Law of Georgia on Legal Entities of Public Law

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. Scope of the Law

This Law establishes the rules for the creation, activity and organization of a legal entity of public law.

Article 2. Definition of a Legal Entity of Public Law

1. A legal entity of public law is an organization created by the relevant law, by a resolution of the Government of Georgia, or, on the basis of a law, by an administrative act of a state governance body. It is separate from the legislative and state governance bodies and, under state control, independently carries out political, state, social, educational, cultural and other public activities. The term also covers an organization created by a normative act of the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic and separate from state governance bodies, which, under state control, independently carries out social, educational, cultural and other public activities.

2. In the municipality of the city of Tbilisi, a legal entity of public law may be created by a normative act of the Tbilisi Municipality Council, in accordance with the procedure established by the Organic Law of Georgia "Local Self-Government Code".

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-სსმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81
Law of Georgia of 21 November 2008 No. 542-სსმI, No. 34, 04.12.2008, Art. 221
Law of Georgia of 10 December 2010 No. 3973-სსმI, No. 73, 23.12.2010, Art. 443
Law of Georgia of 6 September 2013 No. 1016 – Website, 23.09.2013
Law of Georgia of 5 February 2014 No. 1974 – Website, 19.02.2014
Law of Georgia of 15 July 2020 No. 6959 – Website, 28.07.2020

Article 3. Legal Capacity

1. To achieve its goals and perform its assigned functions, a legal entity of public law has special legal capacity. It acquires rights and obligations in its own name, concludes transactions, and may appear in court as plaintiff and defendant.

2. A legal entity of public law is authorized to carry out the activities provided for by the relevant law, a resolution of the Government of Georgia and/or its charter (regulations), unless the relevant law provides otherwise. If a legal entity of public law was founded by an administrative act of a state governance body, its charter (regulations) must comply with the requirements of the law on the basis of which that administrative act was adopted.

2[1]. A legal entity of public law that is a higher education institution is authorized to carry out:

a) educational and scientific-research activities;

b) publishing activities;

c) sale of products created in the course of educational and scientific-research activities;

d) production and sale of products (inventions and utility models) created in the course of scientific-research and laboratory activities;

e) auxiliary entrepreneurial activity, where its charter (regulations) provides for it;

f) other activities provided for by the relevant law, a resolution of the Government of Georgia and/or its charter (regulations), unless the relevant law provides otherwise.

3. The transfer of the right of state control and supervision to a state sub-agency institution or legal entity of public law is permitted only in cases provided for by law.

4. Transactions that do not relate to the sphere of activity defined by paragraph 2 of this article are void. In such a case, a third party may not claim that it was unaware of the limits of the special legal capacity of the legal entity of public law. The rules on good-faith acquisition do not apply to such a party.

5. A state sub-agency institution or legal entity of public law may exercise state control over a legal entity of public law, and a legal entity of public law may be created with a state sub-agency institution or legal entity of public law:

a) in cases defined by law;

b) within the system of the Ministry of Defence of Georgia and the system of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, in cases defined by a resolution of the Government of Georgia.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 14 March 2008 No. 5915-სსმI, No. 7, 26.03.2008, Art. 35
Law of Georgia of 12 October 2010 No. 3660-სსმI, No. 56, 20.10.2010, Art. 362
Law of Georgia of 17 December 2010 No. 4117-სსმI, No. 75, 27.12.2010, Art. 473
Law of Georgia of 12 June 2012 No. 6433 – Website, 25.06.2012
Law of Georgia of 12 July 2013 No. 826 – Website, 05.08.2013
Law of Georgia of 6 September 2013 No. 1016 – Website, 23.09.2013
Law of Georgia of 7 March 2014 No. 2098 – Website, 14.03.2014
Law of Georgia of 5 July 2018 No. 3031 – Website, 11.07.2018
Law of Georgia of 22 December 2018 No. 4069 – Website, 28.12.2018
Law of Georgia of 16 March 2021 No. 353 – Website, 18.03.2021

Article 4. Structure

A legal entity of public law may be based on membership (a public law corporation), or it may be created to achieve public or state purposes by setting apart certain state property (or, where it is founded by the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic, the property of the respective autonomous republic) (an institution). An institution has no members.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-სსმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81

Chapter II. Foundation

Article 5. Acquisition of Legal Capacity

1. A legal entity of public law, as a subject of the rights and obligations provided for by this Law, comes into being and acquires the status of a legal entity from the approval of its charter (regulations) and the appointment (election) of a person authorized to represent it.

2. A legal entity of public law may be created:

a) by law;

b) by a resolution of the Government of Georgia;

c) by an administrative act of a state governance body, in a case directly provided for by law;

d) by a normative act of the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic, to resolve matters within the competence of the autonomous republic;

e) by a normative act of the Tbilisi Municipality Council, in a case provided for by law, to resolve matters within the competence of the municipal bodies.

3. A legal entity of public law may be founded jointly by several state governance bodies.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-ნბმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81
Law of Georgia of 21 November 2008 No. 542-ნბმI, No. 34, 04.12.2008, Art. 221
Law of Georgia of 6 September 2013 No. 1016 – Website, 23.09.2013
Law of Georgia of 5 February 2014 No. 1974 – Website, 19.02.2014
Law of Georgia of 15 July 2020 No. 6959 – Website, 28.07.2020

Article 6. Content of the Charter (Regulations)

1. The charter (regulations) of a legal entity of public law must contain its:

a) name, including the words "legal entity of public law";

b) goals, functions and subject of activity;

c) procedure for forming its management bodies, and their competence;

d) procedure for appointing (electing) the person authorized to represent it, and that person's competence;

e) form and scope of state control;

f) basis of its financial activity, including the right to demand contributions, membership fees and other payments;

g) procedure and conditions of liquidation;

h) procedure for amending the charter (regulations).

2. The charter (regulations) of a legal entity of public law is approved in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 7. Property

1. To achieve its goals and perform its assigned functions, a legal entity of public law is given property by the state (or, where it is founded by the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic, by the respective autonomous republic), or the procedure for forming its property is defined by the founding act.

2. State property is transferred to a legal entity of public law in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Georgia on State Property.

2^1. The procedure for transferring the property of an autonomous republic to a legal entity of public law is determined by the legislation of the respective autonomous republic.

3. If the property of a legal entity of public law is formed from contributions or membership fees, the founding act must determine their amount and the procedure for payment.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 28 March 2003 No. 2033-ნბმI, No. 8, 14.04.2003, Art. 42
Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-ნბმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81
Law of Georgia of 5 June 2012 No. 6381 – Website, 15.06.2012

Chapter III. Organization and Activity

Article 8. Powers of Members

1. The supreme management body of a membership-based legal entity of public law is the general assembly of its members. In the period between assemblies, its functions may be assigned to another body defined by the charter (regulations).

2. The assembly of members of a membership-based legal entity of public law decides by a majority of the participants on the charter (regulations), elects the management bodies, and resolves other important matters concerning the activity of the entity. The assembly is competent if more than half of the total number of members attend.

3. The members of a membership-based legal entity of public law may themselves determine the main provisions of its charter (regulations).

Article 9. Activity

1. A legal entity of public law may be created only to achieve public goals and perform functions that do not fall directly within the competence of state governance bodies.

2. If a legal entity of public law has essentially shifted to entrepreneurial activity, the relevant state governance body is obliged to raise the question of its reorganization or liquidation.

Chapter IV. Management, Representation, State Control

Article 10. Management and Representation

1. The procedure for managing a legal entity of public law is determined by the relevant law or a resolution of the Government of Georgia (or, where it is founded by the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic, by that body's respective normative act) and by the entity's charter (regulations).

2. A legal entity of public law is managed by a head, who acts independently within the limits of the relevant law, the resolution of the Government of Georgia (or, where it is founded by the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic, that body's respective normative act), the charter (regulations) and the decisions of the members (if the entity is membership-based).

3. The head of a legal entity of public law conducts its affairs single-handedly. The head also represents the entity and is personally responsible for the proper conduct of its activity.

4. The head of a legal entity of public law created on the basis of state property is appointed and dismissed by the Prime Minister of Georgia or by the body exercising state control as determined by law or a resolution of the Government of Georgia; the head of a membership-based legal entity of public law is appointed and dismissed by the general assembly of members.

4¹. The head of a legal entity of public law created in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of this Law is appointed and dismissed by the supreme executive body of the respective autonomous republic.

5. The head bears personal responsibility for the property owned by the legal entity of public law and for the purposeful and proper spending of its funds.

6. Where provided for by law, an administrative act or the charter (regulations), and in the manner so provided, a supervisory body may be created to manage a legal entity of public law. Its composition may include officials of the relevant state governance body and, if the entity is

membership-based, members elected by the assembly of members and representatives of the labour collective.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-ნbმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81

Law of Georgia of 6 September 2013 No. 1016 – Website, 23.09.2013

Article 10¹. Appointment and Dismissal of the Head of a Legal Entity of Public Law Created on the Basis of State Property

1. The head of a legal entity of public law created on the basis of state property (except for a legal entity of public law carrying out cultural, educational, scientific, research, sports or religious activity) is appointed by an individual administrative-legal act of the Prime Minister of Georgia, the body exercising state control as determined by law or a resolution of the Government of Georgia, or the supreme executive body of the respective autonomous republic.

[Alternative wording of paragraph 1, to take effect on 1 January 2023: "1. The head of a legal entity of public law created on the basis of state property (except for a legal entity of public law carrying out cultural, educational, scientific, research, sports or religious activity, and a legal entity of public law created on the basis of the Law of Georgia on Competition) is appointed by an individual administrative-legal act of the Prime Minister of Georgia, the body exercising state control as determined by law or a resolution of the Government of Georgia, or the supreme executive body of the respective autonomous republic."]

2. To select a candidate for the position of head of a legal entity of public law, a simplified public competition is announced on the website administered by the Civil Service Bureau, a legal entity of public law. In this case, a period of 10 working days is set for submitting an application, and the authorized person makes the decision only on the basis of interviews with the selected candidates.

3. The head of a legal entity of public law is dismissed from office if:

a) Georgian citizenship has been terminated;

b) a final court judgment of conviction against the head has entered into legal force;

c) a court has recognized the head as missing, declared the head dead, or recognized the head as a recipient of support, unless the court decision provides otherwise;

d) the head has taken an incompatible position or carries out incompatible activity;

e) the head has resigned;

f) the head has died;

g) for 4 consecutive months the head has been unable to perform the powers defined for the head by law, a resolution of the Government of Georgia, or the charter (regulations) of the legal entity of public law;

h) the head fails to properly perform the powers defined for the head by law, a resolution of the Government of Georgia, or the charter (regulations) of the legal entity of public law.

4. In the case provided for by paragraph 3 of this article, the head of the legal entity of public law is dismissed by the authorized official by a substantiated individual administrative-legal act. This act may be appealed in court under the rules of administrative proceedings.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 27 October 2015 No. 4380 – Website, 11.11.2015

Law of Georgia of 21 December 2016 No. 153 – Website, 28.12.2016

Law of Georgia of 16 September 2020 No. 7135 – Website, 21.09.2020

Law of Georgia of 28 May 2021 No. 525 – Website, 28.05.2021

Article 10². Appointment and Dismissal of the Deputy Head of a Legal Entity of Public Law Created on the Basis of State Property

1. The deputy head of a legal entity of public law created on the basis of state property (except for a legal entity of public law carrying out cultural, educational, scientific, research, sports or religious activity) is appointed by the authorized person by an individual administrative-legal act.

2. To select a candidate for the position of deputy head of a legal entity of public law, a simplified public competition is announced on the website administered by the Civil Service Bureau, a legal entity of public law. In this case, a period of 10 working days is set for submitting an application, and the authorized person makes the decision only on the basis of interviews with the selected candidates.

3. The deputy head of a legal entity of public law is dismissed from office if:

a) Georgian citizenship has been terminated;

b) a final court judgment of conviction against the deputy head has entered into legal force;

c) a court has recognized the deputy head as missing, declared the deputy head dead, or recognized the deputy head as a recipient of support, unless the court decision provides otherwise;

d) the deputy head has taken an incompatible position or carries out incompatible activity;

e) the deputy head has resigned;

f) the deputy head has died;

g) for 4 consecutive months the deputy head has been unable to perform the powers defined by law, a resolution of the Government of Georgia, or the charter (regulations) of the legal entity of public law;

h) the deputy head fails to properly perform the powers defined by law, a resolution of the Government of Georgia, or the charter (regulations) of the legal entity of public law.

4. In the case provided for by paragraph 3 of this article, the deputy head of the legal entity of public law is dismissed by the authorized official by a substantiated individual administrative-legal act. This act may be appealed in court under the rules of administrative proceedings.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 27 October 2015 No. 4380 – Website, 11.11.2015
Law of Georgia of 21 December 2016 No. 153 – Website, 28.12.2016

Article 10³. Appointment and Dismissal of the Head and Deputy Head of a Territorial Body of a Legal Entity of Public Law Created on the Basis of State Property

1. The head and deputy head of a territorial body of a legal entity of public law created on the basis of state property (except for a legal entity of public law carrying out cultural, educational, scientific, research, sports or religious activity) are appointed by the relevant authorized person by an individual administrative-legal act.

2. To select candidates for the positions of head and deputy head of a territorial body of a legal entity of public law, a simplified public competition is announced on the website administered by the Civil Service Bureau, a legal entity of public law. In this case, a period of 10 working days is set for submitting an application, and the authorized person makes the decision only on the basis of interviews with the selected candidates.

3. The head/deputy head of a territorial body of a legal entity of public law is dismissed from office if:

a) Georgian citizenship has been terminated;

b) a final court judgment of conviction against that person has entered into legal force;

c) a court has recognized that person as missing, declared that person dead, or recognized that person as a recipient of support, unless the court decision provides otherwise;

d) that person has taken an incompatible position or carries out incompatible activity;

e) that person has resigned;

f) that person has died;

g) for 4 consecutive months that person was unable to exercise the powers defined by law, a resolution of the Government of Georgia, or the charter (regulations) of the legal entity of public law;

h) that person failed to properly exercise the powers defined by law, a resolution of the Government of Georgia, the charter (regulations) of the legal entity of public law or the internal regulations, or committed a disciplinary offence for which dismissal is provided.

4. In the case provided for by paragraph 3 of this article, the head/deputy head of the territorial body of the legal entity of public law is dismissed by the relevant authorized official by a substantiated individual administrative-legal act. This act may be appealed in court under the rules of administrative proceedings.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 29 November 2019 No. 5401 – Website, 10.12.2019

Article 11. State Control

1. A legal entity of public law is subject to state control, which means supervision of the legality, expediency and effectiveness of its activity and of its financial and economic activity.

2. State control over a legal entity of public law is exercised by the state governance body determined by law or a resolution of the Government of Georgia, the Parliament of Georgia, the Government of Georgia, or a state minister (or, where the entity is founded by the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic, the governance body of the respective autonomous republic determined by that body's normative act). It has the right to request the materials and information necessary to exercise control.

3. The body exercising state control is authorized to suspend or annul an unlawful decision of the legal entity of public law.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-ნსმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81

Law of Georgia of 21 November 2008 No. 542-ნსმI, No. 34, 04.12.2008, Art. 221

Law of Georgia of 10 December 2010 No. 3973-ნსმI, No. 73, 23.12.2010, Art. 443

Law of Georgia of 6 September 2013 No. 1016 – Website, 23.09.2013

Article 11¹. Control over a Legal Entity of Public Law Founded by the Tbilisi Municipality Council

Control over a legal entity of public law founded by the Tbilisi Municipality Council is exercised by the Government of the Tbilisi Municipality, which enjoys all the rights that, under this Law, belong to the body exercising state control.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 21 November 2008 No. 542-სსმI, No. 34, 04.12.2008, Art. 221
Law of Georgia of 5 February 2014 No. 1974 – Website, 19.02.2014
Law of Georgia of 15 July 2020 No. 6959 – Website, 28.07.2020

Article 12. Activity Requiring Consent

1. A legal entity of public law created on the basis of state (autonomous republic) property may, with the consent of the body exercising state control, carry out the following actions:

a) acquisition, alienation and encumbrance of immovable property;

b) taking out a loan;

c) providing a guarantee (surety);

d) determining the budget (except for an educational institution), the staff list and the payroll fund (except for a higher education institution);

d[1]) determining the limits of funds to be allocated for the material incentive of employees, as well as for the fuel to be purchased and the communication expenses to be incurred by the legal entity of public law (except for educational and scientific-research institutions);

d[2]) determining the functions and number of persons to be employed under employment contracts within the state funding of a legal entity of public law that is a general education institution operating in the sphere of governance of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia;

e) other decisions concerning the property of the legal entity of public law, if they go beyond the limits of ordinary activity.

2. To carry out the actions provided for by subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, the consent of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia (or, where the entity is founded by the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic, the ministry of the respective autonomous republic operating in the sphere of finance) is required.

3. A refusal by the body exercising state control to permit the actions defined by paragraph 1 of this article must be substantiated. The refusal may be appealed to a higher state body and/or in court.

4. A legal entity of public law whose annual income, excluding funding received from the budget, exceeds 1 million GEL, and which is a spending institution of the state budget and/or a legal entity of public law subordinate to the control of the Government of Georgia, a Ministry of Georgia or a state minister (except for a cultural, educational or scientific-research institution), is obliged to agree the relevant draft budget, staff list and payroll fund with the Government of Georgia.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-სსმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81
Law of Georgia of 26 June 2009 No. 1350-სსმI, No. 16, 07.07.2009, Art. 82
Law of Georgia of 21 July 2010 No. 3536-სსმI, No. 47, 05.08.2010, Art. 310
Law of Georgia of 27 December 2011 No. 5654 – Website, 09.01.2012
Law of Georgia of 20 December 2012 No. 119 – Website, 30.12.2012
Law of Georgia of 7 March 2014 No. 2098 – Website, 14.03.2014
Law of Georgia of 12 December 2014 No. 2937 – Website, 24.12.2014
Law of Georgia of 27 October 2015 No. 4380 – Website, 11.11.2015
Law of Georgia of 21 December 2016 No. 153 – Website, 28.12.2016
Law of Georgia of 26 July 2017 No. 1228 – Website, 28.07.2017
Law of Georgia of 5 July 2018 No. 3031 – Website, 11.07.2018

Law of Georgia of 16 March 2021 No. 353 – Website, 18.03.2021

Article 13. Funding

1. The sources of funding of a legal entity of public law may be:

a) membership fees and contributions;

b) earmarked funds allocated from the relevant budget;

c) income from the fulfilment of a state order;

d) income from work performed under a contract;

e) other income permitted by the legislation of Georgia.

1¹. The Government of Georgia is authorized, by resolution, to determine the types of paid services to be provided by legal entities of public law created on the basis of a resolution of the Government of Georgia and the amounts of fees for them, except where provided by law or a resolution of the Government of Georgia, and except where the fee for the service by its nature should not be fixed and is determined by a contract between the legal entity of public law and the interested person.

2. The funds and income provided for by paragraph 1 of this article are spent entirely on achieving the goals and performing the functions of the legal entity of public law as defined by the relevant law, resolution of the Government of Georgia (or, where it is founded by the supreme executive body of an autonomous republic, that body's respective normative act) and charter (regulations), and, in cases provided for by the legislation of Georgia, on the development of the system of the body exercising state control. Using the funds of a legal entity of public law for any other purpose is prohibited.

2¹. Legal entities of public law within the system of a body exercising state control have the right, in agreement with that body, to transfer the funds provided for by paragraph 1 of this article to another legal entity of public law within the system of the body exercising state control, to achieve its goals and perform its functions.

2². On the basis of a relevant decision of the Government of Georgia, part of the free balance held in the account of a legal entity of public law referred to in Article 12(4) of this Law may be directed to the state budget, if the annual taxable profit of that legal entity of public law exceeds 1 million GEL.

3. If a legal entity of public law is funded from the state budget, this must be provided for in the relevant budget.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-ნსმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81
Law of Georgia of 26 June 2009 No. 1350-ნსმI, No. 16, 07.07.2009, Art. 82
Law of Georgia of 9 March 2011 No. 4320 – Website, 22.03.2011
Law of Georgia of 20 December 2012 No. 119 – Website, 30.12.2012
Law of Georgia of 6 September 2013 No. 1016 – Website, 23.09.2013
Law of Georgia of 29 May 2019 No. 4617 – Website, 05.06.2019

Article 14. Accounting and Reporting

1. A legal entity of public law is obliged to keep records and reports of its financial and economic activity in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia, to prepare a balance sheet, and to submit it for approval to the relevant body exercising state control.

2. The annual balance sheet of a legal entity of public law is audited by an independent auditor appointed by the body exercising state control.

Chapter V. Termination of Activity, Liquidation

Article 15. Grounds for Termination of Activity

A legal entity of public law ceases to exist:

a) where its goal has been achieved or cannot be achieved;

b) upon expiry of the term set by the founding act;

c) in other cases provided for by the founding act or the charter (regulations).

Article 16. Act on Termination of Activity

The act terminating the activity of a legal entity of public law may not have lesser legal force than the founding act. If this requirement is not observed, the legal entity of public law continues to exist.

Article 17. Liquidation

1. Liquidation of a legal entity of public law is carried out by liquidators appointed by the body exercising state control. The head of the legal entity of public law may be a liquidator.

2. Liquidators carry out their activity in accordance with the legislation of Georgia. The activity of liquidators is limited by the purpose of liquidation.

Article 18. Distribution of Property Remaining after Liquidation

1. Property remaining after the liquidation of a legal entity of public law created on the basis of state property passes into state ownership.

1¹. Property remaining after the liquidation of a legal entity of public law created on the basis of the property of an autonomous republic passes into the ownership of the respective autonomous republic.

2. Property remaining after the liquidation of a membership-based legal entity of public law is disposed of in accordance with the procedure established by the founding documents.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 22 March 2005 No. 1131-ხსმI, No. 13, 12.04.2005, Art. 81

Chapter VI. Transitional and Final Provisions

Article 19. Application of the Law in Time

1. This Law applies to all legal entities of public law within its sphere of regulation, regardless of when they were created.

2. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of this Law and those of a special law regulating the activity of a legal entity of public law, the provisions of the special law apply.

2¹. The provisions of this Law apply to a legal entity of public law founded by the Tbilisi Municipality Council, unless otherwise provided by the Organic Law of Georgia "Local Self-Government Code" or a special law.

3. Before this Law entered into force, the alienation or other encumbrance of the property of a legal entity of public law created on the basis of state property could be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia on the alienation or other encumbrance of state property.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 21 November 2008 No. 542-ხსმI, No. 34, 04.12.2008, Art. 221
Law of Georgia of 5 February 2014 No. 1974 – Website, 19.02.2014
Law of Georgia of 15 July 2020 No. 6959 – Website, 28.07.2020

Article 19¹. Temporary Rule on the Founding of a Legal Entity of Public Law by a Municipality

1. In order to effectively exercise its own powers, a legal entity of public law may be founded by a normative act of the municipal council in a settlement, part of a settlement, or group of settlements within the administrative boundaries of the municipality; its powers are defined by Article 156¹ of the Organic Law of Georgia "Local Self-Government Code".

2. Control over a legal entity of public law founded by the municipal council under paragraph 1 of this article is exercised by the mayor of the municipality, who enjoys all the rights that, under this Law, belong to the body exercising state control.

3. The provisions of this Law apply to a legal entity of public law founded by the municipal council, unless otherwise provided by the Organic Law of Georgia "Local Self-Government Code" or a special law.

4. This article is in effect until 1 January 2030.

Amending laws:

Law of Georgia of 29 May 2020 No. 5995 – Website, 10.06.2020

Article 20. Entry into Force of the Law

This Law enters into force on the 15th day after its publication.

President of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze

Tbilisi, 28 May 1999

No. 2052-IIs