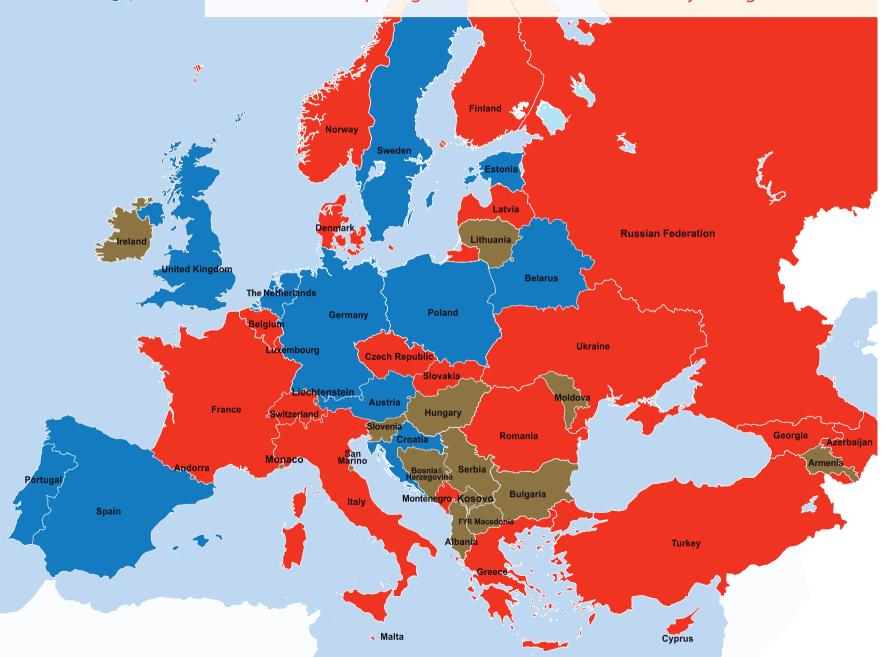


Trans Rights Europe Map, 2014

21 Countries requiring Sterilisation in Gender Identity Recognition



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

"Transgender people appear to be the only group in Europe subject to legally prescribed, state-enforced sterilisation." (Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Thomas Hammarberg 2009

Sterilisation is required

No Legal Gender Recognition

No sterilisation required

The Trans Rights Europe Map reflects the requirement for sterilisation in laws and administrative practices in gender recognition legislation in Europe. The Trans Rights Europe Index provides detailed country information in 22 categories on the back side of this document.

The Trans Rights Europe Map & Index has been developed in cooperation with ILGA-Europe. For the Rainbow Europe Map reflecting the legal and policy situation for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) people in Europe see www.ilga-europe.org/rainboweurope

Learn more about legal gender recognition and what you can do to improve it at www.tgeu.org/AccessAllAreas

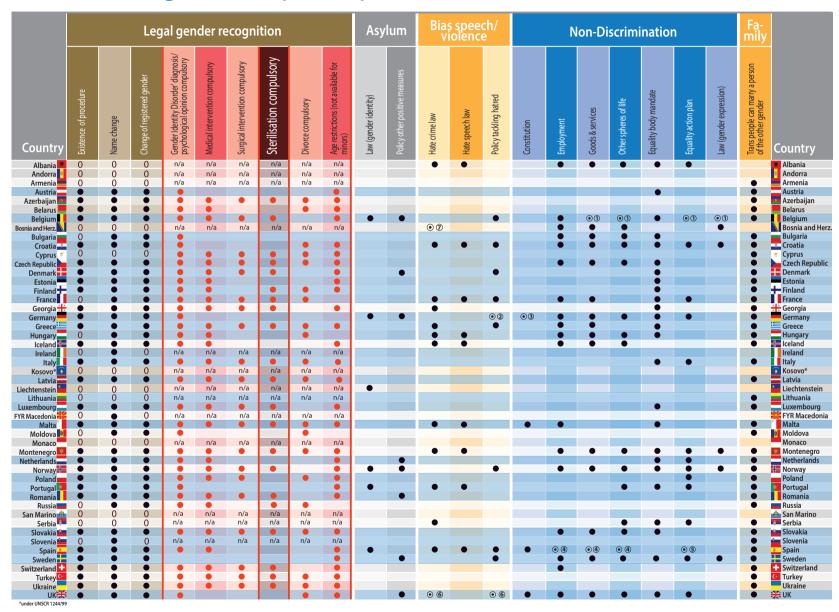






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Trans Rights Europe Map, 2014





Sterilisation compulsory

 4 of 16: Action plans in Berlin, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg

1 of 3: Flanders

- 3 5 of 16: Berlin, Thuringia, Bremen, Saare Region, Brandenburg
- (4) 2 out of 17: Navarre & Basque Country
- 5 1 out of 17: City of Barcelona
- 6 3 out of 4: England & Wales and Scotland
- (7) Republika Srpska



Trans Rights Europe Index

This trans specific map and index reflects the legal situation in the areas of equality and non-discrimination on the grounds or 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.

Facts

Equality and Non-Discrimination

Trans people are disproportionally affected by unemployment and suffer from negative attitudes and discrimination in public and in private. Transgender people are protected against discrimination according to the European Court of Human Rights. However, only 15 states have explicit legal protections.

Protection from Violence

There is no safe country for trans people. In the last six years 87 murders of trans people have been documented in Europe. Nearly every trans person who is visible as transgender experiences harassment, abuse and violence. Only 12 states protect trans people against transphobic violence.

Legal Gender Recognition

Only 35 countries in Europe have legal provisions to recognize a trans person's gender identity. Trans people's existence is *de facto* illegal in 14 countries as these provide for no recognition. 21 countries in Europe require by law that trans people undergo sterilization before their gender identity is recognized.

Other requirements may include diagnosis of a 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.

Key Terms

Trans or transgender 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 the registered gender 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.

Data as of 15 April 2014

No warrantee for completeness or accuracy.

al measure 0 No existing legal measure pplication only EU Member State

n/a Not applicable