed charge(s) (articles, range and type of possible sentence)? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No} \subseteq \text{No} \subseteq \text{.}
1.12 Number and sex of convicted/acquitted persons	Total: Male: Female:
1.13 Appellant:	Defense Prosecution Both Both
	1.13.1 If appellant is defense, please indicate whether all defendants appealed or not? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No} \text{No} \subseteq \text{No} \text{No} \text{No} \text{No} \text{No} \qua
1.14 Timing	Did the hearing begin late? Yes No
	1.14.1 If so why: Judge was late Prosecutor was late Defense counsel was late Defendant was late Ontinuation of other hearing in the courtroom One of the parties was involved in other process Other Comments:
	1.14.2 For how long was it delayed:
2. RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEARIN	IG
2.1 Was a notice of the hearing posted outside the	Yes No No
courtroom?	Other comments:
2.2 Closed hearing	2.2 Was the hearing closed? Yes No No
	2.2.1 How did the monitor learn that the hearing was closed?
	The judge made an announcement:
	It was indicated by the court guard:

	It was indicated by one of the parties
	Other
	2.2.2 Please indicate the reason for closing the hearing :
	The protection of professional data; professional or commercial secret The protection of juveniles' interests ; The protection of the security of a party, or family member (close relative) ; The implementation of a special measure of protection on a party of the court ; The protection of the interests of a victim of sexual violence ; The protection of the interests of a victim of human trafficking ; The protection of the interests of a victim of family violence ; Protection of private conversation and messages during the court hearing Other : Not Known : Comment:
	Prosecution Defense Judge's own initiative 2.2. 4 Did the opposite side oppose the motion? Yes No
2.3 Did the Judge announce the case to be heard?	Yes No No
2.4 Did the Judge speak	Other comments: 2.4 Yes No
clearly and loudly enough for the public to hear?	2.4.1 If no, did anyone mention the inability to hear or understand the judge? Yes \(\sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \text{No} \(\sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{\text{No}} \text{No} \(\sum_{\text{No}} \sum_{
	Other comments:
2.5 Was it possible for everybody to attend the hearing ?	Yes No Other comments:
	THE NATURE OF CHARGE AND EXPLANATION OF RIGHTS
3.1 Was the hearing opened for the first time, or was it continued?	Yes No No If the hearing was opened for the first time, please, fill the paragraphs below, if it was continued, go to the section 4
3.2 Did the Judge state the charge(s)?	Yes No No
3.3Did the Judge/secretary state the parties involved?	Yes No Other comments:
3.4 If required, was an interpreter provided?	Yes No Was not necessary Other comments:

	-
3.5 If required, were	3.4.1 Whom was the interpreter needed for? Defense Victim Other comments: 3.4.2 If required, were the documents that were used in the court proceedings translated? Yes No Translation was not necessary No Was not necessary
provisions made for	Other comments:
disabilities?	other comments.
disabilities:	25 Alfred for
	3.5.1 If yes, for:
	Hearing
	Vision
	Other
	Other comments:
3.6 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her	
right to legal representation,	Other comments:
and explain what this meant?	
3.7 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her	
right to self-defense, and	Other comments:
·	Other comments.
explain what this meant?	Vos D No D
3.8 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her	Other comments
right to not to answer	Other comments:
questions, and explain what	
this meant?	
3.9 Did the Judge inform the	Yes No No
defendant about his/her	
right to recuse the judge, and	Other comments:
explain what this meant?	
242 5:1:1	
3.10 Did the Judge inform	Yes No No
and explain to the defendant	Othersessesses
that notwithstanding his/her	Other comments:
confession, he/she is not	
bound by that confession and	
has the right to remain	
silent?	
3.11 Did the judge	Yes No No
comprehensively explain to	
the accused his/her rights?	Other Comments:
3.12 Were the explanations	Yes No No
given clear, taking into	
account the defendant's	Other comments:
characteristics (e.g. age,	
language skills, culture, or	
the existence of a disability)?	

4. POSTPONEMENTS AND DELAYS		
4.1 Was the hearing ever	Yes No No	
postponed or delayed?		
4.2 Is the reasons for	Yes No No	
postponement/ delay known?	4.2.1 If yes, what was the reason?	
(check all that apply)	Absence of Prosecution Witness(es) Days delay	
	Absence of Prosecutor(s) Days delay	
	Absence of Defense Attorney(s) (specify if Public Defender or Private Defense Attorney) Days delay	
	Appointment of Public Defender Days delay	
	Absence of Defendant(s) Days delay	
	Absence of Defense Witness(es) Days delay	
	Absence of Interpreter Days delay	
	Change Crime Qualification Days delay	
	Merge Cases Involving the Same Defendant Days delay	
	Negotiation of Plea Agreement Days delay	
	Preparation for Examination of Evidence Days delay	
	Need for Newly-appointed Defense Attorney to Examine Case Material Days delay	
	Need for Expert's Conclusion Days delay	
	Preparation for Final Argument Days delay	
	Other (specify) Days delay	
5. GROUNGS FOR APPEAL		
5.1 What was the ground for appeal?	5.1.1 Please specify:	
	5.1.2 Where the grounds were the verdict, was the appeal based on: Substantiation of verdict Legality of verdict	
	5.1.3 Was the ground for appeal related to possible discrimination against a defendant/victim/witness, based on their characteristics (e.g. gender, ethnicity, religion or sexuality)? Yes \[\] No \[\]	
	5.1.4 If yes, please outline how:	
5.2 Was the defendant(s)	Yes No No	
convicted in the court of first instance without his/her/their		

5.3 If possible, shortly describe	Please specify:	
the opening statements of parties:		
parties.		
	5.3.1 In case of guilty verdict, please set out he charge under which defendant was	
	convicted:; and the penalty:	
	5.2.2 la seco ef met eville vocadiet. Cheme fuene volet defendent voca convitted and even de	
	5.3.2 In case of not guilty verdict: Charge from what defendant was acquitted and grounds of decision	
	of decision	
6. RESPONSE		
6.1 Did an opposing party file a response to the appeal?	Yes No No	
response to the appears	6.1.1 If yes, indicate the position stated in response:	
	olarz II yes, maisac and position states III responde.	
	6.1.2 If yes, was the response filed by the party opposing the appeal related to any	
	characteristics of the defendant/victim/witness, which could be considered to be	
	discriminatory (e.g. gender, ethnicity, religion, language or sexuality)? Yes \(\sum \) No \(\sum \)	
	6.1.3 If yes, please outline how:	
7. MOTIONS FILED BY PF	ROSECUTION	
7.1 How many motions did		
the prosecution file?		
7.2 Please indicate the	Content of the motion and grounds for Judge's decision:	
content of the motion,		
position of the other parties,		
and grounds for Judge's decision (providing as	72.1 Was the motion granted? Yes No	
detailed information as	The control of the co	
possible)	7.2.2 Please provide the grounds for the judge's decision:	
In case of several motions,		
please number	7.2.3 Did the defense object? Yes No	
	7.2.3 Did the defense object: TesNO	
	Comment:	
8. MOTIONS FILED BY DE	EFENSE	
8. MOTIONS FILED BY DE 8.1 How many motions did		
the defense counsel file?		
8.2 Please indicate the	8.2.1 Was the motion granted? Yes No	
content of the motion,		
position of the other parties,	Content of the motion and grounds for Judge's decision:	
and grounds for Judge's decision (providing as		
detailed information as		
possible)	8.2.2 Did the prosecutor object? Yes No	
In case of several motions,	Comment:	
please number		

9. NEW EVIDENCE	
9.1 Did the prosecution	Yes No No
present any new evidence at the appeal?	9.1.1 If yes, please indicate whether it was:
	Witness Testimony
	Physical Objects:
	Documents:
	Confessions:
	Evidence of previous convictions:
	Other
	Expert Witnesses
	9.1.2 Number of Witnesses (not including expert witnesses):
	9.1.3 Number of Expert Witnesses:
	9.1.4 If new evidence was produced by the prosecution, was it related to any discriminatory characteristics of a defendant/victim/witness (e.g. their gender, ethnicity or sexuality? If so, please explain why:
	Comment:
9.2 In regard to the prosecution's examination of	Yes Unable to judge U
any witnesses, was there anything to suggest that the	9.2.1 If yes, was the hearsay supported by other evidence?
testimony presented by a witness at the appeal	Yes No No
constituted hearsay?	Please provide further details:
9.3 Did the defense present any new evidence at the	Yes No No
appeal?	9.3.1 If yes, please indicate whether it was:
	Witness Testimony
	Physical Objects:
	Documents:
	Confessions:
	Evidence of previous convictions:
	Other
	Expert Witnesses

	9.3.2 Number of Witnesses (not including expert witnesses):
	9.3.3 Number of Expert Witnesses:
	9.3.4 If new evidence was produced by the defence, was it related to any discriminatory
	characteristics of a defendant/victim/witness (e.g. their gender, ethnicity or sexuality)? If so, please explain why:
	Comment:
9.4 In regard to the defence's	Yes Unable to judge U
examination of any witnesses, was there anything to suggest	9.4.1 If yes, was the hearsay supported by other evidence?
that the testimony presented by a witness at the appeal	Yes No No
constituted hearsay?	Please provide further details:
	Thease provide rartifier details.
10. RIGHT TO CALL AND I	EXAMINE WITNESSES
10.1 Was a witness	Yes No No
questioned during the hearing?	10.1.1 If yes, were the witnesses present in the courtroom before they were questioned?
	Yes No No
10.2 Was there anything to	Yes No No
suggest that any party was not given the opportunity to	10.2.1 If yes, which party?
call one or more witnesses?	Prosecution Defense Both
	Comment:
10.3 Victim/Witness protection	10.3.1 Did the court take any measures to avoid the secondary traumatization/victimization of a victim/witness?
protection:	Yes No No
	10.3.2 If yes, what was the measure taken? a) Allowing witness testimony over a video link or skype
	b) Placing a screen between the witness and the defendant c) Distorting the witness' voice
	d) Protecting the witness' address e) Protecting the witness' identity/using pseudonims, etc.
	10.3.3 If yes, who proposed such a measure?
	Judge Prosecution Defense
	10.3.4 Were any other measures applied to protect a victim/witness? Yes No No

11. INDEPENDENCE, IMPARTIALITY, AND CONDUCT OF THE JUDGE		
11.1 Did the Judge question any of the witnesses on behalf of any party?	Yes No The witness was not questioned at the hearing 11.1.1 If yes, which party? Prosecution Defence Both Comment:	
11.2 Did the judge use intimidation or take any other informal action against any of the parties? (e.g. switching off their microphone, or altering the transcript) 11.3 Did the judge give any instructions to either party?	Yes No	
	11.3.1 If yes, to which party? Prosecution Defense Both 11.3.2 If yes, please explain what the instructions were:	
11.4 Was there anything to indicate that the judge was not listening properly?	Yes No No 11.4.1 If yes, please explain what:	
11.5 Did the judge make any comments about any of the parties, that suggested negative assumptions about them based on any discriminatory characteristic (such as gender, ethnicity, sexuality, etc)? This includes phrases that could be perceived as sexist, racist or homophobic.	Yes No 11.5.1 If yes, what characteristic did the judge make a negative comment(s) about? Gender Ethnicity Nationality Sexuality Religion Disability Other 11.5.2 If yes, please explain what the comment(s) were:	
11.6 Other than anything noted above, was there anything to suggest that the judge was biased?	Yes No No 11.6.1 If yes, please explain why: 11.6.2 If the judge had an interest in the case, what was it?	
	Familial Political Financial Other 11.6.3 If a judge did have an interest, please explain fully what it was:	

11.7 Was there a request for recusal by either party?	Yes No Solution No
11.8 Did a judge withdraw from a case by recusing himself/herself when this was necessary due to bias or a perception of bias?	Yes No Comments:

12. EQUALITY OF ARMS	
12.1 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that there was a	
substantial problem in the	12.1.1 If yes, which party?
collection of evidence by any	Prosecution Defence Both
of the parties?	
·	Comment:
12.2 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that any party was	
not given the opportunity to	12.2.1 If yes, which party?
present any evidence?	Prosecution Defence Both
,	
	Comment:
12.3 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that any party was	
not given the opportunity to	12.3.1 If yes, which party?
question any witness?	Prosecution Defence Both
question any miness.	Perence Sound
	Comment:
12.4 Was there anything to	Yes No Unknown
suggest that the same	
evidence was not available to	12.4.1 If yes, which party?
both parties?	Prosecution Defence Both
,	
	Comment:
12.5 Did the Judge interrupt	Yes No No
the witness of any party?	
,,,,,,,,	12.5.1 If yes, which party?
	Prosecution Defence Both
	Comment:
12.6 Was there anything to	Yes Unknown Unknown

suggest that the evidence given by any member of the protected groups was given less weight than the evidence from other persons?	Comment:			
13. PROHIBITION AGAINST TO	RTURE AND RIGHTS DUR	ING INTERROGATION	ON	
13.1 Did the defendant	Yes	No 🗌	Unknown	
confess to the offense prior				
to the hearing?		🗖		
13.2 Was there anything to	Yes	No 📙	Unknown 📙	
suggest that the accused was interrogated without a	If yes, please explain:			
lawyer present?	ii yes, piease expiaiii.			
13.3 Was there anything to	Yes	No 🗍	Unknown	
suggest that threats were		_	_	
made to coerce the accused	If yes, please explain:			
into confessing to the alleged				
crime?	Yes 🗍	No 🗍	Halmanum 🔲	
13.4 Was there anything to suggest that violence or	i tes 🗀	NO 🗀	Unknown	
torture were used to coerce	If yes, please explain:			
the accused into confessing				
to the alleged crime?				
13.5 Was there anything to	Yes 🗆	№ П	Unknown	
suggest that there was any	163	NO 🗀	OTIKITOWIT	
pressure put on the	If yes, please explain:			
defendant in relation to the				
plea, which exploited them				
because they represented a				
protected group (e.g. sexual harassment, or public				
shaming)				
5 ,				
13.6 Was there anything to	Yes	No 🗌	Unknown	
suggest that violence or torture were used to coerce	If yes, please explain:			
any witness into giving	ii yes, pieuse explaini			
certain evidence?				
13.7 Was there anything to	Yes	No 📙	Unknown	
suggest that there was any pressure put on any witness,	If yes, please explain:			
which exploited them	ii yes, piease expidifi:			
because they represented a				
protected group (e.g. sexual				
harassment, or public				
shaming)				

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	WITH A LAWYER AND TO ADEQUATE TIME AND FACILITIES TO PREPARE A DEFENSE	
14.1 Was the issue of adequate time and facilities	Yes No	
for preparation raised by the	14.1.2 If yes, please explain:	
defense or defendant?	14.1.2 II yes, please explain.	
	14.1.3 What was the decision of the judge if the issue is raised?	
15. VERDICT		
15.1 Was a verdict delivered	Yes No No	
on the day of the hearing?	ics	
on the day of the hearing.	15.1.1 If yes, what time did time did the hearing conclude:	
	Time for deliberation:	
	15.1.2 If no, was the date that the verdict would be delivered announced during the	
	hearing?	
45.00	Yes No	
15.2 Date of verdict:		
15.3 Was the verdict	Yes No No	
announced in public?		
·	If no, please comment:	
15.4 Verdict type:	The appeal court:	
	Overviled the judgment of conviction of the first instance court and rendered a judgment	
	Overruled the judgment of conviction of the first instance court and rendered a judgment of acquittal instead	
	or dequited histead	
	Overruled the judgment of acquittal of the first instance court and rendered a judgment of	
	conviction instead	
	Left the judgment of conviction of the first instance court unchanged and rejected the	
	appellant's complaint	
	Left the judgment of acquittal of the first instance court unchanged and rejected the	
	appellant's complaint	
	аррональсь солирание 🗀	
	Made changes to the judgment of the first instance court	
	15.4.1 In the case of making changes, what changes were made?	
15.5 Did the Judge refer to	Yes No No	
the applicable law when		
announcing the verdict?	Comment:	
15.6 If a guilty verdict, did the	Yes No No	
judge inform and explain the		
right and procedure of	Comment:	
appeal? 15.7 Did Defense demand	Yes No	
acquittal?	162 [] 140 []	
	If no, the type of sentence demanded:	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
15.8 Scope of examining	15.8 Was the verdict of the appeal court more severe for the charged person, than the one	
complaint	delivered by the court of the first instance?	
	Yes No No	

	15.8.1 If yes, by which party was the appeal filed? Defense Prosecution Both 15.8.2 In case if the appeal was filed by the appearance of the parties of t
	15.8.2 In case if the appeal was filed by the prosecution or by both parties, did the prosecution maintain a similar position than the one taken before the first instance court? Yes No
	Please indicate all the relevant circumstances:
15.9 Did examination of evidence go beyond the scope of the appeal and the	Yes No No If yes, describe all the relevant circumstances:
response?	
15.10 During or after the verdict, did anyone refer to the fact that the defendant	Not applicable because the defendant did not have a protected characteristic Yes No
belonged to a group with a	15.10.1 If yes, who referred to this?
protected characteristic (e.g. their gender, ethnicity, religion, sexuality)?	Prosecution Defence Judge
	15.10.2 If yes, was there any suggestion that this was done in a discriminatory way?
	Yes No No
	15.10.3 Please provide a description of the comment:
15. 11 Did the Judge	15.11 Yes No Unknown
emphasize on the motive for committing a crime?	Give an example of the motive the Judge emphasized on
16. SENTENCE	
16.1 Type of sentence:	Unknown L
	Deprivation of the right to occupy a position or pursue a particular activity
	Community sanction Corrective labour
	Professional restriction of a military servant Restriction of freedom
	Imprisonment for a specific term
	Life imprisonment Deprivation of property Deprivation
	Restricting the rights in relation to the weapon House Arrest
	16.1.1 Please specify the length of the sentence:
16.2 If the sentence was of	No. C. No. C.
imprisonment, was detention of the defendant(s) to date taken into account?	Yes No

16.3 Was the sentence affected by any protected characteristic of the defendant or the victim (such as gender, ethnicity, religion, sexuality, etc), and/or was there any discrimination involved in the centence?	Yes No Solution No Solution No No Solution
involved in the sentence?	

17. OTHER	
17.1 Absence of defense	17.1.1 Was counsel for the defence present? Yes No
counsel	17.1.2 If defense counsel was not present, did legislation require a lawyer's presence at this stage of the proceedings? Yes No
	this stage of the proceedings? Yes
	17.1.3 If defense counsel was not present, and legislation did not require it, was a lawyer's presence nevertheless still necessary? Yes No
	17.1.4 If yes, please explain why:
17.2 Preparedness and quality	17.2.1 Was the prosecution prepared?
of prosecution	Yes No To a moderate extent
	17.2.2 Did the prosecutor state strong arguments?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	17.2.3 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the facts of the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	17.2.4 Did the prosecutor demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	17.2.5 Did the prosecutor communicate and co-ordinate well with the victim?
	Yes No Unknown
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
17.3 Preparedness and quality	17.3.1 Was the defense prepared?
of defense	

	Yes No To a moderate extent
	17.3.2 Did the defense state strong arguments?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	17.3.3 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge the facts of the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	17.3.4 Did counsel for the defense demonstrate knowledge of the law involved in the case?
	Yes No To a moderate extent
	Please support your opinion with specific examples:
	17.3.5 Did counsel for the defense communicate and co-ordinate well with the defendant?
	Yes No Unknown
	Please support your opinion with specific examples
17.4 Technical problems	17.4.1 Were there any technical problems during the hearing? Yes No No
	If yes, please state the nature of technical problem :
	17.4.2 Did anyone mention the problem? Yes No Comment:
	17.4.3 Please describe the judge's response:
	17.4.4 Was it possible for the disabled people to attend the court proceedings? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No } \subseteq \text{No } \subseteq \text{If so, please provide details} \)

18. OTHER COMMENTS REGARDING JUDGE, PROSECUTOR, DEFENDANT, DEFENSE COUNSEL OR THE HEARING