**Article 26**

1. Everyone shall have the right to form and to join public associations, including trade unions.

2. Citizens of Georgia shall have the right to form a political party or other political association and participate in its activity in accordance with the Organic Law.

3. The formation and activity of such public and political associations aiming at overthrowing or forcibly changing the constitutional structure of Georgia, infringing upon the independence and territorial integrity of the country or propagandising war or violence, provoking national, local, religious or social animosity, shall be impermissible.

4. The creation of armed formations by public and political associations shall be impermissible.

5. A person who is enrolled in the personnel of the armed forces, state security offices or the forces of the bodies of internal affairs or a person having been designated as a judge or a prosecutor shall cease his/her membership of any political association.

6. Suspension or prohibition of the activity of public or political associations shall be possible only under a court decision, in the cases determined by the Organic Law and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law.

**Article 28**

1. Every citizen of Georgia, who has attained the age of 18, shall have the right to participate in referenda and elections of state and self-government
bodies. Free expression of the will of voters shall be guaranteed.

2. Citizens who have been found legally incapable by court or who have been deprived of their liberty by a court decision shall have no right to
participate in elections and referenda, except persons having committed crimes of little gravity.

**Article 29**

1. Every citizen of Georgia shall have the right to hold any state position if he/she meets the requirements established by legislation.

1.1. A citizen of Georgia who is at the same time a citizen of any foreign country may not hold the office of President, Prime Minister, or Chairperson of
the Parliament of Georgia.

2. The conditions of public office shall be determined by law.

**Article 49**

1. Before the conditions under Article 4 of the Constitution of Georgia have been created, the Parliament of Georgia shall consist of 77 members elected
by a proportional voting system and 73 members elected by a majoritarian voting system. The MPs shall serve for a term of four years based on
universal, equal, and direct suffrage through secret ballot.
2. Any citizen who is twenty-one years old and has the right to vote may be elected as an MP.
3. The internal structure and work procedure of Parliament shall be determined by Parliamentary Rules.
4. Compared to the amount of budgetary funds allocated from the previous year, the current costs earmarked in the State Budget for the Parliament of
Georgia may be reduced only by prior consent of Parliament. Parliament shall, at its sole discretion, make a decision on the distribution of budgetary
funds earmarked for Parliament in the State Budget.

**Article 50**

1. A political association of citizens registered in accordance with a procedure determined by law,  the initiative of which is confirmed by the signatures of  electors in accordance with the Organic Law of Georgia or which has a  representative in the Parliament at the time elections are scheduled, shall have the right to stand for the  elections.  The number of the signatures of electors determined by the Organic Law of Georgia shall not exceed 1% of number of electors. Rules and conditions for participation in the election through the majoritarian system shall be determined by the election legislation (12.03. 2008 N 5853 ).

2. The mandates of the members of the Parliament under proportional system shall be distributed only among those political unions and electoral blocs, who obtain at least 5% of the votes of the voters, participated in the elections.  After distribution of the mandates of MPs, those electoral subjects, which gathered mandates less than that is required to establish parliamentary faction, shall be added mandates in accordance with the legislation of Georgia unless they gather necessary number of mandates for establishment of a faction. Distribution of mandates among MPs elected under majoritarian system shall be determined by the Electoral Legislation.

2.1. Regular parliamentary elections shall be held in October of the year when the Parliament’s term of office expires. The President of Georgia shall fix the date of elections within not later than 60 days before the elections.

3. If the date of holding the elections coincides with a state of emergency or martial law, the elections shall be held not later than 60 days after the state has been lifted. The President of Georgia shall fix the date of elections upon lifting of the state of emergency or martial law. In case of dissolution of the Parliament, extraordinary elections shall be held on the 60th day after enforcement of the order on the dissolution of the Parliament, the date of which shall be fixed by the President of Georgia upon enforcement of the order on the dissolution of the Parliament.

3.1. The Parliament shall terminate the activity upon the enforcement of the order of the President on the dissolution of the Parliament. From the enforcement of the order of the President on the dissolution of the Parliament to the first convocation of the newly elected Parliament the dissolved Parliament shall assemble only in case of declaration of a state of emergency or martial law by the President to decide on the issues of prolongation or/and approval a state of emergency or martial law. In case the Parliament is not assembled within 5 days or does not approve (prolong) the order of the President on the declaration (prolongation) of a state of emergency, the announced state of emergency shall be cancelled. In case the Parliament does not approve the order of the President on the declaration (prolongation) of a state of martial law within 48 hours, the state of martial law shall be cancelled. Convocation of the Parliament shall not result in restoration of the offices and salaries of the members of the Parliament. The Parliament shall terminate an activity upon the adoption of a decision on the above mentioned issues.

4. The authority of the Parliament shall be terminated upon the first convocation of the newly elected Parliament.

5. The election procedure of a member of the Parliament as well as inadmissibility to stand for the elections shall be determined by the Constitution and the Organic Law.

**Article 70**

1. The President of Georgia shall be elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years. The same person may be elected the President only for two consecutive terms.

2. Any person may be elected as the President of Georgia if he/she is a citizen of Georgia by birth, has the right to vote, has attained the age of 35, has lived in Georgia for at least 15 years and has resided in Georgia for last 3 years by the Election Day.

3.    The right to nominate a candidate to the office of the President shall be vested with a political  association of citizens or a stirring group. The nomination shall be confirmed by the signatures of the electors determined by the Organic Law of Georgia. The number of the signatures of the electors determined by the Organic Law shall not exceed 1% of the number of electors. (12.03. 2008 N 5853)
4. A candidate shall be deemed to be elected if he/she has obtained more than half of the votes of participants. (6.02.2004.N3272)
5. If no candidate has received the required number of votes in the first round, a second round of elections shall be held in two weeks after an official announcement of the first round results. (27.12.06)
6. Two candidates having the best results in the first round shall be put to the vote in the second round. The candidate who received more votes shall be deemed to be elected. (6.02.2004.N3272)
7. If only one candidate took part in the first round, who did not receive the necessary number of votes, new elections shall be  held  within  two  months from the date of elections.
8. No election shall be held in case of a state of emergency or martial law.
9. Regular elections for Presidency shall be held in October of the calendar year when the presidential authority expires. The President of Georgia shall fix the date of the elections not later than within 60 days before the elections. (27.12.06)
10. (Deleted – 15.10.2010, No 3710).

**Article 73**

1.   The President of Georgia shall:

a)   negotiate with the foreign states and conclude international conventions and agreements under the consent of the Government; appoint and dismiss the
ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of Georgia upon recommendation of the Government; receive accreditation from the ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of foreign states and international organizations under the consent of the government.
b)   conclude a constitutional agreement with the Apostle Autocephalous Orthodox Church of  Georgia on behalf of the state of Georgia.
c)   In the cases provided by the Constitution, nominate the candidature of Prime-Minster and appoint the Prime-Minister.
d)   Oblige the Government to perform its duties till confirmation of a new Government in the cases provided by the Constitution.
e)   Submits to the Parliament, appoints, dismisses and removes the officials in the cases provided by the Constitution; appoints the members of the Supreme Court of Justice according to the procedures defined by law, on the basis of rules prescribed by the organic law participates in the appointment of chairman and members of the Central Electoral Commission, under the consent of the government submits members of the national regulatory bodies to the Parliament of Georgia.
f)    Within 10 days after the recognition of competence of the newly elected Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara after consultations with the political parties represented in the Council, under the consent of the Government, proposes candidature of the chairman of the government of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara.
g)   declare  a  martial  law  in  the  case  of  armed  attack  on  Georgia,  make  peace  when  appropriate conditions exist and submit the decisions to the Parliament within 48 hours for  approval.
h)    in  the  case  of  war  or  mass  disorder,  infringement  upon  the  territorial  integrity  of  the  country, coup d'état, armed insurrection, ecological disasters, epidemics or in other cases,  when state bodies are unable to normally exercise their Constitutional powers, shall declare  a state of emergency throughout the whole territory of the country or a certain part thereof  and submit this decision to the Parliament within 48 hours for approval. Emergency authorities  shall  apply  only to the territory where the state of emergency is declared for the reasons mentioned in  the present paragraph.
i)   In the case of a  state of emergency issue the decrees having the force of law, which shall remain in force  until the end of the state of emergency, shall take emergency measures. The decrees shall  be  submitted  to  the  Parliament  when  it  is  assembled.
j)   By the submission of the government, with the consent of the Parliament, be entitled to suspend  the activity of the institutions of  self-government or other representative bodies of territorial units or dismiss them if their  activity  endangers  the  sovereignty,  territorial  integrity  of  the  country  or  the  exercise  of  constitutional authority of state bodies.
k)    Issues a decree, ordnance and directive, also order, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Georgian Armed Forces, for implementation of powers conferred by the Constitution.
l)   sign and promulgate  laws in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Constitution.
m)   decide about the matters of citizenship, granting asylum.
n)    award  state  honors,  higher  military  ranks,  special  and  honorary  titles  and  higher  diplomatic ranks.
o)   grant pardon to convicted persons.
p)    dissolve the Parliament in accordance with a procedure and in the cases established by the Constitution.

2.   The  President of Georgia  shall  schedule  the  date  of  elections  of  the President,  Parliament  and  representative  bodies  in  accordance with the procedure prescribed by law.

3.   The President of Georgia shall appoint the members of the National Security Council.
      Appoints and dismisses the Chief of the Headquarter of the Armed Forces of Georgia, other commanders under the consent of the Government.

4.   The President shall be authorized to address the people and the Parliament. Once a year he/she  shall submit a report to the Parliament on the most important state issues.

5.   The President of Georgia carries out other authorities defined by the Constitution.

**Article 74**

1. The President of Georgia shall be entitled to appoint the referendum on the issues defined under Constitution and the Law by the demand of the Parliament of Georgia, the Government of Georgia and no less than 200 000 electors, within the period of 30 days after reception of demand on its appointment.

2. The referendum shall not be held with the view of adopting or repealing law, in terms of amnesty or pardon, ratification or denunciation of international treaties and agreements, as well as the issues restricting the basic constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals.

3. Issues related to the scheduling and holding referendum shall be determined by the Organic Law.

**Article 81**

1.   The Parliament shall be entitled to declare non-confidence to the Government. No less than two fifth of the total members of the Parliament shall be entitled to raise a question of non-confidence. The voting in relation to non-confidence shall be held not earlier than twenty and no later than twenty-five days. The question of non-confidence shall be deemed as started if more than half of members of the Parliament support this decision. If the Parliament does not make the decision on raising of question of non-confidence, appealing to the Parliament on raising of the question of non-confidence by the same members of the Parliament, within 6 months after voting, shall not be admitted.
2.   The Parliament shall, not earlier than 20 days and no later than 25 days after commencement of discussion of non-confidence, vote to submission of the candidate of the Prime-Minster nominated by at least two-fifths of the members of enlisted composition of the Parliament to the President. If  2 candidates are nominated according to the procedures of this paragraph, both of them shall be put to the vote. A candidate of Prime-Minister shall be submitted to the President if voted by more than half of the members of the Parliament;  non-submission of a candidature of Prime-Minster under the procedure of this paragraph means termination of the non-confidence procedure.
3.   The President shall be authorized to, within 5 days after submission of the candidate of Prime-Minister, nominate a candidate of Prime-Minister or to refuse the nomination of the submitted candidate. If the President nominates the candidate submitted by the Parliament, confidence shall be declared to new composition of the Government according to the procedure provided by the Paragraphs 3-4, Article 80;
4.   If the President refuses nomination of the candidate of Prime-Minister presented to him by the Parliament in the case provided by the Paragraph 3, the Parliament shall be authorized to vote for submission of the same candidate of Prime-Minister to the President no earlier than 20 and no later than 25 days after submission of the candidate. If submission is not supported by three fifth of the members of the Parliament, the President shall be obliged to nominate the candidate of Prime-Minister submitted to him within 3 days. Declaration of confidence to new composition of the Government shall be carried out according to Paragraphs 3-4 of Article 80.
5.   Declaration of confidence by the Parliament to the new composition of the Government according to the procedure prescribed by  Paragraphs 3 or 4 hereunder shall be deemed as declaration of non-confidence to the government, causing dissolution of its authorities. Appointment of new Prime-Minister and Government shall be carried out according to Paragraph 8, Article 80.
6.   In case of declaration of non-confidence by the Parliament to new composition of Government according to the procedure prescribed by Paragraphs 3 or 4 hereunder, the Presidnet shall be authorized to dismiss the Parliament and appoint by-elections within three days.

**Article 89**

    The Constitutional Court of Georgia on the basis of a constitutional claim or a submission of the  President  of  Georgia,  the  Government,  not  less  than  one  fifth  of  the  members  of  the  Parliament,  a  court,  the  higher  representative  bodies  -  representative organs of the self-government - the City Council (Sakrebulo), the High Council of Justice of  the  Autonomous  Republic  of  Abkhazia  and  the  Autonomous  Republic of Ajara, the Public Defender or a citizen in accordance with a procedure established by the  Organic Law  shall:

            a. adjudicate upon the constitutionality of a Constitutional Agreement,  law, normative acts of the President and the Government, the normative acts of the higher state bodies of the Autonomous Republic Abkhazia and the Autonomous Republic of Ajara (changes are added by the Constitutional Laws of Georgia of 20 April 2000 and 30 March 2001);
            b. consider dispute on competence between state bodies;
            c. consider constitutionality of formation and activity of political associations of citizens;
            d. consider dispute on constitutionality of referenda and elections;
            e. consider constitutionality of international treaties and agreements;
          f. consider on the basis of a constitutional claim of a citizen constitutionality of normative acts in terms of the issues of  Chapter Two of the Constitution;

          f.1 consider  dispute  on  violation  of  the  Constitutional  Law  of  Georgia  on  the  Status  of  the    Autonomous Republic of Ajara.

          f.2 . On the basis of the action brought by representative bodies of the self-government - the City Council (Sakrebulo), the question of constitutionality of normative acts is discussed in relation to the regulations defined by Chapter 7¹ of the Constitution.

          f.3 On the basis of submission made by the High Council of Justice the question of compatibility of normative acts with Articles 82, 84, 86, 86¹, 87 and 90 of the Constitution shall be discussed.
            g. exercise other powers determined by the Constitution and the Organic Law of Georgia.

2. The judgment of the Constitutional Court shall be final. A normative act or a part thereof recognised as unconstitutional shall cease to have legal effect from the moment of the promulgation of the respective judgment of the Constitutional Court.

**Article 101.1**

1   The rule of creation and activity of representative and executive bodies of local self-government is defined by the organic law.  The executive bodies of the local self-governments are accountable to the local representative bodies.
2   The representative body of local self-government - the City Council (Sakrebulo) is elected by the Georgian citizens registered within the self-government unit area based on direct, universal, equal suffrage and clandestine voting.
3   The rule of establishing a local self-government unit and revocation of its performance, as well as administrative border's revision rule are defined by the organic law.  Prior to revocation or revision of the administrative borders of the self-governmental unit, the consultations shall be held.