

Georgia

Extended Migration Profile

2011

Building Migration Partnerships (BMP)

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International Centre
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(ICMPD)

Georgia

Extended Migration Profile



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Background

This Extended Migration Profile has been prepared in the framework of the “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative funded by the European Union’s Thematic Programme and running between January 2009 and June 2011. The overall objective of this initiative is to contribute to the implementation of the Joint Declaration agreed at the Prague Ministerial Conference "Building Migration Partnerships" (April 2009).

The “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative is jointly implemented by the Czech Republic (Ministry of the Interior), Hungary (Ministry of Interior), Poland (Ministry of Interior and Administration), Romania (Ministry of Administration and Interior), Slovakia (Ministry of Interior) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

The partners of this initiative are the migration authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The initiative specifically addresses ministers and Heads of Departments of ministries and migration services of participating countries holding main responsibilities in migration management, as well as senior level officials of these ministries.

This Extended Migration Profile has been elaborated on the basis of a template prepared by the European Commission. It contains different statistical and analytical information which aims to evaluate the overall migration situation in a given country. The objective is to facilitate co-operation between countries in the field of migration management: on the one hand by providing information on the migration situation in a given country and, on the other, by providing a sound empirical and statistical basis for policy planning and development.

Part A of this Extended Migration Profile outlines how migration has evolved during the last couple of years. Furthermore, it gives a brief summary of key migration trends and issues in the last decade. Part B of the Profile provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions of the country in order to understand possible push/pull factors of migration in the country.

Part C analyses, on the one hand, migration patterns and recent trends and, on the other, provides an overview of existing data such as numbers and types of immigrants/emigrants, irregular immigrants/emigrants as well as Diasporas abroad and remittances. Part C also identifies data gaps.

Based on the information and data presented in Parts A, B and C, Part D summarises the key migration trends indicating the main push and pull factors driving migration. Furthermore, the nexus between different demographic and socio-economic factors and their implications for migration are explored, and indications of future migration developments are elaborated upon.

Part E of the Profile describes special interests and priorities of the country. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges are described in Part F, while part G aims to provide an overview of the impact of migration on the socio-economic development and the effectiveness of related migration policies.

The main findings and analysis are presented in Part H. This final part also indicates existing data gaps and suggests possible strategies to improve migration statistics. Furthermore, it proposes ways of making the migration Profile updateable, and presents key recommendations for policy makers on how to improve current migration management.

General country information¹



Capital:	Tbilisi
Area:	total: 69, 700 sq km
Land boundaries:	total: 1,461 km (border countries: Armenia 164 km, Azerbaijan 322 km, Russian Federation 723 km, Turkey 252 km)
Population:	4436.4 thousand persons
Ethnic groups:	Georgian 83.8%, Azeri 6.5%, Armenian 5.7%, Russian 1.5%, other 2.5% (Population Census 2002)
Languages:	Georgian 84,1% (official language), Russian 1,9%, Armenian 5,4%, Azeri 6,5%, other 2,1% (Population Census 2002) (National Statistics Office)
President:	Mikheil Saakashvil
Head of Government:	Nikoloz Gilauri
Government type:	

¹ Map and general country information: CIA World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gg.html>)

A. Introduction

A1. Development reality

In September 2000, the Millennium Summit in New York adopted the so called “Millennium Development Goals” (MDG). The leaders of 192 countries signed the Millennium declaration by accepting the obligation to reduce poverty on the planet by half by the year 2015. The international community established 8 goals directed toward the solution of the problems of poverty and hunger, illiteracy, gender inequality, children's and maternal health and mortality, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, ecological degradation and global partnership for purposes of development.

As a signatory to the Millennium Declaration of September 2000, Georgia is committed to defining and fulfilling the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that address specific Georgian needs. For each of the eight MDGs there are a number of national targets adjusted for Georgia.

Georgia produced its first **Millennium Development Goals Report** in 2004, followed by an **MDG Progress Report** in 2005. A national MDG strategy has yet to be developed.²

MDG ONE: Poverty

Georgia has established a national goal under this MDG to eradicate extreme poverty with the following indicators:

- Halve the proportion of people living below the poverty line;
- Halve the proportion of people that have unbalanced diets;
- Ensure socio-economic rehabilitation and civil integration of population affected and displaced as a result of conflicts and natural calamities.

Georgia has enjoyed impressive economic growth largely due to a wide range of reforms. However, despite the growth, poverty has decreased only slightly, and both the incidence and severity of poverty remain of great concern to the Government.

In its programme for 2008-2012, the Government pledged enhanced efforts to fight poverty and improve its citizens well-being. The policies to eradicate poverty seek to consolidate resources and create effective institutions for helping the poor, with a particular benefits emphasis on social benefits.

The incidence of poverty at the end of 2009 (measured with respect to 40% of the median consumption) decreased to 8.8% (in 2008 it was 9.5%) and with respect to 60% of the median consumption it decreased to 21.0% (in 2008 the incidence was 22.1%).

Poverty Severity as 60% of the median consumption decreased to 3.1% in 2009(it was 3.2% in 2008). As 40% of the median consumption it was 1.2 in 2009. (msed)

MDG TWO: Universal Primary and Secondary Education

Georgia formulated this goal in its national context as “to ensure coherence of Georgian education systems with educational systems of developed countries through improved quality and institutional set-up”.

Georgia is seeking to:

² UNDP Georgia, MDG's in Georgia, http://undp.org.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=74

- Maintain universal primary education; ensure the transformation of school education into 12 year cycle; inclusion into the International Systems of School Education Quality Assessment; achievement of institutional coherence with modern school education systems.
- Ensure establishment of accreditation system for tertiary education institutions; achievement of institutional coherence with modern tertiary education systems.
- Ensure the transformation of vocational education into the one focused on labour market needs; facilitate the establishment of institutional support to private sector development in vocational education.
- Ensure the function of inclusive and integrated educational programmes; incorporate the principles of inclusive education into national study programmes.

One of Georgia's most comprehensive and effective policy changes was in the education system. The Government invested in refurbishing school, restructuring the schools' management system and introducing a new transparent examination system. However, access to education by people leaving in remote areas is still an issue and requires more attention³.

According to the UNESCO statistics, a gross pre-primary enrollment rate was of 63%. While both Georgian and UNESCO statistics indicate the net primary enrollment rate at 100%, a gross secondary enrollment was of 90% in 2008 (92% for male and 88% for female)⁴.

MDG THREE: Gender Equality

Under this MDG Georgia seeks to promote gender equality and empower women. In order to achieve this goal, gender equality in employment and equal access to activity in the political domain and all levels of management should be ensured.

By the end of 2007, women accounted for 9.4% of the total number of Parliament members. Out of 13 parliamentary committees, women chaired only two, and among the 26 deputy chairpersons of the committees there were five women⁵. According to the data provided by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, after elections in 2008, Georgia was ranked 121st (188 countries were ranked) according to the number of women in Parliament: out of 138 Parliament members only 9 are women (6.5%)⁶.

Despite some progress made through legislative initiatives, the number of women in local self-governance bodies has been also decreasing – from 14% after the local elections of 1998, the percentage of women dropped to 12% in 2002. As a result of 5 October 2006 elections, only 195 out of 1,750 elected individuals, i.e. 11.14%, were women. Out of 17 ministers three are women and out of 46 deputy ministers nine, i.e. 20% are women. In the judicial branch of the government, out of total 270 judges, 120 or 44% are women⁷. The current Government consists of 20 ministers, out of this number 3 are women (15%)⁸.

According to the State Department of Statistics, in 2005 the average nominal monthly salary of women in all fields of the economy and all sectors was 49% of that of men; in 2008 – 54%⁹.

³ Ibid

⁴ UNESCO institute for statistics, <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=182>

⁵ UNDP Georgia, National MDG's Targets and Indicators, http://undp.org.ge/index.php?sec_id=65&lang_id=ENG

⁶ Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in Parliament, Situation as of January 1, 2011, <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

⁷ UNDP Georgia, National MDG's Targets and Indicators, http://undp.org.ge/index.php?sec_id=65&lang_id=ENG

⁸ Government of Georgia, information extracted 11.03.2011, http://www.government.gov.ge/index.php?sec_id=1&lang_id=ENG

⁹ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Wages, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=149&lang=eng

MDG Four: Reduce child mortality and MDG Five: Improve maternal health

The national indicators for these interconnected MDGs are formulated in the following way:

- Reduce by two-thirds, by 2015, the under-five mortality rate;
- Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio.

Infant Mortality Rate and Under-5 Mortality Rate were declining from 24.9 to 21.1 per 1,000 live births and from 22.5 to 19.7 per 1,000 live births, respectively (official statistics) for the period 2000-2006¹⁰. In 2008, Infant Mortality Rate was registered at 17.0 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality rate at 18.5 per 1,000 live births. Almost all births in Georgia are attended by the skilled personnel: in 2000 95.7% of all births were attended by skilled personnel, in 2004 – 99.7% and in 2008 – 99.8%¹¹.

According to the Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) 2005, there has been a decline in the post-neonatal mortality rate, which in turn significantly lowered the infant and child under-5 mortality.

As per official statistics, Georgia is on its way to achieve the MDG goal for maternal health. The Maternal Mortality Ratio is reported to be reduced from 49.2 per 100,000 in 2000 to 23.0 by 2006¹². In 2008, Maternal Mortality Ratio decreased to 14.1 per 100,000 live births.

Nevertheless, some other indicators show that some developments in the field of improvement of maternal health are still needed. For example, abortion rate per population (per 1,000 women aged 15 – 49) increased in the last years: in 2000 this rate was 11.6. in 2004 – 12.9 and in 2008 it reached 16.3 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-49. Additionally, Georgia has the highest proportion of births to mothers under 20 (15 – 19) in Central and Eastern European region, including CIS countries: in 2000 – there were registered 14.6% births to mothers under 20 of total live births, in 2004 – 12.6, in 2008 – 13.7¹³.

MDG Six: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

In achievement of this goal, Georgia is seeking to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The number of new **HIV infections** is steadily increasing even though Georgia remains a low prevalence country. By November 2007, the total number of registered HIV cases was 1,472, including 1,119 males and 353 females. The number is steadily increasing. AIDS has developed in 614 persons, out of them 307 has died. ARV treatment was provided to a total of 322 patients.

The majority of infected people are injecting drug users (60.4%); 32.5% has been infected through heterosexual contacts; 2,7% - through homosexual contacts; in 1.4% of cases virus was transmitted from mother to child. The largest number of HIV cases are reported in Tbilisi, followed by the regions of Samegrelo and Ajara¹⁴.

In 2009, the total number of registered HIV cases increased to 2,236 persons, out of this number 385 were new cases.

Regarding **tuberculosis** cases, the number of persons with this disease remains relatively stable without noticeable progress in this field: in 2000, there were registered 5,941 persons with TB (133 persons per 100,000 population), out of this number 4,279 – new cases (97 persons per 100,000

¹⁰ UNDP Georgia, National MDG's Targets and Indicators, http://undp.org.ge/index.php?sec_id=65&lang_id=ENG

¹¹ UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS, TransMONEE 2010 DATABASE, released in May 2010, www.unicef.org/ceecis

¹² UNDP Georgia, National MDG's Targets and Indicators, http://undp.org.ge/index.php?sec_id=65&lang_id=ENG

¹³ UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS, TransMONEE 2010 DATABASE, released in May 2010, www.unicef.org/ceecis

¹⁴ UNDP Georgia, National MDG's Targets and Indicators, http://undp.org.ge/index.php?sec_id=65&lang_id=ENG

population), in 2005 – 6,321 persons (145.8 persons per 100,000 population), 4,057 – new cases (94.9 persons per 100,000 population), and in 2009 – 6,108 persons (139.1 per 100,000 population), 4,418 – new cases (100.3 persons per 100,000 population)¹⁵.

¹⁵ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Healthcare statistics,
http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=197&lang=eng

A2. Recent migration patterns: a brief summary

- The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, increased the number of legal and illegal migrants from the former Soviet states, including Georgia. The index of migration was notably high in 2003; resulting from a ten-year period of socio-economic hardship, according to unofficial data, 20%¹⁶ of the population emigrated as a response to issues regarding employment. (eu-nato)
- Most of the Georgian emigrants reside in Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, USA and EU countries.
- Russia introduced a visa regime and its discriminatory policies toward Georgia in 2001, as a result, Georgians were forced to find another country for migration. (eu-nato)
- Currently, according to official data, money transfer from foreign countries to Georgia exceeds 1 billion USD¹⁷.
- In nineties of the past century (msed) and in 2008, Russian occupation of nearly 20% of Georgia territory and ethnic cleansing, forced 500 000 people to flee from (eu-nato)their houses

In response to increasing numbers of IDPs, their legal status was revised, which improved the implementation of specific socio-economic programs, in an effort to assist the needs of the IDPs more effectively.

- Georgia is a participant party of the 1951 Geneva convention and the 1967 New-York protocol regarding the refugee status; it has introduced procedures for asylum seekers and established the status of a refugee, accordingly.

According to official data, there are 867 refugees in Georgia, mainly from the Russian Federation.

The following list is a description of the main challenges in the field of migration, considering the demographic, socio-economic and political conditions of the last decade in Georgia:

- According to unofficial information, approximately 20% of the country's population left Georgia in nineties, as a result of political turmoil and economic issues – two regions of Georgia, Abkhazia and South Ossetia were occupied and unemployment caused an intellectual drain from the domestic workforce. (eu-nato)
- Russia-Georgia war during August of 2008 caused new wave of IDPs and emigrants. The Georgian government revised laws affecting the well-being of the IDPs, in order to improve their condition.
- Index¹⁸ of immigrants is relatively low (eu-nato)they compose only 2%of the country population. Due to the social-economic and political development of the country, Georgia becomes more and more attractive for foreigners with touristic, studying, working and other purposes. That's why, in terms of migration, we should consider Georgia as not only as country of origin, but also as destination and transit. (cra)

¹⁶ ICMPD – International Centre for Migration Policy Development

¹⁷ National Bank of Georgia

¹⁸ Civil registry agency

B. Analysis of socio-economic context of migration

B1. Demographic changes

- **Population volume**

According to the information of the National Statistics Office of Georgia, population of the country constituted 4,436,400 in 2010 (2,108,900 male and 2,327,500 female). National Statistics Office of Georgia reports in 2010 the net population number was positive.

Balance of population in Georgia, 2006 – 2010 (thousand persons)¹⁹:

Year	Population total	Population growth	Births	Deaths	Natural population growth	Migration balance
2006	4,401.3	-6.6	47.8	42.2	5.5	-12.1
2007	4,394.7	-12.6	49.3	41.2	8.1	-20.7
2008	4,382.1	3.3	56.6	43.0	13.5	-10.2
2009	4,385.4	51.0	63.4	46.6	16.8	34.2
2010	4,436.4					

- **Population by national and/or ethnic group**

According to the National census of 2002, population of Georgia constitute ethnic groups of Georgian (83.8%), Azeri (6.5%), Armenian (5.7%), Russian (1.5%) and other ethnic groups (2.5%)²⁰.

- **Population distribution by age and sex**

Age, years	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,394.7	2,079.5	2,315.2	4,382.1	2,078.4	2,303.7	4,385.4	2,080.8	2,304.6	4436.4	2108.9	2327.5
0-1	47.0	24.8	22.2	48.5	25.5	23.0	55.6	31.2	24.4	62.5	31.9	30.6
1 - 4	185.2	97.6	87.6	186.3	98.5	87.8	189.4	99.9	89.5	196.8	105.8	91.0
5 - 9	243.8	127.8	116.0	235.1	123.9	111.2	229.4	121.0	108.4	228.7	120.5	108.2
10-14	303.2	155.8	147.4	285.1	147.7	137.4	275.2	143.3	131.9	268.5	140.5	128.0
15-19	370.4	187.8	182.6	366.5	185.9	180.6	355.2	180.5	174.7	341.4	174.1	167.3
20-24	357.9	180.1	177.8	359.8	182.0	177.8	360.7	182.4	178.3	363.7	184.0	179.7
25-29	328.0	162.8	165.2	330.9	165.3	165.6	333.4	167.0	166.4	342.6	172.2	170.4
30-34	310.7	151.3	159.4	309.7	152.0	157.7	311.9	153.1	158.8	318.0	156.7	161.3
35-39	299.3	143.5	155.8	300.5	144.6	155.9	298.9	144.1	154.8	307.3	149.4	157.9
40-44	320.1	149.4	170.7	306.4	144.0	162.4	298.0	140.4	157.6	294.8	139.5	155.3
45-49	329.4	153.3	176.1	334.5	155.4	179.1	335.0	155.3	179.7	337.1	156.4	180.7
50-54	279.6	128.3	151.3	281.0	129.3	151.7	291.7	134.0	157.7	301.4	139.2	162.2
55-59	236.8	107.4	129.4	246.7	111.7	135.0	251.0	113.5	137.5	259.7	117.8	141.9
60-64	140.0	61.3	78.7	148.2	66.2	82.0	169.7	75.6	94.1	192.0	85.7	106.3
65-69	233.3	96.9	136.4	211.7	86.7	125.0	179.8	73.6	106.2	153.8	62.7	91.1
70-74	172.5	70.7	101.8	179.9	73.5	106.4	191.6	77.1	114.5	200.5	80.1	120.4
75-79	134.1	51.5	82.6	136.7	52.5	84.2	129.6	50.0	79.6	129.0	49.7	79.3
80-84	68.9	21.8	47.1	76.9	25.6	51.3	88.9	30.2	58.7	91.4	31.9	59.5

¹⁹ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Population Statistics,

http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=152&lang=eng

²⁰ Government of Georgia, http://government.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=52

85 +	34.5	7.4	27.1	37.7	8.1	29.6	40.4	8.6	31.8	47.2	10.8	36.4
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- **Population density:**

Population density in Georgia is 65 persons per 1 sq km.

Urbanisation rate²¹:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population for the beginning of the year (thousands)	4 401.3	4 394.7	4 382.1	4 385.4	4 436.4
Urban (thousands)	2 310.4	2 308.9	2 303.8	2 309.1	2 350.5
Rural (thousands)	2 090.9	2 085.8	2 078.3	2 076.3	2 085.9

Conclusion

The Georgian population has become demographically aged. As of 2010, 14.02% of the population was over 65 years of age (16.6.2% female, 11.2% male). According to projections, by 2050 almost one in four residents will be aged over 65. This situation will result in significant increase of the economic burden on the employed population and will require establishing an effective system for social assistance.

²¹ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Population Statistics, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=152&lang=eng

B2. Economy and economic climate

- **Main macroeconomic indicators²²:**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
GDP at current prices, mil. GEL	11,620.9	13,789.9	16,993.8	19,074.9	17,986.0	20,791.3
GDP at current prices, mil. USD	6,411.0	7761.7	10,171.9	12,800.5	10,767.1	11,663.4
GDP real growth, percent	109.6	109.4	112.3	102.3	96.2	106.4
GDP per capita (at current prices), GEL	2,689.1	3,133.1	3,866.9	4,352.9	4101.3	4686.5
GDP per capita (at current prices), USD	1,483.5	1,763.5	2,314.6	2,921.1	2455.2	2629.0

* preliminary data

- **ECONOMIC REFORMS** (msed)

During the last years, Government of Georgia (GoG) implemented significant economic reforms, which were addressed to stipulate attractive business environment in order to enhance foreign direct investment inflow, create new jobs, stimulate entrepreneurial activities in various fields of economy and increase the welfare of citizens.

Due to the economic deregulation policy, number of state regulated spheres sharply decreased, as well as regulation procedures were simplified.

Promoting the development of private sector is one of the main goals of country economic policy. Economic reforms are addressed to liberalization and provision of sustainable economic growth based on the private sector development. In this direction, (GoG) made several important steps:

- **Liberal Tax Code** – number of taxes and rates as well were significantly reduced - according to the Georgian Tax Code, currently, the number of taxes is only 6, including 5 state taxes - income tax, profit tax, import tax, value added tax and excise and 1 local tax - property tax. Since January, 2011 The new Tax Code came into force. It is a unified document of the old tax and customs codes. The new Tax Code aims to increase confidence towards the Georgian tax system and enhance trust in the Georgian tax authorities, by:
 - improving communication between taxpayers and the tax authorities;
 - protecting the taxpayers' rights,;
 - making administration more efficient;
 - harmonizing the Georgian laws with the best international tax practices and EU directives.

²² National Statistics Office of Georgia, Gross Domestic Product statistics, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=119&lang=eng

The new Tax Code offers low tax rates on existing few taxes, or total exemption. Withholding taxes on interest and dividends will be annulled by 2014. Individuals will also benefit by 2014 from the gradually reduced personal income tax rate decreasing to 15%. Micro and Small Business status shall reduce overall administrative and tax burden on individual taxpayers.

Extended filing periods, automatic refunds, and simplified taxation on imports comprise the constantly expanding list of benefits offered to taxpayers. Noteworthy, that Georgia already started convergence to European tax standards, in that it has recognized the technical regulations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and has introduced the generally accepted transfer pricing rules within the new Tax Code. This fact will consequently promote the development of the business environment and cross-border trading. The tax administration system has been simplified and advanced, offering a wide range of E-services to taxpayers. Communication between a taxpayer and the tax authorities will be improved by the newly introduced Advance Tax Ruling, Private Tax Agent, and Tax Deal mechanisms. The new function of a Tax Ombudsman secures the protection of taxpayers' rights and takes the responsibility to facilitate a healthy tax environment in Georgia, in this respect.

- **Customs Reform** established simplified customs procedures. Customs Tariffs Reform significantly simplified and sharply reduced the costs connected to the foreign trade. Number of import tariffs were abolished on approximately 90% of products and only 3 tariff rates (0%, 5%, 12%) exist instead of previous 16. Georgia sets import taxes on only several kinds of agricultural goods and industrial products. In addition, there are no quantitative restrictions (quotas) on imports and exports.
- **Modernized system of Licenses and Permits** – Due to the reform of the system of licenses and permits, the number licenses and permits was reduced by 84%. Currently, licenses and permits are only used in the production of highly risky goods and services; also usage of natural resources and specific activities. The procedures of issuing licenses and permits were significantly simplified, the “one-stop shop” and “silence is consent” principles were introduced which implies that if person is not notified with argumentated rejection about issuance of license in limited framework, the license is considered as issued from the relevant body.
- **Creation of Free Industrial Zones.** A law on “Free Industrial Zones” was adopted. According to government’s decision or on a basis of an initiative of physical person/legal entity, such zone can be created on more than 10 hector territory. Companies, acting within the zone, are free from profit, property and value added taxes. Besides, the import of goods, produced in the free industrial zone to the other territory of Georgia (outside the free industrial zone), as well as the export of foreign goods to the free industrial zone is free from customs tax.
Two FIZs are already established in the western part of Georgia - Poti and Kutaisi.
- **The reform of Technical Regulation System** – the removal of technical barriers for Georgian goods and services on international market is inevitable precondition for further economic development of Georgia. In order to reach this goal, the reform of technical regulation system was implemented in Georgia, which ensured:
 - The removal of technical barriers in international trade;
 - The improvement of investment environment;
 - The protection of consumer rights;
 - The increase of access of Georgian goods to the foreign markets;

- The implementation of obligations under the requirements of WTO, which basically includes the transformation of national mandatory standards into the voluntary standards;
- The eradication of corruption;
- Service transparency in the field of technical regulation;

As a result of the reform, national mandatory standards system was replaced by the voluntary standards and the state regulating role in this system was declined. This process will significantly facilitate the expansion of entrepreneurial activity.

- **Privatization of State Property** – Starting from 2004, provision of aggressive and transparent privatization policy was one of the important reforms of Georgian Government, that was addressed to denationalization of the remained state property in order to attract foreign investments, increase and develop the private sector and effective use of country resources.
- **Competitive Trade Regimes** – starting from 2003, Georgian foreign trade turnover is characterized with upward tendency that is supported by the liberal trade policy provided in the country.
Competitive trade regimes in Georgia:
 - Free Trade Regime – with CIS countries and Turkey (since November 1, 2008)
 - Most Favored Nation Regime (MFN) – with World Trade Organization (WTO) member countries
 - Preferential Regime (GSP) – with USA, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Norway
 - Preferential Regime (GSP+) – with EU (7200 items) since 2005

Georgia has concluded double taxation treaties with 33 countries and has bilateral treaties on investment promotion and protection with 32 countries.

The positive results of implemented reforms and initiatives in Georgia are reflected in various international researches and evaluations:

- **„Doing Business 2011”** placed Georgia on 12th place among 183 countries according to the easiness of doing business, instead of 13rd position in 2010 and 112 st in 2006.
- **“Index of Economic Freedom 2011”**, provided by the “Heritage Foundation”, placed Georgia on the 29th position among 179 countries and got statues of “Mostly Free” economy. Among the 10 sub-indices of “Economic Freedom Index”, Georgia improved its scores in the following areas, such as: Monetary Freedom, Trade Freedom and Freedom from Corruption. Based on its position, Georgia is among the moderately free economies.
- **Fitch Raiting 2011** - Fitch moved Georgia one step up and gave country stable long term outlook instead of previous negative one (which was given after August conflict with Russia). County’s Long-term foreign and local currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) was upgraded to ‘B+’.
- **„Standard & Poor’s Rating 2011”** – S&P upgraded (from “B”) Georgia’s long-term foreign and local currency Sovereign credit ratings at ‘B+’
- **“Corruption Perception Index 2010”**, designed by the organization “Transparency International”, places Georgia on the 68th position among 178 countries in 2010. Corruption Perception Index ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians
- **“Index of Economic Freedom 2010”** of “Fraser Institute”, placed Georgia on 23rd position in 2008 up from 45th position in 2007.

- **“The Enabling Trade Index 2010”** by World Economic Forum, placed Georgia on 37th position among 125 countries worldwide. The Enabling Trade Index measures countries by: Market Access, Border Administration, Transport and Communication Infrastructure and Business Environment.

Capital investments²³:

	2006		2007		2008		2009 ²⁴	
	Mln., GEL	Per cent	Mln., GEL	Per cent	Mln., GEL	Per cent	Mln., GEL	Per cent
Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing	114.4	4.2	98.4	3.6	106.3	3.9	92.0	3.3
Industry	668.1	24.2	666.2	24.2	678.3	24.6	254.1	9.2
Construction	426.2	15.5	516.4	18.7	346.8	12.6	155.9	5.7
Trade, repair or motor vehicles and personal and household goods	223.0	8.1	160.2	5.8	211.9	7.7	151.1	5.5
Hotels and restaurants	76.3	2.8	63.0	2.3	43.7	1.6	51.4	1.9
Transport and communication	371.0	13.5	262.3	9.5	353.2	12.8	266.1	9.7
Financial intermediation	85.8	3.1	83.9	3.0	84.4	3.1	60.1	2.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	121.9	4.4	98.3	3.6	143.5	5.2	50.2	1.8
Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing	114.4	4.2	98.4	3.6	106.3	3.9	92.0	3.3
Industry	668.1	24.2	666.2	24.2	678.3	24.6	254.1	9.2
Community, social and personal service activities	158.3	6.7	186.8	6.4	183.6	6.4	98.7	3.6
Public administration and common use assets (roads, engineering structures)	482.8	20.6	591.5	20.3	581.4	20.3	1,252.8	45.5
Personal use assets (dwellings, cottages and household structures and equipment)	452.0	19.2	560.4	19.2	550.8	19.2	244.9	8.9

²³ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Education,

http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=206&lang=eng

²⁴ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Statistical Yearbook of Georgia 2010,

<http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=wnews&lang=eng&npid=67>

Total	2 349.5	100	2913.7	100	2863.8	100	2,755.4	100
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Foreign direct investments²⁵:

Year	Mln. USD
2004	499.1
2005	449.8
2006	1 190.4
2007	2 014.8
2008	1 564.0
2009	658.4
2010*	553.1

*Preliminary data

Foreign direct investments by country (thousand USD)²⁶:

Countries	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Total	449,784.8	1,190,374.6	2,014,841.6	1,563,962.4	658,400.6	553,056.1
of which:						
EU counties (27)	243,749.0	407,189.7	1,132,726.1	476,655.2	224,722.2	174,724.8
Austria	14,732.2	10,749.3	11,384.4	51,463.4	29,709.0	5,838.2
Belgium	-	-	1,563.7	62.0	112.7	17.4
Bulgaria	70.8	318.9	20.6	12.7	-291.4	-104.3
Cyprus	47,537.3	40,071.2	148,643.6	26,165.8	-1,612.1	-10,620.1
Czech Republic	1,279.6	15,032.2	227,926.4	34,857.6	45,679.0	-2,468.2
Denmark	319.0	42,477.8	158,126.2	256.3	-427.3	23.1
Estonia	-	-	594.0	-210.8	5,723.2	-406.6
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	183.3
France	14,383.3	17,221.7	43,726.0	8,179.7	11,958.4	-6,925.6
Germany	5,031.8	20,380.8	56,987.8	40,590.6	21,345.0	10,819.9
Greece	2,217.0	2,507.4	1,349.7	-1,850.4	1,521.6	6,896.5
Hungary	327.0	314.8	1,010.1	1,025.3	-46.9	-
Ireland	592.4	1,155.2	-1,663.2	223.5	64.6	90.5
Italy	22,833.5	47,219.1	15,228.1	6,047.8	1,683.8	397.1
Latvia	-	-	3,102.1	756.5	-18.0	-6.6
Lithuania	-	3,434.2	327.3	-113.9	3,560.3	2,877.8

²⁵ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Foreign Direct Investments, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=140&lang=eng

²⁶ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Foreign Direct Investments, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=140&lang=eng

Luxembourg	553.1	261.1	9,245.7	5,731.0	9,496.6	7,596.8
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	6,821.0
Netherlands	492.0	18,530.2	299,277.2	135,870.2	32,586.4	143,165.8
Poland	293.8	502.2	19.1	22.9	10.8	23.4
Portugal	-	-	13.2	117.2	24.4	20.5
Romania	-	-	-	5,430.6	-	40.6
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	23.3	2.2
Spain	-	-	3,590.2	5,474.8	137.0	284.1
Sweden	160.4	189.5	6,779.1	7,634.8	-8,831.4	1,597.5
United Kingdom	132,925.8	186,824.1	145,474.8	148,907.6	72,313.2	8,560.6
CIS countries	107,754.3	266,414.3	238,389.0	94,695.6	1,024.4	68,491.2
Azerbaijan	66,920.2	77,804.5	41,368.1	23,942.7	29,824.4	46,587.4
Armenia	395.5	1,033.6	-4,895.4	-15,061.4	-5,378.0	-14,827.2
Belarus	-	-	52.8	102.4	-223.4	-173.6
Kazakhstan	-	152,310.5	88,486.2	65,941.7	-31,972.6	-17,698.6
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	0.0	-6.3	1.0
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-84.8	-
Russia	38,737.6	34,210.0	88,996.5	26,212.2	10,253.4	51,260.1
Ukraine	1,700.9	1,055.8	24,380.8	-6,442.0	-1,563.5	3,287.4
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	175.3	54.8
Other countries	98,281.6	508,028.9	629,432.6	968,960.7	390,847.9	259,599.0
Argentina	93.1	100.5	40.6	-90.2	-	-
Australia	921.5	1,939.4	207.5	109.2	99.2	-134.1
Bahamas	-	-	-3.2	-	-	-
Belize	695.0	-264.2	10,306.5	37,822.5	3,100.7	98.8
Virgin Islands, British	4,900.2	58,586.2	187,815.5	156,847.3	35,434.2	26,124.2
Canada	-	6,000.0	1,388.8	-104.0	-96.3	456.1
Cayman Islands	-	2,972.0	3,104.9	-7,007.3	2,161.1	4,788.5
China	5,668.5	5,445.3	6,877.1	-2,271.4	-2,237.0	-3,319.5
Gibraltar	90.2	955.4	6,127.5	5,307.0	4,089.0	-22,359.4
Iceland	-	-	181.7	0.0	185.1	729.2
India	29.0	54.9	61.9	26,998.4	271.1	269.3
Iran	-	42.9	108.3	1,448.5	1,188.1	990.2
Iraq	-	1.3	35.4	0.0	-	-
Israel	1,704.1	4,084.2	9,496.0	-2,047.7	1,230.0	3,161.6
Japan	16,610.1	34,433.1	34,368.3	11,655.4	-30,808.7	17,611.5
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-78.8	-6,481.8
Korea	6,446.9	3,064.2	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	84.7	-7,869.9	135.9	212.1	-	18.2
Libya	33.0	21.6	-	-	-45.6	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	2,662.7	5,016.0	1,912.9	18,652.9

Norway	23,620.9	77,894.8	34,200.1	2,693.4	1,005.3	1,525.6
Marshall Islands	-	3,197.7	1,450.4	1,501.2	2,766.6	4,514.4
Panama	-	3,391.6	6,177.7	-2,470.0	74,742.2	-390.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	509.7	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	150.2	263.8	-	-	-2.1	-
Seychelles	-	-	4,688.3	4,350.5	1,481.6	7,266.6
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	115.6	402.4	10,854.7	89,958.6	-11,984.0	2,266.7
Syrian	-	-	3.9	9.2	12.8	10.5
United Arab Emirates	280.5	422.6	130,858.7	306,576.3	162,756.5	39,882.4
Turkey	21,812.5	129,727.8	93,871.1	164,525.1	97,939.7	37,501.0
Egypt	-	-	-	-	55,750.6	18,000.0
United States	15,025.6	182,651.5	84,412.2	167,920.7	-10,026.0	108,416.2
Others	-	-	-	-	11,066.8	-
International Organizations	-	8,741.7	14,293.9	23,651.0	30,739.2	50,241.1

* Preliminary data.

Foreign direct investments by Economic Sectors (thousand USD)²⁷:

Sectors	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Total	2,014,841.6	1,563,962.4	658,400.6	553,056.1
of which:				
Agriculture, fishing	15,527.9	7,844.3	22,326.9	10,574.1
Industry	398,240.9	207,327.9	139,805.1	90,785.4
Energy sector	362,581.1	294,864.8	-2,130.6	20,879.7
Construction	171,891.8	56,725.3	105,218.8	-2,846.1
Hotels and restaurants	242,075.9	181,939.2	37,542.3	3,450.6
Transports and communications	416,694.7	422,690.0	98,432.0	193,866.2
Real estate	30,543.9	277,837.7	147,410.3	84,375.8
Other services	140,730.7	101,225.5	51,580.2	61,245.1
Financial sector	136,914.5	8,519.4	49,663.4	89,507.5
Not stated	99,640.2	4,988.2	8,552.2	1,217.9

* Preliminary data.

²⁷ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Foreign Direct Investments, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=140&lang=eng

- **Trade:**

The external trade balance of Georgia remains negative during almost all period of independency. The main trade partners of Georgia are traditionally among the CIS countries, although importance of the trade partners from the other countries including EU Member States increased.

Total imports and exports from/to Georgia and trade balance (million USD)²⁸:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
External Trade Turnover	3,353.0	4,611.2	6,444.3	7,796.9	5,499.7	6,678.8
Export (FOB)	865.5	936.4	1,232.1	1,495.3	1,133.6	1,583.3
Import (CIF)	2,487.5	3,674.8	5,212.2	6,301.5	4,366.1	5,095.5
Balance	-1,622.1	-2,738.5	-3,980.0	-4,806.2	-3,232.5	-3,512.1

Georgian export by groups of countries^{29, 30}:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Exports - total	865,455.6	936,374.6	1,232,110.5	1,495,345.2	1,133,622.4	1,583,345.1
of which:						
EU countries	216,756.4	225,353.7	268,530.3	335,153.8	237,546.8	296,612.4
Austria	1,045.9	1,798.0	4,919.2	3,001.6	1,096.0	782.7
Belgium	5,075.1	11,007.3	17,737.7	7,190.8	13,519.5	25,844.5
Bulgaria	42,843.9	62,268.2	59,357.3	108,216.7	82,290.6	62,105.9
Cyprus	241.9	799.5	234.4	3,197.3	144.8	117.8
Czech Republic	6,614.2	6,095.5	6,111.2	4,349.9	7,093.1	7,591.9
Denmark	219.0	646.8	808.6	1,046.7	624.5	3,605.1
Estonia	2,781.9	1,883.9	1,442.7	970.0	1,234.2	862.7
Finland	-	183.9	6,891.8	1,060.6	587.5	875.5
France	11,545.2	12,445.2	11,613.7	39,910.1	5,817.3	9,791.9
Germany	28,424.3	39,463.2	56,155.9	33,062.6	23,025.4	31,762.0
Greece	10,411.6	5,498.0	7,006.5	5,996.2	12,258.5	7,263.0

²⁸ National Statistics Office of Georgia, External Trade statistics,
http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=137&lang=eng

²⁹ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Education,
http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=206&lang=eng

³⁰ Detailed information on Georgian export is provided in the Annex II

Hungary	30.7	138.6	38.0	103.3	249.6	209.5
Ireland	942.1	46.1	356.8	178.0	274.6	312.7
Italy	33,554.9	23,983.8	17,792.6	17,144.9	23,282.1	23,376.2
Latvia	1,745.8	3,687.0	4,502.0	5,407.6	3,431.9	5,913.5
Lithuania	972.5	2,942.8	6,040.2	8,763.2	9,884.8	9,991.7
Luxembourg	29.2	342.8	-	52.2	77.9	33.1
Malta	12.4	2.0	0.8	-	16.5	17.5
Netherlands	11,331.9	6,559.5	12,111.4	12,652.5	9,019.6	17,159.3
Poland	736.7	3,067.9	6,275.4	4,886.4	4,985.0	4,754.1
Portugal	212.0	955.0	2,311.5	128.3	1,053.0	1,590.2
Romania	8,752.3	5,183.5	7,534.7	13,611.5	12,203.3	28,696.1
Slovakia	2,899.1	1,326.3	1,561.5	912.4	191.6	1,057.7
Slovenia	18.9	14.8	48.8	-	1,469.1	930.7
Spain	14,237.5	15,543.5	14,414.9	19,667.7	15,313.9	32,609.0
Sweden	146.9	10.0	90.4	66.9	216.3	52.7
United Kingdom	31,930.5	19,460.3	23,172.5	43,576.6	8,186.2	19,305.5
CIS countries	407,175.5	391,077.5	461,895.5	540,884.8	416,162.3	644,432.9
Armenia	39,699.3	73,602.0	110,844.2	123,422.0	88,941.7	160,283.2
Azerbaijan	83,430.8	88,913.5	137,455.0	203,930.3	165,633.8	243,989.3
Belarus	2,454.5	3,258.2	4,738.6	11,167.8	14,100.6	22,493.1
Kazakhstan	9,800.8	15,426.2	34,291.5	22,040.3	20,455.3	47,947.7
Kyrgyzstan	247.7	487.1	879.3	1,737.6	2,528.0	3,080.9
Moldova	236.9	216.5	841.4	610.5	1,595.7	7,569.5
Russia	153,724.5	75,393.3	45,338.5	29,783.4	21,146.2	34,298.3

Tajikistan	2,670.5	2,585.8	4,263.8	1,821.9	1,331.1	2,515.8
Turkmenistan	75,827.6	71,808.9	26,338.5	6,338.1	10,668.6	12,205.3
Ukraine	36,940.7	56,837.5	94,169.3	134,173.8	83,955.0	103,334.4
Uzbekistan	2,142.2	2,548.6	2,735.6	5,859.2	5,806.3	6,715.3
Other countries	241,523.7	319,943.4	501,684.6	619,306.6	479,913.3	642,299.8
Afghanistan	886.1	753.4	1,081.5	950.3	251.1	228.2
Albania	0.6	-	1.1	1,305.5	3,141.8	985.4
Algeria	-	3,944.5	1,588.0	-	-	26.7
Angola	-	1,261.4	-	-	3,139.4	0.1
Argentina	1.7	5.0	-	-	2.1	-
Australia	25.5	49.0	199.2	151.7	244.2	831.3
Bahamas	162.4	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2.3	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	0.6	-	1.0
Barbados	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Belize	85.2	65.4	1,404.8	438.2	-	79.8
Benin	-	-	-	-	25.0	13.9
Bolivia	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	5.0	22.3	1.5	20.6
Brazil	-	3,404.7	9,299.8	8,889.1	1.0	5,985.0
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	1,863.5	-
Cambodia	2.7	0.8	-	41.2	2.7	46.4
Cameroon	-	2.0	-	-	6.7	-
Canada	35,640.4	48,872.4	70,603.5	131,805.5	117,224.1	86,655.2
Cayman Islands	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	194.3	-	-	-

		50.7				
China	5,599.1	10,351.0	8,272.5	8,992.7	5,965.5	24,250.5
Colombia	-	58.8	82.6	48.6	55.1	38.4
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	36.0
Costa Rica	-	-	-	1.2	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	37.0	-	-
Croatia	2.3	3.5	3.2	11.4	168.8	36.7
Dominica	2,655.5	4,237.1	562.8	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	0.0	172.4	93.9	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	19.3	353.4	47.1	1.2	-
Egypt	1,219.7	910.9	2,791.1	23.4	3,477.1	10,395.2
EL Salvador	-	-	-	29.5	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	13.3
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	57.3	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Ghana	-	-	-	-	0.0	5.1
Gibraltar	366.7	7,567.8	8,816.4	239.5	255.5	-
Guatemala	-	29.1	44.6	49.5	-	-
Holy See (Vatican City State)	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, SAR of China	8.0	978.4	89.8	59.4	2,786.3	2,985.0
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
India	2,258.7	8,685.1	8,140.8	9,088.8	5,816.1	11,988.8
Indonesia	-	31.9	354.2	39.6	557.2	443.5
Iran	4,681.2	2,699.4	6,050.0	10,058.5	6,425.8	12,140.7
Iraq	643.7	790.0	1,382.8	2,574.4	10,685.1	7,652.0
Israel			13,715.0	2,378.3	1,635.0	4,116.6

	1,011.0	2,316.6				
Japan	1,440.7	517.9	392.9	273.8	4,561.4	8,118.1
Jordan	-	3.0	6.5	-	1,096.3	23.1
Kenya	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	8,010.6	740.8	3,188.7	3,296.6	5,105.8	7,017.4
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	48.1	2,382.6	849.0	91.4	385.1	172.8
Kuwait	-	-	-	4.0	220.1	567.9
Lebanon	-	20.0	22.2	4.6	3,869.9	6,461.7
Liberia	8.2	5.3	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	151.0	92.0	12.6	566.7
Liechtenstein	85.5	-	-	5.8	-	63.7
Macedonia	40.5	-	6.9	-	132.2	2.0
Malaysia	-	17.3	3.9	232.0	21.6	810.9
Marshall Islands	0.8	4.0	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,349.3	5,244.5	12,681.4	52,981.3	40.0	4,055.6
Mongolia	390.6	452.8	442.6	241.8	278.4	131.9
Morocco	-	17.5	-	-	72.7	1,902.2
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	3,110.8
Nepal	-	-	-	-	0.2	482.6
New Zealand	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	9.1	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	19.0	-	0.2	-
Norway	37.2	430.1	36.2	21.5	570.1	171.4
Oman	28.1	-	2.4	-	-	501.0
Pakistan	38.3	67.0	585.3	117.3	92.1	44.2

Panama	6.0	539.6	316.6	410.3	630.8	2,351.1
Peru	-	211.7	1,301.3	209.7	-	-
Philippines	1.3	-	1,280.9	256.9	198.9	244.5
Qatar	149.4	0.8	-	528.0	1.3	320.0
Rwanda	4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	6.8	1.5	6.3	-	9,473.2	111.8
Serbia and Montenegro	938.0	8,017.5	91.4	47.8	298.4	73.1
Seychelles	12,592.6	7,173.8	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	0.3	110.0	83.2	164.4	23.1
Singapore	1,267.5	468.8	966.5	842.4	1,234.0	1,998.6
Somalia	-	-	159.8	-	-	-
South Africa	38.2	1.7	64.6	138.1	93.7	41.7
Sri Lanka	-	-	2.7	119.1	72.2	1,111.2
Sudan	-	36.8	5.9	1,111.3	514.5	0.5
Switzerland	3,170.3	1,941.5	1,367.2	933.2	2,290.6	410.6
Syrian	69.3	0.1	31.1	14.6	3,400.3	1,184.3
Taiwan, Province of China	258.8	5.0	85.4	2,611.9	1,200.9	453.4
Thailand	-	4.3	-	2.0	300.7	358.6
Togo	-	-	-	48.5	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	25.2
Tunisia	26.0	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	121,856.8	123,302.1	171,763.9	262,910.2	225,768.7	216,049.4
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
United Arab			18,638.3	11,228.6	16,710.6	27,793.5

Emirates	3,942.8	8,355.8				
United States	26,748.1	58,509.9	149,036.0	102,197.6	36,933.9	180,498.8
Uruguay	17.4	156.2	-	-	1.8	-
Viet Nam	278.3	-	6.6	6.6	184.9	1,238.2
Virgin Islands, British	1,411.8	2,660.1	858.4	952.7	189.4	-
Virgin Islands, U.S	0.8	-	-	8.1	-	-
Yemen	-	1,382.3	2,073.4	-	1.5	0.5
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	4,822.9

Georgian import by group of countries³¹³²:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Imports - total	2,487,548.3	3,674,832.4	5,212,150.2	6,301,540.3	4,366,105.7	5,095,460.3
of which:						
EU countries	740,323.0	1,104,127.2	1,538,897.3	1,756,449.6	1,305,489.2	1,439,358.3
Austria	19,011.8	36,621.0	54,667.0	70,324.3	51,922.9	51,506.3
Belgium	25,580.5	37,167.2	45,490.4	61,299.8	39,685.3	54,694.0
Bulgaria	72,278.3	115,535.7	184,049.7	124,101.1	152,840.0	131,723.1
Cyprus	1,733.8	2,875.7	2,851.9	2,955.6	1,487.9	1,173.5
Czech Republic	20,551.8	42,693.0	53,215.8	59,878.1	46,261.5	57,798.9
Denmark	7,065.2	10,663.7	13,811.8	13,189.0	10,803.6	15,091.2
Estonia	1,142.8	993.4	3,924.3	3,044.1	1,928.8	5,198.5
Finland	13,250.3	26,563.7	37,689.1	41,343.5	12,346.0	15,500.1
France	60,925.3	68,731.8	101,027.3	98,479.5	63,360.4	70,757.8
Germany	206,754.2	351,147.1	387,318.6	497,303.9	301,382.5	330,018.6
Greece	18,591.0	22,865.8	52,861.1	57,545.5	61,977.2	72,660.1
Hungary	14,339.1	20,170.8	27,088.0	34,656.7	24,936.8	28,485.0
Ireland	4,329.5	6,679.3	5,043.8	7,071.5	5,351.7	6,917.3
Italy	64,422.4	102,095.9	144,048.8	183,794.8	127,686.4	133,750.8
Latvia	6,195.1	6,368.8	8,341.6	10,933.3	16,760.4	15,325.8
Lithuania	5,014.1	9,321.3	15,851.2	25,783.6	17,735.1	26,125.9
Luxembourg	939.5	934.7	2,955.7	3,054.3	3,160.7	5,805.9
Malta	-	803.9	2,230.7	3,964.7	1,130.1	547.5
Netherlands	53,086.2	75,615.9	101,738.7	134,052.8	99,801.3	99,809.0

³¹ Ibid

³² Detailed information on import to Georgia is provided in the Annex II

Poland	13,657.3	20,628.8	60,624.1	51,514.4	38,719.6	49,221.7
Portugal	3,139.9	2,884.1	4,889.7	5,613.2	2,875.2	3,433.3
Romania	40,694.3	40,768.9	90,206.2	92,433.0	113,864.5	136,607.9
Slovakia	2,949.2	4,555.5	3,792.8	8,923.6	3,148.4	6,604.7
Slovenia	4,054.4	5,551.4	7,720.9	11,408.1	8,809.6	11,018.9
Spain	8,450.9	15,276.5	23,264.1	34,871.9	23,480.4	33,943.2
Sweden	9,623.0	13,611.5	32,439.7	27,664.3	15,626.5	11,159.5
United Kingdom	62,543.4	63,001.9	71,754.4	91,245.2	58,406.7	64,479.9
CIS countries	994,372.4	1,398,588.9	1,849,368.8	1,998,028.6	1,255,070.7	1,551,024.1
Armenia	39,360.1	40,337.8	59,557.5	72,078.0	41,345.9	45,547.6
Azerbaijan	232,829.5	318,903.6	382,367.2	607,396.1	376,432.9	464,220.5
Belarus	6,766.2	25,675.2	28,872.9	34,645.6	27,142.5	36,050.6
Kazakhstan	11,551.4	25,384.1	63,819.1	54,754.9	23,258.9	91,648.0
Kyrgyzstan	481.5	1,858.6	1,167.8	1,166.2	1,065.0	1,361.6
Moldova	4,019.7	3,520.7	3,810.2	4,299.2	3,938.1	4,666.0
Russia	381,558.0	555,371.8	573,879.3	423,312.0	285,553.9	279,672.9
Tajikistan	41.7	90.7	30.5	297.5	214.7	48.9
Turkmenistan	95,067.4	101,061.5	149,901.8	135,024.1	74,291.5	59,200.2
Ukraine	219,370.4	320,093.0	574,906.0	657,719.8	418,313.8	558,900.6
Uzbekistan	3,326.5	6,291.8	11,056.4	7,335.2	3,513.6	9,707.2
Other countries	752,853.0	1,172,116.3	1,823,884.1	2,547,062.2	1,805,545.7	2,105,077.9
Afghanistan	3.3	57.9	9.8	6.1	10.9	7.1
Albania	19.8	5,166.0	1,549.1	14.1	0.1	0.6
Algeria	3.5	9.6	-	-	-	1,586.6
Andorra	168.4	213.2	294.2	125.2	74.3	21.5
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	95.5	80.8	248.2
Argentina	1,053.0	941.8	2,711.2	3,687.5	3,621.5	4,948.8
Australia	2,604.6	1,642.8	1,113.5	2,086.3	6,075.5	31,391.8
Bahamas	-	62.8	-	362.4	0.3	-
Bahrain	-	4.5	-	6.2	-	7.4
Bangladesh	-	29.7	156.7	84.2	87.4	95.8
Belize	52.7	397.5	74.8	141.3	4.1	97.5
Bermuda	70.1	-	41.1	-	-	3.8
Bhutan	-	1.1	-	-	-	-

Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,453.0	531.4	7.9	175.6	101.6	98.9
Brazil	77,021.9	52,267.2	82,118.6	104,182.4	75,963.0	80,624.9
British Indian Ocean Territory	-	107.5	-	-	-	53.0
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	6.1	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	429.1	-	497.1
Burundi	-	58.0	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	3.3	20.1	13.8	5.7	-	-
Cameroon	120.9	-	-	-	23.4	6.4
Canada	7,105.8	14,294.8	12,261.9	17,936.0	14,148.5	17,740.9
Chile	41.2	653.8	288.5	1,228.3	1,582.3	1,674.5
China	46,712.8	103,331.8	206,709.4	298,331.1	174,669.1	334,321.1
Colombia	3,978.3	102.2	252.3	65.0	729.7	804.0
Congo	-	-	-	-	53.7	9.4
Costa Rica	-	464.8	1,480.9	-	149.0	301.6
Cote d'Ivoire	3.6	29.7	5,575.0	5,574.1	846.2	13.6
Croatia	4,248.9	14,799.2	7,400.4	7,819.3	5,381.2	3,480.5
Cuba	-	-	4.0	5,233.4	197.8	217.8
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	136.2	-
Dominica	560.9	6.3	-	-	-	6.9
Dominican Republic	1,606.1	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,236.7	1,805.8	2,578.7	4,241.6	6,620.3	13,152.1
Egypt	1,733.0	7,688.4	9,807.1	4,384.2	2,254.8	5,170.0
EL Salvador	193.4	-	169.3	53.0	-	4,442.4
Equatorial Guinea	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	57.8	-
French Guiana	20.5	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	3.7	-	-	-	5.6	3.2
Gabon	-	-	-	2,348.0	469.6	10,994.6
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	17.9
Ghana	-	-	12,569.4	28,133.4	2,300.9	11,488.7

Gibraltar	6.9	558.1	476.2	252.0	101.6	161.0
Grenada	21.3	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	95.7	-
Guinea	38.5	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	36.8	107.0	-	63.2	58.1	-
Hong Kong, SAR of China	1,248.9	2,287.4	4,407.0	22,759.9	29,770.0	24,089.7
Iceland	61.4	0.5	7.6	77.3	89.8	433.2
India	8,335.2	11,836.6	32,134.1	30,852.2	28,095.5	32,479.7
Indonesia	1,716.1	2,332.4	3,888.1	7,514.7	7,512.2	9,274.8
Iran	25,999.8	40,301.3	51,732.9	52,080.6	29,895.0	55,079.5
Iraq	1.4	132.3	21.0	4.6	148.9	14.7
Israel	9,659.4	22,311.6	37,780.4	41,517.0	69,893.4	14,596.6
Jamaica	4.0	-	-	2.6	10.1	-
Japan	8,337.0	39,541.5	55,749.9	119,765.0	60,077.1	80,890.3
Jordan	164.4	60.5	186.9	1,193.1	652.3	933.3
Kenya	124.9	-	-	1.1	-	79.6
Korea, Republic of	5,123.8	12,420.3	23,159.3	46,124.2	16,798.5	29,302.1
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	97.5	353.2	456.7	1,737.9	295.9	86.7
Kuwait	35.9	234.1	849.6	2,087.0	556.8	55.3
Lao	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Lebanon	271.2	261.9	198.2	583.4	153.4	766.7
Libya	-	-	-	6.8	-	-
Liechtenstein	62.2	22.0	536.0	19,367.5	1,695.6	491.2
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Macedonia	24.0	85.2	0.8	65.1	34.1	53.9
Malawi	-	-	146.9	-	-	-
Malaysia	424.0	745.1	3,191.0	4,610.3	3,194.3	3,529.5
Mali	-	-	-	-	4.8	-
Mauritania	-	-	38.4	-	4.2	-

Mauritius	-	-	-	26.4	76.4	25.6
Mexico	14.3	0.3	35.5	19.0	44.0	141.0
Monaco	82.6	9.8	27.8	101.9	28.0	67.0
Mongolia	1.9	-	19.7	-	-	-
Morocco	54.7	127.9	2,670.1	369.6	39.3	244.3
Mozambique	-	0.8	-	6.0	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Nauru	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	11.3	17.9	-	71.0	-	-
New Zealand	2,095.9	7,925.4	8,222.5	7,186.2	6,001.0	7,973.3
Nigeria	6.6	-	-	42.8	39.7	0.5
Niue	42.0	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	2,457.1	4,033.4	2,592.6	3,404.1	4,593.0	5,134.7
Oman	524.6	380.3	590.2	3,516.6	1,672.5	1,567.4
Pakistan	93.4	445.9	288.0	156.6	270.3	1,960.4
Panama	238.7	156.1	792.7	2,196.3	955.6	1,284.3
Paraguay	-	-	138.8	-	-	-
Peru	-	310.9	1,338.4	196.0	121.3	0.2
Philippines	-	46.6	10.2	190.3	94.8	230.9
Puerto Rico	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	9.7	74.1	-	1.1
Rwanda	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena	-	2.2	-	-	-	-
San Marino	8.0	34.8	60.6	48.2	35.6	14.7
Saudi Arabia	19.7	188.8	54.5	178.1	383.6	204.5
Senegal	13.0	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	1,167.8	5,004.9	2,142.5	2,074.3	1,485.6	1,558.2
Seychelles	142.4	132.7	-	1,268.0	26,682.9	640.4

			0.2			
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	47.5	14.5
Singapore	945.5	2,243.9	6,696.3	18,689.6	26,778.9	11,476.3
South Africa	1,933.3	1,580.4	2,577.2	2,276.9	3,931.5	3,041.4
Sri Lanka	539.4	459.3	1,002.7	1,142.9	1,078.5	1,169.4
Sudan	-	0.8	-	289.0	-	0.3
Swaziland	-	-	-	39.0	-	2.2
Switzerland	17,503.7	32,684.1	64,178.6	50,190.1	34,634.3	34,465.1
Syrian	2,538.4	2,534.7	2,746.3	7,193.5	2,474.8	1,790.0
Taiwan, Province of China	2,492.6	4,749.4	7,408.5	9,335.3	6,837.2	6,461.2
Tanzania,	-	-	58.8	72.3	34.0	13.5
Thailand	1,181.7	3,972.4	7,158.9	12,527.8	10,378.9	15,727.4
Togo	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Tunisia	-	0.2	-	-	-	144.8
Turkey	283,008.8	522,560.1	727,906.0	940,479.8	787,616.7	888,910.5
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	125.6	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	17.3	10.9	226.2
United Arab Emirates	72,988.2	109,124.1	214,721.3	276,880.4	110,344.8	159,229.6
United States	146,854.5	129,608.6	203,891.4	358,084.2	223,725.2	173,375.6
Uruguay	1.4	386.2	402.7	104.6	505.7	667.4
Venezuela	9.9	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	466.7	1,827.7	3,109.4	7,643.6	9,387.1	11,062.6
Virgin Islands, British	1,136.7	3,007.5	870.1	3,350.4	450.5	403.7
Virgin Islands, U.S	1,458.6	151.2	-	72.0	-	-
Yemen	-	-	11.6	-	2.9	0.5
Zambia	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	123.7	-	-	-	-

Annual consumer price index³³:

³³ National Statistics Office of Georgia, CPI, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=128&lang=eng

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Annual Average to the Annual Average	105.7	108.2	109.2	109.2	110.0	101.7	107.1
December Over December of previous year	107.5	106.2	108.8	111.0	105.5	103.0	111.2
Annual Inflation Rate	7.5	6.2	8.8	11.0	5.5	3.0	11.2

B3. Labour market analysis

- Main labour market indicators(thousand persons)³⁴:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Active population (labour force), thousand persons	2041.0	2023.9	2021.8	1965.3	1917.8	1991.8	1944.9
Employed, thousand persons	1783.3	1744.6	1747.3	1704.3	1601.9	1656.1	1628.1
Unemployed, thousand persons	257.6	279.3	274.5	261.0	315.8	335.6	316.9
Unemployment rate, percentage	12.6	13.8	13.6	13.3	16.5	16.9	16.3

Distribution by economic status of the female population age of 15 and older (thousand persons)³⁵:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Active population (labour force), total	949.5	935.9	933.5	889.7	920.5	907.9
Employed	829.4	826.8	816.2	746.3	778.6	776.7
Hired	286.4	287.4	293.5	259.2	278.5	300.2
Self-employed	542.8	539.0	522.6	487.0	500.0	475.6
Not-identified worker	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Unemployed	120.1	109.1	117.3	143.4	141.9	131.2
Population outside labor force	749.5	808.9	763.6	772.9	774.4	728.1
Unemployment rate (percentage)	12.6	11.7	12.6	16.1	15.4	14.5
Economic activity rate (percentage)	55.9	53.6	55.0	53.5	54.3	55.5
Employment rate (percentage)	48.8	47.4	48.1	44.9	45.9	47.5

Distribution by economic status of the male population age of 15 and older (thousand persons)³⁶:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Active population (labour force), total	1074.4	1085.8	1031.8	1028.0	1071.3	1037.1
Employed	915.2	920.4	888.1	855.6	877.6	851.4
Hired	314.1	316.5	331.9	313.1	317.4	318.3
Self-employed	600.5	602.6	556.2	541.5	559.0	531.5
Not-identified worker	0.6	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.6
Unemployed	159.2	165.4	143.7	172.4	193.7	185.6
Population outside labor force	386.6	419.1	374.9	372.2	364.9	355.3
Unemployment rate (percentage)	14.8	15.2	13.9	16.8	18.1	17.9
Economic activity rate (percentage)	73.5	72.2	73.3	73.4	74.6	74.5
Employment rate (percentage)	62.6	61.2	63.1	61.1	61.1	61.2

³⁴ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Employment and unemployment, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=146&lang=eng

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ Ibid

- Average monthly income³⁷:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Average monthly nominal salary, Gel	156.6	204.2	277.9	368.1	534.9	556.8

- Average monthly nominal salary of employees by economic activity and sex³⁸:

	2006*			2007			2008		
	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male
Total, in Gel	277.9	177.6	362.0	368.1	240.2	475.6	534.9	367.7	678.4
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	148.1	130.9	155.8	184.9	166.9	191.8	299.3	267.1	312.7
Fishing	94.4	83.3	95.5	168.8	102.8	177.1	211.1	175.8	217.5
Mining & quarrying	352.3	287.6	367.7	657.7	727.6	645.0	808.9	795.1	811.4
Manufacturing	260.5	191.8	293.7	357.7	246.4	411.0	510.5	354.1	585.6
Electricity, gas & water supply	398.2	320.1	422.6	533.8	470.5	559.0	738.3	679.1	766.7
Construction	391.0	250.4	399.2	494.5	341.0	503.2	597.3	515.2	602.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles & persona & household goods	246.4	181.8	303.1	355.5	254.2	445.5	510.6	399.2	601.9
Hotels & restaurants	196.5	150.6	266.7	238.4	181.4	329.5	333.6	252.9	473.9
Transport & communications	391.3	301.2	421.2	492.3	407.5	519.5	667.7	531.7	711.2
Financial intermediation	779.0	449.1	1356.4	1014.5	878.1	1190.4	1343.5	1195.1	1508.9
Real estate, renting & business activities	284.2	203.3	327.4	405.8	316.4	447.8	540.1	423.8	597.3
Public administration & defense; compulsory social security	448.0	354.3	482.8	585.4	467.0	622.2	869.5	701.1	918.2
Education	122.1	116.5	141.8	153.0	142.1	191.4	243.7	232.4	286.3
Health & social work	143.3	125.3	219.1	206.4	181.6	298.0	305.8	263.0	460.6
Other community, social & personal service activities	175.6	154.6	201.4	260.6	207.3	324.5	408.7	338.1	482.7

³⁷ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Wages,

http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=149&lang=eng

³⁸ Ibid

B4. Human Capital

According to the Human Development Index 2010, Georgia ranks 63rd out of 177 countries, but the adult literacy rate is 99.0% of population over 15 years, which is a component of one of the three dimensions of the HDI³⁹.

- Levels of Education ⁴⁰

ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education	Georgian National Classification of Education
ISCED 0	Pre primary education on zero stage – all kinds of education before primary education	Early childhood education and care
ISCED 1	Primary education – education on primary level	Primary education - first stage of General education Entrance age – 5-6 years, duration - 6 years. Compulsory education.
ISCED 2	Lower secondary or second stage – education on lower secondary stage.	
ISCED 2A	General Education	Basic education - general education Entrance age – 11-12 years, duration - 3 years, Minimum entrance requirement - primary education. Compulsory education. Basic Education Diploma at the end of the programme, Leads to programmes of secondary education or to labour market
ISCED 3	Upper secondary education	
ISCED 3A	Secondary (general) education with graduation (High school)	Secondary education - Entrance age – 14-15 years, duration -3 years, Minimum entrance requirement - Basic education. Basic Education Diploma, General Secondary Diploma at the end of programmes. It is possible to obtain additionally Diploma of vocational qualification. Leads to the post secondary non-tertiary

³⁹ UNDP, Worldwide trends in the human development index 19701 – 2010, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/trends/>

⁴⁰ Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

		education and training (4B), first stage of tertiary (5A) - Bachelor programmes 4 years (240 ECTS), Programmes of certified physician - 6 years (360 ECTS), certified veterinarian - 5 years (300 ECTS) and certified dentist 5 years (300 ECTS) or to Labour market
ISCED 3C	Secondary vocational education	<p>Entrance age – 14-15 years, duration is different, Minimum entrance requirement - Basic Education Diploma. Diploma of Vocational Qualification of 1,2,3 levels at the end of the programme.</p> <p>Leads directly to labour market.</p> <p>It is possible to attend programmes of general education (3A) simultaneously or preparatory general education programmes to pass examinations of general secondary education or pass examination without attending lectures and obtain General Secondary Diploma</p>

- Enrollment in General Education⁴¹

Level/Grade	Male			Female		
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2020	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2020
1	25948	25108	24358	22787	22002	21291
2	25935	25977	24607	22834	22511	21909
3	25820	26061	25201	22727	22718	22632
4	28341	25980	25179	25246	22556	22980
5	29328	28566	25575	26026	25087	22389
6	29505	29520	28128	26768	25820	24888
7	29580	29506	29009	27467	26681	25700
8	29053	29894	28726	27073	27099	26747
9	31145	29126	29277	29445	26842	27127
10	33306	29614	27143	32037	27719	25252
11	32781	32389	28392	31828	31111	26820

⁴¹ Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

12	16	26052	31255	77	25360	29941
Total	320758	337793	326850	294315	305506	297676

- Enrollment in Higher Education

Bachelor programmes⁴²

	Male			Female		
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Number of students	45077	34291	37573	55396	40609	47236

Master programmes⁴³

	Male			Female		
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Number of students	3716	3916	4806	4795	5748	6692

- Levels of schooling and education:

Enrolment rate in pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary and post-graduate education⁴⁴:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Enrolment in pre-school education, thousands	76.4	77.9
Enrolment in general education schools, thousands	634.7	636.0	614.7	643.3	624.5
Enrolment in professional secondary schools, thousands	28.4	28.8	17.0	2.4	...
Enrolment in higher education institutions, thousands	144.9	140.8	112.1	93.6	102.7
Number of post-graduate students, persons	1112	496	786*	1588	2986

* Number of persons working for doctoral degree from 2007

Secondary professional schools and enrolment by specialization and gender⁴⁵:

	Public schools	Private schools
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⁴² Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

⁴³ Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

⁴⁴ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Education,
http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=206&lang=eng

⁴⁵ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Education,
http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=206&lang=eng

	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009
Number of schools, total	86	79	69	30	67	78	71	4
of which specialization:								
industry and construction:	5	6	6	2	-	-	-	-
transport and communications	6	4	4	-	1	1	1	-
agriculture	3	4	3	1	2	1	0	-
economics and law	12	13	10	7	6	2	1	-
public health, physical training and sports	13	13	12	4	45	44	42	4
education	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	-
multiprofile schools	25	20	19	12	8	24	23	-
fine arts and cinematography	19	17	13	3	3	5	2	-
Number of students	20904	18242	9377	2177	7491	10578	7658	434
of which those studying in schools of: industry and construction	767	1159	438	74	-	-	-	-
transport and communications	1077	472	112	-	256	236	128	-
agriculture	531	671	144	-	75	110	140	-
economics and law	2872	2817	1224	556	514	163	136	-
public health, physical training and sports	5300	5148	2405	30	5340	5463	4082	434
education	2119	1388	926	106	51	39	21	-
multiprofile schools	5160	4195	2504	621	1166	4434	3031	-
fine arts and cinematography	3078	2392	1624	790	89	133	120	-
Number of females, total	13327	11232	5917	1207	5972	7747	5938	368
of which those studying in schools of: industry and construction	372	633	222	9	-	-	-	-
transport and communication	329	49	17	-	171	186	83	-
agriculture	236	199	50	-	6	63	79	-
economics and law	1382	1269	582	307	280	88	68	-
public health, physical training and sports	4907	4427	2069	1	459	4640	3644	368
education	1752	1163	745	82	36	37	20	-
multiprofile schools	2359	1827	1105	286	792	2663	1966	-
fine arts and cinematography	1990	1665	1127	522	35	70	78	-

- **Quality of the education system:**

Public expenditure on education as share of GDP remains lower than the OECD and EU-19 average. But it is approximately comparable with the situation in the neighbouring Caucasus countries⁴⁶. State expenditure on education constitutes 2.9% of GDP⁴⁷.

C. Analysis of the migration situation in the country

C1. Immigrants

C1.1 Total number of immigrants

The legislation on the migration in Georgia is liberal, implying visa-free entrance into the country of citizens of the EU member countries and ability to stay on the country territory for 360 days.

For liberal and long-time stay in the country, the set rule determined by the legislation of Georgia provides for issue of residence permit on various bases, namely: for students, work, and family unification and for other purposes.

resident permit⁴⁸

⁴⁶ European Training Foundation, ENPI 08-14 Black Sea Labour Market Reviews, Georgia Country Report, 2010, [http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/\(getAttachment\)/B8B57962E91F8695C12576EF002E304F/\\$File/NOTE868FGP.pdf](http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/(getAttachment)/B8B57962E91F8695C12576EF002E304F/$File/NOTE868FGP.pdf)

⁴⁷ UNDP, International Human Development Indicators, Georgia, Country Profile, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GEO.html>

⁴⁸ Civil registry agency

Israel	18	18	9	14	18	7	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0
Italy	15	10	13	14	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yugoslavia	3	4	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameron	6	10	12	6	10	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	12	13	8	12	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kenya	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Congo	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
kotdiuari	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea SDR	5	3	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	7	6	1	6	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3	3	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Libyan	2	6	10	2	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	3	7	8	1	2	0	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	10	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	8	0	0
Morocco	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	6	5	15	3	2	14	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14	14	0	13	12	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	10	5	5	9	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pakistan	28	64	52	10	37	29	18	11	9	0	14	14	0	2	0
Peru	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	16	12	13	16	11	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Portugal	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea R	5	2	5	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	8	8	8	8	7	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Russia	131	113	158	91	83	90	9	12	10	29	16	55	2	2	3
Greece	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL Salvador	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	5	1	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	33	36	17	32	34	16	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Serbia	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	19	18	24	15	11	12	0	2	10	4	5	2	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	4	4	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	3	9	6	3	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	2	0	7	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6	5	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	26	28	32	20	26	19	4	1	2	2	1	10	0	0	1
Uzbekistan	4	2	6	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hungary	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	698	559	367	683	545	365	10	8	0	5	9	1	0	0	1
Filipina	6	67	54	6	67	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	10	26	49	9	26	33	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	0	1
Kirgizstan	10	8	10	5	7	10	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
Sweden	1	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	2	2	14	1	1	4	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Croatia	5	2	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	2	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3253	2946	2513	2853	2590	2042	255	239	252	113	115	177	32	5	41

C1.2 Type of immigrants

In 1999 Georgian Government expressed its respect and hosted on its territory over 9000 refugees from the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation whom the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons From the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia granted refugee status on a “prima facie” basis in Georgia. Most refugees were accommodated in Pankisi Valley that was caused by the existence of their relative ethnic Kists residing in the Valley. The above mentioned fact fosters co-existence of Chechens and Kists and minimizes the conflict on an ethnic basis. Small part of refugees were accommodated in Tbilisi and other regions of Georgia as well.

Since 2007 Temporary Residence Permits and Travel Documents have been issued for the persons having refugee status.

Besides the refugees registered on a “prima facie” basis in the database of the Ministry there are refugees as well who have been granted the refugee status on an “individual basis”.

There are currently registered 867 persons having refugee status, including 838 refugees on a “prima facie” basis and 29 - on an “individual basis”.

The number of refugees was drastically changed due to the following circumstances: Some refugees have been repatriated in their homeland through the Migration Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons From the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia, some of them have been resettled in the third countries under the patronage of UNHCR and some have been granted Georgian Citizenship.

Persons Having Refugee Status in Georgia⁴⁹

Country	2007	2008	2009
Russia	1061	1102	851
Afghanistan	4	4	4

⁴⁹ Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons From the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia

Iraq		3	5
Tajikistan	3	3	3
Azerbaijan	3	3	3
Turkey		1	
Iran	1	1	1
Total	1072	1117	867

Persons Seeking Refugee Status in Georgia⁵⁰

The number of persons seeking refugee status in Georgia is increasing according to the years. Since 2010 the Reception and Temporary Accommodation Center for Asylum-seekers has opened which accommodates 20 asylum-seekers at present.

Country	2007	2008	2009
Russia	16	20	14
Turkey	3	1	2
Nigeria	1	1	
Sri-Lanka		3	9
Azerbaijan	1		1
Kyrgyzstan		1	
Iraq		4	1
Armenia		3	6
Uzbekistan			1
Pakistan			1
Iran			7
Ukraine			1
Total	21	33	43

- **Natural Disaster Victims**

⁵⁰ Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons From the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia

One of the directions of internal migration processes in the country is to replace natural disaster victim population at relatively safe places.

Due to geographic landscape of Georgia, most part of the country is mountainous. Accordingly in some populated points of such regions are periodically happening disasters like heavy snowfall, flood, landslide etc.

Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons From the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia provides resettlement of families, which are victims of natural disasters in less risky regions.

- **Internally displaced persons in Georgia**⁵¹

In 2007 Georgian government worked out State Strategy Plan toward IDPs, which was updated at the end of 2008. Action Plan of Strategy was approved in 2009 it was updated in 2010 by the decree of Georgian government. The main goal is durable housing solution and social-economical integration of IDPs (currently 27 000 families received residential properties).

- IDP⁵²

District	Number of IDPs	Number of Private	Number of CCs
Gulrifshi	691	691	0
Abkhazia	691	691	0
Adjara	4 691	3 933	758
Guria	586	513	73
Tbilisi	96 116	63 055	33 061
Imereti	26 855	10 967	15 888
Kakheti	1 388	927	461

⁵¹ Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia, IDP Figures, http://www.mra.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG#index/ENG/210

⁵² Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons From the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia

Mtskheta-Mtianeti	9 913	461	9 452
Racha-Lechkhum-Qvemo Svaneti	961	714	247
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	86 323	58 974	27 349
Samtskhe-Javakheti	2 309	426	1 883
Qvemo-Qartli	11 212	7 169	4 043
Shida Qartli	14 914	6 254	8 660
Tskhinvali	713	713	0
Old Tskhinvali	2	2	0
Total Sum	256 674	154 799	101 875

- Foreign students, studying in Georgia, 2009⁵³:

	Public education institutions	Private education institutions	Total
Total	452	380	832
of which:			
Armenia	0	11	11
Azerbaijan	16	213	229
Cyprus	0	1	1
Estonia	3	0	3
Germany	2	1	3
Holland	0	1	1
Greece	2	1	3
India	245	3	248
Iran	1	0	1
Iraq	0	3	3
Israel	1	4	5
Japan	1	0	1
Kazakhstan	1	4	5
Lithuania	11	1	12
Mauritania	8	0	8
Moldova	1	0	1
Pakistan	6	0	6
Poland	2	0	2
Russian Federation	27	50	77
Syria	4	0	4
Sri Lanka	28	0	28
Turkey	67	73	140
Turkmenistan	0	5	5
Ukraine	2	3	5
USA	1	3	4
Other	23	3	26

⁵³ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Education,
http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=206&lang=eng

- Visitors and tourists to Georgia⁵⁴:

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010, 7 months
Total	560,021	983,114	1,051,769	1,290,107	1,500,049	1,027,321
CIS countries	366,054	634,360	655,742	784,511	950,751	640,502
Armenia	100,508	245,146	243,133	281,463	351,049	233,815
Azerbaijan	153,467	244,444	281,629	344,936	418,992	279,815
Belarus	1,236	1,562	1,601	1,981	2,503	2,793
Kazakhstan	2,825	4,374	5,098	4,523	5,531	3,951
Kyrgyzstan	1,546	1,597	736	787	1,107	706
Moldova	1,589	1,528	1,185	1,261	1,880	1,230
Russia	90,277	104,111	91,361	114,459	127,937	90,277
Tajikistan	267	263	150	194	237	193
Turkmenistan	729	927	451	468	375	809
Ukraine	12,431	29,163	28,932	32,988	39,339	25,660
Uzbekistan	1,179	1,245	1,466	1,451	1,801	1,253
Europe (excluding CIS countries)	167,075	301,387	353,924	459,272	496,973	347,782
Bulgaria	2,653	10,785	9,104	8,547	7,123	4,713
Poland	1,553	3,856	4,491	4,479	4,634	3,114
United Kingdom	6,677	12,742	9,775	8,951	10,633	5,725
Greece	7,098	13,135	12,380	12,914	14,300	8,077
Italy	2,732	5,331	4,113	3,920	4,994	3,027
France	3,996	6,577	5,958	6,186	6,941	4,782
Germany	8,840	14,884	14,081	13,267	15,351	8,894
Netherlands	3,095	5,352	4,143	4,054	4,145	2,967
Israel	6,318	11,462	16,450	17,413	16,757	9,461
Turkey	109,796	192,436	248,028	351,410	384,482	277,726
Other European countries	14,317	24,827	25,401	28,131	27,613	19,296
Americas	14,842	19,417	16,865	17,489	19,555	12,432
Canada	1,104	1,663	1,376	1,276	1,913	1,050
USA	12,928	16,622	14,818	15,662	16,934	10,822
Other countries	810	1,132	671	551	708	560
East Asia/Pacific	3,244	13,732	9,415	9,459	11,016	7,532
China	747	2,083	1,693	1,771	2,013	1,500
Japan	1,054	1,611	1,457	1,209	919	970
Philippines	253	7,584	4,363	4,465	5,386	3,514
Other countries	1,190	2,454	1,902	2,014	2,698	1,548
Middle East	973	2,105	2,490	3,245	3,298	1,730
Syria	522	1,116	1,476	1,970	2,135	988
Other countries	451	989	1,014	1,275	1,163	742
South Asia	6,641	9,977	10,873	13,457	14,572	13,899
India	1,335	3,088	2,355	2,712	3,674	2,690
Iran	5,033	6,409	7,986	10,038	9,848	10,803

⁵⁴ Department of Tourism and Resorts of Georgia, Statistics, <http://www.dotr.gov.ge/eng/statistics.php>

Other countries	273	480	532	707	1,050	406
Africa	431	777	883	640	1,030	1,350
UN	194	277	323	325	286	355
Stateless	109	489	890	1,297	1,927	1
Other	458	593	364	412	641	1,738

C1.3 Irregular immigrants

- Development of illegal migration 2007-2009⁵⁵

	2007	2008	2009
Illegal border crossing	409	167	96

- Overview of illegal migration (illegal border crossing, illegal stay) by the most common nationality⁵⁶

Country	2007	2008	2009
Georgia-Turkey	-	-	46
Georgia-Azerbaijan	-	-	20
Georgia-Armenia	-	-	30

- Overview of illegal border crossing by direction and border type⁵⁷

	2007	2008	2009
Land border	365	146	96
Border - Airport	44	21	-
Total	409	167	96

- Overview of illegal border crossing by the most common nationalities⁵⁸

Nationality	Total	2007	2008	2009
Georgia	468	200	214	54
Russia	177	109	30	38
Armenia	174	86	39	49
Ukraine	48	32	9	7
Turkey	51	16	18	17
Azerbaijan	57	15	5	37

- Refusal of entry at the external border (Land Border and Airports) by the most common nationalities⁵⁹

Nationality	Total	2007	2008	2009
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⁵⁵ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

⁵⁶ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

⁵⁷ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

⁵⁸ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

⁵⁹ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

Russia	338	-	156	182
Turkey	181	-	123	58
Azerbaijan	83	-	20	63
Armenia	13	-	5	8
Nigeria	66	-	40	26
Pakistan	42	-	17	25
China	39	-	27	12

- Illegal movement of persons (Trafficking) from Georgia⁶⁰

Nationality	2007	2008	2009	Land Border	Border - Airport
Georgia	8	3	5	11	5

- Illegal movement of persons (Trafficking) in Georgia⁶¹

Nationality	2007	2008	2009	Land Border	Border - Airport
Georgia	6	-	1	-	-
Turkish	-	-	-	1	-
Kyrgyz	1	-	1	1	-

⁶⁰ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

⁶¹ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

C2. Emigrants

C2.1 Total number of emigrants⁶²

We present information, which is available to us and which is passed to Georgian embassies from the competent bodies of lower listed countries.

Russia: Based on data of community, competent bodies of Russian Federation and consular registration information, 195 000 citizens of Georgia remain on the territory of Russian Federation.

Czech Republic: based on the information of emigration service of ministry of internal affairs of Czech Republic, 800 citizens of Georgia legally remain on the territory of Czech Republic. Comparing to 2008, number of citizens of Georgia has increased by 66 units.

Austria: based on official data of ministry of internal affair of Austria, 2903 citizens of Georgian remained on the territory of the country at the end of 2009.

Republic of Belorussia: based on data of foreign ministry of Belorussia, there were 3000 citizens of Georgia in Belorussia in 2008. At the end of 2009 this number increased to 5000.

Republic of Latvia: based on non-official data, 1100-1400 citizens of Georgia remain in Latvia. According to information in 2009, there are 210 citizens of Georgia with permanent and temporary residence permit.

France: based on non-official data, there are from 15 to 20 thousand citizens of Georgia in France

Portugal: based on official information Georgian citizens are in Portugal approximately 1300-1500 persons.

Greece: Georgian citizens' numbers in Greece are raised again in last period. The most of them are illegally in the country, but in Salonika during 2008 Georgian citizens were 120-150 000. But these number were subsided in 2009 till 100 000 persons.

Armenia: Based on information of 2009 in Armenia were 717 Georgian citizens.

Cyprus: Based on information of Migration agency of Cyprus in the country there are approximately 5-7 000 Georgian citizens.

Romania: Numbers of Georgian citizens are in Romania include the embassy staffs and their family members are 22 persons.

Azerbaijan: Based on consular department information in 2009 of December 5653 Georgian citizens were in Azerbaijan.

Kazakhstan: based on information of the Ministry of Internal Affair of Kazakhstan in 2009 Georgian citizens 4543 persons were entered in the country temporary.

Netherlands: from 2009 based on consular department were 214 Georgian citizens.

Sweden: During 2009 in Sweden territory Georgian citizens were not more then 1200-1500 persons, but in 2008 there number were 900-1000 persons.

Finland: Georgian citizens are not more than 100 persons in Finland Republic.

⁶² Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Consular department

Belgium: Based on information of Migration agency in 2008 Georgian citizens were 2431 persons, but in 2009 they were 2939 persons.

Slovenia: In 2008 Georgian citizens were 17 persons, but during 2009 there numbers were 90 persons.

Istanbul: In 2009 Georgian citizens were approximately 11 000 persons.

Great Britain: Based on consular department information at the end of 2009 Georgian citizens were approximately 8-9 000 persons in Britain.

United States of America: Based on consular department information there are registered 257 Georgian citizens. But 10740 persons have permanent resident permit and right for work (so-called Green Card).

Japan: In the country 27 Georgian citizens were at the end of 2009.

Poland: 12 statements were contented During 2009 (from these 10 were females), 153 persons got permanent resident permits. From 10 Georgian citizens statements 8 persons receipt positive answer for UE resident permit in 2009.

German Federation: based on information of Ministry Federation of Justice 13627 Georgian citizens lived in Germany in 2007, but 13304 persons in 2008. Based on information of Foreigners Registry Agency 13506 Georgian citizens lived in German.

Ukraine: In Ukraine 537 Georgian citizens are registered in consular department, but in Odessa 983 persons.

Italy: There are approximately 3-4 000 Georgian citizens.

Jordanian: There are 25 Georgian citizens.

Libyan: There were 7 Georgian citizens.

Iraq: There are 1047 Georgian citizens in Kurdistan autonomy.

Bulgaria: There were 121 Georgian citizens in 2008 and 140 Georgian citizens in 2004.

Number of the valid residence permits issued in the EU MS and Norway to citizens of Georgia on all grounds (stocks)⁶³:

⁶³ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 30/03/2011,

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

	2008	2009
Belgium	1,689	1,864
Bulgaria	60	63
Czech Republic	786	842
Germany	10,033	10,236
Estonia	180	210
Ireland	368	359
Greece	15,715	16,801
Spain	4,751	6,008
France	3,508	3,557
Italy	2,302	5,771
Cyprus	1,588	1,477
Latvia	202	210
Lithuania	195	209
Hungary	286	193
Malta	29	31
Netherlands	706	949
Austria	487	533
Poland	332	389
Portugal	1,128	1,173
Romania	26	43
Slovenia	6	7
Slovakia	37	52
Finland	76	81
Sweden	381	437
Norway	107	51
Total	44,978	51,546

Data received from the EUROSTAT database shows that in 2009, 51,546 Georgian citizens were legally residing in EU MS and Norway. The main destination countries for Georgian emigrants, according to the same data, are Greece (with 36.6% of emigrants residing there), Germany (19.9%), and Cyprus (11.2%).

C2.2 Type of emigrants

- Asylum seekers and refugees

Asylum seekers from Georgia, applying for asylum abroad⁶⁴:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina			2			1	0	0		5
Armenia				1	4	2	0		124	5
Australia	16	8	0		0		0	0	0	5
Austria	34	597	1,921	1,525	1,731	954	564	400	511	975
Azerbaijan			1	4	3	3	5	1		
Belarus	33	15	22	48	34	56	7	7	14	21
Belgium	1,227	481	313	302	211	256	232	156	222	327
Bosnia and Herzegovina										1
Brazil	2	8				1	0			
Bulgaria	6	6	15	2	2	2	5	4	4	16
Canada	114	93	46	53	49	57	75	55	85	65
Chile								1	0	
China, Hong Kong SAR							1	0	0	0
Croatia					5			6		4
Cyprus		24	19	178	759	886	336	352	122	73
Czech Republic	103	1,290	678	319	201	54	43	45	39	33
Denmark	149	34	44	29	32	10	16	6	25	17
Ecuador							1	0		0
Egypt		5								
Estonia		1		4	1				2	6
Finland	2	7	11	26	93	64	35	6	13	22
France	373	1,067	1,554	1,726	1,563	788	282	176	379	471
Germany	801	1,220	1,531	1,139	802	493	240	181	232	560
Greece	1		8	48	323	1,897	428	1,559	2,241	2,170
Hungary	27	29	91	205	288	114	175	131	165	116
Iceland		2	6	1		3	2	0	4	
Ireland	55	97	103	133	130	151	171	174	181	88
Israel	1		1		2	3	4	39	238	240
Italy	17	21	44	27	34	9	0	20	63	92
Jordan									4	0
Latvia				3	1		1	0	17	2
Liechtenstein			1	1				2	1	
Lithuania	1		3	1	2	4	4	13	7	74
Luxembourg	1	5	7	44	7	6	1	1	1	2
Malta						2	1	0	4	0
Mexico	1					1	2			
Montenegro									1	
Netherlands	291	298	216	116	73	213	156	66	64	412
New Zealand				2		2				

⁶⁴ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), data extracted: 22/09/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

Norway	70	205	284	180	82	15	11	2	19	47
Poland	71	92	39	30	47	47	31	31	54	4,213
Portugal	1		2	6	2	5	1		4	2
Republic of Moldova	2	11	1	3	4	7	2	1	5	4
Romania		3	7		15	16	16	3	46	26
Russian Federation	30	40	23	46	24	27	138	586	2,684	3,580
Serbia		10			3	7	0	9	17	2
Slovakia		27	58	582	989	258	209	134	119	98
Slovenia			12	68	44	12	13	3	1	
Spain	170	99	74	55	43	38	19	14	62	36
Sweden	59	166	439	537	403	183	134	143	211	359
Switzerland	179	273	687	756	731	397	287	199	481	638
Turkey							1			
Ukraine	81	7		25	46	39	46	49	71	64
United Kingdom				235	150	130	80	60	85	95
USA	230	196	178	169	141	87	68	44	63	112
Uzbekistan						1	0			
Total	4,148	6,437	8,441	8,629	9,074	7,301	3,843	4,679	8,685	15,078

Refugees from Georgia, residing in foreign countries⁶⁵:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	1	0	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	5
Armenia					1	1	1	1	1	8
Australia	8	14	16	16	11	9	3	14	14	10
Austria	3	9	22	82	153	226	291	377	532	654
Belarus	35	60	69	98	107	125	121	123	105	100
Belgium	36	21	23	37	30	30	31	19	17	14
Brazil	2	2	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	10
Bulgaria	0	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
Canada	123	179	198	219	245	290	297	471	486	501
Costa Rica								15	15	15
Cyprus				1	1	5	39	56	74	81
Czech Republic	16	15	15	18	22	26	21	27	28	28
Denmark	46	24	34	35	45	44	44	45	44	37
Finland	19	19	11	12	9	7	3	3	1	1
France	229	339	416	648	998	1,516	1,668	1,786	1,889	2,105
Germany	0	0	2,644	2,701	2,639	2,664	1,173	1,385	1,509	1,943
Hungary	47	52	52	83	68	92	92	86	93	104
Iceland			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland		7	30	51	74	119	145	159	165	169
Italy	30	30	35	39	41	41	41	55	65	89

⁶⁵ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), data extracted: 22/09/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

Kazakhstan	10	0								
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Malta										3
Netherlands	637	669	702	712	713	693	467	366	282	216
New Zealand						1	1	1	1	1
Norway	3	44	47	48	49	49	49	55	55	55
Peru	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Poland	15	17	17	23	23	24	24	20	20	19
Portugal										2
Moldova						2	5	5	4	5
Romania		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3
Russian Federation	19,560	14,832	11,368	6,527	238	119	120	205	670	2,329
Slovenia					4	4	4	4	4	4
Spain	88	86	86	95	95	92	82	83	59	43
Sweden	40	43	51	78	77	96	106	139	148	165
Switzerland	5	22	37	48	51	70	81	74	65	78
Turkey										1
Ukraine	111	119	116	116	86	81	80	79	76	79
United Kingdom				18	31	35	37	38	41	43
USA	753	889	967	770	791	817	1,289	1,093	1,111	1,091
Uruguay	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	21,821	17,498	16,975	12,497	6,626	7,301	6,340	6,810	7,598	10,020

- **Labour migrants⁶⁶**

According to the experts' conclusions, the main characteristics of labour migrants from Georgia are the following:

- The two largest professional categories of migrants workers are teachers (18%) and doctors or nurses (11%), even though they are not necessarily practicing currently. Other representative groups include scientists, economists, engineers, architects and lawyers. Some small share of potential migrant workers includes mechanics, manual workers, technicians, farmers and drivers;
- Despite the clear division on qualification of workers, almost a quarter of the potential migrants have no job preference abroad and are ready to accept any work; almost a third would accept jobs in the category of domestic help and/or caregiver; and 11% would accept jobs in restaurants and hotels.
- The preferred countries of destination are much diversified. The United States is considered to be the most attractive (by 20%), followed by Greece, Italy, Turkey, Germany and Canada. The most frequent second choice shows uncertainty, and it corresponds to the 'not specified, any country' option.

Number of the first residence permits issued in the EU MS and Norway to citizens of Georgia on the ground of work (flows)⁶⁷:

⁶⁶ ICMPD – International Centre for Migration Policy Development

	2009	2008
Belgium	12	1
Czech Republic	57	109
Denmark	7	9
Germany	368	356
Estonia	11	26
Ireland	4	2
Greece	32	15
Spain	25	91
France	28	48
Italy	3,165	595
Cyprus	45	91
Latvia	5	30
Lithuania	54	64
Hungary	11	14
Malta	6	3
Netherlands	11	11
Austria	91	108
Poland	38	28
Portugal	49	92
Romania	1	4
Slovenia	3	2
Slovakia	10	10
Finland	0	1
Sweden	33	10
United Kingdom	66	82
Norway	5	3
Total	4,137	1,805

Number of valid residence permits issued in the EU MS and Norway to citizens of Georgia on the ground of work (stocks)⁶⁸:

	2008	2009
Czech Republic	280	278
Germany	654	658
Estonia	32	37
Ireland	49	23

⁶⁷ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 30/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

⁶⁸ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 30/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Greece	8,546	8,557
Spain	1,941	2,373
France	175	194
Italy	1,101	4,542
Cyprus	696	623
Latvia	12	13
Lithuania	74	69
Hungary	22	20
Malta	13	11
Netherlands	24	21
Austria	0	86
Portugal	312	147
Romania	11	12
Slovenia	2	3
Slovakia	13	23
Finland	6	5
Sweden	10	29
Norway	11	9
Total	13,984	17,733

- **Students from Georgia abroad**

Information on citizens of Georgia studying abroad is collected from the National Statistics office of Georgia and EUROSTAT database. It is obvious that citizens of Georgia do not declare their leave for studying abroad, and the Statistics office does not have full data on that, as, according to the EUROSTAT data, number of Georgian students studying only in the EU MS (3,802 persons in 2009) is much higher as number of students studying abroad (215 persons in 2009), provided by the Statistics office.

Georgian citizens, studying abroad, 2009⁶⁹:

	Public education institutions	Private education institutions	Total
Total	125	90	215
of which:			
Austria	0	1	1
Bulgaria	2	0	2
China	0	2	2
Czech Republic	9	0	9

⁶⁹ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Education, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=206&lang=eng

Egypt	4	0	4
Estonia	7	13	20
France	34	4	38
Germany	30	5	35
UK	0	20	20
Greece	15	0	15
Italy	2	2	4
Japan	0	3	3
Korea	0	6	6
Latvia	2	0	2
Lithuania	9	7	16
Poland	3	0	3
Portugal	2	6	8
Russian Federation	1	0	1
Spain	1	0	1
Turkey	2	2	4
Ukraine	1	0	1
USA	1	19	20

Number of valid residence permits issued in the EU MS and Norway to citizens of Georgia on the ground of education (stocks)⁷⁰:

	2008	2009
Bulgaria	20	24
Czech Republic	69	92
Germany	2,737	2,468
Estonia	18	40
Ireland	40	29
Greece	190	191
Spain	34	45
France	245	209
Italy	211	204
Cyprus	100	94
Latvia	78	75
Lithuania	2	7
Hungary	53	46
Malta	0	0
Netherlands	57	1
Austria	0	169
Portugal	3	6
Romania	3	4
Slovenia	0	1
Slovakia	4	9
Finland	8	6

⁷⁰ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 30/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Sweden	54	69
Norway	12	13
Total	3,938	3,802

Number of first residence permits issued in the EU MS and Norway to citizens of Georgia on the ground of education (flows)⁷¹:

	2008	2009
Belgium	10	11
Bulgaria	9	12
Czech Republic	32	49
Denmark	13	14
Germany	138	143
Estonia	0	44
Ireland	5	11
Greece	62	52
Spain	16	31
France	103	123
Italy	119	93
Cyprus	12	6
Latvia	78	31
Lithuania	3	6
Hungary	62	32
Malta	0	0
Netherlands	44	63
Austria	17	32
Poland	37	40
Portugal	5	7
Romania	4	5
Slovenia	0	1
Slovakia	2	6
Finland	4	1
Sweden	30	33
United Kingdom	374	372
Norway	9	7
Total	1,188	1,225

- **Family reunification**

Statistics on family reunification is available only from the EUROSTAT database, i.e. it reflects only the cases of Georgian citizens arriving to the EU Member States as family members of the EU citizens or legally residing third countries nationals.

Number of first residence permits issued in the EU MS and Norway to citizens of Georgia on the ground of family reasons (flows)⁷²:

⁷¹ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 30/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

	2009	2008
Belgium	70	43
Bulgaria	11	14
Czech Republic	49	47
Denmark	4	3
Germany	179	144
Estonia	7	13
Ireland	24	28
Greece	465	468
Spain	165	305
France	190	154
Italy	83	118
Cyprus	60	23
Latvia	17	24
Lithuania	11	26
Hungary	4	10
Malta	10	1
Netherlands	57	29
Austria	28	18
Poland	36	38
Portugal	51	81
Romania	9	2
Slovakia	0	2
Finland	3	8
Sweden	45	24
United Kingdom	142	101
Norway	4	9
Total	1,724	1,733

Number of valid residence permits issued in the EU MS and Norway to citizens of Georgia on the ground of family reasons (stocks)⁷³:

	2008	2009
Bulgaria	31	28
Czech Republic	252	286
Germany	3,760	4,283
Estonia	42	45
Ireland	64	59
Greece	6,150	6,829
Spain	586	896
France	1,054	1,187
Italy	646	732
Cyprus	43	130

⁷² EUROSTAT data, extracted on 31/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

⁷³ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 31/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Latvia	95	100
Lithuania	51	48
Hungary	6	14
Malta	4	7
Netherlands	172	182
Austria	0	113
Portugal	139	84
Romania	8	16
Slovenia	1	2
Slovakia	8	10
Finland	22	29
Sweden	102	128
Norway	62	20
Total	13,298	15,228

C2.3 Irregular emigrants

The official data of irregular emigration flows is limited. The main source, which was used for evaluation the volumes of irregular migration from Georgia which of used for this migration profile, is the EUROSTAT database. Thus this data only reflects migration flows toward EU. The main irregular migration route of Georgian citizens towards the EU leads through Turkey into Greece or Cyprus. Another important route is through Ukraine and then into either Slovakia or Hungary through illegal border crossing⁷⁴.

Refusals at the border of Georgian citizens constituted 0.1% of total number of refusals at the EU border and borders of Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland in 2008, in 2009 – 1.2%⁷⁵.

Number of Georgian citizens who refused entry at the border of the EU MS (rounded data)⁷⁶:

	2008	2009
Bulgaria	50	20
Czech Republic	0	5
Germany	50	20
Ireland	15	15
Greece	50	125
Spain	0	5
France	30	25
Italy	30	10
Cyprus	10	15
Latvia	5	10
Lithuania	15	75
Hungary	0	5
Netherlands	10	20
Austria	50	15
Poland	40	5,685
Romania	25	5
Slovakia	0	5
Finland	5	0
United Kingdom	30	35
Total	415	6,095

Number of irregularly presented citizens of Georgia in the EU Member states also increased in 2009: both in general number (see the table below) and in share of all irregular migrants in the EU. In 2008, citizens of Georgia represented 0.9% of all persons irregularly presented at the territory of the EU MS and Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway, in 2009 – 1.3%. The majority of irregular migrants – citizens of Georgia were apprehended in Greece (in 2008 – 33.5% of the total number of Georgian citizens irregularly presented in the EU, in 2009 – 33%), Austria (9.3% in 2008, 12.3% in 2009), and Germany (8.7% in 2008, 8.3% in 2009). Significant increase was also recorded in France (by 410 persons) and Sweden (by 345 persons).

⁷⁴ ICMPD Yearbook on Illegal migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe in 2008

⁷⁵ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 31/03/2011,

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

⁷⁶ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 31/03/2011,

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Number of Georgian citizens irregularly presented at the territory of the EU MS and Norway (data rounded)⁷⁷:

	2008	2009
Belgium	140	110
Bulgaria	25	25
Czech Republic	95	165
Denmark	5	0
Germany	460	605
Estonia	10	0
Ireland	145	250
Greece	1,915	2,395
Spain	635	595
France	0	410
Italy	265	245
Cyprus	280	275
Latvia	15	5
Lithuania	30	80
Hungary	150	120
Netherlands	95	140
Austria	490	895
Poland	20	255
Portugal	120	40
Romania	0	20
Slovenia	5	0
Slovakia	230	130
Finland	10	20
Sweden	0	345
United Kingdom	125	135
Norway	5	0
Total	5,270	7,260

Citizens of Georgia ordered to leave the EU MS, Iceland and Lichtenstein composed 1.1% from the total number of third countries citizens ordered to leaved mentioned countries.

Number of Georgian citizens obliged to leave the territory of the EU MS (data rounded)⁷⁸:

	2008	2009

⁷⁷ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 31/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

⁷⁸ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 31/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Belgium	365	300
Bulgaria	25	25
Czech Republic	110	170
Germany	145	275
Estonia	10	5
Ireland	15	45
Greece	2,960	2,520
Spain	745	800
France	615	705
Italy	265	245
Cyprus	120	100
Latvia	15	5
Lithuania	30	50
Hungary	120	55
Netherlands	165	280
Austria	355	650
Poland	50	145
Portugal	30	30
Romania	0	40
Slovenia	5	0
Slovakia	135	95
Finland	10	15
Sweden	80	100
United Kingdom	125	135
Total	6,495	6,790

Number of Georgian citizens who were removed from the EU MS and Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway represented 0.7% of the total number of foreigners removed from the mentioned countries in 2008, and 0.9% - in 2009.

Number of Georgian citizens removed from the territory of the EU MS and Norway (data rounded)⁷⁹:

	2008	2009
Belgium	65	80
Czech Republic	5	15
Denmark	5	0
Germany	245	300
Ireland	20	55
Greece	270	265
Spain	145	165
France	110	165
Italy	15	5
Cyprus	130	150
Latvia	15	10
Lithuania	20	35

⁷⁹ EUROSTAT data, extracted on 31/03/2011,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Hungary	10	10
Netherlands	105	100
Austria	130	195
Poland	65	285
Portugal	15	5
Romania	10	40
Slovenia	30	5
Slovakia	135	80
Finland	5	15
Sweden	70	100
United Kingdom	75	140
Norway	10	0
Total	1,705	2,220

C3. Diasporas abroad

Country	Number of persons belonging to the Diaspora	
	Official	Nonofficial
USA		80 000
Canada		1000

Australia		20
Great Britain	7000	15000
Ireland		50
Germany	15000	25000
Austria	5000	10000
Nederland	2000	
Denmark	250	
Norway	250	
Finland	100	
Sweden	800	
France	4000	20000
Switzerland	400	
Belgium		20000
Italy		7000
Spain	6000	30000
Portugal		3000
Greece	150000	400000
Cyprus		17000
Israel		90000
Turkey	60000	
Latvia	400	
Lithuania	300	
Estonia	500	
Poland		1000
Hungary	100	
Czech	200	
Slovakia	20	
Bulgaria		100
Romania	20	

Moldova	500	
Belorussia	3700	
Ukraine		150000
Kazakhstan	7000	
Tajikistan	200	
Uzbekistan	4000	
Kirgizstan	200	
Armenia	1000	
Russia	800000	
Azerbaijan		35000
Japan	35	

C4. Remittances of nationals living abroad

The World Bank migration studies, covering European and Central Asian countries including Georgia, showed that 41% of migrant workers on average transfer money through informal channels. The IOM experts offer an indication that 50% of migrants sent money via banking institutions, 17% by mail and 33% by physical persons.

The largest share of unofficial remittances used to come from countries where Georgian citizens travelled intensively: Russia and Greece. More than half of the remittances from these countries were transferred through acquaintances and drivers. On the other hand, 84% of remittances from the United States came via banks and other types of electronic transfer.

A combination of various factors, such as stricter visa regimes in the 2000s and the aggravation of relations with Russian with associated travel difficulties for Georgians, contributed to a decrease in unofficial remittances.

Experts make the following conclusion on remittances from migrants workers to Georgia:

- The average remittance to Georgia is 165 USD;
- Distribution of remittances per country of origin (country where works the family member of interviewed) was as follows (in USD millions): Russia 140; Western Europe 50; Greece 45; United States 24; Eastern Europe 24; Armenia/Azerbaijan 15; Turkey/Israel 6 (total USD 304 million);
- Gender of the remittances senders: 55% are female, a proportion slightly higher than female share of the population (54% of adult population);
- Age groups: 29% of age group 35–49, 24% of age group 18–24, 16% of age group 65+. In the first two categories the share of recipients exceeds the share of the group in the population;
- A quarter of recipients live in Tbilisi, 17% in Imereti. Recipients have higher urban concentration than the population (53% against 51%)⁸⁰.

Remittances of Georgian nationals living abroad to Georgia (thousand USD)⁸¹:

Countries	2007	2008	2009	2010 8 months
Total	866,155	1,002,122	841,598	585,727
Russia	544,634	633,919	450,258	329,629
USA	106,700	63,866	68,100	45,796
Greece	26,024	47,198	60,399	38,565
Ukraine	19,810	70,474	65,110	36,918
Italy	n/a	36,621	46,311	32,168
Turkey	17,421	20,885	25,855	20,885
Spain	29,278	20,369	21,283	14,225
Germany	6,365	7,190	10,515	8,701
Israel	7,134	8,430	9,041	7,384
Cyprus	8,315	9,512	12,900	5,764

⁸⁰ European Training Foundation, ENPI 08-14 Black Sea Labour Market Reviews, Georgia Country Report, 2010, [http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/\(getAttachment\)/B8B57962E91F8695C12576EF002E304F/\\$File/NOTE868_FGP.pdf](http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/(getAttachment)/B8B57962E91F8695C12576EF002E304F/$File/NOTE868_FGP.pdf)

⁸¹ National Bank of Georgia, Bulletin of Monetary and Banking Statistics, 2008, http://www.nbg.gov.ge/uploads/publications/bulletinstatistics/statbiul/biuleteni_2008eng.pdf; National Bank of Georgia, Statistics, Money transfers by country, <http://www.nbg.gov.ge/index.php?m=306#external>

Armenia	n/a	21,940	10,184	4,711
Kazakhstan	11,305	10,386	7,755	4,513
UK	9,070	8,316	6,203	4,235
Azerbaijan	883	4,865	4,844	3,006
France	3,639	4,397	5,566	2,921
Ireland	5,377	4,937	5,025	2,878
Canada	2,795	3,665	3,633	2,489
Austria	12,279	3,628	3,639	1,953
Belgium	3,858	2,212	2,396	1,783
Belarus	n/a	1,099	1,333	1,124
Portugal	3,078	1,875	2,203	1,110
Switzerland	1,170	1,607	2,251	1,035
UAE	997	1,950	1,545	994
Netherlands	1,293	1,361	1,466	877
Uzbekistan	n/a	1,409	1,381	808
Other Countries	44,735	10,016	12,402	11,253

Share of remittances of countries GDP:

	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP at current prices, mil. USD ⁸²	10171.9	12800.5	10744.7	11 663.4
Share of remittances	8.5%	5.2%	4.6%	8.1%

In 2007, The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development commissioned Bendixen & Associates (B&A), a professional research firm in Coral Gables, Florida (U.S.A.) to conduct a series of projects aimed at measuring remittance flows to Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova as well as analyzing the financial sector in those three countries. During the project national surveys in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova as well as a survey with Azeri, Georgian and Moldovan remittance senders in Russia were organised.

The survey carried out in Georgia showed that about 9% of adult Georgian population receive remittances on regular basis (ca. 317,000 people). 45% of remittances recipients receipt remittances from Russia, 32% - from Western European countries, 8%- from the United States of America, 8% - from Eastern European countries, 7% - from others.

About 64% of all money are transferred to Georgia via bank, 20% - via courier, and 12% - via family members or relatives travelling from/to Georgia.

Approximately 85% of remittances are spent in Georgia on daily expenses such as food, housing, clothing, utilities and medicine. The survey showed that about 1 million of Georgians benefit from labour migrants remittances⁸³.

D. Analysis of the factors driving migration in the country

D1. Main characteristics of current migration trends

⁸² National Statistics Office of Georgia, Gross Domestic Product statistics, http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=119&lang=eng

⁸³ European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/where/etc/survey.shtml>

As a result of important changes in nineties, which were followed by collapse of the Soviet Union and independence of Georgia, also Russia-Georgia's war and social-economical conditions in the country, in order to improve life conditions, approximately 20%⁸⁴ of the country population migrated from Georgia.

The major parts of Georgian migrants remain in Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, USA and EU countries.

The "Rose Revolution" in November 2003, had a remarkable impact on the trends of migration in Georgia. Since 2004, the return of qualified work force is notable, as well as the influx of foreign citizens with a purpose of employment and self-employment. (eu-nato)

It has to be mentioned that at cross border between Europe and Asia, Georgia is a transit route both of trans-Eurasian and intercontinental traffic, which makes it a country of transit but of origin and destination as well. (eu-nato)

Socio-economic conditions in the country still play major role in migration outflow through labour migration. (eu-nato)

⁸⁴ ICMPD – International Centre for Migration Policy Development

D2. Identifying the key push and pull factors of migration

As identified above, the collapse of the Soviet Union and Russian occupation of Georgian territories, are the main reasons of migration from the country. (eu-nato)

D3. Possible future trends in migration

- Development of social-economical partnership with various countries.
- Registered contract with EU about simplified visa regime
- Increase of legal labor and qualified specialists' migration (circular migration) abilities in EU member countries on the base of bilateral agreement.

Proceeding from current situation reasons of emigration were changed significantly:

Since 2004 (date) the reasons of emigration have changed significantly, as a result of the following reasons:

- The development of socio-economic partnerships with various countries(eu-nato)
- Registered contract with the EU about simplified visa regime;
- The inncrease of circular migration (legal labor and qualified specialists' migration) abilities in the EU member countries, based on the bilateral agreement.

E. Country specific Module, following the issue of special interest

Effective management of migration is recognized as a priority by the government of Georgia (cra), according to the Prime Minister's decree the State Commission on migration issues was established in 2010. The main aim of Commission is to define ensure better coordination among the institutions involved in migration matters in the country. (cra)

In response to the challenges of the country, according to the Prime Minister's decree, the State Commission on Migration was established in 2010. The mandate of the Commission is to define migration policies of the country and contribute to the implementation of the agreement between Georgia and the EU. (eu-nato)

The state has taken important steps forward in the improvement of migration management issues:

- Agreements on the facilitation of the issuance of visas and readmission were signed with the EU, which entered into force on 1st March on 2011. (eu-nato)
- The "Mobility Partnership" agreement was signed on November 30, 2009, in which 16 countries of EU are participating.
- Eastern Partnership with the EU was signed on May 7, 2009.
- Negotiations about Association Agreement (mia) between EU-Georgia have begun.
- Noteworthy progress has been made in the area of private data protection. The Ministry of Justice elaborated a law regarding the defense of personal data, which was sent to the Parliament for approval. (eu-nato)
- Since 2010 issuing of biometric passports has begun, and from 2011 is planned to issue electronic identification cards. **It is planed that second generation will be issued by the Georgian Diplomatic Missions and Consular Post abroad. (mfa)** Temporary residence cards and travel documents were issued to the refugees.
- The number of asylum seekers in Georgia is increasing steadily. Since 2010, an Asylum Seekers' Reception Center started operating in the village of Martkhopi.
- A new draft about the "refugees and humanitarian status bodies" is completed by the Ministry; the updated version will be sent to the Government and the Parliament for approval.
- In 2007, Georgian government introduced the State Strategy Plan towards IDPs, which was updated at the end of 2008. Action plan of strategy was approved in 2009, it was updated in 2010 by the decree of Georgian Government.
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Civil Registry Agency (Ministry of Justice of Georgia) Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia has on going project with IOM (International Organization on Migration) – "Support for the Authorities of Georgia to Implement the Readmission Agreement with the EU". One of the components of the project is developing the**

software, which will contribute exchange between MFA, CRA and MIA. It will enhance migration data base in the terms of consular issues. (mfa)

F. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing the migration and development challenges

F1. Overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration

F1.1 An overview of recent migration policy developments and analysis of policy coherence issues

A State Commission on Migration Issues was established on 13th of October, 2010 upon the decision of the Georgian government. The Commission unites the following participants:

- Ministry of Justice of Georgia – chair of the commission
- Ministry of the Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia
- Office of the State Minister of Georgia on European and Euro-Atlantic Integration(eu-nato)
- Ministry of the Internal Affairs of Georgia
- Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of Georgia
- Ministry of the Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia
- Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia
- Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia
- Ministry of Finances of Georgia
- Office of the State Minister of Georgia for Diaspora Issues
- LEPL – National Statistics Office of Georgia

The State Commission on Migration Issues was established with the purpose to support the implementation of state policy in the field of (eu-nato) migration and improve the migration (eu-nato) management system in Georgia.

The main objectives of the Commission are increasing level of coordination between the authorities, preparing recommendations on migration issue, supporting of reintegration process for returnees, cooperation on effective implementation of international agreements, exchanging information between various institutions etc. (cra)

At this stage, advancement and monitoring of effective implementation of Readmission and Visa Facilitation Agreements are on the top of the State Commission's agenda. (cra)

The Commission convenes upon the necessity by the commission's chairman or 1/3 of member's initiative. CRA provides all administrative, technical and organizational support to the commission. (cra)

The Commission creates subject-based working groups, which are comprised by representatives of respective line ministries and various experts. As of today, two working groups have been created: first on the issues of facilitating reintegration and consolidation, and another one on the issues of non-citizens. The latter has already prepared a set of recommendations with regard to improving Georgia's law regulating citizenship rights. The Commission has discussed recommendations and determined further steps in order to present them to the Government of Georgia. (cra)

On May 19, 2011 during the Commission meeting it was agreed to develop migration strategy. For this purpose the Commission launched cooperation with the EU funded project „Support Reintegration of Georgian Returning Migrants and the Implementation of EU-Georgia Readmission Agreement“. In this regard a working group is already created, which after appropriate trainings, will elaborate a draft migration strategy. (cra)

The European Union and its Member States launched an initiative titled, “Mobility Partnership” in June, 2009. This initiative aims to support the management of legal migration, including circular and temporary migration. Additionally, the Agreement aims at supporting cooperation in the field of migration and economic development, encouraging readmission and turn process, ensuring human rights protection, and prevention of illegal migration, trafficking and smuggling. (eu-nato).

To meet the responsibilities undertaken within the membership of the Council of Europe, the Georgian Parliament adopted a law on “Repatriation of Persons Forcibly Displaced by the Former USSR in the 40s of the 20th Century” that envisions the principles of historical justice, voluntary and dignified return.

F1.2 An overview of key domestic legislation

Constitution of Georgia⁸⁵

The Georgian Constitution was adopted on August 24, 1995. Article 22 of the Constitution provides that “everyone legally within the territory of Georgia shall, within throughout the territory of the country, have the right to freedom of movement and freedom to choose his/her residence” and “shall be free to leave Georgia. A citizen of Georgia may freely enter Georgia”. The Article provides as well that these rights may be restricted “only in accordance with law, in the interests of securing national security or public safety, protection of health, prevention of crime or administration of justice that is necessary for maintaining a democratic society”.

Article 47 of the Constitution provides the grounds of legal status of foreigners and stateless persons in Georgia. According to this Article, “foreign citizens and stateless persons residing in Georgia shall have the rights and obligations equal to the rights and obligations of citizens of Georgia with exceptions envisaged by the Constitution and law”. Paragraph 2 and 3 of article 47 introduce the right on asylum as well principle of non-refoulement. The article establishes that the asylum procedure is implemented in

⁸⁵ http://www.parliament.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=68

Georgia in accordance with universally recognized rules of international law and the procedure established by law”.

Article 30 of the Constitution was amended on December 27, 2005, providing that “On the basis of international agreements governing labor relations, the state shall protect the labor rights of the citizens of Georgia abroad”. This amendment was aimed at strengthening the prevention human trafficking, slavery and exploitation.

Law on citizenship of Georgia⁸⁶

The Law defining the citizenship of Georgia was adopted on March 25, 1993, last amended on January 30, 2006. The Law prohibited dual citizenship, except for cases established in the Constitution (foreigners who have special merits before Georgia or granting citizenship is in interests of the state).

The Georgian citizenship may be acquired by birth or naturalization. A child is citizen of Georgia, if:

- Both his/her parents are citizens of Georgia at the moment of the birth regardless of the place of birth;
- One parent is citizen of Georgia and
 - a child was born on the territory of Georgia;
 - a child was born outside the borders of Georgia but either of his parents has a permanent place of residence on the territory of Georgia;
 - either of his parents is a citizen of Georgia at the moment of his birth, regardless of the place of birth, and the other parent is a stateless person or is unknown.
- He/she is a child of stateless persons permanently residing on the territory, if he or she was born on the territory of Georgia;
- He/she was found on the territory of Georgia and both of parents are unknown, until the contrary is proved.

A person may be granted citizenship by naturalization if:

- he/she has been permanently residing within the territory of Georgia during the last ten years;
- he/she speaks the state language at the established minimum;
- he/she is familiar with the history and legislation of Georgia at the established minimum;
- he/she has a job or any real estate on the territory of Georgia.

Law on the Legal status of Aliens⁸⁷

The law on the Legal status of Aliens was adopted on December 27, 2005, and came into force on July 1, 2006. The Law “regulates legal grounds and mechanisms for aliens’ entry, stay, transit and leave Georgia and defines the rights and responsibilities of aliens, legal grounds for deportation of aliens residing in Georgia, the forms and procedure of deportation, as well as the field of competence and responsibilities of the state institutions participating in the process of deportation for the implementation of legal standards provided for in this Law” (Article 1, paragraph 2).

⁸⁶ http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1504_1216363918_organic-law-of-georgia-on-citizenship-of-georgia-as-amended-in-2006.pdf

⁸⁷ http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1504_1216308056_law-of-the-republic-of-georgia-on-the-legal-status-of-aliens.pdf

The Law establishes the list of countries, citizens of which are not required to have a **visa** for entering and staying in Georgia up to 360 days (Article 4 paragraph 5). These countries are:

- **Member states of the European Union;**
- **United States of America;**
- **Canada;**
- **Japan;**
- **Switzerland;**
- **Lichtenstein;**
- **Norway;**
- **Israel ;**
- **the Holy See;**
- **Principality of Andorra;**
- **San-Marino;**
- **Republic of Iceland;**
- **United Arab Emirates;**
- **State of Kuwait;**
- **South Korea;**
- **State of Qatar;**
- **Kingdom of Bahrain;**
- **Oman;**
- **Brunei;**
- **Singapore;**
- **Australia;**
- **Monaco;**
- **Albania**
- **Serbia**
- **Bosnia-Herzegovina**
- **New Zealand;**
- **The Bahamas;**
- **Barbados;**
- **Antigua and Barbuda;**
- **Trinidad and Tobago;**
- **Seychelles;**
- **Botswana;**
- **Croatia;**
- **Chile;**
- **Saint Kitts and Nevis;**
- **Argentina;**
- **Malaysia;**
- **Mexico;**
- **Uruguay;**
- **Mauritius;**
- **Panama;**
- **Costa Rica;**
- **South Africa;**
- **Brazil;**
- **Thailand;**
- **Belize;**
- **Saudi Arabia**
- **Montenegro**
- **Iraq**

Additionally, the Law provides that an international agreement of Georgia with another state may provide a visa-free or simplified visa regime. (eu-nato)

Visa of Georgia may be issued at the diplomatic representations of Georgia abroad and at the border crossing points by the Patrol (mia) Police of Georgia. The Law establishes four types of visas:

- Diplomatic;
- Service;
- Ordinary;
- Study visa

Residence permits in Georgia are issued by the Civil Registry Agency(cra) of Ministry of Justice. According to the Law a foreigner may be granted a temporary residence permit (longer than 90 days and for no more than period of 6 years) and permanent residence permit.

Temporary residence permit may be issued on the grounds of work activities, medical treatment, study, invitation of a relevant governmental agency as a highly skilled expert or a cultural worker, guardianship or custody of a Georgian citizen, being under guardianship or custody of a Georgian citizens, relationship with a foreigner residing in Georgia.

Permanent residence permit may be issued to an alien legally residing in Georgia for 6 years (except residence permit for medical treatment and work within the diplomatic and equivalent representation), relative of a Georgian citizen (spouse, parent, child, adoptive parent or child, sister, brother or grandparents), highly qualified specialist, sportsman or artist whose arrival is in interests of Georgia.

Section III of the Law established the procedure of deportation of aliens from the territory of Georgia. The alien may be deported from the state in cases where:

- "S/he has illegally entered to Georgia;
- There are no longer legal grounds to justify his/her further stay in Georgia;
- Her/his residence in Georgia contradicts the interests of national security and public order;
- Her/his deportation is necessary for the protection of public health, rights and legitimate interests those of Georgian nationals and other persons legally staying in Georgia;
- S/he regularly violates Georgian laws;
- S/he obtained legal grounds for entry and staying in Georgia through providing forged or invalid documents;
- S/he has committed one or several malicious crimes, after expiration of the term, for which s/he was sentenced to more than one year of imprisonment⁸⁸."

Depending on the deportation grounds, the decision on deportation may be taken by the Ministry of Justice or by court. Article 58 of the Law establishes the principle of non-refoulement as well as other humanitarian circumstances (such as long-term residence in Georgia, social and economic links, etc.) which should be taken into consideration while making a deportation decision.

Article 62 of the Law provides that the aliens may be detained due to administrative procedures in accordance with the Aliens Law. Such alien shall be presented to the court within 48 hours after the detention. If the court does not take a decision on detention within the next 24 hours, the alien shall immediately set free.

Law on Internally displaced persons

The Law was adopted in 1996. According to the Article 1 of the Law," IDP is a citizen of Georgia or stateless person permanently residing in Georgia, who was forced to leave his place of permanent residence and seek asylum within the territory of Georgia due to the threat to his life, health and freedom or life, health and freedom of his family members, as a result of aggression of a foreign state, internal conflict of mass violation of human rights". The child whose both parents are IDPs may be granted IDP status based on consent of the parents.

The IDP status may be granted by the decision of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia. IDPs have a right to

- reside at a temporary place of residence;
- enjoy free utilities at place of compact settlement;
- receive other types of assistance.

At the place of temporary residence IDP receives a monthly allowance, special social and other assistance (assist in temporary employment, solving their social and living problems, etc.) according to

⁸⁸ Article 53 of the Aliens Law

the rules established by the legislation of Georgia.

Law of Georgia on Refugees⁸⁹

The Law was adopted on February 18, 1998, amended on April 27, 2005. The Law provides the refugee status in Georgia may be granted to a person who is falling under the refugee definition provided in the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 New York Protocol. Decision-making power on granting refugee status belongs to the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia. The procedure of refugee status determination is established by the Provision on the Procedures for Granting Refugee Status approved by the Decree of the Ministry in 2003. This document establishes procedures on submission of applications for refugee status, interview, examination of documents, decision-making, etc.

During the individual examination of the case, upon the registration of the asylum application, a foreigner is recognized as an asylum seeker. The Department of Migration, Repatriation and Refugee Issues within the Ministry is responsible for examination of the case. The examination procedure involves an interview and completion of a questionnaire. The procedure could last up to four month. During this period, the Ministry in cooperation with the international organizations, namely, with the UNHCR provides applicants with the accommodation at the temporary settlement centre.

The President of Georgia makes the decision about granting political asylum. In such a cases, the Administration of the President forwards application to the Department of Migration, Repatriation and Refugee Issues for examination. The department proceeds with the individual method and submits the conclusion to the Administration of the President; based on the conclusion, the President of Georgia makes the final decision.

Law on Repatriation of Persons forcefully sent into exile from the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia by the former USSR in the 40's of the 20th Century

The Law was adopted on July 11, 2007 (entered into force on January 1, 2008), following the obligations assumed by Georgia in 1999, on its entry to the Council of Europe. The Law offers a formal ground for the return of so-called forced migrants deported from Georgia in 1944 and their descendants.

The repatriation system established by 2007 law of Georgia, is based on the principles of historical justice and on worthy and voluntary return principles, it also envisions systematic repatriation.

According to the procedure established by the Law, a person seeking the status of a repatriate, should fill out an application and submit all the necessary documents to the Department of Migration, Repatriation and Refugee Issues of the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia. The applications review process started on 1 January 2010, which is the closing date for submitting application forms⁹⁰.

Criminal Code of Georgia

In 2003 specific amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia were made in order to criminalize Trafficking in Persons. Article 143¹ prohibits trafficking in person, while article 143² refers to the trafficking in minors. Additionally, use of service of trafficking victims was outlawed by article 143³ in 2007.

⁸⁹ http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1504_1216364216_law-of-georgia-on-refugees-as-amended-in-2005.pdf

⁹⁰ Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia, Repatriation Issues, http://www.mra.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=GEO&sec_id=1&lang_id=ENG#index/196/ENG

The amendments of 2006 to the Criminal Code of Georgia have increased the sanctions and introduced criminal responsibility of legal entities for human traffickers. Article 143¹, 143² and 143³ prescribe different sanctions: statutory minimum sentence of article 143¹ is imprisonment from seven years, whereas the article 143² sets as a minimum sanction - imprisonment for eight years. Statutory maximum of the above-mentioned offences differ as well. The Article 143¹ provides imprisonment up to 20 years, while article 143² prescribes punishment by life imprisonment. As for the use of service of trafficking victim, it is punishable by imprisonment from 3 to 15 years term.

Criminal Code of Georgia does not differentiate between human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation, sexual exploitation, etc. The scope of application of these articles covers internal (within territory of Georgia) as well as external forms of trafficking (trans-border). It is noteworthy, that trafficking committed by taking a victim abroad is regarded as one of the most aggravating circumstances according to the criminal legislation of Georgia.

The results of the amendments to the criminal legislation, the definition of human trafficking has been brought in full compliance with the definition given in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. These conventions were ratified by Parliament of Georgia in 2006⁹¹.

Law of Georgia on Combating Trafficking in Persons

Together with the adoption of the strict sanctions in the Criminal Legislation for trafficking and elaboration of the specific mechanism for the protection of victims, on April 28, 2006 Parliament of Georgia adopted Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons. This Law underlines legal and organizational grounds for prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons, provides competencies and responsibilities of respective State agencies, officials and legal entities, as well as rules of coordination of their activities. The law also determines the legal status of victims of trafficking and ensures legal and social guarantees of their protection.

Together with the adoption of the specific Law against Trafficking in Persons number of amendments were made to other laws, such as Code of Administrative offences, Law on Legal status of Foreigners, Law on Social Assistance, Law on Border Police and others. Based on the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons, new normative acts were introduced, which provide specific regulations for the implementation of the State policy within the process of combating trafficking.⁹²

⁹¹ Ministry of Justice of Georgia, http://www.justice.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=544

⁹² Ibid

F1.3 A brief description of key institutional actors involved in migration management and diaspora

President of Georgia

In accordance with the Constitution of the state and other legal acts, President of Georgia takes following decisions in the migration-related matters:

- Granting, reinstatement, denunciation and loss of Georgian citizenship;
- Granting asylum in accordance with the Constitution;
- Declaration of foreigners as *Persona Non-grata*.

Beside, the President has an exclusive power in defining procedures on issuance, extension and suspension of Georgian visas, and on issuing residence permits to foreigners.

Ministry of justice / civil register agency(cra)

Civil registry agency of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for:

- Issuing of temporary and permanent resident permits
- Registering of foreigners according to the temporary address, and issuing of resident certificate
- Issuing of travel document for stateless persons and refugees residing in Georgia.
- Discussing the citizenship cases and issuing of appropriate conclusion
- Issuing of emigration permit
- Providing registration of birth, marriage and death
- Discussing the issue of deportation of foreigners from the territory of Georgia
- Issuing visas for Georgian citizens residing legally on the territory of Georgia
- Conducting unified register of Georgian citizens and foreigners, residing in Georgia
- Postponing departure from Georgia by foreigner

Since the reform of the Civil Registry Agency a number of innovative systems were established and effectively used for migration management. For example, since 2008 the Face Recognition System (FRS) has been introduced and successfully used for providing one more corner stone on perfecting the CRA databases. The FRS is effectively applied also throughout implementation of the Readmission Agreement for establishing person's identity. Moreover, the FRS is used for data enrollment process, which increases personal identification capacity and enables data duplication. Database contains photo materials issued since 1993 and amounts to 9 million photos.

The CRA has taken significant steps towards improving document security. The CRA launched issuing biometric passports since April 15, 2010. Number of passports issued, including 2011, is over 200 000. The Agency has three biometric passport printing centers, considering country's territorial division: one in the capital, one in the Eastern and another one in the Western part of Georgia.

Georgia has introduced a second generation Biometric Passport, which is equipped with an electronic data storage device, containing four finger prints, face image and photo. This information is read from the passport using a contactless reader. By combining visual and electronic security features bio-passes ensure high identification standards.

One of recent and the most important developments for the CRA is Issuance of electronic ID cards. New multifunctional ID cards are planned to be available for the citizens of Georgia starting from summer, 2011.

All relevant authorities, who are responsible for migration management in Georgia, have established access to the CRA data bases. The level of accessibility depends on functions of the respective institution.

Basic functions of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons From the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia are:

- Providing state policies regarding the issues of refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, returned persons, repatriation, disaster victims, resettlement, etc.
- Regulation of migration flows of IDP-s, refugees, asylum seekers and repatriates, while taking into account political, economic and demographic condition of the country. Additionally organizing their temporary or permanent resettlement, social protection and creation of adaptation-integration conditions is under the ministry's mandate as well. (3.07.2010 N 177)
- Establishment of migration processes management system in Georgia and mutual cooperation with executive authorities in this field; (13.10.2010 N 318).
- Determination of migrants' categories;
- Organizing and supporting the return of refugees and Georgian citizens, who remain in foreign countries, to permanent living places, and creating appropriate socio-economic conditions; (3.07.2010 N 177)
- Accounting, managing and controlling of migration flow;

- Preparation of legal base with legal and executive authority, appropriate to central organs, in purpose of migrants' social and legal right protection.
- Participation in development of humanitarian aid international programs, and its execution control in frameworks of their competence.
- Organizing the registration of refugees; accounting foreigners, who are seeking asylum in Georgia; determination of their legal conditions and decision-making about appropriate status.
- Discussion of issue of refugee status to the asylum seeker, decision-making and preparation of conclusion about seeker's status granting or its refusal.
- Organizing resettlement of refugees; monitoring and managing of the resettlement process.
- Supporting the rehabilitation and adaptation of refugees.
- Developing a system of effective management of emigration processes, which are caused by natural disasters and supporting its implementation; monitoring of migration processes on the territory of Georgia in framework of relevant institutions.
- Definition of internal and external migration politics and preparing of proposals and normative acts about its implementation in frameworks of competence; (13.10.2010 N 318)
- Development of proposals for creation of appropriate socio-economic conditions for Georgian citizens, who returned from emigration; (13.10.2010 N 318);
- Monitoring of processes connected to labor migration;
- Inspection of migration in frameworks of competence ;
- Effective prevention of illegal migration in frameworks of competence;

Ministry of Internal Affairs / patrol police (mia)

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia is involved in migration management as an agency, which according to Georgian legislation is responsible for management of border migration and border protection of the country.

Within the Ministry the most recent reform in border management was carried out in 2009. As a result of the amendments to the relevant legislation, MoIA Patrol Police Department (PPD) assumed the responsibility over the border check points – replacing the MoIA Border Police. This substantially improved coordination of all relevant units involved in border management and as a result, more efficient detection, eradication and prevention of the criminal activities as well as administrative offences at the border is ensured.

According to the above-mentioned changes tasks of the Patrol Police Department at the border check points are as follows:

- Border-migration control at the border crossing points;
- To inspect the citizens of Georgia and foreigners on the state border check points;
- To observe and control the legal regime of the Georgian state border;
- To Prevent, reveal and eliminate trans-border organized crime and irregular migration, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of drugs, weapons, explosive devices and the movement of means of nuclear materials and other activities as defined by the legislation;
- PPD is authorized to issue the National Visa on the state border;

In accordance President's Decree of April 26, 2011, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was assigned as a competent authority for implementation of the (Readmission??) Agreement. Within the Ministry the PPD (acronym needs definition!!) acts as a competent authority on implementation of the Readmission Agreement and is in charge of procedural and organizational issues.

Thus, the Border Police of Ministry of Internal Affairs remains responsible for control of border regime and security on the "green" border and the maritime space of Georgia.

It should be mentioned that the most important structural reform was a merger of the Border Police Coast Guard with the Navy Armed Forces. Strategic decision of merging AF Navy with the MoIA Coast Guard was taken soon after the Russian-Georgian War following the consultations between the MOD (acronym) Joint Staff and the MoIA as well as foreign recommendations, which advocated creation of single maritime force. Tasks of the BP Coast Guard remain unchanged and so its primary role as law-enforcement agency on the sea i.e. it is responsible for control of the maritime space and territorial waters as well as exclusive economic zone of Georgia. It enforces the border regime, conducts search and rescue operations on the sea and acts as maritime support of the Armed Forces in case of war.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia and its representatives abroad, play important role in obtaining/using migration data.

Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts are responsible for the following issues:

- Issuing visas abroad;
- Issuing necessary documents for returning to Georgia;
- Consular registration for Georgian citizens abroad;
- Cooperate with Organizations, which provide projects for voluntary returnees;
- Helping Georgian citizens, who are victims of trafficking;

- Issuing Passports;
- Registration of Civil acts;
- Registration of Georgian Citizens abroad;
- Submission of Application on Citizenship issues;
- Submission of Application on temporary and permanent resident permits
- Take part in the Readmission Process in their field of competence;

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia is observing the migration flows of Georgian citizens abroad, for the further analyze and evaluation.

Almost all consular posts are using the electronic data bases of Georgian state agencies. Among them data bases of Civil Registry Agency, which are used while serving Georgian citizens.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia provides Georgian citizens with the information on legal migration issues.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia has ongoing project with IOM (International Organization on Migration) – “Support for the Authorities of Georgia to Implement the Readmission Agreement with the EU”. Software is being developed within the project. It will contribute exchange of data between MFA, CRA and MIA. With this software the migration flows will be controlled more effectively and it will provide consular posts and MFA with necessary information for further analyses.

The project also includes providing Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts with hardware to facilitate processing of biometric data, which will enhance issuing biometric passports by Georgian Diplomatic missions abroad

The Office of the State Minister of Georgia on European and Euro-Atlantic Integration

The Office of the State Minister is coordinating implementation of the ENP Action Plan, including issues related to Freedom, Security and Justice (JLS).

It is a main body in cooperation with the EU in the framework of the Mobility Partnership and coordination of related programs and projects.

Also, the Office is coordinating implementation of the “Eastern Partnership”, including migration related issues. (eu-nato)

The Office of the State Minister of Georgia for Diaspora issues

- Working over deepening relations with compatriots, residing abroad;

- In permanent connection with Georgian communities not to lose an intensive contact with the homeland even in case of a constant settlement in foreign countries;
- Creating informational analytic contact databank of compatriots, their organizations, individuals and organizations interested with Georgia;
- Supporting compatriots, residing abroad and corresponding organizations acting abroad in introduction and study of the history, culture of Georgian people and contemporary state building affairs of Georgia;
- Working to develop a social network “iamgeorgian.com” in order to improve relations between Georgians living abroad and to carry out various cultural- educational programs.

F2. Regional and International Cooperation

- **Main international agreements of Georgia related to migration issues⁹³:**

Name of the treaty	Date of entering into force for Georgia
International Covenant On Social And Political Rights	3 August 1994
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of discrimination Against Women	25 November 1994
Convention on the Rights of the Child	2 July 1994
International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Rights	3 August 1994
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	25 November 1994
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1966	2 July 1999
Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees signed in Geneva 28 July, 1951	7 November 1999
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugee of 1967	9 August 1999
Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	28 July 2005
Convention On The Recognition Of Studies, Diplomas And Degrees Concerning Higher Education In The States Belonging To The Europe Region 21 December 1979	4 December 1992
The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children	5 October 2006
Constitution of the International Organization for Migration	7 June, 2001
Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 1950	20 May 1999
European Convention For The Prevention Of Torture And Inhuman Or Degrading Treatment Or Punishment	10 October 2000
European Agreement Relating To Persons Participating In Proceedings Of The European Court Of Human Rights	1 July 2001

⁹³ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, <http://www.mfa.gov.ge>

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	1 April 2006
Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region 1997	1 December 1999
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	1 February 1998
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	19 June 1999
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters 1959	11 January 2000
European Convention on Extradition and its Protocols	13 September 2001
Statute of the Council of Europe 5 May 1949	27 April 1999
Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	14 March 2007
The Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Hague Apostille Convention)	14 May 2007

- **Georgia – EU relations**⁹⁴

- The basis and a legal foundation for EU-Georgia relations is the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), which was concluded in 1996 and entered into force in 1999. The PCA established EU-Georgia partnership institutions: Cooperation Council, Cooperation Committee and Parliamentary Cooperation Committee. The PCA regulates cooperation in the areas of political dialogue, trade, investment, economic, legislative and cultural cooperation.
- The increased interest of the European Union towards the Caucasus region has manifested itself in the appointment of the **EU Special Representative for South Caucasus** in 2003. The mandate of the EUSR includes assisting the Council in developing a comprehensive policy towards the South Caucasus, contributing to conflict prevention and assisting the conflict settlement in the region. The mandate has been strengthened in 2006 to include contribution to conflict resolution.
- On Commission's recommendation, the Council in 2004 invited Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia to participate in the **European Neighborhood Policy** (ENP). The Joint Statement on the agreed text of the **ENP Action Plan** within the European Neighborhood Policy was signed between the Troika and Georgia. The ENP offers Georgia to engage in unprecedented close political, economic and cultural relations with the EU, to enhance cross-border cooperation and share responsibility for conflict prevention and resolution⁹⁵.
- The European Neighborhood Policy Action Plan for Georgia has a strong focus on Justice, Liberty and Security (JLS) sector, which includes also border management, trans-border cooperation between Georgia, the European Union Member States and neighboring countries, migration management (readmission, visas and asylum), fight against organized crime, trafficking in human beings, etc. In November 2007, a JLS Sub Committee on Georgia-EU cooperation was established.
- The European Union concluded a **Mobility Partnership with Georgia** in November 2009. More precisely, it is not an international treaty, but a “soft law” Memorandum of Understanding between the European Commission, some of Member States and Georgia. This Mobility Partnership is a flexible, legally non-binding framework for enhanced dialogue and cooperation between the EU and Georgia, involving the coordinated and consistent implementation of

⁹⁴ ICMPD – International Centre for Migration Policy Development

⁹⁵ Ibid

practical initiatives in the field of migration, proposed by the Commission, the interested Member States and Georgia, according to their own competences. The goal of the Mobility Partnership, is to ensure the responsible joint management of migratory flows in the interests of the Union, its partners and the migrants. The Mobility Partnership with Georgia facilitates the migration of Georgian nationals to interested EU Member States; it covers different forms of legal migration, such as migration for studies or other forms of training. Mechanisms to facilitate economic migration are based on the labor needs of interested Member States, as assessed by them, while fully respecting the principle of Community preference for EU citizens.

An EU-Georgia Agreement on Facilitation of visa regime was signed on June 17, 2010⁹⁶, as a result of successful cooperation between EU and Georgia via Mobility Partnership and Eastern Partnership Agreements.

- **EU – Georgia Agreements on Visa facilitation and Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization (mia)**

On June 17, 2010, the visa facilitation agreement between the EU and Georgia was signed. The visa facilitation agreement aims at making it easier for Georgian citizens, in particular those who travel most, to acquire short term visas for the EU. It provides a reduced visa fee of 35 Euro instead of 60 Euro for all Georgian citizens and a total exemption from the visa fee for certain categories of applicants (e.g. children below the age of 12, pensioners, disabled persons, students, close relatives and representatives of civil society organisations). Furthermore for certain persons (e.g. businesspeople, students and journalists) the necessary documents requested for supporting a visa application are simplified. *Bona fide* frequent travellers will be issued multi-entry visas with long periods of validity. Finally, the holders of diplomatic passports are exempt from the visa obligation. The agreement also obliges the Consulates to take a decision within 10 days on whether or not to issue a visa.

The Visa Facilitation Agreement goes hand-in-hand with the Readmission Agreement. The Readmission Agreement sets out clear obligations and procedures for authorities of the EU Member States and third countries concerned, as to when and how return people who are residing there illegally. They cover not only illegally staying nationals of both parties but also third country nationals and stateless persons being in an irregular situation, provided that they have a clear link with the requested party (e.g. visa or resident permit). The EU-Georgia Readmission Agreement entered into force from 1st of March, 2011. In this regard, Georgia has already taken several significant steps. With the aim of proper implementation of the Readmission Agreement, a work is being continued on draft provisions of implementing protocols to the Agreement received from the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Estonia, Czech Republic and Republic of Austria. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia was named as a competent authority for implementation of the Agreement.

Full respect of Human Rights as provided by the European Convention of Human Rights will also be guaranteed during the application of the Readmission Agreement. (cra)

Beside the EU, Georgia also has bilateral Readmission Agreements with Swiss confederation and Ukraine.

Georgia is negotiating possibility of conclusion of readmission agreement with Norway, Iceland and the Kingdom of Denmark .

⁹⁶<http://www.europolitics.info/externa-policies/eu-and-georgia-sign-visa-facilitation-agreement-art275308-44.html>

EU citizens are already exempt from the visa obligation by Georgia⁹⁷.(cra)

- **Visa regime of Georgia**

According to the information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs⁹⁸, citizens of following states do not need to obtain Georgian visa when entering Georgia:

- Member states of the European Union;
- United States of America;
- Canada;
- Japan;
- Switzerland;
- Lichtenstein;
- Norway;
- Israel ;
- the Holy See;
- Principality of Andorra;
- San-Marino;
- Republic of Iceland;
- United Arab Emirates;
- State of Kuwait;
- South Korea;
- State of Qatar;
- Kingdom of Bahrain;
- Oman;
- Brunei;
- Singapore;
- Australia;
- Monaco;
- **Albania**
- **Serbia**
- **Bosnia-Herzegovina**
- New Zealand;
- The Bahamas;
- Barbados;
- Antigua and Barbuda;
- Trinidad and Tobago;
- Seychelles;
- Botswana;
- Croatia;
- Chile;
- Saint Kitts and Nevis;
- Argentina;
- Malaysia;
- Mexico;
- Uruguay;
- Mauritius;
- Panama;
- Costa Rica;
- South Africa;
- Brazil;
- Thailand;
- Belize;
- Saudi Arabia
- **Montenegro**
- **Iraq**

Georgia also has International Agreements on visa free travel with: (mfa)

- **Azerbaijan** **Armenia** **Kyrgyzstan**
- **Belarus** **Ukraine** **Uzbekistan**
- **Iran** **Kazakhstan** **Tajikistan**
- **Moldova** **Turkey**

⁹⁷EUROPA – Press Releases – European Union signs visa facilitation agreement with Georgia,
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/737&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁹⁸http://www.mfa.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=96

G. Evaluating the impacts of migration and migration policy on the socio-economic development

G1. Impacts of migration on the socio-economic development of Georgia⁹⁹

Impact on the labor market (eu-nato)

As it was mentioned, Georgia faced a large-scale emigration during the period following independence and the break-up of the former Soviet Union in 1991: thousands of people migrated in a search of high-wage employment opportunities. Despite the fact that mainly unemployed persons were emigrating at the time and the pressure at the labor market was mitigated, a mass level of emigration negatively affected the labor market as it lost qualified labor force. The data collected in this profile shows that the negative effect of labor emigration from Georgia will continue as biggest part of potential migrants are not only highly qualified specialists, but they are currently employed persons.

The state policy regulating the labor market in Georgia should react to the situation with the introduction migration management mechanisms, which would affect migration through increasing job opportunities at the domestic labor market, facilitate the return of migrants, and regulate labour immigration to Georgia which could replace the lost labor potential in the near future.

- **The impact of brain drain**

The emigration of skilled and educated persons from Georgia lowers the human resource potential of the country, contributing to the brain drain experienced by Georgia. Consequently, the country also lost a significant part or all of its long-term investment in human resource-building as educated people leave the country.

Moreover, the situation in Georgia may be further complicated, by the so-called brain-waste effect, as many of qualified emigrants from the country are ready to take employment abroad, which does not correspond to their qualification and education level. As a result, if they decide to return back to their country of origin, they will not be able to restore their previous position at the labor market.

- **Financial impact**

The immediate positive financial impact of migration for Georgia, is the relatively high level of remittances sent home by labor migrants. However, studies of financial institutes show that biggest part of remittances are spent in Georgia for every-day needs, and only some part is related to the long-term investments on the micro level (education, small business, etc.). The state policy in this case should be oriented at creation of special educational and training programmes, institutions and financial instruments that would stimulate and facilitate investments of remittances in business and entrepreneurship.

- **Impacts on demography**

The Georgian population has become demographically aged. As of 2010, 14.02% of the population was over 65 years of age (16.6.2% female, 11.2% male). Partly, this situation is stimulated by the emigration of young population from the country. According to projections, by 2050 almost one in four residents will be aged over 65. This situation will result in significant increase of the economic burden on the employed population and will require establishing an effective system for social assistance. Gender balance in the country can be also modified in the future since, women constitute the biggest part of emigrants, which consequently lowers the fertility rate in the country.

⁹⁹ ICMPPD – International Centre for Migration Policy Development

H. Conclusions

H1. Main findings on current migration trends

H2. Improvement of migration statistics

H3. Recommendations regarding migration management

ANNEXES

I - SOURCES and VARIABLES used for data collection

II - STATISTICAL ANNEX for additional tables and figures

Georgian export by country¹⁰⁰:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Exports - total	865,455.6	936,374.6	1,232,110.5	1,495,345.2	1,133,622.4	1,583,345.1
of which:						
EU countries	216,756.4	225,353.7	268,530.3	335,153.8	237,546.8	296,612.4
Austria	1,045.9	1,798.0	4,919.2	3,001.6	1,096.0	782.7
Belgium	5,075.1	11,007.3	17,737.7	7,190.8	13,519.5	25,844.5
Bulgaria	42,843.9	62,268.2	59,357.3	108,216.7	82,290.6	62,105.9
Cyprus	241.9	799.5	234.4	3,197.3	144.8	117.8
Czech Republic	6,614.2	6,095.5	6,111.2	4,349.9	7,093.1	7,591.9
Denmark	219.0	646.8	808.6	1,046.7	624.5	3,605.1
Estonia	2,781.9	1,883.9	1,442.7	970.0	1,234.2	862.7
Finland	-	183.9	6,891.8	1,060.6	587.5	875.5
France	11,545.2	12,445.2	11,613.7	39,910.1	5,817.3	9,791.9
Germany	28,424.3	39,463.2	56,155.9	33,062.6	23,025.4	31,762.0
Greece	10,411.6	5,498.0	7,006.5	5,996.2	12,258.5	7,263.0
Hungary	30.7	138.6	38.0	103.3	249.6	209.5
Ireland	942.1	46.1	356.8	178.0	274.6	312.7
Italy	33,554.9	23,983.8	17,792.6	17,144.9	23,282.1	23,376.2
Latvia	1,745.8	3,687.0	4,502.0	5,407.6	3,431.9	5,913.5
Lithuania			6,040.2	8,763.2	9,884.8	9,991.7

¹⁰⁰ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Education,
http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=206&lang=eng

	972.5	2,942.8				
Luxembourg	29.2	342.8	-	52.2	77.9	33.1
Malta	12.4	2.0	0.8	-	16.5	17.5
Netherlands	11,331.9	6,559.5	12,111.4	12,652.5	9,019.6	17,159.3
Poland	736.7	3,067.9	6,275.4	4,886.4	4,985.0	4,754.1
Portugal	212.0	955.0	2,311.5	128.3	1,053.0	1,590.2
Romania	8,752.3	5,183.5	7,534.7	13,611.5	12,203.3	28,696.1
Slovakia	2,899.1	1,326.3	1,561.5	912.4	191.6	1,057.7
Slovenia	18.9	14.8	48.8	-	1,469.1	930.7
Spain	14,237.5	15,543.5	14,414.9	19,667.7	15,313.9	32,609.0
Sweden	146.9	10.0	90.4	66.9	216.3	52.7
United Kingdom	31,930.5	19,460.3	23,172.5	43,576.6	8,186.2	19,305.5
CIS countries	407,175.5	391,077.5	461,895.5	540,884.8	416,162.3	644,432.9
Armenia	39,699.3	73,602.0	110,844.2	123,422.0	88,941.7	160,283.2
Azerbaijan	83,430.8	88,913.5	137,455.0	203,930.3	165,633.8	243,989.3
Belarus	2,454.5	3,258.2	4,738.6	11,167.8	14,100.6	22,493.1
Kazakhstan	9,800.8	15,426.2	34,291.5	22,040.3	20,455.3	47,947.7
Kyrgyzstan	247.7	487.1	879.3	1,737.6	2,528.0	3,080.9
Moldova	236.9	216.5	841.4	610.5	1,595.7	7,569.5
Russia	153,724.5	75,393.3	45,338.5	29,783.4	21,146.2	34,298.3
Tajikistan	2,670.5	2,585.8	4,263.8	1,821.9	1,331.1	2,515.8
Turkmenistan	75,827.6	71,808.9	26,338.5	6,338.1	10,668.6	12,205.3
Ukraine	36,940.7	56,837.5	94,169.3	134,173.8	83,955.0	103,334.4
Uzbekistan	2,142.2	2,548.6	2,735.6	5,859.2	5,806.3	6,715.3

Other countries	241,523.7	319,943.4	501,684.6	619,306.6	479,913.3	642,299.8
Afghanistan	886.1	753.4	1,081.5	950.3	251.1	228.2
Albania	0.6	-	1.1	1,305.5	3,141.8	985.4
Algeria	-	3,944.5	1,588.0	-	-	26.7
Angola	-	1,261.4	-	-	3,139.4	0.1
Argentina	1.7	5.0	-	-	2.1	-
Australia	25.5	49.0	199.2	151.7	244.2	831.3
Bahamas	162.4	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2.3	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	0.6	-	1.0
Barbados	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Belize	85.2	65.4	1,404.8	438.2	-	79.8
Benin	-	-	-	-	25.0	13.9
Bolivia	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	5.0	22.3	1.5	20.6
Brazil	-	3,404.7	9,299.8	8,889.1	1.0	5,985.0
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	1,863.5	-
Cambodia	2.7	0.8	-	41.2	2.7	46.4
Cameroon	-	2.0	-	-	6.7	-
Canada	35,640.4	48,872.4	70,603.5	131,805.5	117,224.1	86,655.2
Cayman Islands	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	50.7	194.3	-	-	-
China	5,599.1	10,351.0	8,272.5	8,992.7	5,965.5	24,250.5
Colombia	-	58.8	82.6	48.6	55.1	38.4
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	36.0
Costa Rica	-	-	-	1.2	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	37.0	-	-

Croatia	2.3	3.5	3.2	11.4	168.8	36.7
Dominica	2,655.5	4,237.1	562.8	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	0.0	172.4	93.9	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	19.3	353.4	47.1	1.2	-
Egypt	1,219.7	910.9	2,791.1	23.4	3,477.1	10,395.2
EL Salvador	-	-	-	29.5	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	13.3
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	57.3	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Ghana	-	-	-	-	0.0	5.1
Gibraltar	366.7	7,567.8	8,816.4	239.5	255.5	-
Guatemala	-	29.1	44.6	49.5	-	-
Holy See (Vatican City State)	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, SAR of China	8.0	978.4	89.8	59.4	2,786.3	2,985.0
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
India	2,258.7	8,685.1	8,140.8	9,088.8	5,816.1	11,988.8
Indonesia	-	31.9	354.2	39.6	557.2	443.5
Iran	4,681.2	2,699.4	6,050.0	10,058.5	6,425.8	12,140.7
Iraq	643.7	790.0	1,382.8	2,574.4	10,685.1	7,652.0
Israel	1,011.0	2,316.6	13,715.0	2,378.3	1,635.0	4,116.6
Japan	1,440.7	517.9	392.9	273.8	4,561.4	8,118.1
Jordan	-	3.0	6.5	-	1,096.3	23.1
Kenya	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
Korea,			3,188.7	3,296.6	5,105.8	7,017.4

Respublic of	8,010.6	740.8				
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	48.1	2,382.6	849.0	91.4	385.1	172.8
Kuwait	-	-	-	4.0	220.1	567.9
Lebanon	-	20.0	22.2	4.6	3,869.9	6,461.7
Liberia	8.2	5.3	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	151.0	92.0	12.6	566.7
Liechtenstein	85.5	-	-	5.8	-	63.7
Macedonia	40.5	-	6.9	-	132.2	2.0
Malaysia	-	17.3	3.9	232.0	21.6	810.9
Marshall Islands	0.8	4.0	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,349.3	5,244.5	12,681.4	52,981.3	40.0	4,055.6
Mongolia	390.6	452.8	442.6	241.8	278.4	131.9
Morocco	-	17.5	-	-	72.7	1,902.2
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	3,110.8
Nepal	-	-	-	-	0.2	482.6
New Zealand	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	9.1	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	19.0	-	0.2	-
Norway	37.2	430.1	36.2	21.5	570.1	171.4
Oman	28.1	-	2.4	-	-	501.0
Pakistan	38.3	67.0	585.3	117.3	92.1	44.2
Panama	6.0	539.6	316.6	410.3	630.8	2,351.1
Peru	-	211.7	1,301.3	209.7	-	-
Philippines	1.3	-	1,280.9	256.9	198.9	244.5
Qatar	149.4	0.8	-	528.0	1.3	320.0

Rwanda	4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	6.8	1.5	6.3	-	9,473.2	111.8
Serbia and Montenegro	938.0	8,017.5	91.4	47.8	298.4	73.1
Seychelles	12,592.6	7,173.8	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	0.3	110.0	83.2	164.4	23.1
Singapore	1,267.5	468.8	966.5	842.4	1,234.0	1,998.6
Somalia	-	-	159.8	-	-	-
South Africa	38.2	1.7	64.6	138.1	93.7	41.7
Sri Lanka	-	-	2.7	119.1	72.2	1,111.2
Sudan	-	36.8	5.9	1,111.3	514.5	0.5
Switzerland	3,170.3	1,941.5	1,367.2	933.2	2,290.6	410.6
Syrian	69.3	0.1	31.1	14.6	3,400.3	1,184.3
Taiwan, Province of China	258.8	5.0	85.4	2,611.9	1,200.9	453.4
Thailand	-	4.3	-	2.0	300.7	358.6
Togo	-	-	-	48.5	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	25.2
Tunisia	26.0	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	121,856.8	123,302.1	171,763.9	262,910.2	225,768.7	216,049.4
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
United Arab Emirates	3,942.8	8,355.8	18,638.3	11,228.6	16,710.6	27,793.5
United States	26,748.1	58,509.9	149,036.0	102,197.6	36,933.9	180,498.8
Uruguay	17.4	156.2	-	-	1.8	-
Viet Nam	278.3	-	6.6	6.6	184.9	1,238.2
Virgin Islands,			858.4	952.7	189.4	-

British	1,411.8	2,660.1				
Virgin Islands, U.S	0.8	-	-	8.1	-	-
Yemen	-	1,382.3	2,073.4	-	1.5	0.5
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	4,822.9

Georgian import by country¹⁰¹:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Imports - total	2,487,548.3	3,674,832.4	5,212,150.2	6,301,540.3	4,366,105.7	5,095,460.3
of which:						
EU countries	740,323.0	1,104,127.2	1,538,897.3	1,756,449.6	1,305,489.2	1,439,358.3
Austria	19,011.8	36,621.0	54,667.0	70,324.3	51,922.9	51,506.3
Belgium	25,580.5	37,167.2	45,490.4	61,299.8	39,685.3	54,694.0
Bulgaria	72,278.3	115,535.7	184,049.7	124,101.1	152,840.0	131,723.1
Cyprus	1,733.8	2,875.7	2,851.9	2,955.6	1,487.9	1,173.5
Czech Republic	20,551.8	42,693.0	53,215.8	59,878.1	46,261.5	57,798.9
Denmark	7,065.2	10,663.7	13,811.8	13,189.0	10,803.6	15,091.2
Estonia	1,142.8	993.4	3,924.3	3,044.1	1,928.8	5,198.5
Finland	13,250.3	26,563.7	37,689.1	41,343.5	12,346.0	15,500.1
France	60,925.3	68,731.8	101,027.3	98,479.5	63,360.4	70,757.8
Germany	206,754.2	351,147.1	387,318.6	497,303.9	301,382.5	330,018.6
Greece	18,591.0	22,865.8	52,861.1	57,545.5	61,977.2	72,660.1
Hungary	14,339.1	20,170.8	27,088.0	34,656.7	24,936.8	28,485.0
Ireland	4,329.5	6,679.3	5,043.8	7,071.5	5,351.7	6,917.3
Italy	64,422.4	102,095.9	144,048.8	183,794.8	127,686.4	133,750.8
Latvia	6,195.1	6,368.8	8,341.6	10,933.3	16,760.4	15,325.8
Lithuania	5,014.1	9,321.3	15,851.2	25,783.6	17,735.1	26,125.9
Luxembourg	939.5	934.7	2,955.7	3,054.3	3,160.7	5,805.9
Malta	-	803.9	2,230.7	3,964.7	1,130.1	547.5
Netherlands	53,086.2	75,615.9	101,738.7	134,052.8	99,801.3	99,809.0
Poland	13,657.3	20,628.8	60,624.1	51,514.4	38,719.6	49,221.7
Portugal	3,139.9	2,884.1	4,889.7	5,613.2	2,875.2	3,433.3
Romania	40,694.3	40,768.9	90,206.2	92,433.0	113,864.5	136,607.9
Slovakia	2,949.2	4,555.5	3,792.8	8,923.6	3,148.4	6,604.7
Slovenia	4,054.4	5,551.4	7,720.9	11,408.1	8,809.6	11,018.9
Spain	8,450.9	15,276.5	23,264.1	34,871.9	23,480.4	33,943.2
Sweden	9,623.0	13,611.5	32,439.7	27,664.3	15,626.5	11,159.5

¹⁰¹ National Statistics Office of Georgia, Education,
http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=206&lang=eng

United Kingdom	62,543.4	63,001.9	71,754.4	91,245.2	58,406.7	64,479.9
CIS countries	994,372.4	1,398,588.9	1,849,368.8	1,998,028.6	1,255,070.7	1,551,024.1
Armenia	39,360.1	40,337.8	59,557.5	72,078.0	41,345.9	45,547.6
Azerbaijan	232,829.5	318,903.6	382,367.2	607,396.1	376,432.9	464,220.5
Belarus	6,766.2	25,675.2	28,872.9	34,645.6	27,142.5	36,050.6
Kazakhstan	11,551.4	25,384.1	63,819.1	54,754.9	23,258.9	91,648.0
Kyrgyzstan	481.5	1,858.6	1,167.8	1,166.2	1,065.0	1,361.6
Moldova	4,019.7	3,520.7	3,810.2	4,299.2	3,938.1	4,666.0
Russia	381,558.0	555,371.8	573,879.3	423,312.0	285,553.9	279,672.9
Tajikistan	41.7	90.7	30.5	297.5	214.7	48.9
Turkmenistan	95,067.4	101,061.5	149,901.8	135,024.1	74,291.5	59,200.2
Ukraine	219,370.4	320,093.0	574,906.0	657,719.8	418,313.8	558,900.6
Uzbekistan	3,326.5	6,291.8	11,056.4	7,335.2	3,513.6	9,707.2
Other countries	752,853.0	1,172,116.3	1,823,884.1	2,547,062.2	1,805,545.7	2,105,077.9
Afghanistan	3.3	57.9	9.8	6.1	10.9	7.1
Albania	19.8	5,166.0	1,549.1	14.1	0.1	0.6
Algeria	3.5	9.6	-	-	-	1,586.6
Andorra	168.4	213.2	294.2	125.2	74.3	21.5
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	95.5	80.8	248.2
Argentina	1,053.0	941.8	2,711.2	3,687.5	3,621.5	4,948.8
Australia	2,604.6	1,642.8	1,113.5	2,086.3	6,075.5	31,391.8
Bahamas	-	62.8	-	362.4	0.3	-
Bahrain	-	4.5	-	6.2	-	7.4
Bangladesh	-	29.7	156.7	84.2	87.4	95.8
Belize	52.7	397.5	74.8	141.3	4.1	97.5
Bermuda	70.1	-	41.1	-	-	3.8
Bhutan	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,453.0	531.4	7.9	175.6	101.6	98.9
Brazil	77,021.9	52,267.2	82,118.6	104,182.4	75,963.0	80,624.9
British Indian Ocean Territory	-	107.5	-	-	-	53.0
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	6.1	-	-

Burkina Faso	-	-	-	429.1	-	497.1
Burundi	-	58.0	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	3.3	20.1	13.8	5.7	-	-
Cameroon	120.9	-	-	-	23.4	6.4
Canada	7,105.8	14,294.8	12,261.9	17,936.0	14,148.5	17,740.9
Chile	41.2	653.8	288.5	1,228.3	1,582.3	1,674.5
China	46,712.8	103,331.8	206,709.4	298,331.1	174,669.1	334,321.1
Colombia	3,978.3	102.2	252.3	65.0	729.7	804.0
Congo	-	-	-	-	53.7	9.4
Costa Rica	-	464.8	1,480.9	-	149.0	301.6
Cote d'Ivoire	3.6	29.7	5,575.0	5,574.1	846.2	13.6
Croatia	4,248.9	14,799.2	7,400.4	7,819.3	5,381.2	3,480.5
Cuba	-	-	4.0	5,233.4	197.8	217.8
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	136.2	-
Dominica	560.9	6.3	-	-	-	6.9
Dominican Republic	1,606.1	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,236.7	1,805.8	2,578.7	4,241.6	6,620.3	13,152.1
Egypt	1,733.0	7,688.4	9,807.1	4,384.2	2,254.8	5,170.0
EL Salvador	193.4	-	169.3	53.0	-	4,442.4
Equatorial Guinea	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	57.8	-
French Guiana	20.5	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	3.7	-	-	-	5.6	3.2
Gabon	-	-	-	2,348.0	469.6	10,994.6
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	17.9
Ghana	-	-	12,569.4	28,133.4	2,300.9	11,488.7
Gibraltar	6.9	558.1	476.2	252.0	101.6	161.0
Grenada	21.3	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	95.7	-
Guinea	38.5	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	36.8	107.0	-	63.2	58.1	-
Hong Kong,	1,248.9	2,287.4	4,407.0	22,759.9	29,770.0	24,089.7

SAR of China						
Iceland	61.4	0.5	7.6	77.3	89.8	433.2
India	8,335.2	11,836.6	32,134.1	30,852.2	28,095.5	32,479.7
Indonesia	1,716.1	2,332.4	3,888.1	7,514.7	7,512.2	9,274.8
Iran	25,999.8	40,301.3	51,732.9	52,080.6	29,895.0	55,079.5
Iraq	1.4	132.3	21.0	4.6	148.9	14.7
Israel	9,659.4	22,311.6	37,780.4	41,517.0	69,893.4	14,596.6
Jamaica	4.0	-	-	2.6	10.1	-
Japan	8,337.0	39,541.5	55,749.9	119,765.0	60,077.1	80,890.3
Jordan	164.4	60.5	186.9	1,193.1	652.3	933.3
Kenya	124.9	-	-	1.1	-	79.6
Korea, Republic of	5,123.8	12,420.3	23,159.3	46,124.2	16,798.5	29,302.1
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	97.5	353.2	456.7	1,737.9	295.9	86.7
Kuwait	35.9	234.1	849.6	2,087.0	556.8	55.3
Lao	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Lebanon	271.2	261.9	198.2	583.4	153.4	766.7
Libya	-	-	-	6.8	-	-
Liechtenstein	62.2	22.0	536.0	19,367.5	1,695.6	491.2
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Macedonia	24.0	85.2	0.8	65.1	34.1	53.9
Malawi	-	-	146.9	-	-	-
Malaysia	424.0	745.1	3,191.0	4,610.3	3,194.3	3,529.5
Mali	-	-	-	-	4.8	-
Mauritania	-	-	38.4	-	4.2	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	26.4	76.4	25.6
Mexico	14.3	0.3	35.5	19.0	44.0	141.0
Monaco	82.6	9.8	27.8	101.9	28.0	67.0
Mongolia	1.9	-	19.7	-	-	-

Morocco	54.7	127.9	2,670.1	369.6	39.3	244.3
Mozambique	-	0.8	-	6.0	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Nauru	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	11.3	17.9	-	71.0	-	-
New Zealand	2,095.9	7,925.4	8,222.5	7,186.2	6,001.0	7,973.3
Nigeria	6.6	-	-	42.8	39.7	0.5
Niue	42.0	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	2,457.1	4,033.4	2,592.6	3,404.1	4,593.0	5,134.7
Oman	524.6	380.3	590.2	3,516.6	1,672.5	1,567.4
Pakistan	93.4	445.9	288.0	156.6	270.3	1,960.4
Panama	238.7	156.1	792.7	2,196.3	955.6	1,284.3
Paraguay	-	-	138.8	-	-	-
Peru	-	310.9	1,338.4	196.0	121.3	0.2
Philippines	-	46.6	10.2	190.3	94.8	230.9
Puerto Rico	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	9.7	74.1	-	1.1
Rwanda	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena	-	2.2	-	-	-	-
San Marino	8.0	34.8	60.6	48.2	35.6	14.7
Saudi Arabia	19.7	188.8	54.5	178.1	383.6	204.5
Senegal	13.0	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	1,167.8	5,004.9	2,142.5	2,074.3	1,485.6	1,558.2
Seychelles	142.4	132.7	0.2	1,268.0	26,682.9	640.4
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	47.5	14.5
Singapore	945.5	2,243.9	6,696.3	18,689.6	26,778.9	11,476.3
South Africa	1,933.3	1,580.4	2,577.2	2,276.9	3,931.5	3,041.4
Sri Lanka	539.4	459.3	1,002.7	1,142.9	1,078.5	1,169.4
Sudan	-	0.8	-	289.0	-	0.3

Swaziland	-	-	-	39.0	-	2.2
Switzerland	17,503.7	32,684.1	64,178.6	50,190.1	34,634.3	34,465.1
Syrian	2,538.4	2,534.7	2,746.3	7,193.5	2,474.8	1,790.0
Taiwan, Province of China	2,492.6	4,749.4	7,408.5	9,335.3	6,837.2	6,461.2
Tanzania,	-	-	58.8	72.3	34.0	13.5
Thailand	1,181.7	3,972.4	7,158.9	12,527.8	10,378.9	15,727.4
Togo	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Tunisia	-	0.2	-	-	-	144.8
Turkey	283,008.8	522,560.1	727,906.0	940,479.8	787,616.7	888,910.5
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	125.6	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	17.3	10.9	226.2
United Arab Emirates	72,988.2	109,124.1	214,721.3	276,880.4	110,344.8	159,229.6
United States	146,854.5	129,608.6	203,891.4	358,084.2	223,725.2	173,375.6
Uruguay	1.4	386.2	402.7	104.6	505.7	667.4
Venezuela	9.9	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	466.7	1,827.7	3,109.4	7,643.6	9,387.1	11,062.6
Virgin Islands, British	1,136.7	3,007.5	870.1	3,350.4	450.5	403.7
Virgin Islands, U.S	1,458.6	151.2	-	72.0	-	-
Yemen	-	-	11.6	-	2.9	0.5
Zambia	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	123.7	-	-	-	-