

Selected achievements

2019–2023: Georgia expands its national cancer screening services to improve the early detection of breast cancer.

2016–2023: In 2016, the Agency of Nuclear and Radiation Safety is established as an independent regulatory body. Between 2016 and 2023, Georgia adopts 20 new nuclear and radiation safety and security regulations, ensuring compliance with both the IAEA Safety Standards and the Nuclear Security Series.

2016–2023: Georgia implements the tasks outlined in the National Strategy for Radioactive Waste Management for 2017–2031.

National priorities

- Nuclear and radiation safety and security
- Early detection and treatment of cancers and preventing risk factors associated with nutrition related non-communicable diseases
- Food safety, improving food control systems and improving agricultural practices
- Water resources management and environmental radiation monitoring
- Assessing the national potential to use renewable energy

Main areas of IAEA support

- Radioactive waste management
- Regulatory oversight
- Radiation safety
- Emergency preparedness and response
- Cancer treatment
- Environmental radiation monitoring
- Food safety



Mammography screening procedure in operation at the National Screening Centre of Georgia. (Photo: National Screening Centre, Georgia)

Project successes

Cancer management

With IAEA support, Georgia has significantly enhanced its national cancer screening programme, in particular for the early detection of breast cancer.

Specialist training delivered through fellowships and scientific visits focused on subjects such as building cancer screening programmes, stereotactic breast biopsies, positioning techniques, quality assurance in digital mammography and the roles and responsibilities of medical physicists.

In addition, the National Screening Centre strengthened its diagnostic capabilities thanks to a digital mammograph installed in 2018.

These measures have collectively contributed to improving early detection and diagnostic services for breast cancer in Georgia.

Radiation safety infrastructure

Georgia's nuclear regulatory body, the Agency of Nuclear and Radiation Safety (ANRS), has substantially improved its regulatory oversight and response capabilities. This is evidenced by enhanced technical capacities, compliance with IAEA safety standards and upgraded infrastructure.

Notably, ANRS has been able to successfully locate and recover several orphan radioactive sources thanks to IAEA training and equipment.

Furthermore, ANRS acquired technology for linear accelerator inspections and developed enhanced capabilities for radiological monitoring.

The IAEA provided support for updating regulations, building human resources, implementing authorization procedures, creating a national strategy for nuclear emergencies and establishing an effective management system for nuclear and radiation activity regulation.

Radioactive waste management,

With IAEA support, Georgia has improved the radioactive waste management systems of two operational facilities: the Centralized Storage Facility (CSF) near Mtskheta and the RADON-type waste disposal facility at Saakadze.

This involved establishing a waste processing infrastructure at CSF for reconditioning Disused Sealed Radioactive Sources (DSRS). Georgia's infrastructure was further improved with the establishment of a waste characterization laboratory at CSF.

By upgrading infrastructure and providing specialized training, the national capacity



Reconditioning of DSRS at the CSF. (Photo: F. Dragolici/IAEA)

to safely manage, process and store radioactive waste was significantly improved. Georgia now shares this expertise with other Member States during scientific visits.

Participation in the major initiatives

- ZODIAC

Date of imPACT Review(s)

2014

IAEA support received in the 21st century



Contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation

