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# Briefing: Georgia's New Anti-LGBTI Legislation: A Step Backwards for Human Rights and Equality

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## Summary

On 3 October, Georgian Parliament Speaker Shalva Papuashvili signed [legislation](#) that radically violates the rights of LGBTI people in the country and copies various legislation passed in neighbouring Russia.

Georgia signed a discriminatory legislative package titled "On Family Values and Protection of Minors," comprising a new law and 18 amendments (from now on they will be referred to as 'the laws') aimed at restricting the rights of LGBTI people, particularly targeting trans people. This package undermines rights to equality, healthcare, education, freedom of expression, and assembly while imposing severe restrictions on marriage, adoption, and access to trans-specific healthcare.

The laws contain stigmatising language and are a significant regression in Georgia's human rights commitments, contradicting the country's Constitution and international human rights standards. The legislation constitutes the most expansive restriction on the human rights of LGBTI people and exacerbates discrimination against LGBTI communities, pushing them further into social invisibility and marginalisation.

The passing of the laws has raised alarms both domestically and internationally, prompting calls for urgent action from governments and organisations to repeal them and implement protective measures for LGBTI rights. The situation is further underscored by the tragic murder of Kesaria Abramidze, a prominent trans activist, immediately after the law's adoption, highlighting the increasing violence and danger faced by trans people in Georgia.

TGEU urges stakeholders to reject these anti-rights laws, continue publicly opposing discriminatory laws and highlight the violence they may incite, mobilise for elections to support human rights and resist Russian influence, and fund trans-specific healthcare services and local initiatives to support affected individuals and advocate against the law.

## Overview

On 17 September 2024, the Parliament of Georgia voted in the third and final reading to pass the [legislative package](#) consisting of a new law 'On Family Values and Protection of Minors' and 18 amendments to relevant Georgian laws.

The legislative package targets LGBTI people. It violates their rights to equality and non-discrimination, healthcare and education, freedom of speech and peaceful assembly, and the right to security and private life. It restricts and prohibits marriage, adoption and foster care, public expression and gatherings, labour rights, access to

necessary trans-specific healthcare and legal gender recognition for trans people, representation of LGBTI life in media, culture and education, and imposes censorship.

This type of legislative package is rare in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus region. It is highly discriminatory, contains extremely pathologising and stigmatising language, and is already harming LGBTI communities. The laws represent a significant regression in Georgia's commitment to human rights, equality and non-discrimination, contradict the Constitution of Georgia, violate various international human rights standards, immeasurably worsen the country's political image and call into question its status as a candidate for European Union membership.

The laws weaken human rights protections for all LGBTI people in Georgia but are particularly detrimental for trans people against whom specific provisions are targeted. Urgent action is needed by governments and international institutions to urge Georgian lawmakers and parliamentarians to repeal the laws and instead implement robust legal and policy frameworks to protect LGBTI people.

## Key dates

### March 2024

- The ruling Georgian Dream party proposed a new law on the 'Protection of Family Values and Minors'
- On 25 March, a senior member of Georgia's ruling party announced a plan to pass the bill to counter what they describe as 'LGBT propaganda'
- The Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, noted the Commissioner's concern [on the political manipulation and harassment of LGBTI people in the run-up to elections](#)

### April 2024

- On 3 April, the draft constitutional law "On protecting family values and minors," registered in the Parliament
- The European Parliament urged the Georgian Dream majority "to withdraw its proposed constitutional legislation curtailing LGBTIQ rights, which represents an attack not only on the LGBTIQ community, but also on freedom of speech and a free civil society" in its [resolution](#).

### June 2024

- The Council of Europe [published an opinion](#) on the draft constitutional law by the Venice Commission, which recommended<sup>1</sup> that Georgia should not proceed with the adoption of the proposed legislation.
- On June 4 the legislative package was produced.
- On June 27, the Parliament passed its first reading of a draft law on the 'Protection of Family Values and Minors,' as well as amendments to 18 laws designed to deprive sexual minorities of their rights

### August 2024

The Georgian Dream political party made a [statement](#) to voters on 'protecting' Georgia's national identity, urging that a constitutional bill on 'Family Values and the Protection of Minors' is needed, citing the example of the opening ceremony of the Paris Olympics, which, according to the party, reminded them of "the scale of the danger associated with the spread of pseudo-liberal ideology."

### September 2024

- On 4 September, the draft law 'On protecting family values and minors' passed in the second reading
- On 17 September, the Georgian Parliament adopted the anti-LGBTI legislative package in its third hearing with 84 votes in favour, and 0 votes against.
- The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Michael O'Flaherty, published [a letter](#) to the Georgian Parliament not to adopt the draft law and refrain from using stigmatising language against LGBTI people, but to engage with different actors to protect the human rights of LGBTI people and combat discrimination against them.
- Georgian civil society has strongly [condemned](#) the legislative initiative and has drawn attention to the real challenges that families and minors face in Georgia, such as "poverty, inflation, increasing emigration, lack of access to basic needs, lack of infrastructure necessary for a dignified life, unfair and unequal distribution of resources, poor quality health care and education, destroyed environment."

### October 2024

- On 2 October, President Salome Zurbishvili of Georgia chose not to sign or veto a controversial anti-LGBT propaganda law passed by the ruling party. This looked like a strategic decision to prevent the party from using a veto override as a rallying point before elections, allowing her to navigate a politically sensitive situation. The law will still be signed by the parliamentary chairperson

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<sup>1</sup> The Venice Commission has given a very critical opinion of the draft law: " ... In light of the well-established ECtHR case-law on the matter and previous Venice Commission opinions, the Commission considers that the compliance of the provisions at stake with European and international standards cannot be established ... and the mere proposal of adopting this text risks to (further) fuel a hostile and stigmatising atmosphere against LGBTI people in Georgia." The Venice Commission recommended the Georgian authorities reconsider the legislative proposal entirely and not proceed with its adoption.

and take effect 60 days after publication, ensuring it won't be enforced before the elections.

- On 3 October, Parliament Speaker Shalva Papuashvili signed the law. In a [social media post](#), he said: "This law protects the rights of all citizens, including freedom of expression, so that the rights of others are not violated, which is the essence and idea of a true democracy". This sounds cynical, given how extensive restrictions on the rights of LGBTI people this law contains, literally erasing the rights of one group of people for the false claim that this is for the sake of another group of people.

The law on the 'Protection of Family Values and Minors' with amendments is scheduled to come into force on December 2, 2024.

- On 9 October the European Parliament [adopted a resolution](#) by a large majority, with 495 votes in favour and 73 against, where expressed grave concern over the democratic backsliding in Georgia, pointing to the ruling party's authoritarian measures and calling for a suspension of EU funding until undemocratic laws that threaten Georgia's EU integration are repealed, with targeted personal sanctions' on the founder of Georgian Dream and current honorary chair of the party, billionaire Bidzina Ivanishvili for undermining democracy in Georgia.

## Violation of human rights

In March 2024 the ruling Georgian Dream party proposed a legislative package of 19 bills – a bill centred on the law 'On Protection of Family Values and Minors' and associated amendments to 18 existing laws.

The legislative package restricts and prohibits marriage, adoption and foster care, public expression and gatherings, labour rights, access to necessary trans-specific health care and legal gender recognition for trans people, representation of LGBTI life in media, culture and education, and imposes censorship.

In addition to restricting the fundamental rights of and discriminating against LGBTI people, the laws also stigmatise and marginalise LGBTI communities. The pathologising and opposing language of the laws seek to divide society into binaries and classify people as having the correct 'biological sex' and sexual orientation or as having the wrong 'biological sex' and sexual orientation whose liberty and security need not be protected. In addition, the laws are designed to be deliberately misleading as they equate diverse sexual orientations and gender identities with the 'incest promotion'.

The initiation of the laws comes after unrelenting protests and boycotts against the 'foreign agents' law. The laws have been voted on ahead of elections scheduled for the

end of October 2024. This is quite possibly a key aim of the Georgian Dream party to attract attention in the hope of scoring political points.

These laws violate the following articles of the [Constitution of Georgia](#):

- Article 5 – Social state
- Article 11 – Right to equality
- Article 17 – Rights to freedom of opinion, information, mass media and the internet
- Article 21 – Freedom of assembly
- Article 26 – Freedom of labour, freedom of trade unions, right to strike and freedom of enterprise
- Article 27 – Right to education and academic freedom

The laws are contrary to international human rights standards.

### Legal gender recognition

The amendments impose severe restrictions on changing the gender marker in the legal framework in any document issued by the state. Although not explicitly prohibited, there is a strong possibility that even a name change, which trans people may have resorted to to obtain a more neutral name than the one given at birth, will be prohibited.

### Right to health

Trans people lose their right to trans-specific healthcare entirely. Criminal liability is introduced for doctors and medical professionals for providing any type of trans-specific healthcare.

Trans people will not have access to hormone therapy, which is perceived by the vast majority of trans people as vital not only for physical changes but also for better mental health and social adaptation. Whereas in the past the difficulty in accessing surgery may have been due to issues of finances or the knowledge of surgeons, now trans people will not be able to access surgery simply by the fact of the law.

Also, trans people will presumably not be able to write their chosen names on any medical forms, leading to constant deadnaming. This can lead to an incredible decline in mental health, increased depression, stress and anxiety in trans people, and the use of DIY or clandestine medical procedures that can be health and life-threatening.

### Right to education

The laws mean that the inclusion of information about trans or LGBTI people can result in an administrative fine, ban from office or imprisonment for up to two years. This

could apply to medical or psychology courses on intersex people in universities. This could apply to references to LGBTI people in lectures at law school. Such amendments could completely erase the possibility of training by professionals in a professional context for subsequent provision of services.

## Freedom of expression and assembly

Restrictions on freedom of assembly violate the freedoms of expression and assembly guaranteed by international human rights standards<sup>2</sup>. This restriction will hamper efforts to raise awareness and advocate for LGBTI rights, and reduce the already low visibility and pride of communities. The restriction could be used against any demonstrations or protests if there is a person with a trans, rainbow or intersex flag among the protesters (this could be used to provoke the protest).

The legislative package introduces a 'prior restraint' approach to holding a demonstration, although this approach was overturned by the Constitutional Court of Georgia in 2002.

## Dissemination of information

The laws result in radical restrictions on freedom of expression. Trans people and LGBTI people are prohibited in creative works, mass media, and information booklets. Presumably, this includes podcasts, video materials, blogs, books, magazines, and films. Such products will be censored and will result in administrative and criminal liability. In the long-term context, this will lead to the social invisibility of LGBTI people in society and increase prejudice and stigmatisation.

## Employment rights

According to the law, "any obligation or instruction imposed within the framework of a labour relationship, including those outlined in employment agreements between employers and employees, is deemed invalid if it aims to neglect or encourage the neglect of biological sex". The ambiguous wording of the law means trans people may be unable to get a job in any private or public organisation if they attempt to work in line with their gender, including by using documents that have already been changed.

## Rights to marriage

Georgia has previously failed to recognise other forms of marriage, having introduced a definition of marriage as a 'union between a woman and a man' into the Georgian Constitution in 2017. As a result, LGBTI people and their partners are not protected in economic and social rights, they cannot enjoy inheritance rights, visit their partners in

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<sup>2</sup> In previous years, communities have already faced hostile and violent actions during peaceful marches and rallies, and this has led to a [judgement](#) by the European Court of Human Rights highlighting the failure of the state to ensure freedom of expression and to protect the community from violent attacks.

prison or access their medical information. However, with the new changes, the law separately emphasises trans people marrying regardless of their state of legal gender recognition. The changes limit discussing or advocating for marriage and 'live-in' relationship options.

### Adoption and foster care

The amendment to the law prohibits LGBTI people from adopting and providing foster care (alone or as a couple), unlike the current Adoption and Foster Care Act, which allowed an unmarried person to adopt and provide foster care for a child. The amendments very clearly and separately prohibit adoption or guardianship for trans people.

### Impact on trans organising in Georgia

A local trans organisation working in Tbilisi shared that the law started affecting trans communities long before it was signed. A case was reported of a medical clinic refusing to operate on a trans woman on the grounds of the draft law, as well as an increase in requests from trans communities for counselling on refugee and migration issues. A local trans organisation reported that eight trans activists, most of whom were members of the organisation, left the country due to security issues and deteriorating mental health. The loss of leading trans activists who will need time to adapt to another country will undoubtedly harm trans activism in the country.

A local trans organisation is already planning to register in another European country to be able to work remotely with trans communities in Georgia and locally with Georgian trans migrants.

### Kesaria Abramidze's case

Kesaria Abramidze, a well-known trans activist in Georgia, was tragically killed in her home just a day after the parliament passed the laws.

Thirtyseven year-old Kesaria was an openly trans person who represented Georgia in international trans pageants and had more than 500,000 followers on social media. She was stabbed to death in her flat in Tbilisi on September 18.

A silent rally was held in Tbilisi in Abramidze's memory, where activists [held placards](#) in protest at the 'fascist legislation' passed by parliament. Tbilisi Pride leader Tamar Jakeli, said: "This law that was passed is an encouragement and a green light for rapists. Authoritarian states, we know from history, have always chosen a scapegoat in order to blame for all problems".



Nata Talikishvili, a participant of the rally, shared that recently aggression against trans people in Georgia has increased and she has had to defend herself on the street several times in recent weeks. Other protesters shared that Abramidze's murder was a particularly troubling sign for trans women in Georgia, who already did not feel safe.

## Call for action

### **To the President of Georgia Salome Zourabichvili**

Madame President, we thank you for the actions you have taken against these laws and request you to continue speaking out publicly against the laws, and about the discrimination and violence towards people that this law will bring, as happened to Kesaria.

### **To opposition leaders**

These laws represent the continued hold of Russian politics on Georgian law-making and will have serious implications for Georgia's accession to the EU.

Oppose and withdraw these anti-rights, fear-based laws that are designed to mislead the public about trans people and their human rights. Pass resolutions condemning the laws, and expressing support for the LGBTI community in Georgia, raising awareness within the EU and internationally.

### **To citizens of Georgia**

Mobilise for the election day and vote for the protection of human rights and European integration of Georgia, and refuting Russia's attempts to colonise Georgia.

### **To foreign institutions and embassies**

Put diplomatic pressure on and engage in dialogue with Georgian officials, urging them to reconsider the law and emphasise the importance of human rights and equality.

Use specific and impactful measures to put pressure on Georgian decision-makers.

Impose sanctions on the authors of these laws, preventing them from obtaining visas or conducting business abroad.

### **To the Directorate-General Enlargement, European Commission**

Ensure that the protection of the rights of LGBTI people and repealing these discriminatory laws are an essential condition of the accession negotiations with Georgia.

### **To the EU, international financial institutions and donor governments**

Plan and provide conditional funding, tie EU financial assistance or development aid to compliance with human rights standards, making support contingent on the protection of LGBTI rights.

Establish monitoring and reporting via mechanisms to monitor the impact of the law on LGBTI rights and freedoms in Georgia, publishing reports to keep the issue in the public eye.

### **To the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and donors supporting civil society**

Include funding for trans-specific endocrinological services and mental health support for trans people in HIV programs.

Fund trans initiatives for shelter.

Fund and support local trans and LGBTI initiatives, providing them with resources to advocate against the law and support affected individuals.

## **TGEU's position**

TGEU supports LGBTI people from Georgia. We categorically oppose the outrageously discriminatory laws initiated by the Georgian Dream party. The laws replicate the political atmosphere and discriminatory legal framework of Russia, and therefore concern not only LGBTI people, but the entire nation designed to undermine the democratic and legal system of Georgia. It is a direct obstacle to Georgia's accession to the European Union.

We offer our unwavering support to the Georgian LGBTI community in Georgia and are resolutely committed to uplifting them in their fight against these laws. We are concerned for the mental health of LGBTI people in Georgia and ask that the community prioritise individual and collective safety and wellbeing while cherishing hopes for positive changes in the near future.

# **Annex 1. Contents and proposed changes of the laws of Georgia ‘on Family Values and Protection of Minors’ with amendments<sup>3</sup>**

## Article 3. Marriage

- 1. Marriage is a voluntary union of two individuals of different biological sexes for the purpose of creating a family, which meets the requirements established by the legislation of Georgia. Registration or legal recognition of any other type of union as a marriage shall be prohibited.**
- 2. Registration or legal recognition of an alternative union or a union for the purpose of creating a family that contradicts the conditions established by the legislation of Georgia for marriage may not be allowed. Such a union registered or recognized abroad has no legal force in Georgia.**
- 3. Registration or legal recognition of a relationship expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals, at least one of whom identifies as a sex different from the biological sex or whose sexual orientation does not fall under the category of heterosexuality, may not be allowed. Such a relationship recognized or registered abroad has no legal force in Georgia.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 3, amendments have been initiated in the Civil Code of Georgia.

## Article 1106. Definition of Marriage

Marriage is a voluntary union of a woman and a man, specifically two individuals of different biological sexes, for the purpose of creating a family. This union must be registered with a territorial office of the Legal Entity of Public Law operating within the governance sphere of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia – Public Service Development Agency (hereinafter referred to as the “territorial office of the Agency”).

Pursuant to the content of Article 3, amendments have been initiated in the Law of Georgia on Civil Status, including the addition of Articles 6(1) and 54(1).

## Article 6(1)

Indication of a sex different from the biological sex of an individual in a civil status record or/and a civil status registration certificate may not be allowed.

## Article 54(1)

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<sup>3</sup> Information compiled from a variety of sources including the UNDP Georgia’s comprehensive assessment by Ekaterine Skhiladze and Lela Akiashvili, the draft law on Family Values and Protection of Minors with the respective package of legislative amendments from June 2024, the Venice Commission opinion, online articles.

Prohibition of registration and recognition of alternative unions and unions contradicting marriage for the purpose of creating a family

1. Registration of such union as marriage and/or recognition as a marriage by a legal act, which contradicts the conditions established for marriage by the legislation of Georgia, may not be allowed.
2. Registration of an alternative union of marriage, or such union for the purpose of creating a family, and/or recognition by a legal act, which contradicts the conditions established for marriage by the legislation of Georgia, may not be allowed. Such a union registered or/and recognized abroad has no legal force in Georgia.
3. The registration or legal recognition of a relationship based on sexual orientation between individuals, where at least one individual identifies as a sex different from the biological sex or where their sexual orientation does not fall under the category of heterosexuality, may not be allowed. Such a relationship recognized or/and registered abroad has no legal force in Georgia.

The provision under Paragraph Z of Article 78 shall be removed from the Law.

Article 78. The existence of one of the following circumstances shall be the basis for making changes to a civil record: z) change of sex, provided a person desire to change his/her first name and/or surname because of the change of sex.

#### Article 4. Adoption, Foster Care

- 1. Adoption of a minor by an individual who identifies as a sex different from the biological sex or whose sexual orientation does not fall under the category of heterosexuality shall be prohibited.**
- 2. Placement of a minor into foster care with an individual who identifies as a sex different from the biological sex or whose sexual orientation does not fall under the category of heterosexuality shall be prohibited.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 4, amendments have been initiated to the Law of Georgia on Adoption and Foster Care, including the addition of paragraphs 5 and 6, under Article 4.

#### Article 4. paragraph 5

Adoption of a minor by a person who identifies himself/herself as a sex different from his/her biological sex, or whose sexual orientation does not belong to the category of heterosexuality, shall be prohibited.

#### Article 4. paragraph 6

Placing a minor into foster care with a person who identifies himself/herself as a sex different from his/her biological sex, or whose sexual orientation does not belong to the category of heterosexuality, shall be prohibited.

## Article 5. Use of Medical Manipulation

**The performance of a surgical operation on another person or the use of any other type of medical manipulation on another person in order to assign a person to a sex different from the biological sex shall be prohibited.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 6, amendments have been initiated in the Law of Georgia on the Procedure for Registering Citizens of Georgia and Aliens Residing in Georgia for Issuing an Identity (Residence) Card and a Passport of a Citizen of Georgia, including the addition of Article 1(2).

### Article 1(2)

Indication of a person's sex as different from the biological sex in any of the documents provided for by this law may not be allowed.

Pursuant to the content of Article 5, amendments have been initiated to the Law of Georgia on Health Care, including the addition of Article 14(1).

### Article 14(1)

The performance of a surgical operation on another person or the use of any other type of medical manipulation on another person in order to assign a person to a sex different from biological sex may not be allowed.

Violation of the requirements of Article 5 will result in criminal liability. Pursuant to the content of Article 6, amendments have been initiated in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

### Article 176 (1), paragraph 2

The performance of a surgical operation on another person or the use of any other type of medical manipulation on another person in order to assign a person to a sex different from biological sex shall be punished by a fine, deprivation of the right to hold an office or to carry out professional activities up to three years, or imprisonment for a term of one to four years.

*Note:* A legal entity shall be punished with a fine for the act provided for in this Article.

## Article 6. Indication of sex in state-issued documents

**Indication of a sex different from the biological sex in an identity document or any other state-issued document shall be prohibited.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 6, amendments have been initiated in the Law of Georgia on the Procedure for Registering Citizens of Georgia and Aliens Residing in Georgia for Issuing an Identity (Residence) Card and a Passport of a Citizen of Georgia, including the addition of Article 1(2).

### Article 1(2)

Indication of a person's sex as different from the biological sex in any of the documents provided for by this law may not be allowed.

## Article 7. Education

**Inclusion of information in the educational or upbringing program of an early childhood education and care institution, in the educational or upbringing program of a preschool education and care institution, in the educational program of a general educational institution/school, vocational educational institution/college, or higher educational institution, or the dissemination of such information or facilitation of its dissemination by an employee of these institutions within the framework of the institution's activities or on the premises of the same institution, which is aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, sexual relationships between individuals of the same biological sex, or incest, shall be prohibited.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 7, amendments have been initiated in the four laws of Georgia. Namely, (1) the Law of Georgia on Higher Education, (2) the Law of Georgia on Vocational Education and Training, (3) the Law of Georgia on General Education, and (4) the Law of Georgia on Early and Preschool Education.

Violation of the requirements of Article 7 will result in administrative and criminal liability. Pursuant to the content of Article 7, amendments have been initiated in the Code of Georgia on Administrative Offences.

### Article 172 (10), paragraph 3

**Inclusion of such information in the educational or upbringing program of an early childhood education and care institution, in the educational or upbringing program of a preschool education and care institution, in the educational program of a general educational institution/school, vocational educational institution/college, or higher educational institution, or the dissemination of such information or facilitation of its dissemination by an employee of these institutions within the framework of the institution's activities or on the premises of the same institution, which is aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, sexual relationships between individuals of the same biological sex, or incest, shall result in a fine of 1,500 GEL for a physical person with confiscation of the object of the offense, and 4,000 GEL for a legal entity with confiscation of the object of the offense.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 7, amendments have been initiated in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

### Article 176 (1), paragraph 1

**For the commission of any administrative offense provided in Article 172(10) of the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia, the commission of any of the actions defined by the same article by a person subject to an administrative fine shall be punished by a fine, deprivation of the right to hold a position or work for up to three years, or imprisonment for up to two years.**

## Article 8. Dissemination of Information

**1. Dissemination of information by broadcasters aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, promoting a relationship expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex, or promoting incest shall**

**be prohibited. This prohibition applies to the placement of creative work in the broadcaster's airtime only to the extent that it does not allow the dissemination of a scene depicting an intimate relationship expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex or incest. The violation of this article will not apply to the broadcaster if it does not exercise factual control over the dissemination of the respective information.**

**2. Provision (sharing) such information (including creative works) or creation of the possibility of accessing such information (including creative works) to a minor through direct communication with them, which is aimed at the promotion of belonging of a person's sex different from biological sex, promotion a relationship expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex, or promoting incest shall be prohibited.**

**3. Dissemination of advertisements aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, promoting a relationship expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex, or promoting incest shall be prohibited. The subject is not considered to be violating this prohibition if it does not have actual control over the dissemination of such advertising.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 8, amendments have been initiated to the Law of Georgia on Broadcasting, including the addition of subparagraph "I (1)" to Article 16 and Article 59 (2).

Article 16. subparagraph I(1)

To not broadcast information that is aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, promoting relationships expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex, or promoting incest. This prohibition applies to the placement of creative works in the public broadcaster's airtime only to the extent that it does not allow the broadcast of scenes depicting intimate relationships expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex or incest. The violation of this article will not be applied to the public broadcaster if it does not exercise factual control over the dissemination of the respective information.

Article 59(2). Observance of the Requirements of the Law of Georgia on Family Values and Protection of Minors.

Broadcasting the information by the broadcaster that is aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, promoting relationships expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex, or promoting incest may not be allowed. This prohibition applies to the placement of creative works in the broadcaster's airtime only to the extent that it does not allow the broadcast of scenes depicting intimate relationships expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex or incest. The violation of this article will not apply to the broadcaster if it does not exercise factual control over the dissemination of the respective information.

Pursuant to the content of Article 8, amendments have been initiated to the Code on the Rights of the Child.

Article 3. paragraph "p"

Information hazardous to the child – information encouraging violence or crime, information with sexual content, information on a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, promoting a relationship expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex, or promoting incest, as well as information which promotes alcoholic beverages, tobacco, drugs, or gambling, or information describing scenes of violence, murder, or cruel and inhumane treatment in detail.

Violation of the requirements of Article 8 will result in administrative and criminal liability. Pursuant to the content of Article 8, amendments have been initiated in the Code of Georgia on Administrative Offences.

Article 172 (10) shall be added to the Code of Georgia on Administrative Offences.

2. Provision (sharing) of information (including a creative work) to a minor through direct communication or creating the possibility of access to such information (including a creative work) that is aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, sexual relationships between individuals of the same biological sex, or incest, shall result in a fine of 1,000 GEL for a natural person with confiscation of the object of the offense, and 3,000 GEL for a legal entity with confiscation of the object of the offense.

Pursuant to the content of Article 8, amendments have been initiated to the Criminal Code of Georgia.

Article 176 (1), paragraph 1

For the commission of any administrative offense provided in Article 172(10) of the Code of Administrative Offenses of Georgia, the commission of any of the actions defined by the same article by a person subject to an administrative fine shall be punished by a fine, deprivation of the right to hold a position or work for up to three years, or imprisonment for up to two years.

#### Article 9. Assembly, Manifestation

**Public assembly or manifestation aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from the biological sex, promoting a relationship expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex, or promoting incest shall be prohibited.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 9, amendments have been initiated to the Law of Georgia on Freedom of Speech and Expression, including the addition of Paragraph b(1) to Article 9, which envisages regulation of the content of speech and expression that may be established by law.

Article 9, paragraph b, sub- paragraph 1

To comply with any of the requirements stipulated by the law of Georgia on Family Values and Protection of Minors.

Pursuant to the content of Article 9, amendments have been initiated to the Law of Georgia on Assemblies and Demonstrations, including the addition of paragraph 6 to Article 9 and paragraph 8 to Article 13.

Article 9, paragraph 6



Public assembly or manifestation aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, promoting a relationship expressed on the grounds of sexual orientation between individuals of the same biological sex, or promoting incest shall be prohibited.

Article 13, paragraph 8

In case of holding a public assembly and/or manifestation violating requirement established by Article 9, Paragraph 6 of this law, the authorized representative will explain to the participants of the assembly/manifestation the illegal nature of the assembly/manifestation and demand that they cease the assembly/manifestation. If the assembly/manifestation does not cease within 15 minutes from this demand, the law enforcement authority will use the measures provided by the legislation of Georgia to terminate it.

Article 14, paragraph 1

The executive body of the municipality is authorized not to allow the holding of an assembly or manifestation if there is an information, verified by the police, according to which the holding of the assembly or manifestation poses an immediate threat to the constitutional order, the life and health of citizens, or according to which it is expected that the assembly or manifestation will be directed towards the promotion of public gatherings or manifestations aimed at promoting a person's belonging to a sex different from biological sex, sexual relationships between individuals of the same biological sex, or incest.

Article 10. Ignoring Biological Sex in Labor Relations

**Any obligation, instruction issued, or agreement concluded within the framework of labor relations that is aimed at ignoring or encouraging the ignoring of biological sex is void.**

Pursuant to the content of Article 10, amendments have been initiated in the Labor Code of Georgia, including the addition of Article 14(1).

Article 14(1). Disregard of biological sex in the context of labor relations.

Any obligation, any instruction given, or any agreement made between an employer and an employee in the context of labor relations that is directed towards disregarding biological sex or encouraging the disregard of biological sex is null and void.

Pursuant to the content of Article 10, amendments have been initiated in the Law on Public Service, including the addition of Article 9(1).

Article 9(1). Disregard of biological sex in the context of public service

Any obligation, any instruction given, or any agreement made in the context of public service that is directed towards disregarding biological sex or encouraging the disregard of biological sex is null and void.

Article 11. Day of Family Sanctity and Respect for Parents

May 17 is established as the Day of Family Sanctity and Respect for Parents.

Article 12. Responsibility

Violation of the requirements established by this law will result in legal responsibility.

Article 13. Enforcement of the Law

This law shall come into force immediately upon publication.