

# Y.P. v. Russia

[Case Law](#), [Legal Protection](#), [European Court of Human Rights](#), [Family](#), [Legal Gender Recognition](#), [Russia](#), [Strategic Litigation](#)

## LGR, civil status and birth certificate

(Application no. 8650/12), 4 August 2017

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- The applicant, a post-operative transgender man, complained that Russia failed to discharge its positive obligation to recognise not only his gender transition, but also his civil status and parental ties without being required continuously to disclose that he had undergone transition.
- ILGA-Europe together with TGEU, Transgender Legal Defense Project, Human Rights Centre “Memorial” and “Coming Out” submitted the following:
  - **Restrictive LGR procedures** hinder the ability of trans people to enjoy their **family life**. To secure the fundamental rights of trans persons, a change to an individual’s gender markers in official documents should apply for all legal purposes.
  - **Birth certificates** are frequently used in Russia. As a result, when a trans parent who changed their documentation, but was not able to get relevant amendments in their children’s birth certificates, has any contacts with third parties representing the children’s interests, it leads to **revealing the trans person’s personal history** and, usually, **discrimination** against that person and their family members. The situation is exacerbated by the discriminatory social and legal environment in Russia.