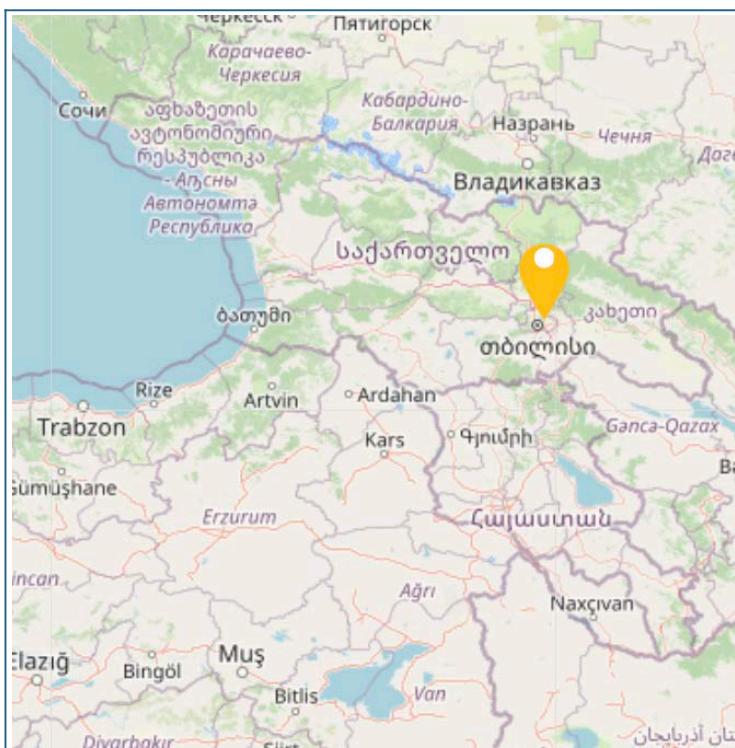


# Georgia Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
Detained minors (2017)	0
International migrants (2019)	79,035
New asylum applications (2019)	1,218

## NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/georgia>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

## STATISTICS

### Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	Not Available	2019	Criminal prison population	9,451	2017
				9,888	2014
Percentage of foreign prisoners	3.9	2017	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	254	2017
	1.9	2014		219	2014

### Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	4,000,000	2020	International migrants	79,035	2019
	4,000,000	2015		168,800	2015
International migrants as a percentage of the population	4.2	2015	Refugees	1,355	2019
				1,991	2018
				2,091	2017
				2,107	2016
				1,979	2015
				857	2014
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.53	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	1,218	2019
	0.21	2014		914	2016
				1,792	2014
Refugee recognition rate	9.3	2014	Stateless persons	566	2018
				587	2017
				580	2016
				793	2015

## DOMESTIC LAW

### LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Civil law	2017

## COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
<b>Latest Update</b>	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Georgia office reported that the country applied a full moratorium on new immigration detention orders during the state of emergency that lasted two months (21 March to 22 May) due to Covid-19. IOM Georgia stated that they were aware of an Indian national being released from immigration detention as there was no prospect of returning him any time soon due to the restrictions on international mobility, imposed by the Georgian government. However, no particular measures are being taken to prevent the spread of infection and ensure the appropriate care of persons released from detention. Additionally, IOM Georgia indicated that no migrants accommodated in the Temporary Accommodation Centre of the Migration Department had been tested for Covid-19 and that no regular testing was ongoing. Upon admission, migrants usually undergo a general medical examination, temperature check, and are asked if they suffer from any of Covid-19 common symptoms. During their stay, the Centre's medical staff observe their overall health conditions. If a migrant has or develops any Covid-19 symptoms after the initial medical check by a doctor, they will be transported to a relevant medical facility, tested, and, if needed, will receive treatment outside the detention centre. Forced returns have been temporarily suspended according to IOM Georgia. The organisation also reported that from the start of the pandemic, the government of Georgia imposed restrictions on all border crossings and that regular passenger movement remains suspended. Thermal screening upon arrival and mandatory 14 day quarantine or self-isolation procedures were put in place for all those entering Georgia. In order for Georgian nationals stranded abroad to return to Georgia during the crisis, the government organised evacuation charter flights from various countries. The government has announced that it will open the country's borders with only 5 countries (Germany, France, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) and that regular flights to and from those countries will be available from August onwards. In addition, the government decreed that any non-citizen who was legally residing in Georgia on 14 March and who since has not been able, for objective reasons, to leave the country, will be considered a legal resident until flight restrictions are lifted.</p>	2020

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2016
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1993
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1999
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1994
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1994
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1994
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1994
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1994
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2014
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1999
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2011
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2006
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2006
OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2005	
<b>Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified</b>	14/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	2005
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1994
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2002
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	2005
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	4/7	2017

## Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2014
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	2000
	ECCF, European Convention on Consular Functions	2011
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	2007
	ECHR1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	2002
	ECHR7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	2000
	ECHR12, Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights	2001
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1999

## Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Denmark	2016	2017
	Germany	2008	2017
	Germany	2016	2017
	Lithuania	2014	2017
	Norway	2012	2017
	Switzerland	2005	2017
	Turkey	2005	2017
	Belarus	2016	2017
	Moldova	2016	2017
	Ukraine	2005	2017
	EU	2011	2017

## Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	Yes	2011	2017
	Yes	2015	2017

## INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

More information about immigration detention in Georgia is available at the website of the Global Detention Project ([www.globaldetentionproject.org](http://www.globaldetentionproject.org))