

**HATE CRIMES AND OTHER HATE
MOTIVATED INCIDENTS AGAINST
TRANS PEOPLE IN ARMENIA
2016-2017**



RIGHT SIDE

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDER NGO

CONTENT WARNING:

This report includes descriptions of scenes of violence and cruelty and not recommended for reading for persons who are receptive to such information.

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TRANS PEOPLE IN ARMENIA**

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The present report is a follow-up of Step up reporting on homophobic and transphobic violence, a project supported by ILGA-Europe, the European region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association. The objective of the project was to empower European LGBTI civil society organisations to more consistently monitor and report homophobic and transphobic hate crimes and incidents.

To prepare this work, ILGA-Europe developed a harmonised data collection methodology in 2012. The methodology builds on international standards and on the expertise gained in different past activities, such as the elaboration of European-wide submissions to the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in view of its Annual Report on Hate Crime, or ILGA-Europe's participation in the Facing Facts! Making hate crime visible project.

Step up reporting on homophobic and transphobic violence was launched in 2013. In 2013, a first call for proposals within the ILGA-Europe's Documentation and Advocacy Fund was launched, supporting 12 member organisations in Europe to do hate crime reporting.

In 2017 the Fund, with the support of the Government of the Netherlands, provided dedicated resources to 6 national and local NGOs in Armenia, Bulgaria, Poland, and Serbia. These NGOs were trained on the methodology previously developed by ILGA-Europe, and committed to apply it in order to produce comparable data.

Data collection and publication is expected to be developed on a more sustainable and professional basis in the future, thanks to the capacity-building aspect of the current project. Through this initiative, ILGA-Europe's methodology is being made available to a greater number of European LGBTI civil society organisations. Reliable reporting continues to be an essential tool for convincing authorities of the need to criminalise hate crimes and to develop policies and trainings for police and judicial bodies to deal with hate crimes effectively.

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PREFACE

Unlike many other countries, Armenia does not have separate statistics on hate crimes against trans people and does not take any special measures to address hate crimes. On the contrary, Armenian bureaucratic culture more often suggests a formal creation of an idyllic situation in which the absence of various kinds of problems is desirable, and their presence, on the contrary, only hinders, creates a negative image of the police or even the country as a whole.

Unfortunately, Armenian law enforcement bodies do not collect information about hate crimes, especially when it comes to offenses against trans people. In this situation, our organization as a part of Armenian Civil Society tries to fill the gap, raise the hidden problems in society, and advocate for changes.

“Right Side” human rights defender NGO was founded in 2016 by trans activists. “Rights Side” is the first and the only NGO in Armenia that is run by and for trans community. Our Mission is building a trans inclusive society and strong trans community by providing healthcare, educational, social-psychological and legal services, raising visibility of trans people and promoting trans rights.

We as a community based organization believe that this research will help us to achieve or vision of an inclusive society, which respects gender diversity, where trans people are equal and live safely, healthy and equally participate in all aspects of life without any kind of discrimination.

*President,
“Right Side” Human Rights Defender NGO
Lilit Martirosyan*

1. INTRODUCTION

Hate crimes are a relatively new concept for criminology, activism, politics and everyday life. Despite the fact that such crimes have existed for centuries - for example, crimes against certain groups of people committed in Nazi Germany or by Ku Klux Klan supporters in the United States, but the crimes in the criminal law received special recognition only at the end of the twentieth century.

This reflects more general tendencies of increased sensitivity to social differences, an understanding of the value of diversity and, ultimately, the universal definition of humanity, which is gradually being adopted by law. More and more societies begin to consider that different groups of people are equally must be respected, accepted and equally must be supported and protected.

Legislation in the field of hate crimes aims at protecting those who occupy an unprivileged position in modern societies and, therefore, often are the objects of unjustified violence or other undesirable reactions provoked by negative feelings of offenders.

Hate crimes are condemned by many countries. There is a federal legislation In the USA, as well as state laws, defining hate crimes and preventive measures for such crimes. There is also a statistical form of the reporting for the Police. In Europe, OSCE works on hate crimes. In particular, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights OSCE monitors hate crimes and develops recommendations and policies in this area. Armenia is a participating state of the OSCE.

At the Ministerial Council meeting held at Maastricht in December 2003, the participating States of the OSCE collectively recognized the dangers posed by hate crimes and committed themselves to combating such crimes. Subsequently, OSCE participating States adopted a number of decisions that mandated ODIHR to work on hate crimes. The participating States made a commitment to “consider enacting or strengthening, where appropriate, legislation that prohibits discrimination based on, or incitement to hate crimes ...”.*

*OSCE Permanent Council Decision No. 621 “Tolerance and the Fight Against Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination”, <http://www.osce.org/pc/35610>

The data on trans community's situation is extremely limited in Armenia, there is no data collection mechanism available, which that would allow to document hate crime cases in a consistent and highly professional manner, enhancing trans visibility not only in the society as such but also within the civil society sector. The violations of rights of trans people are not included in national and international human rights reports produced by prominent general human rights organizations or by state bodies. Therefore, this research fills the gap by producing first ever consistent evidence based report in Armenia on hate crime cases against trans people.

The project “Documenting Cases of Hate Crime against Transgender Individuals in Armenia” was implemented from February 2017 to January 2018.

The project aimed at enhancing transgender individuals' human rights protection in Armenia through fact-finding and evidence based advocacy. This project collected first ever data exclusively focused on hate crimes, violence and discrimination faced by transgender community in Armenia, by creating a comprehensive and consistent data collection mechanism in Armenian on hate crime cases and incidents documentation. The project was introduced to trans community with extensive communication campaign using “Right Side” Human Rights Defender NGO webpage, newsletters and social networks. In 2017, “Right Side” human rights defender NGO documented 100 cases of bias motivated crimes trans people in Armenia happened in 2016-2017. A separate questionnaire is filled for each case. Incidents happened only during last two years (01.01.2016 – 31.10.2017) have been collected and analyzed. The data set that is analyzed in this report pertains to 100 reports, of which 76 were reported by victims and 24 cases reported by witnesses.

1.1. Methodology, Sampling and Targets, Tools, Confidentiality and Anonymity

1.1.1. Methodology

Within the framework of this research, “Right Side” Human Rights Defender NGO cooperated with a trans community representative who will provide community awareness and participation in the research. An outreach worker linked between the organization and the transgender community. Most reports were collected via face-to-face interviews with victims or witnesses.

1. “Snowball” method - Everyone participating in the survey was able to inform about the research within their communities.

2. To overcome the main challenges we were looking to connect with trans community leaders outside of Yerevan as well as to connect with trans community in clubs, bars, making home visits, visits to gathering areas and sex work venues, including late at night times.

1.1.2. Sampling and targets

This study includes cases of hate crimes or other hate motivated against trans people in Armenia. A separate questionnaire is filled for each case. Incidents happened only during last two years (01.01.2016 – 31.10.2017) have been collected and analyzed. The targets of the research are:

- a) Trans individuals who have been victims of hate crimes or other hate motivated incidents,

- b) People with any gender identities or expression who have been a witness of hate crimes or other hate-motivated incidents against trans people in Armenia.

The survey was conducted only with people aged 16 or over.

Overall, we collected 100 cases, 76 of them were victims and belong to trans community and conducted interviews with 24 witnesses.

1.1.3. Research tools

1. Individual interviews through a standardized questionnaire in the safe area of the organization.

2. Individual interviews via a standardized questionnaire on the phone.

3. Individual interviews via a standardized questionnaire in gathering places, sex work venues and by visiting trans individuals homes.

Standardized questionnaires were extracted to both qualitative and quantitative data. The research also includes a legal analysis of the RA legislation and international legal documents related to hate crimes.

1.2. Limitations

Despite being a community-based organisation, it may be that trans people are still uncomfortable sharing personal information even when assured of their anonymity. Furthermore, they feel shame and stigma related to their identities and/or the incident that prevents them from reporting. During the interview, we even heard that some individuals felt that reporting “would change nothing”. Another limitation to the project was the demographic of individuals who submitted forms. 77 individuals who completed the form were under 30 years old. This may be due to the fact that trans activism is young in Armenia, and older people are still hard to reach by the organisations. Most of the respondents also mentioned that most of the incidents happened in the Capital - Yerevan. This is because of the regions of Armenia are more conservative and trans people are moving to the Capital.

1.3. Confidentiality and Anonymity

The research team maintaining confidentiality of information collected from research participants and only the research team can identify the responses of individual subjects. However, we adopted number of techniques to prevent anyone outside of the project from connecting individual subjects with their responses.

For “Right Side” Human Rights Defender NGO it was essential to do our best to be to provide the utmost confidentiality of data.

- We use study codes on data completed questionnaire
- Information was locked in a separate location and has restrict access (only research team);
- Face sheets containing identifiers from survey instruments containing data after receiving from study participants were removed.

Providing anonymity of information collected from research participants means that either the project does not collect identifying information of individual subjects (e.g., name, address, Email address, etc.), or the project cannot link individual responses with participants’ identities. A study should not collect identifying information of research participants unless it is essential to the study protocol.

2. KEY FINDINGS

The vast majority of reported incidents took place in the capital city Yerevan 74%, 45 % of all reported cases took place in cruising areas, 15% of all cases happened in other public places. 10 incidents happened in Government offices and 1 in border crossing point, and 5 in Police stations.

The majority of cases – 77%, happened with young trans people aged 18-30, although there were reported cases from different age groups too: 19 respondents were in a group of 31-45, 3 respondents were in age group of 41-60 and only one person was older than 61. The youngest respondent was 18 years old, the oldest one was 63. Most of the victims identified themselves as trans women – 21 people or transgender – 20 people, however, 13 of victims identified themselves as trans men, 13 and 9 identified themselves as female and male accordingly. Most of the respondents mentioned their sexual orientation as heterosexual. All respondents were “out” in some capacity in their lives except 7 witnesses, who said that they don’t belong to LGBTI community.

49% of all reported cases happened at nighttime and 19% happened in the evening. There were only 8 cases happened in the morning and 14 in the afternoon.

Most of the incidents were threat of violence – 31%, insults or verbal abuses – 19% and physical violence – 12%. More than half of the incidents reported, were done by 1 perpetrator, 21 reported that there were 2 perpetrators and 14 cases were reported about group of perpetrators (more than 3 people). The fact that the perpetrator knew them as trans was mentioned by 39%. There was also one case when Yerevan City Council member with her husband attacked to transgender person in the building, where trans organization is situated. There is not much information about the second case when the perpetrator was public official, because the respondent had fears about their life to speak about the perpetrator. 89% of all cases were reported to LGBTI NGOs, 1 case reported to the General Prosecutor's Office, because the victim was not satisfied with the decision of Police. None of the cases reported, respondents mentioned that it was not considered as a hate crime, because current Armenian legislation does not recognize sexual orientation or gender identity as aggravating circumstances in a crime. Thus, police and other law enforcement are classifying transphobic violence as ordinary crimes or administrative offenses. The majority of victims turn to “Right Side” Human Rights Defender NGO for legal assistance and advice.

3. BIAS MOTIVATED VIOLENCE AGAINST TRANS PEOPLE

3.1. *The legal situation of transphobic hate crime*

The concept of "hate crime" is not hard to understand, the name already speaks about itself. This is why state bureaucracies, the media, citizens, activists and any other possible participant in discussions around this concept easily can understand the concept. Modern society presupposes a negative attitude towards the violation of the law, especially when it comes to criminal law. Beating, stealing or killing people, are widely accepted by the societies as unacceptable, although not everyone follows this principle.

According to ODIHR, hate crimes are criminal acts committed with a bias motive. This motive makes hate crimes different from other crimes. A hate crime is not one particular offence. It could be an act of intimidation, threats, property damage, assault, murder or any other criminal offence. The term "hate crime" or "bias crime", therefore, describes a type of crime, rather than a specific offence within a penal code. A person may commit a hate crime in a country where there is no specific criminal sanction because of bias or prejudice. The term describes a concept, rather than a legal definition.

Hate crimes always comprise two elements: a criminal offence committed with a bias motive.

A criminal offence crime is an act that constitutes an offence under ordinary criminal law. Hate crimes always require a base offence to have occurred. If there is no base offence, there is no hate crime.

The bias motive differentiates hate crimes from ordinary crimes. This means that the perpetrator intentionally chose the target of the crime because of some protected characteristic.

- The target may be one or more people, or it may be property associated with a group that shares a particular characteristic.
- A protected characteristic is a characteristic shared by a group, such as "race", language, religion, ethnicity, nationality, or any other similar common factor.*

**Hate Crime Laws A Practical Guide, Published by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) Warsaw, Poland, pp 16-18*

RA Constitution*

Article 29. Prohibition of Discrimination

Discrimination based on sex, race, skin colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion, worldview, political or other views, belonging to a national minority, property status, birth, disability, age, or other personal or social circumstances shall be prohibited.

Article 30. Legal Equality of Women and Men

Women and men shall enjoy legal equality.

The Article 29 defines also an open list (“personal or social circumstances”) of grounds or characteristics, to be prohibited for discrimination, which allows spreading exclusion of discrimination to any feature and shall include gender identity and/or expression.** However, Armenia ratified Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights, Article 1 of which defines general prohibition of discrimination. The European Convention with the mentioned protocol is incorporated into the national legal system and is applied in the domestic practice.

Article 77. Prohibition of Abuse of Basic Rights and Freedoms

The use of basic rights and freedoms for the purpose of violent overthrow of the constitutional order, incitement of national, racial or religious hatred or propaganda of violence or war shall be prohibited.

RA Legislation ***

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia defines racism as a specific crime, and as a qualitative criterion of other crimes. Article 143 defines a criminal liability for a direct or indirect violation of human rights and freedoms, if they were based on a number of characteristics, protected with the prohibition of discrimination, including the race, skin color, ethnic origin, membership of a national minority. The same crime, if committed by a public officer and with the abuse of office, implies aggravation of punishment.

*The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia of 5 July 1995, with the amendments of 2015, <http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=108723>

**This is not interpreted in any legal document, and this is the view of the researcher

***Hate Crimes in the Republic of Armenia, Ara Ghazaryan, Stepan Danielyan, Collaboration For Democracy Centre, 28.06.2016,

<http://www.v1.religions.am/eng/articles/hate-crimes-in-the-republic-of-armenia/>

Article 226 implies criminal liability for incitement of national, racial or religious hatred, as well as for actions aimed at the racial superiority or humiliation of national dignity. If the same actions were committed publicly or by mass media, with violence or threat of violence, or abuse of office, as well as by an organized group, they would be punished by imprisonment for the term of 3-6 years. Article 392 implies imprisonment for the term of 10-20 years or life sentence for deportation, illegal arrest, enslavement, mass and regular execution without trial, kidnapping followed by disappearance, torture or cruel treatment of civilians, which are committed on the basis of racial, national, ethnic identity, political views and religion.

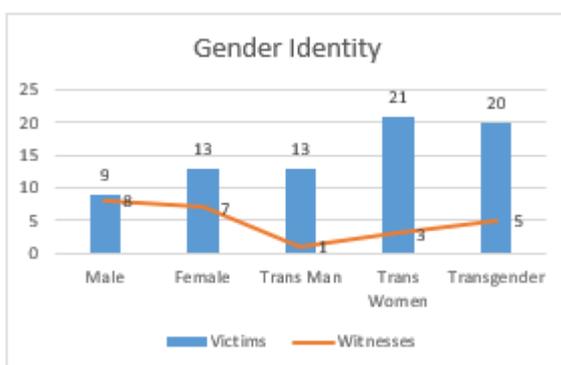
The new draft of Criminal Procedure Code, which is currently under discussion, must be sent to the National Assembly for parliamentary hearings. The Article 16 of the draft defines that all procedures, set up by law, shall be unified for all persons, involved in the criminal proceeding, regardless the race, skin color, ethnic and social origin and other specifics, protected by the prohibition of discrimination.*

Armenia’s hate crime laws consist of general and specific penalty-enhancement provisions but do not cover grounds of gender identity and/or expression.

3.2. Transphobic hate crimes and hate incidents

3.2.1. Background of respondents

Graph 1.

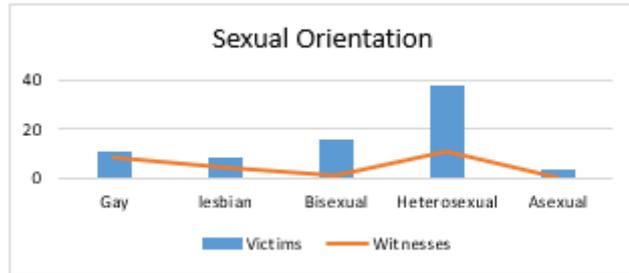


Most of the respondents identified themselves as trans women and transgender, however, 14 respondents identified themselves as trans men, 20 and 18 people identified themselves as female or male accordingly while three individuals identified with two or more gender identities.

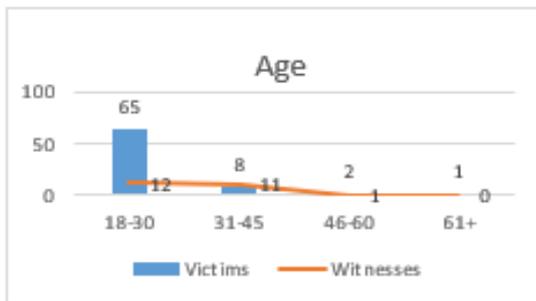
*RA Ministry of Justice page: <http://justice.am/legal/drafts>

Graph 2.

Almost half of respondents identified themselves heterosexual, but there were 19 gay men, 12 lesbian women, 17 bisexual people and only 3 people identified themselves asexual.



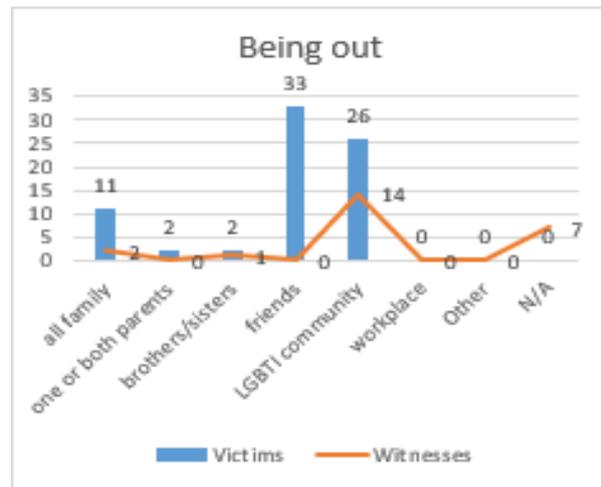
Graph 3.



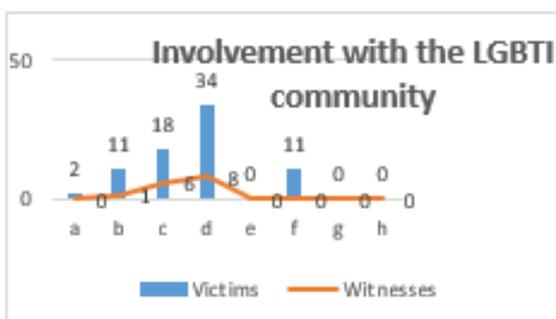
77 of 100 respondents were in age group of 18-30, age of 19 respondents was in a group of 31-45, 3 respondents were in age group of 41-60, and only one person was older than 61. The youngest respondent was 18 years old, the oldest one was 63.

Graph 4.

All respondents were “out” in some capacity in their lives except 7 witnesses, who said that they don’t belong to LGBTI community. 40 respondents were out in the LGBTI community, 33 were “out” to friends, and only two were “out” to their community. Being ‘out’ may be linked to heightened visibility and being perceived as trans which may increase the risk of being targeted.



Graph 5.



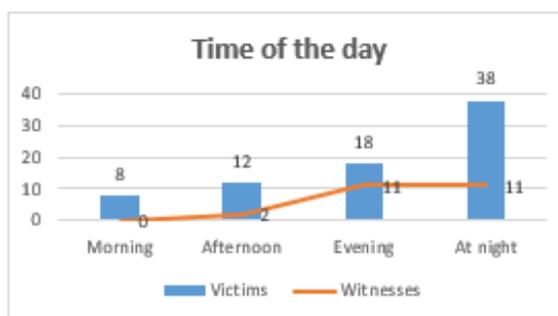
- a. Involved as an activist or working in an LGBTI NGO
- b. Regularly participate in LGBTI events
- c. Regularly go to LGBTI venues
- d. Participate at some events
- e. Went at least once to a Pride event or to a LGBTI venue
- f. Not involved at all with the LGBTI community
- g. Other. Please specify
- h. Not applicable

Most of the respondents has been involved in LGBTI organizations, except 11 people.

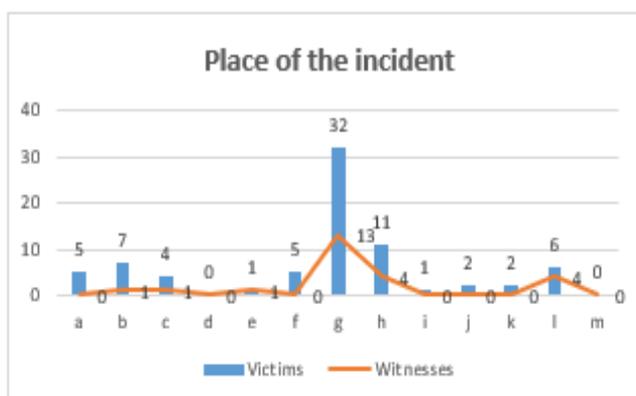
3.2.2. Incidents

Graph 6.

Most of the incidents reported happened at nighttime and in the evenings. There were only 8 cases happened in the morning and 14 in the afternoon.

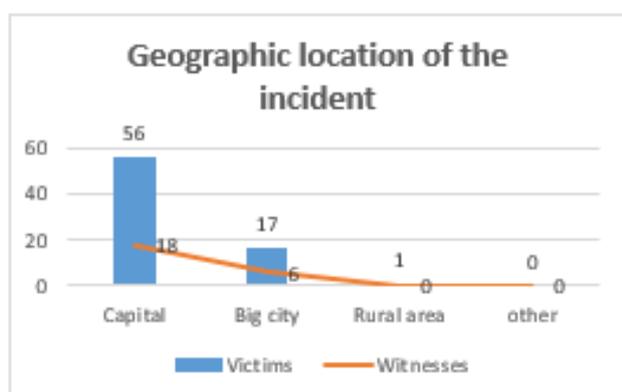


Graph 7.



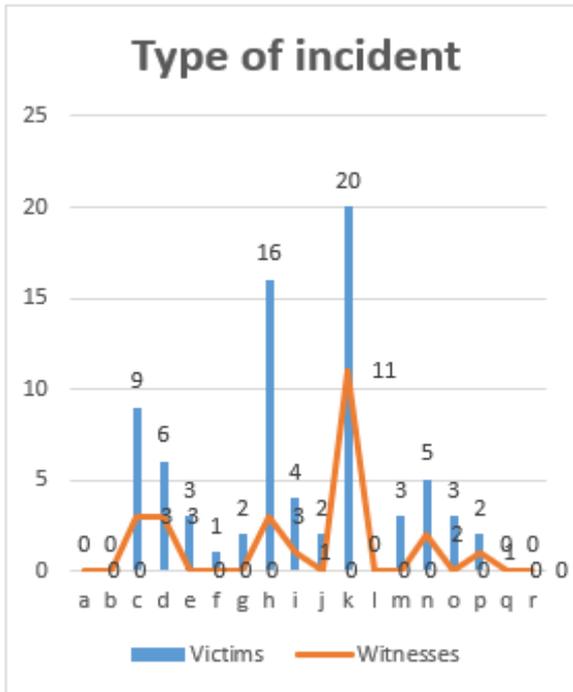
- a. Home
- b. Near home
- c. School
- d. Work
- e. Near or inside an LGBTI venue
- f. Police station
- g. Cruising area
- h. Other public space
- i. Internet
- j. Prison or detention center
- k. Border crossing, immigration center etc.
- l. Government offices
- m. Other, specify

Most of the incidents happened in cruising areas – 45 cases, 17 incidents happened in public spaces, 10 incidents happened in Government offices and 1 in Border crossing. There were no incidents happened at workplace, because almost all respondents mentioned in the interview that they are unemployed.



Graph 8.

74 incidents reported happened in Yerevan, 23 happened in other big cities in Armenia, and only one happened in rural areas. Except Yerevan, there were incidents reported from Sevan, Kapan, Gyumri and Vanadzor.

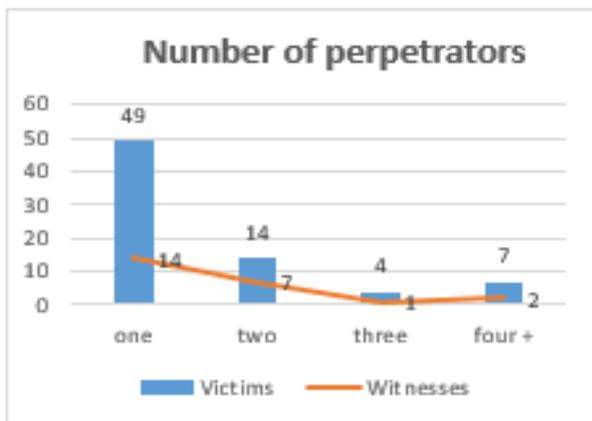


Graph 9.

- a. Homicide
- b. Attempted killing
- c. Physical violence (e.g. hitting, kicking etc.)
- d. Wounded by a weapon (e.g. knife or gun)
- e. Rape
- f. Other sexual assaults
- g. Locked up or detained
- h. Insults or verbal abuse
- i. Property destroyed, damaged or tagged
- j. Chased
- k. Threat of violence
- l. Sexually harassed (without assault)
- m. Refused access to healthcare or other public services
- n. Refused protection by law enforcement forces (e.g. police)
- o. Refused a job/fired
- p. Refused commercial services (e.g. not allowed into/asked to leave a restaurant/bar/taxi, etc.)
- q. Other, please specify:
- r. Not applicable

There were no cases of homicide, attempted killing, sexual harassment (without assault) reported. Most of the incidents were threat of violence, insults and verbal abuses and physical violence.

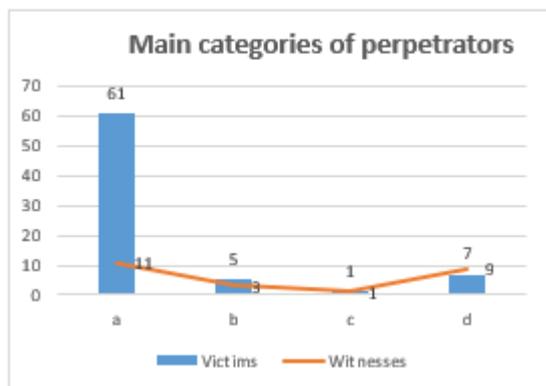
3.2.3. Perpetrators and Motives



Graph 10.

More than half of the incidents reported, were done by one perpetrator, 21 reported that there were 2 perpetrators and 14 cases were reported about group of perpetrators.

“In pleshka (edit: cruising area) most of the cases are happened by the clients of sex workers, they came here to get the services, but they behave inadequately. They are drunk often. However, I can remember also cases that there were organized groups attacked to us to beat”.



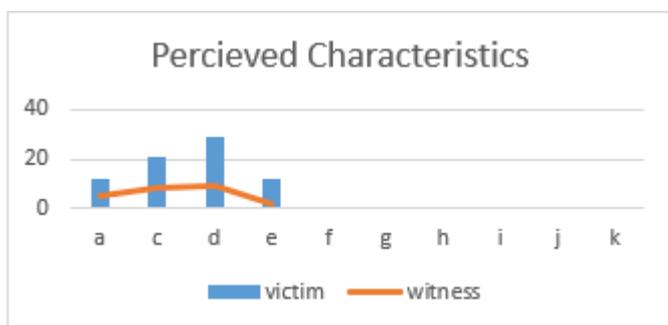
Graph 11.

- a. The perpetrator(s) is/are a private person
- b. The perpetrator(s) is/are acting in a professional position which gives him/her/them power over the victim, but is/are not a public official(s)
- c. The perpetrator(s) is/are a public official(s)
- d. You don't know.

Most of the perpetrators were private persons. And in interviews respondents mentioning that perpetrators can be a client of trans sex worker, or a person who just see a trans person on the street. However, there was also one case when Yerevan City Council member with her husband attacked to transgender person in the building, where trans organization is situated. There is not much information about the second case when the perpetrator was public official, because the respondent had fears about their life.

“It was on July 3, 2017 Yerevan City Council member from the ruling Republican Party fraction Naira Nahapetyan, along with her husband, attacked to us while we were leaving the trans community center, she lives in the same building in the upper floor. Naira warned us in a threatening tone that we have to move from the building as soon as possible if we don't want “something bad” happened to us”.

Graph 12. Do you think that the attack or incident is linked with one of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim?



- a. Sexual orientation
- b. Gender identity
- c. Gender expression
- d. Gender
- e. Race/ ethnicity
- f. Religion
- g. Age
- h. Disability
- i. Nationality
- j. Other reasons, specify:

In most cases, the motive for the incident was a combination of their gender identity, gender expression and sexual orientation. This illustrates that with these incidents, the motive is rooted in both transphobia and homophobia.

Graph 13. Why do you think the attack or incident is linked to one or several of the victim’s actual or perceived characteristics as mentioned above?

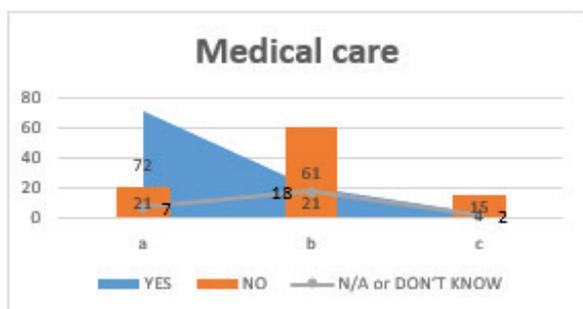


- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Language and words used, please specify b. Any particular signs left at the place of the incident c. The perpetrator(s) knew or thought you are a trans person | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Previous threats made or other incidents, please specify e. Place of the attack f. Other g. You don't know |
|---|--|

Respondents were asked why they believed that the incident was motivated by one of the above characteristics. 18 said it was due to the language or words used during the incident. For instance, one trans woman said, “I was walking on the street on my way to the supermarket and they were saying, “is that a man or a woman? It’s a woman, no oh it’s a man, oh it’s a man, they called me pederast and fagot.” 24 individuals said it was due to the place “...everyone knows that there are gays and trans people in pleshka (edit: cruising area)”

The fact that the perpetrator knew them as trans was mentioned by 39 people. One trans woman explained, “they knew me, because we used to live in the same neighborhood. They had known me for 6 years.”

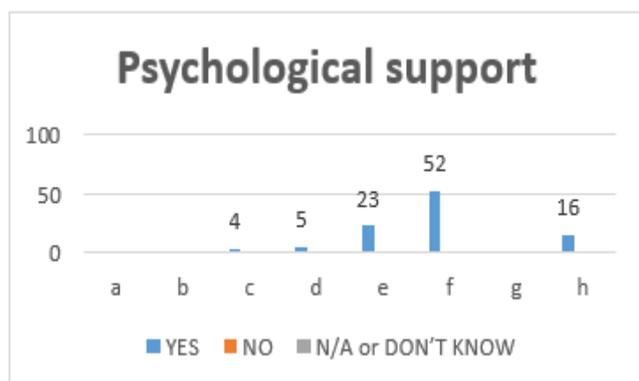
3.2.4. Consequences of Incidents and Follow Up Actions



Graph 14.

- Did you/victim have any injuries, if yes, what kind?
- Did you/victim seek any medical care?
- If the victim sought medical care, do you think the victim was treated in an appropriate way by medical staff?

Graph 15. Following the attack/ incident, did the victim seek psychological support from any of the following? You can choose several answers at the same time:



- Psychologist
- Victim support group
- Friends
- Family
- LGBTI NGO
- Other, specify _____
- No psychological support was sought
- You don't know/not applicable

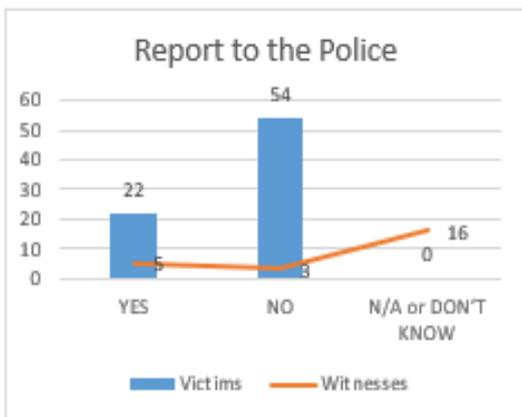
Only 21 of them sought medical assistance. When asked why they said “ I don't want to be beaten at the hospital” or “it happens every day, I don't have enough time”.. (Graph14.)

These incidents did have a psychological impact on the victims. Respondents said that the incident had an impact on their personal or social life. The majority of individuals turned to their friends, and or trans or LGBTI NGO for support. (Graph15.). Most of the 52 respondents who mentioned other, said that another trans person helped them to overcome stress and depression or sexual partner, whom they do not consider neither as a family member nor as friends. There were also trans sex workers who mentioned that they sought support from their clients.

4. POLICE AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

The trans community in Armenia has not longstanding community relationship with the police that other minority communities have had, and the Police still only deals with a small number of victims and offenders who identify as trans. While the number of trans people reporting hate crime is low, reports are increasing.

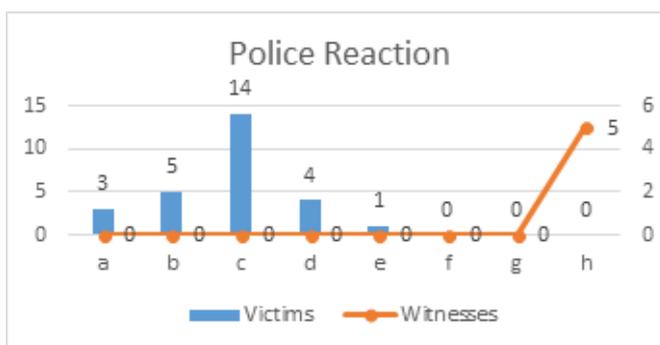
Graph 16. Did the victim report the incident to the police?



57 cases were not reported to police, 16 witnesses told that they don't know, and only 27 cases were reported.

When asked why you did not report to police, respondents said “I don't believe in police”, “they will not do anything” “I am scared of them”, “I think they will call to my parents and inform about my gender identity, and then my father will kill me”.

Graph 17. If the victim reported the incident, what was the reaction of the Police?

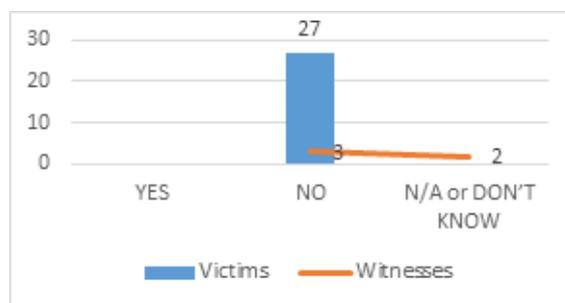


- a. Supportive
- b. Dismissive
- c. Neutral (factual)
- d. Mocking
- e. Insulting
- f. Violent
- g. Other, specify
- h. You don't know

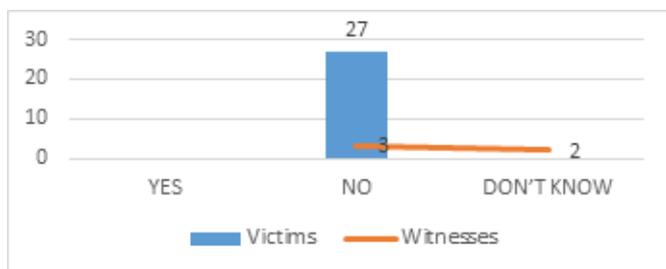
When asked about the reaction of the police, most of the respondents said the police was neutral, only three found the police was supportive. Four respondents said they were mocking and one respondent found insulting. “...depends on the police station, if it happens in the center of Yerevan, they know us already...”.

Graph 18. Did the police consider the incident as a hate crime?

None of the cases reported, respondents mentioned was considered as a hate crime. Two witnesses were not sure if the police considered the incident to be a hate crime.



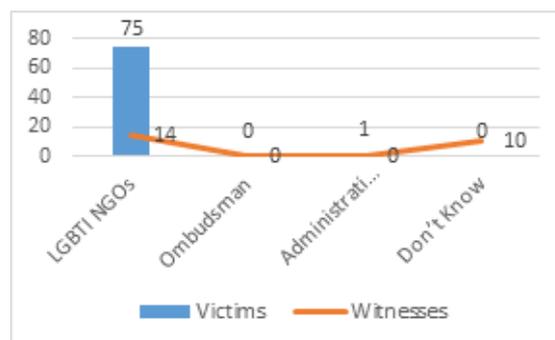
Graph 19. Was the case taken to court?



None of the reported cases was taken to court.

Graph 20. Was the incident reported to any other of the following organizations or authorities?

89 cases were reported to LGBTI NGOs, 1 case reported to the General Prosecutor's Office, because the victim was not satisfied with the decision of police. They dropped the case due to lack of sufficient evidence.



There is a lack of confidence in the Police within the trans community. There are negative stories of poor Police interactions, inappropriate behaviors that cause the lack of trust and confidence in the Police. Trans community and human rights organizations still have a way to go and enhance the cooperation with Police and work with the trans community to make sure their needs are met, so that Civil Society and State bodies can build inclusive, strong communities and end hate crime.

5. ANNEX: GLOSSARY

Asexual: asexual is an individual who is not emotionally and/or sexually attracted to person

Bisexual: when a person is emotionally and/or sexually attracted to persons of more than one gender

Discrimination: unequal or unfair treatment which can be based on a range of grounds, such as age, ethnic background, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity. Can be divided into four different types of discrimination, which all can lead to victimisation and harassment: Direct discrimination: where a person is treated less favourably than others on grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Indirect discrimination: where an apparently neutral provision or practice would put people of particular sexual orientation or gender identity at a disadvantage compared to others. Multiple discrimination: discrimination based on more than one ground.

Gay: a man who is sexually and/or emotionally attracted to men. Gay is sometimes also used as a blanket term to cover lesbian women and bisexual people as well as gay men. However, this usage has been disputed by a large part of the LGBTI community and gay is therefore only used here when referring to men who are emotionally and/or sexually attracted to men.

Gender: refers to people's internal perception and experience of maleness and femaleness, and the social construction that allocates certain behaviors into male and female roles.

Gender Expression: refers to people's manifestation of their gender identity. Typically, people seek to make their gender expression or presentation match their gender identity/identities, irrespective of the sex that they were assigned at birth.

Gender Identity: refers to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex they were assigned at birth.

Hate Crime: offences that are motivated by hate or by bias against a particular group of people. This could be based on gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, age or disability. Also called bias crime

Homophobia: fear, unreasonable anger, intolerance or/and hatred directed towards homosexuality.

Homosexual: People are classified as homosexual on the basis of their gender and the gender of their sexual partner(s). When the partner's gender is the same as the individual's, then the person is categorized as homosexual. It is recommended to use the terms lesbian and gay men instead of homosexual people. The terms lesbian and gay are being considered neutral and positive, and the focus is on the identity instead of being sexualized or pathologized.

Intersex: a term that relates to a range of physical traits or variations that lie between stereotypical ideals of male and female. Intersex people are born with physical, hormonal or genetic features that are neither wholly female nor wholly male; or a combination of female and male; or neither female nor male. Many forms of intersex exist; it is a spectrum or umbrella term, rather than a single category

LGBTI: Acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex people. This is the acronym that ILGA-Europe use to reflect our advocacy priorities; our members may use different formulations to more accurately describe their own work, for example LGBTI*, LGBTIQ.

OSCE: The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the largest regional security organisation in the world with 56 participating states from Europe, Central Asia and North America. Important institutions, bodies or charters: Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR): the OSCE institution, which deals with elections, human rights and democratization.

Out: being openly gay, lesbian, bisexual, trans or intersex
Pride events: Pride events and marches are annual demonstrations (against homophobia/transphobia and in favour of LGBTI rights) that take place around the world.

RA: Republic of Armenia

Sexual Orientation: refers to each person's capacity for profound affection, emotional and sexual attraction to, and intimate and sexual relations with, individuals of a different gender or the same gender or more than one gender.

Trans Person/People/Man/Woman: is an inclusive umbrella term referring to those people whose gender identity and/or a gender expression differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. It includes, but is not limited to: men and women with transsexual pasts, and people who identify as transsexual, transgender, transvestite/cross-dressing, androgyne, polygender, genderqueer, agender, gender variant or with any other gender identity and/or expression which is not standard male or female and express their gender through their

choice of clothes, presentation or body modifications, including undergoing multiple surgical procedures.

Transphobia: refers to negative cultural and personal beliefs, opinions, attitudes and behaviors based on prejudice, disgust, fear and/or hatred of trans people or against variations of gender identity and gender expression.

6. LITERATURE

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