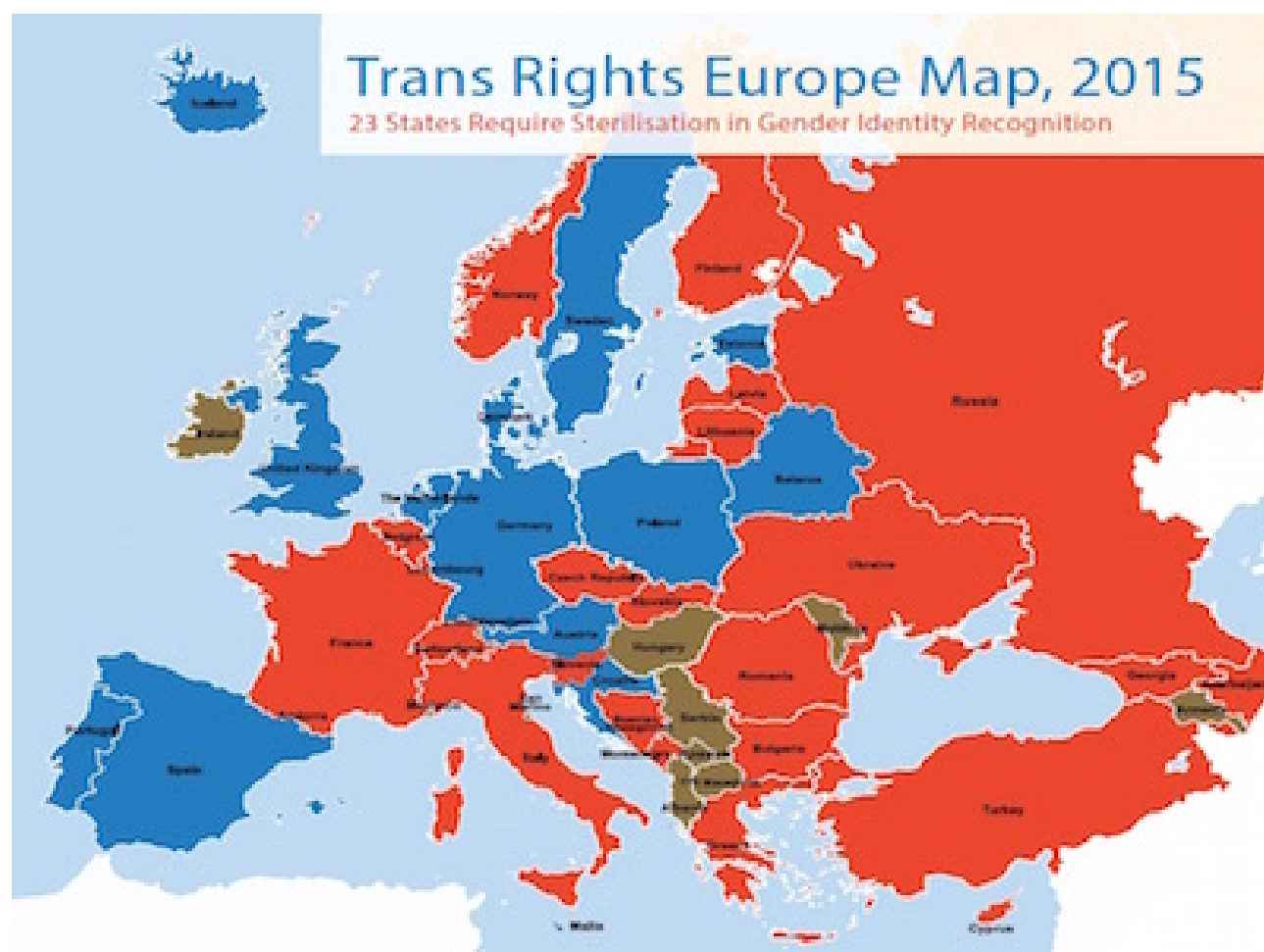


Trans Rights Europe Map & Index 2015

[campaign](#), [non-discrimination](#)

The Trans Rights Europe Map & Index reflect 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. It provides 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.

Trans Rights Map 2015

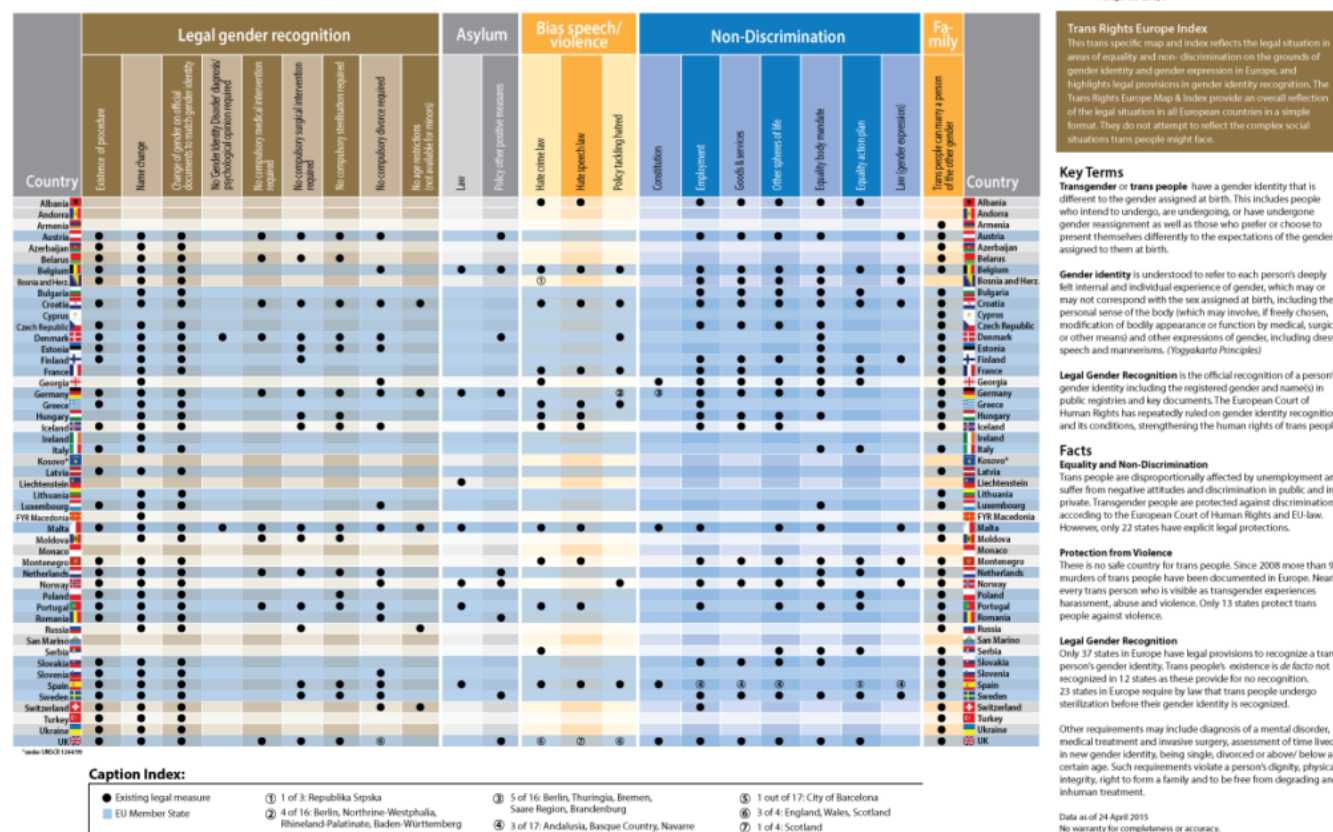


The Trans Rights Europe Map reflects the requirement for sterilisation in laws and administrative practices in gender recognition legislation in Europe.

[Download Trans Rights Map 2015](#)

Trans Rights Europe Index 2015

Trans Rights Europe Index, 2015



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 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 that 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.

Facts
Equality and Non-Discrimination
Trans people are disproportionately 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 and EU-law. However, only 22 states have explicit legal protections.

Protection from Violence
There is no safe country for trans people. Since 2008 more than 90 murders of trans people have been documented in Europe. Nearly every trans person who is visible as transgender experiences harassment, abuse and violence. Only 13 states protect trans people against violence.

Legal Gender Recognition
Only 37 states in Europe have legal provisions to recognize a trans person's gender identity. Trans people's existence is de facto not recognized in 12 states as these provide for no recognition. 23 states 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, divorced or above/below a certain age. Such requirements violate a person's dignity, physical integrity, right to form a family and to be free from degrading and inhuman treatment.

Data as of 24 April 2015
No warranty for completeness or accuracy.

The Trans Rights Europe Index provides detailed country information in 22 categories.

[Download Trans Rights Index 2015](#)

Disclaimer

Data as of 24 April 2015.

No warranty for accuracy and correctness.

The Trans Rights Europe Map & Index has been developed in cooperation with [ILGA-Europe](#).

This publication has been produced with financial support from the Open Society Foundations, the Dutch Government and 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 Open Society Foundations or the Dutch Government.