

Georgia Country Handbook

This handbook provides basic reference information on Georgia, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to Georgia.

The Marine Corps Intelligence Activity is the community coordinator for the Country Handbook Program. This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Community position on Georgia.

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Georgia

KEY FACTS

Country Name. Georgia

Official Name: Republic of Georgia

Short Form: Georgia

Capital. T'bilisi

Head of State.

President Mikheil Saakashvili

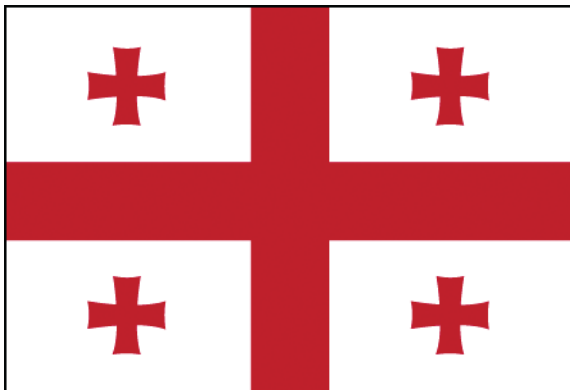
Population: 4,677,401

(July 2005 EST.)

Time Zone: UTC +4

Telephone Country Code: 995

National Flag. The official flag of Georgia is referred to as the five-cross flag, restored to official use on 14 January 2004 after a break of some 500 years. It is a white field with a red cross in the center dividing the white field into four equal squares at the corners of the flag. Another smaller red cross is centered within each of the four white corner fields.



National Flag

Coat of Arms. Georgia's coat of arms was adopted on 1 October 2004. It has two lions holding a shield that depicts St. George, Georgia's patron saint, slaying a dragon. The shield is surmounted with the royal crown of Georgia. A flowing banner has the motto *Dzala Ertobashia* (Strength in Unity), written in the Mkhedruli script of the Georgian alphabet "ძალა ერთობაშია."



Languages: Georgian is the official language. Russian, Armenian, and Azeri are also prevalent languages spoken in Georgia. English is starting to be used, but mostly in larger cities.

Currency: The lari (GEL) was introduced in 1995.

Exchange Rate: GEL1.79 = US\$1 (September 2005).

U.S. MISSION

U.S. Embassy

Location No. 11 George Balanchine Street,
0131 T'bilisi, Georgia

Telephone (995-32) 27-70-00 (0900 – 1800 hours),
After-hours emergencies 899-57-39-69

Fax (995-32) 53-23-10

Consular Telephone inquires:

Hours Monday – Friday, 0900 to 1200 and 1400 to 1800.

American citizen services:

Monday – Friday, 1400 to 1700, and by appointment.

Closed on U.S. and Georgian holidays.

Travel Advisories

Travelers are advised to monitor current events and to specifically avoid traveling near the Russian border region. Areas in this region to avoid include Chechnya, Dagestan, North Ossetia, Ingushetia, Kabarda-Balkar, and Karachay-Cherkessia. The main risks to travelers in these areas are land mines, robbery, assault, and kidnapping. The Pankisi George area north of Akhmeta is the site of a concerted counterterrorism campaign; travelers should avoid unaccompanied travel to Svaneti. The breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia should also be avoided.

Georgia has largely a cash economy. Travelers' checks and credit cards are rarely accepted except at major hotels. ATMs and currency exchange booths can be found at major hotels.

Entry Requirements

Passport/Visa Requirements

A passport and visa are required for entry into Georgia. Travelers must acquire a visa from a Georgian embassy abroad or on arrival at the airport before being admitted into the country; the latter is not recommended.

Immunization Requirements

There are no immunization requirements for traveling to Georgia.

Customs Restrictions

Travelers must complete a customs declaration on arrival and present it to a customs official when departing the country. Failure to make a declaration can result in penalties.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Geography

Land Statistics

Georgia is in southwest Asia. It borders the Black Sea between Turkey and Russia and covers 69,700 square-kilometers (26,911 square miles). Armenia and Azerbaijan border Georgia to the south. The country's area is slightly less than the state of South Carolina.

Boundaries

Total 1,460 kilometers (907 miles)



Southwest Eurasia

Coastline	310 kilometers (193 miles)
<i>Black Sea</i>	310 kilometers (193 miles)
<i>Turkey</i>	252 kilometers (157 miles)
<i>Armenia</i>	164 kilometers (102 miles)
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	322 kilometers (200 miles)
<i>Russia</i>	723 kilometers (449 miles)

Border Disputes

Most of the boundary with Russia has been delimited but not demarcated; several small, strategic segments remain in dispute. Observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe are monitoring volatile areas such as the Pankisi George in the Akhmeti region and the Argun Gorge in Abkhazia. Ethnic Armenian groups in the Javakheti region of Georgia seek greater autonomy and closer ties with Armenia.



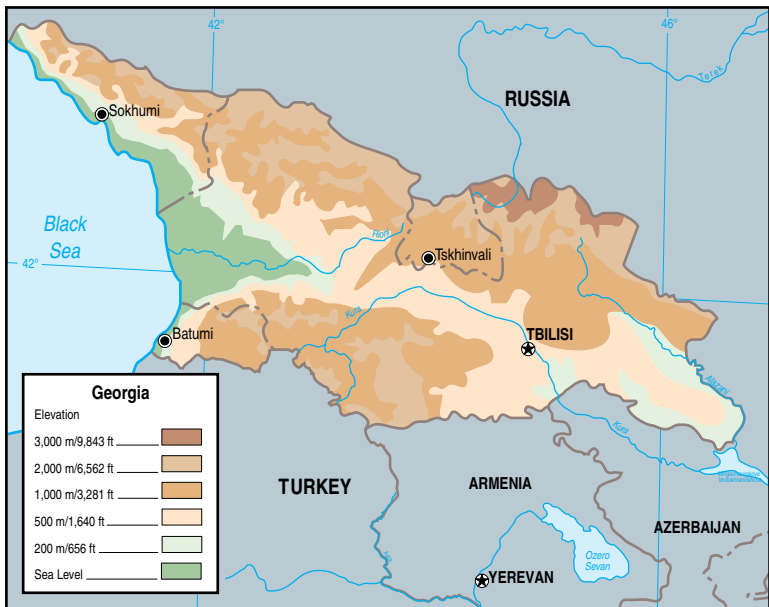
Boundaries

Topography

Georgia is mountainous. The Caucasus mountain range is in the north and the Lesser Caucasus range is in the south. The Kolkhida Lowlands open west to the Black Sea; the Mtkvari River basin lies to the east. The river valley flood plain and the lowland hills offer good crop and pasture soil. There are 310 kilometers (193 miles) of coastline. The remainder of the land is woodland.

Natural Resources

Georgia's natural resources include forest, hydroelectricity, manganese, iron ore, copper, and minor oil and coal deposits. Tea and



Topography

citrus fruits are grown in the coastal areas. Georgia has abundant and varied mineral waters, and leads the world in their export.

Land Use

Arable Land	Permanent Pasture	Cropland	Woodland	Other Uses
11.44 percent	25 percent	3.86 percent	34 percent	25.7 percent

Environment

Environmental concerns include air pollution, particularly in Rust'avi; heavy water pollution of the Mtkvari River and the Black Sea; inadequate potable water; and soil polluted with toxic chemicals.

Mountainous areas are prone to mudslides and earthquakes. Massive rock- and mudslides in 1989 caused the displacement of thousands of villagers in the southwest. In 1991, two earthquakes destroyed several villages in the north central region. In April 2002, the T'bilisi area was hit with an earthquake with a magnitude measuring 4.5 on the Richter scale. The duration of the event was approximately 3 seconds. This earthquake was followed by a series of aftershocks, several of them with an intensity of 3 on the Richter scale.



Georgian Mountain

Climate

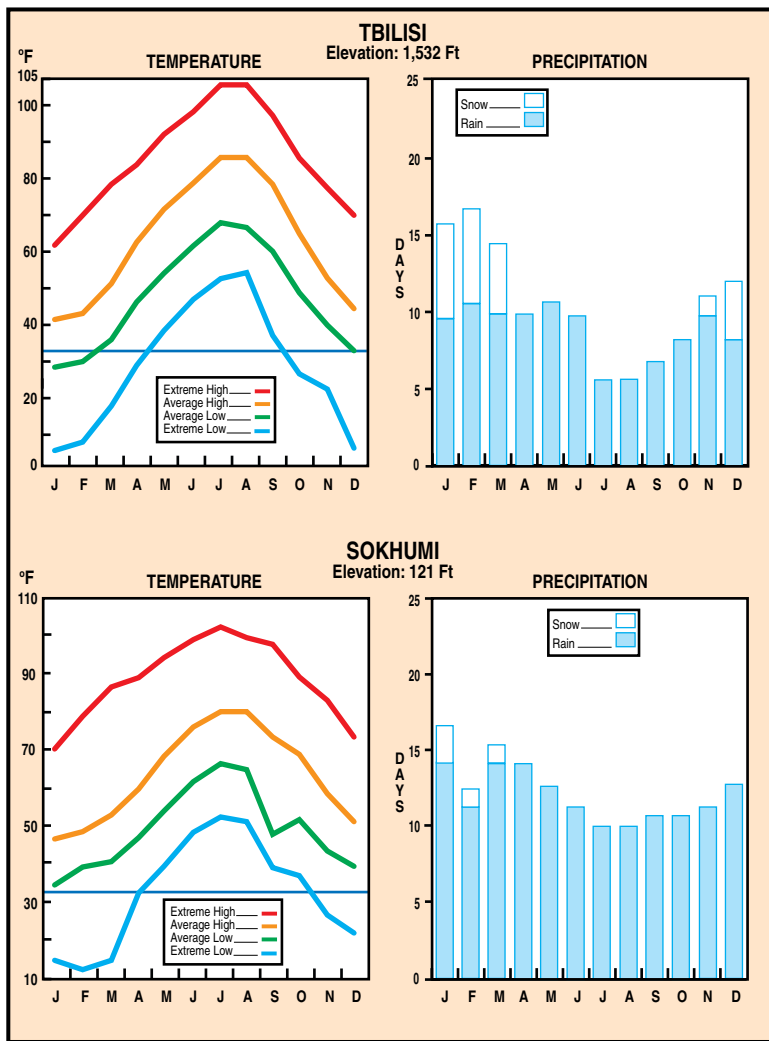
Georgia's climate is affected by the subtropics in the west and the Black Sea from the east. The Caucasus range moderates the local climate by blocking cold air from the north while warm, moist air from the west moves into the coastal lowlands.

Climatic zones are determined by distance from the Black Sea and by altitude. Along the Black Sea coast, from Abkhazia to the Turkish border, and in the Kolkhida Lowlands inland from the coast, the dominant subtropical climate features high humidity and up to 2,000 millimeters (78.7 inches) of annual precipitation. The port of Batumi receives 2,500 millimeters (98.4 inches) of annual precipitation.

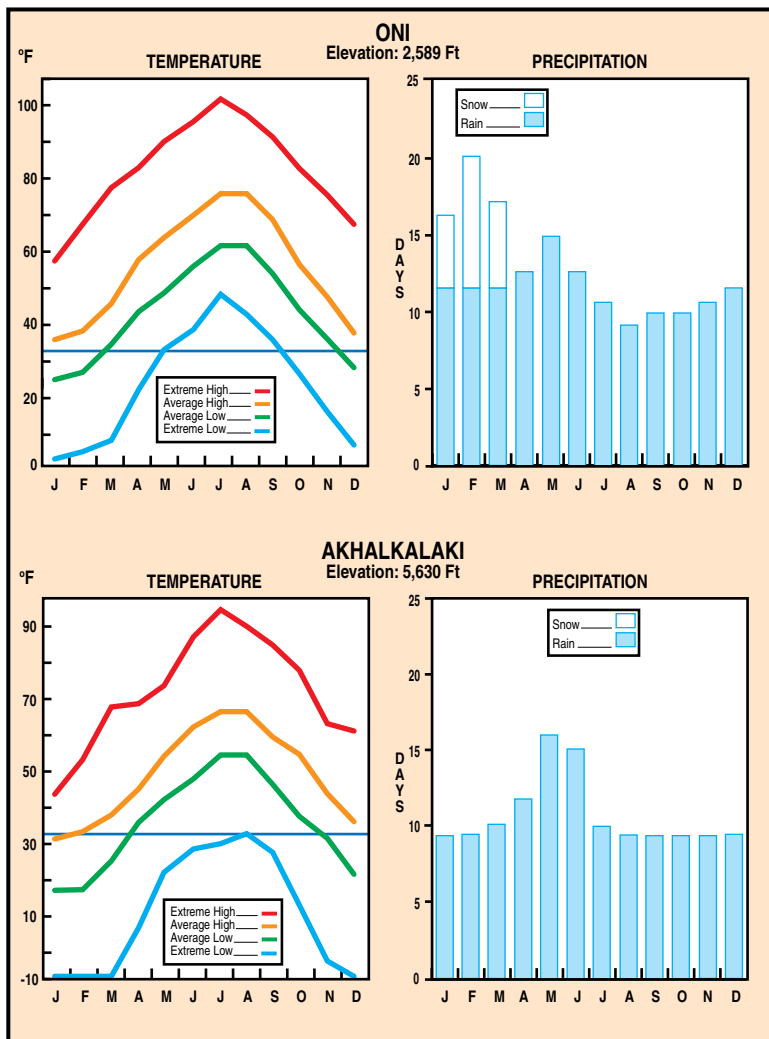
Mountains shield eastern Georgia's plains from the Black Sea's influence. The region's climate is continental. Summer temperatures range from 20° C to 24° C (68° F to 74° F), winter tempera-



Mountains



Tbilisi and Sokhumi Weather



Oni and Akhalkalaki Weather

tures from 2° C to 4° C (36° F to 34° F). Humidity is lower in the east and rainfall averages 650 millimeters (25.6 inches) per year.

Mountains

Alpine and highland regions in the east and west, as well as on the semiarid Iori Plateau, have distinct microclimates. Alpine conditions are found at altitudes higher than 2,100 meters (6,888 feet) above sea level. Above 3,600 meters (11,808 feet), snow and ice are present year round.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation

Georgia's transportation infrastructure was well developed when the country gained its independence from the Soviet Union. However, the network has since declined due to a lack of funding and maintenance. Ethnic conflicts, criminal activities, and a constant lack of fuel have contributed to transportation and communications infrastructure degradation.

Roads

In 1990, there were 35,100 kilometers (21,810 miles) of roads, of which 31,200 kilometers (19,386 miles) were hard surface. The four main highways lead from T'bilisi roughly in the cardinal directions to Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and the Black Sea. T'bilisi is central to the Caucasus regions highway system. Many roads in rural areas are in poor condition. Rain further degrades local roads and makes driving difficult and potentially dangerous.

Highway M1 runs from T'bilisi west to Senaki, and then follows the coastline north into Abkhazia. Highway M2 parallels the coastline

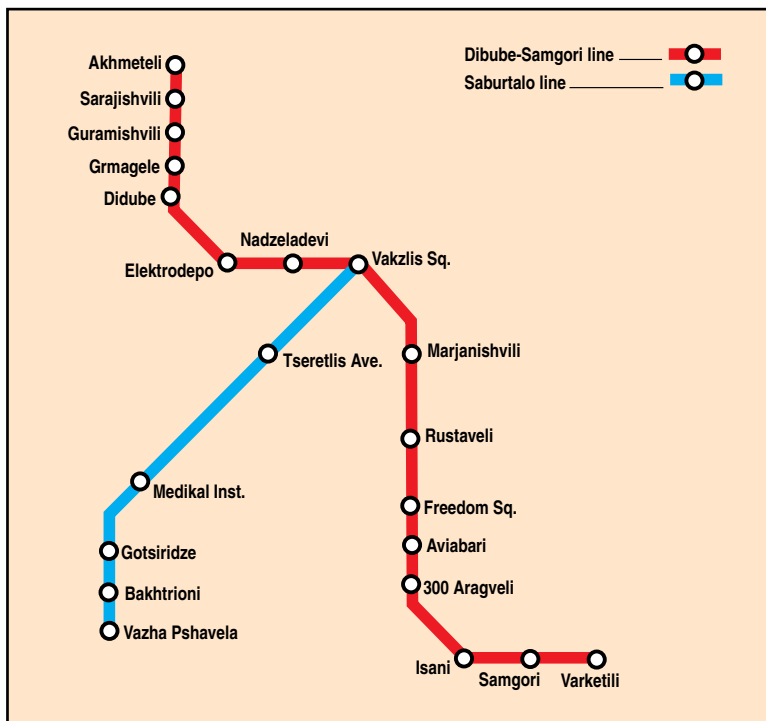


Roads

connecting Turkey and Georgia. The M2 runs south from Senaki through Batumi. The M3 runs north out of T'bilisi into Russia.

Rail

As of 2006, there were 1,575 kilometers (979 miles) of exploitable track; the main links connect Russia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. Conflicts in separatist regions, criminal activity, and fuel shortages have disrupted the rail network. The network is in poor condition and its equipment is outdated. Georgia's railway service is unreliable and may not be safe. Energy shortages make rail travel unpredictable as some parts of the railroad run on electricity.



T'bilisi Subway Diagram

Air

Georgia has 26 airports, 19 are paved. The longest runway in Georgia is at Sukhumi Dranda, on the western coast. There are seven paved runways, other than Sukhumi Dranda, that exceed 2,400 meters (7,874 feet), five that exceed 1,500 meters (4,920 feet), four that exceed 914 meters (2,998 feet) and two that are shorter than 914 meters (2,998 feet). There are three heliports.

Primary Airports

Name	Coordinates	Elevation	Runway		Civilian or Military
			Dimensions	Surface	
Batumi	041° 36' 37.00"N 041° 35-58.90"E	105 ft 32 m	7325 x 150 ft 2233 x 46 m	Asphalt	Civ. Gov.
Bolshiye Shiraki	41° 22' 46.36"N 046° 22' 02.40"E	1795 ft 547 m	8862 x 130 ft 2701 x 40 m	Concrete	Civ. Gov.
Gudauta	43° 06' 14.56" N 040° 34' 45.38" E	79 ft 24 m	9802 x 164 ft 2988 x 50 m	Concrete	Military
Kopitnari	42° 10' 35.95" N 042° 28' 57.30" E	223 ft 68 m	8202 x 144 ft 2500 x 44 m	Concrete	Civ. Gov.
Kutaisi West	42° 14' 55.01" N 042° 37' 28.78" E	384 ft 117 m	4692 x 114 ft 1430 x 35 m	Asphalt	Civ. Gov.
Sukhumi Dranda (Babushara)	42° 51' 29.64" N 041° 07' 41.32" E	53 ft 16 m	12012 x 172 ft 3661 x 52 m	Concrete	Joint use
T'bilisi (Novoalexeyevka)	41° 40' 09.00" N 044° 57' 17.00" E	1624 ft 495 m	9843 x 147 ft 3000 x 45 m 8202 x 196 ft 2500 x 60 m	Concrete Asphalt	Civ. Gov.
T'bilisi Soganlug	41° 38' 57.24" N 044° 56' 11.15" E	1250 ft 381 m	8131 x 255 ft 2478 x 78 m	Concrete	Military
T'bilisi Marneuli	41° 27' 33.16" N 044° 46' 59.56" E	1305 ft 398 m	8170 x 130 ft 2490 x 40 m	Concrete	Military
Telavi Kurdgelauri	41° 57' 12.35" N 045° 30' 28.78" E	1489 ft 454 m	5551 x 110 ft 1692 x 34 m	Asphalt	Civ. Gov.
Vaziani	41° 37' 40.95" N 045° 01' 50.70" E	1460 ft 445 m	8205 x 175 ft 2501 x 53 m	Concrete	Military

Airzena, or Georgian Airlines, is the national airline, providing flights from T'bilisi to western European cities. It has direct flights to cities such as Paris, Moscow, Tel-Aviv, Batumi, Prague, Frankfurt, Dubai, Amsterdam, Kiev, Athens, and Vienna. While flights to Paris and Moscow occur almost every day, flights to most other destinations only occur once or twice a week. Several European airlines such as Lufthansa and British Airways have limited service to T'bilisi as well. Power outages at T'bilisi's airport occasionally disable the airport guidance system, forcing pilots

to land without airport navigational aids. Flights from the United States to T'bilisi can last 12 to 20 hours. The United States advises tourists to use Western carriers.

Georgia's main and only international airport is old but adequate. It has gift shops, and food and drink are available for purchase. The airport has only one terminal for arriving passengers and a separate terminal for departing passengers. Though security practices are conducted properly, standards are below those of Western airports. A new air terminal is being built.

Maritime

The two largest navigable rivers are the Kura (Mtkvari) and the Rioni. They flow in opposite directions. The Kura originates in Turkey and flows eastward toward the Caspian Sea. The Rioni flows west into the Black Sea. However, waterways are more crucial to Georgia for power generation than for transportation. In addition to the Kura and the Rioni, the Inguri and Alazan rivers are important sources of hydroelectric power. Commercial shipping is limited mainly to the Black Sea coast. Major ports are located in Batumi, Poti, and Sokhumi, but domestic tensions in Abkhazia complicate travel to these ports.

Ports

Batumi port is in the former autonomous region of Adjara, at Batumi Bay, and is navigable year-round. The port mainly handles oil exports, although it has off-load capabilities for other commodities. Covered warehouses and concrete storage areas are available. The facility has an annual 4- to 5-million-ton capacity and offers mobile electrical connectivity and floating cranes. The port's three berths are used as tanker terminals. Improved relations between Turkey and Georgia have helped this facility prosper.

The port of Poti is at the mouth of the Rioni river along the south-eastern Black Sea coast. Its shipping capacity is 5 to 6 million tons per year. The 3 harbor areas are divided into 17 berths with maximum alongside depths of 12.5 meters (41 feet). Storage facilities include warehouses and open concrete storage areas. Berths One and Two have container terminals with mobile power and floating cranes for off-loading.

Sukhumi port is on the Black Sea's east shore at the head of Sukhumi Bay. Accommodations included a cargo pier and two



Port of Poti

passenger piers. Internal conflict has damaged the port's facilities, and current conditions are undetermined. Water depths adjacent to the passenger pier range from 2.4 to 7.8 meters (8 to 26 feet). Covered warehouses, mobile electric cranes, a 12-ton portable crane, and facilities for tankers were available at one time; however, their current availability is unreported.

Communication

Following the end of the Soviet control of Georgia and with the end of the Rose Revolution, the state has relinquished control of some of its media assets. Television is the main source of news for most Georgians and there is a growing market of cable TV. A 2004 law decriminalized libel and slander, opening the door to increased freedom of speech by the media, though self-censorship is still commonly practiced. Newspapers are widespread, though readership is generally low. Telephone use is increasing as technological improvements reach Georgia. Cell service is often more reliable than landline phones.

Despite the technological advances taking place, Georgians still rely on personal communication to gather information. The lack of an obligation to pass along information within Georgian media culture, means that Georgians continue to emphasize personal networks to gain the information they need to survive.

Radio and Television

Television is the main source of news for most Georgians. There are dozens of cable TV operators and a handful of major commercial stations. The private broadcasters compete for a share of the small, but growing advertising market. The major networks are Rustavi 2, Imedi TV, and Mze.

Georgian Public Broadcasting, a government-funded public broadcaster, replaced the former state radio and TV. The state relinquished other media assets, including newspapers and a news agency.

Radio Stations

T'bilisi	99.6	Europa Plus pop music
	100.9	Radio 2 - Public Radio
	101.4	Radio 101 - Music, entertainment
	102.4	Radio 1 - Public Radio
	102.9	RFI Musique - French
	103.4	Fortuna Plus - International pop
	105.0	Radio 105
	105.9	Radio Imedi - Music, talk, news
	106.4	Radio 1
	106.9	Fortune FM
Agaria	100.1	Radio Imedi (Hope) - Music, talk, news
Abkhaziz	107.9	Radio Soma

Telephone

Though improving, telephone service in Georgia remains problematic. Internal communication using land-based telephone service is fairly reliable. When using a landline telephone, outgoing calls from Georgia, except to other parts of the CIS, must be made through the operator and long waits and disconnected calls can occur. It is possible to set up an account with the local telephone company that enables one to make long-distance calls without the operator's assistance. Public phone use requires city token or phone cards, which can be purchased at kiosks or the central post office.

Cellular telephone use is popular in larger cities and throughout much of Georgia. While cellular telephone owners are becoming more widespread, service remains limited in the north and west of

the country. Many businesspeople and journalists now use satellite links to overcome the considerable problems of ordinary telephone communication and sporadic cellular service in the more remote mountainous regions.

Internet

Five internet service providers operate in Georgia, though this number is increasing. Between 2002 and 2005, Internet users increased from 150,000 to 175,000. The number of users, providers, and internet centers, such as internet cafes and business centers are increasing throughout the country with the greatest concentration in urban areas.

Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers are widely available throughout Georgia. The major daily papers include *Sakartveloes Respublika*, the former state-run paper, *24 Saati* and *Rezonansi*, both private papers, *Georgia Messenger*, an English-language paper, and *Svobodnaya Gruzia*, a Russian-language paper.

Postal Service

Postal service is provided locally and by the U.S. Embassy. Local mail as well as Georgia-handled international mail service is unreliable. Those who send mail from local post offices should ensure that letters are postmarked, as stamps are sometimes removed from letters and sold to other customers. T'bilisi and Kutaisi have UPS, FEDEX, and DHL services, which are more reliable. The U.S. Embassy has pouch service once a week to and from Frankfurt, Germany. Packages can be mailed within pouch weight parameters. The post mailing address is: American Embassy T'bilisi; Department of State; Washington, DC 20521-7060.

CULTURE

Statistics

Population	4,661,473 (July 2006 estimate)
Age Structure	
<i>0 to 14 years</i>	17.3 percent (male 428,056/female 380,193)
<i>15 to 64 years</i>	66.2 percent (male 1,482,908/female 1,602,064)
<i>65 years and over</i>	16.5 percent (male 308,905/female 459,347)
Growth rate	– 0.4 percent
Birth rate	10.41/1,000 population
Death rate	9.23/1,000 population
Migration rate	– 4.5 migrants/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth	76.09 years
Total fertility rate	1.4 children born per woman

Ethnic Groups

Georgian	83.8 percent	Russian	1.5 percent
Azeri	6.5 percent	Other	2.5 percent
Armenian	5.7 percent		

Population Patterns

Widespread internal and external migration patterns have led to a significant depopulation of Georgia. According to the last Soviet census in 1989, Georgia's population was 5.3 million. Since that time, the population has reduced to approximately 4.6 million as a result of widespread emigration and a reduced birthrate.

At the beginning of the 19th century, ethnic Georgians and Abkhazians made up 86 percent Georgia's population. After the Russian empire occupied Georgia, there was a sharp increase of Russian immigrants to the country. Russians and other Soviet-controlled ethnic groups were forcibly migrated to Georgia. By the end of Stalin's forced migration, Russification, and collectivization plans, Georgia consisted of only 63 percent ethnic Georgians and Abkhazians. There was a slightly higher emigration than immigration rate following WWII, but from the 1950s through 1990s, the population remained fairly stable. Since 1990, however, the emigration rate has increased significantly. This population outflow has been dominated by non-native populations.

Internal migration patterns, prompted by urban economic crises, have resulted in a population shift from urban to rural areas. This reversed the 1990s trend of rural-to-urban migration. As the economic situation improves throughout the country, the trend is expected to return to a rural-to-urban migration pattern.

Society

People

Ethnic Georgians form the dominant ethnic group in Georgia, making up 80 to 85 percent of the Georgian population and totaling approximately 4 million people. Georgians consider themselves the defining political, economic, and cultural group in the country. They believe their country and culture played an essential role in the development of Western civilization through their connection to ancient Greece, and through that they were one of the first nations to adopt Christianity as the state religion.

Georgians are an ethnically heterogeneous population, subdivided into many culturally differentiated groups with unique dialects and customs. Yet members of these groups think of themselves as Georgian first, and as members of their sub-ethnicity second.

Within the territory of Georgia are five ethnic groups that do not consider themselves Georgian. Two groups, the Abkhaz and Ossetians, are engaged in long-standing separatist conflicts against the Georgian state.

Abkhazians are a Caucasian people who live in Abkhazia, an autonomous region within Georgia. Abkhazia covers an area of about 3,300 square miles at the western end of Georgia, on the north shore of the Black Sea. They have been engaged in a military struggle for independence against perceived Georgian repression since 1992.



Ossetian Valley

The Abkhaz blame Georgia for the war and for the destruction of their economy and culture. The Abkhaz make up 1.8 percent of the population in Georgia.

The ethnic origin of Abkhazians is a subject of intense debate, but Abkhazians assert they are genetically unique from Georgians in that they descend from an ancient civilization known as the Apsilians. Religion does not play a strong role in the daily lives of Abkhazians. Most Abkhaz are nominal Eastern Orthodox Christians, though there is still a small community of Sunni Muslims in the Gudauta region. However, there is not a single active mosque in Abkhazia today.

Ossetians make up 3 percent of Georgia’s population, and number approximately 165,000. Culturally, Ossetians are similar to Russians, but trace their ethnic heritage to an ancient tribe known as the Alans. This, they believe, distinguishes them from Russians and Georgians. Ossetians in South Ossetia consider their territory and their people an extension of the North Ossetian Republic in Russia. Ossetians in both Georgia and Russia consider North and South Ossetia two parts of one “Ossetian nation” and, therefore, consider North and South Ossetians part of one coherent ethnic group.



Ossetian Child

Ossetian identity has been shaped by their ancestral heritage and their devotion to the land they inhabit, as well as by Georgian, Russian, and Persian influences. Most Ossetians are Russian Orthodox Christians, and there is a small Muslim minority. Ossetians have been engaged in a quasi-war against Georgia since the early 1990s, when Georgian president Zviad Gamsukhurdia's "Georgia for Georgians" campaign produced an intense fear of a genocidal campaign against Georgia's minority populations. Ossetian paramilitary groups are seeking incorporation with the Russian Federation's Republic of North Ossetia just across the border.

Azerbaijanis are the fourth largest ethnic group in Georgia, comprising 350,000 to 500,000 people. Azerbaijanis think of themselves as a Turkic ethnic group, and identify broadly with Turkish culture. Georgian Azerbaijanis also are referred to as Azeris, Azerbaijani Turks, or simply Turks by the non-Muslim populations in Georgia. Azerbaijanis speak Azerbaijani Turkish, or Azerbaijani. The Azerbaijani language is the pillar of Azerbaijani identity in Georgia.

Most Azerbaijanis in Georgia are nominal followers of Shi'a Islam, and while active religious practice was rare in past years, there has been an Islamic revival in recent years. In recent years, more Azerbaijani youth have been attending foreign-funded *madrasas* (religious schools) which follow Sunni or Wahabbist tenets. But because



Azeri Boy

of the traditional influence of Shi'ism within Azerbaijani communities, attendance at *madrasas* remains limited.

There are approximately 270,000 Armenians living in Georgia; they make up 6 percent of the population. Until recently, they constituted the largest ethnic minority in Georgia. The Armenians are an Indo-European people. They have traditionally inhabited the regions along the borders of what are today modern Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Iran, and Turkey.

For many Armenians, Georgia is considered a second homeland. Today, most Armenian Georgians live primarily in one of three re-



Armenian Men

gions: in the Javakheti district along the Armenian border, around the city of Sukhumi in Abkhazia, and in T'bilisi, the capital city of Georgia. Armenians living in Javakheti live in one of the harshest and most isolated environments in the Caucasus, and are among the poorest populations in the country.

There are 75,000 Armenians living in Abkhazia. Many of these Armenians played an active fighting role against the government of Georgia during the 1990s, establishing a stand-alone brigade of Armenian fighters, and using their connections to other groups fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh to shuttle weapons and people into and out of Abkhazia.

The Russian population in Georgia is estimated to be about 67,000, half of whom live in the T'bilisi region. They make up 1.5 percent of the population. Between 1989 and 1998 approximately 45 percent of the ethnic Russians living in Georgia moved back to Russia. Russians in Georgia do not claim a right to any specific land, as do other ethnic groups in Georgia. Many Russians living in Georgia today are descendants of religious and political exiles who were forced to move to Georgia under Tsarist or Soviet leadership. There are relatively few, if any, Russians who moved to Georgia after the break-up of the Soviet Union.

Russian Georgians have the weakest group identity among the Georgian minorities. They are scattered geographically across the country, make up an extremely small population, and are heavily integrated into Georgian culture. Most Russians in Georgia think of themselves as citizens of Georgia first, and Russians second.

Family

Loyalty to one's family is the leading value of all Georgian people. Georgians and ethnic minorities are loyal first to their

family, the nation or ethnic group, second, and to the state or government third. The Georgian people historically have been isolated into small clans within the vast mountain regions of Georgia. This factor has been significant in developing strong ties with immediate family members and larger networks of families. Each individual is responsible to family above all else, and his or her place in society reflects greatly on the family as a whole. To bring embarrassment or dishonor on oneself is to do so for the whole family; therefore, honor is a highly valued concept for the Georgian society.

Role of Men and Women

Georgian families remain traditional and patriarchal. Men are the head of the household and primary decision makers, and they are financially accountable for the family. Women take care of the homes and raise the children.

Within the family, women appear to provide the main emotional support for children, and men provide very little emotional contact. Women are greatly respected by Georgian men. In social settings men wishing to speak with a woman must first speak with and get permission from the male family member responsible for her safety and well being. The role of female protectorate is a very strong one among Georgian men.



Georgian Woman

Social Structure and Authority

The Rule of Law in Georgia is extremely weak. Personal accountability is lacking, and laws simply are guidelines, not rules, for behavior and can be loosely interpreted. The manipulation or disregard of laws for the benefit of ones self or family is a socially accepted concept. Most conflicts between individuals usually are settled between families, and local authorities are not involved. This is especially true in rural areas where situations can be more extreme and have been known to have fatal consequences.

Language

Georgia is the official language of the Republic of Georgia. Approximately 71 percent of the population speak Georgian as their first language. Russian is the second most widely-spoken language. There are a number of distinct languages spoken among the disparate mountain populations.

Language Breakdown

Georgian (official)	71 percent	Azeri	6 percent
Russian	9 percent	Other	7 percent
Armenian	7 percent		

Education and Literacy

Under Soviet rule, Georgia's educational system was quite good with the standards sufficiently throughout the country. Georgia's current education system is similar to that of the former Soviet Union but with basic changes made based on the recommendation of the United Nations. Under Georgia's constitution, elementary education is universal and mandatory. This has created functioning primary, basic and secondary schools in all towns, villages, and

settlements. Georgian children begin their elementary educations in kindergarten and continue until they graduate from secondary school at age 16 or 17. After graduating, students may enroll in the university or technical institute. Georgia has a network of scientific and research institutes. Illiteracy among the adult population of Georgia, including minorities, is less than 1 percent.

Religion

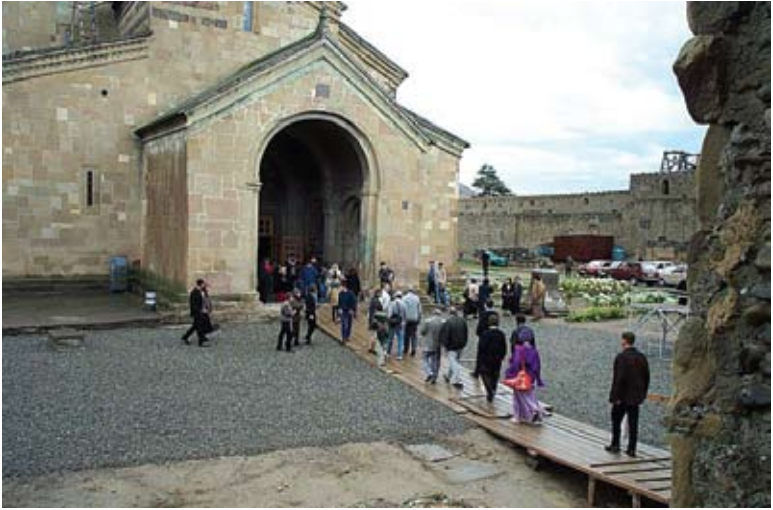
Religion Breakdown

Orthodox Christian	83.9 percent
Muslim	9.9 percent
Armenian-Gregorian	3.9 percent
Catholic	0.8 percent
Other	6.0 percent
None	0.7 percent

The conversion of Georgians in AD 330 made them among the first adherents of Christianity. According to tradition, a holy slave woman, who later became known as Saint Nino, cured Queen Nana of Iberia of an unknown illness, and King Marion III accepted Christianity after a second miracle occurred during a royal hunting trip. The Georgians' new faith placed them permanently on the frontier of the conflict between Islam and Christianity.



Georgian Priest



Georgian Church

Religious repression throughout Soviet rule encouraged the incorporation of religious identity into the nationalist movement of the 20th century and the national identity more generally.

Christianity is one of the central pillars of Georgian Culture. Approximately 84 percent of Georgians are Orthodox Christian, most of whom are Georgian Orthodox Christian. Although Georgians are not considered evangelical, they are extremely devout. They often cross themselves when inside or passing a church and they also fast regularly.

Recreation

Sports

Soccer, basketball, rugby, and tennis are popular in Georgia. Many Georgians also participate in outdoor and winter sports, such as



Georgian Dance

trekking, alpine skiing, and heli-skiing. Georgia has historically participated in the International Olympics.

Entertainment

Theater is popular in Georgia; most towns have professional or amateur drama troupes. Music is important to Georgian culture. The country has many symphony orchestras. Many Georgians value films and other visual arts. Georgians have won awards at numerous international film festivals.

Customs and Courtesies

Greetings

When greeting, Georgians shake hands and say *Gamarjoba* (let you win), which is used as “hello.” Responses differ; *Gamarjoba*

is repeated for official greetings, *Gagimarjos* serves as a formal, responsive “hello.” *Rogora Khar?* (How are you?), informally initiates conversation. *Rogor brdzandebit?* is more formal. *Kargadikavit* means “goodbye, take care.” *Mshvidovit* (peace be with you) is used when a parting will be lengthy. People rarely greet strangers in cities, though in rural areas, people commonly greet, smile at, and sometimes speak to passing strangers.

Georgians often shake hands in greeting; however, never shake hands across the threshold of someone’s home as this is believed to bring misfortune and the loss of money to the homeowner. Among friends, even of the same gender, a hug or cheek kiss is common. Small children may receive hugs and kisses. Adults are addressed by professional title and last name or by *Batono* (Sir) or *Kalbatono* (Madam) followed by a first name. Using *Batonol Kalbatono* with just the last name is considered very formal. First and last names are used in correspondence and in the media.

Gestures

Conversation is often loud and accompanied by hand gestures. Eye contact is expected. People sometimes express appreciation by raising a thumb upward. Pointing at others with the index finger is impolite, as is chewing gum while speaking. Public displays of affection are inappropriate. People are expected to stand when an elderly person enters a room. The concept of personal space does not exist in Georgian culture. Westerners should be aware of this and understand that it is not an overt invasion of their personal space.

Visiting

Most Georgians are hospitable and generous, even with unexpected guests. Though traditionally popular, visiting friends and

relatives is less common than it once was due to economic decline. Regardless of financial hardship, hosts offer at least a cup of coffee and cookies to guests.

When they are able, Georgian hosts may offer a full meal. Sometimes, they may actually go beyond their financial means to ensure their guests are treated well. Guests bring gifts; flowers are appropriate for normal occasions, and gifts for children are appreciated. Appropriate gifts for hosts and hostesses include chocolate, flowers, or alcoholic beverages. Declining an alcoholic beverage can be considered rude.

Dining

Georgians favor beef, chicken, and pork, and they tend to eat less lamb than people in other Caucasus states. Walnuts, spices, and tomatoes are widely used to thicken soups and sauces. Georgian cuisine is a source of pride for many; they consider it superior to foods of neighboring countries. Red and white wines are produced in Georgia. They are significant economically and culturally.

Georgians eat with the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right. They eat some meat and fish dishes with their hands. When guests are present, the hostess prepares and serves the food but does not participate unless other women are present. Due to economic hardships, requesting more food than what is initially offered is inappropriate. It is acceptable to decline second servings.

Before a meal is served, many Georgians follow a tradition of toasting. A *Tamada* (toastmaster) proposes a toast, drinking to empty his glass. After the toast, the men finish their drinks; women follow with a symbolic sip of their beverage. It is improper to drink without first proposing a toast.



Georgian Dinner Table

Tipping is standard and restaurant, taxi, and cafe bills generally are rounded up.

Dress Standards

Clothing, hairstyles, and behavior are conservative. Business attire is similar to Western clothing. Traditional folk costumes are worn only for dance performances and during national holidays. Georgians dress carefully and value quality clothing. Sloppy dress is considered improper, even in casual situations, though denim jeans are popular. Adults and teenage girls do not wear shorts in public. Visitors should not wear shorts, and women are advised to cover their heads.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel

Food- or Water-borne Diseases

Diarrhea brought about by bacteria, protozoa, and viruses pose the greatest risk to deployed personnel. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever outbreaks occasionally occur. The most recent occurred in April 1999 in western Georgia. It was associated with damage to the water supply system and subsequent sewage contamination. Risk of contracting hepatitis A also is high. Consumption of raw dairy products or raw animal products increases the risk of contracting many diseases, including brucellosis and anthrax.

Vector-borne Diseases

Risk from malaria is variable. Transmission of malaria occurs primarily from June to October in southern regions, particularly in southeast Georgia, near the Azerbaijan border and the Kura River. Since 1998, an increasing numbers of cases have been reported in regions south of T'bilisi, including Gardabanis, Marneulis, and Sighnaghis. Other disease risks include mosquito-borne West Nile fever and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever; sandfly fever and leishmaniasis, transmitted by sand flies; and tick-borne encephalitis.

Respiratory-borne Diseases

Risk of acute respiratory infections such as colds, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and influenza are highest in winter, particularly in crowded living conditions. Contraction may be related to increased contact with local populations. Meningococcal meningitis occurs sporadically; risk is increased under crowded living conditions.

Sexually Transmitted and/or Blood-borne Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases, including gonorrhea and syphilis, are a risk. HIV/AIDS prevalence is low, though infection rates are increasing among high-risk groups. Hepatitis B/D and C, contracted with exposure to infective body fluids, also are a risk in Georgia.

Other Diseases

Hantaviral fevers and leptospirosis, spread by contact with rat urine, are risks. Rabies is present among wolves, foxes, and stray dogs and causes 10 to 20 human cases annually.

Medical Capabilities

The quality of Georgia's health care is well below U.S. and Western standards. Georgia's health care standards are comparable to those of the other Caucasus countries. Many medical facilities are in a state of disrepair.

Emergency medical and ambulance services are available in T'bilisi, but not outside of central urban areas. Ambulances lack adequate medical staff and equipment. T'bilisi city ambulance is available by telephoning 03, 94-03-03, 44-03-03. English-speaking patients need an interpreter for this service. Hospitals and clinics, available countrywide, provide basic first aid and services that should be able to stabilize a minor injury (such as a broken bone) and identify and treat simple illnesses. Health care in Georgia runs on a cash system. Many hospitals, including government and civilian, are in disrepair because of neglect and lack of funding. Medical facilities outside T'bilisi are inadequate. Medical care should be sought through the U.S. Embassy medical unit or supporting military medical unit. Most medical personnel speak Georgian and Russian, but not English, though a few medical fa-

cilities have English-speaking staff. Georgia has a shortage of basic disposable medical supplies. Difficulty may be encountered translating information on medicine bottle labels and package inserts, and determining equivalency with commonly used U.S. items, instructions for use, and dosage. Blood donation, testing, and storage do not meet Western standards.

Key Medical Facilities

T'bilisi Hospital Otar Gudushauri State Nmc

<i>Location</i>	18-20 Lubliana Street, T'bilisi
<i>Telephone</i>	Administrative – (995-32) 529-869; Facsimile – (995-32) 951-555, 530-570
<i>Type</i>	Government, 200 acute care beds
<i>Capabilities</i>	Medical specialties – general medicine, pediatrics, nuclear medicine. Surgical specialties – anesthesia, general surgery, neurosurgery, obstetrics/gynecology (OB/GYN), urology, thoracic surgery, orthopedic surgery. Equipment – angiography, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT) scanner, X-ray. Ancillary services – Five ambulances, blood bank, helipad, intensive care unit (ICU) (8 to 14 beds), neonatal ICU, laboratory, 8-bed operating room, pharmacy. Personnel – many English-speaking personnel on staff, average 30 physicians. Utilities – emergency generator.
<i>Comments</i>	45,000-square-meter, six-story concrete building; dedicated VIP ward; ground-level helipad; building is painted pink; and located in a rundown part of the city.

T'bilisi Hospital City Number 1

<i>Location</i>	9 Tsinandali Street, T'bilisi
<i>Telephone</i>	Administrative – 8(99) 553311, 771818, 776204 Admissions – 8(99) 771544, 741546
<i>Type</i>	Public, 94 beds
<i>Capabilities</i>	Medical Specialties – emergency medicine, general internal medicine-family medicine, nuclear medicine, radiology. Surgical specialties – general surgery. Equipment – anesthesia ventilator, angiography, CT scanner, ultrasound, plane film, X-ray, oxygen. Ancillary services – ambulance, emergency room, ICU (12 beds), 2 operating rooms, laboratory, blood bank, respiratory therapy. Blood test – type and cross-match, HIV. Personnel – has an English-speaking staff.
<i>Comments</i>	Old brick and concrete building. This facility was a 1,500-bed hospital until 1990, it has been split into 11 umbrella units.

HISTORY

In the 12th century BC, tribes from western Asia Minor and from the collapsing Hittite empire began migrating into the area that is now known as Georgia, making it one of the oldest civilizations in the former Soviet Union. The Romans gained control of the area in 65 BC. In the 4th century, Georgia adopted Christianity.

From the 4th through 7th centuries AD, Georgia was caught in conflicts among the Roman, Persian, and Byzantine Empires. In the 10th century, the Kingdom of Georgia was founded. The kingdom

expanded from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea and from the Caucasus to present Armenia. However, a Mongolian invasion in 1234 destroyed Georgia.

In the 15th century, Christian Georgia sought protection from other Christian nations against Islam. Russia signed a treaty with Georgia in 1783 offering protection against a Persian attack. When Persia invaded in 1795, however, Russia declined to send troops and T'bilisi was captured. In 1801, Russia began a gradual annexation of Georgia that was completed in 1867.

In 1917, Georgia declared itself independent of the Russian Empire and quickly gained diplomatic recognition from many nations, including the Soviet Union in the 1920s. Georgia formed the Transcaucasian Federated Republic, but Red Army forces disbanded the alliance in 1921. The Soviets again annexed Georgia.



Tbilisi in 1910

Under Khrushchev and Brezhnev, the Soviet Union relaxed control over the local government of Georgia. The Georgian Communist Party became increasingly corrupt and grew more independent of Soviet control. In the early 1970s, a series of non-violent purges occurred. These purges resulted in the appointment of pro-Soviet party members into the Georgian political system. Eduard Shevardnadze, who at that time headed the Soviet Union's Committee for State Security (KGB), was appointed First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party. As the Georgian Communist Party leader, Shevardnadze led an extensive anti-corruption drive. The effort resulted in the imprisonment of several party members and leading dissidents. Shevardnadze served in this post until 1985, when Mikhail Gorbachev appointed him Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union.

Under Gorbachev's more liberal leadership, Georgian nationalism intensified. In April 1989, Soviet troops forcibly broke up demonstrations in T'bilisi. Georgian officials accused the Soviets of using poison gas against the demonstrators. The incident solidified support for the growing liberation movement. On 21 March 1991, 90 percent of voters endorsed independence.

Since the 1992 election of Eduard Shevardnadze as Georgia's President, economic problems, domestic disputes



Former President Shevardnadze

in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, and a strained relationship with Russia prevented Georgia from progressing. Shevardnadze's government, along with his own family, became increasingly associated with pervasive corruption, which hampered Georgia's economic growth. The country remained poor. The political and socioeconomic crisis was close to reaching its peak just before the parliamentary elections on 2 November 2003. Shevardnadze's political alliance "For New Georgia," was opposed by popular opposition parties, Mikheil Saakashvili's United National Movement and Burjanadze-Democrats, led by Parliamentary speaker Nino Burjanadze and ex-speaker Zurab Zhvania.

Rose Revolution. Georgia's November 2003 parliamentary elections were denounced by local and international observers as being rigged. Mikheil Saakashvili claimed he had won the elections and urged Georgians to demonstrate against Shevardnadze's government and engage in nonviolent civil disobedience against authorities. The demanded a second election. In mid-November, massive anti-government demonstrations occurred throughout Georgia.

On 22 November, the protesting reached its pinnacle when a new parliament, which was considered illegitimate, opened session. Opposition supporters with roses in their hands, led by Saakashvili, seized the parliament building. Shevardnadze was forced to flee.

On 23 November, Shevardnadze, after meeting with Mikheil Saakashvili and Zurab Zhvania, announced his resignation. The outgoing speaker of parliament, Nino Burjanadze, assumed the presidency until new elections could be held. On 4 January 2004, presidential elections were held with Saakashvili as the winning candidate. On 25 January 2004, Saakashvili was inaugurated as the president of Georgia.

Chronology of Key Events

- 1801-04** Most of present-day Georgia becomes part of the Russian Empire.
- 1918** Georgian state declares its independence.
- 1921** Red Army invades. Georgia is declared a Soviet Socialist Republic.
- 1922** Georgia, as part of the Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Republic, becomes a founding member of Soviet Union.
- 1936** Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Republic is dissolved; Georgia becomes a Soviet republic.
- 1972** Eduard Shevardnadze is appointed head of the Georgian Communist Party.
- 1991** Georgia secedes from the Soviet Union.
- Aug. 1992** Fighting between government of Georgia troops and separatist forces breaks out in Abkhazia.
- Oct. 1992** Shevardnadze is elected parliament chairman.
- Sept. 1993** Separatist forces drive Georgian troops from Abkhazia.
- 1994** New constitution is adopted; new currency, lari, is introduced.
- Nov. 1995** Shevardnadze elected president.
- March 2001** Georgia and the Abkhazia separatist region sign accord not to use force against each other.
- Nov. 2003** President Shevardnadze declares state of emergency as thousands riot and seize the Parliament building to protest elections. Shevardnadze resigns; outgoing speaker, Nino Burjanadze, assumes the presidency.
- Jan. 2004** Mikheil Saakashvili wins presidential election.

- March 2004** Amid rising tension with the leadership of the autonomous region of Ajaria, which does not fully recognize president's authority, Georgia imposes sanctions and closes the border. Saakashvili's National Movement-Democratic Front wins majority of seats in parliament in re-run of parliamentary elections.
- May 2004** Ajarian leader Aslan Abashidze, claiming Georgian forces are about to invade, blows up bridges connecting the region with the rest of Georgia. He later resigns and leaves Georgia.
- May 2004** South Ossetia holds parliamentary elections, which are unrecognized by Georgia.
- June 2004** Tensions rise as Georgia decides to build up its anti-smuggling operation in South Ossetia.
- August 2004** Tension erupts into violence in South Ossetia. Several deaths reported among Georgia and South Ossetia forces.
- Oct. 2004** Abkhaz presidential elections, not recognized by Georgia, end in chaos.
- Jan. 2005** Sergei Bagapsh wins Abkhaz presidential reelections after making a deal with his rival Raul Khadzhimba, who becomes his vice president. Saakashvili unveils proposals on autonomy for South Ossetia, whose leadership rejects them, demanding full independence. Georgia's leader says similar proposals can only be considered for Abkhazia if refugees who fled fighting in 1993 are allowed to return.
- May 2005** Large crowds in T'bilisi greet President George W. Bush, the first U.S. leader to visit Georgia.
- July 2005** Russia starts withdrawing troops from two Soviet-era bases; completion set for late 2008.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Government

Since the Rose Revolution and Mikheil Saakashvili's election president, a new era is said to have begun in Georgia. While the West considers the Rose Revolution a move toward democracy, Russian and pro-Russian politicians claim the revolution to be a "made-in-America coup." Several reforms were launched by the new government and numerous strong anti-corruption measures were established.

Saakashvili also won a victory when the leader of Ajaria resigned in May 2004. The central government still holds little power over the other pro-Russian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Georgia's foreign policy is proclaimed to be strongly pro-Western. However, concerns have been voiced by Georgian opposition and a few nongovernment organizations regarding his authoritarian tendencies.

National Level

The president serves as the head of state and, by constitutional order, is responsible for executing domestic and international policy. The president maintains a significant amount of political authority. The ex-



President Mikheil Saakashvili

ecutive, legislative, and judicial branches make up the organization of the government of Georgia.

Executive Branch

The president, elected by popular vote for up to two consecutive 5-year terms, also serves as the head of state and chairman of Parliament. The head of state selects a cabinet of ministers. The power of the prime minister is secondary to the head of state. The president serves as the chairman of the National Security Council.

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch is unicameral. The Supreme Council has 235 seats. Members are elected to serve a 4-year term.

Judicial Branch

There is a Supreme Court. The Supreme Council, on the President's recommendation, elects the judges. There is also a constitutional court.

Local Level

Georgia is divided into 67 electoral districts, including those within Abkhazia and Adjara, and five independent cities.

Key Government Officials

President, Head of State	Mikheil Saakashvili
Speaker, Parliament	Nino Burjanadze
Prime Minister, Head of Government	Zurab Noghaideli
Deputy Prime Minister	Kote Kemularia
Deputy Prime Minister	Vano Merabishvili



Administrative Divisions

Minister of Defense

Irakli Okruashvili

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Salome Zourabishvili

Ambassador to the United States

Levan Mikeladze

**Permanent Representative
to the UN, New York**

Revaz Adamia

Politics

Elections

Presidential and parliamentary elections are held every 5 years. The next presidential election will be in January 2009. The next parliamentary election will be in spring of 2008. Those 18 years and older may vote.

Political Parties and Pressure Groups

The following is a list of significant political parties and pressure groups in Georgia:

- Citizens Union of Georgia
- Georgian United Communist Party
- National Democratic Peoples Party
- Greens Party
- Union of Revival Party (AGUR)
- United Republican Party
- Union Traditionalist
- National Independent Party
- Socialist Party
- Social Democratic Party

Internal Disputes

The Abkhazia Conflict

Abkhazia is a region of northwestern Georgia on the Black Sea coast. Abkhazia was an independent Soviet Socialist Republic during the Soviet era until February 1931, when it became an autonomous republic of the Georgian S.S.R. As the Soviet Union unraveled, tensions developed between Georgia and Abkhazia as the Abkhaz demanded restoration of the region's pre-1931 status and the Georgian independence movement became increasingly nationalistic.

Armed conflict began in August 1992 when Georgian troops were deployed to Abkhazia following Georgia's declaration of independence. Large-scale hostilities ended after the Abkhaz side broke the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993 and captured the Abkhaz capital city of Sukhumi on 27 September. Most of the

Georgian population of Abkhazia fled or was forcibly expelled as a result of the conflict.

On 4 April 1994 in Moscow, the sides signed a Declaration on Measures for a Political Settlement of the Georgian/Abkhaz Conflict. In this agreement, the parties committed to the strict observance of a cease-fire and to cooperate to ensure the safe, secure, and dignified return of people who had fled the area of the conflict. On 14 May 1994 in Moscow, an Agreement on a Cease-Fire and Separation of Forces was signed. Under this agreement, a demilitarized security zone was created on either side of the Inguri River. A peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was deployed to this zone to monitor compliance with the cease-fire agreement. The United National Observer Mission in Georgia was established to monitor compliance with the cease-fire.

In May 1998 in the Gali district of Abkhazia, fighting resumed between Georgians and Abkhaz when Georgian partisans attempted to take back part of that district. By 1998, tens of thousands of Georgian internally displaced persons (IDPs) had returned to their former homes in Abkhazia's Gali district. After days of escalating hostilities culminated in a large-scale Abkhaz sweep operation, more than 40,000 Georgians were expelled and nearly 1,500 houses burned. Since then, the security situation has remained precarious.

During the conflict, Russia played a leading role as mediator. Since December 1993, the UN has chaired negotiations toward a settlement. The UN mediator is Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) Ambassador Heidi Tagliavini of Switzerland. A "Group of Friends" of the UN Secretary General (consisting of the United States, France, Germany, Russian Federation, and United

Kingdom) supports the UN-led peace process. Russia continues to play a special role as facilitator. In November 1997, under the auspices of the UN, the two sides met in Geneva, where they agreed to establish a Coordination Council to resolve practical issues between them. Within the framework of the Council, three working groups were established to deal with security issues, refugees and IDPs, and economic and social problems.

In early 2000, then-UN Special Representative of the Secretary General Dieter Boden and the Group of Friends drafted and informally presented a document to the parties outlining a possible distribution of competencies between the Abkhaz and Georgian representatives, based on a core respect for Georgian territorial integrity. The Abkhaz side, however, has never accepted the paper as a basis for negotiations.

In 2003, a meeting of the Group of Friends in Geneva began what would become a series of talks with the purpose of defining principles for the political settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. In early 2004, these UN-sponsored talks between Abkhaz authorities and the government of Georgia broke off amid growing tensions between the sides. The standstill continued through the end of the year as the Abkhaz carried out protracted elections for a de facto president. In April 2005, meetings between the parties, represented by the new Georgian government of Mikheil Saakashvili and the new Abkhaz leadership, resumed in Geneva with the Group of Friends.

The South Ossetian Conflict

Though territorial disputes between the Ossetians of the South Caucasus and Georgians can be dated back as far as the 17th century, the contemporary armed conflict between South Ossetia and Georgia can be traced to 1920, when a South Ossetian attempt to

declare independence from Georgia as a Soviet Republic ended in several thousand deaths. In April of 1922, following the 1921 Red Army invasion of Georgia, the Soviet government declared South Ossetia to be an autonomous oblast within Georgia. During the Soviet period, South Ossetians were granted a certain degree of autonomy over matters of language and education in their territory. At the same time, however, nationalist groups in Georgia were beginning to accumulate support, leading to renewed South Ossetian-Georgian tensions which would come to a head in the late 1980s.

The South Ossetian Popular Front was created in 1988 as a response to increasing nationalist sentiments in Georgia. By 1989, the Popular Front came to power in South Ossetia and on 10 November 1989, demanded that the oblast be made an autonomous republic. The government of Georgia immediately rejected this decision, leading to protests and demonstrations by both sides.

A South Ossetian declaration of independence (within the U.S.S.R.) in September 1990 was met with a firm negation from the government of Georgia, and in December, Georgia abolished South Ossetia's status as an autonomous oblast and declared a state of emergency in the region.

Armed conflict began in January 1991 and continued until 24 June 1992 when a cease-fire (the Sochi Agreement) was agreed upon by Russian, Georgian, and South Ossetian representatives. The Sochi Agreement established a cease-fire between the Georgian and South Ossetian forces and defined both a zone of conflict around the South Ossetian capital of Tskhinvali and a security corridor along the border of South Ossetian territories. The agreement also created the Joint Control Commission (JCC), and the Joint Peacekeeping Forces group (JPKF). The JPKF is under Russian command and is composed of peacekeepers from

Georgia, Russia, and Russia's North Ossetian autonomous republic (as the separatist South Ossetian government remained unrecognized). South Ossetian peacekeepers, however, serve in the North Ossetian contingent. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) agreed to monitor the cease-fire and facilitate negotiations.

The cease-fire brought on by the Sochi Agreement lasted until 2004 when Georgian president Eduard Shevardnadze had been replaced by Mikheil Saakashvili, who expressed a renewed interest in reintegrating Georgia's separatist regions. In keeping with this policy, the government of Georgia placed a special emphasis on regulating and monitoring trade within and through South Ossetia, bringing to a close a particularly large South Ossetian market which had been used for unregulated trade. South Ossetian forces retaliated by closing highways and detaining Georgian troops within South Ossetian borders. Tensions between the sides escalated; dozens were killed in mortar fire exchanges in late July and August 2004. A cease-fire signed by the parties in August of 2004 ended the violence and led to some demobilization, but the situation remains unsettled.

South Ossetian President Eduard Kokoity met in November of 2004 with Georgian Prime Minister Zurab Zhvania. During the meeting, both sides expressed concern at the violence, and reaffirmed their interest in a peaceful resolution, before reaching a series of agreements designed to strengthen relations between the two sides and to demilitarize the zone of conflict. Each side has been slow to implement the agreement, and the death of Prime Minister Zhvania in February 2005 was a setback to the reconciliation process. In January 2005, Georgian President Saakashvili put forth a proposal for an autonomous status for South Ossetia within Georgia. The United States welcomed President Saakashvili's initiative to resolve the conflict

through peaceful means and continues to look for ways to support the sides in developing a lasting resolution of the conflict.

Foreign Relations

Georgia's location between Europe and the Middle East, and the Black Sea and the landlocked Caspian, gives it strategic significance far beyond its size. In 2006, an agreement was signed with the EU to build a closer relationship between Georgia and Europe. In September 2006, Georgia formalized discussions with NATO over its membership aspirations. Georgia has also reached out to countries interested in investing in the country, including China, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, and Ukraine, as well as EU countries.

United States

Georgia maintains excellent diplomatic relations with the United States. The United States and Europe provided humanitarian assistance to Georgia during periods of civil unrest following economic difficulties associated with gaining its independence. U.S. aid continues to be vital by targeting economic reform and institution building. The United States also assists the Georgian parliament as it drafts laws and procedures consistent with the country's 1995 constitution.

The United States and Georgia have also strengthened ties through U.S. training of the Georgian military. In May 2002, the Georgia Train and Equip Program (GTEP) was established. This program was designed to assist Georgia in border security, anti-terrorism, crisis response, and military reform. The goal was to train the Georgian Army into an efficient armed force capable of enhancing Georgia's security and guaranteeing its sovereignty. This training was conducted by U.S. Special Operations Forces

and U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) forces. In May 2004, the Georgia Capabilities Enhancement Program (GCEP) was implemented as a follow-on to GTEP. GCEP was designed to provide training sustainment and support to the Georgian infantry battalions that participated in GTEP. USMC training teams participating in GCEP focused on two main objectives: follow-on training for GTEP battalion staffs and “train-the-trainer” instruction to create a Georgian training cadre. The next phase of this program, the Sustainment and Stability Operations Program (SSOP), was initiated on 23 April 2005. SSOP was designed to assist Georgia Armed Forces sustain their military participation in coalition efforts in Iraq by providing training and other support. On 17 July 2006, a 65-member task force composed mainly of U.S. Army soldiers from the Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC), Hohenfels, Germany, began the current phase of the Georgian SSOP II. The JMRC trains U.S. Army and NATO forces for deployments to Iraq, Afghanistan, and other parts of the world for combat and peacekeeping operations. SSOP II demonstrates the United States commitment and friendship with the people of the Republic of Georgia. U.S. Army Europe and U.S. European Command lead the mission.

Russia

Russia maintains troops in Georgia and has signed an agreement allowing for the joint use of bases in Georgia. The Georgian and Russian governments have progressed in negotiating troop and equipment withdrawal from Georgian territory. Total Russian troop withdrawal is highly unlikely before 2008.

Turkey

Georgia and Turkey have mutually fostered economic and military relations. Trade levels between the two countries have in-

creased largely because Turkey has funded port refurbishment in locations such as Batumi. Military aid from Turkey includes joint training and funds for uniform items. The relationship will likely strengthen due to similar energy transportation concerns in the Black Sea region.

Iran

Iran is becoming a main trading partner with Georgia. High-level reciprocal visits and military cooperation have been established.

International Organizations

Georgia is involved in the following organizations:

- Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone (BSEC)
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- Council of Europe (CE)
- Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
- International Criminal Court (ICCT)
- International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

- Partnership for Peace (PFP)
- United Nations (UN)
- United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
- World Tourism Organization (WTOO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

ECONOMY

Georgia's main economic activities include the cultivation of agricultural products such as citrus fruits, tea, hazelnuts, and grapes; mining of manganese and copper; and output of a small industrial sector producing alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, metals, machinery, and chemicals. The country imports the bulk of its energy needs, including natural gas and oil products. Its only sizable internal energy resource is hydropower.

Despite the severe damage to the economy due to civil strife, Georgia, with the help of the IMF and World Bank, has made substantial economic gains since 1995, achieving positive GDP growth and curtailing inflation. However, the government of Georgia has also had limited resources due to a chronic failure to collect tax revenues. Georgia's new government is making progress in reforming the tax code, enforcing taxes, and cracking down on corruption. The World Bank recognized Georgia as the world's fastest-reforming economy in 2007.

Georgia is hoping its strategic position along pipelines and trade routes will provide for long-term economic growth. Construction on the Baku-T'bilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline and the Baku-T'bilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline has brought much-needed investment and job opportunities.

Economic Statistics

GDP (2005 est.)

(Purchasing Power parity) US\$15.56 billion

Growth 7 percent

Per Capita US\$3,300

Inflation Rate (2005 est.) 8.2 percent

Debt (2004) US\$2.04 billion

Unemployment Rate 12.6 percent

Imports (2005 est.) US\$2.5 billion

Commodities fuels, machinery and parts, transport equipment, grain and other foods, pharmaceuticals

Partners Russia 15.4 percent, Turkey 11.4 percent, Azerbaijan 9.4 percent, Ukraine 8.8 percent, Germany 8.3 percent, United States 6 percent



Woman at a Market

Exports (2005 est.)	US\$1.4 billion
<i>Commodities</i>	scrap metal, machinery, chemicals; fuel reexports; citrus fruits, tea, wine
<i>Partners</i>	Russia 18.1 percent, Turkey 14.3 percent, Azerbaijan 9.8 percent, Turkmenistan 8.9 percent, Bulgaria 5 percent, Armenia 4.7 percent, Ukraine 4.4 percent, Canada 4.2 percent
Labor Force (2004 est.)	2.04 million

Resources

Industry

Georgia's indigenous industry consists of steel, aircraft, machine tools, electrical appliances, mining (manganese and copper) chemicals, wood products and wine. Natural resources to Georgia are forests, hydropower, manganese deposits, iron ore, copper, minor coal and oil deposits.

Agriculture

Georgia has approximately 11 percent arable land. Agricultural products Georgia produces include citrus, grapes, tea, hazelnuts, vegetable and livestock.

Utilities

Electricity and Water

Georgia's only sizable internal energy resource is hydroelectric energy, yet it must import the bulk of its energy needs such as oil and natural gas (its chief trade partners are Russia, Turkey, Azerbaijan and Armenia). Several times throughout 2003 and 2004, non-pay-

ment disputes between Georgia and its natural gas and electricity suppliers, Russia and Armenia, have caused intermittent supply disruptions. Georgia experienced outages in January 2003 when a natural gas line from Russia was accidentally ruptured, resulting in rolling power outages and the total shutdown of public transportation. Several other malfunctions have left the populace without power for days at a time.

Oil

Georgia's oil reserves are quite small. Georgia's proven reserves are estimated at 0.3 billion barrels, from which the country produced 2,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) of crude oil in 2004. Oil consumption in Georgia was 42,200 bbl/d in 2004. Most of the region's oil demand is met through imports from Russia and Azerbaijan. But since around 1995, Georgian consumption has increased exponentially and doubled its 1992 levels.

Natural Gas

Natural gas represents a large portion of total energy consumption in Georgia, accounting for 24 percent. Georgia does not produce significant quantities of natural gas, making it heavily dependent on imports to keep its economy running. Natural gas imports come primarily from Russia, and in recent years Turkmenistan (piped through Russia). But a change in Russian suppliers this year, from the Russian independent Itera, to state-owned Gazprom, has put large portions of the countries' economy in the hands of the Russian monopoly.

Foreign Investment

Georgia's major trading partners are Russia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, UK, Azerbaijan, U.S., Germany and France.

THREAT

Georgia has experienced ethnic and civil strife since claiming independence from Russia in 1991. Conflict eased in 1994, but separatism continues in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Observers from the UN and the OSCE, along with Russian and Georgian peacekeepers, maintain a presence in these regions.

Crime and low-level acts of terrorism remain primary threats to U.S. persons in Georgia. Crime is prevalent in larger cities with T'bilisi being the worst. Terrorist activity has increased and includes attacks on international observers in Abkhazia.

Crime

Crime is a very serious problem in Georgia; T'bilisi has the highest crime rate in the country. Americans, as well as other Westerners, are perceived as wealthy and are specifically targeted for crime. Petty crimes, such as pick pocketing and purse snatching are common but 75 percent of crimes committed against Americans are more violent in nature. More violent crimes include armed robbery, residential break-ins, and carjackings.

Kidnapping is also a threat which exists in Georgia. In the past, Americans have received kidnapping threats.

When visiting Georgia, American citizens (AMCITS) are advised to practice security precautions. Travel routes to and from work, as well as the departing times should be varied. AMCITS should maintain a low profile, not wear excessive amounts of jewelry, should wear clothing that allows them to blend in, and not display large amounts of cash. Do not behave in a manner that draws unnecessary or negative attention. Travel should be done in pairs or groups and on main streets and routes. Travelling beyond the city

or in the country should be done during daylight hours and a travel itinerary should be left with someone if you plan on being away for more than a day. In the event you do become a victim of crime, it is advisable to cooperate with your assailant as best you can. Since most criminals are only interested in money, non-cooperation can lead to violence towards the victim.

Police authority is slowly restoring itself. For year's police authority had collapsed and was affected by inefficiency and corruption. Since 2004, Georgia has made an effort to remove corrupt police personnel and deal harshly with those who still wish to maintain corrupt practices. When available, Georgian police are helpful, but they are inefficient and cannot be relied upon to respond to crimes in a timely manner, and most do not speak English. Furthermore, most local security forces lack crowd control experience.

Travel Security

U.S. citizens are advised to use caution when traveling to Abkhazia, South Ossetia and the northern border area with Russian Chechnya and Dagestan. High crime rates and limited governmental control make travel in these regions dangerous, particularly on secondary roads and at night.

The U.S. government does not recognize Abkhazian independence. Americans are urged to avoid travel to the region.

The roads are in poor condition. Since Soviet times there has been little to no maintenance on most secondary roads. Landslides, floods and constant usage have created a very dangerous road system outside most major cities. Most roads lack shoulder markings and some have been reported to have been mined. Most intercity roads have only two lanes and drivers will attempt to pass other

vehicles high speeds and into oncoming traffic. There are reports of motorists being robbed and carjacked.

Driving at night can be extremely dangerous. Mountain roads are treacherous during rain or snow. Heavy snowfalls render some mountain roads impassable.

The airport at T'bilisi is not served by direct commercial air from the United States. Concerns about maintenance and safety practices have led the U.S. Embassy to instruct its employees not to use Orbi Airlines.

Travelers using trains or the T'bilisi metro system are susceptible to theft.

Terrorism

International Mujahidin extremists have historically maintained both an operational and logistical presence in Georgia and have traditionally posed the most significant terrorist threat within the country. Georgia's Pankisi Gorge is the historical center of terrorist activity in the country. As a result of the Russian offensive against Chechnya in late 1999, thousands of Chechen refugees crossed the Georgia border and took refuge in the remote Pankisi Gorge. Along with those refugees followed a large number of Chechen fighters, who used the area for refuge, weapons procurement, training, and as a launching point for operations into Chechnya. International Mujahidin elements, some with ties to al Qaeda, also used the area and provided further training and aid to Chechen fighters, together establishing numerous training and logistics facilities to support operations in Chechnya and throughout Russia. In August 2002, due to growing Russian and international pressure, Georgian Security Forces conducted a series of security sweeps through the Pankisi Gorge, effectively diminishing

the number of Chechen fighters and Mujahidin occupying the area. Since the conclusion of the security sweeps in 2003, there has been little evidence of organized Chechen combatant groups or Mujahidin maintaining a presence in the gorge. The area is now routinely patrolled by Georgian Security Forces who have become increasingly proactive and capable of conducting counter terrorism operations.

There are numerous domestic groups in Georgia that routinely use terrorist-type tactics; however, these groups are driven by political opposition and ethnic separatist views, and not by any extremist or terrorist ideology. These groups operate primarily within the various separatist regions of Georgia and pose only a collateral threat to U.S. interests in Georgia.

Drug Trafficking

U.S citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs are strict and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

ARMED FORCES

The president is the commander-in-chief of the Georgian Armed Forces. President Saakashvili has made extensive changes in the Georgian Armed Forces since coming to power in the aftermath of the Rose Revolution (2003). There had been state departments with their own troops, which increased the need for a large National Security Council (NSC). Reform after the Rose Revolution has simplified the chain of command by consolidating separate state departments (Border Guards, State Security, Intelligence) within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Ministers of Defense and Interior are responsible directly to the president (or via the NSC).

The NSC was established in 1996. It is a consultative body, accountable to the president, and has wide-ranging powers to define Georgia's defense needs, military doctrine and strategy, set manpower levels and has oversight over the security ministries.

Members of the NSC include the following:

- President, Chairman of the NSC
- NSC Secretary
- Prime Minister
- Minister of Defense
- Minister of Finance
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Minister of Internal Affairs
- Chair of Parliament

This is a much smaller body than under Shevardnadze, when the NSC served as the inner core of the cabinet and had at least 15 members. The NSC secretary is the head of the NSC administration and has his/her own bureaucracy.

The Georgia Ministry of Defense comprises a Main (General) Staff, The Office of the Ministry, the Defense Policy and Planning Department, the International Relations and Euro-Atlantic Integration Department, and other, administrative departments. Leadership is provided by a Minister of Defense, a First Deputy Minister, and two Deputy Ministers. The First Deputy is responsible for international relations, defense policy and planning, public relations, and legal issues. The Deputy Ministers are responsible for infrastructure, logistics, procurements, finances, and budgeting.

In the 1990s, former President Shevardnadze moved to reduce the power and ultimately either eliminate or bring under state control the lawless groups (the Mekhedrioni and the National Guard) that



Military

had originally brought him to power. Simultaneously, he increased his control over the successor organizations, including the Ministry of Defense. Lieutenant-General David Tevzadze was promoted to head the defense ministry in 1998 and remained in that position until after the Rose Revolution. He was replaced by his deputy Gela Bezhuashvili in February 2004, giving Georgia its first civilian defense minister. Bezhuashvili was succeeded by Giorgi Baramidze, another civilian, in June 2004, while he was in turn succeeded by Irakli Okruashvili, the president's closest associate and a noted hawk on policy with South Ossetia and Abkhazia, in December 2004.

The general staff has been in considerable turmoil since the Rose Revolution, with new commanders being appointed in February 2004, August 2004 (following clashes in South Ossetia) and February 2005. The Chief of General Staff is Colonel Levan Nikoleishvili, a 38-year-old veteran of the Abkhazian war and

protégé of Minister Okruashvili. Nikoleishvile has received training in Germany, the UK and the U.S. His career has been marked by international affairs and public information assignments and not as a commander and staff officer of active units.

Key Defense Personnel

<i>Commander in Chief</i>	Mikheil Saakashvili
<i>Defense Minister</i>	Irakli Okruashvili
<i>First Deputy Minister</i>	Mamuka Kudava
<i>Chief of the General Staff</i>	Col Levan T. Nikoleishvili
<i>Acting Commander, Air Force</i>	Col Alan Kakoyev
<i>Acting Commander, Navy</i>	Col Koba Gurtskaia
<i>Chief of Staff of the Air Force</i>	Col Alan Kakoyev

Role and Mission

The Georgian forces that participated in the ethnic conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia were of an ad hoc nature. The formation of the Georgian Armed Forces effectively only dates after these territories were lost and the conflicts became frozen. During most of the Shevardnadze era, Georgia's armed forces were severely under funded, corrupt, and almost entirely ineffective. This only began to change in 2002 with the initiation of the first significant U.S. security assistance program, the Georgian Train and Equip Program (GTEP). The U.S. insisted that units receiving training and equipment be regularly paid a living wage, so that corruption could be reduced and quality personnel attracted and retained. After GTEP concluded, U.S. assistance continued under the Sustainment and Stabilization Operations Program (SSOP).

Although GTEP was envisioned as a means of allowing the government of Georgia to reassert control over the Pankisi Gorge (an area with many Chechen refugees and populated by ethnic Chechens), GTEP-trained units were not employed in this role. Interior Ministry forces were employed to regain control of that area.

The mission of the Georgia Armed Forces is to protect the independence and territorial integrity of Georgia. This last is understood to include the reestablishment of Georgian control over the break-away areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Georgia contributes two light infantry battalions to Operation Iraqi Freedom, one of the largest contributions of the coalition partners. Georgia has contributed a platoon to Afghanistan and has expressed interest in providing forces to the International Security Assistance Force to Afghanistan. One company rotates to Kosovo in support of the Kosovo Force (KFOR).

The Georgian contribution of up to a battalion to the CIS-led peacekeeping force in South Ossetia should be understood as less of a peacekeeping operation as a means of providing security to ethnic Georgians in South Ossetia.

Strategy

The main priority of Georgia's defense policy is to improve the combat capabilities of the Georgia Armed Forces. An important component of this priority is to facilitate the NATO-integration process). Georgia still maintains a draft, but has a goal of professionalizing the Army, the combat ready elements of which are already professional.

Personnel

Total Strength	21,000	Air Force	1,200
Army	19,300	Navy	500

Training and Education

Individual and unit training were nearly non-existent prior to the U.S.-funded GTEP. GTEP and the follow-on SSOP resulted in the formation of trained battalions. The Basic Combat Training program provides a system for the sustainment of battalions trained under GTEP and SSOP, as professional soldiers leave the service and are replaced by new recruits.

Officer education is provided through a basis of national facilities and supplemented through attendance at foreign military schools (U.S., UK, French, German, and Russian). Senior leaders are young and Western-oriented.









































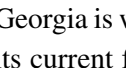
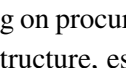


One of the most difficult tasks before the Georgian Army is the creation of a professional NCO corps. An initial step taken to date is the formation of an NCO Academy through the assistance of Germany.

Capabilities

The Georgian Armed Forces can conduct security operations, battalion level light infantry operations, and naval coastal patrol. Mechanized and combined arms training has been recently initiated. Artillery capabilities are currently low, but artillery training is receiving more emphasis. Air Support capabilities of the small Georgian Air Force are not likely to be significant.

Future Requirements and Force Modernization

Georgia is working on procuring the necessary equipment to equip its current force structure, especially in the area of armor and armored fighting vehicles. Procurement of such equipment is not al-

Ground Forces	Junior Lieutenant		Junior Lieutenant		Ground Forces	Junior Sergeant		Junior Sergeant	
	Lieutenant		Lieutenant			Sergeant		Sergeant	
	Senior Lieutenant		Senior Lieutenant			Senior Sergeant		Senior Sergeant	
	Captain		Captain			Master Sergeant		Master Sergeant	
	Major		Major			Jr. Warrant Officer		Jr. Warrant Officer	
	Lieutenant Colonel		Lieutenant Colonel			Warrant Officer		Warrant Officer	
	Colonel		Colonel			Jr. Warrant Officer		Jr. Warrant Officer	
	Major General		Major General			Warrant Officer		Warrant Officer	
	Lieutenant General		Lieutenant General			Sr. Warrant Officer		Sr. Warrant Officer	
	Colonel General		Colonel General			Sr. Warrant Officer		Sr. Warrant Officer	
	Army General		Army General			Master Warrant Officer		Master Warrant Officer	

Officer and Enlisted Rank Insignia

ways easy, due to fiscal constraints, and political concerns over its potential use to regain Abkhazia and South Ossetia by force. The concerns have been voiced by the parliaments of potential arms suppliers and also by the Georgian parliament on occasion.

Spurred by the incursions of Russia's aircraft into Georgia's air space, Georgia desires to develop a NATO interoperable air defense system, including an effective air surveillance system.

Army

Organization

The Georgia Army is comprised of four light infantry brigades, a Special Forces Brigade, an artillery brigade, and a separate tank battalion. The National Guard has been reorganized and will become a training establishment for reserve units.



Military Training

Deployment

Georgia is in the process of stationing two of its four light infantry brigades in Western Georgia, closer to the break-away region of Abkhazia. The other two light infantry brigades are stationed in and around T'bilisi, along with the Special Forces Brigade and the Artillery Brigade. The Separate Tank Battalion is stationed near South Ossetia.

The Peacekeeping Battalion in South Ossetia draws its personnel from other units of the Georgian army.

Major Units

Unit Name	Location	Personnel
1 st Infantry Brigade	Vaziani	2,900
2 ^d Infantry Brigade	Kutaisi	2,900
3 rd Infantry Brigade	Gori	2,900
4 th Infantry Brigade	T'bilisi	2,900
Special Forces Brigade	Kodjori	1,400
Separate Tank Battalion	Gori	540
Peacekeeping Battalion	Tskhinvali	Varies

Equipment

Tanks

Name	Description	Quantity
T-72	Main battle tank	62
T-55	Main battle tank	67

Armored Combat Vehicles

Name	Description	Quantity
BMP-1	Amphibious IFV	78
BRM-1K	Armored reconnaissance vehicle	11



Military Bases

Name	Description	Quantity
BMP-2	Amphibious IFV	58
BTR-70	APC	21
BTR-80	APC	19

Artillery

Name	Description	Quantity
152-mm 2S3	Self-propelled gun-howitzer	13
203-mm 2S7	Self-propelled gun	1
152-mm 2S19	Self-propelled gun-howitzer	1
152-mm 2A36	Towed gun	3
152-mm 2A65	Towed gun-howitzer	11
122-mm D-30A	Towed gun-howitzer	60
155-mm M-77	Self-propelled howitzer	12

122-mm BM-21	Multiple rocket system	15
122-mm RM-70, RM-70/85	Multiple rocket system	6
120-mm M38/43	Mortar	14

Antitank Weapons

Name	Description	Quantity
AT-3 SAGGER	ATGM	Unk
AT-4 SPIGOT	ATGM	Unk
AT-5 SPANDREL	ATGM	Unk
100-mm T-, MT-12	Towed antitank gun	40
73-mm SPG-9	Recoilless gun	20
40-mm RPG-7	Portable rocket launcher	200

Air Defense Weapons

Name	Description	Quantity
SA-7	MANPADS	100
SA-14	MANPADS	20
SA-9	Low-altitude SAM system	20

Infantry Weapons

Name	Description	Quantity
5.45-mm PSM	Pistol	Unk
7.62-mm Tokarev	Pistol	Unk
9-mm Makarov	Pistol	Unk
5.45-mm AK-74	Assault rifle	Unk
7.62-mm AKM	Assault rifle	Unk
7.62-mm Dragunov	Sniper rifle	Unk
5.45-mm AKSU-74	Submachinegun	Unk
5.45-mm RPK-74	Light machinegun	Unk
7.62-mm PKS	General purpose machinegun	Unk
12.7-mm DShK	Heavy machinegun	Unk
82-mm M37	Mortar	Unk

Air Force

Mission

The role of the Georgia Air Force is to control and defend Georgia's air space. In doing so, the air force conducts air intelligence and surveillance missions, provides general support to the armed forces, conducts search and rescue operations as well as air evacuations, and provides transport for troops and military cargo.

Organization

The Georgia Air Force is organized into three units: the Attack Aviation Regiment located at Kutaisi-Kopitnari, the Helicopter Regiment located at T'bilisi-Alekseyevka, and the Aviation training center located at T'bilisi-Marneuli.

Capabilities

They have a lack of suitable aircraft and funding to operate existing aircraft and facilities effectively. As with other branches of Georgia's military, morale and effectiveness are low due to the state's failure to fund salaries and operations reliably. However, with a professional training program underway since 1998 and with increased U.S. and Turkish material and financial support, the prospects for the development of the air force appears to be improving.

Disposition

The Georgia Air Force has bases at Gudauta, Sukhumi, Senaki, Kutaisi, Samtredia, Makharadze, Batumi, T'bilisi, and Telavi.

Equipment

Aircraft

Name	Role	Quantity
Su-25 (FROGFOOT A)	Attack fighter	10
Su-25 (FROGFOOT B)	Weapons trainer	2
L-29 Delphin	Trainer, reconnaissance	4
An-2 (COLT)	Communications	6
Yak-40 (CODLING)	Transport, communication	3
Tu-154 (CARELESS)	Transport	Unk
Tu-134A (CRUSTY)	Transport, communication	2
Mi-2 (HOPLITE)	Reconnaissance	1
UH-1H Iroquois	Multirole transport	12
Mi-8T (HIP C)	Assault-transport	10
Mi-17 (HIP H)	Multirole, assault	2
Mi-24V (HIND E)	Attack	4

Air Defense

Name	Role	Quantity
SA-2 GUIDLINE	Low- to high-altitude SAM	Unk
SA-3 GOA	Short-range SAM system	Unk
SA-5 GAMMON	Medium-range SAM system	Unk
SA-7 GRAIL	MANPADS	Unk
SA-14 GREMLIN	MANPADS	Unk
SA-16 GIMLET	MANPADS	Unk
100-mm KS-19M2, Chinese Type 59	Antiaircraft gun	Unk

NOTE: Numbers reflect total inventory, but not operational items. Most air defense assets probably not operational.

Navy and Coast Guard

Mission

The Georgia Coast Guard (GCG) and the Navy are responsible for the maritime sovereignty of Georgia's waters and coastline. Both services have the same primary mandate – protecting Georgia's maritime boundaries and patrolling the country's waters for illicit activities. The GCG and the Georgia Navy also conduct search and rescue (SAR) and port security as secondary missions.

Organization

The Georgia Navy has had four commanders between September 2004 and December 2005. As of December 2005, the acting commander is Colonel Koba Gurtskaia, a Naval Infantry officer.

Capabilities

The Navy and Coast Guard maritime forces in Georgia have a mix of Western and Former Soviet Union (FSU) equipment, but units from the FSU are probably marginally operational. Both the government and the country's armed forces desire Georgia's further alignment with the United States, Turkey, and the European Union.

The Navy is slowly replacing its inventory of aging Soviet-era platforms with equipment from the West. This is part of a move to orient Georgia toward NATO and to replace maintenance-intensive old platforms with more modern ships that can operate with Western navies.

Disposition

Georgia naval ships and Maritime Defense Force Headquarters are located in Poti. Additional naval facilities, such as the Naval Academy, are located in Batumi.

Naval Equipment

Name	Type	Quantity
COMBATTANTE II PTG	Fast Attack	1
MATKA PTGH	Patrol Boat	1
Former Turkish AB-25	Patrol Boat	1
ABEKING RASMUSSEN	Patrol Boat	2
Ex-Trawlers	Serving as Patrol Craft	4 to 6
POLUCHAT	Patrol Boat	1
PROJECT 360	Patrol Boat	1
ZHUK class	Patrol Boat	2
VYDRA	Landing Craft	2

Coast Guard Equipment

Type	Role	Quantity
LINDAU	Patrol Boat	1
STENKA	Patrol Boat	1
ZHUK Class	Patrol Boat	6
SEA ARK DAUNTLESS	Patrol Boat	2
USCG POINT		2

Paramilitary Forces

Paramilitary forces have been effectively dismantled. Exceptions are guerrilla and bandit formations in western Georgia. They consider themselves to be fighters for the return of Abkhazia to Georgia, but mostly are criminal gangs. After the Rose Revolution, President Saakashvili took action against these groups. Although they still exist, they being contained. Secessionist Abkhazia maintains a small but viable maritime capability. Abkhazia has at least one or two ZHUK-class patrol boats, probably bought from excess stock following the division of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet. Additionally,

they have several barges, speedboats, and commercial ships that have been armed and converted to serve as patrol craft.

Separatist-Region Armed Forces

Abkhazia and South Ossetia maintain what they consider to be legitimate armed forces and militias. They are not under the control of the government of Georgia.

CIS Peacekeeping Forces and International Observers

Abkhazia. After the cease-fire agreement between Georgia and the Abkhazia separatist region in 1994, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) agreed to deploy a peacekeeping force under UN mandate. In effect, this is a Russian force. One Russian motorized rifle regiment regularly rotates to Abkhazia. Two battalions are positioned on the Abkhazia side of the cease-fire line, and one battalion is on the Georgia side. The UN has deployed the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to monitor the Russian force. UNOMIG, as an observation force, is military, but not armed, with the exception of civilian UN security personnel.

South Ossetia. Russia rotates a motorized rifle battalion through South Ossetia, where it makes up at least one third (formally. In effect, much more) of the Joint Peacekeeping Force. The other elements of the Joint Peacekeeping Force are a battalion from Ossetia (effectively, part of the South Ossetia army) and the Georgia Peacekeeping Battalion mentioned earlier.

The Russian peacekeepers are considered to favor the separatist regimes; therefore, their mandate and deployment are increasingly opposed by the government of Georgia. Georgia seeks international support for the removal and replacement of Russian forces by a more neutral force.

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Mission

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) controls police, border guard, and intelligence organizations for the purpose of maintaining law and order in Georgia, maintaining control of Georgia's borders, and ensuring that the government of Georgia is aware of internal and external threats.

Organization

The MIA was significantly changed in the aftermath of the Rose Revolution. The MIA now controls the Border Guards and the functions of the former Ministry of State Security. It does not, however, control internal troops in the model of the Soviet/Russian system anymore. Internal troops (with some exceptions) were transferred to the Ministry of Defense (the current 4th Infantry Brigade).

Border Guards

Mission

The Border Guard patrols and maintains the security of the land and sea border. Georgia has assumed full patrol responsibility for its maritime and land borders.

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Georgia does not possess weapons of mass destruction.

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT RECOGNITION

INFANTRY WEAPONS

5.45-mm Pistol PSM



Cartridge
Operation
Feed Device
Weight Empty
Overall Length

5.45- x 18-mm multipurpose tracer 7N7
Blowback, double-action
8-round box magazine
460 g
155 mm

7.62-mm Tokarev



Cartridge	7.62 x 25 mm
Effective Range	50 m
Operation	Short recoil, semiautomatic
Feed Device	8-round box magazine
Weight Empty	853 g
Overall Length	196 mm

9-mm Pistol Makarov



Cartridge	9 x 18 mm
Operation	Gas blowback, double-action
Effective Range	50 m
Feed Device	8-round box magazine
Weight Empty	658 g
Overall Length	161 mm

5.45-mm Assault Rifle AK-74



Cartridge	5.45 x 39 mm
Effective Range	1,000 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	600 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, selective fire
Feed Device	30- or 40-round detachable box magazine
Weight, Empty	3.41 kg
Length, Butt Extended	940 mm

7.62-mm Assault Rifle AKM



Cartridge	7.62 x 39 mm
Effective Range	300 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	Approximately 640 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, selective fire
Feed Device	30-round box magazine
Weight, Empty	3.14 kg
Length, Butt Extended	876 mm

7.62-mm Sniper Rifle Dragunov SVD



Cartridge	7.62 x 54R mm
Maximum Range	1,300 m
Effective Range	800 m
Operation	Gas blowback, semiautomatic fire
Feed Device	10-round box magazine
Weight Loaded	4.49 kg
Overall Length	1.23 m without bayonet
NOTE:	attachments include an optical sight (4x), silencer and bayonet.

5.45-mm Submachinegun AKSU-74



Cartridge	5.45 x 39.5 mm
Maximum Range	1,500 m
Effective Range	250 m
Rates of Fire	
Cyclic	650 rounds/minute
Automatic	120 to 150 rounds/minute
Single-Shot	40 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, semiautomatic fire
Feed Device	30-round box magazine
Weight Loaded	2.6 kg
Overall Length	728 mm (492 mm with stock folded)

NOTE: also know as AKS-74U. Add-on and integrated silencers are available.

5.45-mm Light Machinegun RPK-74



Cartridge	5.45 x 39.5 mm
Maximum Range	3,500 m
Effective Range	500 m
Rates of Fire	
Cyclic	600 rounds/minute
Automatic	120 to 160 rounds/minute
Single-Shot	40 to 60 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, selective fire
Feed Device	40-round box magazine
Weight Loaded	5 kg
Overall Length	1.065 m

NOTE: RPK-74 is based on AK-74. Attachments include bipod and optical sight (6x).

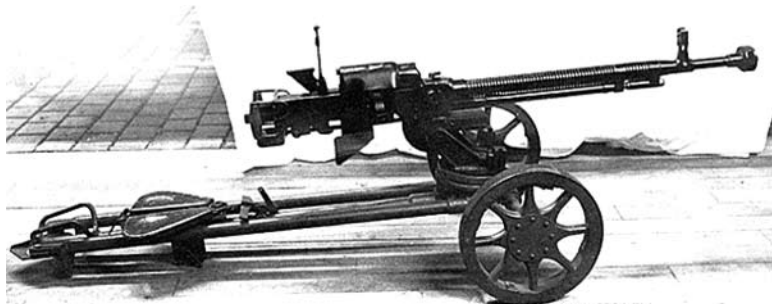
7.62-mm Machinegun PKS



Cartridge	7.62 x 54R mm
Effective Range	1,000 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	650 to 720 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, automatic
Feed Device	250-round metallic-link belt
Weight Empty	8.4 kg
Overall Length	1,267 mm on tripod

NOTE: the PKS is a PK, shown above, mounted on a light tripod.

12.7-mm Heavy Machinegun DShK



Cartridge	12.7 x 107 mm (API, API-T, HEI)
Effective Range	1,500 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	575 to 500 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas blowback, air cooled, automatic
Feed Device	Belt
Weight Empty	35.7 kg
Overall Length	1.59 m

82-mm M-37 Mortar



Crew	4
Range	85 to 3,040 m
Rates of Fire	
Burst	30 rounds/minute
Normal	25 rounds/minute
Sustained	20 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits Left and Right	3 degrees each direction
Elevation Limits	+45 to +85 degrees
Weight Empty	Approximately 40 kg
Tube Length	1.22 m

ARMOR

Main Battle Tank T-72



Crew	3
Armament	
Main Gun	125-mm smoothbore gun
Coaxial	7.62-mm machinegun
Auxiliary	12.7-mm heavy machinegun
Maximum Speed	60 km/h
Range	460 km
Gradient/Side Slope	60/47 percent
Vertical Step	0.85 m
Trench	2.6 m
Fording	1.2 m (5.0 m with preparation)
Combat Weight	41,500 kg
Length x Width x Height	9.5 x 3.6 x 2.5 m
Fuel Capacity	1,200 liters and two 200-liter removable drums

Main Battle Tank T-55A, T-55AM2



Crew	4
Armament	
Main	100-mm rifled gun
Turret	12.7-mm machinegun
Coaxial	7.62-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	50 km/h
Range	500 km (715 km using auxiliary tanks)
Gradient	60 percent
Vertical Step	0.9 m
Trench	2.7 m
Fording	1.4 m
Combat Weight	T-55A 36,000 kg; T-55AM2 38,500 kg
Overall Length x Width x Height	9.0 x 3.3 x 2.4 m
Fuel Capacity	960 liters plus 2x 200-liter external drums

NOTE: The T-55AM2 is an upgraded variant of the T-55; upgrades were performed in the Czech Republic. Upgrades focus on improved main gun performance, engine output, suspension, and armor protection.

Amphibious Infantry Fighting Vehicle BMP-1



Crew; Passengers	3; 6 to 8
Armament	73-mm smoothbore cannon or 14.5-mm heavy MG; coaxial 7.62-mm MG; AT-3 ATGMs
Maximum Road Speed	80 km/h (on water 6 to 8 km/h)
Range	550 to 600 km
Gradient/Side Slope	60/35 percent
Vertical Step	0.8 m
Trench	2.2 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	13,500 kg
Length x Width x Height	6.7 x 2.9 x 2.2 m

Armored Reconnaissance Vehicle BRM-1K



Crew	6
Armament	73-mm smoothbore cannon; coaxial 7.62-mm machinegun
Maximum Road Speed	65 km/h (on water 7 km/h)
Range	600 km
Gradient/Side Slope	75/35 percent
Vertical Step	0.8 m
Trench	2.5 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	13,800 kg
Length x Width x Height	6.7 x 3.2 x 2.9 m

Amphibious Infantry Fighting Vehicle BMP-2



Crew; Passengers	3; 7
Armament	30-mm rifled cannon; coaxial 7.62-mm machinegun; AT-5 ATGMs
Maximum Road Speed	65 km/h (on water 7 km/h)
Road Range	600 km
Gradient/Side Slope	75/12 percent
Vertical Step	0.8 m
Trench	2.5 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	13,500 kg
Length x Width x Height	6.7 x 3.2 x 2.9 m
Fuel Capacity	460 liters

Armored Personnel Carrier BTR-70



Crew; Passengers	2; 8
Armament	14.5-mm heavy machinegun, coaxial 7.62-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	80 km/h (10 km/h on water)
Road Range	400 km (600 km using auxilliary tanks)
Gradient/Side Slope	60/45 percent
Vertical Step	0.4 m
Trench	2.0 m
Fording	Amphibious, hydrojet propulsion
Combat Weight	11,500 kg
Length x Width x Height	7.5 x 2.8 x 2.4 m
Fuel Capacity	290 liters of gasoline

Armored Personnel Carrier BTR-80



Wheel Configuration	8 x 8
Crew; Passengers	2; 8
Armament	14.5-mm heavy machinegun and 7.62-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	85 km/h (10 km/h on water)
Range	600 km (120 km on water)
Gradient/Side Slope	60/42 percent
Vertical Step	0.5 m
Trench	2.0 m
Fording	Amphibious (hydrojet propulsion)
Combat Weight	13,600 kg
Length x Width x Height	7.7 x 3.0 x 2.2 m
Fuel Capacity	300 liters of diesel

ARTILLERY

122-mm RM-70, RM-70/85 Morak Multiple Rocket System



Crew	6 (4 for RM-70/85)
Caliber	122.4 mm
Launch Tube Configuration	4 rows of 10 (40 total)
Firing Range	500 to 20,380 m (varies with rocket)
Rate of Fire	40 rockets in 18 to 22 seconds
Reload Time	35 seconds
Traverse Limits Left/Right	125/70 degrees
Elevation Limits	0 to +55 degrees
Maximum Road Speed	75 km/h (85 km/h for RM-70/85)
Road Range	1,100 km
Gradient	60 percent
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m
Fording	1.4 m
Combat Weight	25,400 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	8.8 x 2.55 x 2.96 m

NOTE: Variants differ mainly in their 8x8 chassis. The RM-70 has an armored cab; the cab of the RM-70/85 is not armored. A dozer blade can be mounted on both variants. The RM-70 is pictured.

122-mm Multiple Rocket System BM-21 Grad



Crew	6
Caliber	122.4 mm
Tube Configuration	4 rows of 10 tubes
Rocket Types	Smoke, HE, HE-CF, Illum., AT mine, AP mine
Range	2,000 to >30,000 m (varies with rocket)
Rate of Fire	40 rounds in 20 seconds
Modes of Fire	Individual rocket, selective ripple, and salvo
Reload Time	7 minutes
Traverse Limits Left/Right	120/60 degrees
Elevation Limits	0 to +55 degrees
Maximum Vehicle Speed	75 km/h
System Combat Weight	13,700 kg
Length x Width x Height	7.4 x 2.7 x 2.9 m

NOTE: Usually mounted on URAL-375D 6x6 chassis; has a distinctive rear fender design; carries a spare tire at the rear of the cab; troop seats forward of the rear wheels; blast shields not fitted as on other MRLs; exhaust and muffler mounted under front bumper; pallet and mount tarped in transit. Ranges up to 40 km are possible with improved rocket types.

203-mm Self-Propelled Gun 2S7 Pion (M1975)



Crew; Section Size	7; 9
Caliber	203.0 mm x 55.0
Ammunition Types	HE-frag.; ICM; RAP
Ranges	
Direct Fire	Out to 1,000 m
Indirect Fire	10,000 to 37,000 m (conventional) or 47,500 (extended)
Rates of Fire	
Burst	2 rounds/minute
Normal	1.5 rounds/minute
Sustained	0.5 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits	15 degrees left or right
Elevation Limits	0 to +60 degrees
Range, Vehicle	500 km
Maximum Vehicle Speed	50 km/h
Travel Weight	47,000 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	13.2 x 3.4 x 3.0 m

152-mm Self-Propelled Gun-Howitzer M-77 DANA



Crew; Section Size	5; 7
Caliber	152.4 mm x 36.0
Ammunition Types	HE-frag.; flechette; HEAT; RAP; AP-T; ICM; ADHPM; illumination; smoke; incendiary
Ranges	
Direct Fire	1,000 m
Indirect Fire	4,600 to 18,700 m (conventional) or up to 32,000 m (extended)
Rates of Fire	
Burst	4 rounds/minute
Normal	30 rounds in 7 minutes
Sustained	90 rounds in 60 minutes
Traverse Limits	45 degrees left or right to fire
Elevation Limits	-4 to +70 degrees
Range, Vehicle	600 km
Maximum Vehicle Speed	80 km/h
Gradient	58 percent
Trench	2.0 m
Fording	1.4 m
Travel Weight	29,250 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	11.2 x 3.0 x 3.4 m

152-mm Self-Propelled Gun-Howitzer 2S3M Akatsia



Crew; Section Size	4; 6
Caliber	152.4 mm x 27.82
Ammunition Types	HE-frag.; flechette; HEAT; RAP; AP-T; ICM; ADHPM; illumination; smoke; incendiary
Ranges	
Direct Fire	4,000 m
Indirect Fire	17,300 m (conventional); or 20,500 m (extended)
Rates of Fire	
Burst	4 rounds/minute
Normal	4 rounds/minute
Sustained	1.5 to 3 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits	360 degrees
Elevation Limits	-4 to +60 degrees
Range, Vehicle	500 km
Maximum Vehicle Speed	45 km/h
Gradient/Side Slope	66/25 percent
Vertical Step	0.7 m
Trench	3.0 m
Fording	1.0 m
Travel Weight	27,500 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	7.8 x 3.3 x 2.6 m

152-mm Self-Propelled Gun-Howitzer 2S19 MST-A-S



Crew; Section Size	5.7
Caliber	152.4 mm x 48.0
Ammunition Types	HE-frag.; flechette; HEAT; RAP; AP-T; ICM; ADHPM; illumination; smoke; incendiary
Ranges	
Direct Fire	1,500 m
Indirect Fire	6,500 to 24,700 m (conventional); or 28,500 m (extended)
Rates of Fire	
Burst	8 rounds/minute
Normal	6 rounds/minute
Sustained	2 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits	360 degrees
Elevation Limits	-4 to +68 degrees
Range, Vehicle	500 km
Maximum Vehicle Speed	60 km/h
Fording	1.0 m (5.0 m with snorkel)
Travel Weight	42,500 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	11.9 x 3.4 x 3.0 m

NOTE: the 2S19 is equipped with a roof-mounted 12.7-mm machinegun.

152-mm Towed Gun-Howitzer 2A65 MST-A-B



Crew; Section Size	5; 6
Caliber	152.4 mm x 48.0
Ammunition Types	HE-frag; HEAT; ECM (jamming); flechette; ICM; ADHPM; illumination
Ranges	
Direct Fire	800 m
Indirect Fire	24,700 m (conventional) or 28,500 m (extended)
Rates of Fire	
Burst	8 rounds/minute
Normal	6 rounds/minute
Sustained	4 rounds/minute
Emplacement/Displacement Time	Less than 3 minutes
Traverse Limits	27 degrees left or right
Elevation Limits	-3.5 to +70 degrees
Travel Weight	7,000 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	12.7 x 2.5 x 3.0 m

152-mm Gun 2A36 Giatsint-B



Crew; Section Size	7; 8
Caliber	152.4 m x 49.7
Ammunition Types	HE-frag; AP-T
Ranges	
Direct Fire	1,000 m
Indirect Fire	9,100 to 28,500 m (conventional) or 33,000 m (extended)
Rates of Fire	
Burst	6 rounds/minute
Normal	5 rounds/minute
Sustained	4 rounds/minute
Emplacement/Displacement Time	4 minutes
Traverse Limits	25 degrees left or right
Elevation Limits	-2 to +57 degrees
Travel Weight	9,800 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	12.9 x 2.8 x 2.8 m
NOTE:	ammunition is not interchangeable with that fired from earlier systems such as the 2S3M.

122-mm Towed Gun-Howitzer D-30A Lyagushka



Crew	5
Caliber	122-mm x 38 HE-frag.; HEAT; ADHPM; flechette; incendiary; illumination; smoke
Range	
Direct Fire	1,000 m
Indirect Fire	4,000 to 15,300 m
Rates of Fire	
Burst	8 rounds/minute
Normal	6 rounds/minute
Sustained	4 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits	360 degrees
Elevation Limits	-7 to 70 degrees
Travel Weight	3,440 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	5.40 x 1.95 x 1.80 m

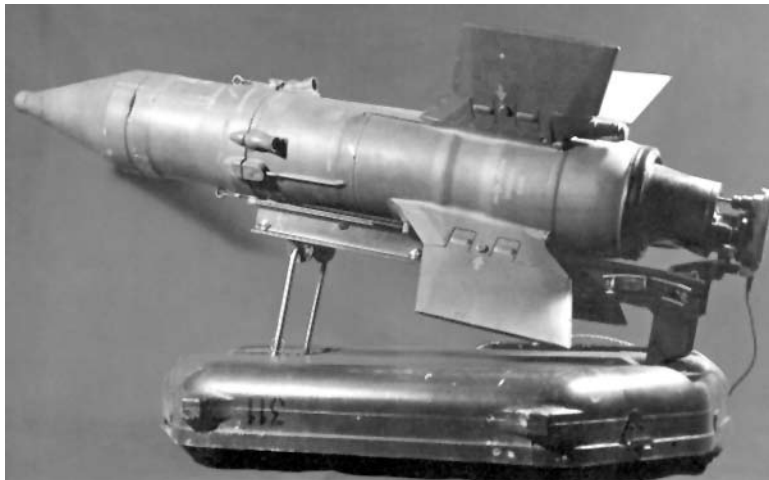
120-mm Mortar M-38/43



Crew	4
Range	450 to 5,700 m
Rates of Fire	
Burst	9 rounds/minute
Normal	5 rounds/minute
Sustained	4 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits, Left or Right	3.0 degrees (M-38); 4.0 degrees (M-43)
Elevation Limits	+45 to +80 degrees
Empty Weight	270 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	1.854 m

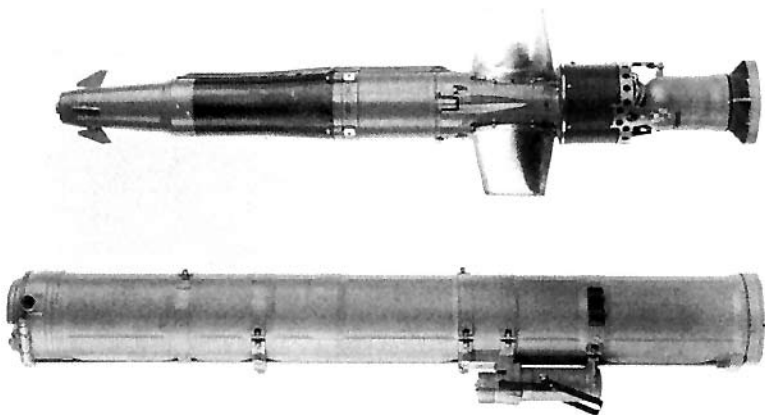
ANTIARMOR

Antitank Missile System 9K11 Malyutka (AT-3 SAGGER)



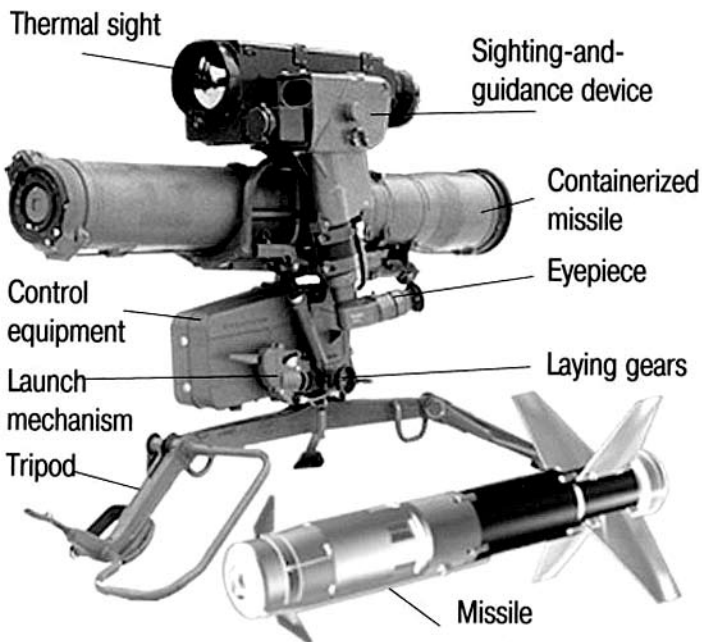
Type	Wire-guided, manual-command, line-of-sight ATGM system
Warhead Types	HEAT; HE-frag; tandem HEAT
Range	3,000 m
Launch Weight	10.9 to 13.5 kg (depending on variant)
Missile Length x Diameter	860 x 125 mm
NOTE: many series-production and post-series-production upgrades exist to increase accuracy, range, and effectiveness.	

Antitank Missile System 9K111 Fagot (AT-4 SPIGOT)



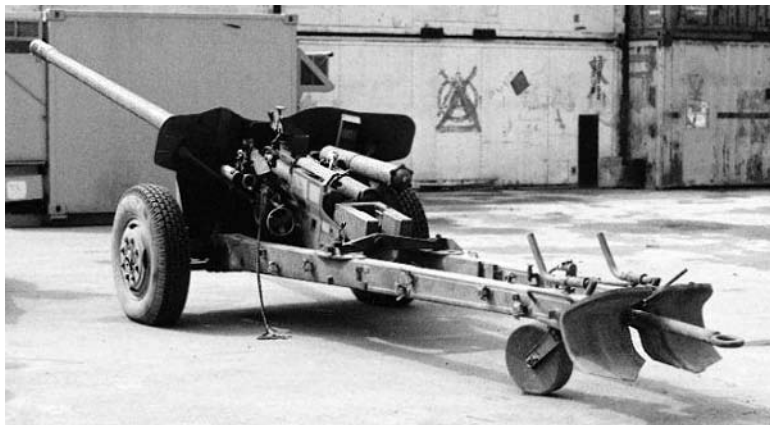
Type	Wire-guided SACLOS ATGM system
Warhead	HEAT; tandem HEAT
Range	70 to 2,500 m (depending on missile variant)
Armor Penetration	400 mm (9M111); 460 mm (9M111-2)
Launch Weight	12.5 kg
Missile Length x Diameter	875 x 120 mm

Antitank Missile System 9K113 Konkurs (AT-5 SPANDREL)



Type	Wire-guided, semiautomatic line-of-sight (SACLOS) ATGM system
Warhead Types	HEAT; tandem HEAT
Range	75 to 4,000 m
Launch Weight	14.6 kg
Missile Length x Diameter	1.15 x 135 m
NOTE: Portable system is shown above. The AT-5 frequently is mounted on vehicles.	

100-mm Towed Antitank Gun T-12, MT-12 Rapira



Crew	6
Gun Caliber	100 mm x 63 (smoothebore)
Ammunition	HEAT
Range	
Direct Fire	2,130 m
Indirect Fire	8,200 m
Rates of Fire	
Burst	14 rounds/minute
Normal	6 rounds/minute
Sustained	6 rounds/minute
Emplacement/Displacement Time	1 minute
Traverse Limits	27 degrees left or right
Elevation Limits	-6 to +20 degrees
Travel Weight	2,750 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	9.5 x 1.8 x 1.6 m

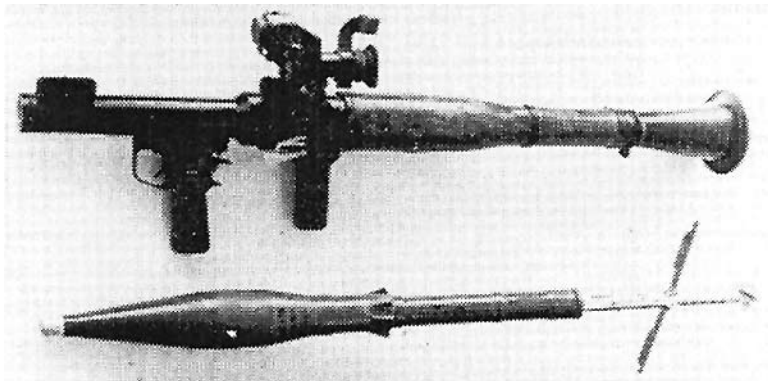
NOTE: MT-12 differs from the T-12 by an improved carriage.

73-mm Recoilless Gun SPG-9



Ammunition	HE, HEAT,
Maximum Range	4,500 m
Effective Range	800 m
Rate of Fire	Up to 6 rounds/minute
Armor Penetration	Up to 400 mm
System Weight	78 kg (launcher, mount, and trailer)
System Length x Width x Height	2.1 x 1.1 x 0.8 m (launcher on tripod)

40-mm Grenade Launcher RPG-7



Type	Shoulder-fired rocket-propelled-grenade launcher
Caliber	40-mm (launcher)
Grenade Types	HEAT, tandem, thermobaric, shaped-charge, HE-frag, and incendiary (grenades consist of warhead and two-stage rocket motor)
Effective Range	330 m (moving target), 500 m (stationary target)
Rate of Fire	4 to 6 rounds/minute
Armor Penetration	300 mm or greater (depending on grenade)
Weight	6.3 kg
Overall Length	1.1 m

Using the RPG: (1) Insert grenade tail first into the muzzle of the launcher [ensure that the small projection mates with the muzzle to line up the percussion cap with the hammer] (2) Remove nose cap, pull safety pin. **RPG IS READY TO FIRE.** (3) Place launcher over shoulder, sight target, squeeze trigger. **WARNING: ENSURE BACKBLAST AREA IS CLEAR.**

AIRDEFENSE

SAM System S-200 Angara (SA-5 GAMMON)



Type	Fixed-site, medium-range theater defense missile system
Effective Range	160, 240, or 300 km depending on variant
Effective Altitude	300 to 40,000 m
Guidance	Command and semi-active or passive radar
Warhead	220 kg of high explosive
Missile Length x Diameter	10.5 or 10.8 x 0.75 m

Low- to Medium-Altitude SAM System S-125 Neva/Pechora (SA-3 GOA)



Type	Short-range, two-stage, theater-defense missile system
Warhead	60 kg HE-frag
Guidance	Command
Fuze	Doppler radar proximity and contact
Burst Radius	Approximately 12.5 m
Range	32 km
Target Altitude	20 m to 20 km
Single-Shot Kill Probability	72 to 99 percent
Launch Weight	946 kg
Missile Length x Diameter	5.9 x 0.375 m

NOTE: *Pechora* is the Russian designation for the export version of the S-125 *Neva*. A modernized version, *Pechora M*, exists; data above is for *Pechora M*. Additional upgrades to improve performance exist.

SAM System S-75 Dvina (SA-2B, C, D, E, F GUIDELINE)



Type	2-stage, low- to high-altitude SAM system
Warhead	195-kg HE-Frag; a 295-kg warhead is possible
Fuze	Proximity, contact, and command
Maximum Speed	Approximately 1,100 meters/second (3.5 Mach)
Effective Altitude	100 to 30,000 m depending on variant
Effective Range	6,000 to 58,000 m depending on variant
Guidance	Command
Blast Radius	65 to 244 m depending on blast altitude
Launcher Reload Time	Approximately 12 minutes

MANPADS 9K32/9K32M Strela-2, -2M (SA-7 GRAIL)



Type	2-stage, low-altitude manportable SAM system
Warhead	1.17 kg HE-frag with contact fuze
Guidance	Infrared passive homing
Effective Range	800 to 3,200 m (4,200 m for Strela-2M)
Effective Altitude	50 to 1,500 m (2,300 m for Strela-2M)
Maximum Target Speed	Outbound 800 km/h; inbound 540 km/h
Number of Reloads	5 per launcher
Combat Weight	9.15 kg (9.6 for Strela-2M)
Launcher Length	1.49 m

MANPADS Strela-3 (SA-14 GREMLIN)



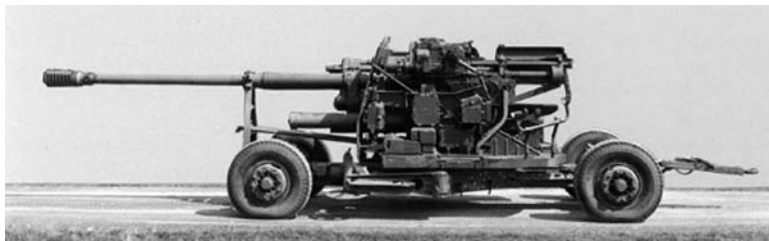
Type	2-stage, low-altitude manportable SAM system
Warhead	1.15-kg HE chemical-energy fragmentation; contact fuze
Guidance	Single-channel passive infrared homing
Effective Range	
Approaching Target	Slow-moving 500 to 4,500 m; Fast-moving 500 to 2,000 m
Receding Target	Slow-moving 600 to 4,500 m; Fast-moving 600 to 4,000 m
Effective Target Altitude	
Approaching Target	Slow-moving 15 to 3,000 m; Fast-moving 15 to 1,500 m
Receding Target	Slow-moving 15 to 3,000 m; Fast-moving 15 to 1,800 m
System Weight	16 kg
Launcher Length	1.5 m
NOTE:	in the photograph above, the missile points toward the back of the launcher.

MANPADS Igla-1 (SA-16 GIMLET)



Type	2-stage, low-altitude manportable SAM system
Warhead	1-kg HE chemical-energy fragmentation; contact and grazing fuze
Guidance	Single-channel passive infrared homing
Range	
Overall	500 to 5,000 m
Approaching Target	Slow-moving 2,500 m; fast-moving 2,000 m
Receding Target	Slow-moving 3,000 m; fast-moving 2,500 m
Effective Altitude	
Approaching Target	Slow-moving 10 to 3,000 m; Fast-moving 10 to 2,000 m
Receding Target	Slow-moving 10 to 3,500 m Fast-moving 10 to 2,500 m
Maximum Target Speed	
Approaching Target	1,296 km/h
Receding Target	1,152 km/h
Travel Weight	18.7 kg
Launcher Length	1.70 m

100 mm AAG KS-19M2, Chinese Type 59



Crew	7
Ammunition	FRAG; AP-T; APC-T
Ranges	
Tactical Antiaircraft	12,600 m
Maximum Vertical	14,500 m
Maximum Horizontal	21,000 m
Maximum Rate of Fire	10 to 15 rounds/minute
Traverse Limit; Rate	Unlimited; 20 degrees/second
Elevation Limits; Rate	-3 to +85 degrees; 12 degrees/second
Fire Control	SON-9 Air Defense Artillery Radar and optical-mechanical computing sight
Emplacement; Displacement	7; 6 minutes
Weight	9,516 m
Length x Width x Height	9.5 x 2.4 x 2.2 m

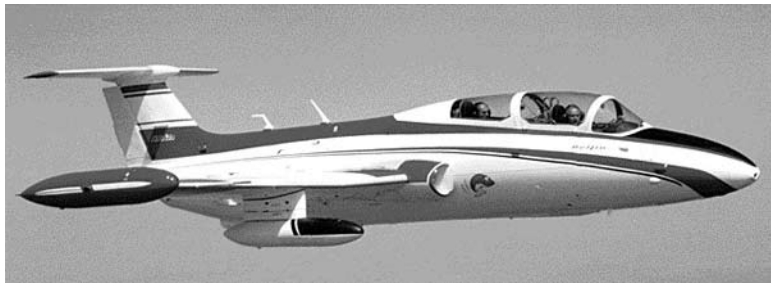
AVIATION

Su-25KM Scorpion, Su-25UB (FROGFOOT-A, -B)



Role	Attack fighter (KM); weapons trainer (UB)
Crew	1 or 2 (trainer)
Armament	
Main Gun	Twin 30-mm gun
Under-wing Pylons (x8)	32x 57-mm or 20x 80-mm rocket pods; guided rockets; air-to-surface missiles; smart bombs; conventional bombs; cluster bombs; twin 23-mm gun pods (guns can pivot downward)
Out-board Pylons	Air-to-air missiles
Range with Standard Load	675 nmi
Maximum Level Speed	526 kn
Service Ceiling	Clean 7,000 m; with maximum weapons 5,000 m
Normal Takeoff Weight	14,600 kg
Empty Weight	9,800 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	15.5 x 14.4 x 4.8 m
NOTE: Su25KM shown above.	

L-29 Delfin



Role	Training, reconnaissance
Crew	2, tandem
Armament	Provision for 2 bombs (up to 100 kg each), 8 rockets, or 2 7.62-mm machineguns
Range	480 nmi (maximum internal and external fuel)
Maximum Speed	442 kn
Service Ceiling	11,000 m
Normal Takeoff Weight	3,280 kg
Empty Weight	2,280 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	10.8 x 10.3 x 3.1 m

Tu-154 (CARELESS)



Type	Transport
Crew; Passengers	3 or 4; up to 167
Long-Range Cruising Speed	459 kn
Range, Maximum Load	1,360 nmi (1-hour fuel reserve)
Maximum Payload	20,000 kg
Normal Take-off Weight	84,000 kg
Weight Empty	43,500 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	47.9 x 37.6 x 11.4 m

Tu-134A (CRUSTY)



Type	Transport
Crew; Passengers	3 +2 flight attendants; 48 to 84 (varies with seating configuration)
Normal Cruising Speed	405 to 458 kn
Range with Maximum Payload	1,020 nmi
Service Ceiling	11,900 m (at maximum takeoff weight)
Takeoff Run	2,400 m
Maximum Payload	8,200 kg
Maximum Take-off Weight	47,000 kg
Operating Weight Empty	29,050 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	37.1 x 29.0 x 9.1 m

Yak-40 (CODLING)



Type	Transport
Crew; Passengers	2; 6 (executive configuragion), 16, 27, or 32
Maximum Cruising Speed	297 kn
Maximum Range	1,080 nmi
Takeoff Run	700 m
Maximum Payload	Up to 2,720 kg
Maximum Take-off Weight	15,310 to 16,000 kg
Operating Weight Empty	9,010 to 9,800 kg (depending on configuration)
Length x Wingspan x Height	20.1 x 25.0 x 6.5 m
NOTE: designed to operate from Class 5 (grass) airfields.	

An-2 (COLT)



Type	Utility
Crew	1
Normal Cruising Speed	137 kn
Range with Maximum Fuel	488 nmi
Service Ceiling	4,350 m
Maximum Takeoff Run on Grass	200 m
Maximum Payload	1,500 kg
Maximum Take-off Weight	5,500 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	12.95 x 14.24 x 4.20 m

Mi-24V (HIND-E)



Type	Attack helicopter
Crew/Passengers	2/8
Armament	Turret-mounted 4-barrel 12.7-mm Gatling gun; and 57-mm rockets, 80-mm rockets, 240-mm rockets, up to 500-kg bombs, ATGMs; AAMs, mine dispensers, and gun and grenade pods
Cruising Speed	278 km/h
Range	374 km (10 percent fuel reserve)
Maximum Endurance	1.9 hours
Basic Empty Weight	8,500 kg
Maximum Payload	2,400 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	11,500 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	17.3 m
Length x Wingspan x Height	17.5 x 6.5 x 4.39 m

Mi-8MT, -8MTV-1 (Mi-17) HIP H



Type	Twin-turbine, multirole medium helicopter
Crew; Passengers	3; 24 combat troops
Armament	12.7-mm machinegun in the nose, 12.7-mm machinegun or AGS-177 grenade launcher mounted in door; 23-mm gun pods, bombs, rockets, or ATGMs; provisions to mount personal weapons in windows
Maximum Cruising Speed	135 kn
Range	267 nmi (440 nmi with auxiliary fuel)
Payload	Internal 1,815 kg; external 1,360 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	21.29 m
Fuselage Length x Height	25.35 x 5.54 m

Mi-8T (HIP C)



Type	Twin-turbine assault-transport helicopter
Crew/Passengers	3/26
Armament	12.7-mm machinegun in nose and possibly 57-mm rockets or 500-kg bombs
Maximum Payload	Internal 4,000 kg; sling load 3,000 kg
Maximum Speed	240 km/h
Range	611 km (10 percent fuel reserve)
Service Ceiling	4,800 m
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	21.3 m
Fuselage Length x Height	18.2 x 4.8 m

Mi-2 (HOPLITE)



Type	Light-lift transport, reconnaissance
Crew	2
Armament	23-mm cannon (gunship version); 7.62-mm machinegun, ATGMs (SA-3), 57-mm rockets, SAMs (9M32/SA-7)
Dash Speed	113 kn
Range	313 nmi (maximum internal and external fuel)
Maximum Vertical Takeoff Weight	3,550 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	3
Diameter	14.6 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	11.4 x 3.3 x 3.75

Mi-14 (HAZE)



Type	Medium-lift helicopter, commonly used for SAR
Crew; Passengers	4;
Armament	Possibly torpedoes, mines, or depth charges
Maximum Dash Speed	135 kn
Range	432 nmi
Service Ceiling	4,000 m
Maximum Internal Payload	3,000 kg
Sling Load	4,000 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	14,000 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	21.3 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	18.2 x 2.5 x 4.9 m

Bell 205A-1, UH-1H Iroquois



Role	Multirole transport, SAR, and utility.
Crew/Passengers	1 to 2/11 to 14 troops
Armament	Possible guns, rockets
Maximum Cruising speed	205 km/h
Range	211 km
Hover ceiling	OGE 1,220 m; IGE 4,145 m
Engines	Single turboshaft
Weight Empty	2,363 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	4,309 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	14.6 m
Tail rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	2.6 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	12.8 x 2.6 x 3.6 m

SHIPS

COMBATTANTE-II Coastal Patrol Craft PC



LOA x Beam x Draft	47 x 7.1 x 2.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	265,000 kg
Complement	32
Speed, Full Power	36 kn
Maximum Sustained Speed	30 kn
Range	2,000 nmi at 15 kn
Guns	2x twin 35-mm x 90;
Other weapons	2 533-mm tubes for SST-4 wire-guided torpedoes; launchers for 4x MM 38 Exocet antiship missiles
Radar Systems	
Navigation	Decca 1226C
Surface Search	Decca 1226C
Early Warning-Target Acquisition	Thomson-CSF TRS-3030
Fire Control	Thomson-CSF TRS-3220 Pollux
IFF	Plessey Mk 10

MATKA Class Hydrofoil Guided Missile Patrol Craft PTGH



LOA x Beam x Draft	39.6 x 7.6 x 2.1 m (39.6 x 12.5 x 4 m over foils)
Displacement, Full Load	260,000 kg
Complement	33
Speed	40 kn
Range	600 nmi at 35 kn (foilborne); 1,500 at 14 kn
Guns	1x 76-mm x 60; 1x 6-barrel 30-mm x 65
Missiles	2x SS-N-2C or -2D STYX antiship missile
Radar Systems	
Navigation	SRN-207
Air-Surface Search	PLANK SHAVE
Fire Control	BASS TILT

AB-25 Class Patrol Craft PC



LOA x Beam x Draft	40.2 x 6.4 x 1.7
Displacement, Full Load	170
Complement	25
Speed, Full Power	22
Range	1,800 nmi at 12 kn
Guns	1x 20-mm x 70, 1x 40-mm x 60, 2x 12.7-mm machineguns
Other weapons	10 ASW rockets, 8 depth charges
Navigation Radar System	Possibly Racal Decca I-band

ABEKING RASMUSSEN 29-m Class (DILOS Class) Patrol Boat PB



LOA x Beam x Draft	29 x 5.5 x 1.6 m
Displacement, Full Load	86,000 kg
Complement	18
Maximum Sustained Speed	27 kn
Range	930 nmi at 27 kn
Guns	2x 20-mm x 70
Navigation Radar System	Decca 1226C

POLUCHAT-1 Class Patrol Boat PB



LOA x Beam x Draft	29.6 x 5.8 x 1.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	100,000 kg
Complement	15
Speed	20 kn
Range	1,500 nmi at 10 kn
Guns	1x 37-mm x 63
Other weapons	17x 140-mm rockets
Navigation Radar System	SPIN TROUGH

TSKALTUBO Class (Project 360) Patrol Boat PB



LOA x Beam x Draft	27 x 6.5 x 1.4 m
Displacement, Full Load	70,000 kg
Complement	11
Speed, Full Power	38 kn
Guns	1x 37-mm x 63
Navigation Radar System	Type not available

VYDRA Landing Craft



LOA x Beam x Draft	54.8 x 7.7 x 2 m
Displacement, Full Load	550,000 kg
Complement	20
Speed	12 kn
Range	2,500 nmi at 10 kn
Military Lift	200,000 kg cargo, 100 troops, or 3 tanks

SEA ARK DAUNTLESS 40 Class WPB



LOA x Beam x Draft	12.2 x 4.3 x 1.3 m
Displacement, Full Load	11,000 kg
Complement	5
Speed, Full Power	28 kn
Range	600 nmi at 18 kn
Guns	7.62-mm machinegun
Radar System	Raytheon R-40X

LINDAU Class Coastal Patrol Craft WPC



LOA x Beam x Draft m	47.7 x 8.5 x 3.0 m
Displacement, Full Load	463,000 kg
Complement	43
Maximum Sustained Speed	15 kn
Range	850 nmi
Missile launchers	SAM
Guns	1x 40-mm x 70; 2 x 7.62-mm machineguns
Radar System	KH-14/9
NOTE: Former German Navy minehunter (MHC).	

STENKA Class Coastal Patrol Craft WPC



LOA x Beam x Draft	39.4 x 7.9 x 2.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	253,000 kg
Complement	25
Maximum Sustained Speed	34 kn
Range	2,300 nmi at 14 kn
Guns	2x twin 30-mm
Other weapons	Depth charges
Radar Systems	
Navigation	PALM FROND
Surface Search	PEEL CONE and POT DRUM
Fire Control	DRUM TILT A

ZHUK Class (GRIF Type 1400) WPB



LOA x Beam x Draft	24 x 5.0 x 1.8 m
Displacement, Full Load	39,000 kg
Complement	12
Speed, Full Power	30 kn
Range	1,000 nmi at 15 kn
Guns	2x twin 14.5-mm and 1x 12.7-mm machineguns
Surface-Search Radar System	SPIN TROUGH

USCG POINT Class Patrol Boat WPB



LOA x Beam x Draft	23.5 x 5.2 x 1.8 m
Displacement	66,000 kg, full load
Complement	10
Speed	23.5 kn
Range	1,500 nmi at 8 kn
Guns	2x 12.7-mm x 90 machinegun
Navigation Radar System	AN/SPS-64

6.5-m RIGID RAIDER Class Special Warfare Support Craft WLCW



LOA x Maximum Beam	6.5 x 2.4 m
Displacement, Full Load	1,300 kg
Complement	2
Speed, Full Power	50 kn
Maximum Sustained Speed	30 kn (fully loaded)
Embarked Troops	8
Cargo (beaching load with troops)	700 kg

ANTISHIP MISSILES

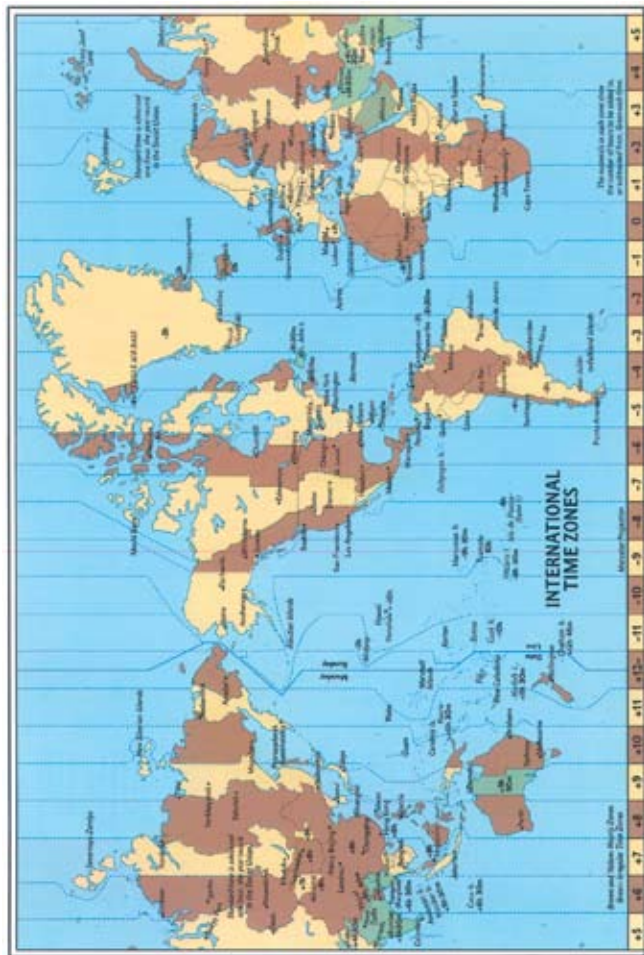
P-15M Termit (SS-N-2C, -2D STYX)



Type	Canister-launched antiship missile
Range	8 to 80 km
Warhead	513-kg high-explosive
Guidance	Autopilot with active radar or infrared
Launch Weight	2,500 kg
Missile Length x Diameter	6.5 x 0.78 m

NOTE: in its terminal phase of flight, the missile flies at an altitude of 2 to 3 meters.

APPENDIX B: INTERNATIONAL TIME ZONES



Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

To use the table, go to the country you are interested in, and add the number of hours corresponding to the United States time zone to the current time. The UTC is also known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Afghanistan	+4.5 H	+9.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H
Albania	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Algeria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
American Samoa	-11.0 H	-6.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H
Andorra	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Angola	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Antarctica	-2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H
Antigua and Barbuda	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Argentina	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Armenia	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Aruba	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Ascension	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Australia North	+9.5 H	+14.5 H	+15.5 H	+16.5 H	+17.5 H
Australia South	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Australia West	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Australia East	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Austria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Azerbaijan	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Bahamas	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Bahrain	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Bangladesh	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Barbados	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Belarus	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Belgium	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Belize	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Benin	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Bermuda	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Bhutan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Bolivia	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Bosnia Herzegovina	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Botswana	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Brazil East	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Brazil West	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
British Virgin Islands	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Brunei	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Bulgaria	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Burkina Faso	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Burundi	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Cambodia	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Cameroon	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Canada East	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Canada Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Canada Mountain	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
Canada West	-8.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H
Cape Verde	-1.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H
Cayman Islands	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Central African Rep.	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Chad Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Chile	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
China	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Christmas Island	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Colombia	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Congo	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Cook Island	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Costa Rica	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Croatia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Cuba	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Cyprus	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Czech Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Denmark	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Djibouti	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Dominica	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Dominican Republic	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Ecuador	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Egypt	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
El Salvador	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Equatorial Guinea	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Eritrea	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Estonia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Ethiopia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Falkland Islands	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Fiji Islands	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Finland	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
France	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
French Antilles	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
French Guinea	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
French Polynesia	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Gabon Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Gambia	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Georgia	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Germany	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Ghana	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Gibraltar	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Greece	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Greenland	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Grenada	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Guadeloupe	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Guam	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Guatemala	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Guinea-Bissau	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Guinea	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Guyana	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Haiti	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Honduras	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Hong Kong	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Hungary	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Iceland	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
India	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Indonesia East	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Indonesia Central	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Indonesia West	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Iran	+3.5 H	+8.5 H	+9.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H
Iraq	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Ireland	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Israel	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Italy	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Jamaica	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Japan	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Kazakhstan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Kenya	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Kiribati	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Korea, North	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Korea, South	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Kuwait	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Kyrgyzstan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Laos	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Latvia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Lebanon	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Lesotho	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Liberia	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Libya	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Liechtenstein	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Lithuania	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Luxembourg	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Macedonia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Madagascar	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Malawi	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Malaysia	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Maldives	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Mali Republic	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Malta	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Marshall Islands	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Mauritania	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Mauritius	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Mayotte	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Mexico East	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Mexico Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Mexico West	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
Moldova	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Monaco	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Mongolia	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Morocco	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Mozambique	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Myanmar (Burma)	+6.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H	+14.5 H
Namibia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Nauru	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Nepal	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
Netherlands	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Netherlands Antilles	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
New Caledonia	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
New Zealand	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Newfoundland	-3.5 H	+1.5 H	+2.5 H	+3.5 H	+4.5 H
Nicaragua	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Nigeria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Niger Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Norfolk Island	+11.5 H	+16.5 H	+17.5 H	+18.5 H	+19.5 H
Norway	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Oman	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Pakistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Palau	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Panama, Rep. of	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Papua New Guinea	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Paraguay	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Peru	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Philippines	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Poland	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Portugal	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Puerto Rico	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Qatar	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Reunion Island	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Romania	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Russia West	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Russia Central 1	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Russia Central 2	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Russia East	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Rwanda	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Saba	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Samoa	-11.0 H	-6.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H
San Marino	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Sao Tome	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Saudi Arabia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Senegal	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Seychelles Islands	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Sierra Leone	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Singapore	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Slovakia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Slovenia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Solomon Islands	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Somalia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
South Africa	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Spain	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Sri Lanka	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
St. Lucia	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Maarten	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Pierre & Miquelon	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
St. Thomas	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Vincent	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Sudan	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Suriname	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Swaziland	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Sweden	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Switzerland	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Syria	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Taiwan	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Tajikistan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Tanzania	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Thailand	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Togo	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Tonga Islands	+13.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H	+21.0 H
Trinidad and Tobago	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Tunisia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Turkey	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Turkmenistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Turks and Caicos	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Tuvalu	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Uganda	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Ukraine	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
United Arab Emirates	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
United Kingdom	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Uruguay	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
USA Eastern	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
USA Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
USA Mountain	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
USA Western	-8.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H
USA Alaska	-9.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H
USA Hawaii	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Uzbekistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Vanuatu	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Vatican City	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Venezuela	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Vietnam	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Wallis & Futuna Is.	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Yemen	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Yugoslavia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Zaire	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Zambia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Zimbabwe	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H

APPENDIX C: CONVERSION CHARTS

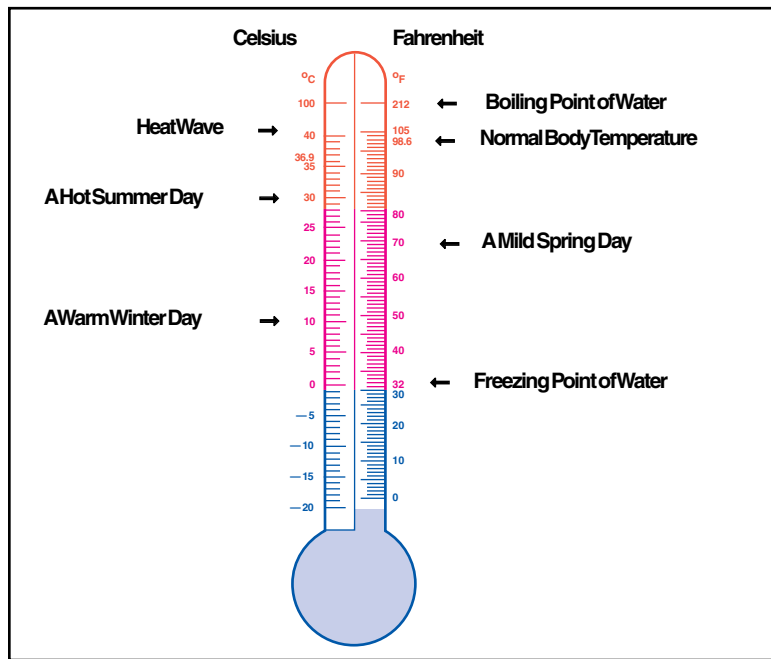
When You Know

Units of Length	Multiply by	To find
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers
Units of Area		
Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares
Units of Mass and Weight		
Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

Units of Volume	Multiply by	To find
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters
Units of Speed		
Miles per Hour	1.61	Kilometers per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart

APPENDIX D: HOLIDAYS

National Holidays

Official holidays

1 January	New Years' Day
6 January	Christmas Day
March, April, or May	Easter Sunday
26 May	Independence Day

Georgians mostly celebrate New Years' Day among family, but friends sometimes are invited. Special meals and champagne are commonly served at celebrations. People usually do not exchange gifts for Christmas. Colored eggs and special cakes are prepared for Easter.

Other prominent religious holidays

January (Varies)	Epiphany
28 August	Our Lady's Day
23 November	St. George's Day

APPENDIX E: LANGUAGE

Pronunciation Guide

Georgian	Russian	Phonetic Pronunciation
a	А/а	ah (a), father
b	Б/б	b, bit
g	Г/г	g, go
d	Д/д	d, do
e	Э/э	eh (e), bet
v	В/в	v, vine
z	З/з	z, zoo
T	Т/т	t, tip
i	И/и	ee (i), see
k	К/к	k', sickness
l	Л/л	l, lamp
m	М/м	m, my
n	Н/н	n, not
o	О/о	o, dough
p	П/п	p', upkeep
J	Ж/ж	zh, pleasure
r	Р/р	r, near (rolled in Russian)
s	С/с	s, see
t	Т/т	t', sitcom

Georgian	Russian	Phonetic Pronunciation
u	У/у	oo (u), boot
R		gh, Spanish luego
y		q', ----
S	Ш/ш	sh, she
C	Ч/ч	ch, chip
c	Ц/ц	ts, sits
Z		dz, pads
w		ts', sits near
W		ch', much noise
x	X/x	kh, Scottish loch
j		j, just
h		h, ham
	Е/е	ye, yet
	Й/й	y, boy
	Ф/ф	f, feet
	Щ/щ	shch, fresh cheese
	Ы/ы	ih (i), kill
	Ю/ю	oo (u), duke
	Я/я	ya, yard
	Е/е	yo, yonder
	Ъ/ъ	makes preceding consonant hard

Numbers

Georgians often count in Georgian from 0 to 10 and in Russian from 11 up.

Number	Georgian	Pronunciation
0	nuli	nul-i
1	erTi	ert-i
2	ori,	or-i
3	sami	sam-i
4	oTxi	otkh-i
5	xuTi	khut-i
6	eqvsi	ekvs-i
7	Svidi	shvid-
8	rva	rva
9	cxra	tskhra
10	aTi	at-i

Number	Russian	Phonetic
1	Один	adin
2	Два	dva
3	Три	tri
4	Четыре	chetyri
5	Пять	pyat
6	Шесть	shest
7	Семь	sem
8	Восемь	vosim
9	Девять	devyat
10	Десять	desyat
11	Одинадцать	adinadzat

12	Двенадцать	dve-nadzat
13	Тринадцать	tri-nadzat
20	Двадцать	dvadset
21	Двадцать один	dvadset adin
22	Двадцать два	dvadset Dva
30	Тридцать	tridset
40	Сорок	sorok
50	Пятьдесят	pit-desyat
60	Шестьдесят	shest-desyat
70	Семьдесят	sem-desyat
80	Восемьдесят	vosem-desyat
90	Девяносто	dyevenosta
100	Сто	sto
200	Двести	dvesti
300	Триста	trista
500	Пятьсот	pitsot
600	Шестьсот	shestsot
1,000	Тысяча	tysyacha

Georgian

General

English	Georgian	Pronunciation
Georgia	saqarTvelo	sakartvelo
Georgian	qarTveli	kartveli
Please	Tu SeiZleba	tu sheidzleba
Thank you	madlobT	gmadlobt

English	Georgian	Pronunciation
Many thanks	didi madloba	didi madloba
You're welcome	ara fris	ara pris
Yes (yeah)	diax (ki)	diakh (ki)
No	ara	ara
Sorry	bodiSi	bodishi
I don't understand	ver gavige	ver gavige
When?	rodis?	rodis?
How much does it cost?	ra Rirs?	ra ghirs?
What time is it?	romeli saaTia?	ro-me-li saatia?
Where is...?	sad aris...?	sad aris...?
Market	bazari	ba-za-ri
Embassy	saelCo	sa-el-cho
North	Crdiloeti	chr-di-lo-eti
South	samxreTe	sam-xre-ti
East	aRmosavleTi	agh-mo-sa-vle-ti
West	dasavleTi	da-sa-vle-ti

Greeting

English	Georgian	Pronunciation
Hello	gamarjoba	gamarjoba
Good-bye	naxvamdisN	nakhvamdis
How are you?	rogora xar?	rogora khart?
My name is...	Cemi saxeli...	chemi sakheli...
Do you speak English?	englisurad laparakobT?	inglisurad laparakobT?
I am American	me var amerikeliK	me var Amerikeli

Excuse me...	ukacravad/ mapatieT	u-ka-tsra-vad/ ma-pa-ti-et
Nice to meet you	sasiamovnoa Tqveni gacnoba	sa-si-a-mov-noa tqve-ni ga-tsno-ba
What is your name?	ra gkviaT?	ra kwia?

Military

English	Georgian	Pronunciation
Ambush	Casafreba	chas-a-preba
Attack	Tavdasxma/Seteva/ ieriSi	tav-das-xma/she- te-va/ierishi
Cease fire	SewyviteT cecxli	shets-khvi-tet tsets-khli
Checkpoint	sakontrolo punqti	sa-kon-tro-lo pun-qti
Cover	safarSi	saparshi
Defend	Tavi daicaviT/moigeriet	ta-vi dai-tsa-vit/ moi-ge-ri-et
Enemy	mteri	mte-ri
Headquarters	Stabi	shta-bi
Infantry	qveiTi jari	qvei-ti ja-ri
Load	moargeT mCidi	mo-ar-get mchi-di
Platoon	oceuli	o-tse-u-li
Pistol	pistoleti	pis-to-le-ti
Raid	reidi/Tavdasxma	re-i-di/tav-das-khma
Rifle/weapon	iaraRi	iaraghi
Squad	aTeuli	a-te-u-li
Target	gamarjoba	mi-za-ni
Unit/team	razmi	raz-mi

English	Georgian	Pronunciation
Unload	gadmotvirTe!	gad-mo-tvir-te!
Do you need help?	daxmareba gWirdebaT?	da-xma-re-ba gchir-de-bat?
We are United States soldiers.	Cven amerikeli ja- riskacebi varT.	chven a-me-ri-ke-li ja-ris-ka-tse-bi vart
Do you have weapons?	iaraRi gaqvT?	i-a-ra-ghi gaqvt?
What kind of weapons do they have?	romeli iaraRi aqvT maT?	ro-me-li i-a-ra-ghi aqvt mat?
Who is the leader?	vin aris ufrosi?	vin aris up-ro-si?
Where did they come from?	saidan movidnen?	sa-i-dan mo-vid-nen?
Where did they go?	sad wavidnen?	sad tsa-vid-nen?
Are there injured?	daWriLebi arian?	da-chri-le-bi a-ri-an?
Are you under attack?	ieriSis qveS xarT?	ie-ri-shis qvesh xart?

Russian

Greeting

English	Russian	Pronunciation
What is your name?	Как вас зовут?	Kak vas zavut?
My name is ...	Меня зовут ...	Menya zavut ...
Where are you from?	Откуда вы?	Otkudavy?
I am (we are) from ...	Я (Мы) из ...	Ya (my) iz ...
I am very glad.	Я очень рад.	Ya ochen rad.
Sit down, please.	Садитесь, пожалуйста.	Sadites, pazhaluista.

English	Russian	Pronunciation
Thank you.	Спасибо.	Spasiba.
Excuse me, please.	Извините, пожалуйста.	Izvenite pazhaluista.
I am sorry.	Мне жалко.	Mne zhalka.
Good morning.	Доброе утро.	Dobroe utra.
Good afternoon.	Добрый день.	Dobriy den.
Good evening.	Добрый вечер.	Dobriy vecher.
How are you?	Как дела?	Kak dela?
How do you do?	Как поживаете?	Kak pozhivaete?
Thank you, ~ fine. not bad. so-so. bad.	Спасибо, ~ хорошо. не плохо. так себе. плохо.	Spasiba, ~ harasho. ne plokha. tak sebe. ploha.
Welcome.	Добро пожаловать!	Dabro pazhalovat.

Farewells

English	Russian	Pronunciation
Good bye.	Досвидания.	Dosvidaniya.
See you.	Увидимся.	Uvidimsya.
Good luck.	Удачи.	Udachi.
In the City	В городе	Vgorade
Where is the taxi stand?	Где стоянка такси?	Gde stayanka taksi?
I have lost my way. (male) (female)	Я заблудился. Я заблудилась.	Ya zabludilsya. Ya zabludilas.

English	Russian	Pronunciation
How do I get to the ~ square?	Как мне пройти к ~ площади?	Kak mne praiti k ~ ploshadi ?
center?	центру?	tzentru ?
theatre?	театру?	teatru?
museum?	музея?	museyu?
bus station?	автовокзалу?	avtovokzalu?
hotel?	гостинице?	gastinitze?

Checking In

English	Russian	Pronunciation
Where is the nearest hotel?	Где здесь ближайшая гостиница?	Gde zdes bliz hais -chaya gastinitza?
I need a hotel not far from the center.	Мне нужна гостиница недалеко от центра.	Mnye nuzh na gas-tinitza nedale ko ot tsentra .
I need a room for ~ one person. two people.	Мне нужен ~ номер. однаместный двухместный	Mne nuzhen ~ nomer . odnamestnyi dvukhmestnyi
What's the price per night?	Сколько стоит номер в сутке?	Skolka stoyit no -mer v sutki ?
My last name is...	Моя фамилия...	Maya familiya ...
Here is my passport.	Вот мой паспорт.	Vot moi paspart .
What is my room number?	Какой номер?	Kakoy nomer ?

English	Russian	Pronunciation
Is there a ~ in the hotel?	В гостинице есть ~?	V gasti ⁿ itze yest~?
restaurant	ресторан	restaran
post office	почта	pochta
telephone...	телефон	telefon
newspaper stand	газетный киоск	gazetny kiosk
safe	камера хранения	kamera hraneniya

Dining

English	Russian	Pronunciation
Where is there a ~?	Где находится ~?	Gde nahoditsya ~?
restaurant	ресторан	restaran
cafe	кафе	cafe
snack bar	закусочная	zakusochnaya
Menu, please.	Дайте меню, пожалуйста.	Daite menyu, pazhalusta.
What national dishes do you have?	Какие национальные блюда у вас есть?	Kakie natzianalnie bluda u vas yest?
Bon appetite.	Приятного аппетита!	Priyatnovo apetita!
What do you have to drink?	Что у вас есть попить?	Shto u vas yest popit?
Give me the bill, please.	Дайте мне счёт, пожалуйста.	Daite mne schyot, pozhaluista.

APPENDIX F:

INTERNATIONAL ROAD SIGNS



Crossroads



Maximum speed



No through road



Road narrows



Fallen/falling rock



No entry for
vehicular traffic



Motorway



Stop and give way



Low flying aircraft or
sudden aircraft noise



No left turn



One way street



Tourist
information point



Traffic signals



No u-turn



Cable height
16' - 6"

Overhead cables,
Maximum height



Failure of
traffic light signals



Sharp deviation

APPENDIX G: DEPLOYED PERSONNEL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH MAINTENANCE

DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others will re-

duce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged “head to toe” to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

Additional Information

Water

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes;

- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions;
- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes; or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

Rodents

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (such as fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area;
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas;
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water prior to sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water).

- Promptly removing dead rodents. Personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal.
- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms.

Insects

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly;
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin;
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets;
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole;
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals;
- Regularly check for ticks;
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas; and
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots.

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray-can method (reapply after sixth laundering) or with the Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform) will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can method (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure netting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

DoD-approved insect repellents are:

- IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237
- Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336
- DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

Hot Weather

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently;
- Follow work-rest cycles;
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems;
- Wear uniforms properly;
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm;
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation;
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather; and
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for sudden drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand.

Sunscreens:

- Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336
- Non-alcohol lotion-base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

Work-Rest Table

Heat Cat	WBGT Index (°F)	EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
		Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10	3/4	30/30	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4	30/30	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30	3/4	20/40	1
5	> 90	50/10	1	20/40	1	10/50	1

The work-rest times and fluid replacement volumes in the specific heat category sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours. Individual water needs will vary $\pm 1/4$ quart per hour.

NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in shade.

Caution: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.

Note: MOPP gear adds 10° to WBGT Index.

Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce and other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military-approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.

Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages;
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries;
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day;
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night;

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																				
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																				
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																				
3 - 6	5	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70
7 - 10	10	30	20	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-90	-95
11 - 15	15	25	15	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-80	-85	-90	-100	-105	-110
16 - 19	20	20	10	5	0	-10	-15	-25	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-120
20 - 23	25	15	10	0	-5	-15	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-95	-105	-110	-120	-125	-135
24 - 28	30	10	5	0	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-50	-55	-65	-70	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140
29 - 32	35	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-100	-105	-115	-120	-130	-135	-145
33 - 36	40	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-45	-55	-60	-70	-75	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140	-150
Winds Above 40 MPH Have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE DANGER					INCREASING DANGER Flesh may freeze within 1 minute					GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds										

- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers;
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss; and
- Seek immediate medical attention for loss of sensitivity in any part of the body.

APPENDIX H: INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve your treatment.

Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
 - Communications monitoring (e.g., telephone, telex, mail, radio)
 - Photography
 - Search
 - Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments

- Do not discuss sensitive matters:
 - On the telephone
 - In your room
 - In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver
- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
 - In your room
 - In the hotel safe
 - In a locked suitcase or briefcase
 - In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
 - Open to photography from the ceiling
 - In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate “bugs” in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.
- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, or Koran, or other religious material for your personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the United States.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence, terrorist, or insurgent threat is evident:

- Police or military installations and personnel
- Bridges
- Fortifications
- Railroad facilities
- Tunnels

- Elevated trains
- Border areas
- Industrial complexes
- Port complexes
- Airports

Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your

status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.

- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and

security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this phase that the terrorist determines if a target is "hard or soft." A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who's Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Travel Security

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijackings suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel in uniform outside the continental United States on commercial aircraft.
- Before traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents that could reveal military affiliation (e.g., credit cards and club membership cards). Note that USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces while on official business. In addition, service members must carry a current I.D. card at all times. These requirements are valid even while traveling to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, service members must be prepared to remove and conceal these and any other items that could identify them as military personnel in the event of a hijacking.
- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because this increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower your profile, the less likely you are of becoming a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and the better your chances of survival.

Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an

appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control and alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity can ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political, religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; therefore, take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoid sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

APPENDIX I: DANGEROUS PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Snakes

Sand or Horned Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.6 to 0.7 meter, maximum of 0.9 meter. Background color usually ash gray in males and gray brown or brick-red in females, but much variation. Belly yellow, brown or pink with small



dark spots or blotches. Body stout, usually with prominent black or brown zigzag dorsal stripe. Tip of tail pink or red. Distinctive snout, with strongly upturned, horn-like appendage.

Habitat:

Found in various habitats from lower plains to elevations up to 2,500 meters, most often at moderately high elevations in dry terrain with scattered bushes. Seeks gravelly rock hills with slopes facing the sun. Frequently found in open areas with few trees and bushes or in rock formations near cultivated fields.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Primarily terrestrial, although occasionally climbs into bushes. Most active in the evening, except in colder weather. Generally sluggish and slow-moving. Not very aggressive. When annoyed, hisses loudly but usually does not bite unless disturbance continues, then will strike and bite quickly.

Venom's effects:

Extremely potent hemotoxin. Symptoms may include progressive swelling, lymphedema, shortness of breath, marked limb stiffness, nausea, local hemorrhage, and internal bleeding. Fatalities recorded. Fangs unusually long, may be up to 12 millimeters.

Caucasus Viper**Description:**

Adult length usually 0.4 to 0.5 meter, maximum of 0.7 meter. Background color varies from light yellow, to brownish, to dark red. Some are completely black. Dark-edged rectangular blotches, often forming a zigzag line, extend

from head to tail down middle of back. Each flank with two rows of dark spots, usually alternating. Black line extends backwards from each eye to corner of mouth.

**Habitat:**

Found primarily in wooded hillsides and meadows at elevations up to 1,800 meters.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Behavior not well characterized, but probably similar to that of *Vipera ammodytes*. Not aggressive; avoids confrontation when possible. Will bite if persistently disturbed or if hurt.

Venom's effects:

Moderately potent hemotoxin. Bite may cause pain at site, followed by swelling, discoloration, and internal bleeding. Severe bite may cause shock. Fatalities recorded.

Blunt-nosed or Levantine Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.7 to 1 meter; maximum of 1.5 meter. Background color generally light gray, khaki, or buff, with double row of



opposing or alternating spots from head to tail along back. Belly light gray to yellow, with small dark brown spots; tail pinkish brown.

Habitat:

Wide variety of habitats from marshes and plains at sea level to mountainous areas at elevations up to 2,000 meters. also semi-desert areas and rocky, hilly country at moderate elevations, with scattered bushes and adequate water supply. Often near farms and grazing areas.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Primarily nocturnal. Sluggish. Most active and alert at night, usually very slow-moving and almost oblivious to stimuli when encountered during day. However, temperament unpredictable, and may strike quickly and savagely at any time.

Venom's effects:

Primarily hemotoxic. Bite causes sharp pain at site, followed by local swelling and necrosis. Deaths reported.

Steppe Viper, Orsini's Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.4 to 0.5 meter; maximum of 0.65 meter. Background color gray, yellow, green, or light brown. Belly usually light or dark gray, sometimes with yellow markings. Completely

black specimens reported. Dark, wavy, zig-zag line with black edges down center of back from head to tail; may be discontinuous. Head oval, narrower than other vipers; distinct from neck. Snout rounded, slightly upturned. Dark line extends from each eye to corner of mouth.



Habitat:

Found in dry plains, flatlands with few trees or bushes; more common at higher elevations. Also found on wooded hillsides in mountainous regions. Generally seeks open areas near dry clay or loamy soil. Hides in rodent dens and small animal burrows.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Primarily diurnal, but may be nocturnal during hot summers months. More active than other vipers; can move rapidly. Hibernates during winter months. Not aggressive; avoids human confrontation. Seldom bites, even when bothered, but will bite if continuously disturbed, stepped on, or handled roughly.

Venom's effects:

Mildly hemotoxic. Envenomation causes local pain and swelling followed by dizziness. Recovery usually relatively rapid.

Ottoman Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.7 to 1.0 meters, maximum of 1.35 meters. Background color yellow, olive, or reddish brown. Series of dark circular or rectangular spots along each flank. Belly yellowish with dark mottling or grayish. Underside of tail tip may be yellow.

low or orange. Head large, slightly flattened, and distinct from neck. Two dark lines extend from each eye to mouth. Some specimens have two prominent stripes on top of head that converge to form V-shaped mark with vertex between its eyes.



Habitat:

Found in various habitats, including swamps, rocky hillsides, and open grassy areas with few bushes or trees. Most often found in areas with ample water, moisture, and vegetation. Often found around populated areas in yards, fields, irrigation ditches, and gardens. Not found in sandy or desert regions.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Generally nocturnal, but active in the day during cooler months. Usually terrestrial, but can climb into small trees and bushes. Lethargic and slow-moving, but can move rapidly and strike quickly. Not aggressive; avoids human confrontation, but has a short temper if disturbed or stepped on. When defending itself, rolls up into coil and emits whisper-like sound.

Venom's effects:

Moderately potent hemotoxin and neurotoxin. Envenomation causes sharp pain and local swelling, which may spread. Discoloration, blisters, and pus-filled pimples may appear within hours. Other symptoms may include dizziness, weakness, vomiting, and cold sweats. Internal hemorrhage and hypovolemic shock may result. Fatalities recorded.

Arthropods

Scorpions

Although scorpions in the region are capable of inflicting a painful sting, none are known to be life-threatening.

Spiders

Although there are several spider species found in the region that are capable of inflicting a painful bite, only widow spiders are known to be life-threatening.



Millipedes

Millipedes do not bite and in general are harmless to humans. However, when handled, some larger millipedes (may be more than 50 centimeters long) secrete a very noxious fluid that can cause severe blistering upon contact; some can squirt this fluid at least 2 feet.

Centipedes

Although area centipedes are capable of inflicting a painful bite, none are known to be life-threatening.



Insects

There is little specific information of medical importance regarding insects. However, nearly all countries have at least one species of moth having venomous/urticating hairs and/or whose larva

(caterpillar) has venomous spines. Some caterpillars are very hairy (such as puss moths and flannel moths) and almost unrecognizable as caterpillars, with long silky hairs completely covering the shorter venomous spines. Others bear prominent clumps of still, venomous spines on an otherwise smooth body. Contact with these caterpillars can be very painful. Some are brightly colored. Tussock moths (Lepidoptera: Liparidae) have been reported from neighboring Russia.

Paederus are small (usually 4 to 7 millimeters), slender rove beetles that do not look like typical beetles and have very short wing covers that expose most of their flexible abdomens. When crushed, their body fluid contains an agent that will blister skin on contact. The lesions take about a week to heal and the area remains painful for several weeks. The substance is extremely irritating if it gets into the eyes; temporary blindness has been reported.

Plants

Monkshood

Other names:

Wolfsbane, Aconite, Bihk, Badger's bane.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Toxic (entire plant) by ingestion or through the skin by absorption. Aconite is a medicinal made from the dried root containing "an extremely toxic" alkaloid known as aconitine (a steroid alkaloid); may also have quinoline alkaloids. Root has been mistaken as horseradish. Can cause instantaneous death in high doses. Fatal



cardiac dysrhythmias have occurred after ingestion of one teaspoonful of dried root. Skin absorption has resulted in paresthesias of the lips followed by cardiac toxicity. Ingestion is followed almost immediately by oropharyngeal pain and burning. Can cause dermatitis, but this is not the main concern. Extracts have been used in arrow poison.

Comments:

Genus includes 100 northern temperate species; presumably all contain alkaloids. Monkshood is a northern European species; a perennial herb, 2 to 6 feet in height, with thick, black, tuberous rootstock; bears blue flowers. Found in fields, woods, and roadsides and cultivated in gardens. Seed pods with numerous tiny seeds. Bikh is found in northern India. Badger's bane is an herb with tuberous roots known in subtropical and temperate areas of China, where it is used as a medicinal despite its toxicity.

Croton

Other names:

Ciega-vista, purging croton.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Long-lasting inflammation of the skin results from contact with the toxic resin. The laxative and purgative properties of the



toxins (croton oil, a “phorbol,” in leaves, stems, and seeds) causes severe inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, even death; 20 drops are potentially lethal (the oil applied externally will blister the skin). Many members covered with hundreds of sticky hairs that cling to the skin if contacted. Contact with the eyes can be very serious.

Comments:

Croton is a woolly-haired annual herb, or evergreen bush, or small tree with smooth ash-colored bark, yellow-green leaves, small flowers, fruit, and a three-seeded capsule. Ciega-vista is a 3-foot high bush found in the underbrush of arid areas. Small light green flowers, leaves, and stems are covered with nearly-white hairs.

Gomboge Tree

No Photograph Available.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The bark exudate is a drastic purgative. Can be fatal.

Comments:

The gum resin is called gomboge; used in lacquers, metal finishes, and watercolors in China since the 13th century. A non-toxic plant; aril is delicious; one of the best tropical fruits; only in Malaysia/Thailand.

Spurge Laurel**Other names:**

February daphne, merezon, mezereon.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Bark, leaves, and fruit contain toxic agents called diterpene alcohols and coumarin glycosides. Has a yellow dye (umbelliferone), mallic acid, oil wax, gum, and mezerein resin. Entire plant is toxic. Resin is acrid; has been used in the past as pepper substitute, with fa-



tal consequences. Vesicular dermatitis when skin contact is made (extract used by beggars to induce skin lesions to arouse pity).

Comments:

A very dangerous ornamental. A folk remedy for many symptoms (“dropsy,” “neuralgia,” snakebite, etc.).

Bryony

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Skin irritant (direct) with reddening and blistering if sap is allowed to come into contact. The toxic principles are apparently unstable, as drying seems to reduce the irritation.

Comments:

Dried roots are dangerously purgative. Unconfirmed literature indicates 40 berries as potentially fatal secondary to respiratory paralysis.

Mole Plant

Other names:

Caper spurge, Mexican fire plant, milkweed, red spurge, poison spurge, mala mujer, cypress spurge, cat’s milk, wartwort, sun spurge, candelabra cactus, Indian spurge tree, milkwood, pencil tree, pencil cactus, rubber euphorbia.



Mechanisms of toxicity:

Herbs, often with colored or milky sap, containing complex terpenes; irritate the eyes, mouth, and gastrointestinal tract, and many cause skin inflammation by direct contact. In some cases

rain water dripping from the plant will contain enough toxic principle to produce skin inflammation and keratoconjunctivitis; can blind. Some contain urticating hairs (skin contact breaks off ends and toxic chemicals are injected). The caper spurge has killed those who mistook the fruit for capers. The Mexican fire plant was known for having medicinal properties in the first century and has killed children. Red spurge causes skin inflammation. The pencil cactus has an abundant, white, acrid sap extremely irritating to the skin; has caused temporary blindness when accidentally splashed in the eyes, and has killed as a result of severe gastroenteritis after ingestion.

Comments:

Genus contains 2,000 species of extremely variable form; may appear as herbs, shrubs or trees — many are cactus-like. Fruit is usually a capsule opening in three parts, each one seeded; sometimes a drupe.

Jimsonweed

Other names:

Thorn-apple, stinkweed, Devil's trumpet.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The entire plant is toxic because of tropane alkaloids. Fragrance from the flowers may cause respira-



tory irritation, and the sap can cause contact dermatitis. People have been poisoned through consumption of crushed seeds accidentally included in flour; also through attempting to experience the hallucinogenic “high.” Can kill. In particular, jimsonweed has a quickly fatal potential.

Comments:

Originally called Jamestown weed after the mass poisoning of soldiers who were sent to quell “Bacon’s Rebellion” in 1666, and who ate the seeds during a severe food shortage. Jimsonweed is often confused with Angel’s Trumpet.

Stinging Nettle**Other names:**

Roman nettle, Roman nettle, dog or small nettle.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Brushing against the plant shears off a protective cap from specialized siliceous stinging hairs, allowing skin puncture. After puncture, an irritant liquid is released that can contain several pro-inflammatory mediators including alkaloids, histamine, acetylcholine, and 5 hydroxytryptamine. These substances cause the immediate reaction after a nettle sting. The term “urticaria,” describing the characteristic skin eruption, is derived from the genus name. Thought to be a defense against browsing animals; usually does not involve a hypersensitivity reaction. Stinging can persist at the site for more than 12 hours after clinical features of urticaria have disappeared. This persistence of symptoms is due to secondary release of inflammatory mediators, or persistence of implanted hairs.

**Comments:**

Genus of 30 species, usually perennial, single-stalked herbs less than 0.3 meter (1 foot) in height, found mainly in northern temperate areas. The tender tips are used as a leafy vegetable in some locales; simmering in water renders the stingers ineffective.

Cow Parsnip

Other names:

Wild rhubarb, Giant hogweed, Hogweed.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Many species within this genus contain furocoumarins; roots and rind have phototoxic sap resulting in acute bullous dermatitis a few hours to two days after contact if then exposed to the sun, followed by pigmentation (may take months to years to disappear).



Comments:

None.

Horse Chestnut

Other name:

Buckeye

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The saponin aesculin (a hydroxy derivative of coumarin) is found in leaves, bark, and seeds. Some individuals have eaten the ripened nuts after roasting and treating them in lime water (absorption of the toxins is inefficient), but children have died after ingesting the nuts or drinking tea made from the leaves.



Bruised branches used as a fish toxin. Honey made from the flowers is toxic.

Comments:

There are 13 species of *Aesculus*; large trees with showy flowers and seed pods, which may be smooth and leathery, or warty. Small to medium trees or shrubs. The brown nuts are held in a spiny green capsule. Bark has been used as a yellow dye.

Lily of the Valley

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains more than 20 cardiac glycosides (e.g. convallatoxin). Quickly fatal potential. Has caused death; children are attracted to its pretty flowers and bright berries; poisons have occurred from drinking water from a vase in which flowers were placed. Has been mistaken for wild garlic and made into soup. Used as an arrow poison in Africa.



Comments:

Dried roots made into many medicinals, especially in Russia.

Snake's Head

No Photograph Available

Other names:

Guinea flower, Crown imperial.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Many contain veratrum alkaloids, used in some areas as medicinals.

Comments:

This genus has 100 species from western Europe and the Mediterranean to eastern Asia, but only a few have been clearly implicated as source of skin inflammation.

Rattlepod**Other names:**

Rattlebox, rattleweed, chilla-goe, horse poison.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids (monocrotaline, heliotrine, retrosine); can kill. Low-level ingestions can cause lung damage; high levels will damage the liver. Some species have caused toxicity through the contamination of flour or when incorporated in teas.

**Comments:**

The fruits are inflated dehiscent legumes (pods) with parchment-like walls; the ripe seeds come loose within the pods and rattle when shaken. The flowers are pea-like. Found in open woods, roadsides, margins, sandy soils, and fields.

Foxglove

Other names:

Fairy bells, lady's thimbles, lion's mouth, digitalis.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Entire plant contains irritant saponins and numerous digitalis glycosides.

Comments:

A tall-growing evergreen with hairy leaves and trumpet-shaped flowers. Sucking the base of the flowers for the sweet taste or drinking water from vase in which they were placed has caused many poisonings. Fatalities have also occurred from mistaking the plant for other herbs.



Coffeeberry

Other names:

Alder buckthorn, common buckthorn, cascara.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The fresh bark is recognized as a particularly strong laxative. There are reports of deaths in children after ingesting buckthorn berries.



Comments:

Cascara bark is source of American cascara. Of low relative toxicity, requires chronic use to result in chronic diarrhea and/or melanin pigmentation of the mucous membranes of the colon. Freshly prepared cascara products contain anthrones and can lead to severe vomiting and intestinal cramping. The bark should be stored for at least a year before use or detoxified by heating (in air) to reduce the presence of anthrones.

Spindle Tree**Other names:**

Burning bush, Wahoo.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Spindle tree is the most toxic member of the genus. The flowers are yellow-green; the attractive pink (or orange-red) drupes are enticing but have phyllorhodin, several cardiac glycosides, and other unknown substances as the toxic principles, which result in symptoms 10-12 hours after ingestion — bloody diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, fever, hallucinations, induces sleep, eventual coma, and seizures.

**Comments:**

Deciduous or evergreen shrubs or trees; fruit a 3 to 5-valved, brightly colored capsule dehiscent to expose bird-dispersed to scarlet to orange seeds. Until further data is available, the other species of this group should be considered toxic.

Heliotrope

Other names:

Cherry pie, scorpion's tail, Indian heliotrope.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Cause of large epidemics (Afghanistan, India) of illness following ingestion of bread made with flour contaminated with members of this genus. The pathologic effects (Budd-Chiari syndrome) take weeks to months, and death comes slowly over years. Chronic copper poisoning has occurred associated with this plant.



Comments:

A large genus of worldwide distribution (250 tropical and temperate trees and shrubs).

Black Nightshade

Other names:

Deadly nightshade, common nightshade, horse nettle, bittersweet, Jerusalem cherry, nipple fruit, quena, wild tomato, apple of Sodom, white-edged nightshade.



Mechanisms of toxicity:

The fruit of the Jerusalem cherry is a black berry; the fully ripe berries are eaten; unripe berries contain solanine alkaloids, which can cause gastroenteritis, weakness, circulatory depression. Can kill

Comments:

Approximately 2,000 species of herbs, vines, shrubs covered with small star-shaped hairs. Perfect white, yellow, or blue flowers. Berries have dry or juicy pulp and several seeds.

English Yew**Other names:**

Ground hemlock, American yew, Japanese yew.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Taxine A and B, classed as steroid alkaloids, are present in all plant parts except the aril. A single

chewed seed is deadly. An hour after ingestion, nausea, dizziness, and abdominal pain begin. This is followed by reddening of the lips, dilatation of the pupils, shallow breathing, tachycardia, and coma. Then the pulse slows, blood pressure drops, and death occurs through respiratory paralysis. No proven treatment exists. Emptying the stomach hours after ingestion may be helpful as leaves may not pass through the GI tract expeditiously. Various clinical measures (circulatory stimulants, artificial respiration, cardiac pacemaker) have not prevented death in suicide cases.

**Comments:**

An evergreen shrub or small tree bearing a characteristic fleshy, red, sweet-tasting aril with a single green to black, partly ex-

posed, hard-shelled seed within. In North America, the Japanese yew, the toxicity of which may exceed that of the English yew, has repeatedly caused fatal animal poisonings. Was once known as the “tree of death.”

Burn Bean

No Photograph Available

Other names:

Colorines, mescal bean, red hots, necklace pod sophora, silver-bush, pagoda tree.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Dark to bright red beans in woody pods are hallucinogenic; used by American Indians before peyote was discovered. Seeds and flowers are very poisonous, causing convulsions; has caused death. One seed can kill a child. Cytisine acts much like a nicotinic ganglionic stimulation agent.

Comments:

Fruit is source of a yellow dye. Dried flowers are sold as medicinal in Indonesia; used for bleeding problems.

APPENDIX J: INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CODES

Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263
AT&T (public phones)	0072-911 or 0030-911	On Base	550-HOME or 550-2USA

