

## GEORGIA - Analytical Assessment Report

(Report is Prepared by Representatives of TSU and GIPA)

### 1. Objectives of the Analytical Assessment Report

In the context of migration, Georgia is a country of origin, transit and destination. After the Rose Revolution, Georgia fundamental institutional reforms have been carried out in such essential spheres, as economics, education, healthcare, police, judicial system, fight against corruption and organized crime. As the result, stabilized social-economic conditions have been formed, tourism infrastructure has developed and attractive investment environment has been created. Implemented reforms had significant influence on decreasing emigration index. Particularly, after negative index of 2006 – 2008 years, in the 2009 – 2010 index of net migration was positive.

Furthermore, during recent years the State made significant steps towards the prevention of illegal emigration through introducing hard and soft instruments to address this problem. After introducing the state-of-the-art-infrastructure, effective management of border protection has been implemented, highly secure personal identification and travelling documents has also been introduced (biometrical passport of the second generation and protected electronic ID card), and efficient systems of fighting against trafficking in human beings and smuggling have also been developed and implemented. Georgia has joined the list of 32 countries, which are the most successful in fighting trafficking<sup>1</sup>. In addition, to expand opportunities for legal emigration, cooperation with EU and other countries are being reinforced. Special attention is paid to the public awareness raising campaign on threats and risks that accompany illegal migration.

Today, considering Georgia's approach to its economic interests, particularly, for promoting the sustainable economic development, improving tourism infrastructure and attracting additional investments, the Government of Georgia follows a liberal approach towards its visa policies. However, possible challenges, which are related to an increasing number of immigrants, should be taken into account. Special attention should be paid to this process, in order to turn it into a useful tool for economic, social and cultural development and, at the same time, avoid possible negative effects of unregulated migration.

Migration policy is remaining to be at the top agenda in EU-Georgia relations. Since 2007, considerable work has been undertaken at both government and academia level with regard

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<sup>1</sup> Trafficking in Persons Report 2011, US Department of State

to migration policy development, advancement and harmonization of already existing Georgian migration legislation with that of EU.

Migration policy development in Georgia shall be divided into two parts, to concentrate on academia and government respectively and their cooperation to meet joint goals.

To begin with, the leading academic institution to advance student training and respectively awareness on migration in Georgia is Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University (*hereinafter* - TSU). Since 2007, TSU Institute of International Law of the Faculty of Law has gradually started the introduction of migration related subjects in the curriculum of the Faculty of Law, along with which numerous events had been taking place within the framework of teaching the migration policy development since. In particular, variety of public lectures, moot court competitions, article contests were organised for students of all three Bachelor, Master and Doctoral level. Special course for Bachelor students was launched titled "Introduction of the Course on International Protection of Refugees" while students of Masters Program are involved in lectures around: "International Standards in the Fight against Trafficking in Persons" and "Introduction to the Migration Management" course. TSU Institute of International Law through its academic staff has prepared and offers specific course in the Justice, Freedom and Security Policy of the European Union to students of Multidisciplinary Masters Program in European Studies at the Institute for European Studies at TSU.

The establishment of the Migration Research Centre at Ilia State University in cooperation with the Office of State Minister on Diaspora Issues is also being considered, however the scope of the research which will be carried out at this centre has not yet been defined.

In addition to this, IOM has supported the establishment of the migration research group at Kutaisi State University.

As regards Doctoral Students, they are mostly involved in academic research on diverse directions of regular and irregular migration thus enhancing the establishment and circulation of updated and comprehensive information among all interested institutions. In summer 2011, the PhD Dissertation about migration was defended at TSU Faculty of Law.

As regards Governmental institutions it is noteworthy that the key bodies involved in migration policy development are: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs including Police, Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, the Office of State Minister on European and Euro-Atlantic Integration Issues, Office of State Minister for Diaspora issues.. The most important coordinating body of the migration policy in Georgia is the State Commission on Migration Issues, a consultative body comprising of the Deputy Ministers from all relevant ministries, which is involved in coordinating activities

of the Government agencies, as well as interacting with Social Partners in developing and implementing the Strategy and activities envisaged in it.

All Institutions enumerated above are actively involved in not only developing state policy and legislative framework for migration management but also are taking part in all negotiations and meetings around the European Neighbourhood Policy and its Action Plan. Government of Georgia consider it very fruitful in cooperation with academia to enhance awareness among students concerning diverse issues of regular and irregular migration in which governmental bodies are being involved. Several examples of such cooperation are meeting with students with participation of TSU Rector, US Ambassador and the First Deputy Chief Prosecutor of Georgia. Meeting was initiated by TSU Institute of International Law and it gave students possibility to participate in discussion around Trafficking in Persons and mostly to get familiar with Georgia's international achievements in this regard. One of the best examples of the cooperation of Government and Academia in Georgia in the area of migration and asylum is the involvement of both – government and academia in the EC thematic program: “Building Training and Analytical Capacities in Moldova and Georgia (GOVAC)” through which Georgian students and academic staff together with representatives of Government are given possibility to have deep look in policy dimensions around migration and EU standards in this regard. Whilst a horizontal dimension is necessary to reach an adequate level of internal security in a complex environment that requires involvement of law enforcement and border management authorities, with the support of legal cooperation, civil protection agencies and also the political, economic, financial, social and private sectors, including non governmental organizations; likewise a vertical dimension of security at various levels as well as international cooperation, regional cooperation and level security policies and initiatives must be taken into account.

Georgia is included in European Neighbourhood Policy and has become eligible for European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, a program for support of ENP through concrete assistance actions. The EU-Georgia ENP Action Plan was adopted in November 2006 and covers timeframe of five years (2007-2012). Therefore, Migration Policy development is among the most important priorities for Georgia today and the enhancement of the environment for comprehensive research and finding ways of governing migration flows from and to Georgia.

The basis and a legal foundation for European Union (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 EU towards the Caucasus region has manifested itself in the appointment of the [EU Special Representative for South Caucasus](#) (EUSR) 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 the Commission's recommendation, the Council in 2004 invited Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia to participate in the **European Neighbourhood Policy** (ENP). 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 resolution.

The European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan for Georgia has a strong focus on the Justice, Liberty and Security (JLS) sector, which includes also border management, trans-border cooperation between Georgia, European Union Member States and neighbouring countries, migration management (readmission, visas and asylum), the fight against organized crime and trafficking in human being. 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. It is a Memorandum of Understanding between the European Commission, some of the EU 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 practical initiatives in the field of migration, proposed by the European Commission, interested EU Member States and Georgia, according to their own competences. Mobility Partnership agreement supports Georgian citizens to legally immigrate to the EU member countries.

The Agreement on simplifying visa facilitation between Georgia and EU was signed on June 17<sup>th</sup> 2010, which was a result of successful partnership in the frames of Mobility Partnership and Eastern Partnership.

### **Visa Facilitation and Readmission agreements between EU and Georgia**

On 1 of March 2011, the Visa Facilitation Agreement and Readmission Agreement between the European Union and Georgia entered into force. The **Visa Facilitation Agreement** sets out conditions which make it easier for the Georgian citizens to obtain visas to European Union Member States. The **EU-Georgia Readmission Agreement** sets out clear obligations

and procedures for the authorities of both Georgia and EU Member States as to when and how to take back people who are illegally residing on their territories. 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.

### **Visa regime of Georgia**

The Law on the Legal status of Aliens defines a list of countries the citizens of which are exempt from the visa obligation to enter Georgia (Article 4, paragraph 5).

The Georgian Constitution provides that “everyone legally within the territory of Georgia shall, 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”.<sup>2</sup> It also provides that “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”. Regarding the emigration of Georgian citizens, it provides that “On the basis of international agreements governing labour relations, the state shall protect the labour rights of the citizens of Georgia abroad”. This provision aims to strengthen the prevention of human trafficking, slavery and exploitation.

### **Law on citizenship of Georgia**

The Law on citizenship provides the rules of acquiring, granting and losing Georgian citizenship.

### **Law on the Legal status of Aliens**

The Law on the Legal status of Aliens regulates legal grounds and mechanisms for aliens’ entry to, stay in, transit through and leaving Georgia the forms and procedure of deportation, as well as the field of competences.

### **Law of Georgia on Refugees and Humanitarian Statuses**

The Law regulates the granting of refugee and humanitarian status and establishes the competent authority for decision-making on this issue.

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<sup>2</sup> Georgian Constitution, Article 22, Chapter II (*adopted on August 24, 1995, last update effective from December 27, 2006*)

## **Law on Georgian State Border**

The law establishes Georgian border policy and state border regime on land, in internal and territorial waters, air space, the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf. The law also regulates the border crossings.

## **Criminal Code of Georgia**

The Criminal Code of Georgia criminalizes trafficking in persons and using the service of victims of trafficking, as well as illegal crossing of state borders.

## **Law of Georgia on Combating Trafficking in Persons**

The Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons establishes the legal status of victims of trafficking and ensures legal and social guarantees of their protection.

## **2. What to do?**

In October 2008 International Organisation for Migration published Georgia's Migration Profile, which was based on the comprehensive research conducted by IOM and devoted to migration in Georgia, focusing on immigration, emigration, remittances, migrant communities, diasporas, irregular migration, assessment and analysis of migration issues. Special emphasis was drawn to the role of government agencies in dealing with migration; specifically, some key players were identified through the research with following hierarchy: President of Georgia, Parliament and Judiciary with subsequent sub-divisions and services. Research has also underlined international instruments in place which Georgia has ratified since.

In December 2011, the State Commission on Migration Issues adopted new extended migration profile, which, besides above enlisted information, also includes comprehensive coverage of socio-economic factors influencing migratory processes.

One of the main researches conducted around current migration policy in Georgia is EC Assessment Report on Justice, Liberty and Security format which comes across Georgia's

commitments under EU-Georgia Partnership and Co-operation Agreement from 1999 with its Action Plan (ENP AP) elaborated in 2006 (for a duration of five years) and along with other policy issues also focuses on migration and asylum standards.

In June 2010,<sup>3</sup> the EU and Georgia started negotiations on new form of future co-operation. Georgia is also included in the Eastern Partnership, which foresees to strengthen the European Neighbourhood Policy with tailored assistance for improving the administrative capacity in all relevant sectors where also mobility and security play a relevant role. On 2 October, the Memorandum of Understanding between Georgia and EU was signed on Comprehensive Institutional Building framework which shall pave the way to concrete forms of financial support (31 Million EUR) of cooperation in the sectors which shall contribute to institutional development in the sectors relevant for democracy, rule of law and economy<sup>4</sup> in the period 2011-2013. The programme which was conceived in the framework of Eastern Partnership strives to contribute to strengthening institutions, among which there are two institutions which should, also, play important role in matters related to migration, in particular in regard to the aspects of human rights and, if necessary, influence adoption of legislation.

On 6 June 2008, the JHA Council of the EU gave the mandate to the Commission to liaise with the Member States and the Presidency to initiate exploratory talks with Georgia to open a dialogue with the view to launch an additional pilot Mobility Partnership initiative. The Mobility Partnership<sup>5</sup> with Georgia where the first official EU-Georgia meeting took place on 15<sup>th</sup> of September 2010 (Joint declaration of 16 participating EU Member States, FRONTEX and European Training Centre on 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2009)<sup>6</sup> is built on a result-oriented partnership with the EU Member States on joint management of migratory flows where the main areas of co-operation lay in:

1. Further development of capacity building for migration management;
2. Stimulating positive effects on development in the migration context by contributing to sustainable reintegration, reducing negative effects of brain drain and brain waste through brain circulation, and targeted remittance schemes;
3. Combating illegal migration, through soft tools like information campaign and hard tools like measures in the field of border control, return and readmission.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=22195&id\\_type=1](http://www.enpi-info.eu/maineast.php?id=22195&id_type=1)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eastern/index\\_en.htm](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eastern/index_en.htm), Press release, 2nd of October

<sup>5</sup> <http://eu-integration.gov.ge/index.php?que=eng/news&info=321>

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.se2009.eu/polopoly\\_fs/1.25814!menu/standard/file/111580.pdf](http://www.se2009.eu/polopoly_fs/1.25814!menu/standard/file/111580.pdf)

Moreover, the main goal of the ministerial conference “Building Migration Partnerships”<sup>7</sup>, the launching conference of the project funded by EC 2007 Thematic Programme, “Building Migration Partnership –a platform for applying Global Approach to migration to the Eastern and South Eastern Regions Neighbouring the European Union” which was organized in Prague on 27-28 April 2009, was to intensify joint co-operation based on the principle of partnership between involved countries in governing migration. Georgia is actively participating in its activities, which foresee to conclude migration partnership, mapping of Migration profile reports on size of migration flows. IOM, DRC, UNHCR, ILO and ICMPD, as well as other international organizations play a relevant role in supporting the Georgian institutions in the management of migration and asylum matters, border management and in fighting trafficking in human beings, within capacity-building projects and the Budapest Process activities, IOM<sup>8</sup> Job Counselling and referral centres.

#### a) Fields

The research is concentrated on the fields related to refugee legislation and protection and internal forced displacement.

A call for articles in migration was made by the Institute of International Law of Tbilisi State University with the deadline on 15 June 2012.

Student essay competition was made by the Institute of International Law in 2011 on the topic of fight against trafficking in persons. The similar competition is planned for 2012.

To boost the research the following courses are offered:

1. Public International Law;
2. International Organizations;
3. International Economics;
4. International Relations;
5. EU Migration policies and relations in this field with Georgia;
6. International Protection of Refugees;

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.icmpd.org/906.html?&no\\_cache=1&tx\\_icmpd\\_pi1\[article\]=1338&tx\\_icmpd\\_pi1\[page\]=1341](http://www.icmpd.org/906.html?&no_cache=1&tx_icmpd_pi1[article]=1338&tx_icmpd_pi1[page]=1341)

<sup>8</sup> “Informed Migration – An Integrated Approach to Promoting Legal Migration through National Capacity Building and Inter-regional Dialogue between the South Caucasus and the EU.” Funded under EC AENEAS program and <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/2029>

## 7. Fighting against Trafficking in Persons and Domestic Violence.

### Particular Topics:

1. Law;
2. Conflict;
3. Social Work;
4. Legislation;
5. Migration;
6. Human Rights;
7. Political Theory;
8. National Migration;
9. Legal/ Irregular Migration;
10. Refugees and Asylum Seekers;
11. IDPs – International Norms and Principles;
12. Trafficking and Smuggling.

TSU together with its partner GIPA is focusing on development of multidisciplinary approach for researching Migration. Therefore, the subjects are chosen to give students possibility to develop their knowledge though diverse directions and gain transferable skills necessary for modern labour market. In particular:

To have deep and systematic knowledge of primary issues, which gives an ability to deal with complex problems and to find new ways of their solution, to realise the ways how to solve the problems falling within the scope of his/her knowledge to act in new multidisciplinary environment. Ability to identify complex problems and finding grounds for their legal, economic, political solution. Ability to collect data necessary according to the sphere of activity and capacity to analyse them. Ability to make argument conclusions using mixed research methods. Ability to prepare detailed report about the ideas, problems and the ways of their solution and ability to communicate understandably the thoughts in Georgian

as well as foreign languages to specialists and non specialists of the sector. To refer creatively to the modern information and communication technologies. Ability to think over own learning process for establishing further learning needs. Ability to consider economic, legal, political dimensions and ability to permanently renew own knowledge.

## **b) Sources**

I. Official Sources: State Commission on Migration Issues, Ministry of Justice including Prosecutor Office; Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance; Ministry of Internal Affairs including Police; Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Office of State Minister for Diaspora issues; Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, National Statistics Office of Georgia (GeoStat). International Organisations: IOM, ICMPD, ILO, UNDP

II. NGOs (local, regional, international)

III. Academia

### **President of Georgia**

In accordance with the Constitution of the state and other legal acts, the President of Georgia decides on granting, reinstatement and termination of Georgian citizenship, granting asylum and declaring aliens as *Persona Non-grata*. Besides, the President defines procedures on the issuance, extension and suspension of Georgian visas, and on issuing residence permits to aliens.

### **Ministry of Justice / Civil Register Agency**

The Civil Registry Agency (CRA) along with the Ministry of Justice are responsible on issuing visas and residence permits to the emigrant on the territory of Georgia, as well as providing travel documents to stateless persons and refugees, managing united database and ensuring that all corresponding institutions and organizations have access to it.

### **Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia**

The ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia is responsible for forming state policy on the issues of internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers, repatriated persons, disaster victims and returned Georgian migrants. The ministry has competences in registering asylum seekers,

processing asylum applications, granting refugee status, providing temporary accommodation for asylum seekers and the persons who have refugee or humanitarian status, supporting/coordinating the integration of recognised refugees into the Georgian society and managing the resettlement process of refugees.

### **Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) / Patrol Police Department and Border Police**

Agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia are involved in migration management. According to the Georgian legislation, the management of cross-border migration and border protection of the country fall under the responsibilities of these agencies.

At the border crossing points, the Patrol Police Department has competences of inspecting travel documents of Georgian and foreign citizens', issuing visas and ensuring protecting of legal regime.

It also acts as a competent authority on the implementation of readmission agreements and related procedural and organizational issues. Respectively the Border Police has the responsibility to conduct migration related law enforcement activities on the ground as well as on maritime boundary.

Related to the fight against organized crime, MIA has competences in preventing and eliminating trans-border organized crime, irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, preventing and combating smuggling of drugs, weapons, explosive devices, movement of nuclear materials and other activities as defined by the legislation.

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia is responsible for keeping consular registration of Georgians residing outside Georgia, issues certificates for returning in Georgia and Georgian visas. The ministry is actively involved in the implementation of agreements regarding readmission of persons who do not have residence permission and simplification of visa issue procedures through participating in committee meetings. Georgian diplomatic representatives and consulates abroad promote to inform Georgian citizens residing abroad on programs for Georgian returning migrants and supporting victims of trafficking in human beings. Georgian diplomatic representatives and consulates abroad in the frames of their power register civil acts, issue ID cards and receive applications on citizenship in order to send them to the agency later.

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

The Office of the State Minister coordinates the following:

- Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan, including issues related to Freedom, Security and Justice;
- “Eastern Partnership”, including migration related issues;
- Cooperation with the European Union in the framework of the Mobility Partnership and implementation related programs and projects.

### **The Office of the State Minister of Georgia for Diaspora Issues**

The Office of the State Minister of Georgia for Diaspora Issues is responsible for deepening relations with Georgians residing abroad. It maintains a database with contact details of Georgians residing abroad and their organizations, also with the contact details of individuals and organizations interested in Georgia and adding them to the database. In addition, in order to improve relations between Georgian residing abroad, it maintains the social network “iamgeorgian.com” The Office supports involving of Georgians residing abroad in different cultural and educational activities which are organized by the Office and provides information on economic, social and cultural developments in Georgia.

### **State Commission on Migration Issues**

The State Commission on Migration is a consultative body, which has competencies in formulation of the National Strategy on Migration, the improvement of migration management and design of proposals within the framework of European Neighbourhood Policy. The Commission is entitled to prepare proposals for the Government regarding migration management and amendments to legislation as well as international agreements. In addition, the Commission has the capacity to establish relationship with other countries on matters related to migration, request and obtain information from other institutions regarding migration, as well as set up thematic working groups.

As a source of research at TSU the data received and officially published by the following agencies is used: International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations in Georgia, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ICMPD together with several Georgian NGOs such as: Innovations and Reforms Centre, Tanadgoma, Georgian Young Lawyers’ Association and several other institutions dealing with migration and refugees problems, in particular: United Nations Association Georgia (UNAG), Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (GCRT), Article 42 of the, European Centre for Minority Issues, CiDA.

As regards governmental bodies the data available from whom is incorporated in research papers and research process are: Ministry of Justice including Prosecutor Office; Ministry of

Corrections and Legal Assistance; Ministry of Internal Affairs including Police; Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Office of State Minister for Diaspora issues; Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, GeoStat. Apart from cooperation with International, Governmental and Non-Governmental Institutions referred to above TSU has access to electronic libraries being recognised worldwide such as: EBSCO Host, Cambridge Journals, JStor Journals, Heinonline Data Base, LexisNexis Database..

**c) Research character**

As indicated above Georgia maintains migration policy on its top agenda of priorities so there are several governmental, non-governmental and International Organisations dealing with migration research in Georgia.

That’s why there are several reports on current dimensions of migration development in Georgia, most active in this regard is IOM, ICMPD, ILO, examples of such researches are: Migration in Georgia: a County Profile (IOM 2008), Employer Workforce Demand, (IOM 2008), Review of Migration Management in Georgia (IOM 2008), EU Commission Experts Assessment report (2010 Tbilisi), European Training Foundation (ETF) and so on.

Due to the fact that TSU has practice on Migration research, students interested in migration related subjects are using diverse Methods for handling student papers and scientific articles. Among research methods applied by students are: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods; Comparative Methods; Data Gathering and Evaluation etc. One of the most helpful sources for interested researchers is remaining statistics which is available on official webpage of national department of statistics. With support of TSU, students are given possibility to explore the situation from a technical, legal and institutional point of view, through semi-structured interviews and round table discussions with selective and relevant stakeholders and gather pertinent document for conducting their research.

**d) Projects**

<b>Frame work</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Dur atio n</b>	<b>Budg et</b>	<b>Information at</b>
EU - ICMP	Building training and analytical capacities on	Govern ment and	2010 -		<a href="http://research.icmpd.org/1691.html">http://research.icmpd.org/1691.html</a>

D	migration in Moldova and Georgia (GOVAC)	Academia	2012		
EU - ICMPD	Supporting the Implementation of the EC visa facilitation and readmission agreements in Moldova and Georgia (REVIS)	Government	2010 - 2012		<a href="http://www.icmpd.org/News-Detail.1668.0.html?&amp;cHash=5dee73284e&amp;tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=14">http://www.icmpd.org/News-Detail.1668.0.html?&amp;cHash=5dee73284e&amp;tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=14</a>
EU - IOM	Support Reintegration of Georgian Returning Migrants and the Implementation of EU-Georgia Readmission Agreement	Government	2011 - 2013		<a href="http://www.informedmigration.ge/tig/index.php">http://www.informedmigration.ge/tig/index.php</a>
DRC-ICMPD	Consolidating Reintegration Activities in Georgia	Government	2011 - 2012		<a href="http://www.drc.dk/fileadmin/uploads/pdf/IA_PDF/HAP/humanitarian_accountability_framework_2011_south_caucasus.pdf">http://www.drc.dk/fileadmin/uploads/pdf/IA_PDF/HAP/humanitarian_accountability_framework_2011_south_caucasus.pdf</a>
IOM	Support for the Authorities of Georgia to Implement the Readmission Agreement with the	Government	2011 - 2012		<a href="http://www.iom.ge/index.php?events&amp;readmission_p">http://www.iom.ge/index.php?events&amp;readmission_p</a>

	European Union.				
Reforms and Innovation Centre - EU	Advancement of Human Rights Dimension of Re-admission and Visa Facilitation	NGO	January 2012 - March 2013		<a href="http://www.georgiatoday.ge/article_details.php?id=9829">http://www.georgiatoday.ge/article_details.php?id=9829</a>

### 3. Expected deliveries for the Kick-of-Meeting 16-17. January 2012

#### Migration - International Organisations

Organisation	Title	Year	Character	Available at
IOM	Migration in Georgia: Country Profile	2008	Report	<a href="http://www.iom.ge/jcp.ge/iom/pdf/M_Georgia.pdfv">www.iom.ge/jcp.ge/iom/pdf/M_Georgia.pdfv</a>
IOM	Employer Workforce Demand	2008	REPORT	www.iom.ge
IOM	MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN GEORGIA	2010	REVIEW	www.iom.ge
EC	The situation in Georgia relating to Justice, Liberty and Security	2010	Assessment Report	-----

	sector			
ILO	Migration and Development in Georgia	2010	Report	
ILO	Migration Rates in Five Local Territorial Units of Rustavi City	2011	Report	<a href="http://iamgeorgian.com/pdf/ILO%20Rustavi%20-%20Draft%20Kvleva%2010.06.2011/Report%20-%20migration%202011%20ILO%20English%20revised.pdf">http://iamgeorgian.com/pdf/ILO%20Rustavi%20-%20Draft%20Kvleva%2010.06.2011/Report%20-%20migration%202011%20ILO%20English%20revised.pdf</a>
ETF	Migration Survey in Georgia	Ongoing	Survey	<a href="http://www.etf.europa.eu/eventsmgmt.nsf/(getAttachment)/2402907B95A37F31C12579BA00579FB7/\$File/Day1_10_Nadiradze.pdf">http://www.etf.europa.eu/eventsmgmt.nsf/(getAttachment)/2402907B95A37F31C12579BA00579FB7/\$File/Day1_10_Nadiradze.pdf</a>

### Migration - Academia

TSU Institute of International Law, Faculty of Law	“Deportation and Extradition in the light of Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights”: author of the study in the	2006	collection of articles published by the Council of Europe	
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TSU Institute of Internati onal Law, Faculty of Law	Analysis of the dynamics of the National Action Plans of Georgia on Fighting Against Trafficking in Persons and the Implementat ion of the Respective Legislation -	200 8	Publication supported by OSCE  (ISBN: 978- 9941-0-0943- 3)	
TSU Institute of Internati onal Law, Faculty of Law	Trafficking Prevention - The World Practice and Georgia	201 0	Student Paper	<a href="http://www.law.tsu.edu.ge/?lang=geo&amp;rid=19">http://www.law.tsu.edu.ge/?lang=geo&amp;rid=19</a>
TSU Institute of Internati onal Law, Faculty of Law	For interpretatio n of one human rights issue: protection of victims of trafficking in persons - in the	201 0	compilation of articles on "Constitutio nal and Internationa l Mechanisms for Human Rights Protection"	

TSU Institute of Internati onal Law, Faculty of Law	A right to return for IDPs	201 1	Article published in GIZ supported collection of articles	
TSU Institute of Internati onal Law, Faculty of Law	International Legal Regulation of the Crime of Trafficking in Human Beings  for the Purpose of the Removal of Organs	201 1	Student Paper	<a href="http://www.law.tsu.edu.ge/?lang=geo&amp;rid=19">http://www.law.tsu.edu.ge/?lang=geo&amp;rid=19</a>
TSU Institute of Internati onal Law, Faculty of Law		201 1	PhD Dissertation	

I. Comprehensive set of tabular compilation with regard to already implemented or on-going migration related projects

Frame work	Title	Beneficiary	Duration	Budget	Information at
EU - ICMPD	Building training and analytical capacities on migration in Moldova and Georgia (GOVAC)	Government and Academia	2010 - 2012		<a href="http://research.icmpd.org/1691.html">http://research.icmpd.org/1691.html</a>
EU - ICMPD	Supporting the Implementation of the EC visa facilitation and readmission agreements in Moldova and Georgia (REVIS)	Government	2010 - 2012		<a href="http://www.icmpd.org/News-Detail.1668.0.html?&amp;cHash=5dee73284e&amp;tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=14">http://www.icmpd.org/News-Detail.1668.0.html?&amp;cHash=5dee73284e&amp;tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=14</a>
TEMPUS	517002-TEMPUS-1-2011-GE-TEMPUS-JPCR  Migration and Higher Education: Building Skills and Capacities	Academia	2011 - 2014		

EC	Strengthening of comprehensive anti trafficking responses in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	Govern ment	2007 - 2008		<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf</a>
EC	Building Migration Partnership	Govern ment	2007 - 2008		<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf</a>
EC	Programme of co-operation in Black Sea Region in the area of emigration between countries of origin, transit and destination	Govern ment	2007 - 2008		<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf</a>
EC	Bridges of good neighbourhood	Govern ment	2007 - 2008		<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf</a>
EC	Strengthening of protection capacity, integration and protection of secondary movement	Govern ment	2007 - 2008		<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf</a>
EC	Enhanced return to Georgia operationally	Govern ment	2007 - 2008		<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_cfp_2007_2008_direct_wards_for_publication.pdf</a>

					<a href="#">wards) for publication.pdf</a>
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**Academic Institutions:**

1. TSU;
2. GIPA.

**Georgian Governmental Institutions:**

1. Ministry of Justice including Prosecutor Office;
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs including Police;
3. Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories of Georgia, Refugees and Accommodation;
4. Ministry of Finance;
5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
6. Office of State Minister on European and Euro-Atlantic Integration Issues;
7. Office of State Minister for Diaspora issues;
8. Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs;
9. State Commission on Migration Issues.

**International Organisations:**

1. International Labour Organization (ILO);
2. International Organization for Migration (IOM);
3. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE);
4. United Nations in Georgia, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
6. ICMPD

7. European Training Foundation (ETF)

**Non-Governmental Institutions:**

1. Tanadgoma;
2. Women for the Future;
3. Georgian Young Lawyers' Association;
4. Georgian Center for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (GCRT);
5. Article 42 of the Constitution.
6. European Initiative - Liberal Academy Tbilisi
7. Reform and Innovation Centre

Where are the main gaps?

One of the main gaps in the research is the lack of consistency in the research, therefore there is no time-series information on the similar topics, which can be comparable and show progress made or actions undertaken.

Another gap, which can be identified, is the limited scope of geographic coverage, i.e. regional studies, which do not provide relevant information for decision-makers.

In addition, most of the topics are either too wide or too narrow for the research, which provides either a generalised picture - which is much needed, however one such research would be useful and other more narrow researches concentrating on directions and covering all directions which are interesting and relevant to the migration topic.

In addition, many researches, which are carried out, are not known to policymakers meaning that some other gaps identified are:

Which fields require further research?

It would be of good use to have standard generalised research of the area, which would be carried out in cycles, so that it can provide generalised view on the possible priorities.

To complement this, it would be very interesting to research areas like:

- Long term impact of migration on development;
- Possible impact of visa-free movement with Europe from social as well as economic perspective;

Involvement of Diaspora in the development of the country.