REPORTING FORMS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 2 (b) OF THE PROTOCOL AND THE DECISION OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES TO PROTOCOL V

(As adopted by the First Conference at its second plenary meeting on 5 November 2007)

HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: GEORGIA

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DATE OF SUBMISSION: 15/12/2009
(dd/mm/yyyy)

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

☑ YES
☐ NO
☐ Partially, only the following forms:

   A B C D E F G H I
FORM A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: [dd/mm/yyyy] to 15/12/2009 [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

I. ERW of August 2008

As a result of Georgian-Russian recent war of August 2008, ERW hazards have affected not only the Shida Kartli region, namely the corridor between the cities of Gori to Tskhinvali, where the high-intensity military actions took place, but also other populated places of Georgia which were bombed (Gori, Poti, Kopitnari, areas near Batumi and around Tbilisi, south to Marneuli, Gardabani, Bolnisi, Dedoflistskaro, Oni, Kodori gorge, and etc.).

Starting from August till late autumn 2008, Engineering Battalion of Georgian Armed Forces and EOD Team of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia have conducted the ERW clearance in all ERW affected areas. Simultaneously, in September 2008, two international non-governmental organizations HALO Trust and Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) were asked to assist Georgia in ERW clearance works on highly affected Gori-Tskhinvali corridor.

These organizations conducted MRE and assessment activities, and defined the following 25 villages that were impacted by cluster bomb and rocket strikes or other UXO: (1) Ditsi, (2) Ergneti, (3) Karaleti, (4) Kerbi, (5) Kvemo Khviti, (6) Zemo Nikozi, (7) Tirdznisi, (8) Kheltubani, (9) Tortiza, (10) Arbo, (11) Tedotsminda, (12) Dzlevijvari, (13) Dirbi, (14) Dvani, (15) Mereti, (16) Megvrekisi, (17) Shindisi, (18) Akhaldaba, (19) Brotleti, (20) Pkhvenisi, (21) Kvemo Nikozi, (22) Ruisi, (23) Sakasheti, (24) Variani, and (25) Varias Meurneoba. Total hazard area of these villages was approximately 37.000.000 m². (Unfortunately, it is not yet allowed to conduct assessment of occupied territories and, therefore, we do not have information about ERW affectivity there.)

ERW clearance works on this territory were divided between HALO Trust and NPA. As for date of elaboration of present report, surface clearance of all these 25 villages and sub-surface clearance of the first 17 villages are finished. Sub-surface clearance of villages 18-23 is to be finished in nearest days, till the end of current year, but sub-surface clearance of villages 24-25 is planed to be finished on spring 2010.

In addition, Estonia has sent 5-men group of Explosive Ordnance Destruction Centre of Estonian MIA. This group, jointly with Georgian Engine Brigade deminers, has successfully carried out ERW activities during 3 weeks (7-28 September) in several specific areas.

There were the following types of ERWs removed: 9n210 sub munitions; M095 sub munitions; 122 mm rockets; 160 mm rockets; Tochka-U and Iskander tactical rockets; Uragan 220 mm rockets; AO-2.5RTM cluster munitions; RBK-500; S-8 rockets; S-5 rockets; 9K111 Fagot/AT-4 Spigot, Anti-tank guided missile; BM21; SS-21 and SS-26 Missiles; FAB 250, FAB -500, FAB -1000, FAB -1500; and a range of mortar, artillery, grenades and other related UXOs.

II. The legacy landmines

The legacy landmine problem in Georgia is not quite clearly defined. All former Soviet/Russian bases and installation were protected with landmines and these landmines were left in place when the Soviet/Russian military left. Additionally, there are suspected mined areas in the regions of the autonomous republic of Abkhazia (Sokhumi District, river Gumisti coast, Ochamchire District, Gali District) and Tskhinvali region (Mountain of Tseriakho) of Georgia. There are ERW along the border of Dagestan and mined areas
along the borders of Azerbaijan and Armenia. It is expected that the legacy minefields contain a variety of landmines, however the exact types and quantities are not known.

With regard to clearance, removal and destruction of ERW in the territory of the Georgia the Plan of Implementation foresees marking and clearing of ERW polluted communities once the relevant information is collected, compiled and assessed upon completion of the General Mine Action Assessment. Norwegian Peoples’ Aid has already started this assessment.

Any other relevant information:

Throughout the reporting period the following steps were action to duly prepare for clearance activities:

- Establishment of the ERW coordination center responsible for collection and coordination planning and implementation between contractors and ministries addressing ERW in Georgia. From October 2008 the non-governmental US-based organization IMMAP was invited to assist Georgia in establishing and developing this center.
- Training and mentoring of national staff to fulfill the duties and functions required to the international mine action standards.
- Drafting of technical documentation in the form of National Technical Standard Guidelines (NTSG) and Georgian Mine Action Standards in accordance to international mine action standards.
- National Quality Assurance and Quality Checks team and coordinator developed to provide external checks on contractors addressing ERW to the international mine action standards.
- Website [http://erwcc.org.ge/](http://erwcc.org.ge/) was activated.
FORM B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

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**Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 4 and the Technical Annex:**

- Throughout the territory of Georgia authorities, including Georgian Armed Forces and EOD team of Ministry of Internal Affairs, and civilians assist in reporting any contamination found through an established network of ministries and agencies responsible to address ERW. As mandated the office of the ERWCC, regularly collects, analyzes, document and archives received information and archive materials on territories polluted with ERW. All information related to territories contaminated with ERW will be collected and assessed from historical sources, archives, local authorities and population;

- With the establishment and distribution of the national IMSMA data base on ERW and UXO and on the basis of information collected, the ERWCC compiles and regularly updates digital and ordinary maps of territories polluted with explosive remnants of war. Inter-ministerial Cooperation on Data Exchange between all ministries and national agencies has developed a process and flow of Information Internally and with External Organizations. Task dossiers for all known contaminated areas in Georgian territories have been developed.

**Any other relevant information:**
FORM C: Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: [dd/mm/yyyy] to 15/12/2009 [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 5 and the Technical Annex:

Georgia makes every effort to exercise a duty of care to all local nationals within any area affected by explosive remnants of war.Warnings, education, cordonning, evacuation and other safeguards are implemented prior to any recovery or destruction of ERW. In accordance with the CCW Protocol V, the Georgian ministries, agencies and supporting NGOs undertook all practicable precautions to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of ERW in territory under their control. Risk education is conducted by any agency or NGO working to address ERW to warn local civilians of the dangers of ERW, and advise of reporting processes to enable civilians to report ERW when they are found.

The undertaking of risk education and marking in the territories of Georgia has been a priority in addressing ERW polluted areas both at the national and local levels. International Committee of Red Cross, HALO Trust and NPA have been actively involved providing information and markings directly during their operations. Risk education after the August 2008 War has seen MRE training at all 180 schools in the Gori - Tskhinvali corridor educating over 50,000 people and distributing 6000 handouts at schools. Due to the large number of civilians migrating out of the conflict area, 9000 handouts in 44 villages with an additional 10000 handouts were distributed in 300 IDP centers.

Unfortunately, it is not allowed to conduct MRE and other related activities on territories of Georgia controlled by the Armed Forces of Russian Federation. Only the ICRC was able to fulfill MRE there, but also it was limited.

Any other relevant information:
FORM D: Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: [dd/mm/yyyy] to 15/12/2009 [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

Every humanitarian mission or organization that is coming to Georgia with the goal to assist, or to get involved in demining or development action in Georgia, can receive all relevant information from the ERWCC and they will provide information about ERW, mine suspected area, priorities and all other topics that could be a point of interest of those organizations. That is one of the ERWCC main tasks.

ERWCC tasks are as follows:

- Collecting and processing data for the national IMSMA database and database management,
- Planning of demining operations,
- Known hazardous areas and marking,
- Quality assurance and quality control over ERW operations,
- Co-ordination of MRE and MVA activities,
- International co-operation,
- Mapping requests of ERW locations.

Any other relevant information:
FORM E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: [dd/mm/yyyy] to 15/12/2009 [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7:

On suspected hazardous areas inside the territories of Georgia, until such time as the General Mine Action Assessment and ERW victim surveys have been completed for the territories of Georgia, the exact threat will not be known. According to those reports, the ERWCC shall make a table of demining priorities considering three main aspects: safety, social-economic and ecology. The table will provide for enabling factors and future planning details related to time/resource requirements.

ERW clearance activities for this reporting period focused on the 2008 August War that were aimed at achieving several goals:

- **BAC clearance of the Gori, Kareli, Kaspi and Khashuri districts where the high-intensity military activities took place.**

  The exact amount of clearance identified by survey in this area:
  - Surface clearance - 36,712,165.00 (m²) and sub-surface - 6,417,412.00 (m²)
  - Total number of items cleared this year – 3,299 (This figure reflects the results of activities conducted by the HALO Trust, NPA and Estonian EOD team, but does not include the result of activities of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia conducted as a first phase of clearance)

- **To maintain marking and education of ERW/UXO suspected area through all phases.**

  Throughout the operational period, the executing agencies/NGO maintained marking of ERW suspected area and, as required, at the request of local administration, police, forestry, hunting societies and others, executed additional marking, Local briefings and signs on activities with contact details for any ERW found.

- **Mine risk education programs should cover the entire population living and/or working in the conflict area or gravitate towards them.**

  In co-operation with authorized Georgian administration bodies, local administration and self-administration, public companies and non-governmental organizations (ICRC & Georgian Red Crescent The HALO Trust) intensify the process of conducting mine risk education programs and adjust the programs to the most endangered groups of population.

- **To continue providing care and rehabilitation including psycho-social rehabilitation and economic reintegration to all IDP and ERW victims.**

  This task will be primarily performed by Georgian administration bodies responsible for health and social care (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare) and other administration bodies, local administration and self-administration that can contribute to the complete reintegration of IDP and ERW victims to the social courses.

Any other relevant information:
FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: [dd/mm/yyyy] to 15/12/2009 [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 8:

The co-operation and development throughout 2009 has resulted in the fact that Georgia is not just dependent on support from foreign governments and institutions, but has developed its own capabilities and resources needed, while at the same time extending and developing working relationship internationally.

Achievements in 2009 were:

- Establishment of a ERW coordination center;
- Ratification of the Protocol II and the Amended Article 1 of CCW Convention;
- Participation at the International Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers, Geneva;
- Participation at the Meetings of CCW Protocol V Experts and High Contracting Parties conducted in Geneva; Georgia made a presentation on ERW at the Protocol V Experts meeting according to Article 3 of the Protocol;
- Participation at the ICBL conference in Colombia;
- Participation in developing standards and exchange of experience in mine action.

Any other relevant information:
Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: [dd/mm/yyyy] to 15/12/2009 [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

The Georgian Armed Forces maintains Standard Operating Procedures for dealing with ERW outlining marking and reporting procedures. Procedural requirements for transporting and storing ordnance are also specified. These procedures comply with Article 9.

- Munitions management
  In order to ensure the best possible long-term reliability of explosive ordnance, Georgia applies best practices and operating procedures with respect to its storage, transport, field storage and handling in accordance with the following:
  - Explosive ordnance is stored in secured facilities that are well-guarded and protected against fires and thunders storms.
  - Explosive ordnance is stored and sorted in accordance with its condition. Out of date and faulty explosive ordnance is sorted out and stored separately. For explosive ordnance warehousing, tracking and testing procedures have been put in place in order to maintain its reliability.
  - Storage and handling, transport, supply and maintenance, laboratory testing and observing Life Cycle Management of explosive ordnance in Armed Forces is regulated by Ministry of Defense.

Currently in the Georgian Armed Forces process of implementation of NATO norms and standards in the area of explosive ordnance safekeeping is going on. Explosive ordnance experts from the Georgian Armed Forces are currently involved in the work of NAMSA Ammunition Safety group responsible for development and improvement of norms and standards in the area of safe storage, transport and use of explosive ordnance. To date they have destroyed over 8,800 air-to-surface redundant Russian missiles.

- Training
  All personnel involved in the handling, transporting and use of explosive ordnance are obliged to undergo relevant work safety training.

- Transfer
  Import, export and transit of military equipment are subject to legislation on control of strategic goods.

Any other relevant information:
**FORM H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance**

High Contracting Party: **GEORGIA**

Reporting for time period from: [dd/mm/yyyy] to 15/12/2009 [dd/mm/yyyy]

**Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:**

The Georgian government takes into account all principles described by the CCW and its protocols, and other internationally recognized norms. Following to Protocol V, the Ministry of Defence of Georgia and its partner organizations, including iMMAP, are working on relevant procedural documents.

**Any other relevant information:**
**FORM I:** Other relevant matters

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**High Contracting Party:** GEORGIA

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**Any other relevant information:**

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