



**PERSECUTION OF VARIOUS
GROUPS IN THE CONTEXT
OF THE ONGOING PROTEST**



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(Executive Summary)



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INTRODUCTION

On November 28, 2024, the announcement made by the “Prime Minister of Georgia,” Irakli Kobakhidze regarding the postponement of the opening of negotiations with the European Union until 2028, was followed by mass demonstrations in Georgia. In the wake of peaceful demonstrations, violations of the rights of those individuals/organizations began, who were/are involved in the protests in various ways. *Georgian Dream still actively violates the human rights*, which mainly includes torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of *demonstrators and journalists*, physical violence, interference with the professional activities of media representatives, illegal detention/fining of individuals, restrictions/actual prohibition of the activities of *civil society organizations*, dismissal of critically minded *public servants* and prohibition of the activities of *opposition political parties*. All of these took the form of coordinated systematic persecution.

The Executive Summary documents the human rights violations committed between **November 28, 2024 and November 6, 2025**, in the context of the ongoing protest, against four groups: *demonstrators, media representatives, civil society organizations and public servants*.

The purpose of this Executive Summary is to analyze and review the forms of human rights violations applied by the Georgian Dream since November 28, 2024, to present to persecute *various groups involved in the protest*. The analysis is based on publicly accessible sources and *interviews conducted* by the Media Institute.

Human Rights Violations Committed Against Demonstrators

pg. | 4 The ruling party, Georgian Dream, has been committing various forms of human rights violations against participants of the ongoing protest to suppress the demonstrations and effectively prohibit the freedom of assembly and expression.

Between November 28 and December 8, 2024, violations of demonstrators' rights primarily included the **violent dispersal of peaceful assemblies** through disproportionate and unlawful use of active special means (*tear gas canisters, so-called "pepper spray" and water cannons*) by various units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (hereinafter "MIA"); as well as *physical violence, physical and verbal abuse, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment* and *unlawful detentions of the protesters* by the MIA and/or informal groups.¹

From November 28 to December 10, 2024, various units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs arrested 430 protest participants² under administrative law, *mainly on the unjust grounds of disobeying a lawful request of a law enforcement officer or petty hooliganism*, and also arrested 31 individuals under the criminal law, the majority of whom are still prisoners on political grounds.³ Overall, **over 300 protest participants** out of more than 460 detainees were subjected to beatings, torture, and inhuman treatment.⁴ It is important to note that the Georgian Dream starts criminal proceedings against protesters, - among other by imposing charges of particularly grave crimes such as drug-related crimes to *restrict the "right to freedom of assembly and expression"* of the protest participants;⁵ detains and imprisons them on political grounds. Serious concern is the documented practice of falsifying evidence in both criminal and administrative cases, *including the fabrication of detention reports and the use of false witnesses*.

Officers from various units of MIA used violence against demonstrators during the dispersal of peaceful assemblies, at the time of detention and in the aftermath of the

¹ Friedrich Naumann Foundation, „*Georgia's Pro-European Protests - Unlawful Suppression and Human Rights Violations*“, 10.12.2024; see the [link](#) [20.10.2025].

² „Civil.ge“, „*CSOs Joint Statement Condemning Arrests, Torture, and Repression in Georgia*“, 10.12.2024; see the [link](#); also see: Media Institute (2025), „*Persecution of Protesters (Legislative Changes and Current Practice)*“, p. 6; see the [link](#); "Radio Liberty", News Field, "Protest rally begins on Rustaveli Avenue", 08.12.2024; see [link](#) [20.10.2025].

³ Georgian Young Lawyers Association (2024), "Civil Rights in the Face of Growing Police Terror", p. 34; see. [link](#) [20.10.2025].

⁴ Council of Europe - Commissioner for Human Rights, "Memorandum on the human rights situation in Georgia", p 3, Paragraph 14; see [link](#) [20.10.2025].

⁵ Ibid., p. 6.

arrest, both on the protest site and on nearby streets and later in police vehicles.⁶ They inhumanly treated *female participants, minors and persons with disabilities participating in the protest.*⁷

In the context of the protest rallies, various forms of human rights violations against demonstrators have been committed not only by MIA officers but also by the supporters of the Georgian Dream.⁸ In addition, violent groups *directly or indirectly supported by the party*, so-called “titushki,” repeatedly attacked participants of the protests and marches. Protesters are also subjected to the violence by **the officers of the court bailiff's office** when demonstrators attend court hearings of persons detained on political grounds. More than 20 complaints have been submitted to the Prosecutor’s Office regarding the facts of violence committed by the bailiffs of the Tbilisi City Court, mainly involving the head of the court bailiff's office, Davit Matiashvili.⁹

On October 4, 2025, during the protest demonstration held in parallel with the local municipal elections, various units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) used *tear gas canisters, so-called “pepper spray” and water cannons* against demonstrators, resulting in injuries to approximately 60 people. In addition to physical injuries, some demonstrators received skin burns, journalists were obstructed in the performance of their professional duties and several of them were injured.¹⁰ In connection with the events of October 4, **62 individuals have been detained**¹¹ within the framework of ongoing investigations on charges including organizing of group violence, damage or destruction of property, calling for the violent change of the constitutional order of Georgia and other grounds. It is important to note that the detention of these protest participants involved various violations of due process.¹²

⁶ World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), *“Briefing note Torture and Ill-Treatment During Protests and Suppression of Political Dissent in Georgia in November-December 2024”*, March 2025, p 6; see [link](#) [20.10.2025].

⁷ Georgian Young Lawyers Association (GYLA), Human Rights Center (HRC), Democracy Research Institute (DRI) et al. (2025). “Human Rights Crisis in Georgia After the 2024 Parliamentary Elections - November 28, 2024-February 28, 2025”, pp. 58-60; see [link](#) [20.10.2025].

⁸ Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), “GYLA responds to the attack on the participants of the protest rally on Melikishvili Avenue on September 8, 2025”, 09.09.2025; see [link](#) [20.10.2025].

⁹ “Radio Liberty”, “Will bailiffs be charged? - Prosecutor's Office allegedly requested camera recordings from the court”, 31.10.2025, see [link](#); “Where there is violence, there is it everywhere,” - the untouchable head of the bailiffs, 03.10.2025, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

¹⁰ “Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty”, “Georgian Police Deploy Pepper Spray, Water Cannons As Thousands Protest In Tbilisi”, 05.10.2025, see [link](#); „Civil.ge”, “October 4 Continues to Haunt Georgia as Questions Persist”, 20.10.2025, see [link](#); “Radio Liberty”, “Policemen, Demonstrators, Journalists - Several Dozens Injured at October 4th Rally”, 05.10.2025, see [link](#) [22.10.2025].

¹¹ Radio Liberty, “Number of people arrested after October 4 rally rises to 62”, 17.10.2025, see [link](#) [22.10.2025].

¹² “Radio Liberty”, “Detained demonstrator Pitskhelauri in the October 4 case has injuries due to police violence - lawyer”, 07.10.2025, see [link](#); “TV Pirveli”, “I was just a little bit worried, they took me out of the car and beat me up” - Vakho Pitskhelauri on the details of his arrest”, 08.10.2025, see [link](#); “TV Pirveli”, “They told me at the police station to help

In addition to the above-mentioned violations of rights committed against the protest participants, it is also worth noting the practice of **arbitrary searches and seizures** in their homes and workplaces, as well as the practice of **conducting so-called “stop-and-frisk” searches in the streets and metro stations**, which is unlawfully used by the Georgian Dream for the purpose of persecuting the demonstrators.¹³ Another violation of rights committed against the protest participants (mainly against detainees) is the practice of **their forcible and complete undressing** “under the pretext of personal search or inspection”. According to the Public Defender, this practice was officially stopped by the Ministry of Justice; however, this form of degrading treatment against demonstrators continues to be used.¹⁴ It is noteworthy that the Georgian Dream party is also violating the rights of the protest participants by *criminalizing* various forms of freedom of expression.¹⁵

Since December 13, 2024, the persecution of protest participants has been primarily carried out through the widespread amendments of legislative acts, resulting in violations of the rights to freedom of assembly and expression.¹⁶ The legislative amendments adopted **on October 16, 2025** by the Georgian Dream effectively abolished these rights: administrative detention of up to 60 days was established as the sole penalty¹⁷ for possessing pyrotechnic materials at a gathering or for participating in a protest that was stopped at the request of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as **administrative detention of up to 15 days** was prescribed for covering the face with a

you" - arrested in the October 4 case, 08.10.2025, see [link](#); "They beat me during the arrest! There was one GDD employee" - Davit Zhgenti, arrested in the October 4 case, 08.10.2025, see [link](#); "Palace Fence Case - Amiran Dolishvili Says He Was Hit by Special Forces During Arrest" 11.10.2025, see [link](#); "Publica", "According to activists, the Ministry of Internal Affairs arrested several people at dawn", 17.10.2025, see [link](#); TV Pirveli, "Family of detained activist accuses police of threatening rape with so-called batons", 17.10.2025 see [link](#); "Activist Mariam Mekantsishvili was arrested in the presence of her 6-year-old son - new details", 17.10.2025, see [link](#) [21.10.2025].

¹³ Media Institute (2025), "Persecution of Human Rights Defenders through Arbitrary Investigative Actions," p.1-4, see [link](#); „Radio Liberty", "Searches of citizens continue in subways, which the Ministry of Internal Affairs calls "superficial searches", 05.12.2024, see [link](#); "Surface search" on the street or "illegal arbitrariness" of the police - what the police have and do not have the right to do," 03.04.2025, see [link](#) [22.10.2025].

¹⁴ Georgian Young Lawyers Association, News Field, "GYLA responds to the unacceptable practice of stripping detainees," 29.03.2025, see [link](#); „Civil.ge", "Public Defender: Ministry of Justice has ended the practice of stripping prisoners for examination purposes", 13.06.2025, see [link](#); Center for Social Justice, Statements Field, "The practice of stripping detainees has become a tool for the Georgian Dream to dehumanize political prisoners," 02.10.2025, see [link](#); "Publica", "Guram Kukhilava: A 75-year-old man was so insulted... They searched me, stripped me. The police did not look like police", 04.11.2025, see [link](#) [04.11.2025].

¹⁵ "Netgazeti", "Why Megi Diasamidze's Action is "Neither a Crime nor a Violation of the Law" - Kurdovanidze's Explanation", 11.09.2025, see [link](#); "Radio Liberty", "Prosecutor's Office Charges Woman Who Climbed Into Police Car", 24.10.2025, see [link](#) [21.10.2025].

¹⁶ Media Institute (2025), "Persecution of Protesters (Legislative Changes and Current Practice)", p 6; see [link](#) [21.10.2025].

¹⁷ An exception is the case of a pregnant woman, a parent (mother) of a child under 12 years of age, a person under 18 years of age, or a person with a severe or significantly pronounced disability, when the imposition of administrative imprisonment as a penalty is not permissible in accordance with Article 32, Part 3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses.

mask or other means, or for “*artificially blocking the road*.”¹⁸ It is noteworthy that the Georgian Dream also criminalized the above-mentioned actions.¹⁹ The repressive changes adopted by the Georgian Dream were implemented on October 18, 2025, when the police began stopping and identifying the participants of the demonstration and *sealing their masks (medical masks), so-called balaclavas, hats and scarves*.²⁰ On October 19, the Ministry of Internal Affairs **arrested 14 participants of the demonstration** on the pretext of “artificially blocking the road” and using face masks, 9 of whom were sentenced to administrative detention.²¹ On October 19, the police drew a protocol on the violation of the law against *Aza Chilachava, a 71-year-old IDP from Abkhazia*, for wearing a medical mask at the demonstration and the court used a verbal warning against her as a punishment. Later, on November 2, Aza Chilachava was arrested and sentenced to 1-day administrative imprisonment for wearing a mask and “standing on the roadway.”²²

On October 20-21, 2025, 14 protest participants were administratively detained based on the aforementioned unjustified grounds, followed by additional 12 detentions.²³ According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), between October 23 and 25, 60 protest participants were detained for covering their faces and/or blocking roads; and between October 27 and 31, another 29 were detained based on the same grounds. In the week of October 20–25, more than 80 individuals were administrative detained.²⁴

On October 31, 2025, activist *Zurab Menteshashvili* was arrested under criminal law on the formal grounds of “artificially blocking a road,” having already been arrested once and, accordingly, now facing up to 1 year imprisonment for repeated administrative

¹⁸ Georgian Legislative Herald, Law of Georgia “On Amendments to the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia”, 16.10.2025, see [link](#) [22.10.2025].

¹⁹ “Radio Liberty”, “Wearing a mask at a rally, blocking a road, and possessing pyrotechnics are punishable by imprisonment - “Dream” has adopted a draft law”, 16.10.2025, see [link](#) [22.10.2025].

²⁰ “TV Pirveli”, “Citizens blocked Rustaveli Avenue again”, see [link](#); “Police are fining protest participants,” 18.10.2025, see [link](#) [22.10.2025].

²¹ “Publica”, “Some of the 14 people arrested in connection with the rally held on Rustaveli Street on October 18 were sentenced to imprisonment”, 20.10.2025, see [link](#) [22.10.2025].

²² “Radio Liberty”, “Judge finds 71-year-old Aza Chilachava a violator of the law for wearing a mask at a rally”, 22.10.2025, see [link](#); “71-year-old Aza Chilachava sentenced to 1 day in prison”, 03.11.2025, see [link](#) [03.11.2025].

²³ “Publica”, “According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 14 people have been administratively detained in the last two days”, 21.10.2025, see [link](#); “According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 12 more people have been arrested over the past 24 hours for violating the rules for holding assemblies and demonstrations,” see [link](#); “The court found 8 more participants of the ongoing rally on Rustaveli to be lawbreakers,” 22.10.2025, see [link](#) [23.10.2025].

²⁴ “Publica”, “Ministry of Internal Affairs: In the last 3 days, we have administratively detained 60 protest participants”, 26.10.2025, see [link](#); Radio Liberty, “Police Arrest 29 Demonstrators in 5 Days for ‘Illegally Blocking Roads’”, 01.11.2025, see [link](#); “Formula”, a Facebook page of the social network, “After the enactment of the Georgian Dream’s repressive laws, more than 80 people have been arrested this week for blocking roads and wearing masks”, 25.10.2025, see [link](#) [02.11.2025].

violation.²⁵ The mass detention of demonstrators and imposition of administrative detention on the grounds of “illegally blocking the road” and covering their faces **continues to this day**.²⁶ It is noteworthy that the Georgian Dream also qualifies *keeping a face mask on the head*, as an administrative offense.²⁷

The repressive legislative amendments adopted by the Georgian Dream and their effective implementation prohibited realization of the right to freedom of assembly and expression on **November 6, 2025**. On the 344th day of consecutive blocking of Rustaveli Avenue, police did not allow demonstrators gathered in front of the Parliament to move onto the roadway.²⁸

Violations against the Media and Journalists

Media organizations and journalists have also been targeted in the context of the ongoing protest. Between October 2024 and October 2025, 434 incidents were recorded against journalists, media outlets and civil society organizations working on media rights. During the direct coverage of the protests, from November 28, 2024 to October 1, 2025, **181 media representatives were affected**.²⁹ Out of the 434 recorded incidents, 82 involved *physical violence* against journalists and 40 involved injuries caused by the disproportionate, unlawful, and in some cases *targeted use of so-called “pepper spray,” water cannons and tear gas canisters during protest events*.

Journalists were prevented from carrying out their professional activities both during the “municipal elections” **on October 4, 2025** and while covering the parallel protest

²⁵ Radio Liberty, “Two demonstrators arrested after today’s rally”, 31.10.2025, see [link](#) [03.11.2025].

²⁶ “Radio Liberty”, “Three demonstrators detained for blocking the road were sentenced to imprisonment”, 02.11.2025, see [link](#); “Like his brother, Giga Tsubakhashvili was sentenced to 8 days in prison”, 03.11.2025, see [link](#); “Teacher Manana Javashvili was sentenced to one day of administrative detention”, 03.11.2025, see [link](#); “TV Pirveli”, “The court fined Eka Javashvili 5,000 GEL”, 03.11.2025, see [link](#); “Netgazeti”, “Detention of citizens on Rustaveli continues on the grounds of illegal road blocking”, 04.11.2025, see [link](#); “TV Pirveli”, “Judge Tornike Kochkiani released 70-year-old Vazha Berishvili from custody for one day”, 05.11.2025, see [link](#); “Poet Paata Shamugia sentenced to 5 days in prison”, 05.11.2025, see [link](#); “Radio Liberty”, “Journalist Leila Tsomaia sentenced to one day in prison”, see [link](#); “Philologist, researcher Rusudan Kobakhidze sentenced to one day in prison”, 06.11.2025, see [link](#); “Radio Liberty”, “Activist Baia Margishvili sentenced to 14 days in prison”, 07.11.2025, see [link](#) [08.11.2025].

²⁷ “TV Pirveli”, “Activist fined 5 thousand GEL for wearing a mask”, 25.10.2025, see [link](#) [03.11.2025].

²⁸ “Radio Liberty”, “Police did not block the road for protesters on Rustaveli - a march was held towards the government administration”, 06.11.2025, see [link](#) [06.11.2025].

²⁹ Center for Media, Information and Social Studies (CMIS), “Cases of Violation of the Rights of Independent Media Representatives in Georgia from October 2024 to October 2025”, 01.10.2025, see [link](#) [26.10.2025].

rally.³⁰ It is noteworthy that media representatives are also becoming objects of physical/verbal abuse and threats **from the employees of the bailiff service in the Tbilisi City Court.**³¹

Fines for **“artificially blocking a road”** while performing their professional duties have become a mechanism for mass persecution of media representatives since January 2025.³² The Georgian Dream continued to use the offense of “artificially blocking a road” against journalists even when the only alternative punishment for committing the aforementioned act **was administrative imprisonment for up to 15 days.** Between October 18 and November 5, 2025, **14 media workers** were detained on the unjustified grounds of “artificially blocking the road.” Of these, 10 were sentenced to administrative detention, one received a fine of 5,000 GEL and three journalists were released shortly after being taken into custody.³³ It is noteworthy that, in the context of the ongoing protests, Georgian Dream has also detained media representative **based on other unsubstantiated grounds.**³⁴

The Georgian Dream party is also fighting independent media organizations by interfering in their editorial policy and establishing censorship/self-censorship - the National Communications Commission has begun implementing a repressive amendment to the Law on Broadcasting against critical TV companies, which **prohibits broadcasters from receiving direct or indirect funding from a foreign power.**³⁵

The Georgian Dream also targets media organizations through additional repressive legislative measures. The head of the so-called *Anti-Corruption Bureau*, Razhden Kuprashvili, addressed the independent investigative journalism groups *iFact and GMC*, demanding the submission of information about grants, donors, financial transactions

³⁰ Center for Media, Information and Social Studies (CMIS), “Cases of Interference, Threats and Physical Confrontation in the Work of Journalists during the October 4 Elections”, 05.10.2025, see [link](#); “Cases of interference with the work of media representatives, violence and damage to equipment during the October 4 rally”, 05.10.2025, see [link](#); Radio Liberty, Facebook page, “Radio Liberty journalist Giorgi Diasamidze was physically and verbally assaulted by police,” 04.10.2025, see [link](#) [27.10.2025].

³¹ Georgian Charter of Journalistic Ethics, “The Georgian Charter of Journalistic Ethics Strongly Condemns the Continued Violence Against Journalists by the Bailiffs of the Tbilisi City Court”, 02.10.2025, see [link](#); “Netgazeti”, “Journalists' Safety Platform Raises Alarm over Attack by Law Enforcement Officers”, 06.10.2025, see [link](#) [27.10.2025].

³² Media Institute (2025), “Persecution of Media and Journalists (Legislative Changes and Current Practice)”, pp. 5 and 8; see [link](#) [27.10.2025].

³³ Center for Media, Information and Social Studies (CMIS), “Media Representatives Arrested Under Restrictive Legislation”, 28.10.2025, see [link](#) [30.10.2025].

³⁴ “Radio Liberty”, “Court fines TV Pirveli cameraman 2,500 GEL”, 20.02.2025, see [link](#); “Publica”, “Judge Zviad Tsekvava Fined Journalist Saba Sordia 2,500 GEL”, 17.04.2025, see [link](#); Media Institute (2025), “Persecution of Media and Journalists (Legislative Changes and Current Practice)”, pp. 8-9, see [link](#) [27.10.2025].

³⁵ National Communications Commission, “ComCom Warns “Formula”, “Formula Multimedia” and Radios and Orders them to Stop Funding from Foreign Powers”, 09.10.2025, see [link](#) [28.10.2025].

and contracts on the basis of recent amendments to the Law on Grants. The same letter was also sent to the outlets *Mtis Ambebi (Mountain News)*, *Mtis Temi (Mountain Community)*, *Project 64* and the *Georgian Charter of Journalistic Ethics*.³⁶

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Dismissal from work and other disciplinary measures³⁷, based on pseudo-disciplinary examinations, have also become a tool for persecuting critically minded employees of media. The Georgian Dream also persecutes media representatives for a new administrative offense - “**verbal insults**” of political officials.³⁸

It is noteworthy that since June 27, 2025, journalists have been prohibited to take photos, videos, audio recordings and broadcasts in the court buildings, courtrooms or courtyards, which *closed the justice system to the media and, consequently, to the public*.

Violations against Civil Society Organizations

The Georgian Dream party has always targeted *civil society organizations* and *human rights defenders*, however, they became particular objects of persecution during the attempt to adopt the “Russian Law” in 2023 and then when the = aforementioned law was adopted in 2024. It is important to note that the **adoption of the Russian law in 2024** was accompanied by a smear campaign against human rights defenders and civil society organizations, as well as their representatives, in parallel to *telephone threats, physical assaults and damage of private properties*.³⁹

In the frame of the protests that began on November 28, 2024, representatives of civil society organizations have also become victims of targeted physical violence, torture, and ill-treatment.⁴⁰ It is noteworthy that the persecution of civil society organizations in

³⁶ Center for Media, Information and Social Studies (CMIS), “Anti-Corruption Bureau Requests Information from Media to Enforce Repressive Laws”, 29.09.2025, see [link](#) [29.10.2025].

³⁷ Center for Media, Information and Social Studies (CMIS), “Cases of Violation of the Rights of Independent Media Representatives in Georgia from October 2024 to October 2025”, 01.10.2025, see [link](#); Media Institute (2025), “Persecution of Media and Journalists (Legislative Changes and Current Practice)”, pp. 10-11, see [link](#) [27.10.2025].

³⁸ Council of Europe - Safety of journalists platform, “Six Georgian Journalists Facing Fines Over Social Media Posts”, 19.06.2025, see [link](#) [28.10.2025].

³⁹ International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Statement, “Georgia : Serious deterioration of the situation of human rights defenders”, 26.06.2024; see [link](#); “Radio Liberty”, “They may even physically punish us” - Threatening graffiti has appeared again on the offices of NGOs”, 31.05.2024; see [link](#) [30.10.2025].

⁴⁰ “Publica”, “ISFED: Researcher Shota Narsia was beaten and arrested, we demand his immediate release”, 01.12.2024; see [link](#); “Radio Liberty”, “They fired a bullet and hit me in the eye”, - Lawyer Saba Brachveli was injured at the rally”, 29.11.2024; see [link](#) [30.10.2025].

the context of protests has also been carried out through coordinated disinformation and smear campaigns.⁴¹

On February 8, 2025, the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia initiated an investigation based on a complaint filed by the movement *United Neutral Georgia*. Within the scope of this investigation, on March 17, 2025, the **bank accounts** of charitable foundations and civil society organizations were frozen. On April 29, 2025, within the framework of the aforementioned investigation, **arbitrary investigative actions of searches and seizures** in the apartments/offices of representatives of the organizations were carried out in violation of the number of procedural norms.⁴²

It is noteworthy that, of the "Russian laws", the *Georgian Dream*, started implementation of only "FARA" and the amendments to the Grants' Law. On June 18-19, 2025, based on court orders obtained through motions filed by Razhden Kuprashvili, **seven civil society organizations**⁴³ were requested to submit legal, personal, financial and technical information based on the Grants' Law, the Law on Combating Corruption and the Law on Political Associations of Citizens. As of September 30, 2025, approximately 60 civil society organizations and media outlets in total had been required to provide the Anti-Corruption Bureau with detailed information regarding grants they had received.⁴⁴

On August 15, 2025, Razhden Kuprashvili also began enforcement of the **FARA** - six civil society organizations⁴⁵ received a letter from the Anti-Corruption Bureau accusing them of violating FARA and requesting explanations for their failure to register in the "Agents' Registry".⁴⁶

⁴¹ Imedinews.ge, *statement by Levan Machavariani* 27.08.2025, see [link](#); Imedinews.ge, *statement by Shalva Papuashvili* 03.02.2025, see [link](#); 24.02.2025, see [link](#); 14.04.2025, see [link](#); see [link](#); *statement by Kakha Kaladze* 08.04.2025, see [link](#); 01.10.2025, see [link](#); *statement by Irakli Zarkua* 20.06.2025, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

⁴² International Federation for Human Rights, „*Georgia: Judicial harassment and home searches targeting human rights defenders and activists*“, 02.05.2025, see [link](#); Media Institute (2025), „*Persecution of Human Rights Defenders through Arbitrary Investigative Actions*“, pp. 3-4. See [link](#) [30.10.2025].

⁴³ *Transparency International Georgia, Safari, Civil Society Foundation, Economic Policy Research Center, Georgian Future Academy, Media Development Foundation and Social Justice Center.*

⁴⁴ Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP), „*Georgia Targets Media and NGOs With Donor Disclosure Demands*“, 30.09.2025, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

⁴⁵ "Safari", "Civil Society Foundation", "Transparency International - Georgia", "Media Development Foundation", "Center for Social Justice", "International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED)".

⁴⁶ Radio Liberty, „*Anti-Corruption Bureau Sends Letter to Non-Governmental Organizations Again*“, 15.08.2025, see [link](#); "Netgazeti" „*Council of Europe's 'Journalists' Safety Platform' raises alarm on 6 Georgian organizations*“, 20.08.2025, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

On August 27, 2025, the **bank accounts of seven civil society organizations**⁴⁷ were frozen in connection with the so-called “face masks” case - an investigation launched on February 8, 2025 on the charges of sabotage.⁴⁸ The prosecutor's office accuses the aforementioned organizations of “financing” the protests by purchasing bandages, medical alcohol, raincoats, medical masks and respirators. Within the framework of this “investigation,” the Prosecutor’s Office summoned the *leaders of several civil society organizations* for questioning. They were interrogated before a magistrate judge.⁴⁹

It is noteworthy that the Georgian Dream uses several repressive mechanisms simultaneously to persecute civil society organizations and, accordingly, seeks all possible means to obstruct or halt their functioning.

Violations of the Rights of Public Sector Employees

The wave of protests that began on November 28, 2024 also affected public sector employees. According to those employed in the public sector, the exercise of their right to freedom of speech and expression became a basis for their dismissal from public service. As of May 2025, available data indicate that **over 800 individuals** had been dismissed from public institutions since November 28, 2024.⁵⁰

The large-scale dismissals were preceded by repressive amendments initiated by the *Georgian Dream* in December 2024 to the Law of Georgia on Public Service.⁵¹ In January 2025, changes were introduced to the enrollment regulations in the diplomatic

⁴⁷ "Civil Society Foundation", "International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy" (ISFED), "Institute for the Development of Freedom of Information" (IDFI), "Guardians of Democracy", "Georgian Democracy Initiative" (GDI), "Safari", "Center for Social Justice".

⁴⁸ Radio Liberty, “Bank accounts of seven civil society organizations frozen”, 27.08.2025, see [link](#); “Bandages, alcohol, raincoats, masks, respirators - why NGOs' accounts were frozen”, 28.08.2025, see [link](#) [01.11.2025].

⁴⁹ "Publica", "According to the Prosecutor’s Office, NGO leaders were summoned for questioning in the "Pirbadebe case", 01.09.2025, see [link](#); "This is another step towards the end of civil society organizations in Georgia" - Natroshvili on the "Pirbadebi case", 08.09.2025, see [link](#); "This is a process written according to the Russian script" - Aleko Tskitishvili was interviewed on the "Pirbadebe case", 11.09.2025, see [link](#); "Lela Tsiskarishvili questioned before a magistrate judge in the "Face Mask Case", 17.09.2025, see [link](#) [01.11.2025].

⁵⁰ Georgian Young Lawyers Association (2025), “The Devastating Effect of Civil Service “Reform”, p. 15, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

⁵¹ Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), News Section, "The accelerated amendments to the Law on Public Service serve to increase pressure on civil servants and further politicize the public service", 16.12.2024, see [link](#); Center for Social Justice, Assessment, “The Politicization of the Public Service and the Dramatic Weakening of Civil Servants' Labor Guarantees are Alarming - A Critical Analysis of the Amendments to the Law on Public Service”, 16.01.2025, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

service.⁵² According to the amendments to the Law on Combating Corruption adopted in April 2025, a public servant may engage *in remunerated scientific, pedagogical, or creative activities* only with the written consent of the head of the relevant institution, issued once and for a period of no more than one year.⁵³ On October 29, 2025, the *Georgian Dream* further worsened the labor rights of public servants by prohibiting public sector employees from engaging in any **additional paid activities within the system of the same public institution**.⁵⁴

Within the context of the protests that began on November 28, 2024, the mechanisms used **to dismiss public sector employees** included *termination or non-renewal of employment contracts, institutional reorganization or liquidation* and the reassignment of heads and deputies of primary structural units under administrative contracts, resulting in the termination of their contracts.⁵⁵ Beyond dismissals, **violations against public sector employees** also encompassed various forms of discriminatory treatment, including the withholding of monetary bonuses, restrictions on participation in activities such as official travel, exclusion from communication and creation of a hostile work environment, among others.⁵⁶

According to the reports of August 2025, the Independent Trade Union of Public Servants, **Article 78 of the Constitution**, which was established to protect the rights of public employees and ensure social guarantees, represents public servants in 220 cases in common courts.⁵⁷

It is noteworthy that on October 24, 2025, Irakli Kobakhidze issued an order to liquidate the LEPL *International Education Center*, which will be abolished as of January 1, 2026.⁵⁸ It is likely that the liquidation of the center is linked to *a shift in Georgia's European and Euro-Atlantic orientation*. In addition, the education "reform" announced by *Georgian Dream* is also alarming. According to field experts, this "reform" contains a risk of

⁵² Georgian Young Lawyers Association (2025), "The Devastating Effect of Civil Service "Reform", p. 12-14, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

⁵³ Legislative Herald of Georgia, Law of Georgia "On Amendments to the Law of Georgia "On Public Service", 04.04.2025, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

⁵⁴ "Radio Liberty", "I am a public servant, can I have a second job?", 03.11.2025, see [link](#); Legislative Herald of Georgia, Resolution No. 482 of the Government of Georgia "On the Determination of Activities/Functions, the Persons Carrying Out of Which Have the Right to Simultaneously Perform Paid Work in the Public Service, as Well as in the Same Institution and/or Other Public Institutions", 29.10.2025, see [link](#) [04.11.2025].

⁵⁵ Media Institute (2025), "Persecution of Public Sector Employees", p. 10, see [link](#) [31.10.2025].

⁵⁶ Media Institute (2025), "Persecution of Public Sector Employees", p. 10, see [link](#) [31.10.2025]. [02.11.2025].

⁵⁷ Article 78 of the Constitution • Article 78 of Constitution, social network "Facebook", official page, "220 cases of trade union in court", 23.08.2025, see [link](#) [02.11.2025].

⁵⁸ "Radio Liberty", "Kobakhidze issued a decree on the liquidation of the LEPL "International Center for Education", 24.10.2025, see [link](#) [02.11.2025].

isolating Georgia from the European educational system and undermining academic freedom.⁵⁹

Interviews Conducted with Individuals Involved in the Protest – Key Trends and Findings

From June 2025 through October 2025, the Media Institute conducted interviews with protest participants, journalists, human rights defenders, public officials and other individuals, whose rights were violated during the protests held since November 28, 2024.

Interviews were conducted with **50 respondents**, among them 8 individuals are employed in civil society organizations/human rights defenders, 10 persons were dismissed from the public sector, 7 were journalists/media representatives and 25 were activists, three of whom were victims of torture in November–December 2024.

Among the representatives of **civil society organizations/human rights defenders**, one respondent was subjected to an arbitrary search and seizure, carried out in violation of multiple procedural norms. The respondent's family member *was not allowed to film* the investigative action and at the initial stage, the presence of a witness was restricted. As a result of the search and seizure, the respondent's personal belongings were also taken, despite having no connection to the ongoing investigation against the organization. Arbitrary search and seizure were carried out with the same violations at the home of *one of the activists*. This respondent was also ordered to fully undress and perform squats - a harmful practice commonly used during searches of detained/imprisoned individuals. Three respondents reported being forced to fully undress under the pretext of a search, two of whom had been criminally detained in December and were later acquitted.

In addition to the unjustified monitoring/investigations initiated against their organizations in violation of their rights, employees of **civil society organizations** also became targets of unlawful fines for “artificially blocking the road.” Out of the eight respondents, two representatives of civil society organizations were fined twice in the amount of 5,000 GEL each time, while one respondent was fined once.

⁵⁹ "Radio Liberty", "Dream" Education Reform - Who Will Be Happy, Your Child or the Ruling Party", 17.10.2025, see [link](#) [02.11.2025].

According to the information provided during the interviews, **individuals dismissed from the public sector** typically received their termination notices on non-working days or after working hours. Each of the dismissed respondents expressed their protest in various ways, including their activity on social networks, signing petitions against the suspension of the European integration process, participating in protest rallies, etc. Out of 10 respondents, the mechanism of administrative contract termination was used as the legal basis for dismissal in 3 cases, termination of the employment contract in 4 cases, the instrument of arbitrary reorganization in 2 cases and liquidation in 2 cases. The majority of respondents noted that after publicly expressing their position, *the attitude of their superiors/employees towards them changed*, which was expressed in refraining from communication with them, exclusion from important work activities, not giving monetary rewards, and other forms. It is noteworthy that all respondents directly link their dismissal to their exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression.

According to interviews conducted with seven representatives of **media organizations**, three journalists were fined for “**artificially blocking the road**” while carrying out their professional duties; one of them was fined multiple times, despite carrying press identification cards and wearing a press armband. It is noteworthy that one foreign correspondent was not allowed to cross the territorial border of Georgia until he paid the aforementioned 5,000-GEL fine. According to the information provided during the interviews, three journalists were, at various times, *subjected to verbal abuse, degrading remarks, threats, retaliation, physical violence and treatment amounting to torture* by units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and/or so-called “titushki,” some of them several times. Media representatives also pointed to other forms of harassment, including the seizure or disappearance of broadcasting equipment and technical devices, fines imposed for social media posts and various attempts to restrict the activities of their media organizations.

Out of 25 activists, who have been actively participating in the ongoing protests since November 28, 2024, 15 were fined on the grounds of “artificially blocking the road.” Four of these respondents have received more than 20 fines. The bank accounts of three of these four activists have been frozen on the grounds of unpaid fines. Individuals fined for the alleged “illegal road blockage” indicated that they were not directly involved in blocking the roadway and only stepped onto the road when it had already been blocked by protestors and/or the police. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and the courts did not take into account the respondents’ actual location during the protests and nevertheless fined them using surveillance camera footage, which, in most cases, constituted the only evidence - videos and photocopies (screenshots) - used against

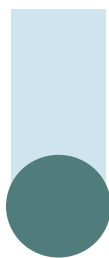
protest participants. Some of the fined respondents also reported that they still have not received the case materials they requested from the MIA; others were familiarized with them only during their court hearings. Two respondents noted that the relevant authorities did not inform them about having multiple fines and they learned of this only later, at the stage of receiving the case materials or filing an appeal. It is noteworthy that in one case among those fined for “artificially blocking the road,” a *vehicle was indicated* as a means of blocking the roadway, which the respondent does not even own. Additionally, one of the 25 activist respondents also indicated *discriminatory treatment* towards his company due to his involvement in the protests - on political grounds/for having a different opinion.

Out of the 25 respondents, 3 were fined at different times both for “artificially blocking the road” and for disobeying a lawful order of a law enforcement officer. 3 respondents were arrested for disobeying a police officer’s request and were fined between 2,000 and 2,500 GEL. In these cases, “disobedience” also included attempts to prevent the detention of other activists. Two respondents were fined/detained because of a social media post/comment, while another activist was prosecuted under criminal law on the grounds of property damage. To restrict freedom of assembly and expression, authorities also used fines for drawing so-called “stencils” and for releasing colored smoke. It is noteworthy that several activists reported being subjected to physical violence or threats by police officers and/or so-called “titushki” during the protests. To date, no individual has been held accountable for these incidents.

According to interviews conducted with three **victims of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment**, all three were subjected to *severe beatings, physical violence and verbal abuse by masked individuals* (from various subdivisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs). One of the respondents suffered from a fractured jawbone after being punched in the face. This activist was also restrained by the hands while so-called pepper spray was applied across his entire face for 5-10 seconds. The second victim of torture was subjected to inhuman treatment on two different days of the protests. As a result of the physical violence inflicted on him, the respondent had his rib broken, had a concussion, bruises and hematomas on various parts of the body, including the toes and fingernails, because MIA officers repeatedly stepped on his shoes. The third torture victim had injuries *mainly on the head*, as well as scratch-like wounds and bruises on other parts of the body. It is noteworthy that all three torture victims reported that the infliction of injuries to the head was a direct order given to the MIA officers. **All three respondents were subjected** to physical and verbal abuse and beatings while being forced through the so-called “corridor” formed by the masked officers. Each of them was accused of

disobeying a lawful order of a law enforcement officer and of hooliganism, despite the fact that none of them had committed any offense. On these grounds, two of the torture victims received verbal warnings, while one activist was fined 2,200 GEL. It is noteworthy that two of the torture victims had their personal belongings confiscated - "everything that seemed valuable to them" - which were never returned. They were also physically assaulted inside a minibus that had no seats. Two of the three torture victims were granted victim status only more than half a year later; however, there is still no update regarding the status of one respondent. Two of the activists had their handcuffs or plastic ties excessively tightened during detention. In the cases of two torture victims, physical violence was carried out using hard gloves. It is noteworthy that one of the three torture victims was a **journalist** and although she was not performing her professional duties on the night of her arrest, the aggression and violence against her increased precisely after learning about her profession.

During the interviews, both individuals detained on **criminal charges of drug-related offenses** stated that after their arrest, they were completely stripped naked for the purpose of a body search and forced to perform squats. This method was also used against them and other detainees during transportation to the court. In addition, biological material from both activists was forcibly taken from their *armpits/mouths* in order to place the material on the narcotic substances they did not possess. Notably, both respondents were detained with the use of force and subjected to verbal abuse, which in one activist's case included insults, mockery and degrading forms of address (such as being called a "chicken"). During the interview, both respondents noted that the penitentiary institution *did not have appropriate conditions* - an air conditioning system, water was dripping into the cell, the bed and mattress were very hard, the shower room had a large window open even in the cold weather, they often had to bathe in cold water, etc. The arrests of both activists violated multiple legal standards; for example, they were not allowed to call their family members/lawyer, which was a harmful practice in the case of other respondents as well. *False witnesses* were used against both persons, who were arrested on drug-related charges, as well as against the respondents, who were detained/fined under administrative law. The testimonies of the false witnesses were in most cases unquestioningly accepted by the court.



Legal Analysis

Unwavering protection of universally recognized human rights and freedoms constitutes the foundation of *a legal and democratic state*. For its part, the state has a positive obligation to safeguard inviolable and supreme human values and a negative obligation to refrain from violating them and/or to effectively respond to existing human rights violations.

The Constitution of Georgia prohibits torture, as well as *inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment*. The actions taken against demonstrators in the context of the ongoing protests - physical violence, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment (*before/after arrest, in detention*), disproportionate and unlawful dispersal of peaceful assemblies, which also amounts to torture, constitute a massive violation of the rights protected by the Articles 9 and 10 of the Constitution of Georgia. Based on the recently adopted repressive legislative amendments, the *criminalization* of demonstrations through prohibiting face masks, possession of items with laser-emitting devices and pyrotechnics, as well as the administrative detention and criminal prosecution of participants for blocking *roadways*, constitute severe infringements of the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Pursuant to the Constitution, “*everyone has the right to assemble publicly and unarmed without prior permission*,”⁶⁰ yet these measures effectively restrict the exercise of this fundamental right. Freedom of expression, guaranteed under the Article 17 of the Constitution, is further undermined by the interference with the work of *media representatives*, the fining and detention of individuals for “insulting” political officials and dismissing critical *public servants* from their jobs also constitutes discrimination based on different views and/or other political grounds.

⁶⁰ Constitution of Georgia, Article 21, Paragraph 1, see [link](#) [07.11.2025].

Human rights violations committed by the Georgian Dream against various groups within the context of protests also contradict universally recognized principles and norms of the international law. Article 5 of the **European Convention on Human Rights**, which guarantees the right to liberty and security, considers deprivation of liberty inadmissible except in the cases determined by the Convention. It is noteworthy that the Georgian Dream uses *deprivation of liberty* not as a response to wrongdoing or for the prevention of offenses, *but for the persecution of individuals involved in the protest and for the effective prohibition of their freedom of assembly and expression*, thereby also exceeding the permissible limits of restricting rights.⁶¹ Since November 28, 2024, the cases of individuals detained under both administrative and criminal procedures, as well as the convictions and judgments issued against them, along with the unjustified prohibition of public access to hearings, demonstrate that the right to a fair trial, including the principle of publicity, continues to be massively violated *in the absence of an independent and impartial judiciary*.⁶²

The **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** reinforces the right to human treatment and respect for the dignity of all persons deprived of their liberty⁶³ - a right that continues to be violated in the context of the ongoing protests through acts of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, and physical violence against detained individuals. Through the adoption and enforcement of repressive legislative amendments targeting *civil society organizations* and media outlets, the Georgian Dream is also unjustifiably interfering in the field protected by the Article 22 of the Covenant - the right to freedom of association. The right to freedom of association is also guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁶⁴ Both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all other international legal instruments established for the protection of human rights reaffirm the fundamental principles *prohibiting torture, inhuman, degrading and dignity-violating treatment; the right to physical integrity; freedom of assembly and expression; the prohibition of discrimination; freedom of association; the right to a fair trial and the rights to liberty and security* - all of which Georgian Dream continues to disregard on a daily basis.

It is noteworthy that participants in assemblies and demonstrations must have *sufficient opportunity* and time to express their views. Accordingly, peaceful gatherings should be allowed to conclude naturally, without time restrictions. It is inadmissible to limit the

⁶¹ "Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms", Article 18, see [link](#) [07.11.2025].

⁶² Ibid., Article 6.

⁶³ United Nations (UN) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 10, paragraph 1. See [link](#) [07.11.2025].

⁶⁴ United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 20, see [link](#) [07.11.2025].

right to freedom of assembly solely because of the **frequency of demonstrations**, as the timing, duration, and recurrence of a protest may play a decisive role in achieving the intended goal.⁶⁵ Starting from November 6, 2025, Georgian Dream does not allow demonstrators to exercise their right to freedom of assembly and expression - specifically, to block Rustaveli Avenue - which also constitutes a violation of human rights. It is noteworthy that attempts to restrict the time and frequency of protests, including through the formation of so-called “police walls,” *mass detentions* of demonstrators and other methods, have taken place frequently before as well. It should be emphasized that representatives of law enforcement agencies must refrain from detaining participants of assemblies or carrying out mass arrests, as such indiscriminate measures may, under international human rights law, amount to arbitrary deprivation of liberty.⁶⁶

Applying administrative detentions against demonstrators for wearing face masks or for the alleged “artificial blocking of the road,” and their criminal prosecution in cases of repeated “violations,” directly and **indirectly violates** the right to freedom of assembly and expression, since disproportionately and unnecessarily strict sanctions can have a “*chilling effect*” and force demonstrators to refrain from participating in the demonstration.⁶⁷ It is noteworthy that the Georgian Dream also detains media representatives on a number of unfounded grounds while performing their professional duties, which, on the one hand, constitutes a criminal offense⁶⁸ and, on the other hand, *significantly restricts the exercise of the right to receive and disseminate information*.⁶⁹ This, in turn, also constitutes an unjustified interference with the right to freedom of expression.

Through the adoption and enforcement of repressive legislative amendments and through the violations committed against various groups, the Georgian Dream is *unjustifiably interfering* in the sphere of rights guaranteed both at the national and international levels, since the above-mentioned restrictions are primarily aimed at effectively prohibiting freedom of assembly and expression as well as freedom of association.

⁶⁵ UN Human Rights Committee General Comment No. 37 of 2020 on the right to peaceful assembly (Article 21), pp. 9-10, paragraph 54, see [link](#) [07.11.2025].

⁶⁶ Venice Commission and OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (2020), “Guide to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly”, 3rd edition. Paragraph 35, p. 12, see [link](#) [07.11.2025].

⁶⁷ Ibid., paragraph 36. See also: Novikova and Others v. Russia, nos. 25501/07 and 4 others, § 211, 26 April 2016, see [link](#) [07.11.2025].

⁶⁸ The crime defined by Article 154 of the Criminal Code of Georgia - “Unlawful obstruction of a journalist in his professional activities”, see [link](#) [07.11.2025].

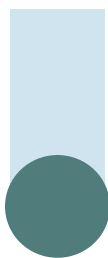
⁶⁹ Mammadov and Abbasov v. Azerbaijan, no. 1172/12, § 62, 8 July 2021; see [link](#) [07.11.2025]. See also: Hayk Grigoryan v. Armenia, no. 9796/17, § 63, 3 April 2025; see [link](#) [07.11.2025].



CONCLUSION

Since November 28, 2024, within the context of the ongoing protest, *the rights of protesters, media representatives, human rights defenders, public servants, politicians and other individuals* have been violated in various forms on a continuous basis, which has taken the form of systematic persecution on political grounds by the Georgian Dream party. The party's declared objective is to suppress the voices of all **critically minded** individuals and organizations. They implement it by effective prohibition of independent media and civil society organizations, by initiating the processes of banning opposition parties, and persecution of demonstrators and public servants.

It is noteworthy that the Georgian Dream violates several constitutionally guaranteed rights of those involved in the protest, which is based on the restriction of the rights to freedom of assembly and expression. Instrumental rights are being violated - rights whose full and unhindered exercise is essential for the realization of other freedoms. The inability to exercise these rights effectively undermines realization of additional fundamental freedoms, which, in turn, is incompatible with the core principles of the rule of law and democracy.



RECOMMENDATIONS

▼ *To the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Volker Türk):*

Call on the political party Georgian Dream to stop the persecution of various groups involved in the ongoing protests (*including demonstrators, media representatives, human rights defenders, public servants, politicians and others*) and to investigate the cases of human rights violations committed against them based on the principles of objectivity, efficiency, and comprehensive investigation.

▼ *To the United Nations Human Rights Council:*

Monitor the implementation of the recommendations issued to Georgia by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and, within its mandate, take measures aimed at responding to the failure of the Georgian Dream party to fulfill its international obligations.

▼ *To the United Nations Human Rights Committee:*

Call on the political party Georgian Dream to comply with the norms established by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its General Comments (No. 34 and No. 37) regarding the exercise of the rights to freedom of assembly and expression by protest participants and to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations outlined in the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' report of June 15, 2025.

▼ *To the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights (Michael O'Flaherty):*

- Call on the Georgian Dream party to implement the recommendations issued in the Memorandum⁷⁰ of March 26, 2025 and to monitor their implementation by the party.

⁷⁰ Council of Europe - Commissioner for Human Rights, "*Memorandum on the human rights situation in Georgia*", 26 March 2025; see. [link](#) [11.10.2025].

- Call on the Georgian Dream party to ensure the identification of those responsible for the human rights violations committed in the context of the protests and to undertake appropriate legal action.

▼ *To the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE):*

- Call on the political party Georgian Dream to provide detailed information on the issues raised in the letter sent under the “Vienna Mechanism”;
- Activate the “Moscow Mechanism” regarding human rights violations that have occurred in the context of the protests ongoing since November 28, 2024.

▼ *To the European Commission for the Protection of Democracy through Law (Venice Commission):*

Call on the political party Georgian Dream to implement the opinion issued by the Venice Commission on October 15, 2025⁷¹ regarding the laws related to “foreign influence.”

Bodies/persons responsible for implementing various functions at the local level

▼ *To the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia:*

Stop arbitrary and unlawful actions against protest participants and media representatives (ungrounded arrests, fines) and the use of double standards.

▼ *To the Prosecutor’s Office of Georgia:*

Ensure a full and objective investigation of the incidents of physical violence, possible torture and inhuman treatment against protest participants and media representatives by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and/or informal violent groups based on a prompt, effective, and comprehensive examination of rights violations.

▼ *To the common courts of Georgia:*

Ensure the objective, thorough, and effective administration of justice in cases filed both against protest participants and by individuals involved in the protests in various ways.

⁷¹ The European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), “Georgia - Opinion on the Law on the Registration of Foreign Agents, the amendments to the Law on Grants and other Laws relating to “foreign influence””, 15 October 2025, Strasbourg; see [link](#) [11.10.2025].

▼ *To the Public Defender of Georgia*

To study the cases of human rights violations committed against protest participants by the Georgian Dream party and issue relevant recommendations.

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▼ *To the Anti-Corruption Bureau of Georgia:*

Stop conducting "monitoring" against civil society organizations, media organizations and activists under various repressive laws.