Information for UN General Assembly Resolution 72/42 on Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

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

a) Universal Conventions

Georgia is a party to the following fourteen (14) UN anti-terrorism 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;


b) Regional Agreements

Georgia is a party to the following CoE anti-terrorism conventions:


3. **Council of Europe 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 – *in force for Georgia since May 1, 2014*;


*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 330(1) (Open Support to Terrorist Activity and/or Terrorist Organization or Publicly calling for Terrorism), Article 330(2) (Provision of Training and Instruction for Conduction of Terrorist Activity) and Article 327(1) (Recruitment for the Membership of Terrorist Organization or Conducting Terrorist Activity). Recruitment is also 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

- **The Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters** (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Georgia) – for Georgia entered into force on 11 July 1996.
**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:

1. 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*;
2. 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*;
3. 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*;
4. 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;
5. 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.

It is noteworthy that joint working group on organized crime, its various sub-groups (each respectively on the fight against terrorism, corruption and money laundering, human trafficking and illegal migration, drug trafficking, and on legal statistics) and recently established joint working group on cybersecurity are functioning within GUAM, whose meetings are held systematically and which give possibility to the law enforcement agencies of GUAM member states to cooperate effectively, to share operational and non-operational information, to exchange experience and best practices and to plan joint measures. Moreover, secure communication line is functioning among the GUAM law-enforcement centers, which avails them to exchange information in a very rapid manner.

**d) Bilateral International Agreements**

Georgia has signed bilateral international agreements/MoUs that include the cooperation in the fight against terrorism with the following countries:

1. Armenia
2. Austria  
3. Azerbaijan  
4. Belarus  
5. Bulgaria  
6. Egypt  
7. Estonia  
8. France  
9. Germany  
10. Greece  
11. Hungary  
12. Israel  
13. Italy  
14. Kazakhstan  
15. Latvia  
16. Lithuania  
17. Malta  
18. Moldova  
19. Poland  
20. Romania  
21. Slovak Republic  
22. Spain  
23. Sweden  
24. Turkey  
25. Ukraine  
26. United Kingdom (MoU)  
27. USA  
28. Uzbekistan  

Draft Agreements ready for signature: Czech Republic and Belgium;  
Draft agreements under negotiations: Albania, Serbia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE.  

- Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between Georgia and Europol was signed on 4th of April 2017 and since entry into force of this agreement on 31 July 2017 Georgia enjoys operational partner status with Europol. On 9 March 2018 the Memorandum of Understanding on Secure Communication Line and Liaison Agreement were signed with Europol.  

- Moreover, Georgia signed International Agreements on Exchange and Mutual Protection of Classified Information with 20 countries (Austria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, USA), which are firm
legal basis for sharing the classified information on the issues related to crimes, including terrorism.

- **Agreement between Georgia and European Union on Security Procedures for Exchanging and Protecting Classified Information** was signed on 23rd of June 2016 and entered into force on 1 February 2017.

- Georgia is participating in the Operation SEA GUARDIAN in defending against, detecting and disrupting terrorism in the Mediterranean Sea, the straits of Gibraltar, and its approaches through information exchange, thus being actively involved in international counter terrorism efforts.

### 2. National Legislation of Georgia on Terrorism

**a) Laws and by-laws**

In order to comply with the international obligations taken under the international legal instruments, as well as with the requirements of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions and UN General Assembly Resolutions, Georgia implemented the provisions of these instruments and the requirements of the resolutions into Georgian legislation by adopting new laws and regulations and by amending the existing legislation.

In 2007 the Parliament of Georgia passed the Law of Georgia on “Combating Terrorism” (*last amendments made on 15 July 2015*), which defines the legal basis of combating terrorism, forms of organizing combat 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.

Moreover, the Law of Georgia on “Combating Terrorism” provides the definitions of “Terrorism”, “Terrorist Act”, “Terrorist Aim”, “Terrorist Activity”, “International Terrorism”, “Terrorist”, “Group of Terrorists” and “Terrorist Organization”. These definitions conform to international standards. The law also addresses individuals, associations of two or more persons who carry out a terrorist activity and entities established for the purpose of conducting terrorist activities. The definitions contained in the Law on Combating Terrorism provide sufficient legal ground for imposing criminal responsibility under the Criminal Code of Georgia.

Among the other laws and by-laws, which inter alia deal with terrorism-related issues, are the following:
• Law of Georgia on “Facilitating the Suppression of Illicit Income Legalization” (creates a legal mechanism for countering money laundering and terrorism financing);

• 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 Radiation Safety” (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, as well as defines types and rules of application of covert investigative measures);

• Civil Procedure Code of Georgia (defines the procedure of the seizure and transfer to the state of a person’s property, who is convicted for the perpetration of terrorism financing, other material assistance to terrorist activity or provision of resources thereto);

• Administrative Code of Georgia (defines procedural rules for hearing and decision making by the courts of Georgia on administrative cases, inter alia, on the issues of the seizure of property of the persons related to the terrorism);

• Law of Georgia on “International Law Enforcement Cooperation” (defines the rules of international law enforcement cooperation in the fight against crime, including terrorism-related crime);

• Law of Georgia on “International Cooperation in Criminal Matters” (defines the rules of mutual legal assistance and extradition issues);
Law of Georgia on **“State Security Service of Georgia”** (defines basic guiding principles for the activities of the State Security Service of Georgia, its functions and authority, procedures for the performance of services by public servants of the Service, and their legal and social protection guarantees, the forms of controlling and overseeing activities of the State Security Service of Georgia);

Law of Georgia on **“LEPL – Operative-Technical Agency of Georgia”** (defines the status and the guiding principles of activities of the Legal Entity of Public Law - Operative-Technical Agency of Georgia, the Agency’s objectives and powers, the forms of control and oversight over the Agency’s activities);

Law of Georgia on **“Georgian Intelligence Service”** (defines the status, powers, main fields of activity, objectives and principles of Georgian Intelligence Service, as well as the legal basis and procedures for serving at the Service, social and legal protection guarantees thereto);

Law of Georgia on **“Counterintelligence Activities”** (defines and regulates the special type of activities in the field of ensuring the state security, which aim at revealing and preventing the threats emanating from terrorist and/or intelligence activities of special services of foreign countries, organizations, groups and certain individuals, directed against the state interests of Georgia);

Law of Georgia on **“Police”** (defines basic principles of the Georgian police activities, the legal grounds for organizational structure of the police, its functions, measures to be carried out by the police and legal forms of exercising police authority, procedure for serving in the police, legal and social protection guarantees of police officers and control over police activities);

Law of Georgia on **“Trust Group”** (defines rules on conduction of budget control over special programs and secret activities of agencies of the executive Government of Georgia, by the Trust Group created within the Parliament of Georgia);

Law of Georgia on **“Personal Data Protection”** (defines provisions on ensuring protection of human rights and freedoms, including the right to privacy, in the course of personal data processing);

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;
b) Criminalization

*Criminal Code of Georgia criminalizes the following terrorist acts:*

- Terrorist Act (Art. 323),
- Unlawful purchase, storage, carrying, manufacturing, transportation, transfer, sale or use of firearms, ammunition, explosives or equipment for terrorist purposes (Art. 323¹),
- Participation in International Terrorism (Art. 323²¹),
- Technological Terrorism (Art. 324),
- Cyber terrorism (Art. 324¹),
- Assault on Public Political Officials of Georgia (Art. 325),
- Assault on Person or Institution Enjoying International Protection (Art. 326),
- Membership in a Terrorist Organization, Participation in its Activities or Establishment or Management of Terrorist Organizations (Art. 327),
- Recruiting a Person as a Member of a Terrorist Organization or for Carrying Out Terrorist Activities (Art. 327¹²),
- Joining a Foreign Terrorist Organization or a Terrorist Organization Controlled by a Foreign State or Supporting this Organization in Its Terrorist Activities (Art. 328),
- Taking a Hostage for Terrorist Purposes (Art. 329),
- Unlawfully Taking Possession of an Aircraft or Water Craft, Railway Rolling Stock or of Other Public or Cargo Transport for Terrorist Purposes (Art. 329¹),
- Taking Possession of or Blocking Strategic or Other Facilities of Special Importance for Terrorist Purposes (Art. 330),

¹ This Article also criminalizes crossing or attempt of crossing the state border of Georgia with the aim of perpetration, preparation of or participation in terrorist activity or in terrorist training (Article 323² was expended by amendments of 12 June 2015 in order to address FTF phenomenon).
² This Article was expended by amendments of 12 June 2015 in order to address FTF phenomenon.
• Open Support of Terrorist Activities and/or a Terrorist Organization or Public Incitement To Terrorism (Art. 330)\(^3\),
• Providing Training and Instruction for Terrorist Activities (Art. 330)\(^4\),
• Theft for the Purpose of Committing One of the Offenses Defined in this Chapter (Art. 330),
• Extortion for the Purpose of Committing One of the Offenses Defined in this Chapter (Art. 330),
• Making of Forged Official Documents for the Commission of One of the Offenses Defined in this Chapter (Art. 330)\(^5\),
• False Notification on Terrorism (Art. 331),
• Financing of Terrorism, Provision of Other Material Support and Resources to Terrorist Activities (Art. 331),
• Failure to Take Measures to Prevent Acts of Terrorism (Art. 331).\

The Criminal Code of Georgia also criminalizes the following terrorism-related 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),
• Creation, Management of Illegal Formations, Joining, Participation in Such Formations, and/or Implementation of Other Activities in Favor of Illegal Formations (Art. 223),
• Illegal Seizure of Aircraft, Water Vessels or Railway Rolling Stock (Art. 227),
• Endangering the Navigation of Water Vessels (Art. 227),
• Illegal Seizure, Destruction or Damage of a Stationary Platform (Art. 227),
• Posing Danger to Aircraft (Art. 227),
• Piracy (Art. 228),
• Explosion (Art. 229),
• Illegal Handling of Nuclear Material or Equipment, Radioactive Waste or Radioactive Substance (Art. 230),
• Seizure of Nuclear Material, Radioactive Substances or Other Sources of Ionizing Radiation (Art. 231),
• Unlawful Demand of Nuclear Materials (Art. 231),
• Threat to Illegally Seize or Use of Nuclear Substance (Art. 231),
• Manufacturing of Nuclear Weapons or Other Nuclear Explosive Equipment (Art. 232),

\(^3\) This Article was expended by amendments of 12 June 2015 in order to address FTF phenomenon and violent extremism.
\(^4\) This Article also criminalizes the receipt of training and instruction (passive aspect).
\(^5\) This Article was expended by amendments of 12 June 2015 in order to address FTF phenomenon.
The Criminal Code of Georgia establishes criminal liability for terrorist acts. Paragraph 1, Article 323, Chapter XXXVIII (Terrorism) of the Criminal Code of Georgia defines terrorist act as any of the following conducts: explosion, arson, assault against person, application of arms or any other action giving rise to threat of a person’s death, substantial property damage or any other grave consequences perpetrated for terrorist aims. For the purposes of Chapter XXXVIII (Terrorism) terrorism aim is the intimidation of population or coercion of a governmental body, a governmental body of a foreign state, or an international organization in order to apply or not to apply any action, as well as destabilization or destruction of fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social institutions of state/foreign state/international organization. Such conduct shall be punished from ten to fifteen years of imprisonment.

Threat of commission of the abovementioned conduct shall be punished from six to twelve years of imprisonment (Paragraph 1).

Paragraph 2 of the same Article establishes that, if the above-mentioned actions are committed by a group, repeatedly or by using means of mass destruction, they will be punished from twelve to seventeen years of imprisonment.

Paragraph 3 of the same Article establishes that, if the above-mentioned actions have claimed a human life or have given rise to any other grave consequence, they will be punished from fifteen to twenty years of imprisonment or by life imprisonment.

For committing the act determined by this Article a legal entity is punished by liquidation or deprivation of the right to conduct activity and by fine. In general, sanctions related to terrorist offences are relatively high. For example, article 323 of the Criminal Code of Georgia criminalizing terrorist act provides imprisonment up to 15 years. If the aggravating circumstances are met, imprisonment up to 20 years or lifetime imprisonment is applied. According to the recent amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia, Article 323\(^2\) criminalizes participation in international terrorism, while Article 330\(^2\) introduced punishment for providing training and instruction for terrorist activities and Article 327\(^1\) covers the crime of recruiting a person as a member of a terrorist organization or for carrying out terrorist activities.

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\(^6\) This Article was added by amendments of 12 June 2015 in order to address FTF phenomenon and violent extremism.
c) Measures for tackling FTFs

In order to tackle the phenomenon of s.c. “foreign terrorist fighters” more effectively and to fully implement 2178 UNSC Resolution, a substantial package of amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia was elaborated and presented to the Parliament of Georgia in January 2015. The Parliament of Georgia adopted the amendments on June 12, 2015.

The amendments introduced the crimes of incitement of hatred and participating in illegal formations operating on the foreign territory. At the same time, the terrorism chapter of the Criminal Code was amended, addressing introduction of criminal punishment for the so called “Jihad Travel” (crossing or attempt of crossing the state border of Georgia with the aim of perpetration, preparation of or participation in terrorist activity, as well as participation in terrorist training). As a consequence, new amendments supplement the Criminal Code and provide a solid legislative basis for combating violent extremism and terrorism.

Besides, the provision of safe haven to terrorists is explicitly criminalized under article 331\(^1\) of Criminal Code of Georgia as a form of provision of support to terrorism (“[...] premeditated provision of services to terrorists or terrorist organization, provision of shelter or safe haven to terrorists and/or provision to terrorists or terrorist organization of other material support or resources”). Under this article punishment for commitment of the abovementioned crime is deprivation of liberty from 10 to 20 years or life imprisonment (depending of the gravity of the crime). The legal person is punished with liquidation or deprivation of the right to work and fine.

In order to counter the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, the border is strengthened. Information is exchanged and active joint measures are planned with partner countries in order to reveal FTFs and to prevent their illegal activities. Georgia uses the secured channels existing within the frames of regional organizations, for the exchange of relevant information. Police/security attaché channels are widely applied for sharing the information as well. Georgia is also a party to the Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Committee (CDCT).

Besides, it should be noted that Georgia took steps towards prevention of radicalization. Different programs and projects are successfully implemented, for ensuring ethnic and religious minorities’ full-fledged participation in all spheres of public life, including equal participation in civil and political life, creating equal social and economic conditions and availability of high quality education at all levels and preserving national minorities’ culture and identity.

Georgia has plans on developing economy of those regions. Enhancing equal access to education is one of the priorities for the Government of Georgia. There are several ongoing projects to support education and develop educational infrastructure, to create special
programs for local students and update school facilities. Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia has financed certain projects that have been developed by the local schools. In order to increase the integration of Muslim youth into Georgian society, the GoG now allows students to pass exams in languages other than Georgian, and the Government attempts to better advertise educational opportunities and scholarships to vulnerable population. Government is supporting sport developments (such as rugby, Judo and etc. building modern facility for sports).

Enhancement of legislative framework on combating terrorism in 2015 has made the Counterterrorist Center of SSSG more flexible to act effectively in response to the existing challenges. Due to the effective law-enforcement measures carried out by the SSSG and as a result of the efforts of the different state agencies, including detention of ISIS representatives in Georgia, strengthening of terrorism-related legislation, as well as active campaign conducted in the society, since 2016 the number of people willing to join the terrorist activities, as well as number of radicalized citizens have been sharply decreased in the country.

The State Security Service of Georgia pays considerable attention to the persons who have travelled to Syria and Iraq to fight in the ranks of terrorist organizations and may return to Georgia. On November 21-22 2017, the SSSG conducted a counterterrorism operation against international terrorist Akhmed Chataev and his organized terrorist group. According to the existing information, the aim of the group was to carry out terrorist attacks in Georgia. After the criminal intelligence and investigative activities conducted by the SSSG the group was tracked down. During the special operation Akhmed Chataev blew himself up, and the members of the group accused of terrorism – the Russian citizens Ibragim Adashv and Aslanbeg Soltakhmadov were liquidated. Also, the Interpol wanted Shoiap Borziev was detained. Furthermore, as a result of investigatory activities, the State Security Service of Georgia detected and detained other individuals as well, linked to the group accused of terrorism.

On July 27, 2018 the court found all the individuals linked to Akhmed Chataev, who were detained by the State Security Service of Georgia, guilty on all charges.

3. Agencies responsible for fight against Terrorism

Georgia has undergone major changes by reforming the law-enforcement and security spheres. Separating police from the state security agencies is an important institutional reform conducted with the aim to establish effective democratic oversight mechanisms over the national security and police service, as well as maintain the public trust. As a result of reform, on 7th of July, 2015 the Law of Georgia on “State Security Service of Georgia” and subsequent package of legislative changes were adopted by the Parliament of Georgia.
According to the law on 1st of August, 2015 the State Security Service of Georgia officially commenced functioning. The mandate, functions and authority of the Service have been clearly defined at the legislative level. One of the main directions of activity of State Security Service of Georgia is to fight against terrorism. The Counterterrorism Center within the State Security Service, in coordination with the relevant ministries and agencies of Georgia, is entitled to prevent, detect and suppress the crimes of 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. **State Security Service of Georgia**, which is the main authority in the common state system for combating terrorism;
2. Ministry of Defense of Georgia;
3. Intelligence Service of Georgia;
4. Special State Protection Service of Georgia.

According to the Paragraph 1 of the Article 5 of the law, the State Security Service of Georgia is the main agency that combats terrorism by means of operative, operative-technical and criminal intelligence measures intended to detect, prevent and suppress terrorist activities through revealing, preventing and suppressing crimes that are committed for terrorist purposes and the investigation of which falls within authority of the Service. The State Security Service of Georgia shall: gather and systematize information on the activities of foreign and international terrorist organizations; investigate terrorism related crimes; coordinate activities of agencies combating terrorism through the Counter-terrorism Centre of the State Security Service of Georgia; the Centre is directly responsible for ensuring implementation of counter-terrorist measures. Other divisions of the State Security Service of Georgia shall allocate necessary forces and means and ensure their effective use in anti-terrorism operations.

**The Ministry of Defense of Georgia** ensures protection of weapons, ammunition, explosives and poisonous substances, located in military units or stored in specific 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 at military facilities.

**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 operations performed to suppress terrorist acts against officials and objects which are under the protection of the Service.

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 Counterterrorism Center of the State Security Service of Georgia with the following powers:

- The instructions and requests of Counterterrorism Center are obligatory and must be observed by any agency;

- Governmental agencies are obliged to submit to the Counterterrorism 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 Counterterrorism Center ensures providing uniform 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 criminal intelligence measures of counterterrorist activities the Counterterrorism 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 Counterterrorism Center, it determines the authorized competent agency (agencies), which will carry out counterterrorist activities related to the received information;

- The Counterterrorism Center is authorized to request improved materials connected to the abovementioned information from respective government agencies;

- The Counterterrorism Center determines the expediency of continuing special measures after it receives additional information from counterterrorist activities;

Furthermore, in order to ensure well-coordinated interagency response to the terrorism activities in the country the GoG approved the Decree N662 on the “Rule of Organization and Activity of the Operational Headquarters on Extreme Situations Management”. The Headquarter is led by the Head of the State Security Service and is established by the Governmental Order on an ad hoc basis in case of terrorist activities. The Headquarter is in
charge of conducting counter terrorism operation with the mobilization of all governmental resources.

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 Governmental Commission working on Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions. According to the established legal framework, Commission is mandated to implement UNSC resolutions in three main directions: assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo. Personnel at border crossing points are 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, Nuclear and Radiation Security

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 at the legislative, institutional, operational and international levels.

Georgia supports the existing global nuclear security architecture by implementing its requirements at a national level and demonstrating the commitment to international legal instruments. At the same time, Georgia actively contributes capacity building process of its law enforcement agencies designated for combating nuclear security violations.

a) Legislative Developments

In February 2014 Government of Georgia established an Interagency Coordinating Council on Combating CBRN Threats and adopted CBRN Threat Reduction Strategy. The document provides general directions in the process of reducing threats and mitigating consequences caused by chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. The overall objective of the Strategy 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. The Council has been mandated to coordinate the process of elaboration of the corresponding CBRN Threat Reduction Action Plan, which was approved on 10 March 2015, covering the years of 2015-2019. The Council is also responsible to monitor the Action Plan implementation.
The elaboration of the Action Plan was actively supported by the experts of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), U.S. Embassy in Georgia and the EU. The overall purpose of the CBRN National Action Plan is to ensure that separate efforts are incorporated into one coherent approach, thus strengthening national capacities for prevention, detection, preparedness and response to CBRN threats. Its aim is to strengthen regional security by increasing local ownership, expertise and long-term sustainability. Document focuses on nuclear and radiological security; bio-security and bio-safety issues; as well as chemical components; non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other components necessary for the creation of it; waste management; development of infrastructure; enhancement of capabilities of the relevant agencies through training and equipment; upgrade and implementation of relevant UN resolutions (including the United Nations Security Council resolution N1540) and other international legal instruments, as well as, international cooperation within the framework of the obligations assumed.

It should be especially noted that Georgia was the first country among 59 partner states of the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centers of Excellence initiative, which has developed and adopted this document. The document was successfully presented at different international events conducted under the auspices of the UN. Various countries have already shared Georgia’s experience and even more, expressed willingness to receive assistance from Georgia in elaboration of the National Action Plan.

Furthermore, in 2012 Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law on Nuclear and Radioactive Security, establishing obligatory requirements for public and private entities, which carry out functions involving nuclear and radioactive materials and sources for peaceful purposes. This legislative act aims to suppress and prevent all activities derived from illegal use of such materials and sources.

The Law on License and Permits further enhances the national legal framework for nuclear safety and security by subjecting any activity related to the trade involving nuclear and radioactive materials to the special licensing procedures.

Moreover, active measures and criminal liability for using or attempting to use nuclear substances with terrorism purposes is provided by the Georgian Law on Combating Terrorism and the Criminal Code. Law on “Combating Terrorism” defines organizational forms, legal foundations and law enforcement coordination issues necessary for combating 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). Article 324 (Technological Terrorism) of the Criminal Code of
Georgia criminalizes - unlawful purchase, storage, carrying, production, transportation, transfer or sale of biological, radiological, chemical or bacteriological (biological) weapons or components thereof, of radioactive and/or other substances harmful to human health, or research and development of biological and chemical weapons, committed for terrorist purposes (Paragraph 1). Moreover, Paragraph 3 of Article 324 of the Criminal Code of Georgia envisages criminal punishment for the use of biological, radiological, chemical or bacteriological (biological) weapons or components thereof, of pathogenic microorganisms, radioactive and/or other substances harmful to human health, including seizure of the facilities constituting nuclear, chemical or increased technological or ecological hazard, committed to influence physical and legal persons or for terrorist purposes.

Furthermore, Articles 230, 231, 231\(^1\), 231\(^2\) and 232 establishes criminal liability for illegal handling, seizure or manufacturing nuclear substances as well as for the threat to commit abovementioned crime.

**b) Institutional Developments**

**Significant institutional changes have been carried out** since 1st of August 2015, after establishment of the SSSG. Considering the functions of the State Security Service of Georgia, it became the leading agency in the process of detecting, suppressing and preventing CBRN security violations and responsible for the coordination of national efforts related to the CBRN security issues. Therefore based on the **Government Decree dated 7th of September 2015, the CBRN Interagency Coordinating Council is chaired by and the Council Secretariat** is transferred to the State Security Service of Georgia. Currently, Counterterrorism Centre of the State Security Service is entitled to fight against terrorism crimes, whereas the relevant departments of the SSSG are entitled to combat illegal turnover of Weapons for Mass Destruction and its components and at the same time, to search and seize CBRN substances from the crime scene.

On November 11, 2015, the Parliament of Georgia adopted amendments in the law on Nuclear and Radiation Safety, as well as the law on Radioactive Waste Management. According to the above mentioned laws, LEPL Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency was established, which is authorized for regulatory control of nuclear and radiation safety and also, to coordinate state efforts for radioactive waste management. Based on these laws, the Agency elaborated Radioactive Waste Management Strategy for 15 years, which was adopted in December, 2016.

Georgia is in the process of developing as an international partnership centre in the CBRN field. **Since July 2013, Regional Secretariat of CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence has been functioning in Tbilisi.** CBRN Centre is the initiative of EU that was implemented through active contribution of European Commission’s Joint Research Centre and UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). **Centre of Excellence unites 10 countries of**
South East and Eastern Europe, also South Caucasus (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Georgia, Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine) and its function is the capacity building of agencies involved in the reduction of the abovementioned threats.

Moreover, in 2015, as a result of the active efforts of the State Security Service of Georgia and by the initiative of Georgian Government, together with Philippines and Morocco, "UN Group of Friends on CBRN Risk Mitigation and Security Governance" (hereinafter GoF) was established. On 8 December 2015, the first inaugural session of GoF, chaired by the Mission of Georgia in the UN was held, which was attended by 27 member countries. The GoF aims to address and promote various CBRN related topics in the United Nations, including in the Security Council, by actively engaging with Member States and the UN Secretariat. Currently, the GoF unites 14 member states (Georgia, Morocco, Philippines, Armenia, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, FYROM, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Montenegro, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Vietnam). In April 2017 the GoF, under the chairmanship of the Mission of Georgia in the UN, initiated preparation of a Resolution on “Assessing and Mitigating the Risks of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Materials”. Once extensive consultations with the European Commission, EU and UN member countries are completed, the resolution is planned to be submitted to the session of the UN General Assembly.

Georgia took significant steps to become a member of the G7 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. It should be noted that on 1st of October 2015, at the G7 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) Meeting held in Berlin, Georgia expressed its readiness to join the Global Partnership in the field of CBRN security and with its experience, to further increase its contribution to global security architecture. Following the official request on accession to Japan (chairman country in 2016), Georgia was invited to participate as a Member State to the G7 Global Partnership Summit, held in Japan, on 7-9 September, 2016. Since then, Georgia actively participates in the annual meetings and working groups of the Partnership.

Also, it is worth mentioning that Georgia is a partner nation of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (CICNT) and actively contributes to the mission of the initiative.

Furthermore, Georgia (SSSG) was the main host of the CSCM - World Congress on CBRNe Science & Consequence Management, which was organized under the auspices of the Government of Georgia on 30 May-2 June 2016, in Tbilisi. The Congress brought together high rank officials from 30 countries and international organizations, CBRN experts and scientists. The Congress focused on CBRN counter-proliferation and counterterrorism issues with the goal of better understanding and acting to minimize the CBRN threat. It’s noteworthy, that Georgia hosted the mentioned event for the second time, before the CSCM - World Congress on CBRNe Science & Consequence Management was held on June 2-5 2014 in Tbilisi.
On 5-6 of October 2016, the SSSG together with MFA, MIA and the Civil Council for Defense and Security with the support of Swedish Radiation Safety Agency and the UK Department of Energy and Climate organized the Second International Forum for Regional Stability - Nuclear and Radioactive Challenges in the Black Sea Region: Causes, Consequences and Countermeasures. The event brought together high level government officials, representatives of international organizations and experts to discuss a common nuclear security and non-proliferation agenda. In 2018 Georgia will host the 3rd Forum.

Georgia has been a party of various international and UN conventions aiming to reduce CBRN related threats. The country efficiently cooperates with IAEA, which has carried out several projects and assistance missions in Georgia.

Georgia actively collaborates with the IAEA ITDB (Illicit Trafficking Data Base) office by exchanging relevant information. Cooperation with this international mechanism for global information flow helps Georgian authorities to analyze the worldwide nuclear smuggling trends more effectively.

Georgia is continuing its partnership with the IAEA by implementing a national Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP), which works as a roadmap to achieve the best level of the state nuclear security. In February 2014 an INSSP review mission identified general trends for next 5 years, which was adopted in October 7, 2015. In June 2018, the INSSP evaluation team visited Georgia, which assessed the progress made by the country so far and defined the issues to further work with the Georgian agencies.

On April 8, 2015, Georgia signed second Country Programme Framework (CPF) with IAEA, which is the frame of reference for the medium-term planning of technical cooperation between a member state and the IAEA. The Framework identifies priority areas where the transfer of nuclear technology and technical cooperation resources will be directed to support national development goals. The new CPF covers Georgia’s legislative base, nuclear radiation and safety infrastructure, health care (nuclear medicine and radiotherapy) and waste management and decommissioning.

On April 16, 2015, Technological Innovations and Training Center was established at the LEPL Operative-Technical Agency under the SSSG. Foundation of the Center was aimed at developing trilateral cooperation between Georgia, United States and European Union in the field of nuclear and radiation non-proliferation, capacity building of the country in order to ensure non-proliferation of radioactive materials and also, contribution to further development of human and material resources.

The SSSG actively supports the MIA in border security of the country and provides radiation controls systems existed at the state border with high quality technical and IT support, as well
as training of personal. LEPL Operative-Technical Agency under the SSSG along with the US experts and with the support of Institute for Transuranium Elements of the EU Joint Research Center (JRC) elaborated and implemented intensive training course related to detection and response on radioactive materials. As a result, employees of different structural units of MIA (Patrol Police, Border Police, Special Tasks Department and etc.) and Ministry of Finance (Customs Department) are being trained in the premises of Technological Innovations and Training Center. Furthermore, the training curriculums and plans on prevention and non-proliferation of WMD and related materials for the personnel of Coast Guard Department of the MIA Border Police of Georgia are elaborated and implemented. Also, SOPs on detection of nuclear and radioactive materials for the MIA Border Police of Georgia have been developed.

In order to ensure control of the movement of radioactive materials through the border crossing points, Georgia works closely with the US Department of Energy. Since 2006, within the frame of the “Second Line Defense” (SLD) program certain important projects have been conducted on capacity building of Georgia in the sphere of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and radiation. The radiation control equipment was installed in all border crossing points and the relevant trainings have been conducted for the staff. It should be noted that in cooperation with the US Department of Energy, the standard operating procedures and personnel training system for sustainable development are also included in the spheres of cooperation with SLD Office.

Georgia effectively cooperates with the United States in the framework of Counter Nuclear Smuggling (CNS) Joint Action Plan signed by the two governments in 2007. Georgia has made substantial progress in implementing all areas of the following agreement (improving border security, prosecution and nuclear forensics efforts, etc.) and continues to investigate criminal cases and arrest offenders involved in the illicit trafficking of radiological and nuclear materials. In this regard in June 2016, Georgian-American bilateral dialogue on countering smuggling of nuclear and radioactive materials was held. Participants discussed key achievements made by the Government of Georgia in the field of nuclear and radioactive security. The US side underlined Georgia’s success in full implementation of the Joint Document and expressed its willingness to further continue intensive cooperation with Georgian side.

It is important to note the measures implemented by the SSSG against illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials and substances. In 2015-2016, officers of the SSSG exposed two attempts of illegal sale of radioactive substances and, as a result, radioactive substances "Cesium -135" and "Cesium-137" were seized, eight persons have been charged. In April 2016, two cases of illegal handling and selling of nuclear material have been detected by the employees of the SSSG. Additionally, in May 2017, SSSG prevented a case of illegal handling
and selling of “Americium-241” source. In total, in 2006-2017 - 26 counter-smuggling operations have been conducted.

Further on, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia pays special attention to issues related to radiation security, including those related to control of smuggling of radioactive materials. In 2017 the special division working on the detection of chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear threats was formed within the Special Tasks Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, whose functions are the following: detection of chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear substances adjacent to the occupied territories of Georgia, and conduction of coordinated measures together with the relevant Georgian agencies. In this regard it is also noteworthy that the division is actively engaged in monitoring of mass sportive and cultural events.

With the assistance of US Department of Energy, the division was provided with technical equipment and special motor vehicles, and the personnel of the division participated in the relevant targeted courses, trainings and interagency studies. In May 2018 another training related to the handling of special equipment and motor vehicles was held with the assistance of instructors from US Department of Energy.

The functions of the LEPL Emergency Management Agency of Georgia in the field of CBRN safety are following: assessment of the situation with the aim of responding to nuclear, radiation, biological and chemical incidents, coordination of appropriate response forces; participation in evaluation of engineering radiation, chemical and biological emergency situations, organizing activities for preventing the impact of appropriate damaging factors, de-activation in case of nuclear accident and other special protection measures of the population.

Agency pays special attention to CBRN safety-related issues and relevant international cooperation. During 2017-2018, with the assistance of the US Department of Energy, US Defense Threat Reduction Agency and EU, in the framework of chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear security projects, theoretical and practical training of trainers and CBRN incidents first responders were carried out in accordance with appropriate program. In particular, with the organization of the US Defense Threat Reduction Agency – DTRA, the 8-day theoretical and practical exercise was conducted in June 2018 in Special Emergency Response Division of the Emergency Management Agency. In the course of the training, CBRN Incidents Response Staff was retrained. The Agency was also provided by DTRA and EU with devices for detection, identification of CBRN substances and personal protection equipment.

b) Operational Developments

Law enforcement agencies of Georgia 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) that are under the control of Georgia’s central government 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.

In the context of CBRN security, particular emphasis is placed on training/retraining and enhancing professional capacity of personnel of appropriate law enforcement agencies. It is noteworthy, that the representatives of law enforcement and other relevant agencies, involved in the fight against CBRN threats participated in many international seminars, workshops and trainings organized by various partner countries (USA, Lithuania, Germany, Hungary, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Sweden, Czech Republic an etc.) and international organizations (UNICRI, IAEA, NATO, EU, CoE and etc.).

5. Border Control

a) Non-proliferation, Border Control and Maritime Security

Georgia has modern, operational border check points, modernized and adapted to control different flows and fully in line with the best practices of EU member states. There is a standard design model applied to all Georgian BCPs which stipulates safe and well organized movement of passengers and cargoes. Infrastructure including buildings, access roads and booths are fully adapted for organized movement of different entry and exit flows. Each border check point of Georgia is equipped with the radiation stationary and mobile detectors.

Border Police of Georgia is responsible for control of border regime and security on the “green” border, the maritime space of Georgia, while Patrol Police Department is responsible for control of the border check points. Total approximate length of the green State Border of Georgia amounts to 1 839 km. Length of the area with Republic of Turkey is 275 km, approximate length of the area with Republic of Armenia - 224 km, approximate length of the area with Republic of Azerbaijan - 446 km and approximate length of the area with Russian Federation - 894 km.

One of the key aspects of Modernization of Border Police is the implementation of the Border Operation Management System (BOMS) project. BOMS includes:

- Video surveillance;
- Communication and Tactical positioning (border patrols);
- Difference sensor technologies;
- Software and database (linked to el. processing of operations, incident registering, as well as data processing for analytics – Threat assessment and risk analyze).

High risk sectors of Georgian-Turkish and Georgian-Armenian Border were selected for piloting BOMS project. BOMS is already launched at Border Sector “Sadakhlo” (Georgia-Armenian Border) at four Sectors of Georgian-Turkish State Border (“Sarpi”, “Kirnati”, “Vale” and “Kartsakhi”). 3 more Border Sectors are being equipped with the modern surveillance capabilities at Georgia-Armenian state Border (“Kasumlo”, “Sameba”, “Guguti”), installation process will be finished by the end of 2018 and system will be launched in 2019.

Introduction of modern technologies triggered revision and reassessment process of existing Border Guards’ instructions and SOPs. In that regard, new SOP for the Land Border Protection Sectors was elaborated and approved (at tactical level). SOP for the Land Border Regional Divisions are being updated and will be approved by the end of 2018.

As for improving state border infrastructure and increasing interdiction capabilities of the Border Police, 8 new Border sectors were opened in the period of 2016-2017, 4 more are being constructed and will be opened by the end of 2018. At the same time all border sectors of Georgia-Armenia and 4 sectors of Georgia-Azerbaijan were equipped with new interdiction capabilities (All Terrain Vehicles, snowmobiles, night vision systems, personal equipment and etc.). Infrastructure and equipment modernization process was supported by the European Union and different programs of the United States.

One of the main pillars of Modernization program is a human resource management and professional development of Border Guards. Special professional development unit was established at the Border Police, responsible for the elaboration of career management system. In that regard Human Recourse Management Handbook and Professional Management Handbook was elaborated. Job Descriptions and Qualification Requirements were predetermined for each position of Border Police and starting from May 2018 Performance Appraisal process will be piloted in the selected structural units based on the given HR tools.

Special emphasis is made on the Border Police officers. With the support of US Embassy and EXBS Program and in cooperation with MIA Academy, one month training program ‘Land Protection Officers Training Course’ was elaborated. At the current stage the course is intended for re-training of all junior and mid-level officers and after completing a retraining cycle, it will become mandatory training for all incumbents seeking to attain officers’ rank. It is a first step of introducing of Border Police Officers Carrier Management System at the Border Police.

The MIA, being the primary agency responsible for the maritime security of the country as well as the law enforcement agency on the sea, gives significant importance to the further
enhancement of the Coast Guard’s capabilities. Along with the modernization of the critical infrastructure, the modernization of the Coast Guard fleet is envisaged. In that regard, Coast Guard developed the plan for the fleet modernization and unification based on the technical standardization from the point of view of its tactical objectives and functional duties.

Surveillance and monitoring of the Georgian maritime space is conducted by Coast Guard fleet and the surveillance radars installed at Coast Guard Stations. It is noteworthy that GCG Command Centre is able to see a common integrated picture of sea, land and air. Communication systems of the Coast Guard enable the Command Centre to have the uninterrupted communication with the patrol vessels as well as with the civil boats.

Besides, Border Police is actively involved in international counter terrorism efforts; particularly it is participating in the Operation SEA GUARDIAN in defending against, detecting and disrupting terrorism in the Mediterranean Sea, the straits of Gibraltar, and its approaches through information exchange. Moreover, Coast Guard of Georgia is training special law enforcement units (Vessel Search and Seizure Teams) in order to increase its contribution into the NATO maritime operation through engagement of its personnel into the Operation SEA GUARDIAN.

In that regard Border Police plans to increase its contribution through the deployment of its Vessel Boarding, Search and Seizure (VBSS) personnel at the NATO ships. Before the deployment special evaluation process is under way which will increase readiness and response capabilities of the Coast Guard Boarding teams, including the CBRN detection and first response capabilities. For that purpose two VBSS teams were trained and equipped with CBRN detection capabilities.

Georgia pays particular attention to the issues of radiation security; especially the aim is to prevent the smuggling of radioactive materials through state borders of Georgia. As of today all major roads, sea, railroad and air border crossing points are fully equipped with radiation detection equipment. 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. In nuclear non-proliferation and radiation security areas Georgia’s main partner is the 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. Mobile training team was formed in the Border Police, which is specialized in conducting trainings on countering smuggling of radioactive substances. The mobile team conducts trainings in different regions of Georgia according to their annual training calendar.

Risk analysis represents one of the core components of effective border management. For the past few years, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia have been working on the development a comprehensive and centralized risk assessment and management system. The foregoing system and hence, the process of risk analysis within the Ministry is to be based upon systematically-gathered and centrally-coordinated information.

Within the Border Police risk analysis is currently carried out on three levels - tactical (border sectors), operational (regional divisions) and strategic (central office - Analytical Division of Border Police). The process of analysis is based upon a continuous, targeted, prompt and objective assessment of threats, as well as the evaluation of vulnerability and impact and resultantly provision of specific recommendations. Border Police units ensure gathering and processing of information on a regular basis.

As a result of intelligence cycle, risks are being identified and classified and consequently, relevant conclusions are being drawn. At the final stage of analytical process, analytical products are being created on every level of risk analysis. Analytical reports are then distributed among all relevant units of Border Police so as to convey information to decision-makers and other stakeholders. Recommendations provided therein, contribute to the optimal decision making and ensure that existing risks are maximally mitigated as a result of efficient resource planning and optimization.

**Joint Maritime Operation Center (JMOC) was established in 2013 and officially opened in 2014.** The concept of the JMOC integrates interagency approach for preventing, revealing and eliminating all kind of illegal activities, maritime incidents and grave violations of maritime space régime of Georgia that pose threats to the security of Georgia and the region as a whole. All relevant Ministries and legal entities involved in maritime operations will participate in JMOC operations. The JMOC is fully equipped with Joint Command, Control, Communications, and Maritime Surveillance Technologies. A new statute of JMOC was approved by the governmental decree in November 2015 and further amendments were made in September 2016 which shaped new structure and operational framework for the center.
JMOC ensures data integration and assessment of full maritime domain awareness picture. All relevant maritime agencies are participating in the JMOC operations: Coast Guard, Patrol Police Department, Customs (Revenue Service), Maritime Administration (Ministry of Economy), Ministry of Environment, State Security Service, Ministry of Defense. It serves a strong analytical hub during the peace time as well as ensures coordinated operations during the maritime incidents and crises.

b) International Cooperation

Georgia actively cooperates with its neighboring and partner countries’ border services and various International Organizations in terms of border control. Active international relations resulted in bilateral and multilateral projects, carried out to assist the reform of the border services of Georgia and ensure border security of the country.

Georgia has concluded bilateral cooperation agreements on border issues with Republic of Armenia, Republic of Azerbaijan, and Republic of Turkey. On the basis of these agreements regular bilateral meetings and joint trainings are organized, which contributed to the development of the capacities of Georgian border agencies. Besides the neighboring states, Georgia has concluded bilateral cooperation agreements on border issues with Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Moldova, China, Ukraine, USA, Finland, and Poland. Based on these agreements the annual Plans of Cooperation are signed and implemented with the border and other relevant agencies of Turkey, Bulgaria, Latvia, Moldova and Estonia.

In order to improve communication with the neighboring states about border related issues, it is envisaged to assign border representatives (border commissioners) for Armenian and Azerbaijan border lines. Bilateral Agreement on Border Commissioners was signed with Armenia in October 2016. The same agreement was signed with Azerbaijan in June, 2018. The border representatives will be assigned as soon as the agreements are signed and ratified bilaterally. The border commissioners will be responsible for the elaboration of bilateral annual joint action plans with their foreign counterparts and also for taking preventive measures and exchange information on border violations during scheduled and extraordinary meetings.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia cooperates with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) on the basis of the working arrangement on the establishment of operational cooperation signed on December 4, 2008. Within the year of 2018 it is planned to substitute this working arrangement with a new, more comprehensive working arrangement.

Based on the working arrangement the parties developed the Cooperation Plans for the period of 2010-2012 and 2013-2015. At present, operations of FRONTEX for 2018 includes – the Joint
Land Border Operations; the Air Border Operations and the Sea Border Operations; Training activities.

The basic principles of cooperation is based on countering irregular migration and related cross-border crime by strengthening security at the borders, develop good relations and mutual trust between border guard authorities, facilitate measures taken by FRONTEX and the MIA Border Police of Georgia. It also includes development of activities in the field of information exchange and risk analyses aiming to improve the efficiency of border control at the borders between EU Member states and Georgia. Develop activities in the field of training as well as in the field of research and development related to border management, coordination of certain joint operation measures and Pilot Projects for maintaining and improving border control between EU Member states and Georgia.

Georgia signed international agreements/MoUs on cooperation in the fight against transnational crime/law enforcement cooperation with the following partner states (Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, UK (MoU), USA and Uzbekistan) and deployed police attachés in the following 13 partner countries: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Sweden and Ukraine. Police attachés/liaison officers are deployed in Georgia from the following states: Austria, Azerbaijan, France, Germany, Greece, Turkey, USA (FBI, DEA). Police attachés/liaison officers of the following countries cover Georgia from third states: Belgium, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, UK, etc.
Executive Summary

Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction

(UN General Assembly Resolution)

Georgia is an active member of the global anti-terrorist coalition and participates in multinational anti-terrorist operations.

Georgia is a party to the 14 antiterrorism international conventions, as well as the CoE Conventions. The provisions of the mentioned conventions have already been implemented in the Georgian legislation. All terrorism related crimes provided by the conventions and other international instruments were criminalized in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

In order to tackle the phenomenon of s.c. “foreign terrorist fighters” effectively and implement 2178 UNSC Resolution, amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia were elaborated and adopted by the Parliament on 12 June 2015. The legislative amendments expend the scope of the approaches to the serious problematic issues connected with violent extremism.

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

Georgia enhanced its counterterrorism capacities by establishing independent, depoliticized and highly accountable State Security Service of Georgia, which is the main agency that combats 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 established legal framework, Commission is mandated to implement UNSC resolutions in three main directions: assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo.

Georgia pays particular attention to the nuclear security issues since this field constitutes the cornerstone of entire national security. Important steps have been made for strengthening nuclear security of the country that covered significant developments on legislative, institutional, operational and international levels. Georgia actively contributes capacity building process of its law enforcement agencies designated for combatting nuclear security violations. As of today, all major road, sea, railroad and air Border Control Points (BCPs) that are under the control of Georgia’s central government are fully equipped with radiation detection equipment which enhanced the capacities of Georgian law enforcement agencies to reveal smuggling of radioactive material that might be used for terrorist aims.
It should be especially noted that Georgia was the first country among 59 partner states of the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centers of Excellence initiative, which has developed and adopted CBRN Threat Reduction Strategy and Action Plan.