

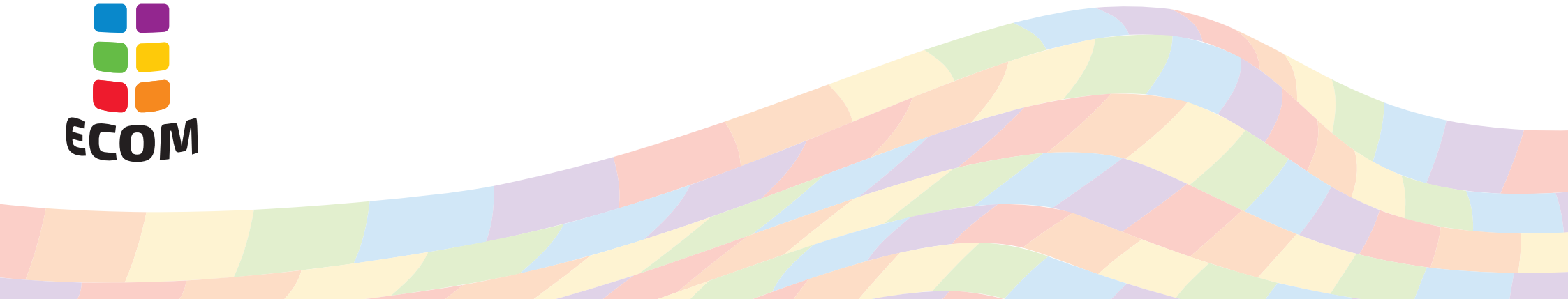
Summary of Legislation Related to the Rights of LGBT, other MSM, and PLWH

Armenia



Legislative Aspect	Law	Practice
Travel and Immigration Bans on People Living with HIV (PLWH)	There are no legal obstacles for PLWH to travel or immigrate to Armenia.	
Criminalization of HIV Transmission	Transmission of HIV is criminalized.	Knowingly subjecting another person to the danger of HIV infection is punishable by imprisonment of up to 1 year; infection of another person with HIV by someone who knows they are infected is punishable by imprisonment of up to 5 years; HIV transmission resulting from professional negligence of medical professionals is also punishable by imprisonment.
Ban on Blood Donation by MSM	"Homoaddicted" people are banned from donating blood.	The term "homoaddicted person", used in national legislation, is vague and refers to both the sexual behavior and sexual orientation of a person. There is no legally regulated procedure for determining a person's sexual behavior or orientation.
Criminalization of Same-Sex Sexual Activity	Same-sex sexual activity is legal.	Same-sex sexual activity was decriminalized in 2003. Age of consent is 16 for both men and women.
Ban on "Homosexual Propaganda"	There is no ban on "homosexual propaganda".	In 2013, Armenia officials introduced a bill aimed at protecting traditional values from the public promotion of "non-traditional sexual relationships." The bill was removed from consideration shortly after introduction.

Eurasian Coalition on Male Health



Laws on Gender Identity and Expression (changing one's legal gender and related procedures)	There is no legislation that regulates changing one's legal gender.	Existing legislation does not explicitly prohibit people from changing their legal gender. However, gender reassignment procedures are not available in the country. The few successful examples of trans* people changing their legal gender have been through court petitions.
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SOGI Antidiscrimination Laws	There are no specific antidiscrimination protections for sexual minorities.	The Constitution of Armenia prohibits discrimination. In practice, this provision has never been applied to protect LGBT people. Discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity is not expressly prohibited by any law.
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Hate Crimes Legislation	There is no comprehensive hate crimes legislation.	According to the Criminal Code, aggravating criminal circumstances arise when a crime is committed due to an ethnic, racial, or religious motive. However, these aggravating circumstances do not apply when the crime is committed on the basis of sexual orientation and/or gender identity.
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Recognition of Same-Sex Partnerships	There is no recognition of any kind of same-sex partnership or union.	The Constitution of Armenia provides that "men and woman of marriageable age have the right to marry," but does not expressly state that marriage is between a man and a woman. This may leave open the possibility to expand the definition of marriage in the future.
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Adoption	There is no legal act allowing LGBT people to jointly adopt children.	Single parents are eligible to adopt children. Thus, it is still possible for LGBT people to adopt.
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