

## Georgia Hate Crime Report 2020

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2020 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/georgia](https://hatecrime.osce.org/georgia)

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

### 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 recognizes Georgia's efforts to improve its hate crime recording and data collection as well as to make the hate crime data public. However, ODIHR observes that Georgia would benefit from strengthening the inclusion of, collaboration with, and facilitating work of, civil society working on hate crimes and with their victims.

# 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 |
|------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 2020 | 989                            | 253        | 109       |

## Police data by bias motivation

733

### Gender-based hate crime

133

### Anti-LGBTI hate crime

This category includes 66 hate crimes motivated by bias based on sexual orientation and 67 crimes motivated by bias based on gender identity.

49

### Racist and xenophobic hate crime

22

### Other hate crime based on religion or belief

5

### Disability hate crime

## Police data by type of crime

430

### Physical assault

290

### Unspecified

This category combines incidents in which multiple offences were committed, as well as other crimes not listed in the breakdown, such as negligent manslaughter and rape.

137

### Threats/ threatening behaviour

55

### Sexual assault

13

### Damage to property

11

### Theft/ robbery

6

### Homicide

## National Developments

In September 2020, the "[Memorandum of Understanding of Cooperation on Collection of Data on Crimes Committed on the Grounds of Intolerance with Discrimination Basis and Publishing a Joint Report](#)", was signed by the **Supreme Court of Georgia**, the **General Prosecutor's Office (GPO)**, the **Ministry of Internal Affairs**, and the **National Statistics Office of Georgia**. The memorandum specifies the data points to be recorded by each agency and published in a joint publication including data from the Supreme Court.

Furthermore, the **GPO** issued guidelines for prosecutors and investigators entitled "Effective Investigation of and Procedural Guidance over the Crimes Committed against Human Rights Defenders", which incorporates international standards for investigating crimes against human rights defenders. The document addresses issues such as the definition of a human rights defender and special terminology, as well as legal classification of an offense committed against a human rights defender and effective investigation.

Based on the **General Prosecutor's** order of 1 September 2020, procedural supervision on hate crimes shall be conducted by specialized prosecutors. The selected prosecutors and investigators undertook an intense refresher training course. In 2020, a total of 136 specialized employees, including 77 prosecutors, 4 investigators, 36 managers, and 19 witness and victim coordinators were trained on hate crimes.

In July 2020, the prosecution charged Sh. G., among others, with the criminal offence of intentional killing committed based on gender [Article 109 §2 subparagraph d (1) of the Criminal Code]. The perpetrator had verbally and physically assaulted S. Sh., who was in an unregistered marriage with the accused, and then he poured petrol over her and set her on fire. The victim survived with the help of people gathered at the scene. Tbilisi City Court fully accepted the evidence presented by the prosecution and found Sh. G. guilty of intentional murder attempt, however charges with respect to gender-based discrimination were dismissed. Sh. G. was sentenced to 17 years in prison. The Prosecutor then lodged an appeal requesting a conviction with gender-based discrimination motivation. At the time of the publication of ODIHR's 2020 Hate Crime Report, the case was pending before Tbilisi appellate court.

# Incidents reported by civil society

Total 30 incidents



Anti-LGBTI hate crime



Anti-Christian hate crime



Gender-based hate crime

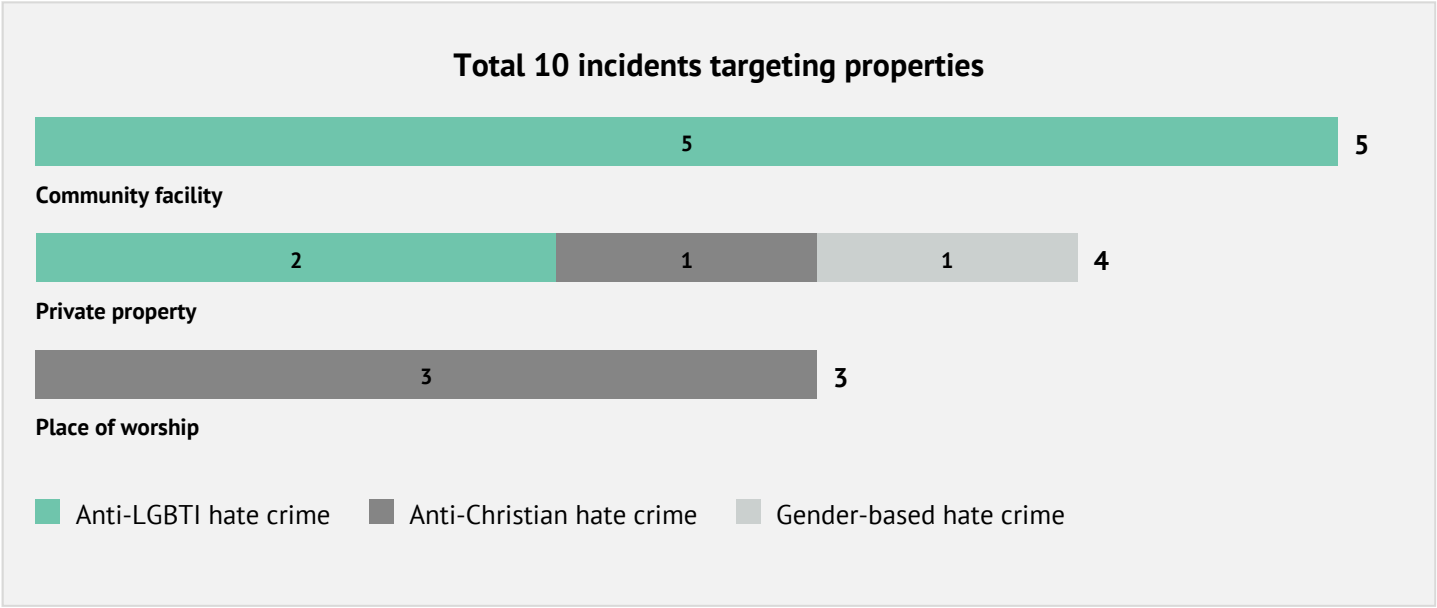


Racist and xenophobic hate crime

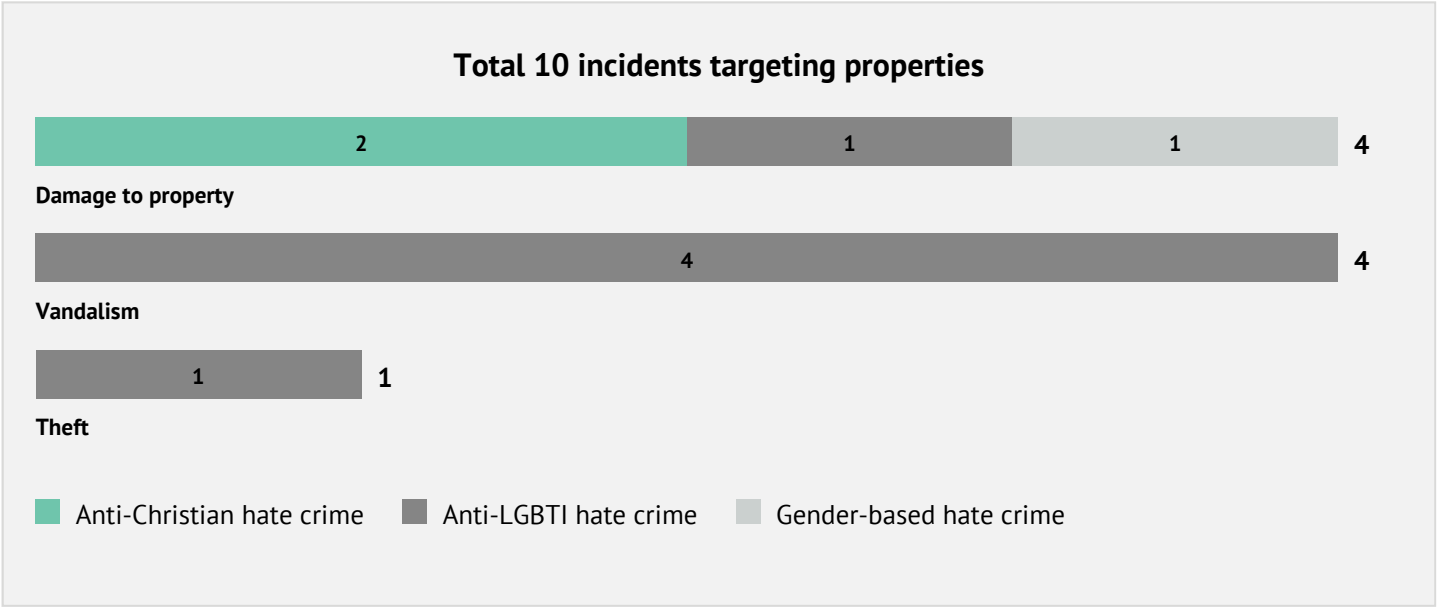
Violent attacks against people   Threats/Harassment   Attacks against property

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.

# Targeted properties



# Type of property attack



[View civil society incidents for Georgia, 2020](#)