

SUBMISSION
TO THE 37th SESSION OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW
GEORGIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

1. This submission was prepared in June / July 2020, including the latest information available. It focusses on military recruitment and conscientious objection.
2. Georgia abolished obligatory military service in 2016, but reinstated it the following year, after only one call-up session had been missed.
3. Although conscientious objection to military service was recognised in 1997, concerns remain about the discrepancy between the duration of alternative service and that of military service, and about the independence of the bodies which assess conscientious objector claims.
4. This submission also expresses concern about the subjection of children of school age to military , including firearms, training.

Background: Military Service in Georgia

5. Georgia inherited the Soviet model of 24 months' obligatory military service for all males aged between 18 and 27, with Spring and Autumn call-ups each year.
6. The duration of military service was reduced in 1995 to 18 months. In 2010, it was further reduced to 12 months; (briefly increased in 2012 to 15 months,¹). Exemptions include priests,² persons who are the only son in their family, orphans, or who are themselves fathers.³ Students in higher education may postpone until after graduation.
7. In the late 1990's, the manpower of the armed forces was over 30,000, but numbers were subsequently reduced, partly by a policy of "professionalisation" aimed at obtaining NATO membership..
8. In 2002, an amendment to the Law on Military Service and Conscription instituted three categories of military service - mandatory, contract and career/reserve. "Contract" troops, male or female, could volunteer for an initial period of three years, after which they would have the option

¹ Democracy and Freedom Watch, "Georgia extends military service to 15 months", 16th February 2012 and "Georgia to end the draft by 2016" 9th January, 2013. .

² Bundesamt für Flüchtlinge (Swiss Federal Refugee Office), Focus: Georgien - Wehrdienst, Bern, 22nd November, 2000.

³ Danish Immigration Service, Report on roving attaché mission to Georgia, 14th to 27th October 2000 , reproduced on the website of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (www.unhcr.org) under "research/evaluation".

of signing up for a long-term military career; the intention being that such volunteers would eventually form two-thirds of military personnel.⁴ In 2006, parliament approved a further increase in the number of “contract” personnel, bringing the proportion of conscripts down to 20%.⁵ Another Bill transformed the voluntary reserve force set up in 2002 into obliging all men between 27 and 40 to attend 24 (18 if University graduates) days’ military training every two years.⁶ Volunteers may be accepted into military reserve service from the age of 18.⁷

9. It was planned to abolish conscription altogether from the end of 2009.⁸ However, although the policy continued of boosting professionalisation by a greater use of contract servicemen (whose initial period of service was increased to four years),⁹ the Russian invasion of South Ossetia in 2008 stopped talk of an imminent end to conscription. This was however revived by in January 2013. As part of a stepwise transition to a fully professional army over four years,¹⁰ the target for the Spring call-up was sharply reduced to 1,650, as compared with a total of 4,347 recruits in the two 2012. call-ups¹¹

10. In July 2016, the Minister of Defence announced the abolition of obligatory military service. As in Ukraine two years earlier, this referred only to conscription into military forces under the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Corrections continued to conscript, and it is reported that they called up 75% of those eligible.¹² And as in Ukraine, only one military call-up did not take place; under a new Government the first new conscripts were called up in February 2017.

11. Military service is currently 12 months as before, but conscripts have weekends off and are paid the equivalent of \$21 per month, as compared to \$3 previously.¹³ The latest estimate is that conscripts number approximately 4,350, about 20% of the army’s strength.¹⁴ The reports of non-military conscription imply therefore that among the 5,400 Border Guards, under the control of the Interior Ministry and the unknown number serving under the Ministry of Corrections there are at least 16,000 conscripts.

12. The conscripts employed by the Ministry of Corrections, in particular, complain that their training is not military and that they are employed as prison guards. Others describe their role as that of “lackeys”.¹⁵ Conscription in Georgia would probably thus come under the ILO definition of forced labour.

Conscientious objection and alternative service

13. The first recognition of conscientious objection to military service was in the 1997 Law on Alternative Service, effective from January 1998. Under Article 4 “Those conscripts who according to the legislation must perform military service, but refuse to do so because military service of any sort is incompatible with their conscience, may be called up to perform civilian service in times of peace”.¹⁶ Article 5, specifies appropriate placements.

14. New regulations introduced in 2001 put the administration of alternative service under the

⁴ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, op. cit.

⁵ Institute for War and Peace Reporting, Caucasus Reporting Service No. 370, 14th December, 2006 and No.384, 22nd March, 2007.

⁶ Liklikadze, K. “Georgia creates army reserves”, Institute for War and Peace Reporting, Caucasus Reporting Service No. 384, March 22, 2007.

⁷ Replies to the List of Issues on Georgia’s Initial Report under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on children involved in armed conflict. (CRC/C/GEO/OPAC/Q1/Add.1), 17th September 2019, para 60.

⁸ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, Child Soldiers Global Report 2008, p. 149.

⁹ The Military Balance 2013, op cit, p. 220.

¹⁰ Democracy and Freedom Watch, “Georgia to end the draft by 2016” 9th January, 2013.

¹¹ Democracy and Freedom Watch, “Spring recruitment for the military has started,” 8th February, 2013.

¹² Agenda.ge news online, “Georgia’s Defence Ministry abolishes compulsory conscription”, Tbilisi, 27th June 2016,.

¹³ Agenda.ge news online, “Compulsory military service reintroduced in Georgian Armed Forces”, Tbilisi, 14th February 2017.

¹⁴ International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2020, London, p. 189.

¹⁵ European Bureau for Conscientious Objection (EBCO), Annual Report 2018, Brussels, 18th January 2019, p. 22.

¹⁶ Stolwijk, M. The Right to Conscientious Objection in Europe: A Review of the Current Situation, Quaker Council for European Affairs, Brussels, 2005, p. 30.

Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs. However, applications are still considered by the relevant regional or municipal Recruitment Commission. No details or statistics relating to their proceedings are made public. Appeals against their decisions, with a suspensive effect, can be made to the Central Recruitment Commission¹⁷

15. In 2002, a system of “buying-out” of the obligatory military service requirement was instituted in as part of the downsizing of the armed forces (according to one source, formalising a practice which, illicitly, was already widespread.). Within the first month of its operation, 124 persons made use of the provision.¹⁸

16. We believe that “buying out” is no longer possible, but until the age of 25 up to two deferments of 18 months can be purchased for 2000 lari (approximately \$600) each.¹⁹

17. No challenges to alternative service decisions have come to our attention since 2012, when “In two cases reported by the Jehovah’s Witnesses involving alternative service (...), the Ministry of Defence denied initial requests for exemptions, but granted the requests in follow-up appeals. Authorities granted the appeal of one Jehovah’s Witness in which the individual was fined for non-fulfilment of military or alternate service but denied the appeals of three others.”²⁰

Duration of alternative service

18. Article 6 of the 1997 Law on Alternative Service set its duration at 36 months.²¹ In its Concluding Observations on Georgia’s Second Periodic Report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Human Rights Committee expressed “its concern at the discrimination suffered by conscientious objectors owing to the fact that non-military alternative service lasts for 36 months compared with 18 months for military service”, regretted “the lack of clear information on the rules currently governing conscientious objection to military service,” and recommended that “The State party should ensure that persons liable for military service who are conscientious objectors can opt for civilian service the duration of which is not discriminatory in relation to military service, in accordance with articles 18 and 26 of the Covenant.”²²

20. Georgia’s Third Periodic Report stated that the duration of alternative service was now 24 months²³. This, confirmed during the examination of the Report,²⁴ contrived that conscientious objection appeared neither in the List of Issues nor the Concluding Observations on that Report.

21. It was however addressed the following year by the Council of Europe (CoE)’s Committee of Social Rights in its “Conclusions” on Georgia under the European Charter of Social Rights:

“The Committee would emphasise that the length of service carried out to replace military service (...), during which those concerned are denied the right to earn their living in an occupation freely entered upon, must be reasonable (...). The Committee assesses whether the length of alternative service is reasonable by comparing it with the length of military service. For example, where the length of alternative service is over one-and-a-half times that of military service, it considers the situation to be incompatible with Article 1§2 (...).

“Admittedly, recognised conscientious objectors are in a better position than they are in countries that do not grant them special status or where refusal to serve is punishable by imprisonment. But even if the state acknowledges the principle of conscientious objection and institutes alternative service instead, it cannot make the latter longer than is necessary to ensure that refusal to serve on grounds of conscience is genuine and the choice of alternative service is not seen as advantageous rather than a duty. The Committee notes that in Georgia compulsory military service lasts 18

¹⁷ Initial Report of Georgia under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (CRC/C/OPAC/GEO/1), 16th November, 2018), para 10.

¹⁸ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, op. cit.

¹⁹ Law on Military Duty and Military Service, Article 5.

²⁰ United States State Department, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, [International Religious Freedom Report for 2012: Georgia](#).

²¹ Article 6.

²² CCPR/CO/74/GEO, 19th April 2002, para 18.

²³ CCPR/C/GEO/3, 7th November 2006, Para 138.

²⁴ “substitute civil service lasted 24 months, only six months longer than military service, which lasted 18 months.” CCPR/C/SR/2484 (Meeting of 16th October, 2007), para 47.

months and alternative service is the same length for citizens with a higher education and 24 months for all others”²⁵

23. In the First Cycle of the UPR, Slovenia “took note of the concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee on the issue of conscientious objectors, in particular, the differences between the length of alternative non-military service and military service, and asked what steps had been taken to address that difference”,²⁶ and recommended that Georgia should “reduce the length of alternative service for conscientious objectors so that it is the same length as the military service”.²⁷ This “enjoyed the support of Georgia”.

24. For the Second Cycle, Slovenia submitted an advance question :
“We note that Georgia supported our previous recommendation to equalize the length of alternative service for conscientious objectors with the length of military service, but that there had been no action to implement it. What is the action plan and time frame to fully implement the norm that equalizes the length of alternative service for conscientious objectors with the military service?”

25. This was not answered in the Report of the Working Group, the issue was not raised orally, nor were there any relevant recommendations.

26. When the duration of military service was reduced to 12 months, that of alternative service was reduced to 18 months, retaining the same ratio.

27. In 2017, a political party named “Girchi” (fir cone) succeeded in registering the Christian Evangelical Protestant Biblical Freedom Church of Georgia with the Ministry of Justice as a religious organisation, giving it the authority to appoint clergy, who are exempt from military service.²⁸ The aim was that such appointments would be used to enable men to avoid military service. Girchi stresses that its vets those whom it supports. “He cannot be a fascist, nor homophobe nor xenophobic. He is obliged to spread the idea of freedom in society.”²⁹ Within a year they had 12,000 “clergy”.

28. The introduction of mandatory reserve training in 2006 was accompanied by no conscientious objection provisions. Georgia’s Fourth Periodic Report under the ICCPR indicated that the constitutionality of this was challenged by the Public Defender.³⁰ Following a ruling from the Constitutional Court, in December 2011 legislation was brought in to create a civilian alternative to reserve military duty. Previously, five Jehovah's Witnesses and four Seventh Day Adventists had been fined 500 lari (approximately \$300) for their refusal. One Jewish conscientious objector had also initially been denied permission to substitute alternative service, but this decision was overturned.³¹

Military training in the education system

29. In the declaration made in 2010 on accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) Georgia stipulated that the minimum age for recruitment into obligatory military service was 18 years.

30. In its initial report under the OPAC, Georgia confirmed that “the Law on Military Obligations and Military Service provides the possibility for persons to learn in high military educational institution under 18 as an exception. However, the Law establishes that the person may become the *Junker* (student) of high military educational institution only by the consent of parents.”³² The State also stresses that *Junker* are not considered members of the armed forces.³³

²⁵ Council of Europe, European Committee of Social Rights, European Social Charter (revised): Conclusions 2008 (GEORGIA): Articles 1, 10, 15, 18 and 20 of the Revised Charter, November 2008, p 9.

²⁶ A/HRC/17/11 (Meeting of 28th January, 2011), para 37

²⁷ A/HRC/17/11, para 105.63.

²⁸ War Resisters’ International, “Georgia: Political party helps men avoid military service” www.wri-irg.org, 7th October 2017.

²⁹ BBC News, “Political party helps men dodge the draft” www.bbc.com, 23rd April 2017.

³⁰ CCPR/C/GEO/4, 1st November 2012, para 143.

³¹ United States State Department, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, International Religious Freedom Report for 2011: Georgia.

³² CRC/C/GEO/OPAC/1 op cit (footnote 19), para 46.

³³ Ibid, para 47.

31. In 2010 a “Cadets' Military Lyceum” was established in Kutasi “for boys under the age of 17 years who have completed nine grades of education.” In 2013 this was extended to girls. As of Summer 2019, 143 boys and 42 girls, all aged between 15 and 18 were about to proceed to the second or third year of training.³⁴ Georgia confirmed that cadets went through the basic military training course, including the use of weapons.³⁵

32. In its Concluding Observations on Georgia’s Initial Report under the OPAC, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommends “that the State party take measures to ensure that students below the age of 18 years at higher military educational institutions are exempt from military training that involves the handling of firearms and military discipline.”³⁶

34. “While noting the State party’s information that the curriculum of the Giorgi Kvinitadze cadets military lyceum (...) is approved by the Ministry of Education and that pupils in that institution are considered civilians and not military service members” the Committee expressed concern “about the State party’s information that children in that institution undergo basic military training, including training on firearms with live ammunition at the age of 16 years.”³⁷, and recommends that students “are not trained in the use of weapons and live ammunition.”³⁸

Abkhazia and South Ossetia

35. The Georgian government does not enjoy effective control of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, so is not answerable for the human rights situation there. It might however be noted that the de facto administrations in these regions maintain armed forces and both have enforced a form of conscription. Unusually for an internationally unrecognised administration, the de facto authorities in Abkhazia have considered legislation to introduce provision for conscientious objection,³⁹ but details are hard to obtain, and the Jehovah’s Witnesses, most likely to wish to avail themselves of such provisions, remain formally banned, expressly because of their refusal of military service.⁴⁰

36. In Abkhazia, pupils in the final two years of secondary school receive two hours per week “pre-conscription training for civil defence”. There have also been some reports of premature conscription of 17-year-olds.⁴¹

³⁴ CRC/C/GEO/OPAC/Q1/Add.1, op cit), para 14.

³⁵ Ibid, para 15.

³⁶ CRC/C/GEO/OPAC/CO, 30th October, 2019, para 21.

³⁷ Ibid, para 22.

³⁸ Ibid, para 23.

³⁹ Bundesamt für Flüchtlinge (Swiss Federal Refugee Office), Focus: Georgien - Wehrdienst, Bern, 22nd November, 2000.

⁴⁰ United States State Department, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, International Religious Freedom Report for 2011: Georgia.

⁴¹ Child Soldiers Global Report 2008, op cit, p. 149.