Information for 70/36 UN General Assembly Resolution on the Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction

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;

b) Regional Agreements

Georgia is a party to the following CoE antiterrorism conventions:


*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), Article 330² (Provision of Training and Instruction for Conduction of Terrorist Activity) and Article 327¹ (Recruitment for the Membership of Terrorist Organization). 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**

Georgia is a party to 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) – Georgia acceded to the Convention on January 24th, 1996.

As regards the **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.
Georgia has signed bilateral international agreements/MoUs that include the cooperation in the fight against terrorism with the following countries (26 countries so far):

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

**Draft Agreements ready for signature:** Czech Republic and Europol;

**Draft agreements under negotiations:** Belgium, Greece, Sweden, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE.

Moreover, Georgia has concluded International Agreements on Exchange and Mutual Protection of Classified Information with 17 countries (Austria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, and Poland), which are firm legal basis for sharing the classified information on the issues related to crimes, including terrorism. Besides, the Agreement between Georgia and the European Union on Security Procedures for Exchanging and Protecting Classified Information was signed in June 2016.

Georgia is participating in the NATO Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOR. Participation of Georgia into the anti-terrorism operation is based on the Tactical Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia and Headquarters Allied Maritime Command Naples regarding the participation in and contribution to Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR. Based on this memorandum the GCG Liaison Officer has been deployed to MARCOM HQ in Northwood since 1st of May, 2014. Manning the Liaison officer at MARCOM enables the GCG to exchange information timely and creates new cooperation perspectives between NATO maritime forces and Georgian Coast Guard.
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.

The other laws and by-laws, which 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 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, 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);

• 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 “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);


• Decree of the Government of Georgia on “Creation of Interagency Commission on Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions” of 21 December 2011;

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. 3232)1,

• Technological Terrorism (Art. 324),

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).
• Cyberterrorism (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. 327)²,
• 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. 329)³,
• Taking Possession of or Blocking Strategic or Other Facilities of Special Importance for Terrorist Purposes (Art. 330),
• Open Support of Terrorist Activities and/or a Terrorist Organisation 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)³,
• Extortion for the Purpose of Committing One of the Offenses Defined in this Chapter (Art. 330)⁴,
• 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),
• Non-conduction of Measures for Hindering Commission of Terrorist Act (Art. 331)⁵.

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 or Management of Illegal Formations, or Joining And Participation in Such Formations, and/or Implementation of Other Activities in Favour of Illegal Formations (Art. 223)⁵,
• 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).

² This Article was expended by amendments of 12 June 2015 in order to address FTF phenomenon.
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.
• Threat to Illegally Seize or Use of Nuclear Substance (Art. 231/2),
• Manufacturing of Nuclear Weapons or Other Nuclear Explosive Equipment (Art. 232),
• Public Incitement to Acts of Violence (Art. 239.1)6.

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 11).

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 3232 criminalizes participation in international terrorism, while Article 3302 introduced punishment for providing training and instruction for terrorist activities and Article 3271 covers the crime of recruiting a person as a member of a terrorist organisation or for carrying out terrorist activities.

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 draft 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.

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6 This Article was added by amendments of 12 June 2015 in order to address FTF phenomenon and violent extremism.
3. Agencies responsible for fight against Terrorism

Georgia enhanced its counterterrorism capacities by establishing **effective, independent, depoliticized, professional and highly accountable State Security Service of Georgia (SSSG)**, which based on the new law on “State Security Service of Georgia” officially, commenced its functioning on 1st of August 2015. The mandate, functions and authority of the State Security Service have been clearly defined at the legislative level. **One of the main directions of activity of the Service 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 fight and deal with the crimes of terrorism.** Directions and Requests made by the Counterterrorism Center of SSSG are obligatory to comply with for the relevant agencies.

The Paragraph 2 of the Article 4 of the Law of Georgia on “**Combating Terrorism**” sets forth the governmental agencies, which 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 operative-searching measures intended to reveal, 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; coordinate activities of agencies combating terrorism through the Counterterrorism 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-terrorist 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. According to the mentioned rules the Instructions and requests of the Center are obligatory and must be observed by any agency. Also
the Governmental agencies are obliged to submit to the Counterterrorism Center of the SSSG any information and materials related thereto. After the information is submitted to the Counterterrorism Center of the SSSG, it determines the authorized competent agency (agencies), which will carry out counterterrorist activities related to the received information.

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 extremist and terrorist activities. The Headquarter is in charge of conducting counter extremism and 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 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. 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 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. 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. In February 2014 Interagency Coordination Council on Combating CBRN Threats was established. The Council is mandated to coordinate the process of elaboration of CBRN Threat Reduction Action Plan, to approve this action plan and to monitor its implementation. CBRN Threat Reduction Action Plan was approved on 10 March 2015. It covers years of 2015-2019.

The elaboration of the 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, local expertise and long-term sustainability. Document focuses on nuclear and radiological security; bio-security and biosafety 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, on international cooperation within the framework of the obligations assumed.

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

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 Combating Terrorism and 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 2 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\textsuperscript{1}, 231\textsuperscript{2} 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

Significant institutional changes have been carried out since 1\textsuperscript{st} of August 2015, after establishment of the SSSG. Considering the functions of the State Security Service of Georgia, it
became the leading law enforcement agency in the process of detecting, suppressing and preventing CBRN security violations and responsible for the coordination of activities related to the CBRN security issues. Therefore based on the Government Decree dated 7th of September 2015, the CBRN Inter-Agency Coordination Council is chaired by and the Council Secretariat is transferred to the State Security Service of Georgia. Currently, Counterterrorism Center of the State Security Service is entitled to fight against terrorism crimes, whereas the relevant Departments of the SSSG are entitled to combat illegal trade of Weapons for Mass Destruction and its components and at the same time, to search and seize CBRN substances from the crime scene. Afterwards, the MIA Emergency Management Department carries out subsequent decontamination process and the MIA Border Police is responsible for detecting, suppressing and preventing smuggling of CBRN materials at the border areas.

Georgia is in the process of developing as an international partnership centre in the field of CBRN. In July 2013, Tbilisi Regional Secretariat of CBRN Risk Mitigation Centers of Excellence started functioning. CBRN Center 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 9 countries of South East and Eastern Europe, also South Caucasus (Albania, Armenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, 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 will serve 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. The GoF will help integrate the CBRN component in the international security architecture, sensitize states on the importance of mitigating CBRN risks, and foster regional cooperation on CBRN challenges. The GoF will also promote activities aimed at building capacity and develop capabilities between and among partner States and relevant state stakeholders, and promote the best practices.

It is also a priority for Georgia 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 October 1, 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 Georgia’s accession request to the Global Partnership, Georgia was invited to the 2016 7-9 September G7 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction Summit as a member State.

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 - 3 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 CBRNe 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 April 16, 2015, Technological Innovations and Training Center was established which is functioning within the SSSG. Foundation of the Center was aimed at development of 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 in further development of human and material resources. 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 of which more than 1000 employees of different structural units of MIA (Patrol Police, Border Police, Special Tasks Department and etc.) and Ministry of Finance (Customs Department) have been trained in the premises of Technological Innovations and Training Center.

Georgia attaches great importance to the proper implementation of Joint Document of the U.S and Georgia to Combat Nuclear Smuggling. The United States and Georgia have been cooperating under the framework of the Joint Document since February 2007. On 27 of February 2009 addendum to the ‘Joint Document of U.S and Georgian delegations on Georgia’s Priority Needs to Improve Its Capabilities to Combat Nuclear Smuggling’ was signed. Georgia is actively implementing tasks and programs detailed in the Joint Document. These include strengthening Georgia’s nuclear regulatory authority; increasing patrols of green borders; supporting Georgian border police aviation; equipping mobile radiation detection patrols; sponsoring international cooperation in nuclear forensics; developing a joint maritime coordination center; and supporting maritime patrols (Coast Guard).

In this regard, On June 9-10, 2016, Georgian-American bilateral dialogue on countering smuggling of nuclear and radioactive materials was held. 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 in detecting, suppressing and eliminating, as well as investigating illegal activities related to the nuclear and radioactive materials.

It is important to note the measures implemented by the SSSG in terms of non-proliferation, as well as security of radioactive sources. In 2015-2016, Officers of the SSSG exposed four attempts of illegal sale of radioactive substances. As a result, radioactive substances "Cesium -135" and "Cesium-137" were seized, eight persons have been charged. In April 2016, two major cases of illegal handling and selling of nuclear material have been detected by the officers of SSSG. In the first case, six members of a criminal group were detained trying to sell the nuclear material - Uranium (U238) for $200 million and in another case, five persons have been arrested for illegal handling of the nuclear substance with total weight of 1,665 gr, planning to sell for $3 million.

d) 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 major road, sea, railroad and air Border Control Points (BCPs) are fully equipped with radiation detection equipment – 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, 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.

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 and international organizations.

5. Border Control and Maritime Security

Integrated state border management functions are undertaken by the Border Police and the Patrol Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance. The agencies responsible for border management operate within a clearly defined legal framework, clearly determining the authority, tasks and responsibilities of the agencies.

National strategy on Integrated Border Management for the years 2014-2018 was approved by the Government decision on 13 March, 2014. The Action Plan was adopted by the Government Resolution N335 of May 6, 2014. IBM AP contains more detailed action plans, including concrete objectives and actions.

Georgia has launched massive rehabilitation of Green Border infrastructure. In order to analyze threats and vulnerabilities along Georgia’s green borders and to evaluate the ability of the Georgian Border Police, the first joint mission of US and EU experts conducted the assessment of Georgia's borders with Turkey, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Based on the assessment and as a result of further coordinated work, the 5-years Program for Modernization, Standardization and Unification of Georgian Border Police was elaborated and adopted by the Ministerial Order N404 of June 8, 2015 (MIA).

At the time in order to improve intelligence led planning in the Border Management the Concept of the Unified System of Analysis on Risks and Threats at the State Border of Georgia was approved by the Ministerial Order N92 of January 31, 2015. It will enable improved data analysis on tactical, operational and strategic level and hence support efficient planning of operations at all levels. Action Plan on implementation of the Concept of the Unified System of Analysis on Risks and Threats at the State Border of Georgia was approved by the Ministerial Order N789 of October 15, 2015.

Moreover, “Green Border" Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were elaborated with the assistance of EUSR Border Support Team (BST) experts and approved by the special order issued by the Chief of Border Police. The new SOPs for the land Border Crossing Points (BCPs) were approved in December 2014. The SOPs for all seaport and airport BCPs are in the process of elaboration and will be approved in the nearest future.

It’s noteworthy, that through the projects implemented by the relevant US agencies the MIA received technical equipment and police officers have received specialized training. 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 through the state borders.

Joint Maritime Operation Center (JMOC) was opened 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. All relevant Ministries and legal entities involved in maritime operations will be represented and participate in the JMOC activities. Renewed statute of JMOC was approved on 2 December 2015 by N601 Decree of the Government of Georgia.
Executive Summary

Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction
(70/36 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 Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and its amending Protocol. The provisions of the mentioned conventions have already been implemented in the Georgian legislation. All terrorism-related crimes provided by the conventions 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 newly 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) are fully equipped with radiation detection equipment which enhanced the capacities of Georgian law enforcement agencies to reveal smuggling of radioactive and toxic material that might be used for terrorist aims.

It should be especially noted that Georgia is the first partner state from EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centers of Excellence initiative, which has adopted CBRN Threat Reduction Strategy and Action Plan.