

STATISTICS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE  
PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION SERVICE OF  
GEORGIA

FOR 12 MONTHS OF 2025

/01 January – 29 December/



პერსონალურ მონაცემთა  
დაცვის სამსახური

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## CONTROL OF THE LAWFULNESS OF PERSONAL DATA PROCESSING

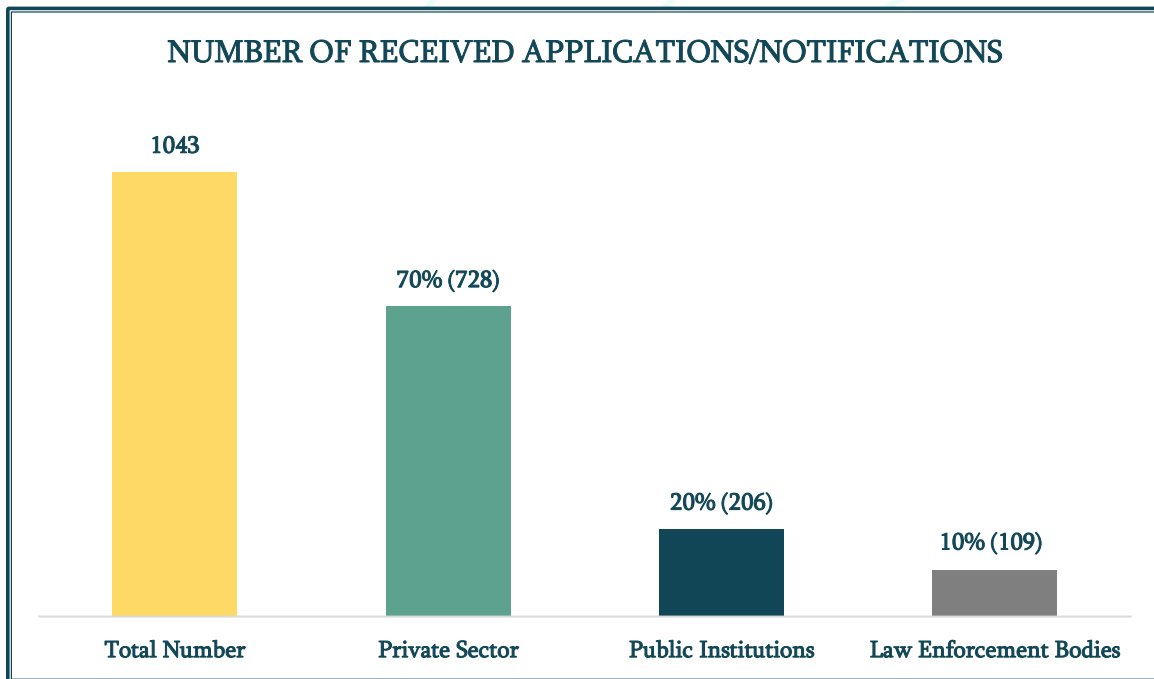
To control the lawfulness of personal data processing, the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia studies the legality of personal data processing by private and public institutions upon its initiative - in the scopes of planned inspection, and unplanned inspection, including on the basis of the notification of interested parties and applications of the citizens.

In order to address the deficiencies discovered during data processing, the Service, in addition to imposing administrative penalties, issues recommendations and mandatory instructions to be carried out.

The Service implements preventive measures, including, rendering consultations to interested parties, raising public awareness, holding informational meetings and training, issuing advisory guidelines and publishing annual and special reports on the state of data protection, and monitoring covert investigative actions and activities carried out at the central databank of electronic communications identification data.

## CITIZENS' APPLICATIONS

In the reporting period<sup>1</sup>, the Service received 1043 applications/notifications. 728 (70%) applications/notifications related to data processing in private sector, 206 (20%) — in public institutions and 109 (10%) — in law enforcement bodies.



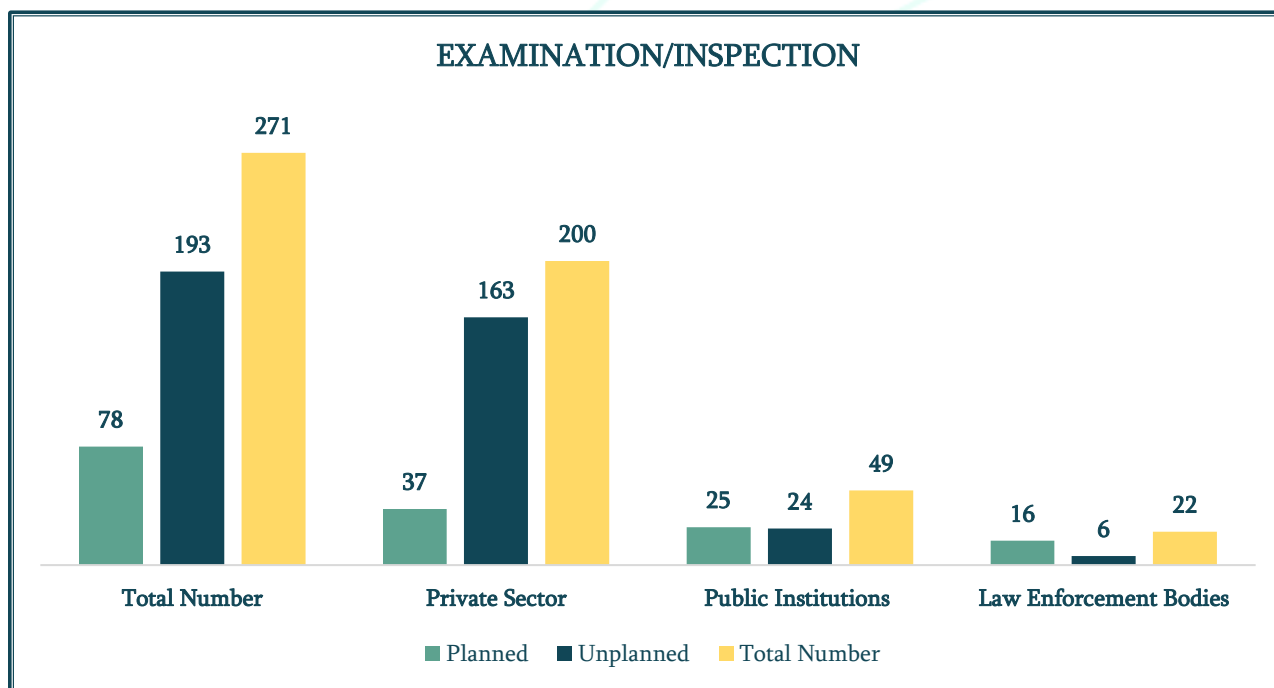
## EXAMINATION OF THE LAWFULNESS OF DATA PROCESSING (INSPECTION)

The Service inspects the lawfulness of data processing by public and private institutions, law enforcement bodies via planned and unplanned inspections. According to the order № B / 1259 – 2024, December 31, 2024, of the President of the Personal Data Protection Service, “On the Approval of the 2025 Plan for the Planned Examinations (Inspection) of the Lawfulness of Personal Data Processing”, the planned examination (inspection) of the lawfulness of data processing is carried out in line with the annual plan of inspections approved by the individual legal act of the President of the Service. Whereas the unplanned examinations (inspections) of the lawfulness of data processing are conducted by the Service on its own initiative or based on the received notifications of the interested persons.

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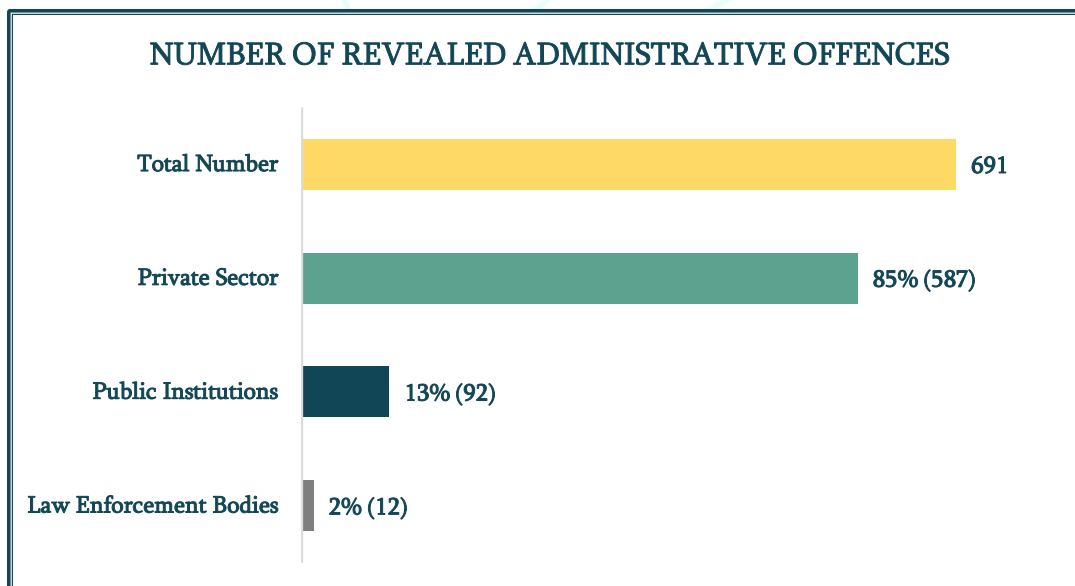
<sup>1</sup> Reporting period includes statistical data from 1 January 2025 including 29 December 2025.

In the reporting period, the Service initiated 271 examinations (inspections) of data processing lawfulness, out of which 29% (78) were planned, whereas 71% (193) were unplanned inspections.

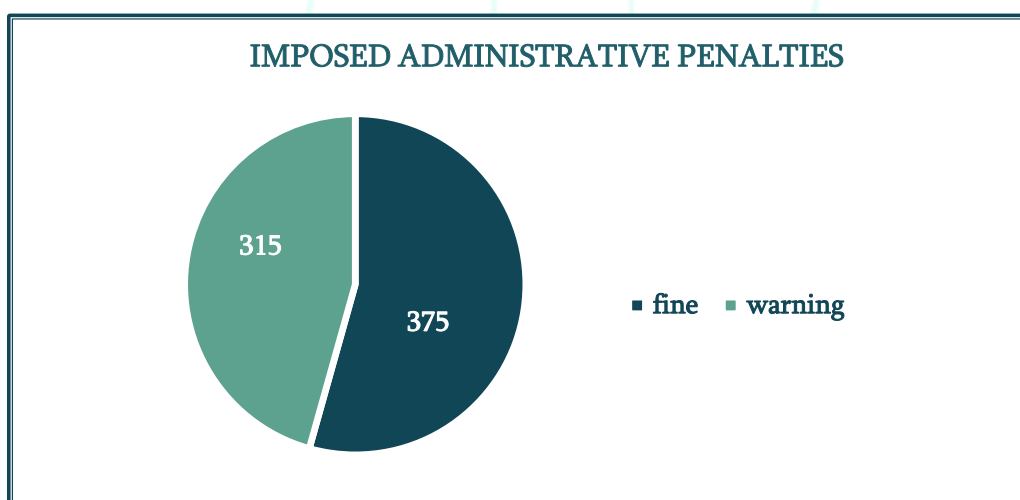


## REVEALED ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES

The Service identified 691 cases of unlawful processing of personal data, out of which 103 cases were studied in the scope of the examinations (inspections) initiated in 2024 and conducted (completed) in the reporting period, while 588 cases were studied in the scope of the examinations (inspections) initiated and conducted in 2025. 85% (587) of administrative offences revealed by the Service related to unlawful data processing in the private sector, 13% (92) — in the public institutions, and 2% (12) — in law enforcement bodies.

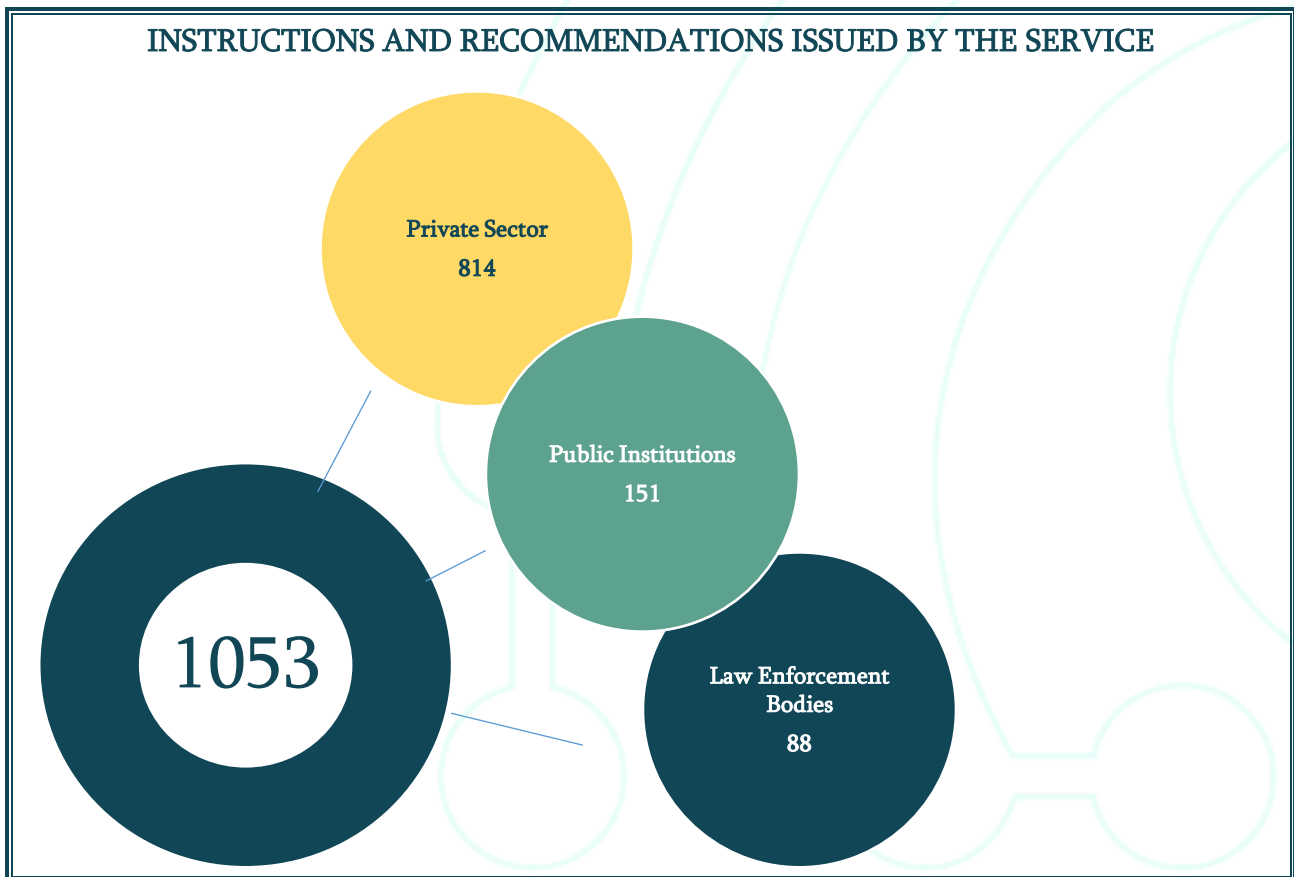


The Service imposed fines and warnings as administrative penalties in 690 cases. 75 fines were imposed in the scope of the examinations (inspections) initiated in 2024 and conducted (completed) in the reporting period and 300 fines were imposed in the scope of the examinations (inspections) initiated and conducted in the reporting period. 27 out of 315 warnings referred to the examinations (inspections) initiated in 2024 and conducted (completed) in the reporting period, while in 288 cases the warnings were imposed in the scope of the examinations (inspections) initiated and conducted in the reporting period.



## INSTRUCTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THE SERVICE

Except for the administrative penalties, to eliminate the revealed deficiencies, the Service issued 1053 instructions<sup>2</sup> and recommendations<sup>3</sup> for public institutions and representatives of private sector. Out of the 1025 instructions issued, 121 were directed to the examinations (inspections) initiated in 2024 and conducted (completed) in the reporting period, while 904 instructions referred to the examinations (inspections) initiated and conducted in the reporting period. 7 out of the 28 recommendations referred to the examination (inspection) initiated in 2024 and conducted (completed) in the reporting period, while 21 recommendations referred to the examinations (inspections) initiated and conducted in the reporting period. 77% (814) out of the issued 1053 instructions and recommendations related to private sector, 14% (151) — public institutions, while 9% (88) concerned to law enforcement bodies.



<sup>2</sup> **The instruction** is a mandatory order issued by the Service to the data controller or/and the data processor in written form in order to implement the measures provided by Article 52, paragraph 1, subparagraphs “a”-“d” of the Law of Georgia “On Personal Data Protection”.

<sup>3</sup> **The recommendation** is a written advice issued by the Service to the data controller or/and the data processor in order to reduce the risks of violations during the data processing.

## **OBLIGATION TO NOTIFY THE PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION SERVICE ABOUT A DATA BREACH (INCIDENT)**

According to Article 3, subparagraph “Z”, of the Law of Georgia “On Personal Data Protection”, an incident is a breach of data security leading to the unlawful or accidental damage or loss of data, or the unauthorised disclosure, destruction, alteration of or access to data, or the collection/obtaining of data, or other unauthorised processing.

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Law, a controller is obliged to register an incident, its resulting outcome, the measures taken, and to notify the Personal Data Protection Service about the incident, not later than 72 hours after the identification of the incident, in writing or electronically, except for the case where it is least expected that the incident would cause significant damage and/or pose a significant threat to fundamental human rights and freedoms.<sup>4</sup>

During the reporting period, the Service received a total of 35 notifications regarding the data breach (incident) from the data controllers.

## **CONSULTATIONS PROVIDED BY THE SERVICE**

The Service provides consultations on issues of personal data processing. Consultations are provided both orally (via telephone communications and in-person meetings) and in writing.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS  
PROVIDED**

**8693**

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<sup>4</sup> Law of Georgia “On Personal Data Protection”, Article 29 (1).



## **MONITORING OF THE COVERT INVESTIGATIVE ACTIONS AND THE ACTIVITY CARRIED OUT AT THE CENTRAL DATABANK OF THE ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION IDENTIFICATION DATA**

One of the functions of the Service is to monitor covert investigative actions and activity carried out at the central databank of electronic communications identification data. The Service supervises the covert investigative actions defined by the first part of Article 143<sup>1</sup> of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, also in terms of observing the clauses and mandatory norms provided by Chapter XVI<sup>1</sup> of the mentioned Code.

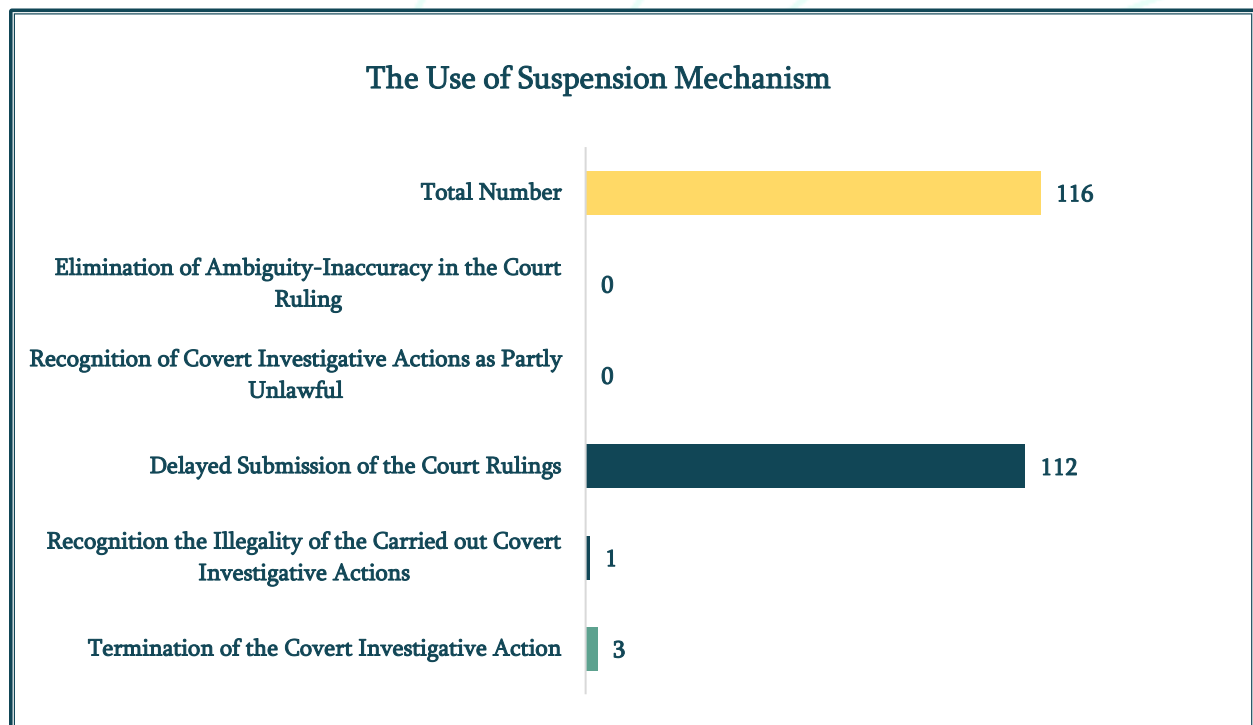
In order to control covert investigative actions and activity carried out at the central databank of electronic communications identification data, the Service receives, round-the-clock, court rulings on granting authorization to carry out a covert investigative action, prosecutor's resolutions on conducting covert investigative actions due to urgent necessity, and records in writing from law enforcement bodies on covert investigative actions. The Service also receives notifications from electronic communication companies about transferring the electronic communication identification data to law enforcement authorities.

The Service verifies submitted documents, compares them with the information provided in the electronic systems, and enters the data provided by the documents into the internal electronic system of registration of covert investigative actions and analyses them.

In addition to the mentioned mechanisms, the Service uses electronic and special electronic control systems to monitor covert eavesdropping and recording of telephone communications during the covert investigative actions, whereas for the monitoring of the activities carried out at the central databank of electronic communications identification data the electronic communication system for controlling the central databank of identification data is used.

## SUSPENSION MECHANISM

In the reporting period, the Service used the suspension mechanism of covert eavesdropping and recording of telephone communications (via electronic control system) in 116 cases, 112 of which were caused by the delayed submission of the court rulings, 1 — recognition the illegality of the carried out covert investigative action and 3 — by the termination of such action.



## OTHER STATISTICAL INFORMATION



The court considered 813 motions for covert eavesdropping and recording of the telephone communications, of which 77% (625) were approved, 14% (114) were not approved, and 9% (74) were partially approved.



The court considered 212 motions regarding the extension of the period of covert eavesdropping and recording of the telephone communications, of which 86% (181) were approved, 3% (7) were not approved and 11% (24) were partially approved.



The court considered 1237 motions regarding covert video and/or audio recording, photo-taking, of which 89% (1096) were approved, 9% (109) were not approved, and 2% (32) were partially approved.



The court considered 141 motions regarding the extension of the period of covert video and/or audio recording, photo-taking, of which 87% (123) were approved, 9% (13) were not approved and 4% (5) was partially approved.



One motion, regarding covert investigative action - removal and fixing of information from the communication channel, computer system, was considered by the court.



The motions, concerning the ongoing collection of Internet traffic data, were not considered by the court.



The motions, concerning the extension of the period of ongoing collection of Internet traffic data, were not considered by the court.



The Service received the prosecutors' decrees on the conduct of covert investigative actions with urgent necessity. Out of the 162 decrees received 86% (139) were related to covert video recording and/or audio recording, photo-taking, and 14% (23) were related to covert wiretapping and recording of the telephone communications.



The Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia received the court rulings and the decrees of the prosecutor occasioned by the urgent necessity to carry out the investigative actions, the request for the document or information pursuant to Article 136 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Out of the submitted documents (2380) in relation to Article 136 of the Code, the prosecutors' decrees were 4% (97), while 96% (2283) were court rulings. 2275 court rulings were approved, 6 were partially approved and 2 were not approved.



The Personal Data Protection Service used 7 ambiguity-inaccuracy notification mechanisms regarding the permits issued by the court to the LEPL “Operative-Technical Agency of Georgia” for the covert wiretapping and recording of the telephone communications.



Two incidents were detected through the electronic monitoring system during the covert wiretapping and recording of the telephone communications.



According to the information received via the electronic monitoring system of the central databank for electronic communications identification data, based on the permit issued by the court, the LEPL “Operative-Technical Agency of Georgia” disclosed data from the central databank for electronic communications identification data for 69 times.



No deficiencies or incidents have been revealed as a result of monitoring of the activities carried out at the central databank of electronic communication identification data.

## **LEGAL EXPERTISE OF THE PROJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND COVENANTS**

As part of the expertise, the Service reviews the draft agreements, the legislative and institutional mechanisms of personal data protection in the State party, and assesses the general risks of human rights violations in data processing, based on which recommendations for amendments are issued.

During the reporting period, the Service carried out legal expertise on 19 drafts of international agreements. Recommendations were issued in 6 cases and were not issued in 13 cases.

### **LEGAL EXPERTISE OF THE PROJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS/COVENANTS**

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## **PUBLIC AWARENESS RAISING, INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS AND TRAINING**

The Service actively carries out educational activities on data processing and protection-related topics. In order to raise awareness about personal data protection, the Service systematically conducts public lectures, information meetings and training sessions for representatives of the private and public sectors, law enforcement agencies.

The Service held a total of 69 meetings with 5047 participants for data subjects and data controllers/data processors. Out of these, 49 meetings were held with 1874 school students as part of the new project: “Confidentiality Lessons”.

## 2025 STATISTICS ON ENSURING ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION

**/December 11, 2024 - December 10, 2025/**

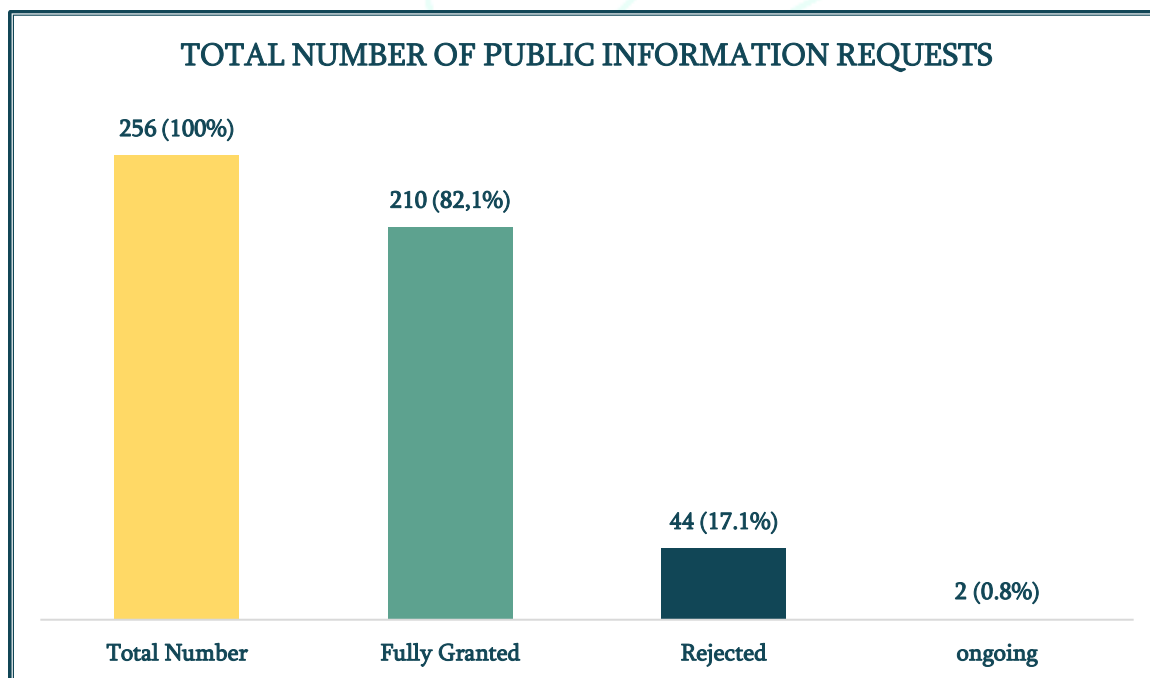
According to Article 49 of the General Administrative Code of Georgia, the document contains information regarding the provision of public information and personal data processing by the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia from December 11, 2024 to December 10, 2025.

### REQUEST FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION

From December 11, 2024 to December 10, 2025, the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia received 256 requests for public information, out of which 210 were fully granted, and 44 were not granted, because:

- In 29 cases, the information was not requested in the form prescribed by law, which resulted in a deficiency that the applicants did not correct. As a result, the requests remained unconsidered, and the applicants were given substantiated responses and explained the procedure for filing complaints;
- In 9 cases, the requested information was not preserved in the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia;
- In 4 cases, the applicant requested production materials but was not recognized as a party;
- In 1 case, the requested decision was not issued because the process of recognizing it as a trade secret was still ongoing;
- In 1 case, the request was not specified.

2 requests received during the reporting period is under review.



### APPEALING REFUSAL TO ISSUE PUBLIC INFORMATION

From December 11, 2024 to December 10, 2025, the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia made a decision to refuse 44 requests for public information, none of which was appealed.

### APPLICATIONS TO RECTIFY PUBLIC INFORMATION

From December 11, 2024 to December 10, 2025, the Service did not receive any requests to rectify the public information.

### GROUNDS FOR REFUSAL TO PROVIDE PUBLIC INFORMATION

During the decision-making process on granting the request for public information, the Service operated in accordance with the General Administrative Code of Georgia, the Law of Georgia “On Personal Data Protection” and the Order № 24 of the President of the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia of February 29, 2024 - “Standard for requesting public information in electronic form in the Personal Data Protection Service“.

## **INFRINGEMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE OF GEORGIA**

Infringement of requirements of the General Administrative Code of Georgia by employees of the Service was not revealed. Respectively, a disciplinary proceeding was not conducted.

### **COSTS**

- ✓ The costs of processing and issuing public information amounted to 0 GEL (the documents were requested and transmitted in an electronic form).
- ✓ No costs related to the appeal arose.

### **PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ISSUING PUBLIC INFORMATION**

The person responsible for ensuring access to public information and proactive publication of information was: From December 11, 2024 to August 12, 2025 — Head of the Legal Department of the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia, Lika Kobaladze; From August 13, 2025 to August 29, 2025 — Senior Lawyer of the Legal Department of the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia, Natia Sordia; From August 30, 2025 to the present — Head of the Legal Department of the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia, Lika Kobaladze.

Accordingly, during the reporting period, the decision to issue or refuse to issue public information was/is made by the Head/Senior Lawyer of the Legal Department.

### **INFORMATION TO BE PUBLISHED PROACTIVELY AND PERSONAL DATA PROCESSING**

- ✓ On the webpage of the Personal Data Protection Service (pdps.ge), decisions are published (<https://pdps.ge/ka/content/980/gadawyvetilebebi>) in a format that does not allow the identification of individuals and private law entities.
- ✓ During the process of reviewing applications/permits of natural persons and legal entities and exercising other powers assigned by the legislation of Georgia, the Service processes personal data in accordance with the legal grounds and principles stipulated by the Law of Georgia “On Personal Data Protection”. Decisions made by the President of the Personal Data Protection Service of Georgia, containing the personal data of applicants and the third parties, are transferred to the third parties in a non-identifiable form.
- ✓ Public information can also be requested via e-mail at — [office@pdps.ge](mailto:office@pdps.ge) and [foi@pdps.ge](mailto:foi@pdps.ge).