



Lasha

KOCHIASHVILI

Judge of Tbilisi City Court

CANDIDATE'S PROFESSIONAL /
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND
IDENTIFIED TRAITS / BEHAVIOR

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In 1999–2005, Lasha Kochiashvili served as an Assistant to the Judge of the Terjola District Court, and in 2005–2007 he was an Assistant to the Judge of the Tbilisi City Court Chamber of Civil Cases. In 2007, Lasha Kochiashvili was appointed as a Judge of the Sachkhere District Court. In 2010–2017 he was a judge of the Tbilisi City Court Chamber of Civil Cases. Since May 25, 2017, he has been serving a three-year term in the Tbilisi City Court Chamber of Civil Cases.

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CANDIDATE'S PROFESSIONAL / ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND IDENTIFIED TRAITS / BEHAVIOR

1. OUTSTANDING CASES

The name of Judge Lasha Kochiashvili, a candidate for the Supreme Court of Georgia, is related to a number of outstanding cases. Among them, the case of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant is of importance. The case was included in Transparency International Georgia's 2015 review. This and another case considered by Lasha Kochiashvili are presented in a 2018 research by the same organization, "Corruption Risks in the Judiciary".

According to the above review and research the following is revealed:

Facts: The Rustavi Metallurgical Plant was owned by Badri Patarkatsitshvili's Corporation Georgian Steel in 2005-2008. Following Mr. Patarkatsishvili's death in February 2008, all 100% of the JSC Georgian Steel shares were transferred to Joseph Kay. In 2008, the Patarkatsishvili family entered an action in the Arbitration Court of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) against the State of Georgia claiming compensation.

On 6 July 2011, a settlement agreement was signed between the parties. According to the agreement, the state undertook to return several millions worth of previously confiscated property to the family. The Patarkatsishvili family in return agreed to discontinue the dispute against the state.

After the signing of the arbitration settlement in 2011, the government started to return the seized assets to Badri Patarkatsishvili's family. On 7 July 2011, the JSC Georgian Steel shareholders took a decision to make adjustments in the Supervisory Board composition and appointed a new director.

On 30 September 2011, the new management of JSC Georgian Steel, which took over the enterprise afresh with significant debts, requested the opening of insolvency proceedings due to over GEL 82 million debt payable to the creditors. Consequently, the creditors approved a debt rehabilitation plan for JSC Georgian Steel on 21 December 2011.

Within the rehabilitation plan, the Metallurgical Plant assets owned by JSC Georgian Steel (land, buildings and movable property) were assigned to Rustavi Steel LLC (a company belonging to Badri Patarkatsishvili's family) under a contract of purchase signed on December 27, 2011. At the same time, the slag and ash that were in the possession of Georgian Steel were sold first to Rustavi Industrial Group LLC (company belonging to Badri Patarkatsishvili's family) and then to LLC Rustavi Steel.

In 2013, (after groups linked to Joseph Key are likely to regain control of JSC Georgian Steel), legal disputes against companies owned by Patarkatsishvili family have begun. The purpose of the disputes was to:

- Annulment of alienation of assets of JSC Georgian Steel and return the ownership of the metallurgic plant to this corporation.

Altogether, there have been 3 legal disputes since 2013. **In all three cases, Rustavi Steel LLC lost the lawsuits in the first instance courts. All three cases were heard by Lasha Kochiashvili, the candidate and the Judge at Tbilisi City Court.**

The claimants in two disputes initiated in 2013 and 2014 appealed the following:

- The rehabilitation Manager and the JSC Georgian Steel director had agreed with Rustavi Steel LLC in advance to conclude unfavorable contracts with JSC Georgian Steel.
- They indicated that the asset purchase contracts were for show and that the actual value of the assets exceeded the amount specified in the contract.
- The claimant argued that considering the purpose of rehabilitation it was impermissible to sell the greatest part of the company's assets, as the remaining creditors could have been covered without fully divesting its assets.

In both cases, the Tbilisi Court of Appeals upheld Lasha Kochiashvili's rulings. And, the Supreme Court of Georgia overturned the lower court's decisions and emphasized several issues:

- The Supreme Court underscored that the primary goal of the Law on Insolvency Proceedings is to secure the satisfaction of creditors and only after this to seek to ensure the continued viability of the company rather than vice versa, as interpreted by the lower courts. Pursuant to the rehabilitation plan, the rehabilitation manager could have fully or partially sold the JSC Georgian Steel assets at any stage of the rehabilitation process on the strict condition that the value of the transaction would ensure the implementation of the rehabilitation plan.
- The Supreme Court ruling highlighted that, following the rehabilitation plan, sale of the enterprise assets constituted one of the possible outcomes of the rehabilitation process. The burden was on the plaintiff to provide sufficient evidence to prove that the rehabilitation goals could have been reached by other means envisaged in the rehabilitation plan; that it was possible to satisfy all secured creditors without the full realization of assets. The plaintiff provided only verbal explanations that the assets were sold at a low price.
- The Supreme Court considered that there was no evidence to prove that the actions of the former Director of JSC Georgian Steel and the Rehabilitation Manager had been pre-agreed with Rustavi Steel LLC, neither was the plaintiff's claim confirmed [due to absence of evidence] that the assets of JSC Georgian Steel had been sold at a price lower than their market value. Subsequently, the Supreme Court found that the claim was not substantiated in this part while the lower instance courts had erred in their assessment of the situation.
- The Supreme Court highlighted that the contract price is subject to the agreement between the parties, and no one is limited to specify his/her suitable price in the contract, even if it does not correspond to the market value of the asset.

Following these Supreme Court rulings, Lasha Kochiashvili, on the same subject of dispute, considered a third lawsuit against the same respondents. In this case, the plaintiff was Ms. Eter Mtvralashvili, who on December 26, 2014 acquired the right to claim from Metacom LLC and became Creditor of JSC Georgian Steel. Within three days after the acquisition of the right to claim, on December 29, 2014, Eter Mtvralashvili filed a new lawsuit seeking to invalidate the asset purchase (purchase agreement on slag and immovable and movable property) agreement. The plaintiff's legal interest was in the amount of 4553.48 GEL proportionate to her claim.

The plaintiff indicated:

- The full sale of JSC Georgian Steel assets contradicts the objectives of rehabilitation, is against the interests of creditors, and jeopardizes the enforcement of her claims pursuant to the rehabilitation plan. Plaintiff also requested the court to impose a ban on Rustavi Steel's right to dispose of or register title on the immovable property owned by it.

Rustavi Steel LLC offered the court to deposit GEL 4,553. 48 on the court's account (since the plaintiff's officially declared interest was to obtain the sum in the amount of GEL 4,553.48). That would be an adequate and proportionate provision of the claim. At the same time, in this way the court would not hinder the operation of the enterprise, which employed about 400 people.

The court rejected the respondent's position and consequently, granted the plaintiff's request and imposed a ban on the property worth tens of millions of Lari in order to secure the claimed GEL 4,553.48. The court highlighted that such a change of the provision of the claim would put the enforcement of the decision at risk.

Eventually, the judge (candidate) upheld Ms. Mtvralashvili's claim by 24 February, 2015, decision and annulled the disputed contracts, legality of which has been confirmed twice by the Supreme Court of Georgia by the above-mentioned decisions.

Subsequent development of this case is noteworthy.

According to information covered in media, on April 03, 2015, the then Prime Minister, Irakli Gharibashvili, assessed the closure of the metallurgical plant at a meeting with businessmen in Kvemo Kartli as a subversive decision.¹

The Prime-Minister noted:

- "It is outrageous that GEL 120 million worth of the plant is closed over a 4,500 GEL debt. This is a disaster, it is a diversion. This company employs 2,500 locals and I would like to address the person who made this absolutely unjustified, I would say subversive decision. He will have to be held accountable in front of at least 2,500 men. I hope that the new Chairman of the Court will be interested in this case because the judge who made that decision must first appear before the public and explain why they make such subversive decisions."

The Tbilisi Court of Appeals, on April 06, 2015, three days after the Prime Minister's statement, overturned the decision of Lasha Kochiashvili and made a new decision in favor of the respondents. It is likely that the case had no continuation in the Supreme Court.²

Note: The annulment of the same contracts on the same grounds and against the same defendants by Lasha Kochiashvili, when the Supreme Court has confirmed their legality twice (in previous two cases as well, the decision was delivered by Lasha Kochiashvili at the first instance) is ambiguous and raises questions in connection with the impartiality and integrity of the judge.

It is also ambiguous that the judge's decision to completely seize the multimillion-dollar property to secure 4553.48 GEL worth claim, which in effect stopped the operation of the enterprise. Especially where the defendant was prepared to reserve an adequate amount of the plaintiff's interest before the enforcement of the judgment. The coincidence of the statement of the Prime Minister of Georgia and the timing of the Tbilisi Court of Appeal's decision are also noteworthy.

¹ „Court decision in favor of Rustavi Steel following the Prime-Minister's statement" Available at – <https://netgazeti.ge/news/39947/> [Last accessed – 17.09.2019].

² Same.



Transparency International Georgia's 2018 report also talks about the decision delivered by Lasha Kochiashvili on so-called the Mercedes-Benz case.

According to the report:

Facts: Aka LLC is the official representative of Mercedes-Benz in Georgia. The founding partners of the company were: David Dzotsenidze, Salome Asatiani, Maka Asatiani, Gocha Leladze and Kakhi Asatiani, while the director was David Dzotsenidze. At the Partners Meeting on March 15, 1996, Davit Dzotsenidze was dismissed from the position of the Director, and later his 20% shares in the Company were also annulled. According to Davit Dzotsenidze, he learned of the loss of the shares in 2008 and appealed to the court to restore his ownership.

Judge (candidate) Lasha Kochiashvili resolved the dispute in favor of Davit Dzotsenidze and returned 20% ownership to him. The upper to instances of the court left the decision unchanged and it entered into force on February 28, 2012.

In 2016, the Tbilisi City Court ruled on the newly discovered circumstances based on the appeal of Luiza Tavartkiladze (Louisa Tavartkiladze is the wife of Kakhi Asatiani and inherited shares in AKA LLC after his death), Maka Asatiani, Salome Asatiani and AKA LLC. The case was examined again by Judge Lasha Kochiashvili. The plaintiffs brought the original of minutes of the meeting No 2 dated March 15, 1996, to the court, stating that David Dzotse- nidze had given up the company's shares by his own initiative. In a ruling on the resumption of legal proceedings due to newly discovered circumstances of the case, the judge stated:

- **“Had the original of the minutes of the meeting been presented to the court in the course of the case exami- nation, in conjunction with the evidence it would have resulted in a favorable decision for the respondents.”**

Finally, based on this document, Lasha Kochiashvili reversed his decision, which came into legal force, and again rescinded David Dzotsenidze's 20% ownership stake.

Note: It is noteworthy that a copy of the minutes of the meeting was filed in court in 2008. This document had already been assessed as evidence in the first dispute by the court. The Court stated:

- **“Signatures on it [copy of minutes No.2 of 15 March 1996] are not certified notarially, the facts stated in it con- tradict the appellants' position, as well as the chronology of events; Its content became known to the plaintiff only few years later of the date, and D. Dzotsenidze's handover line is empty.”**

The different position of the judge in the new decision is unclear, while the newly submitted document was identical to the one in the old case. Neither the mentioned, so-called original of the minutes had been notarized (Notarial certification of the Partnership Agreement at that time was a necessary precondition for the validity of the document). The information presented in the protocol continued to contradict the positions of the plaintiffs and the witnesses.

³ „Corruption risks in Judiciary”, “Transparency International – Georgia” Tbilisi, 2018. Pg. 65 Available - [https:// bit.ly/2mdYwH7](https://bit.ly/2mdYwH7) [Last accessed – 16.09.2019].

THE CASE OF JEMAL LEONIDZE

The name of Judge Lasha Kochiashvili is related to the name of businessman Jemal Leonidze. In particular, Jemal Leonidze was the owner of the “Magnat”, a network of petrol stations.

Based on the information in the media:⁴

- “Under the authority of the United National Movement, the businessman was deprived of his property and arrested. He was released from prison as a political prisoner demanding the return of his confiscated property. His case was referred three times to the same judge, who in 2012 made a decision to remove Jemal Leonidze’s company Magnat, which owned network of petrol stations, from the public register. Subsequently, the same judge again denied the former owner of the Magnat a claim to return the property.”

⁴ **Commersant became aware of the judges of commercial dispute” Available – <https://bit.ly/2IUh2Em> [Last accessed – 17.09.2019]**

2.

MISCONDUCT REVEALED IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES (DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS, PROFESSIONAL ETHICS)

1. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS – EXISTING COMPLAINTS

- The disciplinary panel has not applied any disciplinary action or measure against the candidate.
- However, there is one case: in 2012, Eka Beselia filed a disciplinary complaint against Lasha Kochiashvili and Giorgi Tkavadze, citing unfounded delays in examination of the case related to the building of the Georgian Dream headquarters.¹ The public is not aware of the fate of the complaint at the High Council of Justice.

2. ALLEGED VIOLATION OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

- There was no case of alleged violation of professional ethics.

¹ **The lawyer accuses the judges in artificial delay of the dispute related to Georgia Dream office. See <http://bit.ly/31p9xoz>**

3.

PROMOTIONS AND AWARDS / SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED FOR PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE

1. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- In 1999-2005, Lasha Kochiashvili served as an Assistant to the Judge of the Terjola District Court, and in 2005-2007 he was an Assistant to the Judge of the Tbilisi City Court Chamber of Civil Cases.
- In 2007-2010 Lasha Kochiashvili served as the Judge of the Terjola District Court, though he was often assigned to various courts in this period, in particular: Zestaponi District Court (April-May 2007), Kutaisi City Court (May-December 2007), Borjomi District Court (December 2007 – August 2008, acting as Chairman), Kutaisi City Court (August 2008 – November 2009, acting as Chairman), Tbilisi City Court Chamber of Civil Cases (November 2009 – August 2010).
- In 2010-2017, Lasha Kochiashvili was a judge at the Tbilisi City Court Chamber of Civil Cases. Since May 25, 2017, he has been serving a three-year term in the Tbilisi City Court Chamber of Civil Cases.
- In 2017, Lasha Kochiashvili was appointed as a judge of the narrow specialization of newly created commercial disputes in the Tbilisi City Court.¹

2. AWARDS/SCHOLARSHIPS

- Judge Lasha Kochiashvili has not received any awards / scholarships.

¹ In this regard, civil society representatives stated that without proper consideration of the issue and the involvement of the business sector, the Council hastily made a decision to create a narrow specialization of commercial disputes at the Tbilisi City Court. Also, four judges were selected based on unidentified criteria, among them was Lasha Kochiashvili, see <http://bit.ly/2IN0oX5>

4.

CONFLICT WITH LAW, CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. CRIMINAL LIABILITY, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES / PENALTIES, LITIGATIONS

- Judge Lasha Kochiashvili has no record of conviction.
- No administrative penalty was applied against Judge Lasha Kochiashvili.
- Candidate Lasha Kochiashvili was not a party to the litigation.

2. PARTY AFFILIATION, CONFLICTS OF INTEREST WITH A MEMBER OF THE HIGH COUNCIL OF JUSTICE, LINKS WITH POLITICIANS/INFLUENTIAL PERSONS

- Judge Lasha Kochiashvili was not a member of any political party.

- Lasha Kochiashvili was among the judges who left the Unity of Judges in 2017 due to Association’s critical statement to the High Council of Justice regarding the process of appointing judges and court presidents by the High Council of Justice.¹ In this regard, a non-judge member of the High Council of Justice and former Executive Director of the Unity of Judges, Nazi Janezashvili, said that Kochiashvili left Unity of Judges on May 31, 2017, earlier – on May 11, 2017, he was appointed for a three-year probationary term as the Judge of Chamber of Civil of Tbilisi City Court by the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia.²
- Lasha Kochiashvili examines the claim of Nino Nizharadze, a 9% shareholder of Rustavi2 Broadcasting Company, against Nika Gvaramia, the company’s former CEO and other owners.
- In this regard, Nika Gvaramia stated that “the dispute will be examined by Judge Kochiashvili, who is a member of the well-known judicial clan of this country and it is clear what the decision will be”.³ In addition, Judge Lasha Kochiashvili discussed the insolvency and logo disputes of Studio Maestro in 2016.⁴

¹ Eight judges left the Unity of judges over criticism of High Council of Justice, see <http://bit.ly/2kDd2aX>

² What do we know about Lasha Kochiashvili a judge examining the new case of R2 see <http://bit.ly/2kdhbT2>

³ ოჯგო.

⁴ Commersant became aware of the judges of commercial dispute” See – <http://bit.ly/2m2HVpD>

5. CANDIDATE’S PUBLIC ACTIVITIES / POSITION AND BEHAVIOR

1. OPINIONS OF LASHA KOCHIASHVILI, EXPRESSED IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Candidate Lasha Kochiashvili’s personal account is registered on the social network Facebook, though he does not post public opinions on his page.

2. PUBLIC STATEMENTS MADE BY LASHA KOCHIASHVILI

On May 30, 2017, the Association of Judges of Georgia responded to the appointment of judges and court presidents by the Justice Council. The organization believed that the High Council of Justice had failed to take steps to gain public trust again. According to them, “It is not a novelty that the HR policy of the current Council is to expel the judges expressing contradicting opinion openly and to maintain uncompetitive environment in the system.”¹

Following the Association’s statement, Lasha Kochiashvili, along with seven other judges of the Tbilisi City Court, left the Association with the following statement: “We disagree with the statement made by the association Union of Judges on May 30, 2017. The statement was made without consultations being held with us. The form of the statement is unacceptable to us, the members of the association, as far as such statements need to be agreed with the members of the Association and shall not reflect the opinions of only certain individuals that had previously happened in the past numerous times. We believe that making a statement on behalf of the Association should serve to uniting and improving the judiciary and should not be aimed at humiliating and insulting colleagues, which is why we are leaving the Association.”²

¹ Eight judges left the Unity of judges over criticism of High Council of Justice, May 31, 2017 Available at: <https://bit.ly/2mdxbov>

² Same

3. INTERVIEW OF CANDIDATE LASHA KOCHIASHVILI AT THE HIGH COUNCIL OF JUSTICE³



Question by IRMA GELASHVILI, a member of the Council: “According to the Civil Code, a son/daughter is obliged to support a parent with disability who needs help, but is relieved from this obligation if the parent was not supporting him/her at relevant time. In your opinion, does a judge who enjoys this opportunity under the law, i.e. does not support a parent who needs help, violate judicial ethics?”

Answer of the Judge Lasha Kochiashvili: **Yes.**



After the above question, IRMA GELASHVILI additionally asked the candidate: “Which principle? On the one hand, it is a right and opportunity provided by law that if the parent did not participate in the child’s upbringing in time, then the son/daughter as an adult may refuse to support the parent, on the other hand, can the opportunity provided by law be in violation of ethics?”

Judge Lasha Kochiashvili’s response:



We have established rules of conduct for the judges. Conduct of a judge should be exemplary for any party, whether it be inside the court, at the hearing, or outside the court, we have different principles. In general, I believe that a judge violates this principle, gives the wrong example to the public, so to speak.”



Question by Council Member LEVAN GZIRISHVILI to the Candidate: “Do you consider anything discriminatory in the new constitution with regard to marriage?”

Judge Lasha Kochiashvili’s response:



I don’t think there is any discrimination.”



LEVAN GZIRISHVILI further asked the candidate, “Do you know what the Strasbourg case law is in this regard?”

Judge Lasha Kochiashvili’s response:



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights also mentions marriage for women and men, as well as the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. In general, the definition and term of marriage, so to speak, historically and traditionally meant that. Even if there was no reference to the marriage between man and woman in the constitution, the Civil Code provided for it. ”



Question of ZAZA KHAREBAVA, a member of the Council: “What does the principle of legal certainty imply? That the grounds for interference should be legally ... “

Judge Lasha Kochiashvili’s response:



The law shall define the interference with the right and achievement of the goal must be legitimate”⁴

³ Non-judge members of the Council Nazi Janezashvili and Ana Dolidze were not present at the interview.

⁴ It should be noted that the principle of legal certainty in question implies the following: “The law must be accessible, predictable, and precise, as well as include other safeguards against the risk of arbitrariness. The norm on which deprivation of liberty is based must be sufficiently precise to allow a person, even with due consultation, to foresee, to the degree relevant to the given circumstances, what would be outcome of any action.” – Judgment of the Constitutional Court of Georgia of 16 December, 2006 in Case # 1/3/393,397 Citizens of Georgia – Vakhtang Masurashvili and Onise Mebonia v. Parliament of Georgia “.



Question by Council Member SERGO METOPISHVILI to the candidate: “What does it mean to you that a decision needs to be fair and lawful? At the same time, I would also say that this question is more burning in criminal cases, but in civil law as well, both myself and other judges may have doubts about the fairness of specific decisions. [...] This is more common in criminal law, however, there are also cases in civil law where one cannot apply to the Constitutional Court for the purpose of remedying inconsistency. The law should be fair, shouldn’t it? Have you had such a case and if so, how did you act? Here, for example, from civil law point of view, I’ll bring an example – you are considering a case, where one party is a qualified lawyer, a bank representative, and the other – an ordinary person who is unable to pay the bank’s debt not to mention hiring a representative. You see, this citizen just doesn’t know that limitation period of the bank’s claim is over. If we don’t have a motion in this case ... you can see it. You do not know for sure, but you have a feeling that he does not know. At the same time there is adversary and equality principle. If you tell him, it turns out that you are helping, which of course is a huge violation. Take this as an example. There are more such examples. Have you had such a case in practice? If you haven’t, how would you act if you have it in the future?”

Judge Lasha Kochiashvili’s response:



The decision must be lawful, which means it is fair. There have been many such cases. There have been contrary cases as well. The bank’s representative said “The time to request this has passed” and I considered the claim’s limitation period over. The decision has been appealed and the upper instance upheld this decision as well. Despite the fact that he did not know the term limitation period, he expressed this in his own words. I decided that he meant limitation period with that. In such a case we lack the opportunity. Otherwise, we violate the principle of adversary. The party has the obligation to indicate the limitation period before the main hearing. There have been reverse cases as well, the other party with lack of knowledge of the process, did not declare that the debt of 2016 had the limitation period expired, though he declared that the debt of 2017 had the limitation period expired. [...] Each of my colleagues and me as well, assess where is the truth based on factual circumstances and as a result we apply and explain the norms. However, if we do not have the appropriate norm, a legal decision must be made. There have been times when I have not shared the expert report. There was a dispute over the residential parking lot. Given the factual circumstances of the case I did not satisfy the claim, it is impossible to conclude such a transaction in the circumstances. “



LEVAN GZIRISHVILI’s question to the candidate: “What are the changes that make the new constitution different from the previous one? Has the country governance model changed, the balance between the branches of government, etc.?”

Judge Lasha Kochiashvili’s response:



With regard to the constitutional amendments, I can tell that the issue of the state language has become the subject of organic law. The State has emphasized that it represents the social state and protects the rights of every individual, provides normal living conditions in consideration of their social state. As for the elections, they are conducted, parliament will be staffed by proportional system.”



Question by SHOTA KADAGIDZE, a member of the Council: “In your opinion, what is the purpose of the legislator for the court’s decision to be announced on behalf of Georgia?”

Candidate’s response:



Announcing a judgment on behalf of Georgia means that ... a judge’s ruling, a court’s ruling, is binding on the whole territory of Georgia, for all establishments, organizations, parties and it has the meaning, so to say... is mandatory on whole territory and for all”.

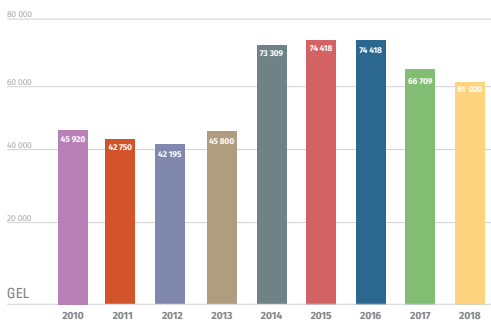
6.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS AND INCOME OF THE CANDIDATE

1. PROPERTY



2013
PASSENGER CAR
HYUNDAI TUCSON 2011 YEAR
17 430 GEL



2. FINANCE

The real estate is not registered in the name of Judge Lasha Kochiashvili and his wife. The candidate is registered in Terjola, and his wife's legal address is at the house owned by Pikria Kamladze (mother) in Tbilisi.

In 2010–2018, the candidate received GEL 526,542 from judicial activities in the Tbilisi City Court. The highest income was in 2015–2016 and amounted GEL 74,418.

Candidate's wife Anna Khijakidze is a dentist and worked for Ta-so-Dent LLC in 2017–2018, according to which her total income was only GEL 535.

As of 2019, Judge Lasha Kochiashvili has a current loan of \$19,000 in Bank of Georgia.



- The mother of the judge's wife, Pikria Kamladze, donated GEL 5,000 to candidate Salome Zourabishvili in the 2018 presidential elections.
- Father of the candidate's wife Shmagi Khijakidze is the Director of the LEPL Kharagauli Public Health Center. According to the 2019 budget, the Kharagauli City Council has allocated GEL 132,600 to the LEPL Kharagauli Public Health Center under the Public Health Service Program.
- Based on declarations filed by the Judge it is determined that a candidate often receives a loan from Bank of Georgia and Bank Republic, but does not always reflect loan service costs.
- In 2012, the Judge's total income was GEL 49,355, but the same year the candidate covered two \$15,000 loans, which totaled GEL 38,709. It is obvious that the amount remaining after repayment of the loan, GEL 10,645, is an insignificant amount to support the judge's family whole year. It is also worth noting that at the time of filing the declaration in 2013, despite the high costs, the judge was able to mobilize GEL 2,687 in savings.



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