№ 49/15586

The Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the CCW Implementation Support Unit and has the honor to transmit the information on Georgia's measures related to the implementation of the CCW, its Amended Protocol II and Protocol V.

The Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the CCW Implementation Support Unit the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annex: 43 pages

CCW Implementation Support Unit
Geneva Branch of United Nations
Office for Disarmament Affairs
Geneva
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)

SUMMARY SHEET

Summary Reporting Format for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2, pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the States Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of its Final Document, CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/2

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: GEORGIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 28/03/2014

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT:

1. EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR COORDINATION CENTER [ERWCC] OF GEORGIA

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Tel: +995 577 394 762
Fax: +995 32 295 60 80

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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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

☒ YES
☐ NO

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
Reporting for time period from: 31/03/2013 to: 31/03/2014

Form A: Dissemination of information:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
(last reporting year: 2012)

Form B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:

☒ changed
☐ unchanged
(last reporting year: 2013)

Form C: Technical requirements and relevant information:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
(last reporting year: 2012)

Form D: Legislation:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
(last reporting year: 2012)

Form E: International technical information exchange, co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation and assistance:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
(last reporting year: 2012)

Form F: Other relevant matters:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
(last reporting year: 2012)

Form G: Information to the UN-database on mine clearance:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
(last reporting year: 2012)
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)

REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: GEORGIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 28/03/2014

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT:
1. EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR COORDINATION CENTER [ERWCC] OF GEORGIA
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CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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 ☐

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form A

Dissemination of information

Article 13, paragraph 4 (a) "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...] :

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and to the civilian population;"

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

GEORGIA

Reporting for time period

from: 31/03/2013

to: 31/03/2014

dd/mm/yyyy

dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

Different Governmental agencies including Georgian Armed Forces and EOD team of Ministry of Internal Affairs through an established network as well as local population assists in reporting any contamination found.

The ERWCC regularly collects, analyzes, documents and archives received information and archive materials with respect to territories contaminated with mine.

The ERWCC compiles and regularly updates digital and printed maps of contaminated territories within/through the national IMSMA Data Base.

Inter-Ministerial Cooperation on Data Exchange between all ministries and national agencies as well with external organizations has been developed. Task dossiers for all known contaminated areas have been developed as well.

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

Georgia makes every effort a duty of care for all nationals within any areas affected by explosive remnants of war. Warning, education, cordonning, evacuation and other safeguards are implemented prior to any recovery or destruction of mine. In accordance with the CCW, the Georgia ministries, agencies and supporting NGOs have undertaken all practicable precautions to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of mine in the country (but the occupied territories). Risk education is conducted by every agency or NGO dealing with mine. They wornd local civilians of the dangers of mine, and inform populations about the procedures and

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
activities if mine is found.
The undertaking of risk education and marking in the territories of Georgia has been a priority in addressing mine contaminated areas both at the national and local levels.

International Committee of Red Cross and HALO Trust have been actively involved providing information and marking directly during the operations. Risk education after August 2008 War has seen MRE training at 180 schools in Gori-Tskhinvali corridor, educating over 50,000 people and distributing 6000 handouts at schools. Due of 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 fulfil MRE there, but also it was limited.
Form B

Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

Article 13, paragraph 4 (b) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary […] on […]:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: 31/03/2013 to: 31/02/2014

dd/mm/yyyy  dd/mm/yyyy

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

Two new BAC tasks were identified in the Shida Kartli (Zemo Nikozi, Zemo Khviti near the ABL of rebel Tskhinvali region) and Kakheti regions (near village Udabno on former military base area) the BAC has started.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

Medical rehabilitation capabilities were developed at the Military Hospital in Gori to support ERW wounded military and civilian personnel (within the NATO/PfP Trust Fund project completed in October 2012).

There are ongoing works to develop prosthetic rehabilitation capabilities in Georgia with US support.
Form C  Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13, paragraph 4 (c) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...] :

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining thereto.”

Remark: 

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: 31/03/2013 to: 31/03/2014 

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:
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 mine/ERW. As mandated the office of the ERWCC, regularly collects, analyzes, document and archives received information and archive materials on territories contaminated with mine/ERW. All information related to those territories will be collected and assessed from historical sources, archives, local authorities and population;

Inter-ministerial Cooperation on Data Exchanged 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.

- Two new BAC tasks were identified in the Shida Kartli (Zemo Nikozii, Zemo Khviti near the ABL of rebel Tskhinvali region) and Kakheti regions (near village Udabno on former military base area) the BAC has started.
- Drafting the National Technical Standard Guidelines (NTSG) and Georgian Mine Action Standards in accordance with international mine action standards.
- Collecting the information of the min/clearance activities to updates IMSMA database.
- National Quality Assurance and Quality Control team has been trained to provide external checks on contractors/implementing parties addressing mine.

Provision of specialist training and equipment of EOD company size unit of GAF (The NATO/EP Trust Fund project).

ERWCC GIS/IMSMA specialist needs IMSMA update training.
ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form D  Legislation

Article 13, paragraph 4 (d)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the

Depositary [...] on [...].

(d) legislation related to this Protocol.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

GEORGIA

Reporting for time period
from: 31/03/2013 to: 31/03/2014

dd/mm/yyyy  dd/mm/yyyy

LEGISLATION:

In order to create fully functional national mine action authority the Government of

Georgia has created Explosive Remnants of War Coordination Center (ERWCC) under

State Military Scientific-Technical Center „DELTA“ in March 2012. The primary task of

the center is coordinate mine action in the country that includes among others conduct of

QA/QC and creation and implementation of Georgian Mine Action Standards and

National Technical Standard Guidelines (in accordance with IMAS).

ERWCC has engaged the Ministries of Defence and Internal Affairs (MoIA) and works

closely with all Georgian authorities as the Subject Matter Experts (SME) on HMA

matters. Under the guidance of LEPL State Military Scientific-Technical Center DELTA,

the ERWCC continues to coordinate HMA in Georgia, acting as the National Mine Action

Authority (NMAA).

The primary beneficiaries are mainly the affected population who were/are exposed to

high risks due to their habitat location, high mobility, lack of knowledge and experience,

and the need to pass through areas that may have been deemed to be hazardous, but may

have be cleared and lack confidence in completed clearances. The second beneficiaries are

the population of Georgia that rely on agricultural lands that were impacted and where

clearance activities have been conducted but have not yet been externally QC monitored,

be it BAC or legacy minefields.

The ERWCC, as the national coordinating body, deal with all aspects of HMA activities in

Georgia, acting as the focal point on related issues. The ERWCC, with its different

departments create a synergy and continue to coordinate HMA activities. The primary goal

is to build a sustainable Georgian capacity, enabling them to have the capability of

monitoring and coordinating all HMA activities.

The primary objective is to sustain the ERWCC as the coordinating body responsible for

all HMA activities. This activities help to reduce accidents and injuries by ensuring
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Compliance, and helps to establish confidence on the affected population and to negate negative socio-economic impact that may be caused by unwillingness to use cleared area. QC Monitoring cannot fully guarantee population safety, but these processes can positively impact and socio-economic hardship when an adequate QC monitoring capacity that meets the current needs, has been established.

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 subordinated organizations – ERWCC/Delta as the Georgian Mine Action Authority are working on relevant procedural documents.
Form E
International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance

Article 13, paragraph 4 (e) "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...]"

(c) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;"

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: 31/03/2013 to: 31/03/2014

dd/mm/yyyy

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:
The co-operation and development throughout 2012 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 2012 were:
- Establishment of a ERW coordination center as the Georgian National Mine Action Authority (GNMAA)
- Upgrade of National IMSMA Data base software to IMSMA NG (by supporting of the GICHD)

Every humanitarian mission or organization that is visiting or operating in Georgia will be provided with all relevant information on mine/ERW contaminated and suspected areas upon request by the national mine action agency-ERWCC, as their main tasks include:

- Collecting and processing data for the national IMSMA database and database management,
- Planning of demining operations,
- Identifying and marking of hazardous areas,
- Quality Assurance and Quality Control over mine/ERW operation,
- Co-ordination of MRE and MVA activities,
- International co-operation,
- Mapping of mine/ERW location

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

Two major organizations that were implementing the actual clearance of the land were the HALO Trust and Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA). HALO Trust is still continuing works in the country on legacy mine fields and BAC.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

Since the August War 2008 number of international organizations and nations (within bilateral or multilateral formats) has helped Georgia upon request to address the mine/ERW problem in the country: ICRC and IOM support was significant with respect to mine victims (namely, provision of prosthetics, arranging events related to reintegration of the victims into the society, provision of micro credit programs in order to improve their social-economic conditions and etc.)

In October, 2012 the NATO Trust Fund Project “Georgia III” was successfully completed that implied the training and equipment of company size unit for humanitarian demining in accordance with IMAS as well as the development of rehabilitation capabilities at the Gori Military Hospital.

To implement different projects related to mine action and coordination within the country, the financial and/or in kind contribution of the following countries were critical:

Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey, The UK, and USA.
Form F  Other relevant matters

Article 13, paragraph 4 (f)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...] :

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party: GEORGIA

Reporting for time period from: 31/03/2013 to: 31/03/2014

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:
ERWCC still faces challenges with lack of relevant equipment and requires subject matter expert assistance regarding elaboration of Standard Operation Procedures as well as staff trainings on EOD level 1, 2, 3 and IMSMA update training.
ERWCC requires additional financial support to conduct QA/QC on decontaminated areas in a timely manner in order to ensure that land is cleared and handed in accordance with IMAS.

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
Form G

Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 12, paragraph 2,

"2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance."

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

GEORGIA

Reporting for time period
from: 31/03/2013 to: 31/03/2014

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:
The main technologies and methods of mine clearance in Georgia is: manual clearance, mechanical clearance and BAC are according the IMAS. The means and equipment which are using during the mine clearance process are according the IMAS.

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:
EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR COORDINATION CENTER [ERWCC] OF GEORGIA (Under LEPL State Military Scientific-Technical Center DELTA)

EOD company Engineer Brigade MOD of Georgia

EOD Agency MoIA of Georgia

NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

1. EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR COORDINATION CENTER [ERWCC] OF GEORGIA
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CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
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