

The EU LGBTIQ Strategy at a glance

[Blog, Inclusion and Equality, EU LGBTI Strategy](#)

Yesterday, 12 November 2020, EU Vice-President Jourova and Commissioner for Equality, Helena Dalli launched the first [EU LGBTIQ Strategy 2020–2025](#), marking a significant step forward for the European Commission in protecting and ensuring LGBTI rights. We've read through it, and here's an easy-read version.

ILGA-Europe has been calling for years for an EU LGBTI strategy, so the fact that we will finally have a consolidated approach from the European Commission, setting out coordinated work between different DGs and policy areas, is a significant step. Additionally, the strategy comes at a crucial time when some member states are more and more outspoken against LGBTI rights.

Over the last few months, the policy team has been in many conversations with different Commissioner services, as well as Cabinets, discussing the possible content of the strategy. The result is a very strong document with a very clear and consolidated set of priorities for the next five years.

With the strategy, the European Commission (EC) equips itself to play a stronger role in defending and advancing LGBTI rights, and sets out a comprehensive set of actions, including legislative proposals to do that. It is interesting to see that the proposed actions also include taking a leadership role with member states where the competences lie on national level, as for example in **good practice exchanges on legal gender recognition and banning so-called “conversion therapies”**.

Here is our easy-access guide to what's in the strategy

The strategy is organised in four sections:

1. Tackling discrimination against LGBTIQ people
2. Ensuring LGBTIQ people's safety
3. Building LGBTIQ inclusive societies
4. Leading the call for LGBTIQ equality around the world

And here are some key points under each section that we know will be included:

1. Tackling discrimination against LGBTIQ people

In the first section the EC will cover action in the area of non-discrimination, employment and social protection, education and health as well as asylum. The proposed actions include:

- **Clear commitments on implementation reports on the [Employment Equality Directive](#)** and possible following legislative proposals, including to strengthen the role of equality bodies.

- **Good practice exchanges between member states on non-discrimination protection** on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristic (SOGIESC), as well as a clarification how non-binary and intersex people are best protected in non-discrimination legislation.
- **Gathering data on discrimination in access to labour market**, particularly for trans and intersex people, and guidance to member states on the issue.
- An expert group on gender stereotypes and bullying, regarding education.
- **Support of intersectional research, including on health** as well as encouraging member states to organise trainings for healthcare professionals in the care needs of LGBTI people.
- **Good practice exchange between member states in the area of asylum**, focusing on safe reception, protection standards and assessment of applications of LGBTIQ refugees.

2. Ensuring LGBTIQ people's safety

A big focus in this section will be on the rise of hate across the EU and the better protection against LGBTI-phobic hate crimes, online hate, and improved victim support services. The focus is on:

- **An initiative to extend the list of EU crimes to cover hate crimes and hate speech** on the grounds of SOGIESC.
- **Work on the [Digital Service Act](#)** and full implementation of the Audio-visual Media Services Directive
- **Full implementation of the EU strategy on victim's rights**, including an EU-wide communication campaign and good practice exchange between member states on victim's rights, as well as funding opportunities in the area.

Furthermore, this section will include a focus on banning harmful practices and includes taking the lead in:

- **Good practice exchanges between member states regarding intersex genital mutilation, forced medicalisation of trans people, and banning so-called "conversion therapies".**

3. Building LGBTIQ inclusive societies

A key point in this section is that the European Commission will work on ensuring freedom of movement for all. This includes:

- **Implementation of the Coman judgment**, through dialogue and, if necessary, legal action.
- Reviewing guidelines on free movement to ensure they include LGBTI people and rainbow families.
- Continuing to gather evidence on problems LGBTI people and their families face in enjoying freedom of movement.
- **Proposing legislation for mutual support of parenthood** between member states.
- Exploring measures to **support mutual recognition of same-sex partnerships in cross-border situations**.

Furthermore, there will be a **commitment to work with member states towards legal gender recognition based on self-determination and without age restrictions**.

On funding, the EC will confirm existing operational grants and project-based funding, but in addition a committee to increase opportunities for small organisations.

4. Leading the call for LGBTIQ equality around the world

Section four reiterates the EC's strong engagement on LGBTI rights in external relations. We expect references to sharing of best practise and being a strong voice for LGBTI rights in international fora, as well as through

instruments like the human rights dialogues.

This includes continued support for LGBTI human rights defenders, including rapid response and through EU funding.

There is also a renewed commitment to LGBTI rights in the accession process, including monitoring and data collection on the situation of LGBTI people in the region.