



Criminal Cases Against Protest Participants April 2024 – April 2026

Hostages of the Georgian Dream

The ruling party of Georgia, Georgian Dream and its founder Bidzina Ivanishvil are systematically weaponizing the justice system to persecute peaceful demonstrators who oppose the government's pro-Russian, pro-Chinese, and pro-Iranian geopolitical reorientation and who advocate for Georgia's democratic future.

Key state institutions, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor's Office, and the judiciary operate in coordinated fashion and in the political interests of the ruling party. Instead of acting as independent bodies, they are used to silence dissent, suppress civic activism, and punish independent media and opposition representatives through politically motivated prosecutions, censorship, and imprisonment.

Notably, many senior officials within these institutions have already been sanctioned by democratic countries, including the United States and the United Kingdom, for their involvement in corruption and serious human rights violations. These same officials now control and direct the prosecution of the government's political opponents.

Since 2024, dozens of individuals have been subjected to criminal prosecution solely for participating in peaceful protests. To date, 49 individuals are serving prison sentences following guilty verdicts. Among those detained are business leaders who publicly opposed oligarch Bidzina Ivanishvili and supported pro-western demonstrations.

Independent monitoring organizations have documented systemic bias within the judiciary, including the routine use of unjustified and disproportionate pre-trial detention. Prosecutorial motions are frequently unsupported by credible evidence, yet judges routinely approve them, further eroding the rule of law. Courts often replicate prosecutorial arguments verbatim without any meaningful examination of case-specific facts or evidence, demonstrating political interference and a profound lack of judicial independence.

Numerous opposition leaders have been imprisoned on charges widely regarded as politically motivated retaliation by the Georgian Dream government. It is evident that they are being punished for opposing the ruling party's pro-Russian, pro-Chinese, and pro-Iranian policies and for peacefully defending Georgia's democratic trajectory against growing authoritarianism.

This is a list of political prisoners who have received guilty verdicts and who are, in effect, hostages of the Georgian Dream, including students, politicians, journalists, businessmen, and civil society activists.

Political prisoners who have been given guilty verdicts

N	Name, Surname	Judge	Prosecutor	Content of the case	Judgement	Source
1.	Irakli Miminoshvili (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The 19-year-old student was charged with group violence. The prosecution case was based on video evidence that the state's own forensics bureau concluded was edited. Furthermore, the video was obtained illegally, making it inadmissible. The prosecution failed to prove two essential elements of the crime: the existence of a coordinated group and a causal link between his alleged action and any specific harm	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3
2.	Nikoloz Javakhishvili (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The 20-year-old student was charged with group violence. The prosecution case rested on edited video footage that was likely obtained illegally, making it inadmissible. Crucially, the prosecution could not prove the existence of a pre-organized group or establish a causal link between his alleged action (throwing a firework) and any specific injury, both of which are necessary elements of the crime.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3
3.	Giorgi Gorgadze (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The 19-year-old student was charged with group violence. The prosecution could not prove he was part of any organized group, a necessary element of the charge, as he did not know his co-defendants. The prosecution also failed to present evidence linking his alleged action to any specific injury or damage. Moreover, the main video evidence only showed a masked man throwing an unidentified object-what object or to whom – unidentifiable.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3

4.	Tornike Goshadze (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The 24-year-old was charged with group violence. The prosecution case relied on edited video evidence, and they were unable to produce a single witness, including the alleged police victims, who could testify that Goshadze caused any harm. The prosecution could not prove he was part of a coordinated group.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3
5.	Insaf Aliev (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The 34-year-old was charged with group violence. The prosecution could not logically prove he was part of a coordinated group action, as he does not speak or understand Georgian, making communication with other protesters impossible. Video evidence shows him acting alone and spontaneously.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3
6.	Zviad Tsetskhladze (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The 19-year-old student activist charged with <i>organizing</i> group violence. The prosecution could not provide any evidence of a pre-arranged plan for violence or instructions given to a group. The main evidence, a video of him discussing resistance after being beaten by police, does not prove he organized any specific violent act.	Imprisonment for two years and six months	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3

7.	Vepkhia Kasradze (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	Member of the opposition Lelo party charged with organizing group violence. The prosecution's entire case was built on an illegally obtained covert recording of a private conversation. The prosecution could not prove that the content of the conversation constituted a concrete plan to organize violence, rather than an expression of spontaneous frustration.	Imprisonment for two years and six months	Link #1 Link #2
8.	Vasil Kadzelashvili (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	Member of the opposition Lelo party charged with organizing group violence. The prosecution's entire case was built on an illegally obtained covert recording of a private conversation. The prosecution could not prove that the content of the conversation constituted a concrete plan to organize violence, rather than an expression of spontaneous frustration.	Imprisonment for two years and six months	Link #1 Link #2
9.	Andro Tchitchinadze (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The well-known actor was charged with group violence. The prosecution could not prove he caused any harm, as police witnesses were unable to identify him in court, as the individual who had committed any violent acts against them. Furthermore, the prosecution failed to provide any evidence that he acted as part of a premeditated or coordinated group, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3

10.	Onise Tskhadadze (Protest participant)	<p>Nino Galustashvili Trial judge</p> <p>Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p> <p>Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage</p>	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The popular comedian was charged with group violence. The prosecution case failed when police witnesses, presented as victims, were unable to identify him in court as an assailant. The prosecution also could not prove he was part of any coordinated group action, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
11.	Guram Mirtskhulava (Protest participant)	<p>Nino Galustashvili Trial judge</p> <p>Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p> <p>Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage</p>	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	Charged with group violence. The prosecution charge was arbitrary from the outset, as they could not identify the specific "heavy object" he allegedly threw. The prosecution also failed to prove he acted in coordination with any group, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
12.	Luka Jabua (Protest participant)	<p>Nino Galustashvili Trial judge</p> <p>Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p> <p>Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage</p>	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The student charged with group violence. The prosecution's justification for his pretrial detention (flight risk) was demonstrably false, indicating a punitive motive. The prosecution could not prove he was part of any coordinated group action, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2

13.	Jano Archaya (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	Charged with group violence. The court's decision to impose pretrial detention, despite his role as a sole breadwinner with a serious health condition, suggests a punitive intent. The prosecution failed to provide evidence that he acted as part of a coordinated group, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
14.	Ruslan Sivakov (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	A Ukrainian citizen charged with group violence. He stated he was a bystander, and the prosecution failed to provide evidence of his coordination with other protesters, a necessary element for a "group of violence" charge. The main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
15.	Valeri Tetrashvili (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	Charged with group violence. The prosecution case collapsed when their own police witness failed to identify him in court, instead pointing to a different person. The prosecution also could not prove he was part of any coordinated group, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2

16.	Revaz Kiknadze (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The translator was charged with group violence. The case is tainted by his credible allegations of being threatened and pressured by police to provide false testimony. The prosecution's motion for detention was unsubstantiated, relying only on the gravity of the charge without specific facts, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
17.	Giorgi Terishvili (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	Charged with group violence. He was prosecuted under a broad "group violence" charge with no evidence of coordination or specific actions, fitting a pattern of collective punishment for protest participation.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
18.	Irakli Kerashvili (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Tamar Mchedlishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The physician charged with group violence. The prosecution could not provide any video or photographic evidence of him committing a violent act. The only evidence, a 4-second video showing his presence at the protest with pyrotechnics, is insufficient to prove participation in group violence, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
19.	Sergey Kukharchuk (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Tamar Mchedlishvili	Vaja Todua, Vakhtang Tsalugelashvili	The Ukrainian citizen charged with group violence. The prosecution failed to provide any evidence showing he acted in coordination with the other defendants in the artificially constructed	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2

		Judge at the pre-trial stage Ketevan Jachvadze Judge at the pre-trial stage		group trial, and the main audio-visual material was inadmissible as it was likely obtained illegally.		
20.	Mzia Amaglobeli (Protest participant)	Nino Sakhelashvili Trial judge Viktor Metreveli Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vladimer Turmanidze Tornike Gogeshvili	<p>The journalist charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution could not justify the initial arrest, which was for an act (placing a sticker) not defined as an offense. For the assault charge, the prosecution failed to prove the act met the legal definition of an "attack" and ignored the context of severe police provocation that prompted her reaction.</p> <p>GYLA reported that Ms. Amaglobeli was subjected to inhuman treatment while in detention. The organization alleges that Chief Dgebuadze physically harassed Ms. Amaglobeli, spat in her face, and deprived her of access to drinking water and restroom facilities.</p> <p>The politically motivated nature of Mzia Amaglobeli's detention is indicated by public statements made by leaders of the ruling party "Georgian Dream" regarding her criminal case. These statements violate the presumption of innocence, preemptively deny the existence of any criminal offense, and—more concerning—reveal detailed knowledge of the case materials that could only be known by individuals directly involved in the legal process.</p> <p>The court ultimately reclassified the charge against Mzia Amaglobeli and found her guilty under Article 353, Part 1 of the Criminal Code, which concerns resisting, threatening, or using violence against a law enforcement officer or a representative of the authorities.</p>	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3

21.	Zviad Ratiani (Protest participant)	<p>Giorgi Gelashvili Trial judge</p> <p>Arsen Kalatozishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p> <p>Lela Kalichenko Judge at the pre-trial stage</p>	Giorgi Gogaladze	<p>The poet charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution presented the slap in isolation, failing to acknowledge the documented pattern of prior police harassment and brutal beatings against him, which provided the context for his action. The prosecution could not prove the act caused any harm.</p> <p>The court ultimately reclassified the charge against Zviad Ratiani and found him guilty under Article 353, Part 1 of the Criminal Code, which concerns resisting, threatening, or using violence against a law enforcement officer or a representative of the authorities.</p>	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
22.	Anzor (Anri) Kvaratskhelia (Protest participant)	<p>Jvebe Natchkebia Trial judge</p> <p>Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p> <p>Nino Tarashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p>	Roin Khintibidze	Charged with assaulting an official, throwing a “molotov” cocktail. The prosecution could not prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, as their own forensic expert testified that the low-quality video evidence was "useless" for identification, and police witnesses at the scene could not identify the perpetrator.	Imprisonment for four years and six months	Link #1
23.	Giorgi Mindadze (Protest participant)	<p>Nino Galustashvili Trial judge</p> <p>Teona Epitashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p> <p>Nino Tarashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p>	Roin Khintibidze	The student charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution case rested on the testimony of a single officer who claimed to identify him from a video where the perpetrator's face was covered. The prosecution could not definitively prove the firework's trajectory or that it caused the alleged minor injury.	Imprisonment for five years	Link #1 Link #2

24.	Davit Lomidze (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Nana Shamatava Judge at the pre-trial stage Nato Khujadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Ani Khubejashvili	Charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution could not prove the identity of the perpetrators, as the case was based on low-resolution video and the implausible testimony of two riot police officers who claimed to identify the men from memory during a chaotic dispersal.	Imprisonment for four years and six months	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3
25.	Teimuraz Zasokhashvili (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Nana Shamatava Judge at the pre-trial stage Nato Khujadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Ani Khubejashvili	Charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution could not prove the identity of the perpetrators, as the case was based on low-resolution video and the implausible testimony of two riot police officers who claimed to identify the men from memory during a chaotic dispersal.	Imprisonment for four years and six months	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3
26.	Saba Jikia (Protest participant)	Tamar Mchedlishvili Trial judge Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Lela Kalischenko Judge at the pre-trial stage	Roin Khintibidze	An 18-year-old student charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution pursued a severe charge even though the officer testified he sustained no injuries. The prosecution also failed to apply mandatory youth justice procedures, which require considering less restrictive measures.	Imprisonment for four years and six months	Link #1 Link #2
27.	Saba Skhvitardze (Protest participant)	Jvebe Nachkebia Trial judge Lela Maridashvili	Roin Khintibidze	The activist charged with bodily harm. The prosecution version contains contradictory details about the crime scene - claiming it occurred near the Tbilisi Marriott, while official records and video evidence place events 650	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3

		Judge at the pre-trial stage Nato Khujadze Judge at the pre-trial stage		meters away at the Courtyard Marriott. All police testimonies are word-for-word identical, suggesting fabrication, and no forensic analysis links him to the alleged act. Arrested without explanation and later beaten in custody, his case reflects politically motivated retaliation for his role in organizing anti-government demonstrations. At the hearing on July 24, the Prosecutor's Office requested to reclassify the charge against Skhvitaridze to a lesser offense - "intentional minor bodily harm".		
28.	Anatoly Gigauri (Protest participant)	Jvebe Natchkebia Trial judge Lela Maridashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Tamar Iakobidze	Charged with violence against an official. The prosecution's case was contradicted by extended video footage showing the police officer struck him first. The prosecution could not disprove that his action was an act of self-defense. Ultimately, the judge reclassified the charge and sentenced Gigauri under Article 353, part 1, which pertains to violence against a police officer and carries a sentence of imprisonment from two to six years.	Imprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
29.	Mate Devidze (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Davit Kurtanidze Judge at the pre-trial stage Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Ani Khubejashvili	student charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution could not prove he intended to assault officers, as the defense argued he was swinging a rolled-up banner in instinctive self-defense while fleeing a violent police dispersal.	Imprisonment for four years and six months	Link #1 Link #2
30.	Giorgi Okmelashvili (Protest participant)	Giorgi Gelashvili Trial judge	Ani Khubejashvili	Charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution case was fabricated ("reverse investigation"), as it was marred by tainted photo identification procedures and identical, word-for-	Imprisonment for five years	Link #1

		Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage		word witness testimonies, making a fair conviction impossible.		
31.	Phridon Bubuteishvili (Protest participant)	Zviad Sharadze	Roin Khintibidze	Charged with property damage and assault. The prosecution's case was marked by intentional delays in the judicial process, a tactic used to ensure the case would conclude after the presidential term of Salome Zurabishvili, thereby preventing a potential pardon.	Imprisonment for five years	Link #1
32.	Irakli Megvinetukhutsesi (Protest participant)	Zviad Sharadze	Giorgi Gogaladze	Charged with assaulting an official. The political motivation was made explicit when the prosecution and court deliberately delayed the verdict announcement until one day after the President's term ended, thereby preventing any possibility of a pardon.	Imprisonment for five years	Link #1
33.	Giorgi Kutchuashvili (Protest participant)	Mikheil Jinjolia	Roin Khintibidze	Charged with assaulting an official. The prosecution deliberately prolonged the trial by repeatedly canceling hearings; a tactic aimed at running out the clock on the President's term and her power to pardon.	Imprisonment for four years	Link #1
34.	Davit Koldari (Protest participant)	Mikheil Jinjolia	Roin Khintibidze	Charged with property damage. The prosecution engaged in selective justice by refusing to grant consent for amnesty, which was legally applicable to his charge, thereby ensuring his imprisonment when a legal path for release was available.	Imprisonment for two years and ten months	Link #11
35.	Guram Khutashvili (Protest participant)	Lili Mskhiladze Trial judge Arsen Kalatozishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Tamar Iakobidze	Charged with property damage. The prosecution's punitive intent was clear when it refused a plea agreement despite their confessions and promise to pay damage, with the judge justifying imprisonment as an exemplary punishment to deter others.	Imprisonment for three years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3

36.	Daniel Mumladze (Protest participant)	Lili Mskhiladze Trial judge Teona Epitashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Arsen Kalatozishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage	Tamar Iakobidze	Charged with property damage. The prosecution's punitive intent was clear when it refused a plea agreement despite their confessions and promise to pay damage, with the judge justifying imprisonment as an exemplary punishment to deter others.	Imprisonment for three years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3
37.	Archil Museliants (Protest participant)	Giorgi Arevadze Trial judge Nana Shamatava Judge at the pre-trial stage Lela Kalichenko Judge at the pre-trial stage	Ani Khubejashvili	Charged with property damage. The prosecution could not secure a conviction based on reliable evidence, as the case relied on a video of a masked individual and is tainted by the defendant's credible allegations of being beaten and pressured to implicate opposition leaders.	Imprisonment for four years	Link #1 Link #2
38.	Denis Kulanin (Protest participant)	Maia Kokiashvili Trial judge Nana Shamatava Judge at the pre-trial stage	Roin Khintibidze	The Russian citizen charged with property damage. The prosecution sought and obtained a disproportionately harsh two-year prison sentence for damaging a police vehicle, fitting a pattern of targeting foreign nationals to deter political expression.	Inprisonment for two years	Link #1 Link #2
39.	Davit Khomeriki (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Nato Khujadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Vaja Todua	The musician charged with preparing an explosion. The prosecution could not prove criminal intent, as mere possession of a flammable substance is insufficient. The case was built on questionable evidence, lacking video of the search and relying on an inconclusive forensic report.	Imprisonment for four years and six months	Link #1

40.	Anton Chechini (Protest participant)	Jvebe Natchkebia Trial judge Davit Mgeliashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage Irakli Khuskivadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Nugzar Tchitadze	Russian activist charged with drug possession. The prosecution case shows hallmarks of fabrication, as they could not produce video evidence of the arrest and relied on an unverified "operative source" and a compromised interpreter as a supposedly neutral witness.	Imprisonment for eight years and six months	Link #1 Link #2
41.	Anastasia Zinovkina (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Nana Shamatava Judge at the pre-trial stage Lela Kalichenko Judge at the pre-trial stage	Nugzar Tchitadze	Russian activists charged with drug possession. The prosecution could not overcome strong evidence of fabrication, including the lack of arrest footage, the barring of neutral witnesses, and a suspicious video from the apartment search suggesting evidence was planted.	Imprisonment for eight years and six months	Link #1
42.	Artem Gribuli (Protest participant)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Nana Shamatava Judge at the pre-trial stage Lela Kalichenko Judge at the pre-trial stage	Nugzar Tchitadze	Russian activists charged with drug possession. The prosecution could not overcome strong evidence of fabrication, including the lack of arrest footage, the barring of neutral witnesses, and a suspicious video from the apartment search suggesting evidence was planted.	Imprisonment for eight years and six months	Link #1
43.	Tornike Toshkhua (Protest participant)	Elene Goguadze Trial judge	Nino Jvania	Charged with group violence. The prosecution engaged in selective justice by treating an allegedly armed, pro-government individual as	Imprisonment for one year	Link #1 Link #2

		Eka Barbakadze Judge at the pre-trial stage		the victim and is accused of concealing key evidence (a knife) that would support the protesters' claim of provocation.		
44.	Mindia Shervashidze (Protest participant)	Elene Goguadze Trial judge Eka Barbakadze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Nino Jvania	Charged with group violence. The prosecution engaged in selective justice by treating an allegedly armed, pro-government individual as the victim and is accused of concealing key evidence (a knife) that would support the protesters' claim of provocation.	Imprisonment for one year	Link #1 Link #2
45.	Nika Melia (Opposition politician)	Nino Galustashvili Trial judge Irakli Shvangiradze Judge at the pre-trial stage	Natia Tatiashvili Mariam Meshveliani	<p>Prominent opposition leader imprisoned for boycotting a parliamentary commission.</p> <p>His case is marked by a history of being targeted by the authorities, including a previous politically charged arrest in 2021 that was condemned by international watchdogs as a weaponization of the justice system. The prosecution could not justify imprisonment over a fine for the political act of boycotting a commission he did not recognize as legitimate.</p> <p>As his release date approached, the authorities initiated a new legal action against him. On 6 November 2025, the Prosecutor's Office charged him with "Sabotage" under Article 318¹ of the Criminal Code, an offence punishable by two to four years of imprisonment. The charges appear to criminalize his political statements and calls for protest following the 2024 elections, portraying his opposition activities as an alleged attempt to unlawfully overthrow the government.</p>	Sentenced to eight months in prison and banned from holding public office for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3 Link #4

46.	Elene Khoshtaria (Opposition politician)	<p>Giorgi Arevadze Trial judge</p> <p>Arsen Kalatozishvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p> <p>Nato Khujadze Judge at the pre-trial stage</p>	Goga Kakochasvili, Mariam Tsulaia	<p>An opposition leader charged with criminal property damage. The prosecution abused the legal process by filing a criminal charge for an act - writing on a campaign banner - that is explicitly defined and sanctioned as a lesser administrative offense under Georgia's Election Code. The damage was assessed by the Prosecutor's Office at 570 GEL.</p> <p>While she was already being targeted for a minor act of protest, the authorities dramatically escalated the persecution to ensure her long-term imprisonment. On November 6, 2025, prosecutors announced new, severe charges against her including "Sabotage" (Article 318-1), "Aiding a foreign country in hostile activities" (Article 319), and "Providing material resources for activities against the state" (Article 321-prima). Facing a sentence of 7 to 15 years, she is accused of sharing information with international partners to facilitate sanctions against Georgian officials and of financing protests - actions the prosecution has framed as a violent plot to overthrow the state.</p>	Imprisonment for one year and six months	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3 Link #4 Link #5
47.	Irakli Okruashvili (Former opposition politician)	<p>Tamar Mtchedlishvili Trial judge</p> <p>Nino Tarashvili Judge at the pre-trial stage</p>	Natia Tatiashvili Mariam Meshveliani	The prosecution's case was legally weak, as his lawyer argued that imprisonment for failing to pay bail is illegal if the defendant is not in hiding. His prosecution is politically motivated, targeting a prominent opposition figure and volunteer fighter in Ukraine against Russian aggression.	Eight months in prison and banned from holding public office for two years	Link #1 Link #2 Link #3
48.	Giorgi Chikvaidze (Businessman)	Iza Kelenjeridze Trial judge	Giorgi Javarashvili	Businessmen prosecuted after a public falling out with the ruling party. The prosecution could not prove criminal embezzlement; it is more a civil contract dispute that was improperly criminalized as a form of political retaliation.	Inprisonment for nine years	Link #1 Link #2

49.	Irakli Papiashvili (Businessman)	Iza Kelenjeridze Trial judge	Giorgi Javarashvili	Businessmen prosecuted after a public falling out with the ruling party. The prosecution could not prove criminal embezzlement; it is more a civil contract dispute that was improperly criminalized as a form of political retaliation.	Inprisonment for eight years	Link #1 Link #2
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