



# Georgia

Asia | 2022

## About

The Right to Defend Rights is an online monitoring tool which uses human rights-based indicators to systematically monitor the enabling environment for human rights defenders. This report summarizes the data collected by the respondent above to allow for a quick overview of how well a country is living up to their human rights obligations in relation to the UN Declaration of Human Rights Defenders.

The data in this report can be used to support monitoring and reporting efforts to national and international human rights and SDG bodies, for national stakeholder dialogue or advocacy, and for strategic planning purposes based on the gaps.

## Metadata

### Coverage:

Entire country  
Our response to this questionnaire does not cover the occupied territories of Georgia (the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia; and Tskhinvali region)

### Years:

**Year 1:** 2019 - **Year 2:** 2020 - **Year 3:** 2021

### Data sources:

Administrative data from public authorities  
Open data sources  
Data collected by own institution/organisation (e.g., own data base or complaint handling system)

### Scoring

**0-33:** Lack of or low compliance with human rights standards.

**33-65:** Moderate compliance with human rights standards with gaps in many areas.

**66-100:** Medium to high compliance with human rights standards but with important gaps in some areas.

# Compliance with Fundamental Freedoms

**59**<sub>/100</sub>

## General framework

General measures of implementation

61

Human Rights Education

53

**73**<sub>/100</sub>

## Opinion and Expression

Freedom to hold opinions and to impart information and ideas

96

Access to information

50

**48**<sub>/100</sub>

## Association and Assembly

Freedom to hold Peaceful Assemblies

35

Freedom to form, join, operate, and participate in associations

61

**54**<sub>/100</sub>

## Participation in Public Affairs

Participation in the conduct of public affairs/equal and universal suffrage /access to public service

54

**58**<sub>/100</sub>

## Liberty and Security

Security of Person from Abuse

49

Arrest and Detention/Effective Access to Court and Remedy

67

# Severe Violations against Human Rights Defenders

Number of killings, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of human rights defenders in Country X (question 1.1.13)

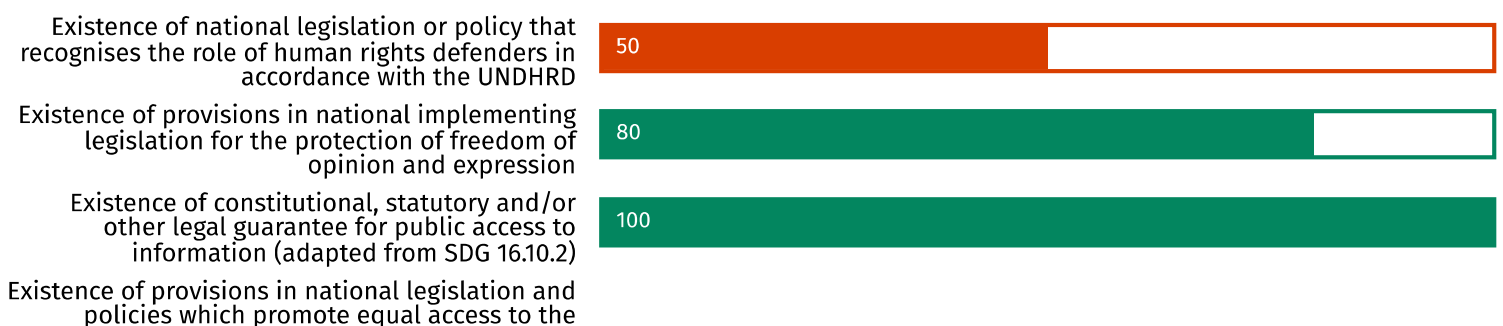
2019 2020 2021

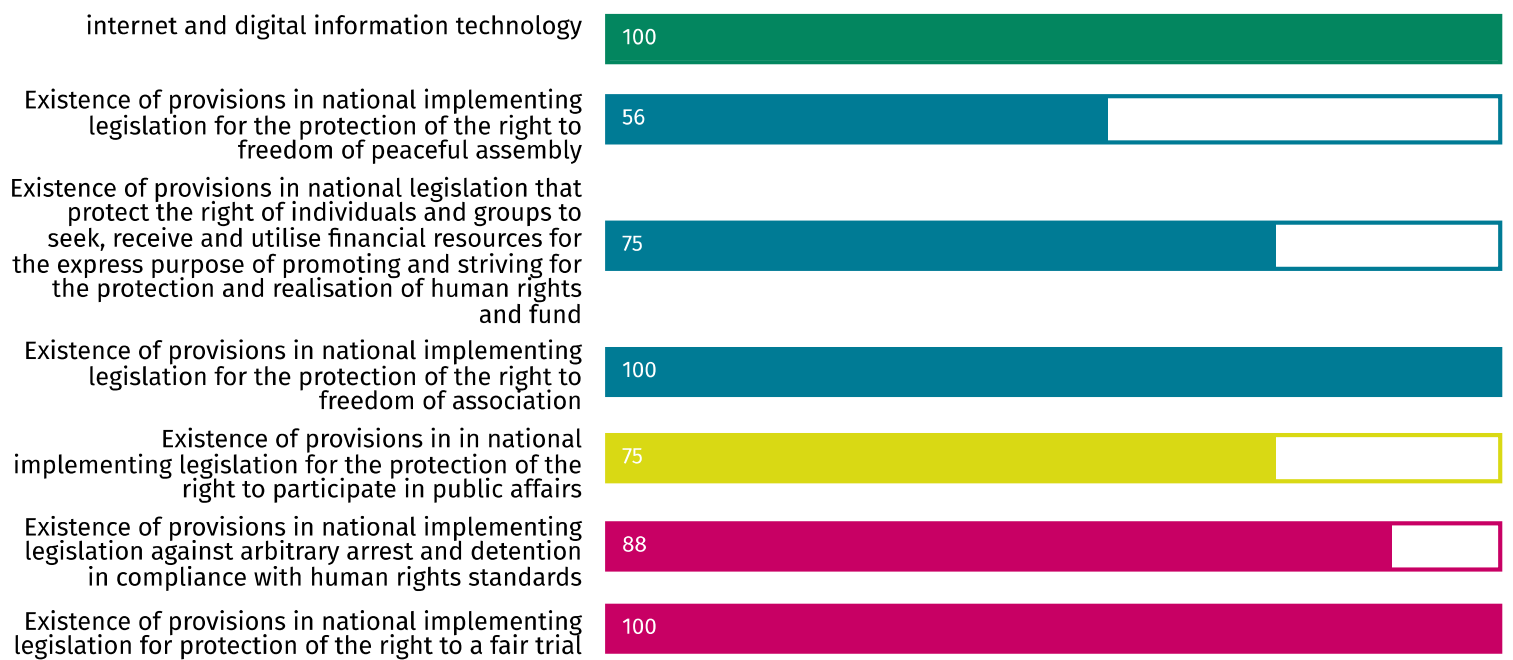
Killings Kidnappings Enforced disappearances Arbitrary detention Torture



The program or mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders at imminent risk was reported as **partially effective**

## Protection of Fundamental Freedoms in National Legislation





# UN Human Rights Mechanisms – Reporting and Implementation

The table below shows if (1) reported to the respective monitoring mechanisms, (2) received recommendations relevant to the Right to Defend Rights and (3) implemented such recommendations (not all elements can be found in all questions: treaties vs mechanisms....

Human Rights Committees	Reported	Recommendation	Implementation
Universal Periodic Review	Yes	Yes	Information not available
Human Rights Committee (CCPR)	Yes	Yes	Information not available
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	Yes	No	Information not available
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	Yes	Yes	Information not available
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Yes	No	Not relevant
Committee Against Torture (CAT)	No	No	Not relevant
Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	No	No	Not relevant
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	No	No	Not relevant
Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not relevant
Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)	Not applicable	No	Not relevant

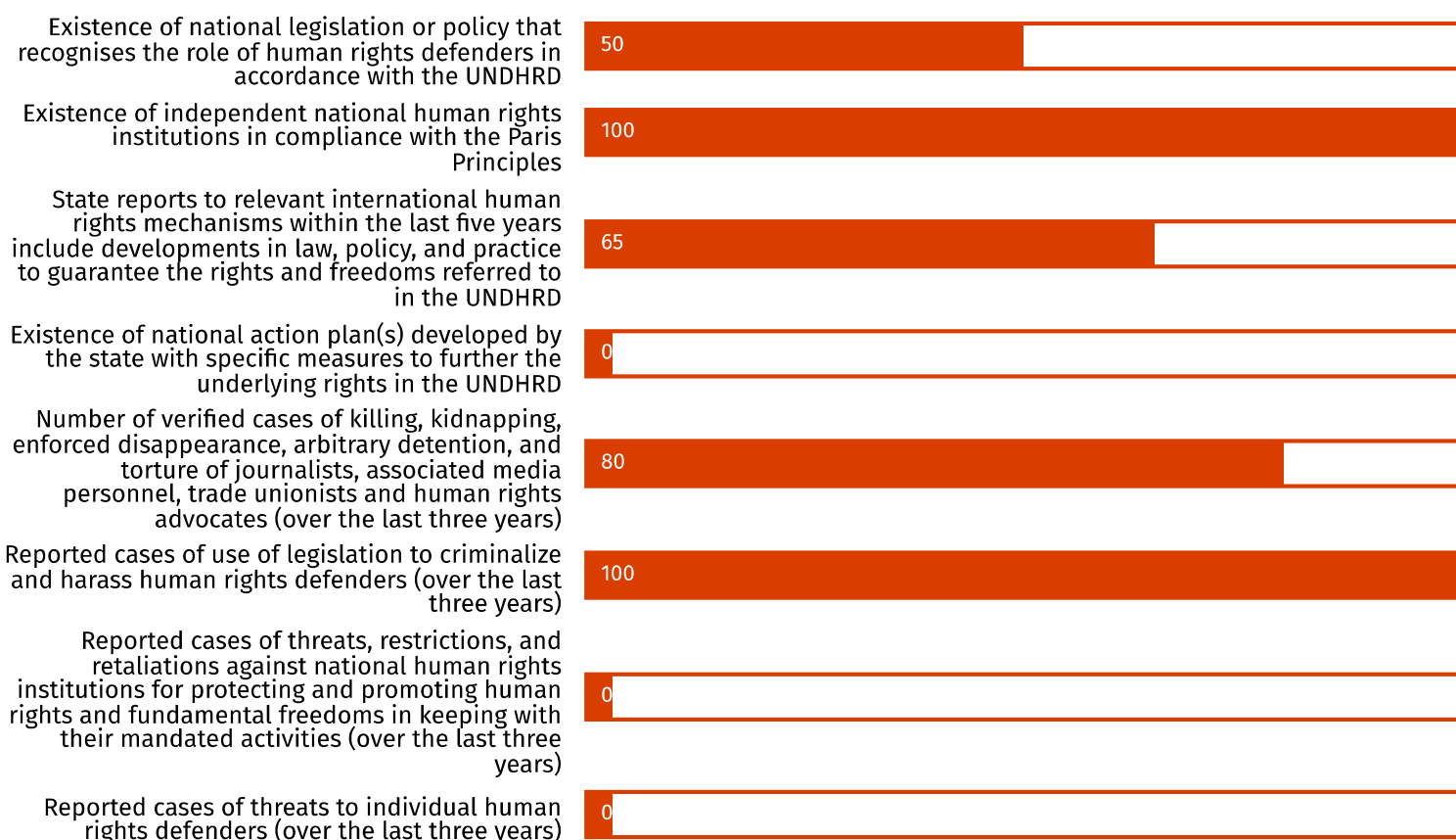
To explore the recommendations from the human rights monitoring mechanisms received by your country, and how it connects to the Sustainable Development Goals, visit: <https://sdgdata.humanrights.dk>

## Scores for all indicators

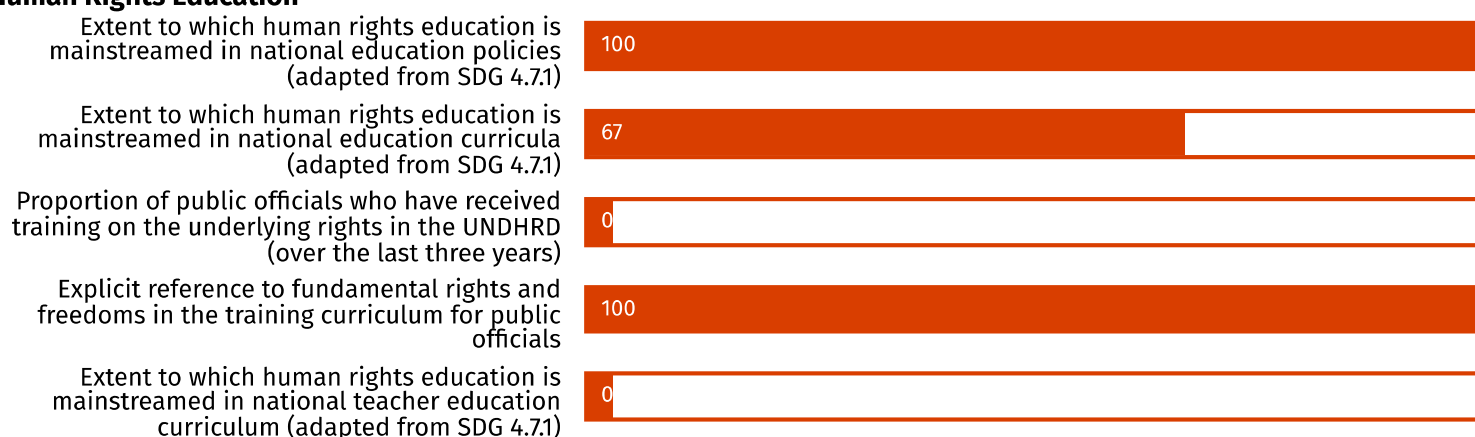
### General framework

#### General measures of implementation

Ratification and incorporation by the State of international human rights treaties with provisions of relevance to the protection of human rights defenders.



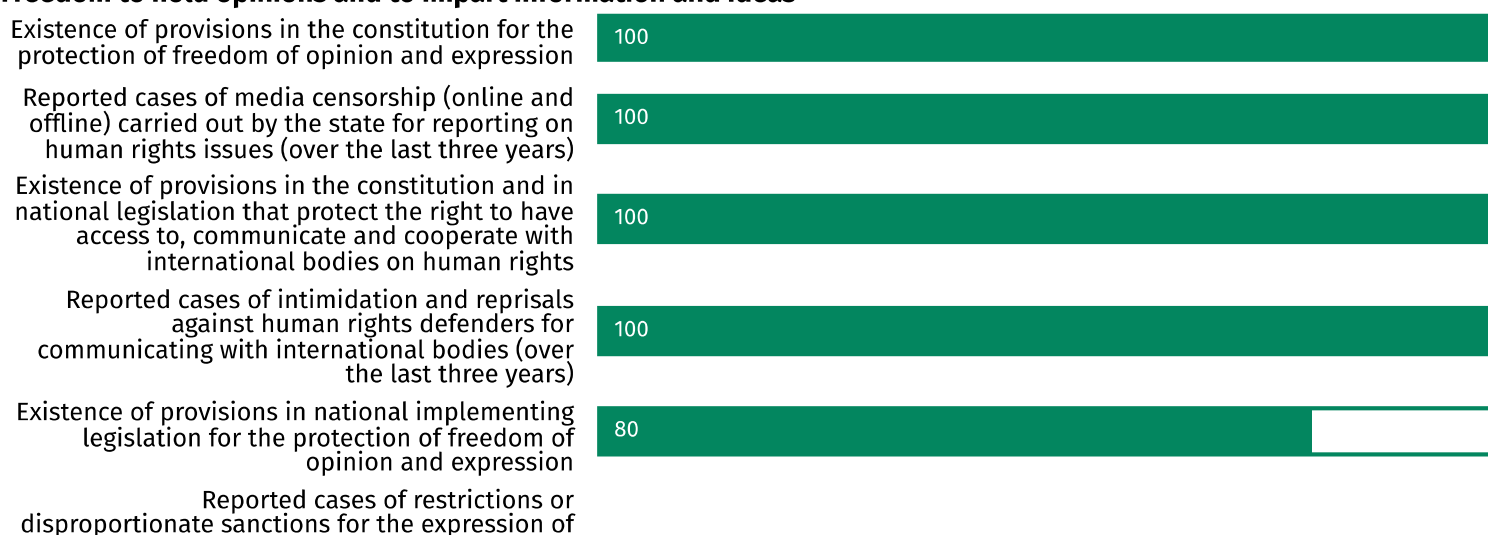
### Human Rights Education



## Opinion and Expression



### Freedom to hold opinions and to impart information and ideas



thoughts and opinion.



### Access to information

Existence of constitutional, statutory and/or other legal guarantee for public access to information (adapted from SDG 16.10.2)



Existence of provisions in national legislation and policies which promote equal access to the internet and digital information technology



Existence of a dedicated institution to oversee the implementation of access to Information legal guarantees and the existence of specific units in public bodies to handle access to information (ATI) requests from the public



Reported cases of blockage or filtering of websites, social media posts, social media blogs, or social media profiles and accounts that contain information that are critical of the government or discuss human rights issues (over the last three years)



## Association and Assembly



### Freedom to hold Peaceful Assemblies

Existence of provisions in the constitution for the protection of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly



Existence of provisions in national legislation on the duties and powers of law enforcement officials and private security service providers in the context of assemblies, including related to the use of force



Proportion of law enforcement officers who have received training on policing of assemblies based on human rights standards



Reported attacks or other harmful acts against human rights defenders by state and non-state actors after participation in an assembly (over the last three years)



Reported cases of the state blocking or limiting internet connectivity, or blocking or limiting access to online accounts or fora in relation to peaceful assemblies (over the last three years)



Reported cases of infringements of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly (online and offline)



Existence of provisions in national implementing legislation for the protection of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly



### Freedom to form, join, operate, and participate in associations

Existence of administrative procedures for registration of associations or for the obtainment of legal personality which are accessible, not discriminatory, and do not impose undue and burdensome requirements or unjustified restrictions.



Reported cases of unlawful interference by the State in the operation of associations working on human rights issues (over the last three year)



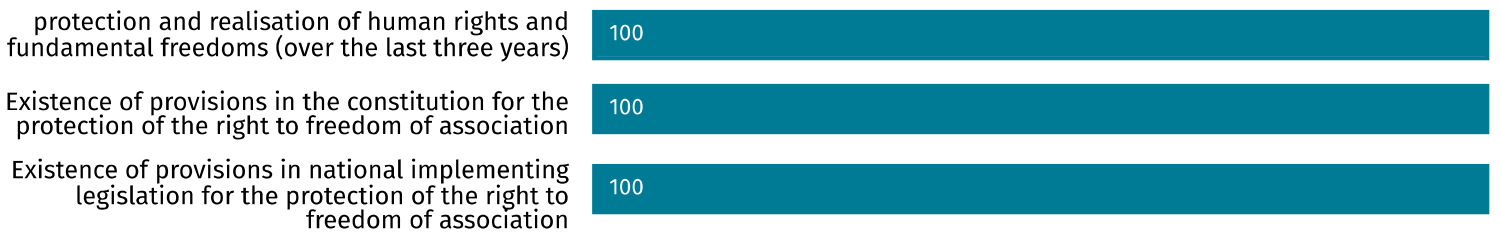
Reported cases of requests for registration that were denied (over the last three years)



Existence of provisions in national legislation that protect the right of individuals and groups to seek, receive and utilise financial resources for the express purpose of promoting and striving for the protection and realisation of human rights and fund



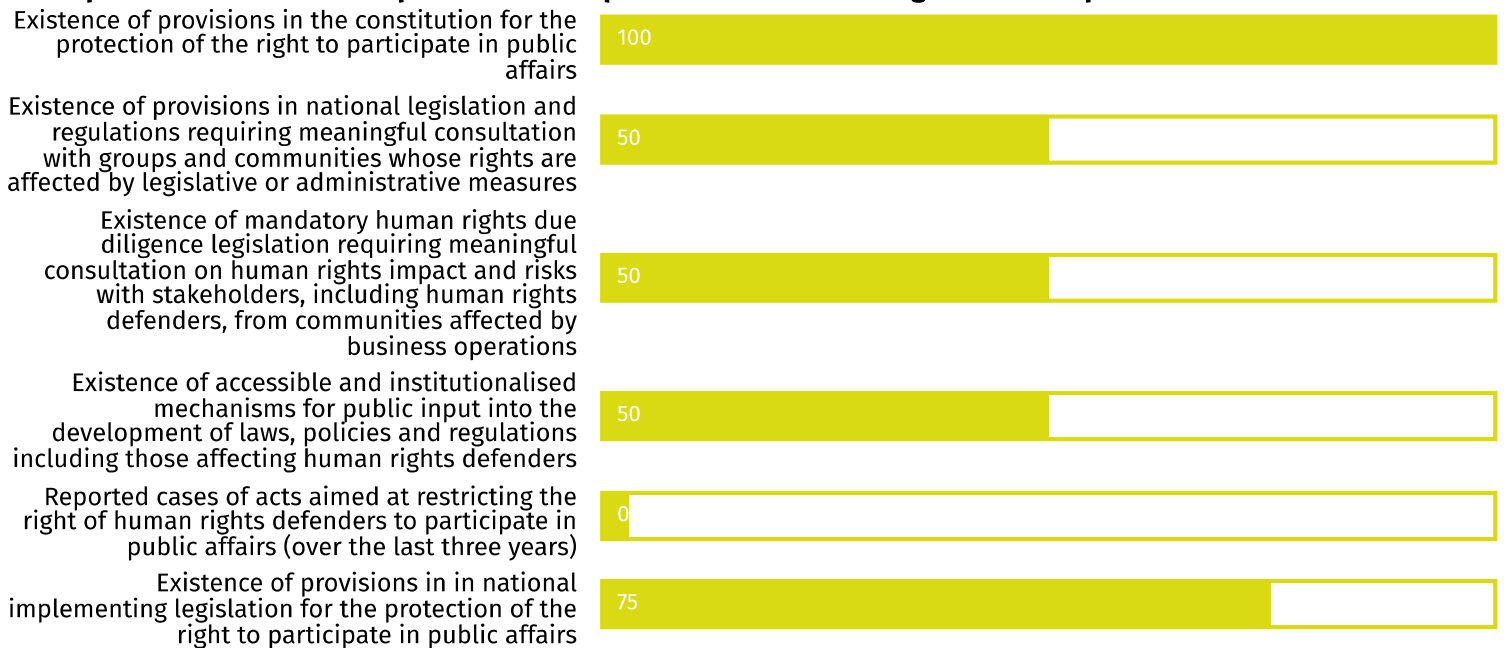
Reported cases of infringements to the right to seek, receive or utilise financial resources for the



## Participation in Public Affairs



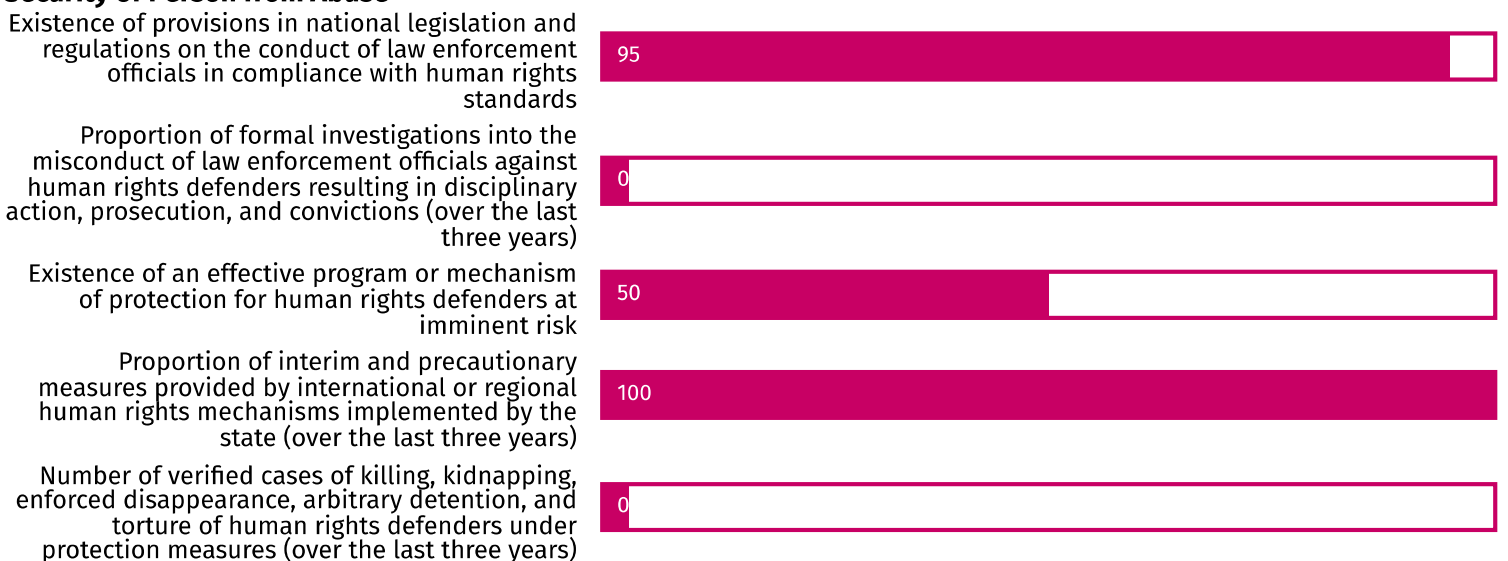
### Participation in the conduct of public affairs/equal and universal suffrage /access to public service



## Liberty and Security



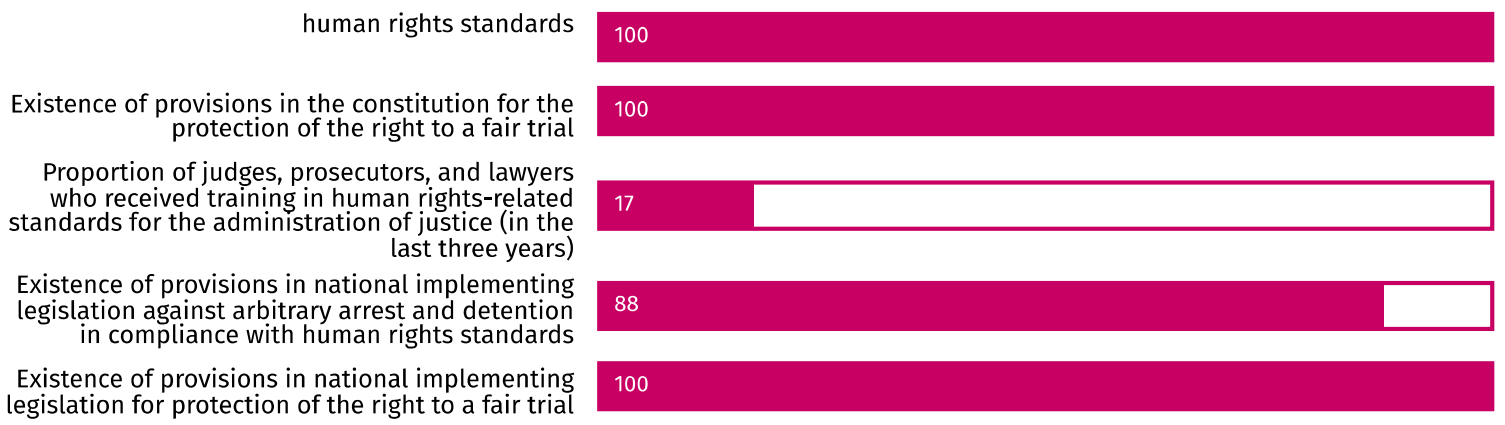
### Security of Person from Abuse



### Arrest and Detention/Effective Access to Court and Remedy







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*The data presented here may not represent all the cases of violations or restrictions suffered by human rights defenders in the country*