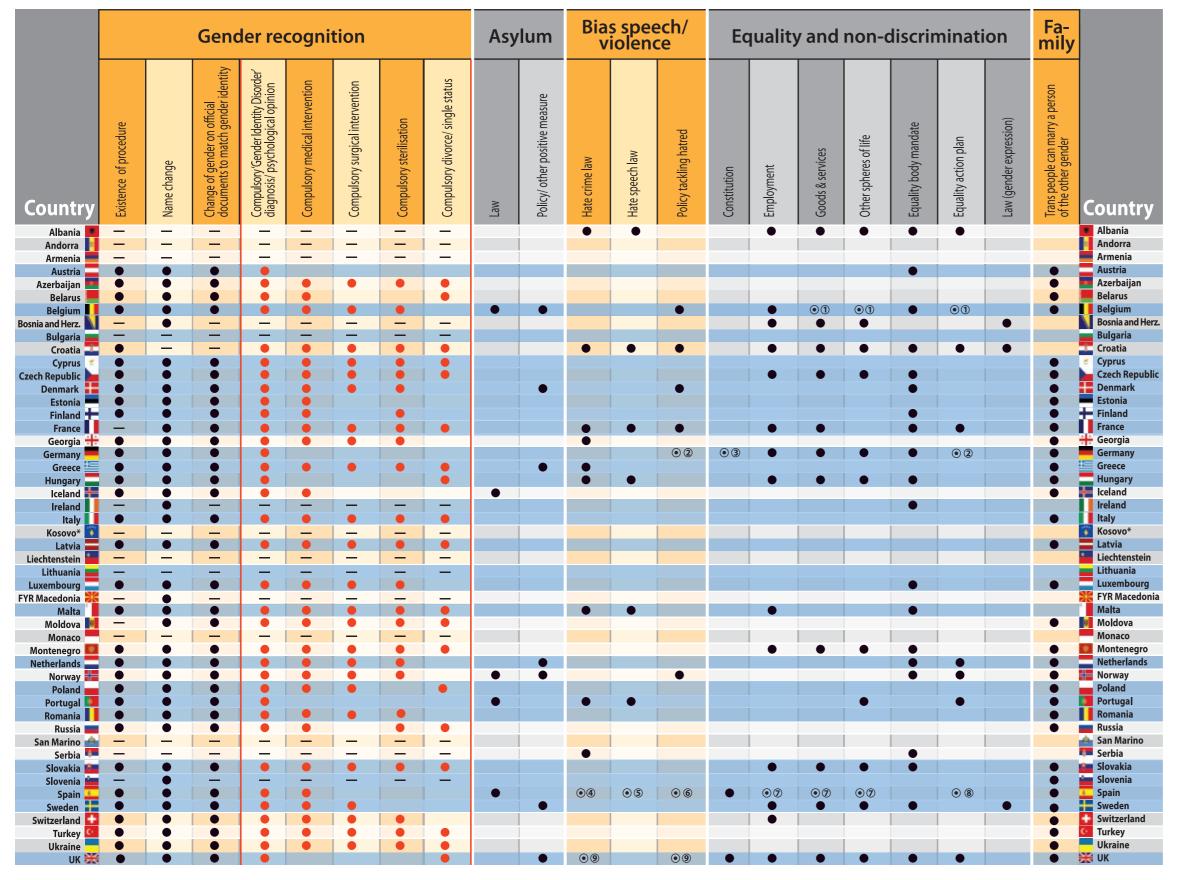
Trans Rights Europe Index, May 2013



- Existing legal measure
- Regional application only
- Abusive requirement
- No existing legal measure
- EU Member State
- 1 of 3: Flanders
- ② 4 of 16: Action plans in Berlin, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg
- (3) 4 of 16: Berlin, Thuringia, Bremen, Saarland, Brandenburg
- (4) 2 out of 17: Basque Country, Catalonia

- **⑤** 1 out of 17: Basque Country
- 6 2 out of 17: Basque Country, Catalonia
- (7) 2 out of 17: Navarre & Basque Country
- **8** 1 out of 17: City of Barcelona
- 9 3 out of 4: England & Wales and Scotland



Trans Rights Europe Index

This trans specific map and index reflects the legal situation in areas of equality and non- discrimination on the grounds of gender identity and gender expression in Europe, and highlights the legal provisions in gender identity recognition. The Trans Rights Europe Map & Index provide an overall reflection of the legal situation in all European countries in a simple format. They do not attempt to reflect the complex social situations trans people might face.

Key Terms

Transgender or trans people have a gender identity which is different to the gender assigned at birth. This includes people who intend to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone gender reassignment as well as those who prefer or choose to present themselves differently to the expectations of the gender assigned to them at birth.

Gender identity is understood to refer to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth, including the personal sense of the body (which may involve, if freely chosen, modification of bodily appearance or function by medical, surgical or other means) and other expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms. (Yogyakarta Principles)

Legal Gender Recognition is the official recognition of a person's gender identity including change of gender marker and name(s) in public registries and key documents. The European Court of Human Rights has repeatedly ruled on gender identity recognition and its conditions, strengthening the human rights of trans people.

Facts

Equality and Non-Discrimination

Trans people are disproportionally affected by unemployment and suffer from negative attitudes and discrimination in shops, in public and in private. EU law protects transgender people against discrimination in the areas of Employment and Goods & Services. However, very few Member States have implemented explicit legal protection.

Protection from Violence

There is no safe country for trans people. In the last five years 71 murders of trans people have been documented in Europe. Nearly every trans person who is visible as transgender experiences harassment, abuse and violence in public. Still, very few countries protect trans people against violence.

Legal Gender Recognition

Only 33 countries in Europe have legal provisions to recognize a trans person's gender identity. Trans people's existence is de facto made illegal in 16 countries as they provide for no recognition.

24 countries in Europe require by law that trans people undergo sterilization before their gender identity is recognized.

Other requirements may include diagnosis of mental disorder, medical treatment and invasive surgery, assessment of time lived in new gender identity, being single or divorced.

Such requirements violate a person's dignity, physical integrity, right to form a family and to be free from degrading and inhuman treatment.

^{*}under UNSCR 1244