OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2025 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

2025

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 report information and statistics on hate crimes to ODIHR. ODIHR observes that Georgia would benefit from developing its victim support system to ensure effective access to specialized assistance for hate crime victims.

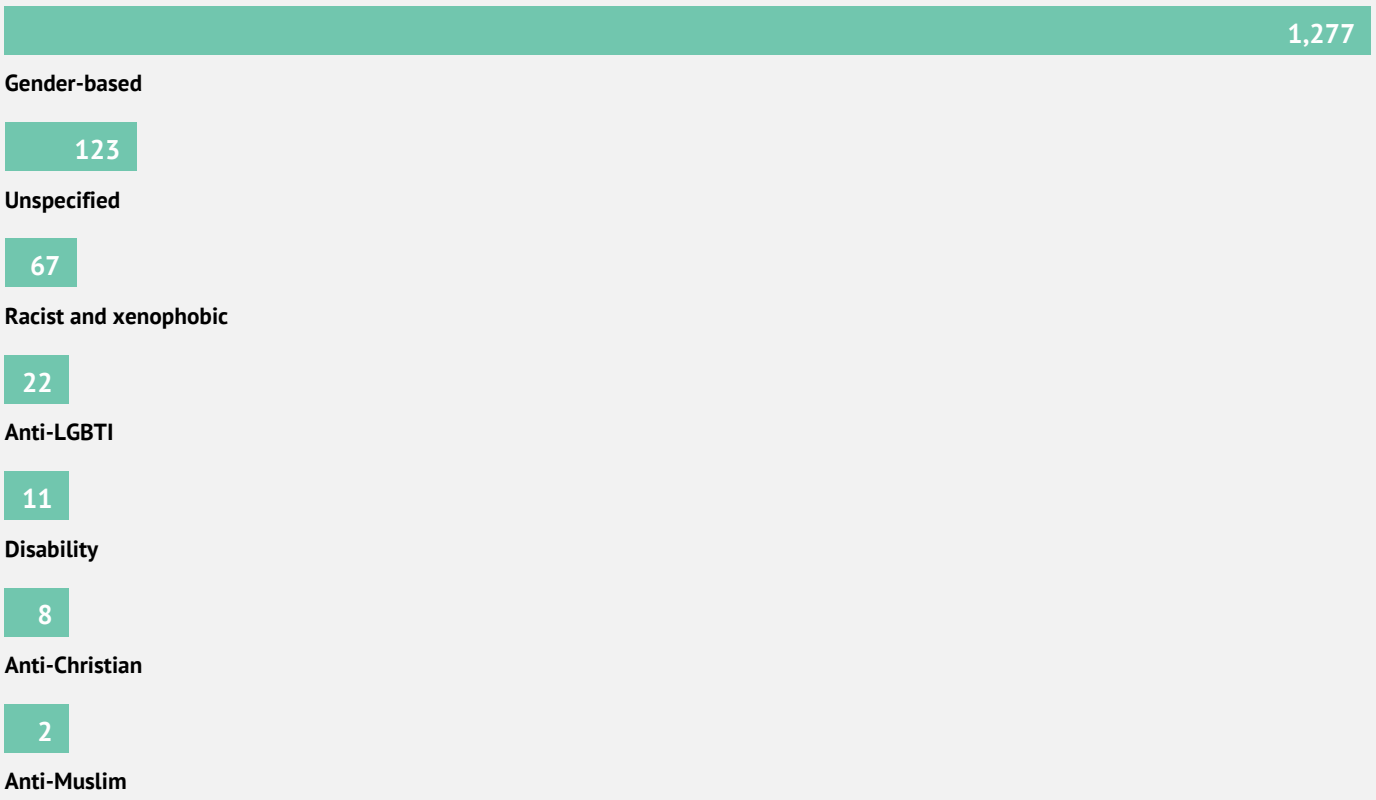
Official Data

Statistics are collected in line with Georgia's memorandum of co-operation on collecting hate crime data. The recording methodology is agreed upon between the law enforcement and criminal justice agencies involved in the process. Reported data may include offences that fall outside the OSCE's hate crime definition, such as hate crimes motivated by bias against political or other views, social affiliation and others.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2025	1,510	827	817

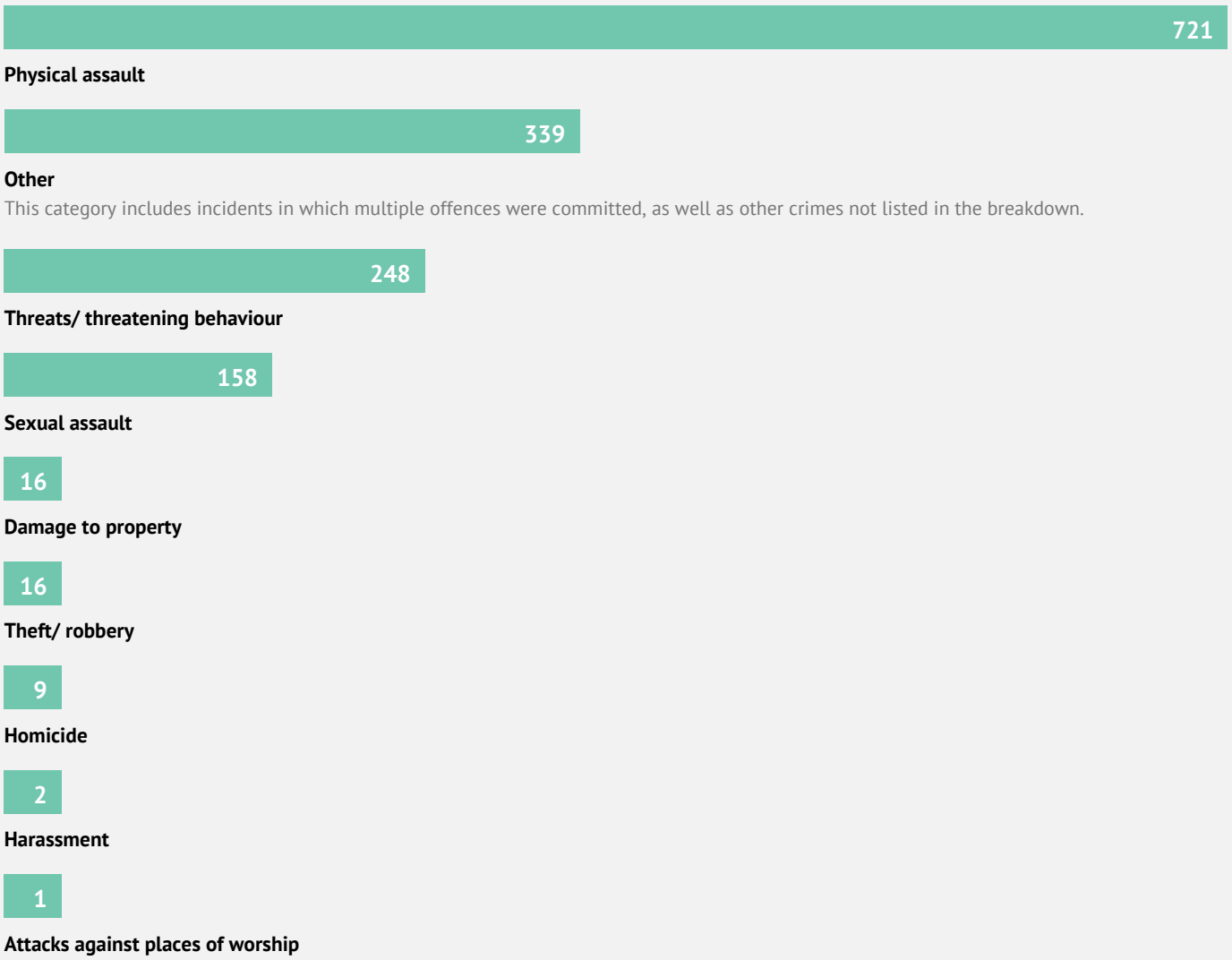
Police data by bias motivation

Police data include cases recorded by Georgia's Ministry of the Internal Affairs and the Special Investigation Service. Cases involving multiple crimes in one incident are recorded as single events, and classified with the gravest offence.



Police data by type of crime

Police data include cases recorded by Georgia's Ministry of the Internal Affairs and the Special Investigation Service. Cases involving multiple crimes in one incident are recorded as single events, and classified with the gravest offence.



National Developments

The official website of the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia presents hate crime data analyses in Georgian and English.

As of 1 July 2025, the mandate to investigate crimes motivated by intolerance was transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs following the abolition of the Special Investigation Service (SIS).

On 2 April 2025, as a result of amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia, the aggravating circumstance provision set out in Article 53^1 (1) of the Criminal Code – namely, the commission of an offence motivated by intolerance on the grounds of "gender" – was replaced with the wording "on the grounds of intolerance towards the equality of women and men." In addition, "gender identity" was removed from the open-ended list of protected characteristics constituting grounds of discrimination under the provision.

In 2025, approximately 300 police officers serving in the territorial units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia received training and information on crimes committed on discriminatory grounds, crimes involving domestic violence and violence against women, and crimes committed by and against juveniles.

In 2025, as part of the Special Professional Educational Programme for Basic Police Training at the LEPL Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, 537 trainees were trained on the prohibition of discrimination and crimes motivated by intolerance on discriminatory grounds.

In 2025, 71 employees of the Prosecutor's Office received training under the following activities:

- A webinar on the proper treatment of hate crime victims, conducted with the joint support of the European Union (EU) and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR);
- The HELP Programme's online course on Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming, implemented with the support of the Council of Europe (CoE). As part of the course, participants were also trained on issues related to crimes committed with an intolerance motive, among other important topics. The online training programme lasted 3 month and was attended by 23 prosecutors;
- The HELP Programme online course on Investigating Hate Crimes and Judicial Skills, implemented with the support of the Council of Europe (CoE). The online training programme lasted 3 month and was attended by 15 participants;
- One prosecutor was trained and certified as a trainer under the ODIHR's PAHCT (Prosecutors and Hate Crimes Training) programme; and
- A training course organized by the Prosecutor's Office on "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Communication Standards" was delivered to 27 prosecutors and 3 investigators. The course addressed the identification of intolerance motives in cases involving persons with disabilities, among other topics.

In 2025, the High School of Justice conducted a training attended by 13 employees of the judiciary. In addition, the High School of Justice developed a training module on the prohibition of discrimination, covering domestic legislation and international standards, as well as issues related to crimes motivated by intolerance. In 2025, the High School of Justice conducted one training session based on the new module, attended by three judges and five court officials.

Notable cases:

On 25 September 2025, a man stabbed his ex-wife twice in the neck and chest, then poured a flammable liquid over her face and body and set her on fire. The attack followed months of stalking during which the perpetrator insisted that his ex-wife submit to his authority, and as such denying her the right to separate from him. After the victim's repeated refusals to resume the relationship, the perpetrator premeditated the attack, purchasing gasoline in advance. The victim died of her injuries, and the perpetrator was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment for murder committed with a gender bias.

In January 2025, a person was intentionally killed in a crime motivated by intolerance based on sexual orientation. The perpetrator inflicted severe bodily injuries on the victim, threw him from the seventh floor of a building under construction, dragged him into an elevator shaft, and set him on fire, with the intention of causing severe suffering. The perpetrator was charged under Article 109(L) of the Criminal Code of Georgia with murder under aggravating circumstances, namely murder committed with extreme cruelty and motivated by intolerance based on sexual orientation. The court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to 18 years' imprisonment.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2025, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in Georgia from the following civil society organizations:

- Eastern European Coalition for LGBT+ Equality
- Equality Movement
- European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses
- Women's Initiatives Supporting Group (WISG)

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page.

Individual incidents submitted by CSOs have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that are broadly considered to be hate crimes within the OSCE definition (criminal offence committed with a bias motive) are listed in the tables below according to the bias motivation category. Some incidents involved multiple biases and may be listed in multiple categories.

ODIHR's insights

For 2025, ODIHR received reports of 22 incidents that took place in Georgia targeting a total of 28 victims in the anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI, and gender-based bias motivation categories, including several incidents involving both anti-LGBTI *and* gender-based bias motivations. ODIHR observes that a low number of incidents were reported in Georgia for 2025.

ODIHR observes that the majority of incidents reported to ODIHR were motivated by gender-based bias, all of which involved physical assaults or threats/harassment targeting direct victims. The misogynist incidents reported to ODIHR targeted female activists, politicians and journalists and were perpetrated by police officers, who subjected the victims to physical assaults, threats of rape and violence, forced them to strip naked, and other misogynistic treatment and insults.

A significant number of anti-LGBTI incidents were also reported, including physical assaults and threats targeting LGBTI persons due to their sexual orientation or gender identity, including the sexual and physical assault of transgender persons. Finally, ODIHR also observes three incidents of anti-Christian property damage and threats targeting the Jehovah's Witness community in Georgia.

It should be noted that ODIHR did **not** receive any reporting related to anti-Muslim, anti-Roma, anti-Semitic, disability, racist and xenophobic, and other religion or belief hate incidents in Georgia, and a low level of reporting related to anti-Christian hate incidents. This indicates potential gaps in the information reported here.
Please note that incidents reported here are based on voluntary civil society submissions and as such do not reflect the actual number of incidents or the most targeted communities in Georgia.

To address under-reporting, ODIHR encourages any civil society organizations or groups that monitor hate incidents to report these to ODIHR at hatecrimereport@odihr.pl.

To export an Excel sheet with summaries of all incidents from Georgia click here.

View civil society incidents for Georgia, 2025