

LGBTIQ+ rights in the EU

Since the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999,

Article 21 of the Charter of
Fundamental Rights of the EU



While legislation directly addressing LGBTIQ rights remains limited, progress continues, and efforts are ongoing to **tackle various forms of discrimination across the EU**, particularly for trans* and intersex individuals, who face unique challenges.



In 2019, **43%** of LGBT Europeans reported experiencing **discrimination** due to **being LGBT** in the past year.

Source: Fundamental Rights Agency

The 4 pillars of the EU's LGBTIQ+ Equality Strategy (2020–2025)



Tackling discrimination
against LGBTIQ+ people



Ensuring LGBTIQ+ people's
safety



Building LGBTIQ+ **inclusive**
societies



Leading the call for LGBTIQ+
equality around the world

the European Union has acquired powers to take action **against discrimination based on sexual orientation**.

prohibits any discrimination 'based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or **sexual orientation**'.

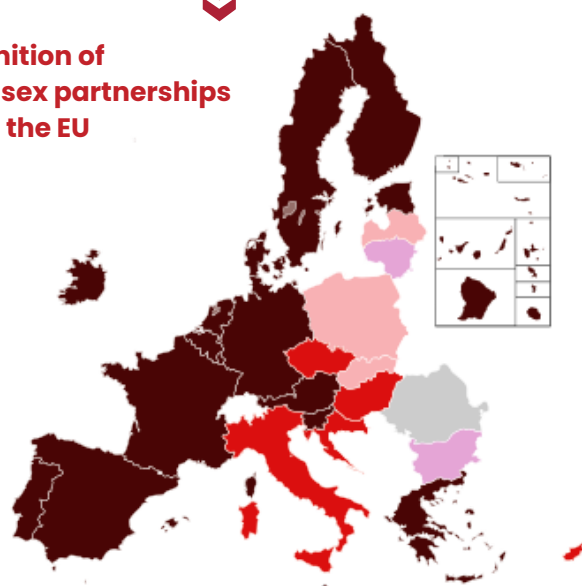


A common legal framework vs. Member State legislation

The **EU** does **not** have **competence** in areas of **marital status and family law**, which leads to an **unequal situation** between LGBTIQ citizens of **different Member States** that do **not have the same rights** to marry and form a family.



Recognition of same-sex partnerships across the EU



- Marriage
- Civil unions
- Limited domestic recognition (cohabitation)
- Foreign marriages recognized for residency
- Unrecognized

Source: Wikipedia



Trans and intersex rights

It is important to talk about LGBTIQ rights **beyond marriage equality** and include **trans and intersex individuals** that are often **unprotected** by the current legal frameworks.