

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION



Institute for Development of Freedom of Information

**Submitting Legislative Proposals and Initiatives Electronically
To the Parliament of Georgia and
Implementing its Support Mechanism through the Official Website
Of the Parliament of Georgia
(Commitment 1.2.)
(Concept)**

March 2016, Tbilisi



Forward

On July 17, 2015, Bureau of the Parliament of Georgia approved the Open Parliament Georgia Action Plan (2015-2016) that was elaborated by the Inter-factional Group of Georgia and the CSOs working group. The Open Parliament Georgia Action Plan consists of 18 Commitments and addresses four fundamental principles of the Open Government Partnership (OGP): Citizens' Involvement, Accessibility of Information, Accountability, Innovation and Technologies.

Commitment 1.2. of the Open Parliament Georgia Action Plan – Submitting legislative proposals and initiatives electronically to the Parliament of Georgia and implementing its support mechanism through the official website of the Parliament of Georgia – addresses the public services improvement challenge of OGP.

In accordance with the Action Plan, not later than the end of February 2016, the Parliament of Georgia shall elaborate a concept for electronical submission of legislative proposals and initiatives by means of the website of the Parliament of Georgia. The final purpose of the Commitment is not only to enable citizens to submit legislative proposals and initiatives electronically, but also to enable them to electronically support the aforementioned proposals and initiatives.

According to the Action Plan:

In case of a legislative proposal – All legislative proposals registered in the Parliament will be automatically published on the website of the Parliament and the citizens will have an opportunity to join proposals by means of an electronic signature. Simultaneously, all documents elaborated in the process of reviewing legislative proposals will be published on the website as well.

In case of a legislative initiative – On the one hand, in accordance with the established procedure, initiative groups will have an opportunity to proactively disclose information related to a legislative initiative on the website of the Parliament of Georgia and on the other hand, they will be able to join the abovementioned legislative initiative by means of an electronic signature. Furthermore, as defined by Georgian legislation, in case the legislative initiative receives 30,000 electronic signatures, relevant review procedures will be initiated.



International Practice

The Open Government Guide provides the issues related to support of legislative proposals and legislative initiatives in second and third steps of its recommendation commitments. To be more precise, cooperation with CSOs in order to strengthen their involvement in parliamentary activities is provided by the second step recommendation commitment. In order to implement the aforementioned commitment, the Open Government Guide includes a recommendation to integrate new operational models that will ensure communication between the stakeholders.

In order to make the information related to the parliamentary and governmental activities easily understandable and usable, non-governmental organizations and citizens elaborated various innovative tools (for example, internet applications). Accessibility of the parliamentary information will increase involvement of citizens and NGOs in legislative activities. It is mentioned in the Open Government Guide that by means of new technologies citizens and NGOs will be able to receive information on legislative initiatives submitted to the Parliament by private companies and visualize legislative processes.¹

When discussing examples of implementation of the recommendation commitments provided by the Open Government Guidebook, special attention should be paid to the example of (1) Latvia. www.manabalss.lv² is a Latvian website that was elaborated by the CSOs. This website enables citizens to submit draft laws to the Legislative Authority. The Parliament of Latvia reviews a draft law in case it is supported by at least 10,000 citizens.³

¹ The Open Government Guidebook, pg. 228,

² <http://opengovguide.theideabureau.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/all-topics.pdf>.

³ Social Initiative Platform, <https://manabalss.lv/>





MPS TO REDUCTION ON THE 50TH

By signing on amendments to the Latvian Constitution in Article 5 of the amendment tekstu "The Saeima consists of fifty representatives of the people. "Will be obtained in addition to the funds, the Saeima deputies will be more functional and increase a sense of responsibility.



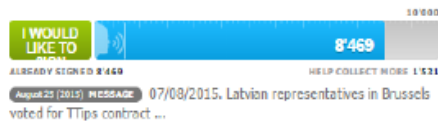
FOR FREE FOOD KINDERGARTEN!

We want to reach out to all Latvian nursery is provided with free drink from 1 September 2016, the covering of the increased excise tax to certain groups of goods.



ABOUT LATVIA, GMO FREE !!

Will preserve their land and children! Now for the cultivation of GMOs in Latvian municipalities and decide themselves GMO producers, and many do not know anything about it. We require urgently pass a law that strictly regulate GMO cultivation and marketing of Latvia!



4

In order to register a legislative proposal (and/or initiative), a citizen shall send its proposal to the named website. The proposal/initiative shall include: 1. Content of the proposal, 2. Amendments that should be made to the legislation in order to adopt the proposal, 3. Reasoning.

Within 24 hours after submission of the proposal, a group of experts contacts the citizen and suggests amendments that shall be applied to the submitted proposal. After amending the proposal the author of the proposal shall independently collect 100 signatures by means of social networks. The purpose of the abovementioned is to define whether the proposal has supporters or not.

Upon collection of 100 signatures, the website experts review if it is physically possible to implement the proposal and whether it is in compliance with legislation, Constitution and human rights. It is crucial that the initiative is not against any particular individual, idea or event and is submitted in the state language.

Thereafter the legislative proposal is published on the website and collection of signatures begins. Collection of signatures on the website is not limited in time. Brief description of the document is available on the website and full text of the proposal is attached thereto. Below the proposal any interested individual can view the signatures, updates and stages of the document. Upon collection

⁴ <https://manabalss.lv/initiatives/featured>.



of 10,000 signatures the legislative proposal is sent to the highest legislative body. Any citizen of Latvia that reached the age of 16 can register on the website and support legislative proposals.

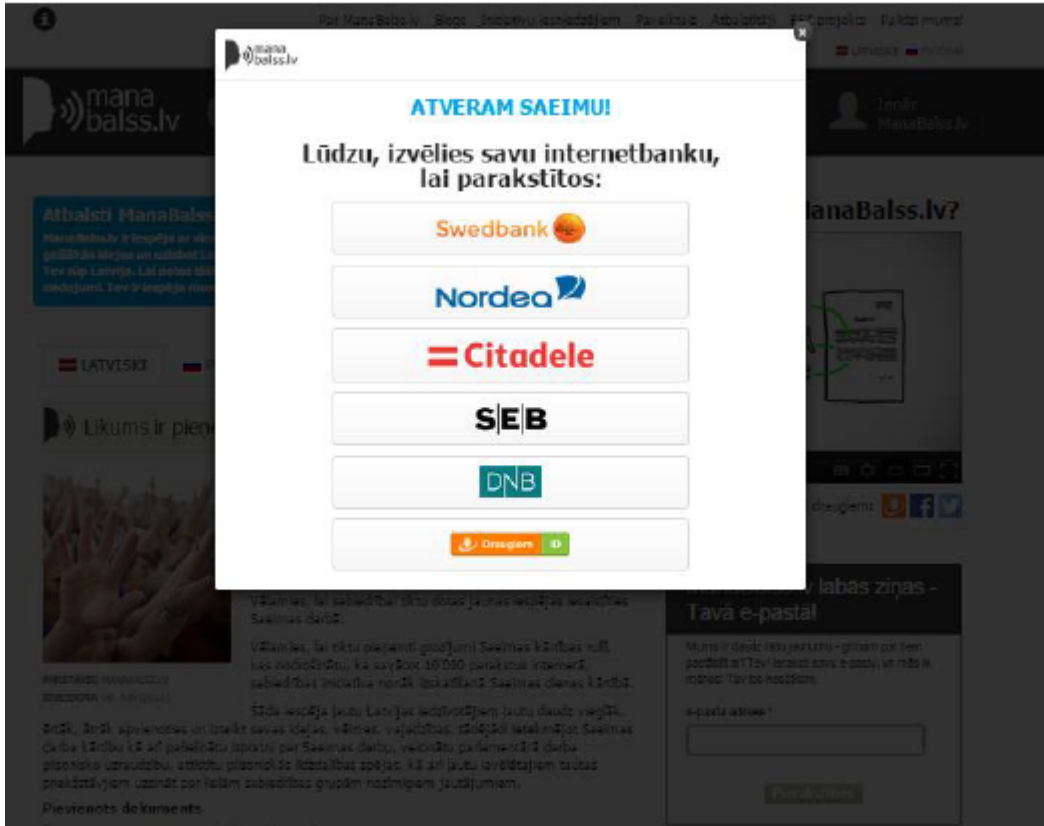
It is necessary to identify an individual that leaves an electronic signature. The aforementioned is carried out by means of an internet banking. The internet banking provides name and surname of the signatory and time, when the latter joined the legislative proposal.

Below you can find a brief description of one of the legislative proposals and information related thereto. The purpose of the proposal was to make it compulsory for the Parliament of Latvia to review legislative proposals that collect 10,000 signatures.

Description of the legislative proposal, link to the full text and signatures

The screenshot displays the ManaBalss.lv website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo, a 'Create a new initiative' button, a 'View all initiatives' link, a search bar labeled 'Meklēt', and a user profile icon labeled 'Come, ManaBalss.lv'. The main content area features a video player with the title 'The law has been adopted!' and a red circle highlighting the text 'WHEN YOU OPEN THE SAEIMA!'. Below the video, there is a 'SIGN' button and a counter showing '12'204' signatures. The text describes the proposal: 'We want the public to be given new opportunities to participate in parliamentary work. We want to be accepted amendments by the Saeima, to ensure that collecting 10,000 signatures on the Internet, public initiative into the pending parliamentary agenda. Such an option would allow Latvian citizens would allow much easier, more convenient, faster to organize and express their ideas, desires, needs, thereby affecting the parliamentary agenda as well as to raise awareness of the work of the Saeima, to promote parliamentary work, civil monitoring of the development of civic participation skills, as well as allowing elected representatives of the people to know about large groups of the population of the big issues.' An 'Added document' section is highlighted in yellow. A sidebar on the right contains an e-mail sign-up form and a section titled 'What is ManaBalss.lv?' which explains the platform's purpose and security measures. At the bottom, a grid of user avatars is labeled 'Initiative, signatories 12'204'.

Identification of an individual by means of the internet banking



Updates related to the legislative proposal

Initiative, signatories 17200

Initiatives news

Good news - Members supported the Saeima Opening in second reading II 27th October 2011

Last week members of the Saeima supported the opening, in addition, by reducing the required number of signatures 2 times - from 10000 to 5000 - great news! Let us keep our fingers crossed for the final third reading to the Saeima to successfully open. With this step will become one of the most open democracies across Europe.

Good news - Members supported the Saeima Opening yesterday voted in favor of the Saeima Opening the third reading of the 3000 signatures and the opportunity to participate from 16 years age 17th October 2011

Great news - people will be able to sign and encourage initiatives already 16 years of age, and cross already 3000 signatures close will Saeima. This is a great all ManaBalss.lv users, as well as volunteer lawyers and policy experts achievement. Now kept the thumb of this Act 3, reading of the Parliament Open parliament :)

Good news - Three weeks have been jointly parliament 07th Jun 2011

Initiative 3 weeks come to the Parliament, it was supported by 36 MPs, it signed almost 10 000 people, will continue to vote!

On Friday, members of the Saeima vote for the opening! Yet collected 900 signatures - go !! 28th Jun 2011

The Saeima already this Friday at an extraordinary meeting will vote on the initiative, which will allow people to influence policy more often than once every 4 years! We can!

Two parliamentary factions already support this initiative and encourage the flow Saeima 22th Jun 2011

Unity already submitted to the Parliament the bill the VL-TB / LANK support this initiative. We invite you to refer to the other faction!

This morning, The Legal Affairs Committee decided to push on "parliamentary opening" 20th August 2011

The deputies decided to push a bill on "the Saeima Opening" and gave the task to prepare a draft law ManaBalss.lv improvements.

We begin to change! 08th Jun 2011

The first initiative has successfully discovered and already in the first minutes there is a large public activity. Here we go!

Good news - Members supported the Saeima Opening in second reading II 27th October 2011

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Lawyers completed their studies - as a successful Open Saeima popular ideas! 22th Oct 2011

A month ago, the lawyers of a number of state institutions and ManaBalss.lv reported progress at the opening of the Saeima. During the month, we conducted an extensive analysis of the best ways to open our parliament popular ideas. This week, experts have started working the next round - the bill details and complete the development of the offer of 11 Saeima. ManaBalss.lv constantly keeps track of a complex process and will continue to report on the news!

President's office and lawyers involved in the Saeima "parliamentary opening" 27th August 2011

Office of the President and the Saeima best lawyers engaged in "the opening of the Saeima". For updates to email you in early September!

This morning, The Legal Affairs Committee decided to push on "parliamentary opening" 20th August 2011

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Third step recommendation commitment of the Open Government Guidebook is elaboration of a digital platform, which will strengthen citizens' involvement in the parliamentary activities. In addition to other recommendations, the Guidebook provides elaboration of e-petition website that will enable citizens to submit and support draft laws. In the event a draft law is supported by predefined number of citizens, the Parliament is obliged to review it.⁵

When discussing the aforementioned matter, the example of (2) Finland is of particular interest. "Open Ministry" is civil society's e-petition platform, which enables citizens to submit draft laws to the Parliament of Finland. Any legislative initiative that is supported by not less than 50,000 citizens is automatically reviewed by the Parliament. For example, initiatives like copyright regulations, making Swedish language an optional subject for Finnish students and other were supported by 50,000 citizens.⁶

"Open Ministry" defines number of steps for formation of a legislative initiative. First and second steps are stages of preparation of the idea and legislative initiative as a working document.⁷ From the third step collection of signatures begins. The aforementioned is possible by means of a paper version, as well as by leaving an electronic signature. Identification of the electronic signature is carried out by bank system or mobile phone. Collection of electronic signatures is allowed within 6 months upon publication of the initiative on the website. Upon collection of 50,000 signatures, the legislative initiative is submitted to the Parliament of Finland and the parliamentary committee reviews it. After Committee hearing the draft law is sent to the plenary session.

⁵ The Open Government Guidebook, pg. 233,

<http://opengovguide.theideabureau.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/all-topics.pdf>

⁶ Open Ministry-Crowdsourcing Legislation, <http://openministry.info/>.

⁷ <http://www.avoinministerio.fi/artikkelit/miten-palvelu-toimii>.



“Open Ministry” platform, where the main features and functions of the website are explained

Open Ministry - Crowdsourcing Legislation

The Finnish Citizens' Initiative

Finland has adopted a national citizens initiative law on March 1st 2012, just one month before the EU Citizens' Initiative.

This is the Google translated version of the [Finnish Citizens Initiative Act](#).

The basic points are:

- No pre-registration requirement
- 50,000 electronic and/or paper signatures
- 6 months for collecting them
- Can be both agenda and law proposal initiatives

Leave a comment if you have any questions!

**AVOIN
MINISTERIÖ**

The Open Ministry (Avoin ministeriö) is about crowdsourcing legislation, deliberative and participatory democracy and citizens initiatives. It is a non-profit organization based in Helsinki, Finland.

We help citizens and NGOs with national citizens' initiatives, EU citizens initiatives and develop the online services for collaborating, sharing and signing the initiatives.

Our (Finnish language) platform is at <http://avoinministerio.fi>.

[The Finnish Citizens' Initiative](#)

[The European Citizens Initiative in Finland](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Search](#)

My blog All of Tumblr



Collection of signatures for
the legislative initiative

Wind turbines save the world?

SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Viestintäviraston
maksymä

LIST ALL

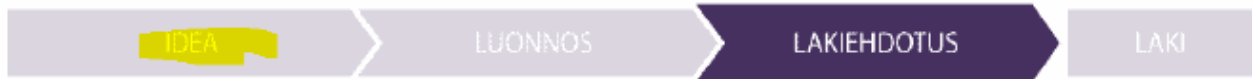
FAQ

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR ACTION AND (7)

<p>The referendum mild alcoholic beverages sales release »</p> <p>The collection ended 15.10.2012 - 04.15.2013</p> <p>1755/50000</p>	<p>The bill to ban turkistarhaamisen »</p> <p>The collection ended 14.05.2012 - 11.14.2012</p> <p>88081/50000</p>	<p>Direct democracy »</p> <p>The collection ended 01.03.2012 - 31.08.2012</p> <p>217/50000</p>
<p>To make sense of the Copyright Act »</p> <p>The collection ended 01/23/2013 - 07/22/2013</p>	<p>Debt Ceiling Act »</p> <p>The collection ended 01.10.2012 - 01.04.2013</p>	<p>ENERGY DRINKS K16 - European Citizens' Initiative a ban on the sale of energy drinks in less than »</p> <p>The collection ended 03.09.2012 - 03.03.2013</p>



Review of the idea before it becomes an initiative and collection of the signatures begins



 Kurt Thomas Status 25.9.2012 

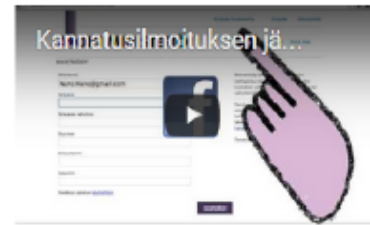
Let's start: ENERGY DRINKS K16 - European Citizens' Initiative a ban on the sale of energy drinks to children under 16 years of age (Ended)

Citizens' initiative to date 3.9.2012.

The bill amending the Food Act as follows:
subsection 2. A new paragraph 8 as follows: a new 10 a § 79 and § Food Act (23/2006) is
added:

10 a § Retail Prohibitions
added sugar or other sweetening matter containing carbonated drink that contains
caffeine more than 130 mg per liter, may not be sold to a person who is sixteen years
younger.

during the last month Viewed 115 times



Share your ideas to actively move forward!
You add its weight, whether you are for or
against!

If you are supporting the bill?

Official support for electronic reporting
is not yet possible to open service of
the Ministry. We try to prepare for it as
soon as possible. Check the initiative at
the end of how you can sign a paper
support of the notification.

In the meantime, you can declare your
support for non-formal legislative

Documentation submitted in the reviewing process
of the idea

The Citizens' Initiative can be read [here](#) .

Medborgarinitiativ policy Lasas i sin Helhet [text](#) .

The initiative käynnistäjäthot Finnish Parents' Association and Förbundet Hem och Skola i Finland. Pani activities initiated by the leaders of State Kurt Thomas (tel. 0505443757) and Micaela Romantschuk-Pietilä (tel. 0503362016). The initiative is representative of Kurt Thomas and the Deputy State Representative works Micaela Romantschuk.

Finnish Parents' Association Förbundet och Hem och Skola i Finland står behind the Initiative. Verksamhetsledarna State Kurt Thomas (tel: 050-544 37 57) and Micaela Romantschuk (tel: 050-336 20 16) is initiativtagarna.

For more information www.energiajuomatK16.fi

Mera information www.energidryckerF16.fi

[Link to file description of this initiative.](#)



Signature collection points and leaving comments on initiatives



[View full map](#)

[addresses of collection points](#)

EXPERT OPINIONS

No further statements

[Are you an expert](#)















[Suggest experts](#)

COMMENTS

Voit kirjoittaa kommentteja kirjautumalla sisään

ADD A COMMENT

Comments left during signatures
collecting

-  **RONI ANTILA**  | 09/21/2013 23:01
This whole idea is so stupid that I do not understand how a grown man who cares to use their time such a thing crap
-  **KUISMA LAPPALAINEN**  | 04/08/2013 18:09
The age limit is already too much. Rather, should be removed from existing and introduce new any more.
-  **VENLA JOKINEN**  | 03/19/2013 15:18
Hear, hear.
-  **EERO KOVANEN**  | 2.3.2013 01:09
A lunatic bill just a waste of time and resources. I agree with Antti Laine problems of this Act. In this case, Denial will not work.
-  **MO RTE**  | 01/24/2013 13:45
I do not understand why one should be denied.
Then other caffeine drinks should be prohibited in order prohibition would be something algorithms, and it would only be a ban on denial of joy.
I think the ban should be based on one of the real and not just because you want to control due to kotrollin. It is unlikely to reduce mental health problems.
-  **SARI KETOLA**  | 01/20/2013 23:08
I support!
-  **VESA SALONEN**  | 01/17/2013 20:51

Submission of legislative proposal and legislative initiative to the highest legislative and executive bodies is also implemented in Germany, USA, Great Britain and other. It is provided by Article 17 of the Federal Constitution of Germany that anyone has a right to address the highest legislative body with a written request. German Parliament created a committee, which is obliged to consider all the legislative proposals submitted to the Bundestag.

In USA right to submit a legislative proposal was provided by the first amendment made to the Constitution in the year of 1791. As a result, all citizens have a right to submit a legislative proposal to the Government of USA. Upon collection of signatures, the legislative proposal is



reviewed by the White House. In Great Britain any interested individual can also submit a legislative proposal to the Government. At the first stage legislative proposal (based on the content of the proposal) is reviewed by relevant authorized body and upon collection of signatures, the proposal is redirected to the Parliament and debates are held.

Constitution of Georgia and Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia

The Constitution of Georgia, as well as the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia provides that any citizen has a right to submit legislative proposal and legislative initiative to the highest legislative body of the country. Therefore, collection of signatures by means of a website is interconnected with two different legislative procedures.

1) Legislative Initiative

Article 67 of the Constitution of Georgia provides that a legislative initiative can be submitted by not less than 30,000 voters.

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 144 of the Constitution of Georgia, a subject entitled to submit a legislative initiative may submit a draft law in form of an independent, separate document or as an amendment or invalidation of an existing law.

Accordingly, in compliance with the Constitution of Georgia and the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia, not less than 30,000 voters can address the Parliament with a legislative initiative that aims to implement a new law, or amend/invalidate an existing law.

Final elaboration and shaping of the draft law is carried out by a subject that is entitled to submit a legislative initiative (Article 145 of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia).

In accordance with Point 2 of the Article 145 of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia, an explanatory note shall be attached to the draft law. The explanatory note shall include: general information on the draft law – reasons for elaboration of the draft law, purpose of the draft law, basic essence of the draft law and its financial justification.

Financial justification of the draft law includes: source of financing necessary expenditures for adoption of the draft law, impact that the draft law will have on the budget expenditures, new financial obligations of the state, expected financial outcomes of the law for those individuals that are subject to it, amount and principle of determination of the amount of the fees and taxes defined by the draft law.

Moreover, the explanatory note of the draft law includes interconnection of the draft law with international legislation. To be more precise, it includes interconnection of the law with EU



directives, obligations of Georgia that derive from its membership in various international organizations and Georgia's bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Results of consultations carried out during elaboration of the draft law are attached to its explanatory note and include: governmental, non-governmental and/or international organization/body, experts that participated in elaboration of the draft law (if applicable); assessments made by the organizations/bodies and/or by the experts that participated in elaboration of the draft law.

The explanatory note includes information on author and initiator of the draft law.

In accordance with Point 3 of the Article 145 of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia, the draft law shall also be attached with: an assessment made in relation to the draft law by an independent expert (if applicable).

In accordance with Point 4 of the Article 145 of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia, if a draft law results in amendment of another existing legislative act, it shall be attached with a relevant project on amendments that the aforementioned legislative act will face. These project shall be submitted to the Parliament in a form of a legislative package. In addition, the draft law shall be attached with the edited version of those articles that will face amendments as a result of adoption of the draft law.

Article 146 of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia provides stages and procedures for discussion of the draft law submitted to the Parliament. However, it is noteworthy that initially the draft law is submitted for registration to the Organizational Department of the Parliament.

According to the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament, for further conclusions, the Organizational Department forwards the draft law to the Legal Department and the Budget Office of the Parliament. The Legal Department and the Budget Office study legal and financial impacts of the draft law and return it to the Organizational Departments. The latter forwards the draft law and conclusions attached thereto to the Bureau of the Parliament of Georgia. If the submitted draft law does not comply with the abovementioned requirements of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament, the Bureau of the Parliament is entitled to return the draft law with conclusions attached thereto to the initiator.

In accordance with Point 8 of Article 147 of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament, after the Bureau makes a decision to review the draft law, the latter is submitted to committees, factions, majority, minority, the Legal Department of the Parliament, the Government of Georgia and upon request to the independent MPs. Furthermore, **the draft law is proactively disclosed on the website of the Parliament**.



2) Legislative Proposal

In accordance with Article 150 of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia, legislative proposal is a request on adoption or invalidation of a law and it is submitted to the Parliament by an individual that is not a subject to submission of a legislative initiative.

Legislative proposal can be submitted by the citizens of Georgia, state authorities (except for executive government institutions and legal entities of public law), local self-government entities, political and **civil unions, as well as other legal entities registered in compliance with Georgian legislation.**

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia, legislative proposal can be submitted to the Parliament in form of a draft law or/and as basic principles of the proposal or concrete proposal. The legislative proposal shall include the authors' justification, signature and address.

The bureau or the Chairperson of the Parliament defines the leading committee and within 5 days forwards the legislative proposal to other committees that review the draft law within 20 days.

The committee reviews the legislative proposal in accordance with Articles 152 and 153 of the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia. As a result of review, the legislative proposal may be reasoned as accepted or declined.

In accordance with the Rules of Procedures, if the legislative proposal is submitted to the Parliament as a concrete proposal and the leading committee considered it as acceptable, the committee, upon the agreement with the Bureau of the Parliament, elaborates a draft law and submits it to the Bureau.

If the legislative proposal is submitted to the Parliament in form of a draft law and the leading committee considered it as acceptable, in accordance with the Rules of Procedures, the draft law is submitted to the Bureau of the Parliament.

In the event that the legislative proposal is accepted by the Parliament, the leading committee is considered as the subject to the right of legislative initiative.



IDFI Recommendations

Deriving from the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia, it can be said that all legislative proposals become legislative initiatives upon approval and acceptance by the leading committee. Accordingly, after becoming a legislative initiative, procedures for review of legislative initiatives defined by the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia are used.

Based on the aforementioned, **it is crucial to define technical basis for submission of legislative initiative and legislative proposal to the Parliament of Georgia.**

Furthermore, the basis for review of legislative initiative and legislative proposal defined by the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament of Georgia are similar to the earlier discussed examples of Latvia and Finland for the following reasons: Firstly, submitted initiative shall be in compliance with formal aspects of legislative initiative and secondly, legal and economic aspects of the submitted initiative are examined.

As shown in the above discussed examples, it is important to keep the process related to submission of legislative initiatives and proposals transparent and present this process in maximally simplified and easily understandable format.

1. Any citizen (from the age of 18) or organization shall have a right to register a legislative proposal on the website of the Parliament of Georgia;
2. So called “frame document” (application) shall be available on the website of the Parliament. This document shall include specific regulations and rules for elaboration of a draft law;
3. The “frame document” shall make it possible for idea authors to choose two directions: 1. Define minimal standards that are necessary for submission of a legislative proposal to the Parliament (general idea, justification, signature and address of the author) and an application for registration of the legislative proposal or 2. Idea author can choose higher standards for approval – collect 30,000 signatures, shape the “frame document” into a draft law. Upon collection of 30,000 signatures, the organizational department of the Parliament will register the draft law as a legislative initiative. If the leading committee approves the legislative proposal, the latter will be registered as a legislative initiative.
4. The full process of review of the legislative initiative shall be open. Conclusions of the committees shall be attached to the initiative published on the website and information related to all stages of review of the initiative shall be proactively disclosed.
5. In the process of collecting of signatures, all citizens of Georgia (except for legal persons) shall be eligible to vote from the age of 18;



6. In order to register on the website (this is applicable to both – signatory and author of idea) the following information shall be indicated:
 - ✓ Name (name, surname that are given in ID card);
 - ✓ ID number;
 - ✓ Email address;
 - ✓ Mobile phone number (only if a short text message function is enabled);
 - ✓ Password.

The aforementioned information will be confidential and protected. Identity of a signatory or an author of idea will only be displayed by their initials. In case citizen already has an account on other governmental website or database (for example: my.gov.ge, rs.ge and other), the latter can use already existing parameters (enter the same username and password that is used on the governmental website).

7. The legislative proposal shall be composed in the state language;
8. The basis for refusal to register a legislative proposal can be:
 - Proposals that are not subject to the competence of the legislative authorities;
 - Proposals that do not have appropriate content or cannot clearly express idea;
 - Proposals that include offensive, indecent content or are submitted as a joke;
 - Proposals containing hate speech, discrimination, call for violence and can harm an individual;
 - Proposals on illegal overthrow of the constitutional order or proposal containing calls for disobedience of Georgian legislation; and
 - Proposals that contain personal data or refers to only one specific individual, personal circumstances or issue.
9. Proposal that is declined for one of the abovementioned reasons shall still be published on the website and the grounds for refusal to register the proposal shall be specified.
10. Upon creation of a profile on the platform, citizen shall go through the following steps for verification:
 - ✚ When logging in, ID number and identity of the user shall be verified;
 - ✚ The user shall enter symbols randomly chosen by the system (so called “captcha system”);
 - ✚ Afterwards, the system shall send a link to the email address of the user (or special 6 digit code shall be sent to the mobile number). The user shall click on the link in order to activate the “signature”;
 - ✚ If a person signs a proposal, the system shall compare their email address to the email addresses of the persons that have already left their signatures on the proposal.
11. A citizen shall be able to support one and the same proposal only once (however, they also shall be able to support a number of proposals at the same time);



12. Supporters of a proposal shall be able to receive news by email;
13. The platform shall be technically developed by the Information Technologies Service of the Parliament, however, it shall be moderated by the Organizational Department of the Parliament (for this purpose, amendments to the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament shall be made);
14. The Legal Committee and the Budget Office of the Parliament shall prepare conclusions on legislative proposals until they become legislative initiatives or are reviewed as legislative proposals by the Bureau of the Parliament (for this purpose, amendments to the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament shall be made);
15. Any legislative proposal, including proposals submitted to the Parliament in writing, shall be proactively disclosed on the website;
16. The electronic platform does not limit the citizen of Georgia in collection of 30, 000 signatures. However, in this case, the legislative initiative shall still be published on the website in a form of already initiated document that does not require collection of signatures;
17. In the cases defined by Points 15 and 16, do not initially provide the author of the initiative or the proposal with conclusions and remarks;
18. No time limit shall be used for collection of signatures;
19. The website shall have an archive;
20. In case a legislative proposal is registered on the website, only electronic signatures can be collected.

