

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	99
Land:	Georgien
Kilde:	British Home Office
Titel:	"Country of Origin Information Key Documents"
Udgivet:	17. januar 2007
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	30. maj 2007

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION KEY DOCUMENTS

GEORGIA

17 JANUARY 2007

Contents

	Page
1. PREFACE	2
2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON GEORGIA.....	4
Geography.....	4
Maps	5
Economy	6
Recent history.....	7
Recent events and political developments	7
Abkhazia	8
South Ossetia	10
International relations	10
Human Rights	11
3. INDEX TO KEY SOURCE DOCUMENTS	14
Key facts and geography	14
Maps	14
History.....	14
Politics and recent developments	15
Human rights – general.....	17
Human rights – specific Issues	17
Abkhazia and South Ossetia	18
Arrest and detention – legal rights.....	19
Children	19
Citizenship and nationality.....	20
Crime and corruption.....	20
Death penalty.....	21
Disability	21
Employment rights	21
Ethnic Groups	21
Freedom of movement	22
Freedom of religion	22
Freedom of speech and media.....	23
Human rights institutions, organisations and activists.....	23
Humanitarian issues.....	24
Judiciary.....	24
Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.....	25
Medical issues	25
Military service	26
Political affiliation.....	26
Prison conditions.....	27
Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)	27
Security forces	28
Terrorism.....	29
Trafficking	29
Women	29
4. REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL.....	31

1. Preface

- i This Country of Origin (COI) Key Documents has been produced by Research Development and Statistics (RDS), Home Office, for use by officials involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. It provides general background information about the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom. The COI Key Documents include information available up to 13 November 2006.
- ii The COI Key Documents is an indexed list of key reports, papers and articles produced by a wide range of recognised external information sources. It does not contain any Home Office opinion or policy.
- iii For Home Office users, the COI Key Documents provide direct electronic access to each source referred to in the document, via a link on the source numbers in the index and list of sources. For the benefit of external users, the relevant web link has also been included, together with the date that the link was accessed.
- iv As noted above, the documents identified concentrate mainly on human rights issues. By way of introduction, brief background information on Georgia is also provided. Please note, this background material is not intended to provide a summary of the material contained in the key documents listed.
- v This COI Key Documents and the documents listed are publicly disclosable.
- vi Any comments regarding this COI Key Documents or suggestions for additional documents are very welcome and should be submitted to the Home Office as below.

Country of Origin Information Service

Home Office
Apollo House
36 Wellesley Road
Croydon CR9 3RR
United Kingdom

Email: cois@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Website: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/country_reports.html

ADVISORY PANEL ON COUNTRY INFORMATION

The independent Advisory Panel on Country Information was established under the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 to make recommendations to the Home Secretary about the content of the Home Office's country of origin information material. The Advisory Panel welcomes all feedback on the Home Office's country of origin information material. Information about the Panel's work can be found on its website at www.apci.org.uk.

It is not the function of the Advisory Panel to endorse any Home Office material or procedures. In the course of its work, the Advisory Panel directly reviews the content of selected Home Office COI documents, but neither the

fact that such a review has been undertaken, nor any comments made, should be taken to imply endorsement of the material. Some of the material examined by the Panel relates to countries designated or proposed for designation for the Non-Suspensive Appeals (NSA) list. In such cases, the Panel's work should not be taken to imply any endorsement of the decision or proposal to designate a particular country for NSA, nor of the NSA process itself.

Email: apci@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.apci.org.uk

[Return to contents](#)

2. Background information on Georgia

Full Country Name: Georgia

Area: Total area 69,700 sq km

Population: 4.4 million

Capital City: Tbilisi (population 1.5 million)

People: 71% Georgian (including subgroups of Svanetians, Mingrelians, Ajars), 7.7% Armenian, 6.5% Russian, 6% Azeri, 3% Ossete, 1.8% Abkhaz

Languages: Georgian 71% (official), Russian 9%, Armenian 7%, Azeri 6%, other 7% (note: Abkhaz (official in Abkhazia)) The Georgian group of languages is unique and does not belong to any of the major language families.

Religion(s): Georgian Orthodox 65%, Muslim 11%, Russian Orthodox 10%, Armenian Apostolic 8%, unknown 6%

Currency: Lari

Major Political Parties: National Movement, Burjanadze-Democrats United Democrats, New Rights, Labor.

Government: Republic

Head of State: President Mikhail Saakashvili

Prime Minister/Premier: Zurab Noghaideli

Foreign Minister: Gela Bezhuashvili

Membership of International Groupings/Organisations: BSEC, CCC, CoE, CE (guest), CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Inmarsat, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTOO, WTrO (applicant). (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 25 October 2005) [4a]

[Return to contents](#)

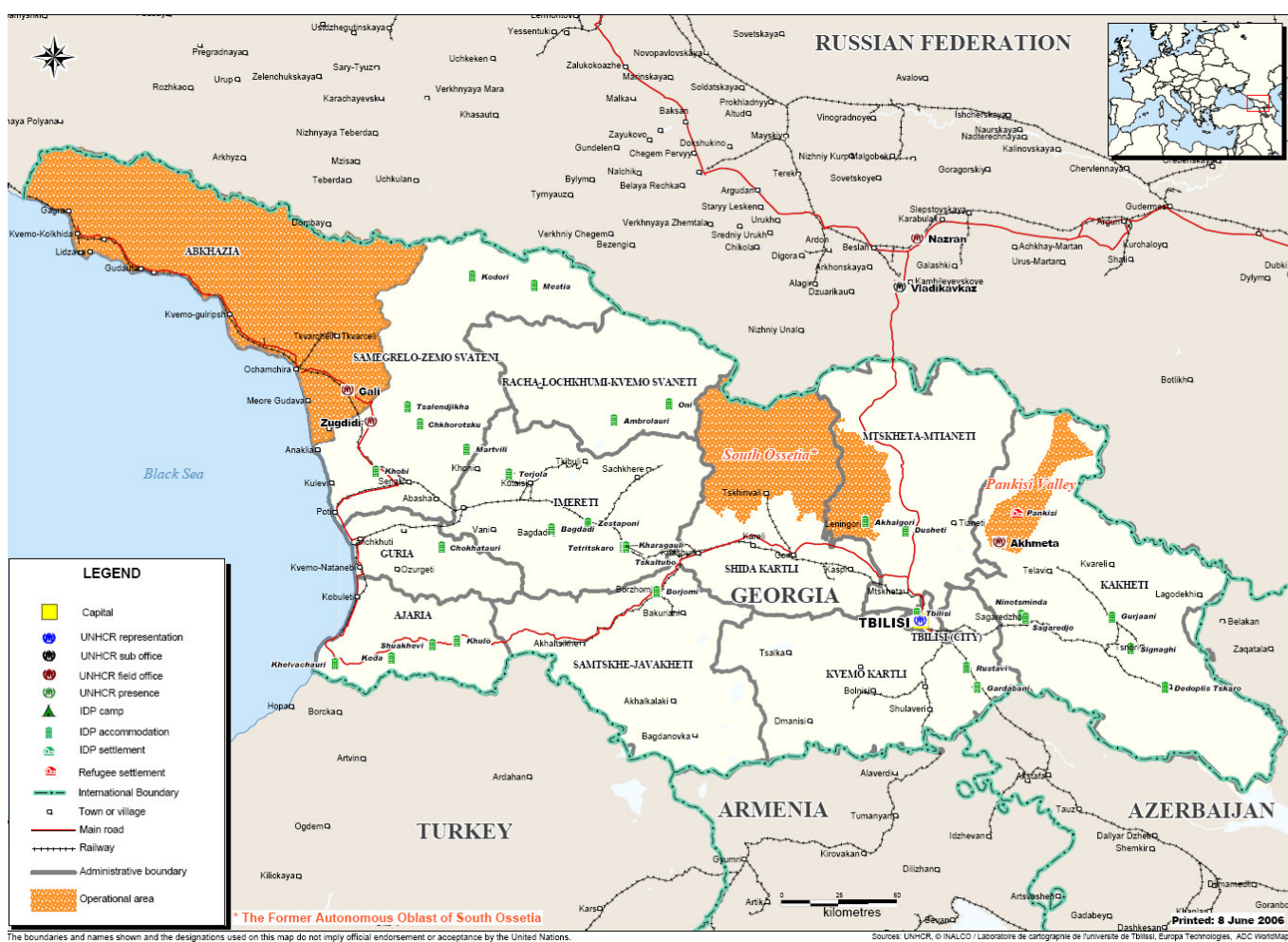
GEOGRAPHY

Georgia is situated in south-western Asia, bordering the Black Sea, between Turkey and Russia. It covers a total area of 69,700 sq km, which is all land. Georgia borders Armenia (164 km), Azerbaijan (322 km), Russia (723 km) and Turkey (252 km). Georgia is largely mountainous with the Great Caucasus Mountains in the north and the Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south. (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 25 October 2005) [4a]

MAPS



Map of Georgia, United Nations, August 2004 [19]



Administrative Map of Georgia, UNHCR, June 2006 [6c]

[Return to contents](#)

ECONOMY

GDP: US \$4.0 billion

GDP per head: \$930 (calculated)

Annual Growth: 8.6%

Inflation: 4.8%

Major Industries: Steel, aircraft, machine tools, electronic locomotives, trucks, tractors, textiles, shoes, chemicals, wood products, wine and financial services.

Major trading partners: Russia, UK, Turkey, other EU countries, Azerbaijan, Ukraine and Armenia. (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 25 October 2005) [4a]

Currency: lari (Europa World Online, 6 November 2006) [1]

Exchange rate: US\$1.74 and UK £3.30 (Universal Currency Converter, 31 October 2006) [15]

“Georgia was hit badly by the Russian financial crisis of August 1998 and it took the country a long time to start recovering. The recovery has largely been export led, although the start of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline construction in 2003 is responsible for considerable increase in GDP compared to previous years.

Neighbouring Turkey and Russia are the main export markets, followed by former Soviet State of Turkmenistan. Agriculture is the largest sector of economy, accounting for 21% of total GDP, although several other industries have high growth rate, including construction (33%), financial services (20%), communication (19%), hotels & restaurants (17%) etc.” (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 25 October 2005) [4a]

[Return to contents](#)

RECENT HISTORY

“From the 18th century to the present day, Georgia has from time to time turned to Russia for protection and help: Russia's response over the years has varied according to her interests. Towards the end of the Soviet period, the strong Georgian sense of national identity became translated into a desire for political independence, especially after Soviet military intervention in April 1989.

“In November 1990, the radical nationalist Zviad Gamsakhurdia was elected Chairman of the Georgian parliament following the landslide election victory of his Round Table/Free Georgia coalition. In March 1991 Georgians voted overwhelmingly (89.3%) for independence and the parliament unanimously adopted a declaration restoring Georgian independence as it existed in 1918. Gamsakhurdia (deceased in 1994) was subsequently elected President with 86.5% of the vote. However, he was deposed in 1992 and Eduard Shevardnadze, the former head of the Georgian Communist Party (1972-85) and ex-Soviet Foreign Minister (1985-89), was invited to head a new State Council.

“Shevardnadze pressed ahead with parliamentary elections in October 1992. International observers confirmed that the elections were free and fair. In November 1992 the new Georgian Parliament elected Shevardnadze as Head of State. Parliamentary and Presidential elections took place on 5 November 1995. Shevardnadze gained 73% of the vote and his party, the Citizens' Union of Georgia (CUG) won a majority in the Parliament. Shevardnadze was inaugurated as President under the new constitution in November 1995.

“Following President Shevardnadze's resignation in November 2003, a snap Presidential election was held on 4 January 2004. Mikhail Saakashvili was inaugurated as Georgia's third President since modern independence on 25 January 2004 after securing a landslide majority. The elections were widely seen as free and fair.

“Political violence blighted Georgia's early years after independence, with murders of both opposition figures and former President Shevardnadze's aides. Shevardnadze survived assassination attempts in August 1995 and February 1998. However, in recent years Georgia has experienced a relative stabilisation of the political situation and the restoration of law and order. The new Government of President Saakashvili has said it is committed to a restoration of law and order and respect for human rights.” (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 25 October 2005) [4a]

[Return to contents](#)

RECENT EVENTS AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

“Parliamentary elections took place in November 2003. The electoral process was widely seen as flawed and was severely criticised by international organisations such as the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The OSCE

Observer Mission, led by British MP, Bruce George, was highly critical of the electoral process and the flawed results declared by the Georgian authorities. Mass, but peaceful street demonstrations resulted in the resignation of then President Shevardnadze on 23 November 2003. The Speaker of Parliament Nino Burjanadze was appointed Acting President until Presidential elections were held on 4 January 2004. Mikheil Saakashvili, a 36 year old US-educated lawyer, leader of the National Movement and the main figure behind November's demonstrations, was elected by a landslide victory. The new President has said his priorities will be to fight the corruption which has dogged all aspects of society since independence and improving the economy so that salaries and pensions may be paid.

"Fresh Parliamentary elections were held on 28 March [2004]. President Saakashvili's party and coalition partners won again, giving him and his party a strong mandate to bring about reform. The OSCE said, 'The Georgian authorities have seized the opportunity, since the 4 January presidential election, to further bring Georgia's election process in closer alignment with European standards for democratic elections, including OSCE commitments and Council of Europe standards. However, in the wake of the events of November 2003, the political life of Georgia, as reflected in the election process, is not yet fully normalised.'

"Following Saakashvili's election as President of Georgia in January [2004], tensions between the semi-autonomous region of Ajara and its autocratic leader Abashidze grew. Massive electoral fraud and Abashidze's unwillingness to accept Saakashvili over Ajara set the scene for a confrontation that resulted in Abashidze stepping down on 5 May [2004]. Georgia's Parliament introduced a new Ajaran Constitution and fresh Ajaran legislative elections were held on 20 June [2004]. Ajara's elections were won by a local offshoot of President Saakashvili's National Movement party." (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 25 October 2005) [4a]

"Municipal elections took place in Georgia on 5 October 2006. On 6 October 2006 the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) reported that the elections "...were conducted with general respect for fundamental freedoms, however, the blurred distinction between the authorities and the governing party reinforced the advantage of the incumbents." [32a] "The Saakashvili-led ruling party United National Movement won a convincing victory in the poll, securing 66.5 per cent of the vote, with the opposition bloc of Republicans and Conservatives notching up just 12 per cent." (Institute for War and Peace Reporting, 12 October 2006) [33]

[Return to contents](#)

ABKHAZIA

"Political and inter-ethnic conflicts have been a feature of Georgia's political life since modern independence in 1991. The separatist regimes of Abkhazia and South Ossetia continue to provide the most serious challenges to Georgia's hopes for political and economic stability. In 1989, when the last Soviet census was held, the then Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, situated on the Black Sea coast, had a population of 537,000. As a result of enforced 19th century migration and 20th century Georgian colonisation, the Abkhaz - a people ethnically distinct from the Georgians - had become a minority in their own republic (44% Georgians, 18% Abkhazians, 16% Russians).

“The latest phase in the long-standing tension between Abkhazia and Georgia began in July 1992 when the Abkhaz parliament, with a built-in Abkhaz majority, reinstated the Abkhaz constitution of 1925 which gave Abkhazia equal status with Georgia. Georgian troops invaded. Volunteers, particularly from the (Russian) North Caucasus, arrived to help the Abkhaz. After prolonged fighting, the Georgian government lost control of the entire territory of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia in September 1993, and a de facto 'border' between Georgia and Abkhazia was established along the Inguri River. The region was plunged into chaos with more than 200,000 refugees.

“Discussions between the Abkhaz and Georgians started under UN auspices on 30 November 1993. These discussions continued to take place and registered some progress with finalisation of an agreement on the return of refugees in April 1994. However the situation on the ground continued to deteriorate until the parties agreed to a cease-fire in May 1994. A separation of forces agreement was brokered by the Russian Federation and the CIS were called upon to send peacekeeping forces to the area.

“The Russian Federation began deploying troops in a security zone along the Inguri River in June 1994 and the peace-keeping operation officially began on 26 June 1994. A UN Security Council Resolution was passed in July 1994 which agreed to expand the numbers of UN observers (UNOMIG) to a ceiling of 136 (7 are British) with a mandate to monitor and verify the cease-fire agreement. Incidents of mine laying since the beginning of 1996, in which a UN Military Observer was killed and another injured, have led the UN to introduce mine-protected vehicles and to look into the possibility of obtaining advanced mine-clearing equipment.

“The problem of adequate security for the UNOMIG was highlighted on 19 February 1998 when four UN observers were taken hostage in Western Georgia, with the kidnappers demanding the release of those detained as suspects after the attempted assassination of President Shevardnadze. After negotiations, the UN observers were all released unharmed, but the UN cut back drastically on its operations. There have been two further kidnappings of UN staff, one incident in October 1999 and the other in June 2000. In both cases all hostages were released unharmed within a few days of being taken.

“Security in Abkhazia again deteriorated in the autumn of 2001 when Chechen and Georgian rebel armed groups entered the region from eastern Georgia. Fighting broke out and a UNOMIG helicopter was shot down, with the loss of 13 lives. No party has claimed responsibility and the UN is investigating. The rebel groups made their way to the Kodori valley in Abkhazia, where they subject to aerial bombing by unidentified aircraft, which the Georgian government claimed to be from the Russian military.

“The UN peace process is supported by the Friends of the Secretary-General (FOSG), and consists of Russia, US, UK, France, and Germany. There has been little progress on agreeing the outlines of a comprehensive political settlement based on a possible division of constitutional competences between Georgia and Abkhazia. Progress on the return of refugees and improving the security environment has also been slow.” (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 25 October 2005) [4a]

[Return to contents](#)

SOUTH OSSETIA

“In 1989 South Ossetia had a population of 100,000 (66% Ossetians, 29% Georgians - capital Tskhinvali). The South Ossetian Autonomous Region was set up within Georgia in April 1922. The Ossetians are an Iranian people, quite distinct from the Georgians. They practise both Sunni Islam and Orthodox Christianity (but without great zeal). In September 1990 the South Ossetians proclaimed their independence from Georgia in response to moves being made by Georgian nationalists to loosen Moscow's control. They declared the formation of the autonomous Soviet Democratic Republic of South Ossetia and sought to unite with the Autonomous Republic of North Ossetia (in Russia), an old aspiration. The declaration and the previous autonomous status were immediately annulled by the Georgian parliament. In late November 1990 tension between Georgians and South Ossetians led to clashes and intervention by Soviet Interior troops. In December 1991 the South Ossetian parliament declared independence and appealed to former republics of the USSR for support and recognition.

“At a meeting in Dagomys on 24 June 1992, Yeltsin signed an outline agreement with Shevardnadze on settling the conflict. The agreement included a cease-fire, the withdrawal of armed formations, a demilitarised zone, military observers, Joint Peacekeeping Forces, and a quadripartite Joint Control Commission, conditions for the return of refugees, and the resumption of gas supplies to Georgia.

“The Joint Control Commission (JCC) - made up of representatives from Russia, Georgia, North and South Ossetia, works to facilitate negotiations on a settlement to the conflict. A meeting of the Joint Control Commission (JCC) was held in Tskhinvali on 15 April 2004. Another JCC was held in Moscow on 14–15 July 2004 following an upsurge in tensions and fighting. Despite numerous agreements on the demilitarisation of the zone of conflict, tensions remain high. A Georgian request to the OSCE to expand its activities in South Ossetia on 29 July is still under consideration.” (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 25 October 2005) [4a]

[Return to contents](#)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

“Increasing US economic and political influence in the country is being watched closely by the Kremlin, as are Georgia's aspirations to join NATO and the EU. Tensions between Moscow and Tbilisi are never far from the surface and have flared sporadically since Mikhail Saakashvili became Georgian president.” (BBC News Country Profile) [7a]

[Return to contents](#)

HUMAN RIGHTS

Reports published in 2006 by Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and the US State Department indicated that the government's record on human rights was uneven, with improvements in some areas but serious problems remaining.

The Human Rights Watch 2006 report on Georgia stated that:

"Since the Rose Revolution at the end of 2003, the government has had an uneven record on human rights. In 2005, it continued to prioritize its campaign against corruption and for territorial integrity. Its ambitious reform agenda is supported by the international community. However, at times it carries out reforms hastily, without broad and open consultation and without the thoroughness or detail necessary to eradicate entrenched human rights problems. As a result, human rights abuses continue unchecked in many spheres, following patterns established under former governments.

"On a range of issues, including religious and political freedom and independence of the judiciary, government reforms are producing mixed results. Although the media is now relatively free, it has become less critical and there are signs of increasing government influence on media content. The government has taken some positive steps to prevent torture but torture and due process violations continue to be reported. Refugees remain vulnerable to abuse." [5a]

The 2006 Amnesty International report on Georgia recorded that:

"Reports of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officers continued, despite efforts by the authorities to address the issue. Some perpetrators of attacks on religious minorities were imprisoned but hundreds of others remained unpunished. Chechens sought by the Russian Federation on terrorism charges and a Kurd wanted by Turkey were at risk of expulsion or extradition. The judiciary appeared to be unduly influenced by the government. There were allegations of government interference with freedom of the media in particular in relation to television. The internationally unrecognized breakaway areas of South Ossetia and Abkhazia retained the death penalty." [11a]

The Foreign & Commonwealth Office Human Rights Annual Report 2006 stated that:

"President Saakashvili has set an ambitious reform programme aimed at promoting and establishing democracy, good governance and the rule of law in line with Georgia's NATO and EU accession aspirations. Despite considerable progress in some areas, though, Georgia's human rights record remains uneven...There have been allegations that, through indirect control, government influence has led certain sections of the media to become less critical. Media outlets that have spoken out against the actions of the government claim to have been subjected to political pressure. Despite this, the right to demonstrate still exists and has been frequently exercised in 2006. Civil society has become more outspoken, and extra-parliamentary opposition activities have increased. While 2005 saw a decrease in the number of reported attacks on non-orthodox religious groups, the legal framework to clarify the situation of nonorthodox religious groups in Georgia is not yet in place.

“Although the government has taken several important steps to prevent torture and mistreatment by the police and other security agencies, incidences of torture continue to be reported and remain a serious concern. The lack of professionalism and independence of the judiciary makes prosecution difficult, as does the apparent culture of impunity among the security services. Police officials routinely use firearms against suspects with the explicit support of both President Saakashvili and the Ministry of the Interior. Several suspects have died in the course of violent arrests.

“As a result of the police’s zero tolerance approach, pre-trial detention facilities and prisons are increasingly overcrowded. The prison population has almost doubled since 2004, a fact the government views as a positive achievement. Sanitary and health conditions do not meet international standards. Several deaths in custody have been reported. Most detainees’ cases have reportedly been investigated, but follow-up has been hindered by a lack of judiciary staff. In recent months there have been several clashes between detainees and authorities. On 27 March 2006, at least seven prison inmates were killed in circumstances which remain unclear. There is a growing belief among human rights activists that the government needs to end the apparent culture of impunity that exists within the security agencies. The judiciary is also under pressure from the government. In the drive to tackle corruption and establish a new and independent judiciary, judges have been pressured to resign and/or dismissed in arbitrary procedures directly influenced by the executive branch.” [4b]

The US State Department Report 2005 (USSD 2005), published on 8 March 2006, also recorded that the government's human rights record had improved in some areas during the year, “... although serious problems remained. The following human rights problems were reported:

- law enforcement officers tortured, beat, and otherwise abused detainees
- inhumane and life-threatening prison conditions
- corruption and impunity in law enforcement
- arbitrary arrest and detention
- lack of judicial independence
- interference with citizens' right to privacy
- government pressure on the media
- discrimination and harassment against some religious minorities
- violence and discrimination against women
- trafficking in persons” [4b]

A report published in October 2006 by the International Federation for Human Rights expressed deep concern about the persistence of many serious human rights violations in Georgia:

“Since the coming into power of Mr. Mikhaïl Saakaschvili at the favor of the so-called ‘roses’ revolution’, local and international organisations observe regular deterioration of fundamental freedoms. The violations of rights and freedoms are encouraged by a very personalised and authoritarian sense of power from the President. The first consequences of it are the excessive use of violence et [sic] and the impunity by law-enforcement bodies, repression and harassment against journalists, human right defenders, etc... This also contributed to conflictual situations at both internal (minorities and separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia) and external (recent break of diplomatic relations with Russia) levels.

“This new escalation of internal and external tension can provoke a serious deterioration of the situation of civilian population of Georgia and lies within the on-going aggravation [sic] of a general human rights situation.” [34a]

[Return to contents](#)

3. Index to key source documents

(KB users – Click source number to access document directly)

KEY FACTS AND GEOGRAPHY	[1] Europa World Online, Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital, Country Statistics, accessed on 2 November 2006 http://www.europaworld.com/pub/ [2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2c] United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Georgia, last updated September 2005 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5253.htm [4a] Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Georgia, last updated on 25 October 2005 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019233890630 [7a] British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Georgia, last updated on 13 November 2006 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/1102477.stm [10a] Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Fact book: Georgia, last updated on 17 October 2006 https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/gg.html [14] Library of Congress – Federal Research Division: Country Studies: Georgia, March 1994 http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/getoc.html [17a] United Nations Common Country Assessment 2004: Georgia http://www.undg.org/documents/5468-Georgia_CCA.pdf [31] World Bank, Georgia Country Brief 2006 http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/GEORGIAEXTN/0,,menuPK:301755~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:301746,00.html
MAPS	[6c] UNHCR Administrative Map of Georgia, June 2006 http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/3f3276474.pdf [19] United Nations Cartographic Section, Map of Georgia, August 2004 http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/georgia.pdf
HISTORY	[1] Europa World Online, Recent History, accessed on 6 November 2006

HISTORY CONT'D	http://www.europaworld.com/pub/ [2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2c] United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Georgia, last updated September 2005 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5253.htm [4a] Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Georgia, last updated on 25 October 2005 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019233890630 [7a] British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Georgia, last updated on 13 November 2006 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/1102477.stm [7b] British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Timeline: Georgia, last updated on 18 October 2006 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/1102575.stm [26a] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia, September 2006 http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967
POLITICS AND RECENT EVENTS	[1] Europa World Online, Government and Politics, accessed on 3 November 2006 http://www.europaworld.com/pub/ [2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2c] United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Georgia, last updated September 2005 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5253.htm [4a] Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Country Profile: Georgia, last updated on 25 October 2005 [5a] Human Rights Watch (HRW), World report 2006: Georgia January 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm [7a] British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Georgia, last updated on 13 November 2006 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/1102477.stm [7b] British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Timeline: Georgia (last updated on 18 October 2006) http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/1102575.stm

POLITICS AND RECENT EVENTS CONT'D	[10b] CIA, Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments: Georgia, 24 July 2006 https://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/chiefs/chiefs67.html [11a] Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Georgia, 23 May 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng [16a] International Crisis Group (ICG), Georgia, accessed on 2 November 2006 http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1250&l=1 [16b] International Crisis Group (ICG), Georgia-South Ossetia: Refugee Return the Path to Peace Europe Briefing N°38, 19 April 2005. http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=3380&l=1 [17f] Security Council Report, Monthly Forecast October 2006, 28 September 2006 http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.2087363/k.F567/October_2006BRGeorgia.htm [17g] UN Security Council, Security Council extends Georgia mission until 15 April 2007, unanimously adopting resolution 1716 (2006) http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8851.doc.htm [26a] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967 [32a] Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), Press Release: Fundamental freedoms generally respected during Georgian municipal elections but insufficient distinction between State and governing party, 6 October 2006 http://www.osce.org/documents/pdf_documents/2006/10/21165-1.pdf [32c] Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Municipal elections in Georgia, Interim Report (8-27 September 2006) http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2006/09/20782_en.pdf [33] Institute for War and Peace Reporting, Georgia: Opposition's poor election showing rings alarm bells, 12 October 2006 http://www.iwpr.net/?p=crs&s=f&o=324541&apc_state=he npcrs [35] Swisspeace, Georgia: Semi-annual risk assessment, January to July 2006 http://www.isn.ethz.ch/pubs/ph/details.cfm?id=23006 [44] Jamestown Foundation, Eurasia Daily Monitor, Volume 3, Issue 32, 15 February 2006: Saakashvili trumpets successes, while opposition plots 'nettle revolution' http://www.jamestown.org/print_friendly.php?volume_id=4
---	--

	14&issue_id=3620&article_id=2370776 [53g] Civil Georgia: Simultaneous Polls in S.Ossetia, 12 November 2006 http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=14061 [57] Crisis escalates with rebel Georgian region's upcoming referendum, 9 November 2006 (published on ReliefWeb) http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/LSGZ-6VDHQE?OpenDocument&RSS20=02-P
HUMAN RIGHTS – GENERAL	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [3a] Parliament of Georgia, Constitution of the Republic of Georgia, 1921 http://www.parliament.ge/files/68_1944_216422_konst.pdf [4a] Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Country Profile: Georgia, last updated on 25 October 2005 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019233890630 [4b] Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Human Rights Annual report 2006: Georgia October 2006 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1159199103169 [5a] Human Rights Watch (HRW), World Report 2006: Georgia January 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm [5c] Human Rights Watch (HRW), Georgia and the European Neighbourhood Policy, 15 June 2005 http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0605/ [5e] Human Rights Watch (HRW), Georgia: Uncertain Torture Reform - Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper, 12 April 2005 http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0405/georgia0405.pdf [11a] Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Georgia, 23 May 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng [11b] Amnesty International (AI), Torture and ill-treatment still a concern after the Rose Revolution, 23 November 2005 http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGEUR560012005?open&of=ENG-GEO [17b] United Nations Economic and Social Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: Mission to Georgia, 23 September 2005. http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G05/160/45/P/DF/G0516045.pdf?OpenElement

HUMAN RIGHTS – GENERAL CONT'D	[22a] World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), Human Rights Violations in Georgia, Alternative report to the United Nations Committee Against Torture, May 2006 http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2006/cat_36th/altern_reports/georgia_cat36_0406_eng.pdf [26a] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia, September 2006 http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967 [26d] Freedom House (FH), Nations in Transit 2006, July http://www.freedomhouse.hu/nitransit/2006/georgia2006.pdf [34a] International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Situation of Human Rights in Georgia, October 2006 http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/FIDHnoteGeorgia.pdf [42] Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, Resolution 1477 (24 January 2006): Implementation of Resolution 1415 (2005) on the honouring of obligations and commitments by Georgia http://assembly.coe.int/Main.asp?link=/Documents/AdoptedText/ta06/Eres1477.htm [43] International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights Annual Report 2006, published 8 June 2006 http://www.ihf-hr.org/documents/doc_summary.php?sec_id=3&d_id=4255 [48] Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia Report on the current situation with the recommendations for the reform, January 2005 http://www.delgeo.cec.eu.int/en/press/REPORT_ON_MOI_A_January-2005.pdf
HUMAN RIGHTS – SPECIFIC ISSUES (IN ADDITION TO GENERAL REPORTS ABOVE, INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES IS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENTS LISTED BELOW)	
ABKHAZIA AND SOUTH OSSETIA	[7d] BBC News, Regions and territories: Abkhazia, last updated on 31 October 2006 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/3261059.stm [7c] BBC News, Regions and territories: South Ossetia, last updated on 31 October 2006 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/3797729.stm [16b] International Crisis Group (ICG), Georgia-South Ossetia: Refugee Return the Path to Peace Europe Briefing N°38, 19 April 2005. http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=3380&l=1 [16c] International Crisis Group, Abkhazia Today, 15

ABKHAZIA AND SOUTH OSSETIA CONT'D	September 2006 http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=4377&l=1 [17c] United Nations Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, 26 June 2006 http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/401/49/PDF/N0640149.pdf?OpenElement [17d] United Nations Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, 28 September 2006 http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/534/35/PDF/N0653435.pdf?OpenElement [26c] Freedom House (FH), Freedom in the World 2006: Abkhazia [Georgia], September 2006 http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=7099 [32b] OSCE Press Release, Georgian Prime Minister calls for implementation of South Ossetia peace plan, suggests increase of OSCE monitors, 27 October 2006 http://www.osce.org/item/21888.html [36a] Eurasianet, Bracing for conflict: Russia and Georgia in South Ossetia, 26 September 2006 http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/ea_v092506a.shtml
ARREST AND DETENTION – LEGAL RIGHTS	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [3a] Parliament of Georgia, Constitution of the Republic Of Georgia, 1921 http://www.parliament.ge/files/68_1944_216422_konst.pdf [5a] Human Rights Watch (HRW), World report 2006: Georgia, January 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm [32d] Law of Georgia on Imprisonment, posted 18 February 2005, Amendments as of July 4, 2002 included http://legislationline.org/legislation.php?tid=160&lid=1963&less=false
CHILDREN	[1] Europa World Online, Education, accessed on 2 November 2006 http://www.europaworld.com/pub/ [2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2d] United States Department of State (USSD), Trafficking in Persons Report, 5 June 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65988.htm

CHILDREN CONT'D	[29a] The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Georgia: Juveniles are subjected to unfair imprisonment, 10 June 2005 http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/georgia_27335.html [29b] The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) New haven for children in Georgia, 29 June 2005 http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/georgia_27572.html [29c] The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Humanitarian Action Report 2006, 2006 http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/files/HAR06_GEORGIA.pdf [49a] Human Rights Information and Documentation Center (HRIDC): Street Children – State Burden or Responsibility? http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/stat361.shtml part 1, dated 11 August 2006 http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/stat365.shtml part 2, dated 10 August 2006 [53c] Civil Georgia, UNICEF Concerned over 10-Year Imprisonment for Juvenile, 18 July 2006 http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=13086
CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY	[3a] Parliament of Georgia, Constitution of the Republic Of Georgia, 1921 http://www.parliament.ge/files/68_1944_216422_konst.pdf [6d] Organic Law Of Georgia On Citizenship Of Georgia (Last amended 30 January 2006) http://www.unhcr.org/home/RSDLEGAL/44ab816f4.pdf
CRIME AND CORRUPTION	[20] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Istanbul Anti-corruption Action Plan for Georgia, 13 June 2006 http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/georgia.pdf [50a] Transparency International (TI), Global Corruption Report 2006 (Georgia on pages 160-164), 1 February 2006 http://www.transparency.org/content/download/4822/28521/file/Part%202_8_countries%20A_K.pdf [50b] Transparency International Georgia (TI Georgia), TI Georgia Unveils Global Corruption Barometer 2005 Results, 9. December 2005 (Press Release) http://transparency.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=10800&info_id=123 [50c] TI Georgia Unveils Global Corruption Barometer 2005 Results, 9. December 2005 (Statistics) http://transparency.ge/files/10800_123_517999_GCB%202005%20Results-E.pdf

CRIME AND CORRUPTION CONT'D	[50d] Transparency International (TI), New Anti-Corruption Governments: The Challenge Of Delivery – Georgia – A Case Study, 30 August 2005 http://www.transparency.org/content/download/4188/25961/file/Georgia_long_Final.30.8.05.pdf
DEATH PENALTY	[11a] Amnesty International (AI) Report 2006: Georgia, 23 May 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng [25] Hands off Cain, Georgia 2006 http://english.nessunotocchicaino.it/bancadati/schedasta.to.php?idcontinente=20&nome=georgia
DISABILITY	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [24b] US Aid, Fighting for the rights of the disabled, last updated on 31 March 2006 http://www.usaid.gov/stories/georgia/fp_georgia_likadisa_bled.html
EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [51] International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Georgia: Annual Survey of Violations of Trade Union Rights (2006), 7 June 2006 http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991223854&Language=EN
ETHNIC GROUPS	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2c] United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Georgia, last updated September 2005 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5253.htm [4a] Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Georgia, last updated on 25 October 2005 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019233890630 [10a] Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Fact book: Georgia, last updated on 17 October 2006 https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/gg.html [30b] Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Georgia: Ethnic Russians feel insulated from tensions, 11 October 2006 http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/10/2168b35e-cec0-4e67-9766-82089160b5a4.html

ETHNIC GROUPS CONT'D	[34b] International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), International fact-finding mission: Ethnic minorities in Georgia, April 2005 http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/ge412ang.pdf [40] European Centre for Minority Issues, Implementing the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in Georgia: A Feasibility Study, October 2006 http://www.ecmi.de/download/working_paper_28.pdf [41] Central Asia – Caucasus Institute, Minorities and the State in the South Caucasus: Assessing the protection of national minorities in Georgia and Azerbaijan, September 2006 http://www.silkroadstudies.org/new/docs/Silkroadpapers/0609Popjanovski.pdf [49d] Human Rights Information and Documentation Center (HRIDC), Alternative Report for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, July 2005 http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/files/CERD%20alternative%20report%20Georgia.pdf [52] International Crisis Group (ICG), Georgia's Armenian and Azeri Minorities, 22 November 2006 http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/caucasus/178_georgia_s_armenian_and_azeri_minorities.pdf
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm
FREEDOM OF RELIGION	[1] Europa World Online, Religion, accessed on 2 November 2006 http://www.europaworld.com/pub/ [2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2b] United States Department of State (USSD), International Religious Freedom Report 2006, 15 September 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71381.htm [5c] HRW, Georgia and the European Neighbourhood Policy, 15 June 2005 http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0605/ [11a] Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Georgia, 23 May 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng [28] Forum 18 News Service, Georgia: "Orchestrated reaction" against religious minorities' buildings, 25 October 2006 http://www.forum18.org/Archive.php?article_id=861

FREEDOM OF RELIGION CONT'D	[40] European Centre for Minority Issues, Implementing the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in Georgia: A Feasibility Study, October 2006 http://www.ecmi.de/download/working_paper_28.pdf
FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND MEDIA	[1] Europa World Online, Directory: Society and Media, accessed on 2 November 2006 http://www.europaworld.com/pub/ [2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [4b] Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), Human Rights Annual Report 2006, Georgia October 2006 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Servlet?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1159199103169 [5a] Human Rights Watch (HRW), World report 2006: Georgia January 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm [5c] Human Rights Watch (HRW), Georgia and the European Neighbourhood Policy, 15 June 2005 http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0605/ [8] Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) Georgia: Attacks on the Press in 2005 http://www.cpj.org/attacks05/europe05/georgia_05.html [26a] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967 [26b] Freedom House, Freedom of the Press 2006: Georgia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=251&year=2006 [39a] Reporters without Borders, Georgia: 2004 Annual report http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=10263 [39b] Reporters without Borders, Worldwide Press Freedom Index 2006 http://www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=639 [39c] Reporters without Borders, Reporters without borders casts doubt on validity of charges in Chalva Ramishvili case, 31 March 2006 http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=16907
HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS, ORGANISATIONS AND ACTIVISTS	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [3b] Parliament of Georgia, Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee, accessed on 9 November 2006 http://www.parliament.ge/index.php?sec_id=599&lang_id=ENG

HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS, ORGANISATIONS AND ACTIVISTS CONT'D	[5a] Human Rights Watch (HRW), World report 2006: Georgia January 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm [47] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Human Rights Field Presence in Georgia – Abkhazia (DPKO), accessed 8 November 2006 http://www.ohchr.org/english/countries/field/georgia.htm [43a] International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF), IHF concerned about pressure on the Human Rights Information and Documentation Centre (HRIDC), 9 February 2006 http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?download=1&docid=6684 [34c] Observatory For The Protection Of Human Rights Defenders - FIDH/OMCT, Steadfast in Protest - Annual Report 2005, 22 March 2006 http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/fullobs2005a.pdf (Georgia on pages 367-368)
HUMANITARIAN ISSUES	[36b] Eurasianet, Georgia: A helping hand for deportees, but slim hope for jobs, 11 February 2006 http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/ea_v110206a.shtml [38b] ICRC Annual report 2005, Georgia http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/6PNLK P/\$FILE/icrc_ar_05_georgia.pdf?OpenElement [54] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Millennium Development Goals in Georgia: Progress Report for 2004-2005, 2005 http://www.undp.org/ge/news/MDG_PR_Eng.pdf
JUDICIARY	[1] Europa World Online, Judicial System, accessed on 6 November 2006 http://www.europaworld.com/pub/ [2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/q/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2c] United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Georgia, last updated September 2005 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5253.htm [4b] Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) Human Rights Annual Report 2006, Georgia October 2006 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1159199103169 [5a] Human Rights Watch (HRW), World report 2006: Georgia January 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm [5c] HRW, Georgia and the European Neighbourhood Policy, 15 June 2005

JUDICIARY CONT'D	http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0605/ [5d] Georgia: Uncertain Torture Reform - Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper, 12 April 2005 http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0405/georgia0405.pdf [6b] UNHCR, Criminal Code of Georgia, 22 July 1999 http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/openssl.pdf?tbl=RSDLEGAL&id=404c5dc11 [11a] Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Georgia, 23 May 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng [26a] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967
LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER PERSONS	[13] Sodomy Laws, World Laws: Georgia, accessed on 6 November 2006 http://www.sodomylaws.org/world/georgia/georgia.htm [27] The International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA), World Legal Survey: Georgia, Last updated 31 July 2000 http://www.ilga.info/Information/Legal_survey/europe/georgia.htm [58] HIV and AIDS in Georgia: A Socio-Cultural Approach 2005 http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001411/141169m.pdf
MEDICAL ISSUES	[12a] UNAIDS, Country Profile: Georgia 2004 http://www.unaids.org/en/Regions/Countries/Countries/georgia.asp [18d] World Health Organisation (WHO), Epidemiological Fact Sheets on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2006 http://www.who.int/GlobalAtlas/predefinedReports/EFS2006/EFS_PDFs/EFS2006_GE.pdf [18a] World Health Organisation (WHO), Mental Health Atlas 2005, Country Profiles: Georgia, Department of Mental Health and Substance Development. http://www.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/MentalHealth/Files/GE_Mental_Health_Profile.pdf [18b] World Health Organisation (WHO), Country Profile: Georgia, 2006 http://www.who.int/countries/geo/en/ [18c] World Health Organisation (WHO), Regional Office for Europe, Georgia: HIV/AIDS country profile, updated on 1 December 2005 http://www.euro.who.int/aids/ctryinfo/overview/20060118

MEDICAL ISSUES CONT'D	<u>16</u> [18e] World Health Organization Europe (WHO), Highlights on health in Georgia 2005, 2006 http://www.euro.who.int/document/E88548.pdf [38a] International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ICRC in Georgia, accessed on 7 November 2006 http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/georgia?OpenDocument [45] Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, Main direction in the health sector (2006-2007), accessed on 8 November 2006 http://www.healthministry.ge/eng/strategy.php
MILITARY SERVICE	[23] War Resisters' International (WRI), Georgia: Refusing to Bear Arms, 2005 http://www.wri-irg.org/co/rtba/georgia.htm [37] Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, Global Report 2004: Georgia http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=901 [53a] Civil Georgia, Final Vote Passed to Increase Term of Military Service, 26 February 2005 http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=9193 [53b] Civil Georgia, Military Service Delay Fee Rises, 30 June 2006 http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=12934 [55a] Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Security Sector Laws of Georgia, 2005 http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?q279=georgia&ord279=title&size279=20&lng=en&id=19795&nav1=4
POLITICAL AFFILIATION	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [26a] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967 [32c] Municipal elections in Georgia, Interim Report (8-27 September 2006) http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2006/09/20782_en.pdf [30c] Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Georgia: Crisis Between Opposition And Government Deepens, 7 April 2006 http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/04/10a5f3e0-b250-4931-a373-e587829611ef.html [53d] Civil Georgia, Constitutional Court Turns Down Former MP's Appeal, 13 July 2006

POLITICAL AFFILIATION CONT'D	http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=13033 [53e] Civil Georgia, Opposition, Human Right Groups Address International Community, 24 March 2006 http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=12165 [53f] Civil Georgia, MP Stripped of Credentials, 21 June 2006 http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=12883
PRISON CONDITIONS	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [4b] Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) Human Rights Annual Report 2006, Georgia October 2006 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1159199103169 [5b] Human Rights Watch (HRW), Georgia: Prison abuses rife despite promises of reform, 14 September 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/09/14/georgi14178.htm [5c] Human Rights Watch (HRW), Georgia and the European Neighbourhood Policy, 15 June 2005 http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0605/ [30a] Radio Free Europe/RadioLiberty, Georgia: Human Rights Commissioner criticizes state of prisons, 13 July 2006 http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/07/0363C252-84FE-4D65-AD2F-99977E274570.html [38a] International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ICRC in Georgia, accessed 7 November 2006 http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/georgia?OpenDocument [49b] Human Rights Information and Documentation Center (HRIDC), 80 Prisoners Die in 1½ Years, 8 August 2006 http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/articles.php?tbl=articles&id=360
REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [5a] Human Rights Watch (HRW), World report 2006: Georgia January 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm [5c] Human Rights Watch (HRW), Georgia and the European Neighbourhood Policy, 15 June 2005 http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0605/ [6a] UNHCR Country Operations Plan 2006 – Republic of Georgia http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?tbl=RSDCOI&id=433bf5c52

REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) CONT'D	[9] Refugees International (RI), Forgotten people: Internally displaced from Abkhazia, 25 April 2005 http://www.refugeesinternational.org/content/article/detail/5674/?PHPSESSID=712992c1e1b689330ba722708482a617 [11a] Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Georgia, 23 May 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng [17e] Economic and Social Council, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Mission to Georgia 24 March 2006 (21 to 24 December 2005) http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/2E2A676959437AA0C12571CC00525CA6/\$file/Kalin+C+HR+62+Georgia+mission+report.pdf [21a] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), IDPs' living conditions remain miserable, as national strategy is being developed, 1 September 2006 http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpCountries)/F62BE07C33DE4D19802570A7004C84A3?OpenDocument [21b] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Law of Georgia on Internally Displaced Persons (amended on 9 June 2006) http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/D2A0F18603603255C1257203005DB952/\$file/Law+on+IDPs+amended09June06+.pdf [49c] Human Rights Information and Documentation Center (HRIDC), The Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of Chechens Living in Georgia, 2006 http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/files/Chechen%20Torture%20in%20Georgia%20-%20JZ%2011-04-06.pdf
SECURITY FORCES	[1] Europa World Online, Defence, accessed on 8 November 2006 http://www.europaworld.com/pub/ [2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [4b] Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) Human Rights Annual Report 2006, Georgia October 2006 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1159199103169 [5a] Human Rights Watch (HRW), World report 2006: Georgia January 2006 http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm

SECURITY FORCES CONT'D	[5c] Human Rights Watch (HRW), Georgia and the European Neighbourhood Policy, 15 June 2005 http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0605/ [11a] Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Georgia, 3 May 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng [26a] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967 [46] Ministry of Defence of Georgia Armed forces of Georgia: Structure, 2006 http://www.mod.gov.ge/?l=E&m=6&sm=3 [48] Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia Report on the current situation with the recommendations for the reform, January 2005 http://www.delgeo.cec.eu.int/en/press/REPORT_ON_MOIA_January-2005.pdf [55b] After Shevardnadze: Georgian Security Sector Governance after the Rose Revolution, 2006 http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?q279=georgia&ord279=title&size279=20&lng=en&id=19884&nav1=4
TERRORISM	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2e] United States Department of State (USSD), Country Reports on Terrorism 2005: Georgia, 28 April 2006 http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/65462.pdf [11a] Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Georgia, 23 May 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng
TRAFFICKING	[2d] United States Department of State (USSD), Trafficking in Persons Report, 5 June 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65988.htm [24a] US Aid, Young lawyers, Gov't team up to aid trafficking victims, updated on 7 September 2006 http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/press/success/2006-09-20.html
WOMEN	[2a] United States Department of State (USSD), Report on Human Rights Practices 2005: Georgia, 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm [2d] United States Department of State (USSD), Trafficking in Persons Report, 5 June 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65988.htm [11c] Amnesty International (AI), Georgia: Thousands suffering in silence: Violence against women in the

WOMEN CONT'D	family, 25 September 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engneur560092006 [22b] World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), Violence against women in Georgia, August 2006 http://www.omct.org/pdf/vaw/2006/CEDAW_36th/cedaw_36_vaw_in_georgia_en.pdf [26a] Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967 [56] Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Georgia, CEDAW/C/GEO/CO/3, 25 August 2006 http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw36/cc/Georgia/0647834E.pdf
---------------------	--

Return to contents

4. References to source material

- 1 **Europa Publications Ltd.** <http://www.europaworld.com/pub/>
Europa World Online: Georgia
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- 2 **United States Department of State (USSD)** <http://www.state.gov>
 - a Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2005, Georgia, 8 March 2006.
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm>
Date accessed: 22 June 2006
 - b International Religious Freedom Report 2006, 15 September 2006
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71381.htm>
Date accessed: 30 October 2006
 - c Background Note: Georgia, last updated September 2005
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5253.htm>
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - d Trafficking in Persons Report, 5 June 2006
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65988.htm>
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
 - e Country Reports on Terrorism 2005: Georgia, April 2006
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/65462.pdf>
Date accessed: 13 November 2006
- 3 **Parliament of Georgia**
http://www.parliament.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=1
 - a Constitution of the Republic Of Georgia, 1921
http://www.parliament.ge/files/68_1944_216422_konst.pdf
Date accessed: 28 June 2006
 - b Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee
http://www.parliament.ge/index.php?sec_id=599&lang_id=ENG
Date accessed: 9 November 2006
- 4 **Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), UK**
 - a Country Profile: Georgia, last updated 25 October 2005
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019233890630>
Date accessed: 31 October 2006
 - b FCO Human Rights Annual Report 2006: Georgia, October 2006
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1159199103169>
Date accessed: 31 October 2006
- 5 **Human Rights Watch (HRW)** <http://www.hrw.org/>
 - a World report 2006: Georgia, January 2006
<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/georgi12229.htm>
Date accessed: 23 June 2006
 - b Georgia: Prison Abuses Rife Despite Promises of Reform, 14 September 2006
<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/09/14/georgi14178.htm>
Date accessed: 31 October 2006
 - c Georgia and the European Neighbourhood Policy, 15 June 2005
<http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0605/>
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
 - d Georgia: Uncertain Torture Reform - Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper, 12 April 2005

<http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0405/georgia0405.pdf>
(accessed 12 December 2006)

- e Georgia: Uncertain Torture Reform - Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper, 12 April 2005
<http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/georgia0405/georgia0405.pdf>
(accessed 12 December 2006)

6 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>

- a UNHCR Country Operations Plan 2006 – Republic of Georgia
<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?tbl=RSDCOI&id=433bf5c52>
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
- b Criminal Code of Georgia, 22 July 1999
<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?tbl=RSDLEGAL&id=404c5dc11>
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- c Georgia Administrative map, June 2006
<http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/3f3276474.pdf>
Date accessed: 7 November 2006
- d Organic Law Of Georgia On Citizenship Of Georgia (Last amended 30 January 2006)
<http://www.unhcr.org/home/RSDLEGAL/44ab816f4.pdf>
(accessed 12 December 2006)

7 British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

- a Country Profile: Georgia, Last updated 13 November 2006
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/1102477.stm
Date accessed: 13 November 2006
- b Timeline: Georgia, last updated 18 October 2006
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/1102575.stm
Date accessed: 31 October 2006
- c Regions and territories: South Ossetia, last updated 31 October 2006
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/3797729.stm
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- d Regions and territories: Abkhazia, last updated 31 October 2006
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/3261059.stm>
Date accessed: 6 November 2006

8 Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)

Georgia: Attacks on the Press in 2005

http://www.cpj.org/attacks05/europe05/georgia_05.html
Date accessed: 7 November 2006

9 Refugees International (RI)

Forgotten People: Internally Displaced from Abkhazia, 25 April 2005

<http://www.refugeesinternational.org/content/article/detail/5674/?PHPSESSID=712992c1e1b689330ba722708482a617>
Date accessed: 7 November 2006

10 Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), USA

- a The World Factbook, Georgia, Last updated 17 October 2006
<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/gg.html>
Date accessed: 2 November 2006

- b Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments, Georgia, last updated 24 July 2006
<https://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/chiefs/chiefs67.html>
 Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- 11 **Amnesty International (AI)** <http://www.amnesty.org/>
 - a Annual Human Rights Report 2006: Georgia, covering events from January to December 2005 <http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/geo-summary-eng>
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - b Torture and ill-treatment still a concern after the Rose Revolution, 23 November 2005
<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGEUR560012005?open&of=ENG-GEO>
 Date accessed: 1 November 2006
 - c Georgia: Thousands suffering in silence: Violence against women in the family, 25 September 2006
<http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engeur560092006>
 Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- 12 **Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**
 - a Country Profile: Georgia 2004
<http://www.unaids.org/en/Regions/Countries/Countries/georgia.asp>
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
- 13 **Sodomy Laws** <http://www.sodomylaws.org/world/world.htm>
 World Laws: Georgia <http://www.sodomylaws.org/world/georgia/georgia.htm>
 Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- 14 **Library of Congress – Federal Research Division**
 Country Studies: Georgia, March 1994
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/getoc.html>
 Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- 15 **Universal Currency Converter** <http://www.xe.com/ucc/>
 Date accessed: 31 October 2006
- 16 **International Crisis Group (ICG)** <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm>
 - a Georgia, Country Profile
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1250&l=1>
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - b Georgia-South Ossetia: Refugee Return the Path to Peace Europe Briefing N°38, 19 April 2005.
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=3380&l=1>
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - c Abkhazia Today, Europe Report No. 176, 15 September 2006
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=4377&l=1>
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
- 17 **United Nations (UN)**
 - a Georgia, Common Country Assessment 2004,
http://www.undg.org/documents/5468-Georgia_CCA.pdf
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - b Economic and Social Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Manfred Nowak: Mission to Georgia, 23 September 2005 (access via)
<http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/torture/rapporteur/>

- Date accessed: 12 December 2006**
- c Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, 26 June 2006 (access via)
<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/HMYT-6RGMPV?OpenDocument>
Date accessed: 12 December 2006
 - d Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, 28 September 2006 (access via)
http://www.unomig.org/data/file/858/060928_SG_Report_eng.pdf
Date accessed: 12 December 2006
 - e Economic and Social Council, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, 24 March 2006. Mission to Georgia (21 to 24 December 2005) (access via)
http://www.brook.edu/fp/projects/idp/200603_rpt_Georgia.pdf
Date accessed: 12 December 2006
 - f Security Council Report, Monthly Forecast October 2006, 28 September 2006
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.2087363/k.F567/October_2006BRGeorgia.htm
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
 - g Security Council extends Georgia mission until 15 April 2007, unanimously adopting resolution 1716 (2006), 13 October 2006
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8851.doc.htm>
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- 18 World Health Organisation (WHO)** <http://www.who.int/en/>
- a Mental Health Atlas 2005, Country Profiles: Georgia, Department of Mental Health and Substance Development
http://www.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/MentalHealth/Files/GE_Mental_Health_Profile.pdf
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - b Country Profile: Georgia, 2006 <http://www.who.int/countries/geo/en/>
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - c Regional Office for Europe, Georgia: HIV/AIDS country profile, updated 1 December 2005
http://www.euro.who.int/aids/ctryinfo/overview/20060118_16
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - d Epidemiological Fact Sheets on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2006
http://www.who.int/GlobalAtlas/predefinedReports/EFS2006/EFS_PDFs/EFS2006_GE.pdf
Date accessed: 12 December 2006
 - e World Health Organization Europe (WHO), Highlights on health in Georgia 2005, 2006
<http://www.euro.who.int/document/E88548.pdf>
(accessed 12 December 2006)
- 19 United Nations Cartographic Section**
Georgia, August 2004
<http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/georgia.pdf>
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
- 20 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**
Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Georgia, 13 June 2006
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/38/37030269.pdf>

Date accessed: 2 November 2006

- 21 **Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Norwegian Refugee Council** <http://www.internal-displacement.org/>
 - a IDPs' living conditions remain miserable, as national strategy is being developed, 1 September 2006 [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpCountries\)/F62BE07C33DE4D19802570A7004C84A3?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpCountries)/F62BE07C33DE4D19802570A7004C84A3?OpenDocument)
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - b Law of Georgia on Internally Displaced Persons (amended on 9 June 2006), unofficial translation, UNHCR Georgia, 9 June 2006
[http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpDocuments\)/D2A0F18603603255C1257203005DB952/\\$file/Law+on+IDPs+amended09June06+.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/D2A0F18603603255C1257203005DB952/$file/Law+on+IDPs+amended09June06+.pdf)
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
- 22 **World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)** http://www.omct.org/index_en.cfm?CFID=4521921&CFTOKEN=66568148
 - a Human Rights Violations in Georgia, Alternative report to the United Nations Committee against Torture, May 2006
http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2006/cat_36th/altern_reports/georgia_cat36_0406_eng.pdf
Date accessed: 1 November 2006
 - b Violence against women in Georgia, August 2006
http://www.omct.org/pdf/vaw/2006/CEDAW_36th/cedaw36_vaw_in_georgia_en.pdf
Date accessed: 31 October 2006
- 23 **War Resisters' International** <http://www.wri-irg.org/from-off.htm>
Georgia: Refusing to Bear Arms: A worldwide survey of conscription and conscientious objection to military service, 2005
<http://www.wri-irg.org/co/rtba/georgia.htm>
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
- 24 **US Aid** <http://www.usaid.gov/>
 - a Young lawyers, Gov't team up to aid trafficking victims, updated on 7 September 2006
http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/press/success/2006-09-20.html
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
 - b Fighting for the rights of the disabled, last updated on 31 March 2006
http://www.usaid.gov/stories/georgia/fp_georgia_likadisabled.html
Date accessed: 9 November 2006
- 25 **Hands off Cain** <http://www.handsoffcain.info/>
Georgia, 2006
<http://english.nessunotocchicaino.it/bancadati/schedastato.php?idcontinente=20&nome=georgia>
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- 26 **Freedom House** <http://www.freedomhouse.org/>
 - a Freedom in the World 2006: Georgia,
<http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=6967>
Date accessed: 31 October 2006

- b Freedom of the Press 2006: Georgia,
<http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=251&year=2006>
Date accessed: 31 October 2006
 - c Freedom House (FH), Freedom in the World 2006: Abkhazia [Georgia],
September 2006
<http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2006&country=7099>
(Date accessed: 12 December 2006)
 - d Freedom House (FH), Nations in Transit 2006, July 2006
<http://www.freedomhouse.hu/nitransit/2006/georgia2006.pdf>
(Date accessed 12 December 2006)

- 27 **The International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA)** <http://www.ilga.org/>
World Legal Survey: Georgia, Last updated 31 July 2000
[http://www.ilga.info/Information/Legal survey/europe/georgia.htm](http://www.ilga.info/Information/Legal%20survey/europe/georgia.htm)
Date accessed: 7 November 2006

- 28 **Forum 18** <http://www.forum18.org>
Georgia: "Orchestrated reaction" against religious minorities' buildings, 25
October 2006 http://www.forum18.org/Archive.php?article_id=861
Date accessed: 2 November 2006

- 29 **The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** <http://www.unicef.org/>
 - a Georgia: Juveniles are subjected to unfair imprisonment, 10 June 2005
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/georgia_27335.html
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - b New haven for children in Georgia, 29 June 2005
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/georgia_27572.html
Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - c The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Humanitarian Action Report
2006, 2006
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/files/HAR06_GEORGIA.pdf
Date accessed: 12 December 2006

- 30 **Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty** <http://www.rferl.org/>
 - a Georgia: Human Rights Commissioner criticizes state of prisons, 13 July
2006 <http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/07/0363C252-84FE-4D65-AD2F-99977E274570.html>
Date accessed: 10 November 2006
 - b Georgia: Ethnic Russians feel insulated from tensions, 11 October 2006
<http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/10/2168b35e-cec0-4e67-9766-82089160b5a4.html>
Date accessed: 6 November 2006
 - c Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Georgia: Crisis Between
Opposition And Government Deepens, 7 April 2006
<http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/04/10a5f3e0-b250-4931-a373-e587829611ef.html>
(Date accessed 13 December 2006)

- 31 **World Bank** <http://www.worldbank.org/>
Georgia: Country Brief 2006, updated September 2006
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/GEORGIAEXTN/0,,menuPK:301755~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:301746,00.html>
Date accessed: 2 November 2006

- 32 Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)**
<http://www.osce.org/odihr/>
- a Press Release: Fundamental freedoms generally respected during Georgian municipal elections but insufficient distinction between State and governing party, 6 October 2006
http://www.osce.org/documents/pdf_documents/2006/10/21165-1.pdf
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - b Press Release: Georgian Prime Minister calls for implementation of South Ossetia peace plan, suggests increase of OSCE monitors, 27 October 2006
<http://www.osce.org/item/21888.html>
 Date accessed: 10 November 2006
 - c Municipal elections in Georgia, Interim Report (8-27 September 2006)
http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2006/09/20782_en.pdf
 Date accessed: 9 November 2006
 - d Law of Georgia on Imprisonment, Amendments as of July 4, 2002 included
<http://legislationline.org/legislation.php?tid=160&lid=1963&less=false>
 Date accessed: 12 December 2006
- 33 Institute for War and Peace Reporting**
 12 October 2006, Georgia: Opposition's poor election showing rings alarm bells
http://www.iwpr.net/?p=crs&s=f&o=324541&apc_state=henpcrs
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
- 34 International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)**
- a Situation of human rights in Georgia, October 2006
<http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/FIDHnoteGeorgia.pdf>
 Date accessed: 2 November 2006
 - b International fact-finding mission: Ethnic minorities in Georgia, April 2005
<http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/ge412ang.pdf>
 Date accessed: 3 November 2006
 - c Observatory For The Protection Of Human Rights Defenders - FIDH/OMCT, Steadfast in Protest - Annual Report 2005, 22 March 2006
<http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/fullobs2005a.pdf>
 (Georgia on pages 367-368)
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
- 35 Swisspeace** <http://www.swisspeace.org/>
 Georgia: Semi-annual risk assessment, January to July 2006
<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/pubs/ph/details.cfm?id=23006>
 Date accessed: 6 November 2006
- 36 Eurasianet** <http://www.eurasianet.org/>
- a 26 September 2006, Bracing for conflict: Russia and Georgia in South Ossetia
<http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/eav092506a.shtml>
 Date accessed: 3 November 2006
 - b 2 November 2006, Georgia: A helping hand for deportees, but slim hope for jobs
<http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/eav110206a.shtml>
 Date accessed: 3 November 2006
- 37 Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers**
 Child Soldiers Global Report 2004: Georgia http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=901
 Date accessed: 7 November 2006

- 38 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**
- a The ICRC in Georgia
<http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/georgia?OpenDocument>
Date accessed: 7 November 2006
 - b Annual report 2005, Georgia
[http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/6PNLKP/\\$FILE/icrc_ar_05_georgia.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/6PNLKP/$FILE/icrc_ar_05_georgia.pdf?OpenElement)
Date accessed: 9 November 2006
- 39 Reporters without Borders**
- a Georgia: 2004 Annual report (NB. No annual report published in 2005 or 2006) http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=10263
Date accessed: 7 November 2006
 - b Worldwide Press Freedom Index 2006
http://www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=639
Date accessed: 7 November 2006
 - c 31 March 2006, Reporters without borders casts doubt on validity of charges in Chalva Ramishvili case
http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=16907
Date accessed: 7 November 2006
- 40 European Centre for Minority Issues**
Implementing the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in Georgia: A Feasibility Study, October 2006
http://www.ecmi.de/download/working_paper_28.pdf
Date accessed: 7 November 2006
- 41 Central Asia-Caucasus Institute**
Minorities and the State in the South Caucasus: Assessing the protection of national minorities in Georgia and Azerbaijan, September 2006
<http://www.silkroadstudies.org/new/docs/Silkroadpapers/0609Popjanovski.pdf>
Date accessed: 8 November 2006
- 42 Council of Europe** <http://www.coe.int/>
Parliamentary Assembly, Resolution 1477 (24 January 2006):
Implementation of Resolution 1415 (2005) on the honouring of obligations and commitments by Georgia
<http://assembly.coe.int/Main.asp?link=/Documents/AdoptedText/ta06/Eres1477.htm>
Date accessed: 8 November 2006
- 43 International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights** <http://www.ihf-hr.org/index.php>
Annual Report 2006, published 8 June 2006 http://www.ihf-hr.org/documents/doc_summary.php?sec_id=3&d_id=4255
Date accessed: 8 November 2006
- a IHF concerned about pressure on the Human Rights Information and Documentation Centre (HRIDC), 9 February 2006
http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?download=1&doc_id=6684

- 44 **Jamestown Foundation** <http://www.jamestown.org/index.php>
Eurasia Daily Monitor, Volume 3, Issue 32, 15 February 2006: Saakashvili trumpets successes, while opposition plots 'nettle revolution'
http://www.jamestown.org/print_friendly.php?volume_id=414&issue_id=3620&article_id=2370776
Date accessed: 8 November 2006
- 45 **Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia**
<http://www.healthministry.ge/eng/index.php>
Main direction in the health sector (2006-2007)
<http://www.healthministry.ge/eng/strategy.php>
Date accessed: 8 November 2006
- 46 **Ministry of Defence of Georgia** <http://www.mod.gov.ge/?l=E&m=1>
Armed forces of Georgia: Structure, 2006
<http://www.mod.gov.ge/?l=E&m=6&sm=3>
Date accessed: 9 November 2006
- 47 **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**
Human Rights Field Presence in Georgia – Abkhazia (DPKO)
<http://www.ohchr.org/english/countries/field/georgia.htm>
Date accessed: 8 November 2006
- 48 **Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia**
Report on the current situation with the recommendations for the reform, January 2005
http://www.delgeo.cec.eu.int/en/press/REPORT_ON_MOIA_January-2005.pdf
Date accessed: 9 November 2006
- 49 **Human Rights Information and Documentation Center (HRIDC):**
- a Street Children – State Burden or Responsibility?
<http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/stat361.shtml> part 1, dated 11 August 2006
(Date accessed 12 December 2006)
<http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/stat365.shtml> part 2, dated 10 August 2006
(Date accessed 12 December 2006)
 - b Human Rights Information and Documentation Center (HRIDC), 80 Prisoners Die in 1½ Years, 8 August 2006
<http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/articles.php?tbl=articles&id=360>
(Date accessed 13 December 2006)
 - c Human Rights Information and Documentation Center (HRIDC), The Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of Chechens Living in Georgia, 2006
<http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/files/Chechen%20Torture%20in%20Georgia%20-%20JZ%2011-04-06.pdf>
(Date accessed 5 December 2006)
 - d Alternative Report for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, July 2005
<http://www.humanrights.ge/eng/files/CERD%20alternative%20report%20Georgie.pdf>
(Date accessed 5 December 2006)
 - e Next Stop – Belarus? Human Rights Report 2005 Georgia, 2006
(Date accessed 13 December 2006)

- 50 Transparency International (TI),**
- a Global Corruption Report 2006 (Georgia on pages 160-164), 1 February 2006
http://www.transparency.org/content/download/4822/28521/file/Part%202_8_countries%20A_K.pdf
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
 - b Transparency International Georgia (TI Georgia),
 TI Georgia Unveils Global Corruption Barometer 2005 Results, 9.
 December 2005 (Press Release)
http://transparency.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=10800&info_id=123
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
 - c TI Georgia Unveils Global Corruption Barometer 2005 Results, 9.
 December 2005 (Statistics)
http://transparency.ge/files/10800_123_517999_GCB%202005%20Results-E.pdf
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
 - d Transparency International (TI), New Anti-Corruption Governments: The
 Challenge Of Delivery – Georgia – A Case Study, 30 August 2005
http://www.transparency.org/content/download/4188/25961/file/Georgia_ng_Final.30.8.05.pdf
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
- 51 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Georgia:**
 Annual Survey of Violations of Trade Union Rights (2006), 7 June 2006
<http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991223854&Language=EN>
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
- 52 International Crisis Group (ICG),**
 Georgia's Armenian and Azeri Minorities, 22 November 2006
http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/caucasus/178_georgias_armenian_and_azeri_minorities.pdf
 (Date accessed 6 December 2006)
- 53 CIVIL. GE Online Magazine**
- a Final Vote Passed to Increase Term of Military Service, 26 February 2005
<http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=9193>
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
 - b Civil Georgia, Military Service Delay Fee Rises, 30 June 2006
<http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=12934>
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
 - c Civil Georgia, UNICEF Concerned over 10-Year Imprisonment for Juvenile,
 18 July 2006
<http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=13086>
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
 - d Civil Georgia, Constitutional Court Turns Down Former MP's Appeal, 13
 July 2006
<http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=13033>
 (Date accessed 13 December 2006)
 - e Civil Georgia, Opposition, Human Right Groups Address International
 Community, 24 March 2006
<http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=12165>
 (Date accessed 13 December 2006)
 - f Civil Georgia, MP Stripped of Credentials, 21 June 2006
<http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=12883>

- (Date accessed 13 December 2006)
- g Civil Georgia: Simultaneous Polls in S.Ossetia, 12 November 2006
<http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=14061>
 (accessed 13 December 2006)
- 54 **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),**
 Millenium Development Goals in Georgia: Progress Report for 2004-2005,
 2005 (access via)
http://www.ungeorgia.ge/cgi-bin/redirect.pl?target=http://www.ungeorgia.ge/cgi-bin/get_pinfo.pl?srv=unlibmdgr
 (Date accessed 13 December 2006)
- 55 **Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF),**
 a Security Sector Laws of Georgia, 2005
<http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?q279=georgia&ord279=title&size279=20&lng=en&id=19795&nav1=4>
 (Date accessed 13 December 2006)
 b After Shevardnadze: Georgian Security Sector Governance after the
 Rose Revolution, 2006
<http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?q279=georgia&ord279=title&size279=20&lng=en&id=19884&nav1=4>
 (Date accessed 13 December 2006)
- 56 **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**
 Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
 against Women: Georgia, CEDAW/C/GEO/CO/3, 25 August 2006
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw36/cc/Georgia/0647834E.pdf>
 Date (accessed on 13 December 2006)
- 57 **Agence France-Presse (AFP)**
 Crisis escalates with rebel Georgian region's upcoming referendum, 9
 November 2006 (published on ReliefWeb)
<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/LSGZ-6VDHQE?OpenDocument&RSS20=02-P>
 (Date accessed 12 December 2006)
- 58 **HIV and AIDS in Georgia: A Socio-Cultural Approach 2005**
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001411/141169m.pdf>
 (Date (accessed on 13 December 2006)

[Return to contents](#)