

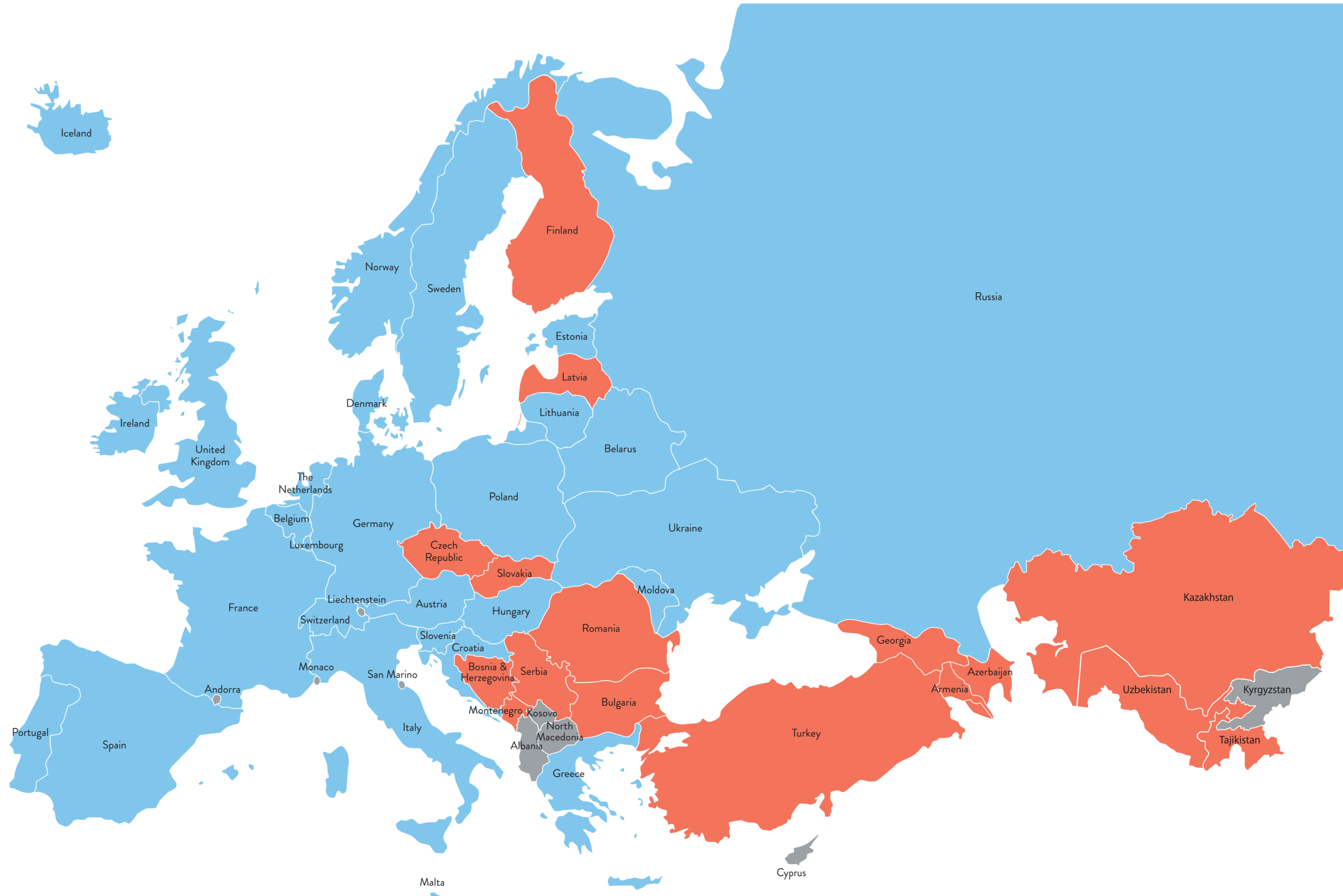
TRANS RIGHTS EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA MAP 2019

16 countries still require sterilisation of trans persons seeking recognition of their gender identity.

Forced Sterilisation

Many European states impose conditions before enabling a change of documents, including the requirement to be sterile. Legal text can explicitly or implicitly request forced sterilisation. Implicit law might require proof of medical gender reassignment, or mandatory medical expertise that is often only provided after genital surgery. Most gender recognition procedures are not transparent in this regard, and medical and legal aspects are intertwined.

In April 2017, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that requiring sterilisation in legal gender recognition violates human rights law. All Council of Europe member states must bring relevant procedures in line with this legal principle. By setting an unequivocal standard for the human rights of trans persons, the ECHR ruling has precedential and evidentiary implications far beyond the Council of Europe region.



- Sterilisation required
- No Sterilisation required
- No Legal Gender Recognition



This publication has been produced with financial support from the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the author, and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.

The data is correct as possible as of 21 April 2018, however we cannot guarantee complete accuracy.