

Georgia Hate Crime Report 2016

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2016 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

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.

[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 figure has been drawn from the statistics of prosecuted hate crimes, kept by the Prosecutor's Office. It does therefore not reflect the number of hate crimes recorded by the police.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2016	42	42	15

Police data by bias motivation

22

Other hate crime based on religion or belief

From 22 recorded hate crimes committed on religious grounds, one targeted a Buddhist, in one journalists were targeted for perceived criticism of Georgian Orthodox Church. The remaining twenty hate crimes targeted Jehovah's Witnesses.

12

Anti-LGBTI hate crime

3

Anti-Muslim hate crime

3

Gender-based hate crime

The Georgian authorities reported three hate crimes that were motivated by bias based on gender.

2

Racist and xenophobic hate crime

Police data by type of crime

42

Unspecified

National Developments

Forty-four detectives from police departments across Georgia participated in a three-day training on hate crime investigation. This training was held in co-operation with the **Office of the Public Defender**. The training focused on increasing understanding of hate crime, definitions of bias indicators, victim issues, hate crime legislation, and case studies.

ODIHR and the **Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia** signed an agreement to implement the Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT) programme. The Chief Prosecutor's Office, the Office of the Public Defender, the non-governmental Women's Initiatives Supportive Group (WISG) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs were involved in the design of the training materials. In addition, 50 prosecutors participated in a hate crime training organized by ODIHR and the Office of the Public Defender.

The **Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia** prepared a development strategy for 2017 - 2021. This strategy contains a section on countering discrimination and hate crimes. The strategy envisions the elaboration of recommendations on crimes committed with religious biases, the introduction of specialized hate crime prosecutors within the Prosecutor's Office, and increasing public awareness of hate crimes, including through the publication of notable cases on the official webpage of Prosecutor's Office.

Incidents reported by civil society

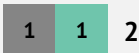
Total 48 incidents



Anti-LGBTI hate crime



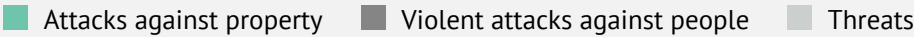
Anti-Christian hate crime



Anti-Muslim hate crime



Racist and xenophobic hate crime



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.