

# FACTS FACTS FACTS FACTS

## TRANS RIGHTS EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA MAP 2019



### LEGAL GENDER RECOGNITION

Identity documents that are in line with a person's gender identity are important for trans people's dignity, safety and access to human rights. Such procedures exist in 42 of the 53 reviewed countries. Out of these, 36 prescribe a mental health diagnosis, 16 countries demand sterility, and 22 require a divorce. 33 countries impose age barriers, making access to legal gender recognition harder or impossible for minors. 5 countries base legal gender recognition procedures on self-determination of the person, and only one country recognises gender non-binary identities.

### ASYLUM

19 of the 53 reviewed countries offer international protection on grounds of gender identity. 16 out of these are EU member states. 12 EU member states offer no international protection for trans refugees and are thus violating EU law.

### BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIME

Only 17 countries have explicit laws on bias-motivated crime, whereas only 7 countries have positive measures in place that are aimed at combating bias motivated crime and hate speech.

### NON-DISCRIMINATION

30 countries protect against discrimination in employment. 9 EU member states do not protect against discrimination in employment and are thus violating EU law. 26 countries protect against discrimination in access to goods & services. 11 EU member states have yet to introduce such explicit protection to implement EU law properly. 22 of the reviewed countries protect against gender identity-based discrimination in education. Only 11 countries provide protection related to the gender expression of a person. This is particularly important for cross-dressers and those trans people not intending to undergo gender reassignment.

### HEALTH

19 countries offer express protection against discrimination in healthcare. Denmark and Malta are the only countries that have, to date, depathologised trans identities while ensuring stigma-free access to trans-specific healthcare for adults and minors. Only 2 countries prohibit conversion therapy on grounds of gender identity.

### FAMILY RIGHTS

Only 4 countries recognise the gender identity of a trans parent on their child's birth certificate.

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