



**საქართველოს მუდმივი წარმომადგენლობა გაერთიანებული ერების
ორგანიზაციასთან**

PERMANENT MISSION OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

№ 19/23811

The Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the views of the Government of Georgia in response to a number of UN General Assembly resolutions referred to in your Notes ODA/16-2014/ICBM, ODA/28-2014/HLM, ODA/23-2014/EN, ODA/21-2014/ML, ODA/26-2014/WMDT, ODA/27-2014/ICJ, ODA/29-2014/MNDN, ODA/07-2014/MRSC, ODA/15-2014/CAC, and ODA/22-2014/IS.

Specifically, ODA/16-2014/ICBM Res. 67/49 - "Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms:" In the case of Georgia, this issue is regulated by the 2011 Vienna Document on strengthening confidence and security.

ODA/07-2014/MRSC Res. 68/55 - "Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context": In the case of Georgia, this issue on regional level is regulated by the 2011 Vienna Document on strengthening confidence and security, and at the subregional level, Georgia participates in activities conducted under the 2001 Document on confidence and security building measures in military and naval fields in the Black Sea.

ODA/15-2014/CAC Res. 68/56 - "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels": In the case of Georgia, this issue on regional level is regulated by the 2011 Vienna Document on strengthening confidence and security, Conventional Forces in Europe and Open Sky Treaties; As for the subregional level, Georgia participates in activities conducted under the 2001 Document on confidence and security building measures in military and naval fields in the Black Sea.

**Office for Disarmament Affairs
of the United Nations
New York**

**ODA
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR**

JUN 03 2014

LOG No. 14-00818

As concerns UNGA Resolutions 68/32, 68/36, 68/38, 68/41, 68/42, 68/46 and 68/243, enclosed herewith are the views of the Government of Georgia as separate files.

The Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annex: 31 pages.



Annex

UN General Assembly Resolution 68/36 ✓ CAB

GEORGIA - Executive Summary**Observance of Environmental norms in the drafting and Implementation of Agreement on Disarmament and Arms Control**

Georgia Accords special attention to the accounting the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms control, and fully ensures the compliance with aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions.

Georgia adopts bilateral, regional and multilateral measures to contribute ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress within the framework of international security, disarmament and arms control, without detriment to the environment.

Environmental norms during the drafting and Implementation of Agreement on Disarmament and Arms Control, as well as all other agreements and conventions are regulated according to the Georgian Legislation, in particular by: the Law of Georgia on Environment Protection; the Law of Georgia on International Agreements; Administrative Code of Georgia; Criminal Code of Georgia.

UN General Assembly Resolution 68/38 IDB

Georgia

Georgia accords special attention to the field of the non-proliferation and disarmament. Georgia affirms that nuclear non-proliferation continued progress on nuclear disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are vital and impose responsibilities on all States, stresses the fundamental responsibility of States, consistent with their respective national and international obligations, to maintain effective security of all WMD, which includes WMD materials and to prevent non-state actors from acquiring such materials and obtaining information or technology required to use them for malicious purposes.

Georgia recognizes the importance of multilateral instruments that address disarmament and non-proliferation and urges all States:

- to accede to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), The Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention;
- to take urgent action to eliminate the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- to support efforts to advance disarmament globally;
- to maintain a moratorium on nuclear test explosions pending entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty; and call on States to sign and ratify the Treaty;
- to work with all States towards the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in order to prevent proliferation and advance disarmament.

Information for 68/41 UN General Assembly Resolution on the Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction

WMO

Executive Summary

Georgia is an active member of the global anti-terrorist coalition and participates in multinational anti-terrorist, peacekeeping, search and rescue and humanitarian operations. Participation in multinational counterterrorism operations gives Georgia an opportunity to contribute to the activities of the counterterrorist coalition.

Georgia is a party to the 14 antiterrorism international conventions, as well as the CoE Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and its amending Protocol. The provisions of the mentioned conventions have already been implemented in the Georgian legislation, namely all terrorism-related crimes provided by the abovementioned conventions were criminalized as such in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

Within the frames of universal (UN conventions), regional (CoE conventions), sub-regional (GUAM, BSEC) and bilateral international instruments or on the basis of reciprocity, Georgia closely cooperates with the respective agencies of partner countries to tackle international terrorism.

In order to implement more comprehensively the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (especially: 1267 and 1373 Resolutions and the relevant subsequent resolutions) on combating terrorism, in December 2011 Government of Georgia established an Interagency Commission on Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions. According to the newly established legal framework, Commission is mandated to implement UNSC resolutions in three main directions: assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo.

With assistance of the US government, new equipment on border crossing points has been installed, which enhanced the capacities of Georgian law enforcement agencies to reveal trafficking of radioactive and toxic material that might be used for terrorist aims. In addition, security has been enhanced at the border crossing points to limit illegal crossings of Georgian border and to prevent the flow of criminals, including terrorists, into the territory of Georgia.

Tbilisi Regional Secretariat of CBRN Risk Mitigation Centers of Excellence started functioning since July 2013. CBRN Center is the initiative of EU that was implemented through active contribution of European Commission's Joint Research Center and UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). Center of Excellence unites 10 countries of South East Europe and its function is the capacity building of agencies involved in the reduction of the abovementioned threats.

In February 2014 Government of Georgia adopted CBRN Threat Reduction Strategy, which constitutes the main document providing general directions in the process of reducing threats and mitigating consequences caused by chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear incidents. The overall objective of this document is to foster the development of the nationwide mechanism for CBRN threat reduction, oriented on such components of CBRN incident management as prevention, detection, preparedness and response.

1. International Legal Instruments, to which Georgia is a Party

a) Universal Agreements

Georgia is a party to the following fourteen (14) UN antiterrorism conventions:

- 1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft**, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention) - *in force for Georgia since September 14, 1994*;
- 2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft**, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (The Hague Convention) - *in force for Georgia since May 20, 1994*;
- 3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation**, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention) - *in force for Georgia since May 20, 1994*;
- 4. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents**, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973 - *in force for Georgia since February 18, 2004*;
- 5. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages**, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979 - *in force for Georgia since February 18, 2004*;
- 6. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material**, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980 - *in force for Georgia since October 7, 2006*;
- 7. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation**, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 - *in force for Georgia since March 17, 1999*;
- 8. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation**, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 - *in force for Georgia since November 9, 2006*;
- 9. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf**, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 - *in force for Georgia since November 9, 2006*;
- 10. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection**, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991 - *in force for Georgia since June 24, 2000*;
- 11. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings**, adopted in New York on 15 December 1997 - *in force for Georgia since February 18, 2004*;

12. **International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism**, adopted in New York on 9 December 1999 - *in force for Georgia since September 27, 2002*;

13. **International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism**, adopted in New York on 13 April 2005 - *in force for Georgia since April 23, 2010*;

14. **Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material**, adopted at Vienna on 8 July 2005 - *in force for Georgia since April 5, 2012*.

b) Regional Agreements

Georgia is a party to the following CoE antiterrorism and other relevant conventions:

- **European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism**, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 - *in force for Georgia since March 15, 2001*;
- **Protocol Amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism**, concluded at Strasbourg on 15 May 2003 - *in force for Georgia since December 8, 2004*;
- **CoE Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism**, concluded at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 - *instruments of ratification deposited on January 10, 2014, will enter into force for Georgia on May 1, 2014*;
- **CoE Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters**, concluded at Strasbourg on 8 November 2001 - *instruments of ratification deposited on January 10, 2014, will enter into force for Georgia on May 1, 2014*;
- On 14 December 2005 Georgia has signed the **Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism**, concluded at Warsaw on 16 May 2005.

Note: Irrespective of the fact that the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism is not ratified yet, the provisions of this convention, which criminalize terrorist acts (Public provocation to commit a terrorist offence, Recruitment for terrorism, and Training for terrorism), have already been incorporated in the Criminal Code of Georgia in Article 330¹ (Publicly calling for Terrorism) and Article 330² (Training for Terrorist Purposes). With respect to "recruitment", although the Criminal Code does not mention the term "recruitment" itself, this action is covered by the definition of incitement for the commission of a crime, which, under Art. 24(2) is defined as "convincing someone to commit a crime".

c) Sub-regional Multilateral Agreements

Sub-regional Cooperation within BSEC (Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation) and GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova - Organization for Democracy and Economic Development)

Georgia is a party to:

- Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) Participating States on cooperation in combating crime, in particular in its organized forms, signed on October 2, 1998 - *in force for Georgia since July 27, 2000*;
- Additional Protocol (establishing a network of liaison officers) to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) Participating States on cooperation in combating crime, in particular in its organized forms, signed on March 15, 2002 - *in force for Georgia since May 30, 2004*;
- Additional Protocol on combating terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) Participating States on cooperation in combating crime, in particular in its organized forms, signed on December 3, 2004 - *in force for Georgia since October 16, 2005*;
- Agreement on cooperation among the Governments of GUUAM (*Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova*) Participating States in the field of combat against terrorism, organized crime and other dangerous types of crimes, signed on July 20, 2002;
- Protocol to the Agreement on cooperation among the Governments of GUUAM (*Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova*) Participating States in the field of combat against terrorism, organized crime and other dangerous types of crimes of the 20 July 2002, signed on December 4, 2008.

d) Bilateral International Agreements

Georgia has signed bilateral international agreements that include the cooperation in the fight against terrorism with the following countries (23 countries so far):

1. Armenia
2. Austria
3. Azerbaijan
4. Belarus

5. Bulgaria
6. Egypt
7. Estonia
8. France
9. Hungary
10. Israel
11. Italy
12. Kazakhstan
13. Latvia
14. Lithuania
15. Malta
16. Moldova
17. Poland
18. Romania
19. Turkey
20. Ukraine
21. United Kingdom
22. USA
23. Uzbekistan

- Draft agreements ready for the signature: Czech Republic, Germany, Slovak Republic and Spain;
- Draft agreements under negotiations: Belgium, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE.

Moreover, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia elaborated draft model agreement on cooperation in the fight against crime, including terrorism-related crimes, and initiated its conclusion with all EU and NATO member states through diplomatic channels.

2. National Legislation of Georgia on Terrorism

In recent years the Government of Georgia declared fight against organized crime and terrorism in its every manifestation as one of the top priorities for the country. The Government of Georgia adopted coherent, coordinated and wide-ranging strategy for the fight against organized crime and terrorism. The adoption of the Law of Georgia on Combating Terrorism, Law of Georgia on Organized Crime and Racketeering, new Criminal Procedural Code and relevant recent changes made to the Criminal Code has served as an effective legal ground for the prevention of and combating organized crime and terrorism.

In the beginning of 2013 the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia elaborated the draft Law of Georgia on "International Law Enforcement Cooperation" for the realization of efficient international cooperation in the field of prevention, detection, and suppression of crimes, including terrorism-related crimes, on the basis of international treaties, principle of reciprocity and *ad hoc* decision made by the head or deputy head of respective law enforcement agency of Georgia. The law was adopted by the Parliament of Georgia on 4th of October 2013. This law also aims to fully implement the obligations regarding international law enforcement cooperation arising from the relevant bilateral and multilateral international treaties of Georgia.

a) Legislative acts

Law of Georgia on "Combating Terrorism" (defines the legal basis of combating terrorism, forms of organizing the fight against terrorism in Georgia, as well as the rule of coordination of governmental agencies in the field of combating terrorism, and the grounds of participation of public unions, organizations, governmental officials and citizens in combating terrorism, their rights, obligations and their social protection guarantees);

- Law of Georgia on "Facilitating the Suppression of Illicit Income Legalization" (so called "AML Law");

- Law of Georgia on "Organized Crime and Racketeering" (facilitates the fight against and the prevention of organized crime in order to protect private, public and state interests);

- Law of Georgia on "Nuclear and Radioactive Security" (prohibits any form of non-peaceful use of nuclear or radioactive materials on the territory of Georgia);

- Law of Georgia on "License and Permits" (according to this law, any activity related to the trading with nuclear and radioactive materials is subject to the special licensing);

- Criminal Code of Georgia (criminalizes all acts of terrorism, which are determined as such by the international anti-terrorism conventions or CoE conventions);

- Law of Georgia on "Criminal Intelligence Activity" (defines the system of measures carried out by special services of state agencies through application of open or covert criminal intelligence methods in order to protect the rights and freedoms of human, the rights of legal entities and the public safety from criminal or any illegal conduct);

- Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia (defines in detail each and every stage of investigation and criminal prosecution on any action that is considered as a crime under the Criminal Code of Georgia);
- Law of Georgia on "International Law Enforcement Cooperation" (defines the rules of international law enforcement cooperation in the fight against crime);
- Law of Georgia on "International Cooperation in Criminal Matters" (defines the rules of mutual legal assistance and extradition issues).

b) By-laws

- Decree of the Government of Georgia approving "the Rule of Organizing Overall Counterterrorist Activities in the Country and of Coordination of Activities of Agencies in Combating Terrorism" of 26 March 2014, substituting the Presidential Decree of 17 January 2008;
- Decree of the Government of Georgia approving "the Rule of Social Rehabilitation of Participants of Counterterrorist Activities and Victims of Terrorist Act" of 26 March 2014, substituting the Presidential Decree of 17 January 2008.

c) Criminalization of Acts of Terrorism

On 27 June 2007 the Parliament of Georgia passed the Law of Georgia on "Combating Terrorism", which provides the definitions of "Terrorism", "Terrorist Act", "Terrorist Aim", "Terrorist Activity", "International Terrorism", "Terrorist", "Terrorist Group" and "Terrorist Organization". These definitions conform to international standards.

The definitions contained in the Law on Combating Terrorism provide sufficient legal ground for imposing criminal responsibility under the Criminal Code of Georgia. The law also contains an explicit reference to the Chapter XXXVIII (Terrorism) of the Criminal Code of Georgia, which criminalizes the following acts:

- Terrorist Act (Art. 323),
- Purchase, Storage, Carriage, Manufacture, Transportation, Delivery, Sale or Application of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives or Explosive Devices for Terrorist Aim (Art. 323¹),
- Participation in International Terrorism (Art. 323²),
- Technological Terrorism (Art. 324),

- Cyber terrorism (Art. 324¹),
- Assault on Political Official of Georgia (Art. 325),
- Assault on Person or Institution Enjoying International Protection (Art. 326),
- Membership of Terrorist Organization, Participation in the Activity of Terrorist Organization, Formation of Terrorist Organization or Leading Thereof (Art. 327),
- Recruitment for the Membership of Terrorist Organization (Art. 327¹),
- Accession to Terrorist Organization of a Foreign State or to Terrorist Organization Controlled by a Foreign State or Assistance in Its Terrorist Activity (Art. 328),
- Seizure of Hostage for Terrorist Aim (Art. 329),
- Illegal Seizure of Flying Object or Water Vessel, Movable Railroad Compound or other Public or Cargo Transport for Terrorist Aim (Art. 329¹),
- Taking Possession of or Blocking Object of Strategic or Special Importance for Terrorist Aim (Art. 330),
- Publicly calling for Terrorism (Art. 330¹),
- Provision of Training and Instruction for Conduction of Terrorist Activity (Art. 330²),
- Theft with the Aim of Committing One of the Crimes envisaged by this Chapter (Art. 330³),
- Extortion with the Aim of Committing One of the Crimes envisaged by this Chapter (Art. 330⁴),
- Drawing Up of False Official Document with the Aim of Committing One of the Crimes envisaged by this Chapter (Art. 330⁵),
- False Notification on Terrorism (Art. 331),
- Terrorism Financing (Art. 331¹),
- Non-conduction of Measures for Hindering Commission of Terrorist Act (Art. 331²).

The Criminal Code of Georgia also criminalizes the following acts:

- Preparation of Crime (Art. 18) (can be applied in conjunction of any other mentioned crimes),
- Attempted Crime (Art. 19) (can be applied in conjunction of any other mentioned crimes),
- Complicity in Crime (Art. 23) (can be applied in conjunction of any other mentioned crimes),
- Taking a Hostage (Art. 144),
- Illegal Seizure of Flying Object or Water Vessel or Movable Railroad Compound (Art. 227),
- Making Threat to Navigation of Water Vessel (Art. 227¹),
- Illegal Seizure of Fixed Platform, Its Destruction or Inflicting Damage Thereto (Art. 227²),
- Making Threat to Flying Object (Art. 227³),
- Piracy at Sea (Art. 228),
- Explosion (Art. 229),
- Illegal Handling of Nuclear Material or Device, Radioactive Waste or Radioactive Substance (Art. 230),
- Seizure of Nuclear Material, Radioactive Substance or Other Source of Ionizing Exposure (Art. 231),
- Illegal Request on Obtaining Nuclear Substance (Art. 231¹),
- Threat to Seize or Use Illegally a Nuclear Substance (Art. 231²),
- Manufacturing of Nuclear Weapons or Other Explosive Nuclear Device (Art. 232).

3. Agencies Exercising Combat against Terrorism

The Paragraph 2 of the Article 4 of the Law of Georgia on "Combating Terrorism" sets forth the governmental agencies, which directly exercise combat against terrorism. These agencies are:

1. Ministry of Internal affairs of Georgia, being the main agency in governmental system exercising combat against terrorism;
2. Ministry of Defense of Georgia;
3. Intelligence Service of Georgia;
4. State Protection Special Service of Georgia.

According to the Paragraph 1 of the Article 5 of the law, the Ministry of Internal affairs of Georgia is the main agency, realizing fight against terrorism with application of special (operative, operative-technical) and operative-investigative measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of the crimes, which are committed in terrorist aims and investigation is within its competence. The Ministry of Internal affairs of Georgia accumulates and systemizes information about the activity of foreign and international terrorist organizations, coordinates activity of subjects involved in the fight against terrorism through the Counterterrorist Center of the Ministry of Internal affairs of Georgia. The Center ensures the conduction of counterterrorist measures. Other departments of the Ministry of Internal affairs of Georgia apply necessary powers and means and provide their efficient application in carrying out of a counterterrorist operation.

The Ministry of Defense of Georgia ensures protection of weapons, ammunition, explosives and poisonous substances, which are kept in military units or stored in certain places; in case if an act of terrorism is committed in airspace of Georgia, it ensures preparedness and application of subdivisions of land units of the Armed Forces of Georgia. It participates in counterterrorist operations carried out in military objects.

The Intelligence Service of Georgia obtains and processes information on foreign and international terrorist organizations operating outside Georgia and submits this information to the respective authorities in accordance with the established rule. It participates in counterterrorist operations within its competence.

The Special State Protection Service of Georgia participates in suppressive operations of those acts of terrorism which are directed against officials and objects, protection of which is within its competence.

In addition to the above-mentioned, "the Rule of Organizing Overall Counterterrorist Activities in the Country and of Coordination of Activities of Agencies in Combating

Terrorism" approved by the Decree of the Government of Georgia entitles the Counterterrorist Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia with the following powers:

- The Instructions and requests of Counterterrorist Center are obligatory and must be observed by any agency;
- Governmental agencies are obliged to submit to the Counterterrorist Center any information in accordance with "the List of Information ensuring overall counterterrorist activities" approved by the same decree;
- On the basis of acquired materials the Counterterrorist Center ensures providing identical and mutually agreed information base on counterterrorist condition and its dynamics, detects foreseeable threats by analyzing the information in all its aspects, and conducts measures to avoid terrorist activities;
- During conducting special (operational, operational-technical) and operational-investigative measures of counterterrorist activities the Counterterrorist Center and other agencies are authorized to use potential, property or material-technical base of other governmental agencies in accordance with the rules provided by legislation;
- After the information is submitted to the Counterterrorist Center, it determines the authorized competent agency (agencies), which will carry out counterterrorist activities related to the received information;
- The Counterterrorist Center is authorized to request improved materials connected to the abovementioned information from respective government agencies;
- The Counterterrorist Center determines the expediency of continuing special measures after it receives additional information from counterterrorist activities;
- With the aid of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia the Director of the Counterterrorist Center shall submit to the Prime Minister of Georgia an annual report on the counterterrorist activities conducted in the country.

Moreover, in order to implement more comprehensively the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (especially: 1267 and 1373 Resolutions and the relevant subsequent resolutions) on combating terrorism, in December 2011 Government of Georgia established an Interagency Commission on Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions. According to the newly established legal framework, Commission is mandated to implement UNSC resolutions in three main directions: assets freeze, travel

ban and arms embargo. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia is entrusted with the responsibility to ensure travel ban on those individuals, who are designated as terrorists in the UN consolidated list of terrorists.

4. Non-proliferation, Border Control and Maritime Security

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia pays particular attention to the issues of radiation security; especially the aim is to prevent the smuggling of radioactive materials through Georgian borders. As of today all major road, sea, railroad and air BCPs are fully equipped with radiation detection equipment. In nuclear non-proliferation and radiation security areas Georgia's main partner is USA.

It's noteworthy, that through the projects of US Department of Energy and Department of Defense MIA received technical equipment (Radiation detection pagers, hand-held equipment, survey meters and identifiers and vans with radiation detection monitors), and police officers have received specialized training.

Currently there are several successfully ongoing projects in the radiation security area, including Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and the Export Control and Border Security program. Within the framework of the projects MIA employees are trained to improve professional skills of law enforcement officers to detect, investigate and carry out special operations with regards to the transportation of prohibited substances and dual use (controlled) technology.

Joint Maritime Operation Center (JMOC) was established in December 2013, which will deepen both intra-agency and inter-agency cooperation. The goal of the center is a timely response to maritime incidents and prevention, detection and eradication of violations of legal regime at the sea.

Success of Georgia in the process of protecting nuclear security of the country is reflected in relevant criminal justice statistics. During the period of 2011-2013, 27 individuals from different countries were arrested by Georgian law enforcement agencies for illegal possession or smuggling of nuclear materials.

5. Security of radioactive sources

Georgia pays particular attention to the nuclear security issues since this field constitutes the cornerstone of entire national security. Therefore, important steps have been made for

strengthening nuclear security of the country that covered significant developments on legislative, institutional, operational and international levels. At the same time, Georgia actively contributes capacity building process of its law enforcement agencies designated for combatting nuclear security violations.

a) Legislative Developments

In February 2014 Government of Georgia adopted CBRN Threat Reduction Strategy that was elaborated under the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in cooperation with respective government agencies. The Strategy constitutes the main document providing general directions in the process of reducing threats and mitigating consequences caused by chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear incidents. The overall objective of this document is to foster the development of the nationwide mechanism for CBRN threat reduction, oriented on such components of CBRN incident management as prevention, detection, preparedness and response.

Furthermore, In 2012 Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law on Nuclear and Radioactive Security that establishes obligatory requirements for public and private entities while carrying out nuclear related functions for peaceful purposes. This legislative act aims to suppress and prevent all activities derived from illegal use of nuclear materials.

The Law on License and Permits further enhances nuclear security purposes subjecting any activity related to the trading with nuclear and radioactive materials to the special licensing procedure.

Moreover, active measures and criminal liability for using or attempting to use nuclear substances with terrorism purposes is provided by Georgian Law on Combatting Terrorism and Criminal Code. Law on Combatting Terrorism defines organizational forms, legal foundations and law enforcement coordination issues necessary for combatting all forms of terrorism (Including nuclear terrorism).

Criminal Code of Georgia considers Technological Terrorism (CBRN related terrorism) as an especially grave crime for which defines from 12 years to life imprisonment (committed in aggravating circumstances). Furthermore, Articles 230, 231, 231¹, 231² and 232 establishes criminal liability for illegal handling, seizure or manufacturing nuclear substances as well as for the threat to commit abovementioned crimes.

b) Institutional Developments

In July 2013, Tbilisi Regional Secretariat of CBRN Risk Mitigation Centers of Excellence started functioning under the auspices of MIA Academy. CBRN Center is the initiative of EU that was implemented through active contribution of European Commission's Joint Research Center and UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). Center of Excellence unites 10 countries of South East Europe and its function is the capacity building of agencies involved in the reduction of the abovementioned threats.

Furthermore, significant institutional changes were carried out within the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia that constitutes the leading law enforcement agency in the process of detecting, suppressing and preventing nuclear security violations. Currently, MIA Counterterrorism Center is entitled to fight against terrorism crimes, whereas Central Criminal Police Department is entitled to combat illegal trade of Weapons for Mass Destruction and its components. At the same time, MIA Special Operations Department has the capacity to search and seize nuclear substances from the crime scene. Afterwards, Emergency Management Department carries out subsequent decontamination process. MIA Border Police Department is the main law enforcement body responsible for detecting, suppressing and preventing smuggling of nuclear materials at the border areas.

c) Operational Developments

MIA relevant units have sufficient material and technical resources for adequate response to nuclear security violations. Georgian law enforcement agencies are mainly focused on the prevention of nuclear security threats. For that purposes, all road, sea, railroad and air Border Control Points (BCPs) are fully equipped with radiation detection equipment, provided by US DoE – Police Officers as well as Customs Officials have been trained in appropriate procedures. Video-control (CCTV) cameras at the BCPs are connected to the central database allowing for 24/7 control. At the same time, MIA operative units have special technical equipment necessary for neutralization of nuclear related incidents.

Annex

UN General Assembly Resolution 68/42

WMD

GEORGIA - Executive Summary

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

Georgia accords the special attention to the problems of the proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction and disarmament, as the most important mean for guaranteeing international stability and combat against the most dangerous threat of the modern society – terrorism. Besides, Georgia calls upon all nuclear weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, adopted at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

According to the Georgian legislation, issues, referred in UN resolution 68/42 are regulated by the Georgian law "On the control on export-import of armaments, military equipment and goods of dual-purpose use", according to the international and Georgian national security interests and enforcement of regimes on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, defines fundamentals and rules of control on armament, military equipment, raw materials, tools, technologies, scientific-technical information and import and export of services connected to their production and use.

According to the law, control on export and import is the complex of activities, the purpose of which is prevention, revelation and elimination by the state bodies of violation of rules of production under export and import control, making export, import, re-export and transit, stated by this law, other laws and normative acts.

According to the decree N 408 of the Government of Georgia, Intergovernmental Commission on International Humanitarian Justice has been established. The Commission elaborated the Draft National Action Plan for 2014-2015 on Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law. One of the aims of the Action Plan is to fulfill international obligations on arms control and disarmament, taken by Georgia. The main governmental bodies for the implementation of above-mentioned requirements are: ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Service), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection and National Security Council of Georgia.