

## **ARMENIA**

Most questions require a reply based on the following codification:

a. Yes, already done <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Yes, work is in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	c. We intend to work on this <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Position non determined <input type="checkbox"/>	e. No <input type="checkbox"/>
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*Armenia perceives the implementation of the Recommendation Cm/Rec(2010)5 in the light of the statement made by Armenia when adopting this Recommendation (as also mentioned in footnote No 1). Particularly, Armenia stated that while the elimination of all types of discrimination, including on the grounds of sexual orientation, should be strongly promoted, the legal status of the Recommendation as a non-binding document and the role of national legislative bodies as definers of the legal framework of each country should not be disregarded.*

*In addition to the above-mentioned, answers to several questions in the Questionnaire have been left blank because of the perception that the situation in Armenia will not be appropriately reflected in the five types of possible answers indicated. In those cases brief explanations are provided.*

### **Section I – Implementation and dissemination of the Recommendation**

1. How would you assess the status of implementation of the Recommendation in your country?

Fully satisfactory ☐ Adequate ☒ Insufficient ☐ Absent ☐

Please explain your reply.

The Constitution of Armenia prohibits all types of discrimination. The implementation of the Recommendation shall be viewed in line with the promotion of elimination of all types of discrimination, as it is provided Article 14.1, which states: *“Everyone shall be equal before the law. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, color, 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 other personal or social circumstances shall be prohibited.”* Therefore, Armenia observes the implementation of the Recommendation within its general anti-discriminatory policy, without distinguishing the rights and interests of any specific social group.

2. Has a review been carried out of existing legislative and other measures which could result directly or indirectly in sexual orientation or gender identity discrimination?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

Please explain and, if appropriate, provide examples of any such measures found:

The legislation of Armenia *per se* does not contain discriminative clauses. Allegedly discriminatory provisions, if any, are usually removed in the drafting process of a legislative act. Moreover, special anti-discrimination clauses are to be found almost in every legal act. Although sexual orientation or gender identity is not mentioned in these laws as grounds for discrimination, it does not imply that discrimination on these grounds is not prohibited by law.

Are there measures in place to redress any such discrimination?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices:

Redress, according to legislation, shall be provided for any kind of infringement, including discrimination.

3. Have legislative and other measures against discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity been adopted and implemented since the adoption of CM Recommendation 2010(5) (including the possible establishment of national action plans, the inclusion of the Recommendation in existing plans, or the creation of cross-sectoral working groups for its implementation)?
- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☒ d. ☐ e. ☐

If appropriate, please provide examples of measures adopted or in preparation.

The Office of the Human Rights Defender (HRD) is currently elaborating a Draft Law against Discrimination, which among others will deal with the issues related to discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.

4. Are there measures in place to collect and analyse relevant data on discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation?
- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☒ d. ☐ e. ☐

Are there measures in place to collect and analyse relevant data on discrimination on grounds of gender identity?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☒ d. ☐ e. ☐

Are there measures in place to collect and analyse relevant data on hate crimes and hate-oriented incidents, where the sexual orientation or gender identity of the victim is reasonably suspected to have constituted a motive for the perpetrator?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☒ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices:

Data on discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity is collected not only by the corresponding law enforcement authorities, but also by the actors of civil society in that field.

5. Do effective legal remedies for victims of sexual orientation or gender identity discrimination exist (including sanctions for infringements and adequate reparation for victims)?
- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Regardless of the type of infringement, there is an unbiased approach towards victims in criminal procedure legislation and in practice.

The legislation of the Republic of Armenia contains a number of fundamental provisions forbidding limitation on any grounds of the rights and freedoms of individuals. Article 14.1 of the Constitution is also reflected in the sectoral legislation (Article 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia<sup>1</sup>, Articles 6<sup>2</sup> and 143<sup>3</sup> of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia). In June 2012 a Draft

<sup>1</sup> Article 8. Equality of All Before the Law: All people are equal before the law and shall enjoy equal protection of the law, without any discrimination.

<sup>2</sup> Article 6. Principle of equality before the law: The persons who committed a crime are equal before the law and are subject to criminal liability regardless of sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national or social origin, ethnic minority identity, birth, property, or other statuses.

<sup>3</sup> Article 143. Breach of citizens' legal equality:

Law on Domestic Violence was put into circulation by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the Police also took an active part in the elaboration of the Draft.

If so, are there measures in place to raise awareness and facilitate access of victims to such remedies?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The functions of the Public Relations and Information Department of the Police of the Republic of Armenia include informing the public and providing consultative measures once such problems occur ("02" and "Duty" TV programme series, "02" weekly, "02" radio programme and the Police website [www.police.am])

6. Which obstacles, if any, have been encountered in the implementation of the Recommendation?

No insurmountable obstacles have been indicated by the bodies and organizations directly dealing with the subject.

7. Has the Recommendation, including its Appendix, been translated in all your national languages?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

8. Which steps have been taken to ensure dissemination of the Recommendation and its Appendix as widely as possible?

The Recommendation has been disseminated to all the relevant state authorities, including different ministries, the Police office and the Ombudsman office.

## Section II – Implementation of the specific provisions in the Appendix

### I. Right to life, security and protection from violence

9. Are there measures in place to ensure an effective, prompt and impartial investigation into alleged cases of crimes and other incidents, where the sexual orientation or gender identity of the victim is reasonably suspected to have constituted a motive for the perpetrator?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The legislation of Armenia ensures the protection of the rights and freedoms of all persons, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.  
The principle of equality before the law and before the court is one of the basic principles in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Armenia.

1. Direct or indirect breach of the human rights and freedoms of citizens, for reasons of the citizen's nationality, race, sex, language, religion, political or other views, social origin, property or other statuses, which damaged the citizen's legal interests, is punished with a fine in the amount of 200 to 400 minimal salaries, or with imprisonment for up to 2 years.
2. The same action committed by abusing official position, is punished with a fine in the amount of 300 to 500 minimal salaries, or by deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or practice certain activities for 2 to 5 years, or with imprisonment for up to 3 years.

10. Are there measures in place to ensure that a bias motive related to sexual orientation may be taken into account as an aggravating circumstance?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

Are there measures in place to ensure that a bias motive related to gender identity may be taken into account as an aggravating circumstance?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

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11. Are appropriate measures taken to ensure that victims and witnesses of sexual orientation- or gender identity-related hate crimes and incidents are encouraged to report them?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Victims and witnesses of all crimes and incidents, including those involving hate based on sexual orientation or gender identity, are encouraged via the PR mechanisms of the Police to report them.
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12. Do training programmes and procedures exist to ensure that the police, judiciary and prison officials possess the knowledge and skills to identify such crimes and incidents and provide victims and witnesses with adequate assistance and support?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area

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13. Are there specific measures in place to ensure the safety and dignity of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in prison or in other ways deprived of their liberty, in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Appendix to the Recommendation?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

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14. Have appropriate measures been taken to combat all forms of “hate speech” against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender persons, in accordance with Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and with paragraph 6 of the Appendix to the Recommendation?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If so, have specific measures been taken to raise awareness of public authorities/ institutions of their responsibility to refrain from statements which may reasonably be understood as legitimising hatred or discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender persons?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☒

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Any statements which may reasonably be understood as legitimising hatred or discrimination on any grounds are contrary to the law.

## **II. Freedom of association**

15. Are there measures in place to ensure that freedom of association (including access to public funding available for non-governmental organisations) can be enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If any, please provide examples of limitations or exceptions to the guarantees set out in Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the appendix to the Recommendation and indicate whether any measure to review or lift such limitations or exceptions is in preparation:

There are many registered and functioning NGOs and civil initiatives in Armenia, which deal with protection of LGBT people's rights and interests. The state authorities neither intervene in the activity of those organizations, nor create obstacles for their registration and financing.

16. Are there specific measures in place to effectively protect defenders of human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons against hostility and aggression, including when allegedly committed by state agents, in accordance with the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on Council of Europe action to improve the protection of human rights defenders and promote their activities?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☒ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Human rights' activists perform freely in Armenia and their activity is not hindered by the state in any manner.

17. Have measures been taken to ensure that non-governmental organisations defending the rights of human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons are appropriately consulted on the adoption and implementation of measures that may have an impact on the human rights of these persons?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Any draft legislation is available on the website of the relevant state authority and thereafter on the Parliament's website. Generally public hearings are organized and round-table discussions are held.

## **III. Freedom of expression and peaceful assembly**

18. Are there measures in place to ensure that freedom of expression, including freedom to receive and impart information on subjects dealing with sexual orientation or gender identity, can be enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Are there measures in place to ensure that freedom of peaceful assembly can be enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If specific limitations or exceptions regarding such freedoms are in place, please provide examples and indicate whether any measure to review or lift such measures is in preparation:

There is no restriction on freedom of expression in Armenia except in the exclusive cases provided by the Law on Dissemination of Mass Information.

19. Do law enforcement authorities take appropriate measures to protect participants in peaceful demonstrations in favour of the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons?
- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

In 2012, the "Guide for the Police Actions during Meetings" has been developed in the RA Police with the professional consultation and direct participation of the OSCE Expert on protection of participants in peaceful meetings, and Manager of the "Advice for Legal and Judicial Reform in the South Caucasus" Project. The Guide is aimed at ensuring the implementation of the constitutional right of citizens to freedom of assembly in peaceful manner, without the use of arms and violence. Paragraph 1 of the Guide stipulates the principle of support to peaceful assembly, "The state's positive duty to protect peaceful assembly requires from the Police to support peaceful assemblies and to protect their participants." Meanwhile, the Article 163 of the Criminal Code of Armenia incurs criminal liability for preventing the assemblies and the participation in them. The most recent example in this regard was the peaceful rally in May 2012 on the Day of Diversity proclaimed by the UN, which took place with the active participation of many LGBT organizations' representatives. The Police duly performed its functions and effectively protected the participants from the occasional acts of discontent and aggression.

#### **IV. Right to respect for private and family life**

20. Have measures been taken to ensure that criminal law provisions which, because of their wording or scope, may lead to a discriminatory application with respect to sexual orientation or gender identity are either repealed, amended or applied in a manner which is compatible with the principle of non-discrimination?
- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The provisions of the criminal legislation incurring criminal liability for homosexuality have been repealed before the adoption of Recommendation.

21. Are there measures in place to ensure that personal data referring to a person's sexual orientation or gender identity are not collected, stored or otherwise used, except where this is necessary for the performance of specific, lawful and legitimate purposes, and that existing records that do not comply with this principle are destroyed?
- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please provide examples of exceptions to this principle, if any:

According to the law of the Republic of Armenia on Personal data, in the Republic of Armenia personal data are collected for clearly defined and declared legal purposes and shall not be used for other

reasons, except the cases defined by law.

Therefore, collection and processing of data that are not necessary for the achievement of the purpose of processing, is prohibited. Consequently, personal data is kept insofar those purposes require.

22. Are appropriate measures available to guarantee full legal recognition of a person's gender reassignment in all areas of life in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 21 of the appendix to the Recommendation?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

According to the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Status Acts the sex of the person shall be recorded in the Birth Certificate. The authority responsible for registering civil status acts issues a conclusion on the correction, amendment or modification made in the Civil Status Act based on the relevant document on gender change, issued by a medical organization, according to the legislation of the Republic of Armenia. The change of the record related to sex in the Birth Certificate and the submission of the document to the passport issuing authorities shall be sufficient to change the passport in the period of time prescribed by law.

Have prior requirements for legal recognition of a gender reassignment been reviewed in order to remove any abusive requirements?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

See answer to part 1 of Question No 22.

23. Once gender reassignment has been completed and legally recognised, is the right of a transgender person to marry a person of the sex opposite to their reassigned sex effectively guaranteed?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

According to the Constitution, men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and found a family according to their free will. The Family Code states two preconditions for marriage: the voluntary mutual accord and the marriageable age.

24. Where national legislation recognises registered same-sex partnerships, are their legal status, rights and obligations equivalent to those of heterosexual couples in a comparable situation?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If national legislation does not recognise nor confer rights to registered same-sex partnerships and unmarried couples, has the possibility been considered to provide same-sex couples with legal or other means to address the practical problems related to this fact in their lives?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☒ e. ☐

Please provide examples:

25. Are there measures in place to ensure that decisions regarding parental responsibility and adoption of a child are taken primarily in the child's best interest, as well as without discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

According to the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, decisions regarding parental responsibility and adoption of a child are taken in the child's interests. As to discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, legislative or other measures are not envisaged.

### **V. Employment**

26. Does legislation prohibit discrimination in employment in the public and private sector on grounds of sexual orientation?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Does legislation prohibit discrimination in employment in the public and private sector on grounds of gender identity?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If so, are there measures in place concerning in particular:

i) Access to employment

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

ii) Promotion, dismissals, pay and other working conditions

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

iii) Prevention and punishment of harassment

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

iv) Protection of privacy of transgender persons

(in accordance with paragraph 30 of the Appendix to the Recommendation)

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

See answer to question No 2.

### **VI. Education**

27. Are there appropriate legislative and other measures, addressed to educational staff and pupils, to ensure that the right to education can be effectively enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, taking into due account the over-riding interests of the child and the rights of parents regarding education of their children?

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If so, are there measures in place concerning in particular:

i) Anti-discrimination training or support and teaching aids

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

The curricula of the primary schools include subjects which are related to sexual issues and address discrimination, pupils get knowledge about sexual issues, learn about addressing discrimination on sexual grounds, acquire tolerance skills.

ii) Information, protection and support for pupils and students

- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

According to the " State standards of public education", the quality requirements for graduates of public



education programs stem from the primary goals of public education, which, in terms of formation of pupils' values, pay importance to teaching gender equality and exclusion of sexual discrimination in the society.

iii) Objective information on sexual orientation and gender identity in school curricula ?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

See answer to question No 27.

iv) School equality and safety policies and action plans

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The Law on Education prescribes that the right to education is ensured in the Republic of Armenia, regardless of nationality, race, gender, language, beliefs, political or other views, social origin, financial situation or other aspects.

## **VII. Health**

28. Are there appropriate measures in place to ensure that the highest attainable standard of health can be effectively enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 33 of the Appendix to the Recommendation?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

According to the Republic of Armenia Law on Public Medical Care and Services, "Everyone, regardless of nationality, race, sex, language, religion, age, health condition, political or other opinion, social origin, property and other circumstances has the right to receive medical care in the Republic of Armenia."

In recent years, the Ministry of Health and non-governmental organizations have implemented a number of studies, including behavioral research on HIV prevention, as well as on sexual orientation and gender identity issues. Discussions, seminars and informative workshops have been organized in order to raise public awareness, fight against homophobia and transphobia.

29. Has homosexuality been removed from the national classification of diseases?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

By Order N 67 of the Ministry of Economy of Armenia, dated March 31, 2005 "on the establishment of a classifier", the classifier of diseases has been established and sexual orientation in itself cannot be regarded as a disorder.

30. Are there measures in place to ensure that transgender persons have effective access to appropriate gender reassignment services?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If there are limitations to the costs covered by health insurance for gender reassignment, please explain:

See answer to question No 22.

### **VIII. Housing**

31. Are measures taken to ensure access to adequate housing can be effectively and equally enjoyed by all persons, without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, that protection is provided against discriminatory evictions, and that equal rights are guaranteed in respect of ownership of land and other property,?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

The article 31 of the Constitution states: *"Everyone shall have the right to freely own, use, dispose of and bequeath the property belonging to him/her. The right to property shall not be exercised to cause damage to the environment or infringe on the rights and lawful interests of other persons, the society and the state.*

*No one shall be deprived of property except for cases prescribed by law in conformity with the judicial procedure".*

32. With respect to the risk of homelessness faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, in particular young persons and children, are measures taken to ensure that the relevant social services are provided without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

See answer to question No 2.

### **IX. Sports**

33. Have measures (including awareness-raising measures) been taken to tackle discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (including the use of discriminatory insults) in sports and in connection with sports events?

a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Measures to tackle discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity in sports and in connection with sport events have not been taken due to the lack of necessity to take such measures.

### **X. Right to seek asylum**

34. In cases where your country has an international obligation in this respect, may a well-founded fear of persecution based on sexual orientation or gender identity be recognised as a valid ground for the granting of refugee status and asylum under your national law?

a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

According to the Law on Refugees and Asylum a refugee is [a foreign national who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for the reasons of race, religion, nationality, *membership to a particular social group* or for political opinion, is outside the country of his/her nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of the country of

his/her nationality; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his/her former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it...]. When considering an application of anyone fearing prosecution on the ground of sexual orientation or gender identity, the notion of *membership to a particular social group* could be applied.

35. Does your country ensure that asylum seekers are not sent to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened because of their sexual orientation or gender identity?
- a. ☒ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Please indicate the measures and, if appropriate, provide examples of good practices in this area:

Article 9 (Non-refoulement) of the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Refugees and Asylum provides that: "...[T]he principle of non-refoulement means not returning a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his/her life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, *membership of a particular social group*, political opinion or generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights, or other serious events disrupting public order (...). As it was described in the answer to the question No34, the concept of *membership of a particular social group* could be applied.

#### **XI. National Human Rights Structures**

36. Are National Human Rights Structures (equality bodies, ombudsperson, and national human rights institutions) clearly mandated to address discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation?
- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

Are National Human Rights Structures (equality bodies, ombudsperson, and national human rights institutions) clearly mandated to address discrimination on grounds of gender identity?

- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐ e. ☐

If so please explain and indicate in particular, if appropriate, what possibilities of intervention are included in their mandate, including in particular with respect to discrimination on multiple grounds:

The HRD's competences generally encompass dealing with cases in which human rights are breached by state bodies or state officers and the HRD perceives these issues to be systemic and works towards improving the legislation in that domain. Currently, the HRD is elaborating a Draft Law against Discrimination.

#### **XII. Discrimination on multiple grounds**

37. Are there measures in place to ensure that the provisions of national law prohibiting or preventing discrimination also protect against discrimination on multiple grounds, including on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity?
- a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☒ d. ☐ e. ☐

### **Section III - Follow-up**

38. Which measures by the Council of Europe would you recommend to ensure that member states are guided in their national legislation and practice by the principles set out in the Recommendation and in its Appendix ?

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39. Should the Council of Europe continue examining periodically the implementation of this Recommendation? If so, should such examination in future concentrate on specific issues, and which specific issues would you recommend examining in that case?

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40. Are there any issues on which the Recommendation and its Appendix should be revised or completed? If so, please indicate them.

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