

Trans Rights Map 2021 Documents Alarming Loss in Trans Rights

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

On the occasion of the International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia, and Transphobia, TGEU is launching an [interactive version of its Trans Rights Map](#) in English and Russian.



TGEU Trans Rights Map illustrates the legal situation of 49 countries in Europe and 5 in Central Asia. It shows country-specific requirements for legal gender recognition, as well as existing protections for trans people in asylum, hate crime/speech, non-discrimination, health, and family.

This year's Trans Rights Map documents an alarming loss in rights when compared to 2020. While progressive countries in Europe and Central Asia have slowed down in increasing protections for trans people, moderate countries have often stalled progress altogether. Worse yet, a growing number of countries have been aggressively removing rights from trans people.

On the positive side, eight European States now allow a person to adapt key documents based on self-determination, with procedures that are human rights compliant. Still, recognition for non-binary people is only possible in two States: Iceland and Malta. Considering that the Fundamental Rights Agency found that 62% of trans respondents to the [LGBTI II Survey \(2019\)](#) did not identify exclusively as one gender, the absence of non-binary recognition fails the majority of the trans community.

Ten States still require a person to be sterilised in order to have their gender legally recognised. Amongst those, five are EU member States: Czech Republic, Finland, Latvia, Romania, and Slovakia. Alarmingly, two countries have actively removed (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) or even banned legal gender recognition (Hungary). For more information, [read TGEU's media statement](#).

Interactive Trans Rights Map

This year, TGEU developed an interactive version of its Trans Rights Map that will hopefully be used by trans organisations, national and international stakeholders, and journalists as a source of information and an advocacy tool.

TGEU's new interactive website features 12 thematic maps in six categories: legal gender recognition, asylum, hate speech/crime, non-discrimination, health, and family, adding up to a total of 30 indicators. The website is available in English and Russian, and includes filtering and exporting functions. Fast facts are also available for people in a hurry.

Alongside the website, the index and maps can be downloaded in pdf for "Mental Health Diagnosis," "Sterilisation," "Asylum," "Protections against Hate," and "Non-Discrimination." In addition to English and Russian, this year the index and maps are also available in BCMS, French, and Spanish.

[Interactive Trans Rights Map](#)

Fast facts

FAST FACTS



TRANS RIGHTS MAP

Europe & Central Asia 2021

Legal Gender Recognition (LGR)	Non-Discrimination	Hate speech and crime	Compliance with EU standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 39 of the 54 reviewed countries have legal or administrative measures in place that make legal gender recognition available to trans people (2020: 41). ● Of these 39: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 37 are members of the Council of Europe and 25 are EU member states. No country in Central Asia provides legal gender recognition. ● 28 countries prescribe a mental health diagnosis (2020: 31). ● 10 demand sterility (2020: 13). ● 19 still require divorce (2020: 20). ● 15 countries have LGR procedures for minors: of these, 9 countries enable minors to access legal gender recognition without any age limit; 6 countries require a minimum age. ● 8 countries base legal gender recognition procedures on self-determination of the person (2020: 6). ● 2 countries provide full and 1 provides partial legal recognition to non-binary people (2020: 1 1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 32 countries prohibit discrimination in employment on grounds of gender identity (2020: same). ● 24 countries prohibit discrimination in health on grounds of gender identity (2020: same). ● 27 of the reviewed countries protect against discrimination in education based on gender identity (2020: same). ● 28 countries protect trans people against discrimination in access to goods and services (2020: same). ● 22 countries prohibit discrimination in housing on the basis of gender identity (2020: same). ● 30 countries have an Equality Body mandate (2020: 29). ● 10 have an Equality Action Plan in place (2020: same), with 3 countries adopting new action plans and action plans in 3 countries having expired. ● 15 countries provide protection on grounds of gender expression (2020: same). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20 countries have laws that prohibit hate crimes against trans people (2020: 18). Of these 12 are EU member states. ● 16 countries have laws that prohibit hate speech against trans people (2020: same). ● 7 countries have other positive measures in place that aim at combating hate speech and crime against trans people. <div style="background-color: #009688; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Family </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4 countries recognise the gender identity of trans parents within binary options and Malta recognises non-binary parents as well (2020: same). <div style="background-color: #9c27b0; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Health </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malta remains the only country to have effectively depathologised trans identities. ● Malta also remains the only country to prohibit conversion therapy on grounds of gender identity. 	<p>Of the 54 countries investigated, 27 are European Union member States. As such, they bear the obligation to protect trans people from discrimination in employment and access to goods and services, and to provide international protection to trans refugees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Only 19 of 27 EU member States protect against discrimination in employment on grounds of gender identity, with the remaining 8 violating EU law (2020: same) ● Only 17 of 27 EU member States protect against discrimination in access to goods and services on grounds of gender identity, with the remaining 10 violating EU law (2020: same) ● Only 14 of 27 EU member States protect against discrimination in housing on the basis of gender identity. ● Only 17 of 27 EU member States provide international protection for trans refugees, with the remaining 10 violating EU law (2020: same).
<div style="background-color: #009688; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Asylum </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 23 of the 54 reviewed countries offer international protection on grounds of gender identity (2020: 23). Of these, only 17 EU member states provide such protection despite EU law requiring such protection across the Union. 	 <p style="font-size: 8px; margin: 0;">The Trans Rights Map Europe & Central Asia is funded by the European Union.</p>		
<p>Visit our new interactive Trans Rights Map: transrightsmap.tgeu.org</p>			

The data presented reflects the legal rights of trans people based on consultation from in-country experts as of 27 April 2021.

КРАТКИЕ ФАКТЫ



КАРТА ПРАВ ТРАНС-ЛЮДЕЙ

Европа и Центральная Азия 2021

Юридическое признание гендера (ЮПГ)

- В 39 из 54 рассмотренных стран действуют правовые или административные нормы, позволяющие транс-людям получить доступ к юридическому признанию гендера. (2020: 41).
- Из этих 39:
 - 37 являются членами Совета Европы, а 25 государствами-членами ЕС. Ни одна страна из региона Центральной Азии не обеспечивает доступа к юридическому признанию гендера.
 - В 28 странах требуется психиатрический диагноз (2020: 31).
 - В 10 странах требуется стерилизация (2020: 13).
 - В 19 странах до сих пор требуется развод (2020: 20).
 - В 15 странах действуют процедуры ЮПГ для несовершеннолетних. Из них: в 9 странах несовершеннолетние могут получить доступ к процедурам юридического признания гендера без ограничений по возрасту; в 6 странах действует ограничение по возрасту.
- В 8 странах юридическое признание гендера основано на самоопределении личности (2020: 6).
- 2 страны обеспечивают полное и одна частичное юридическое признание для небинарных людей (2020: 1 | 1).

Убежище

- 23 из 54 рассмотренных стран предлагают международную защиту по признаку гендерной идентичности (2020: то же число). Из них защита предоставляется лишь в 17 государствах-членах ЕС, несмотря на то, что требование о предоставлении защиты распространяется на весь Европейский Союз.

Недискриминация

- 32 страны запрещают дискриминацию в сфере занятости по признаку гендерной идентичности (2020: то же число).
- 24 страны запрещают дискриминацию в области здравоохранения по признаку гендерной идентичности (2020: то же число).
- 27 из рассмотренных стран защищают от дискриминации по признаку гендерной идентичности в сфере образования (2020: то же число).
- 28 стран защищают транс-людей от дискриминации в доступе к товарам и услугам (2020: то же число).
- 22 страны запрещают дискриминацию в жилищной сфере по признаку гендерной идентичности (2020: то же число).
- В 30 странах существует отдельный орган, в мандат которого входят вопросы равенства включая гендерную идентичность (2020: 29).
- В 10 странах разработан план действий по обеспечению равенства (2020: то же число), из них 3 страны собираются принять новый план действий, и в 3 странах срок плана действия истек.
- 15 стран обеспечивают защиту гендерного самовыражения (2020: то же число).

Преступления на почве ненависти и язык вражды

- В 20 странах действуют законы, запрещающие преступления на почве ненависти против транс-людей (2020: 18). 12 из них – члены Евросоюза.
- В 16 странах действуют законы, запрещающие язык вражды против транс-людей (2020: то же число).
- В 7 странах действуют прочие меры положительного характера, направленные на противодействие языку вражды и преступлениям на почве ненависти в отношении транс-людей.

Семья

- В 4 странах признается гендерная идентичность бинарных транс-родителей, а Мальта также признает небинарных родителей (2020: то же число).

Здоровье

- Мальта остается единственной страной, успешно добившейся полной депатологизации транс-идентичности.
- Мальта также остается единственной страной, запрещающей конверсионную терапию по признаку гендерной идентичности.

Соответствие стандартам ЕС

Из 54 исследованных стран, 27 являются государствами-членами Европейского Союза. Как таковые, они несут обязательство защищать транс-людей от дискриминации в сфере занятости и доступа к товарам и услугам, а также обеспечивать международную защиту транс-беженцам.

- Лишь 19 из 27 государств-членов ЕС предоставляют защиту от дискриминации в сфере занятости по признаку гендерной идентичности, а остальные 8 нарушают законодательство ЕС (2020: то же число)
- Лишь 17 из 27 государств-членов ЕС защищают от дискриминации в доступе к товарам и услугам по признаку гендерной идентичности, а остальные 10 нарушают законодательство ЕС (2020: то же число)
- Лишь 14 из 27 государств-членов ЕС предоставляют защиту от дискриминации по признаку гендерной идентичности в жилищной сфере.
- Лишь 17 из 27 государств-членов ЕС обеспечивают международную защиту транс-беженцев, а остальные 10 нарушают законодательство ЕС (2020: то же число).



Разработка Карты прав транс-людей финансируется Европейским Союзом

Чтобы ознакомиться с нашей новой, интерактивной Картой прав транс-людей, перейдите на transrightsmap.tgeu.org

Представленные данные отражают положение юридических прав транс-людей на основании консультаций с внутренними экспертами по состоянию на 27 апреля, 2021

HOJAS INFORMATIVAS



MAPA DE DERECHOS TRANS

Europa y Asia Central 2021

Reconocimiento legal del género

- 39 de los 54 países revisados cuentan con medidas legales o administrativas para el reconocimiento legal del género a las personas trans (2020: 41).
- De estos 39:
 - 37 son miembros del Consejo de Europa y 25 pertenecen a la Unión Europea. Ningún país de Asia Central permite el reconocimiento legal del género.
 - 28 países requieren un diagnóstico de salud mental (2020: 31).
 - 10 requieren la esterilización (2020: 13).
 - 19 todavía requieren el divorcio (2020: 20).
 - 15 países cuentan con procedimientos de reconocimiento legal del género para menores: de esos, 9 países permiten el acceso al reconocimiento legal del género sin límite de edad; 6 países requieren una edad mínima.
- 8 países basan los procedimientos de reconocimiento legal del género en la autodeterminación de género de la persona (2020: 6).
- 2 países permiten el reconocimiento legal completo a las personas no binarias y 1 ofrece reconocimiento parcial (2020: 1 | 1).

Asilo

- 23 de los 54 países revisados ofrecen protección internacional por motivos de identidad de género (2020: mismo caso). De estos, tan sólo 17 Estados miembros de la Unión Europea ofrecen dicha protección, a pesar de que las leyes de la Unión Europea les exigen ofrecer este tipo de protección.

No discriminación

- 32 países prohíben la discriminación en el empleo por motivos de identidad de género (2020: mismo caso).
- 24 países prohíben la discriminación en el ámbito de la salud por motivos de identidad de género (2020: mismo caso).
- 27 de los países revisados protegen contra la discriminación en el ámbito educativo por motivos de identidad de género (2020: mismo caso).
- 28 países protegen a las personas trans contra la discriminación en el ámbito de los bienes y servicios (2020: mismo caso).
- 22 países prohíben la discriminación en el ámbito de la vivienda por motivos de identidad de género (2020: mismo caso).
- 30 países cuentan con un Organismo de Igualdad responsable (2020: 29).
- 10 cuentan con un Plan de Acción de Igualdad (2020: mismo caso), con 3 países que adoptan nuevos planes de acción y otros 3 países cuyos planes han expirado.
- 15 países ofrecen protección por motivos de expresión de género (2020: mismo caso).

Discurso y delitos de odio

- 20 países cuentan con leyes que prohíben los delitos de odio contra las personas trans (2020: 18). De estos, 12 son Estados miembros de la UE.
- 16 países cuentan con leyes que prohíben los discursos de odio contra las personas trans (2020: mismo caso).
- 7 países tienen otro tipo de medidas positivas con el objeto de combatir los discursos y delitos de odio hacia las personas trans.

Familia

- 4 países reconocen la identidad de género de progenitores trans dentro de las opciones binarias y Malta además reconoce progenitores no binarios (2020: mismo caso).

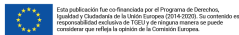
Salud

- Malta continúa siendo el único país que ha despatologizado con eficacia las identidades trans.
- Malta continúa siendo el único país que prohíbe las terapias de conversión por motivos de identidad de género.

Cumplimiento de estándares de la UE

De los 54 países investigados, 27 son miembros de la Unión Europea. Como tales, cuentan con la obligación de proteger a las personas trans de la discriminación en el empleo y el acceso a bienes y servicios, así como a ofrecer protección internacional a refugiados trans.

- Únicamente 19 de los 27 estados miembros protegen contra la discriminación en el empleo por motivos de identidad de género, por lo que los 8 restantes violan las leyes de la UE (2020: mismo caso)
- Únicamente 17 de los 27 Estados miembros protegen contra la discriminación en el acceso a bienes y servicios por motivos de identidad de género, por lo que los 10 restantes violan las leyes de la UE (2020: mismo caso)
- Únicamente 14 de los 27 Estados miembros protegen contra la discriminación en la vivienda por motivos de identidad de género.
- Únicamente 17 de los 27 Estados miembros ofrecen protección internacional para refugiados trans, por lo que los 10 países restantes violan las leyes de la UE (2020: mismo caso).



Esta publicación fue co-financiada por el Programa de Derechos, Igualdad y Ciudadanía de la Unión Europea (2020). No podemos ser responsables de errores de TGEU o de cualquier información que pueda presentarse que refleje la opinión de la Comisión Europea.

Visite nuestros nuevos Mapas interactivos de Derechos Trans:
transrightsmap.tgeu.org

Los datos presentados reflejan los derechos legales de las personas trans acorde a la consulta a expertos de cada país a fecha de 27 de abril de 2021.

EN BREF



CARTE DES DROITS TRANS

Europe & Asie centrale 2021

Reconnaissance légale du genre (RLG)

- 39 parmi les 54 pays étudiés ont des mesures légales ou administratives permettant la reconnaissance légale du genre pour les personnes trans (2020 : 41).
- Parmi ces 39 pays :
 - 37 sont membres du Conseil de l'Europe et 25 sont des États membres de l'UE. Aucun pays d'Asie centrale ne permet la reconnaissance légale du genre.
 - 28 pays préconisent un diagnostic de santé mentale (2020 : 31).
 - 10 exigent la stérilité (2020 : 13).
 - 19 exigent toujours le divorce (2020 : 20).
 - 15 pays ont des procédures de RLG pour les mineurs : parmi ceux-ci, 9 pays permettent aux mineurs d'accéder à la reconnaissance légale du genre sans limite d'âge, 6 pays exigent un âge minimum.
- 8 pays basent les procédures de reconnaissance légale du genre sur l'auto-détermination de la personne (2020 : 6).
- 2 pays permettent la reconnaissance légale totale, et 1 pays permet la reconnaissance légale partielle, aux personnes non-binaires (2020 : 1 | 1).

Asile

- 23 parmi les 54 pays étudiés offrent une protection internationale en raison de l'identité de genre (2020 : idem). Parmi ceux-ci, seuls 17 États membres de l'UE offrent une telle protection, malgré le fait que la législation de l'UE requiert une telle protection dans toute l'Union.

Non-discrimination

- 32 pays interdisent la discrimination au travail en raison de l'identité de genre (2020 : idem).
- 24 pays interdisent la discrimination dans la santé en raison de l'identité de genre (2020 : idem).
- 27 parmi les pays étudiés offrent une protection contre la discrimination dans l'éducation en raison de l'identité de genre (2020 : idem).
- 28 pays protègent les personnes trans contre la discrimination à l'accès aux biens et services (2020 : idem).
- 22 pays interdisent la discrimination au logement en raison de l'identité de genre (2020 : idem).
- 30 pays ont un organisme dont la mission est de promouvoir l'égalité (2020 : 29).
- 10 pays ont un Plan d'Action pour l'Égalité (2020 : idem), parmi lesquels 3 pays sont en train d'adopter de nouveaux plans d'action, et 3 pays dans lesquels le plan d'action a expiré.
- 15 pays offrent une protection en raison de l'expression de genre (2020 : idem).

Discours et crimes de haine

- 20 pays ont des lois qui interdisent les crimes de haine à l'encontre des personnes trans (2020 : 18). Parmi ces pays, 12 sont des États membres de l'UE.
- 16 pays ont des lois qui interdisent les discours de haine à l'encontre des personnes trans (2020 : idem).
- 7 pays ont d'autres mesures positives qui visent à lutter contre les discours et crimes de haine à l'encontre des personnes trans.

Famille

- 4 pays reconnaissent l'identité de genre des parents trans avec des options non-binaires, et Malte reconnaît aussi les parents non-binaires (2020 : idem).

Santé

- Malte demeure le seul pays qui a effectivement dépathologisé les transidentités.
- Malte demeure aussi le seul pays qui interdit les thérapies de conversion en raison de l'identité de genre.

Conformité aux normes de l'UE

Parmi les 54 pays étudiés, 27 sont des États membres de l'Union Européenne. En tant que tels, ils ont l'obligation de protéger les personnes trans contre la discrimination à l'emploi et à l'accès aux biens et services, et d'offrir une protection internationale aux réfugiés trans.

- Seuls 19 parmi les 27 États membres de l'UE protègent contre la discrimination à l'emploi en raison de l'identité de genre, les 8 pays restants violent la législation de l'UE (2020 : idem).
- Seuls 17 parmi les 27 États membres de l'UE protègent contre la discrimination à l'accès aux biens et services en raison de l'identité de genre, les 10 pays restants violent la législation de l'UE (2020 : idem).
- Seuls 14 parmi les 27 États membres de l'UE protègent contre la discrimination au logement en raison de l'identité de genre.
- Seuls 17 parmi les 27 États membres de l'UE offrent une protection internationale aux réfugiés trans, les 10 pays restants violent la législation de l'UE (2020 : idem).

Cette publication a été cofinancée par le Programme Droit, Égalité et Citoyenneté de l'Union Européenne (2014-2020). Ses contenus sont de la seule responsabilité de TGEU et ne reflètent en aucun cas les opinions de la Commission Européenne.

Découvrez notre nouvelle Carte des Droits Trans interactive:
transrightsmap.tgeu.org

Les données présentées reflètent les droits légaux des personnes trans, basés sur des consultations avec des experts des pays respectifs, en date du 27 avril 2021.

KLJUČNE ČINJENICE



PRAVA TRANS OSOBA: KARTA

Evropa i Centralna Azija 2021

Pravno priznanje roda (PPR)	Nediskriminacija	Govor i zločin iz mržnje	Usklađenost sa EU standardima
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39 od 54 analizirane države imaju pravne ili administrativne mjere koje trans osobama omogućavaju pristup pravnom priznanju roda (2020: 41). Od 39 država: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 su članice Vijeća Evrope, a 25 su članice Evropske Unije. Niti jedna država u Centralnoj Aziji ne pruža pravno priznanje roda. 28 država zahtijevaju dijagnozu mentalnog zdravlja (2020: 31). 10 država nameću sterilizaciju (2020: 13). 19 i dalje zahtijevaju razvod (2020: 20). 15 država imaju PPR procedure za maloljetne osobe: od njih, 9 država omogućavaju maloljetnim osobama da pristupe pravnom priznanju roda bez dobrog ograničenja, 6 zemalja imaju dobno ograničenje za pristupanje pravnom priznanju roda. 8 država zasniva procedure za pravno priznanje roda na samoodređenju (2020: 6). 2 države pružaju potpuno a 1 država djelomično pravno priznanje roda nebinarnim osobama (2020: 1 1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 države zabranjuju diskriminaciju na temelju rodnog identiteta u oblasti zaposlenja (2020: isto). 24 države zabranjuju diskriminaciju na temelju rodnog identiteta u zdravstvu (2020: isto). 27 od analiziranih država štite protiv diskriminacije na temelju rodnog identiteta u školstvu (2020: isto). 28 država štite trans osobe od diskriminacije prilikom pristupa dobrima i uslugama (2020: isto). 22 države zabranjuju diskriminaciju na temelju rodnog identiteta kod pristupa stanovanju (2020: isto). 30 država imaju mandat tijela za ravnopravnost (2020: 29). 10 država imaju Akcioni plan za ravnopravnost (2020: isto), od čega 3 države usvajaju nove Akcione planove, a u 3 države su ti planovi zastarjeli. 15 država pružaju zaštitu na osnovu rodnog izražavanja (2020: isto). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 država imaju zakone koji zabranjuju zločine iz mržnje nad trans osobama (2020: 18). Među ovim državama, 12 su članice EU. 16 država imaju zakone koji zabranjuju govor mržnje usmjeren prema trans osobama (2020: isto). 7 država imaju druge pozitivne mjere čiji je cilj suzbijanje govora i zločina iz mržnje prema trans osobama. <p>Porodica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 države prepoznaju rodni identitet trans osoba koje su roditelji, sa rodno binarnim opcijama (majka, otac), dok Malta prepoznaje i roditelje koji su nebinarne osobe (2020: isto). <p>Zdravstvo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malta je i dalje jedina država koja je u praksi depatologizirala trans identitete. Malta je također i dalje jedina država koja zabranjuje konverzijsku terapiju na osnovi rodnog identiteta. 	<p>Od 54 analizirane države, 27 su članice Evropske Unije. Kao takve, imaju odgovornost da štite trans osobe od diskriminacije u zaposlenju, pristupu dobrima i uslugama, kao i da pružaju međunarodnu zaštitu izbjeglicama koje su trans osobe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samo 19 od 27 država članica EU štite protiv diskriminacije na temelju rodnog identiteta u zaposlenju, dok preostalih 8 krše EU zakon (2020: isto). Samo 17 od 27 država članica EU štite protiv diskriminacije na temelju rodnog identiteta kod pristupa dobrima i uslugama, dok preostalih 10 krše EU zakon (2020: isto). Samo 14 od 27 država članica EU štite protiv diskriminacije na temelju rodnog identiteta kod pristupa stanovanju. Samo 17 od 27 država članica EU pružaju međunarodnu zaštitu izbjeglicama koje su trans osobe, dok preostalih 10 država krše EU zakon (2020: isto).
<p>Azil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 od 54 analizirane države nude međunarodnu zaštitu na temelju rodnog identiteta (2020: isto). Od ovih 23 države samo 17 članica EU pružaju takvu zaštitu, iako ju zakon EU nalaže u čitavoj Uniji. 	<p>Ova publikacija je sufinancirana od strane Programa za pravno, političko i građansko Evropsko Inicijative (2019-2020), koja pruža odgovornost za sadržaj. Ova publikacija neće biti objavljena u ime Komisije, niti će biti odgovorna za sadržaj. Ova publikacija neće biti objavljena u ime Komisije.</p>	<p>Posjeti našu novu interaktivnu Kartu prava trans osoba: transrightsmat.tgeu.org</p>	<p>Predstavljene podatke odražavaju zakonska prava trans osoba, te su zasnovani na konsultacijama sa ekspertima iz navedenih zemalja od 27.04.2021.</p>

[Download fast facts in English](#)

Trans Rights Index 2021

The Trans Rights Index provides detailed information covering 30 indicators in six legal categories: legal gender recognition, asylum, hate crime/speech, non-discrimination, health, and family.

ИНДЕКС ПРАВ ТРАНС-ЛЮДЕЙ Европе и Центральной Азии 2021

Страна	Юридическое признание гендера										Убежище		Языка вражды/преступления на почве ненависти				Недискриминация				Здоровье		Семья				
	Национальные законы	Национальные акты	Смена имени	Смена пола (без операции)	Смена пола (с операцией)	Не требуется диагноза	Не требуется медицинского вмешательства	Не требуется стерилизации	Не требуется гормональной терапии	Не требуется операции	Не требуется операции	Защита от дискриминации	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика	Политика		
Албания																											
Андорра																											
Армения																											
Австрия																											
Азербайджан																											
Беларусь																											
Бельгия																											
Босния и Герцеговина																											
Болгария																											
Хорватия																											
Кипр																											
Республика Чехия																											
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Литва																											
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Мальта																											
Молдова																											
Монако																											
Черногория																											
Нидерланды																											
Северная Македония																											
Норвегия																											
Польша																											
Португалия																											
Румыния																											
Россия																											
Сан-Марино																											
Сербия																											
Словакия																											
Словения																											
Испания																											
Швеция																											
Швейцария																											
Турция																											
Украина																											
Великобритания	3/4	3/4				3/4																					
ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ АЗИЯ																											
Казахстан																											
Кыргызстан																											
Таджикистан																											
Туркменистан																											
Узбекистан																											

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Trans Rights Map 2021

Click on the image to download them in PDF format.

Legal gender recognition

Mental health diagnosis

TRANS RIGHTS MAP

Europe & Central Asia 2021



28 countries in Europe and Central Asia require a mental health diagnosis for legal gender recognition of trans people.

TGEU Trans Rights Map illustrates the legal situation of 49 countries in Europe and 5 in Central Asia. It shows country-specific requirements for legal gender recognition, as well as existing protections for trans people in asylum, hate crime approach, non-discrimination, health, and family.

The Trans Rights Map does not claim to exhaustively portray the complex realities of trans people's lives.

This map shows which countries do not request a mental health diagnosis in legal gender recognition (blue) and those that do have this abusive requirement (red). Countries in grey lack legal gender recognition procedures.

Mental Health Diagnosis

Of the 39 countries whose legal gender recognition is available, 28 still require a trans person to provide a mental health diagnosis while 10 countries no longer list diagnosis as a requirement for legal gender recognition. 15 countries do not provide any procedure. No changes have been observed with regard to a mental health requirement since 2020.

The diagnosis requirement contributes to stigma, exclusion, and discrimination. The World Health Organisation stopped categorising trans identities as mental health disorders in 2019. States should base procedures on the self-determined gender identity of a person.

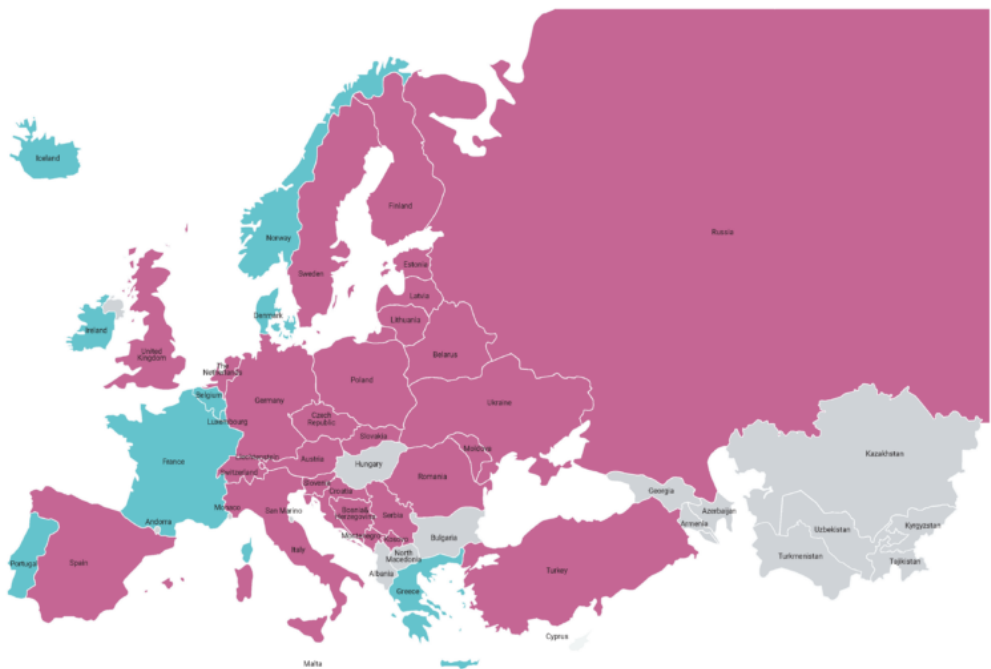
Self-determination

States must put in place legal gender recognition procedures that are quick, transparent, accessible, and based solely on the self-determination of the person. The Council of Europe and numerous United Nations member states have established that a mandatory mental health diagnosis or any third party opinion violates trans people's dignity and their right to self-determination.

Learn more about legal gender recognition and what you can do to improve it:
<https://www.tgeu.org/issues/legal-gender-recognition>

- Mental Health Diagnosis required
- No Mental Health Diagnosis required
- No Legal Gender Recognition
- No sufficient data

This publication was funded by the European Union's Rights, Gender and Equality Programme (2014-2020). Its contents are the sole responsibility of TGEU and are in no way to be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.



Visit our new interactive Trans Rights Map: transrightsmap.tgeu.org
The Trans Rights Map has been developed in cooperation with ALGA Europe. alga-europe.org and is available under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License. The data presented reflects the legal rights of trans people based on consultation from in-country experts as of 27 April 2021.

Asylum

TRANS RIGHTS MAP

Europe & Central Asia 2021



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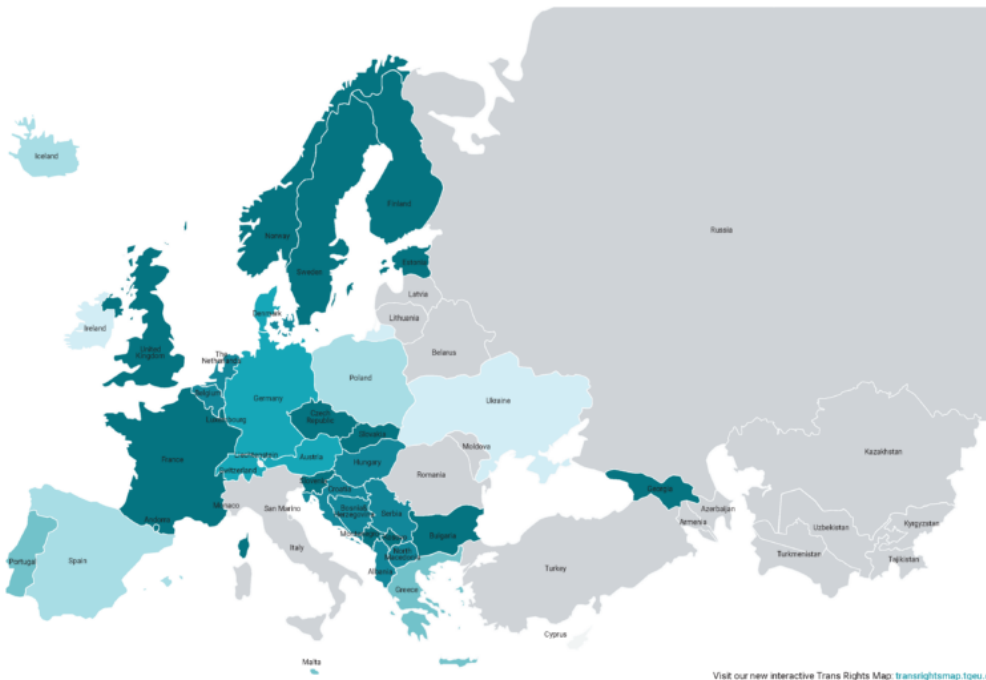
The Trans Rights Map does not claim to exhaustively portray the complex realities of trans people's lives.

Non-Discrimination
This map illustrates which country protects trans people against discrimination in employment, health, education, access to goods and services and housing, and provides either an action plan and/or an equality body mandate encompassing trans people.

Countries in deep blue provide more protection whereas countries in lighter blue indicate a lack of protection.

Learn more about non-discrimination for trans people and what you can do to improve it: tgeu.org/issues/discrimination

- 6 (full protection)
 - 5
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2
 - 1
 - 0 (no protection)
- Discrimination protection
(0 = no protection; 6 = full protection)



TRANS RIGHTS MAP

Europe & Central Asia 2021



10 countries still impose forced sterilisation of trans persons seeking recognition of their gender identity.

TGEU Trans Rights Map illustrates the legal situation of 49 countries in Europe and 5 in Central Asia. It shows country-specific requirements for legal gender recognition, as well as existing protections for trans people in asylum, hate crime/speech, non-discrimination, health, and family.

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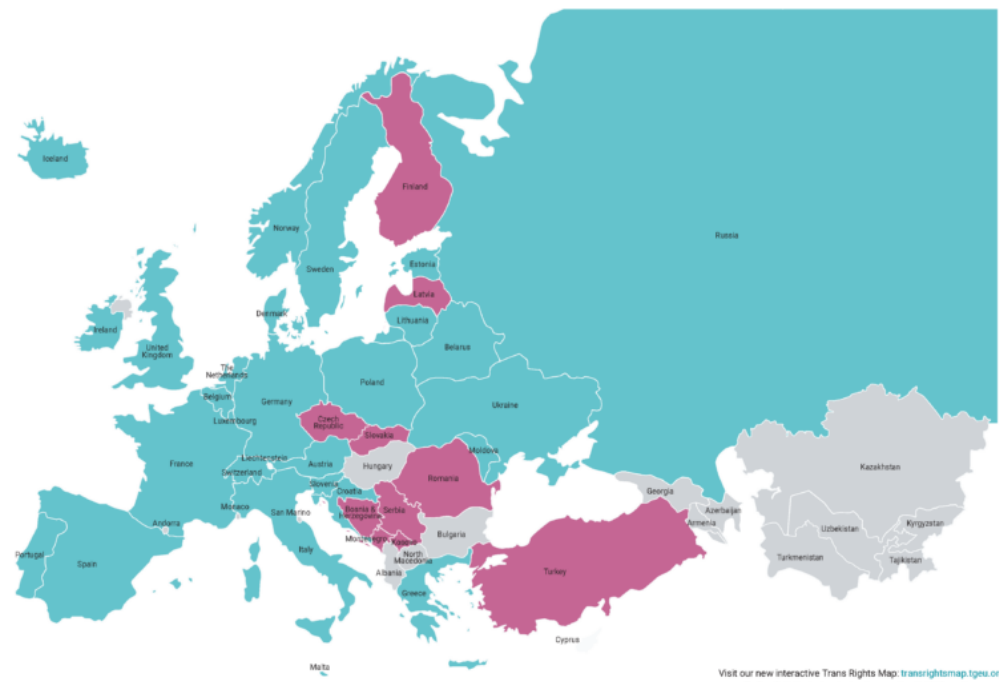
This map shows which countries do not request sterilisation in legal gender recognition (blue) and those that do (red). Countries in gray lack legal gender recognition procedures.

Sterilisation

Of the 39 countries in Europe & Central Asia that have a legal gender recognition procedure in place, 10 require that trans people undergo mandatory sterilisation before changing their gender marker. 27 countries no longer list sterilisation as a requirement for legal gender recognition.

The United Nations, the Council of Europe, and the European Court of Human Rights have recognised that mandatory sterilisation is not only an abusive requirement, but also a form of torture. Yet, too many states continue to require sterilisation as a pre-condition for legal gender recognition.

Learn more about legal gender recognition and what you can do to improve it: tgeu.org/issues/legal-gender-recognition



- Sterilisation required
- No sterilisation required
- No Legal Gender Recognition
- No sufficient data

This publication was funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020). It reflects the sole responsibility of TGEU and any views expressed therein belong to the authors of this document and not to the Commission.

Visit our new interactive Trans Rights Map: transrightsmap.tgeu.org
The Trans Rights Map has been developed in cooperation with LGL Europe, lgl-europe.org, and a multitude of civil society organisations and human rights organisations. The data presented reflects the legal rights of trans people based on consultation from in-country experts as of 27 April 2021.

Protection against hate

TRANS RIGHTS MAP

Europe & Central Asia 2021



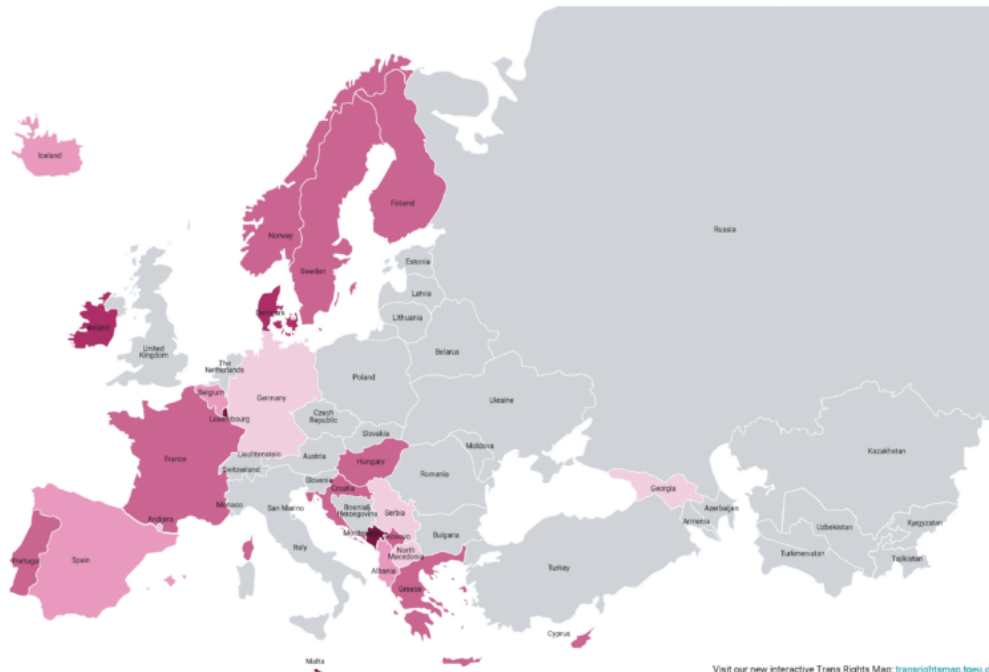
TGEU Trans Rights Map illustrates the legal situation of 49 countries in Europe and 5 in Central Asia. It shows country-specific requirements for legal gender recognition, as well as existing protections for trans people in asylum, hate crime/speech, non-discrimination, health, and family.

The Trans Rights Map does not claim to exhaustively portray the complex realities of trans people's lives.

Protection against Hate
This map illustrates which country protects trans people against hate crime or hate speech, or provides a policy tackling anti-trans hatred. Countries in deep red provide more protection whereas countries in lighter red indicate a lack of protection.

Learn more about hate crime protection for trans people and what you can do to improve it:
tgeu.org/issues/violence-hate-speech

- No protection
- Hate Crime Law only
- Hate Speech Law only
- Hate Crime & Hate Speech law only
- Policy tackling hatred only
- Policy & Law (Hate Crime or Hate Speech)



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