The Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office for Disarmament Affairs and has the honour to submit the information provided by the Government of Georgia in accordance with the resolution 64/38 of the General Assembly.

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

New York, 4 June 2010

The Office for Disarmament Affairs
United Nations
New York
Georgia supports international efforts, takes and strengthens national measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

According to the Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the law of Georgia "about Civil Security Service" and the Georgian International treaties and agreements, by legislation rules. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia cooperates with the corresponding services of other countries in combat against terrorism.


Georgian law “On the control on export-import of armaments, military equipment and goods of dual-purpose use”, according to the international and Georgian national security interests and enforcement of regimes on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, defines fundamentals and rules of control on armament, military equipment, raw materials, tools, technologies, scientific-technical information and import and export of services connected to their production and use.

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

The main principles for export and import control are:

a) Exercise of international obligations undertaken by Georgia on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other weapons;
b) Prioritizing of political interests during the implementation of import and export control.
c) Verification of final uses of the production under import and export control in frames of the regimes of non-proliferation.
d) Accessibility of legal information on exports and import control.

According to the law, the following products come under the export and import control:

a) Conventional armaments and technique, raw materials, materials, special equipment and technology, as well as service connected with their production;
b) Nuclear materials, technologies, equipment, tools, special non-nuclear materials, goods of dual-use, equipments, technologies, sources of radiation and isotopic production, the list of which is adopted by international regimes of non-proliferations.
c) Chemicals and technologies of dual-use, which could be used for chemical weapons, according to the list, adopted by international regimes of non-proliferation.
d) Pathogens, their genetic variation forms and fragments of genetic materials, which could be used for bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, according to the list, adopted by the international regimes of non-proliferation.
e) Equipment, materials and technologies, used for rocket weapons, the list, adopted by the international regimes of non-proliferation.
f) Scientific-technical information, service and summary of intellectual properties linked to the military goods.
g) Other products, stated by decision of the President of Georgia.
At the same time, Georgia is a party to a number of bilateral, as well as international agreements or treaties and international conventions, the provisions of which envisage the prevention of terrorism and mutual assistance of states:

1. **Multilateral and bilateral agreements or measures undertaken to prevent and combat terrorist activities:**

- 20.03.1996. Agreement on Exchange of Legal Information between the Government of Georgia and the Government of Turkmenistan. Valid since the day of its signature.
- 20.03.1996. Agreement on Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Cases between Georgia and Turkey. Valid since 23 January 1999.
- 28.05.1996. Agreement on Transference of Criminals for Serving Sentence to the States, whose nationals they are, between Georgia and the Republic of Uzbekistan. Valid since 3 October 1996.
- 08.03.1996. – Declaration on Peace, security and Cooperation in Caucasian Region between Georgia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- 02.04.1996. – On Ratification of the Agreement on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Cases between Georgia and Ukraine.
- 27.06.1996. – On Ratification of the Agreement on Legal Mutual Assistance in Civil, Trade and Criminal Cases between Georgia and the Republic of Turkey.
- 5.03.1997. - On Ratification of the Agreement on Transference of Criminals with a view to Instituting Criminal Proceedings or Executing Sentences between Georgia and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

- 5.03.1997. – On Ratification of the Agreement on Legal Mutual Assistance in Civil and Criminal Cases between Georgia and the Republic of Kazakhstan.


- 27.06.1997. – On Ratification of the Protocol on Interactions in Cases of Criminal Appropriation of Nationals, State or Other Property on the Black Sea and Those of Rendering Assistance between the State Department of State Border Guard of Georgia and the State Committee of State Border Guard of Ukraine. Register No32, 1997.

- 27.06.1997. – On Ratification of the Protocol on Exchange of Information About the State at Frontiers and About Operation-Investigation Cooperation of Frontier Troops between the State Department of State Border Guard of Georgia and the State Committee of State Border Guard of Ukraine.


- Agreement on Transference between Georgia and the Republic of Armenia. Ratified by the Parliament of Georgia on 1 April 1998.


- 1998. Agreement Between the State Department of the State Border Guards of Georgia and The Department of Defense of the United States of America about Supporting Georgia to Establish Export Control System for Prevention the expansion of the Weapons of Mass Destruction.


Agreement between Governments of Georgia and Romania on Cooperation in Combat against Terrorism, Organized Crime, Illicit Trade of Drugs, Psychotropic Materials and Precursors and other kinds of Crime. Approved by the Presidential Decree #202 from April 7, 2005.

Decision on Interstate Program of Joint Measures to Combat the Organized and Other Forms of Grave Crime on the Territory of the States Parties to CIS until the year 2000. 17.05.1996.

Agreement on Cooperation to Combat the Crime between the States Parties to CIS. 25.11.1998.

Decision on Conception of Interaction to Combat the Crime between the States Parties to CIS. 02.04.1999.


Decision of the States Parties to CIS on Counteraction the International Terrorism in accordance with the results of the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit. Moscow 25.01.2000.

Decision to Establish the Antiterrorist Centre between the States Parties to CIS. 21.06.2000.

Decision on the Program of the States Parties to CIS to Combat the International Terrorism and Other Demonstration of Extremism until the year 2003. 21.06.2000.

Decision on the Antiterrorist Centre between the States Parties to CIS. 01.12.2002.

2. **International agreement, treaties and international conventions:**

Convention on the Prevention of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. 1996.
7.06.2001. GUUAM Yalta Charter. (Ratified by the Parliament of Georgia on October 26, 2004).
UN Convention on Prevention of Financing Terrorism. (Ratified by the Parliament of Georgia on June 7, 2002).
Amendment to the European Convention on Terrorism Prevention, September 12, 2002.
Agreement on Comprehensive Prohibition of Biological Tests and Text about Establishment of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization of Agreement on Comprehensive Prohibition of Biological Tests.
- EU Convention on Combat Terrorism. 2005

The implementation mechanism of international agreements is included in the Georgian Constitution and the Law of Georgia on International Agreements. In particular, in accordance with this Law: “The international agreement of Georgia constitutes an integral part of the Georgian legislation. The international agreement of Georgia, in case it is not in contrast with the Georgian Constitution, has the preemptive legal force above the intrastate normative acts. The officially promulgated provisions of international agreements establishing concrete rights and obligations and not requiring the adoption of explanatory intrastate normative acts, are applied immediately in Georgia”.

With a view to promote the international anti-terrorist activity, in particular, in order to achieve the consolidation of efforts by the commonwealth of civilized countries in combat against terrorism, as well as to insure the effective implementation of the Resolution N1373 of 28 September, 2001 of the UN Security Council and to make a Georgian contribution to the fulfillment of the multinational anti-terrorist operation “enduring freedom”, the respective departments of Georgia were instructed, on the basis of the Presidential Decree of 28 November 2001, to provide financially for the services necessary to carry out military operations. Besides, with a view to implementing the above-cited UN Resolution and the State Program of Joint Action of Georgia, a temporary inter-departmental national anti-terrorist commission was set up on the basis of the Presidential Decree N 526 of 21 December 2001. The Commission was instructed to enter the active cooperation with the respective committee of the UN Security Council.

The main governmental body to fight against the illicit trafficking of the nuclear and radiological materials through the territory of Georgia is the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) of Georgia.

According to the MIA, during 2006-2010 the following illicit trafficking attempts (involving nuclear material) thwarted by Georgian law enforcement authorities:
- On 1st February 2006 a criminal group, leading by Oleg Khintsagov (citizen of the Russian Federation) was arrested in Tbilisi. 110 gr. high enriched Uranium (89,5%) has been seized.
- On 17th July 2006 Kemal Onca (citizen of Turkey) was arrested in Batumi. Radiological material Cesium-137 has been seized.
- On the 1th August 2006 Tamaz Dimetradze (citizen of Georgia) was arrested in Batumi. 1Kg. low enriched Uranium (5%) has been seized (The trafficker brought the nuclear material from the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia with the purpose to realize on the territory of Turkey).
- On 9th June 2007 Mazhdun Shikhmamedov (citizen of Ukraine, Azeri origin) was arrested in Batumi. 15 gr. low enriched Uranium has been seized.
- On 24th October 2007 a criminal group (Hamlet Chnavaryan, Garnik Avetisyan, Rubik Hakobyan and Razmik Kocharyan, all citizens of the Republic of Armenia) was arrested on the Sarpi Border check-point (near the border of Georgia and Turkey). Toxic material has been seized (The traffickers brought the toxic material with the purpose to realize on the territory of Turkey).
- On 2nd November 2007 Ruben Gabisonia (citizen of Georgia) was arrested in Zugdidi. The radiological material Cesium-137 has been seized (The trafficker brought the radiological material from the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia).
- On 13\textsuperscript{th} October 2008 a Criminal group leading by Vazha Kapanadze (4 persons, all citizens of Georgia) was arrested in Tbilisi. The radiological material Cesium-137 has been seized.

- On 11\textsuperscript{th} March 2010 an Armenian-Georgian Criminal Group (3 persons) was arrested in Tbilisi. 15gr. high enriched Uranium (90\%) has been seized.

According to the MIA, since 2005 no criminal attempts have been concluded successfully. During the Investigation of above-mentioned criminal facts connection with International Terrorist or Extremist organization has not been found.