OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2019 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/georgia

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

1 2019

Summary

Georgia regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Since 2020, Georgia has published an annual report on hate crime data following an inter-agency memorandum on co-operation. Georgia implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme in 2019 and the Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training Programme (PAHCT) in 2017.

In 2023, Georgia introduced the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022-2030, which covers fundamental rights and freedoms with a particular focus on protecting vulnerable groups. In October 2023, a new memorandum was signed by state institutions representing the police, prosecution and judiciary to reflect additional responsibilities on collecting and publishing statistical data on hate crime.

Hate crime data collection in Georgia
Support for hate crime victims in Georgia
Hate crime capacity building in Georgia
Georgia's hate crime legislation

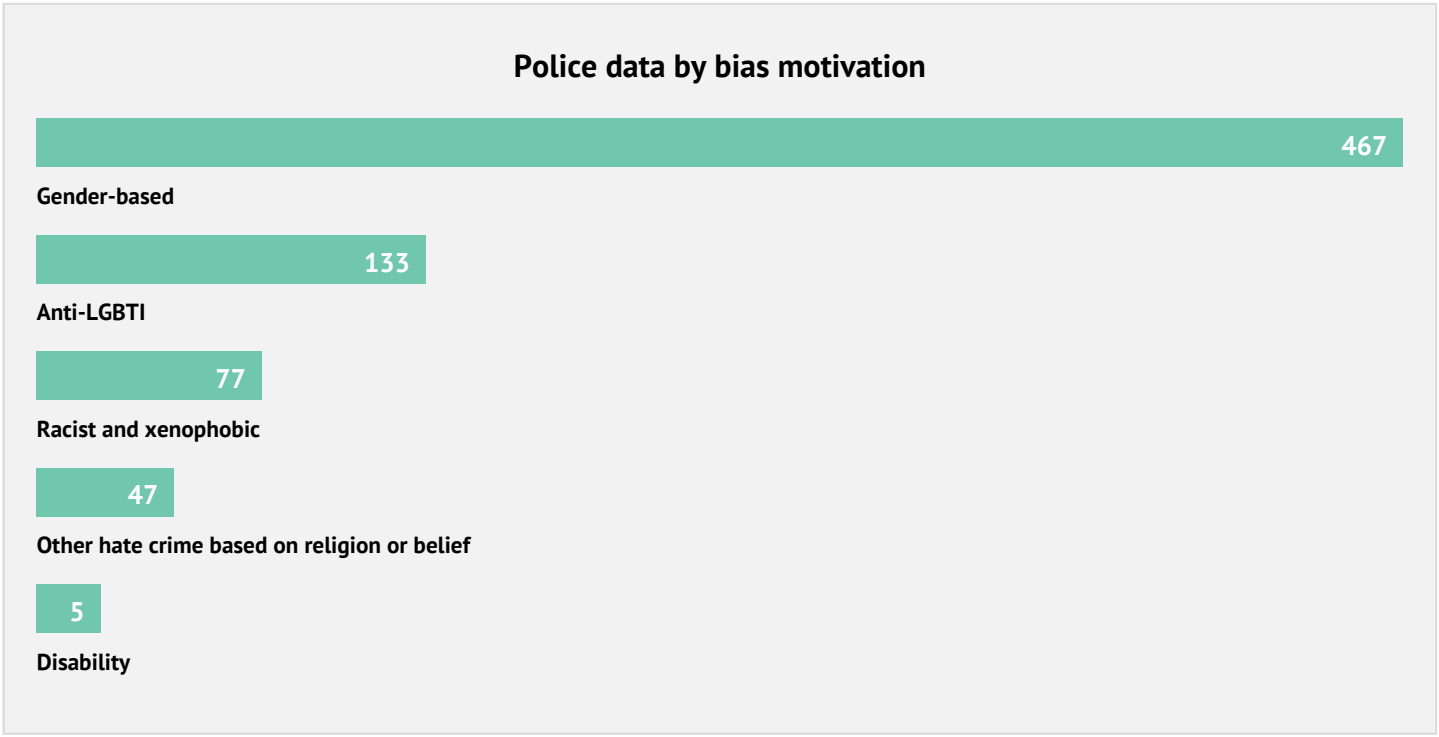
ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that Georgia has not made public reliable data and statistics on hate crimes.

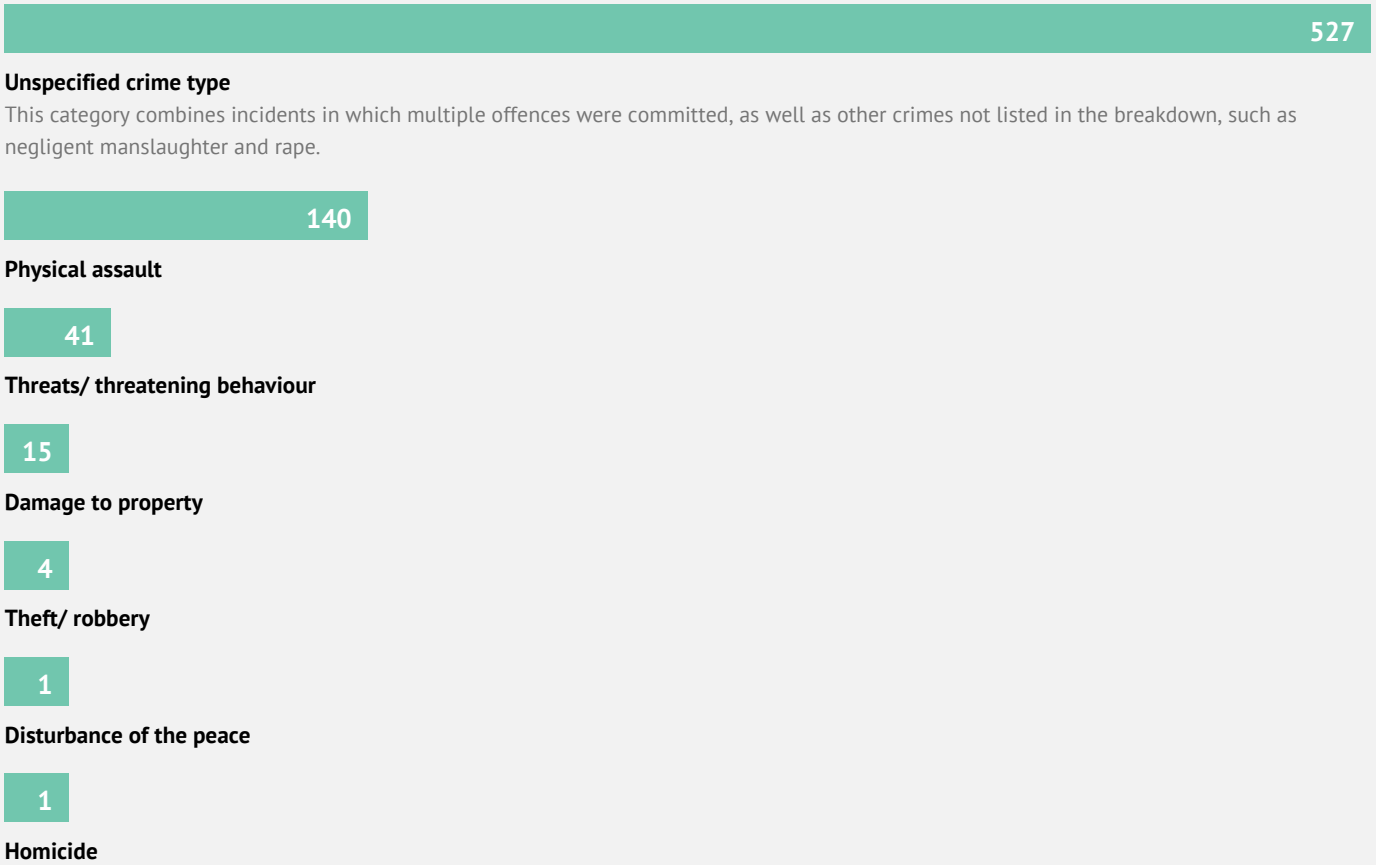
Official Data

The police number indicates investigations into incidents where an alleged bias motivation was detected. The prosecution figure indicates the number of prosecuted individuals.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2019	775	183	32


Police data by bias motivation
467
Gender-based
133
Anti-LGBTI
77
Racist and xenophobic
47
Other hate crime based on religion or belief
5
Disability

Police data by type of crime



National Developments

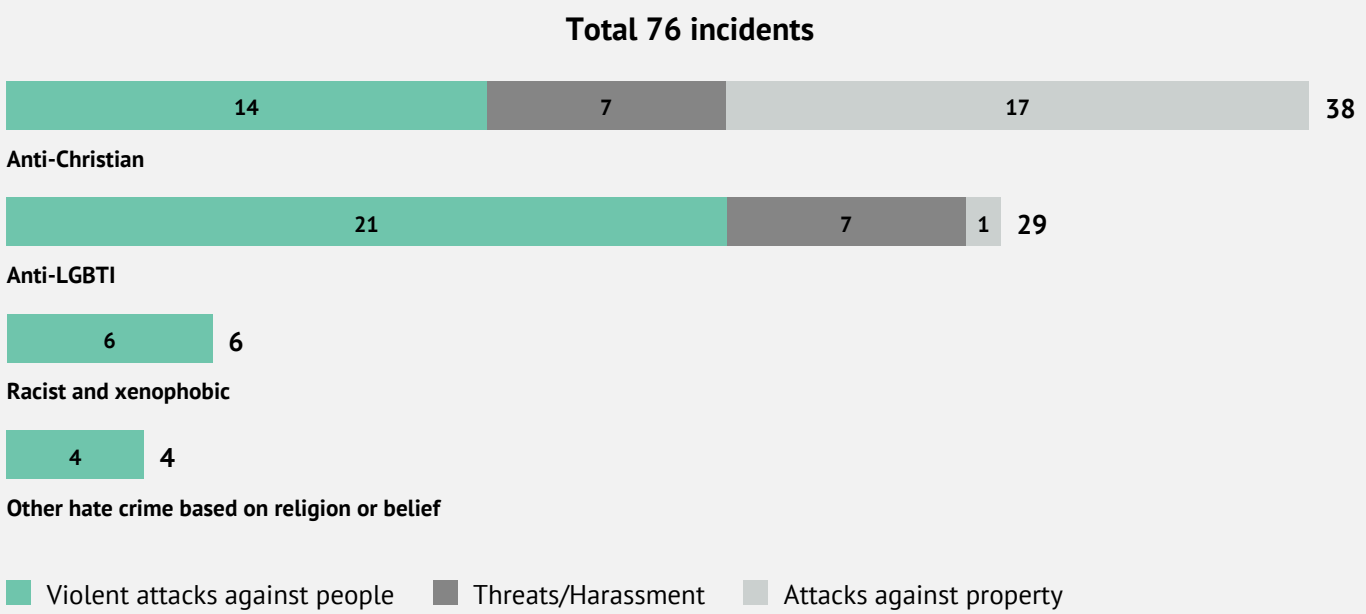
In 2019, the Human Rights Division of the General Prosecutor's Office studied hate-motivated and gender-based discrimination crimes. According to the analysis of the criminal cases studied, the quality and effectiveness of measures carried out by specialized prosecutors to detect the bias motive in such criminal cases have increased. As a result, in 2019 two discriminatory motives (Gender and religious intolerance, sexual orientation and gender identity and race and ethnicity) were identified simultaneously in resolutions by prosecutors.

Selected prosecutors and investigators of the prosecution service have undergone an intensive retraining course to strengthen their capacity to deal with hate crimes. This specialization of prosecutors and investigators of the prosecution service has continued in 2019, and has covered all territorial units of the prosecution service. At the end of 2019, there were 71 specialized prosecutors and investigators of the prosecution service dealing with hate crimes.

On 19 February 2019, a memorandum of mutual co-operation was signed between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and ODIHR. On the basis of this agreement, a specific hate crime investigation training programme – based on ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme – was launched by the Ministry.

Within the frame of a Council of Europe project, in 2019 the Ministry conducted research aimed at studying hate crime victim satisfaction at the investigation stage. In agreement with the Department, the research focused on representatives of religious minorities and the LGBTI community.

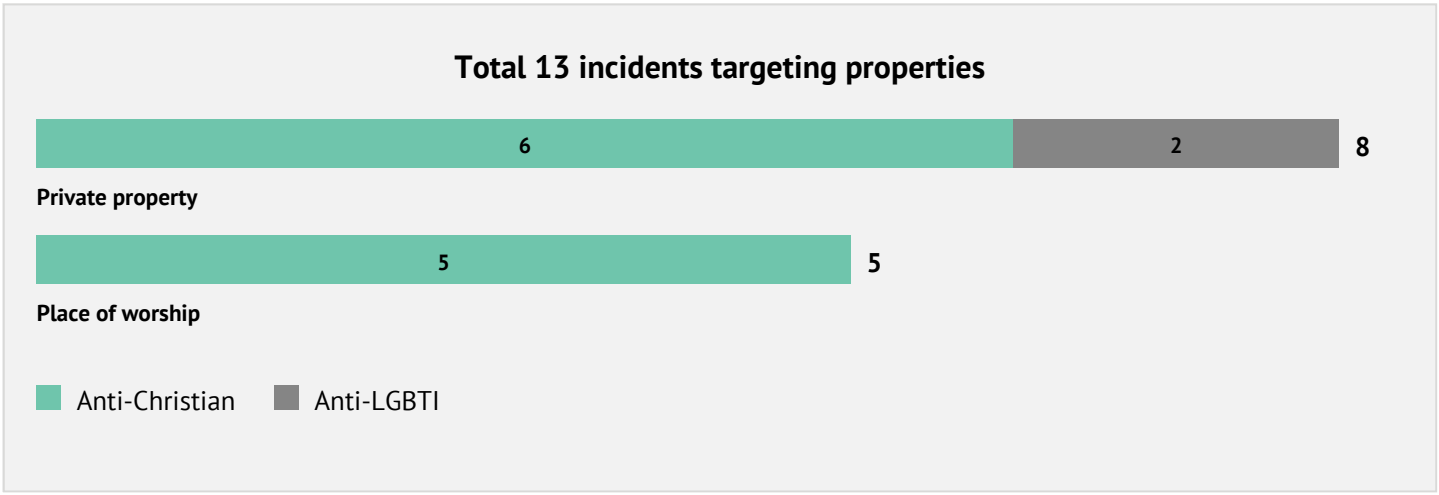
Incidents reported by civil society



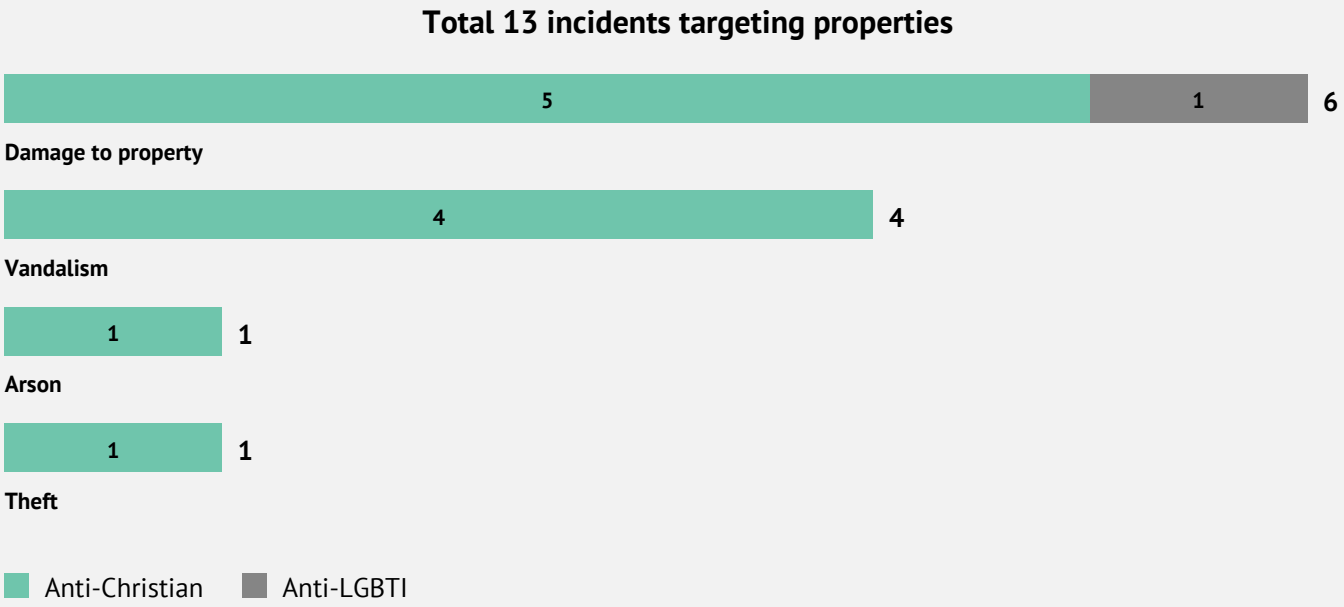
Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Tolerance Diversity Institute (TDI) reported descriptive incidents as well as statistical data. This explains the discrepancy between the graphic above and the incidents included below.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Georgia, 2019