

Acquisition and Loss of Georgian Citizenship

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	April 25, 2025
2.2. Metadata last posted	April 25, 2025
2.3. Metadata last update	April 25, 2025

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
The statistics on the acquisition and loss of citizenship include decisions made throughout the year (established facts) regarding the acquisition or loss of Georgian citizenship for an individual. It is calculated based on the application submission date.	
3.2. Classification system	
World country and territory classification (SK 007-2016).	
3.3. Sector coverage	
All positive decisions made throughout the year regarding the acquisition or loss of citizenship.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Citizenship – Georgian citizenship is a legal bond between an individual and Georgia.</p> <p>Acquisition of Georgian citizenship – Acquisition of Georgian citizenship by a stateless person or a citizen of another country. Includes the acquisition of Georgian citizenship through the regular, simplified, exceptional, or special procedure, as well as through the procedure for the restoration of citizenship or the temporary right to restore citizenship.</p> <p>Loss of Georgian citizenship – Renunciation of Georgian citizenship or deprivation of Georgian citizenship.</p> <p>Foreigner – A person who is not a Georgian citizen and does not hold a legal status in Georgia as a stateless person;</p> <p>Stateless person – A person who is not considered a citizen by any state under its national legislation.</p> <p>Change of citizenship – Acquisition of Georgian citizenship through naturalization, except for cases of acquisition under the exceptional rule, or loss of Georgian citizenship.</p>	
3.5. Statistical unit	
A decision regarding the acquisition or loss of citizenship.	
3.6. Statistical population	
All decisions regarding the acquisition or loss of citizenship.	
3.7. Reference area	
Covers the whole country except the occupied territories.	
3.8. Time coverage	
Since 2015 – acquisition and loss of Georgian citizenship by age, sex, countries of birth, and countries of citizenship of the individual.	
3.9. Base period	
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4. Unit of measure	
Unit.	

5. Reference period	
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A calendar year.

6. Institutional mandate

6.1. Legal acts and other agreements

The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics;
<https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf>
Statistical Work Programme (annual);
<https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme>
Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia.
<https://www.geostat.ge/media/67749/New-Chapter-eng-upd.pdf>

6.2. Data sharing

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7. Confidentiality

7.1. Confidentiality – policy

1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:
 - According to the article 5 of the law Statistical confidentiality and exclusive use for statistical purposes – individual data collected or received by the producer of official statistics, relating to natural or legal persons, must be strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes.
 - According to the article 34 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. Data collected, processed, and stored to produce official statistics are confidential if they enable the direct or indirect identification of a statistical unit. In addition, aggregated data are subject to statistical confidentiality: a) Aggregates composed of 1 to 3 units, when the unit is a natural or legal person if one of these units could be identified indirectly, thereby disclosing individual data about this unit. Aggregates composed of more than 3 units may be declared confidential by the Executive Director if required to ensure statistical confidentiality; b) Information declares as a state secret on the basis of the „Law of Georgia on State Secrets“. 2. Confidential data shall be used exclusively for the purposes of producing statistics in accordance with this law. 3. Statistical data about the administrative body cannot be considered confidential information, except for the information determined by the Law of Georgia „On State Secrets“. 4. Individual data obtained from publicly available sources, which are defined as public information in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, shall not be considered confidential information. 5. Confidential (individual) data may be published if there is written consent from the statistical unit regarding the publication of such data. 6. It is not allowed to disseminate and distribute confidential data or use it for non-statistical purposes.
 - According to the article 38 (Confidentiality commitments) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for statistical purposes shall not be used or disseminated either for personal, academic, research or any other activities, by the employees of the producers of Official Statistics.
<https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf>
2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat
https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf
3. Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes
<https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....pdf>
4. The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection
<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9>

7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment

- Confidentiality guidelines.
- Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official duties.

8. Release policy

8.1. Release calendar

Data dissemination dates are defined by the calendar developed on the basis of the Statistical Work Programme, which is published on the website of Geostat and is publicly available.

8.2. Release calendar access

https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar
8.3. User access
All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.
9. Frequency of dissemination
Annual (final) data are published once a year.
10. Accessibility and clarity
10.1. News release
Data is available at the following link: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/322/migration
10.2. Publications
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10.3. On-line database
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10.4. Micro-data access
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10.5. Other
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10.6. Documentation on methodology
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10.7. Quality documentation
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11. Quality management
11.1. Quality assurance
To ensure the quality of the statistical processes and products Geostat follows Chapter 10 – Quality of official statistics – of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics, as well as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (ESS QAF).
11.2. Quality assessment
Methodology and Quality Management Division of Geostat, along with the sectoral departments, is responsible for the quality of the produced statistical products and processes. The Division carries out quality audit, self-assessment of statistical processes and assesses the risks for the quality of statistical processes and products. Geostat has developed policy documents, guidelines and standard routine descriptions. These documents ensure the standardization of statistical processes and products and the establishment of a unified quality assurance system. Quality policy is available on the following link: https://www.geostat.ge/media/44380/QP_Geostat_EN.pdf
12. Relevance
12.1. User needs
Main users are: State bodies, Local and international experts and researchers, Students, International Organizations (IOM, UN, EUROSTAT, WHO, etc.), NGO's, Media, citizens. Mainly used for: Analysing demographic situation of the country to prepare documents, issues, presentations and more.
12.2. User satisfaction
In 2023 user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyze the assessment of quality of statistical data by users and explore ways to improve user services. The survey report is available on the website of Geostat (in Georgian): https://www.geostat.ge/en/page/customer-service
12.3. Completeness
The data on the facts of acquisition and loss of citizenship is available by: age, sex, place of birth, and country of citizenship.
13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1. Overall accuracy
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13.2. Sampling error
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13.3. Non-sampling error
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14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
The data is disseminated 4 months after the reference year.
14.2. Punctuality
The data is published according to the date specified in the statistical work program. There has not been any violation of publication dates.
15. Coherence and comparability
15.1. Comparability – geographical
Data are collected and processed using the same methodology throughout the country.
15.2. Comparability – over time
Data are collected and processed using the same methodology and definitions throughout the period of consideration.
15.3. Coherence – cross domain
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15.4. Coherence – internal
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16. Cost and burden
The provision of data on the acquisition and loss of citizenship is carried out by the administrative source and does not require additional expenses.
17. Data revision
17.1. Data revision – policy
Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/59824/Data-Revision-Policy-and-Error_Correction-at-Geostat_Eng.pdf
17.2. Data revision – practice
There has been no practice of data revision.
18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
Information on the acquisition and loss of citizenship is received by Geostat from the Public Service Development Agency of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annually.
18.3. Data collection
Information on cases is collected in full throughout the year.
18.4. Data validation
Logical control of the data is carried out before publication.
18.5. Data compilation
After the verification and comparison of data on the acquisition and loss of citizenship, the relevant statistics are produced.
18.6. Adjustment
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19. Comment

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