



Rainbow Rose's Manifesto (short version)

1. General principles

The social-democratic movement was born in the fight for social equality, because it considered emancipation as the right of every single human being, and as a condition to achieve the core commitments made in Europe's historical Bills of Rights: that all humans are born and live as equal in law, and enjoy full respect of their human rights during their whole lives.

The general objective of equality enshrined in the values of the PES and in its Fundamental Programme has to inspire a concrete action plan in the five years of the coming European Parliament and European Commission terms. During the electoral campaign, the PES must clearly name the actions that it will promote. By doing so, the PES will show that it has learnt lessons from the successes and failures of the years 2004-2009, and that it is ready to live up to its mission: being an equality champion fighting to meet concrete objectives that can change people's lives.

2. Political objectives 2014-2019/Proposals for the Manifesto

A European roadmap on LGBT people's rights

In the coming European Commission term (2014-2019), the existing equality and anti-discrimination strategies, roadmaps and action plans have to be complemented by **similar policy frameworks in the areas where significant gaps remain, including sexual orientation and gender equality**. By the end of the 2014-2019 term, the European Commission and the European Parliament should develop proposals to ensure a higher consistency within all areas of equality policies (comprehensive human rights and anti-discrimination strategy).

Completion and full enforcement of EU anti-discrimination law

The PES and its member parties commit to give full support to the **adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination EU legislation package** covering all the discrimination grounds mentioned in the treaties or even beyond the treaties, by engaging in a coordinated action in the European Parliament, the European Commission and the national governments. The PES will also support a full enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation, in particular by clarifying that sex-based or gender-based discrimination is understood as covering discrimination against all trans people.

Freedom of Movement for EU LGBT citizens and their families

The PES and its national member parties will push for a full application of the Freedom of Movement Directive, and encourage the Commission to take action when needed. This implies that all marriages, without discrimination, have to be recognised as such for the purpose of freedom of movement of EU citizens' families. It also implies that all civil

partnerships are recognised as family relationships by all countries that have a form of civil partnership in their national legislation. Finally, it implies that the entry and residence of registered or other unmarried partners has to be facilitated, even in countries where no recognition of same-sex couples is provided for in national legislation. By the end of the 2014-2019 term, the **PES will promote a reinforcement of the EU legislation to ensure that all forms of families are protected** thanks to the mutual recognition of all civil status documents.

Protecting all persecuted people (Common European Asylum System)

The PES, together with its national member parties, commits to **a full and correct implementation of the Common European Asylum System legislation**. They will promote the potential of the European Asylum Support Office as to sharing good practices, pooling country of origin information and developing asylum officials curricula, **making sure that persecutions based on sexual orientation and gender identity are mainstreamed in the agency's work**.

Family reunification for LGBT third country nationals residing in the EU

The PES and its national member parties will push for a full application of the **Family Reunification Directive**, and encourage the Commission to take action when needed. This implies that all marriages, without discrimination, have to be recognised as such for the purpose of family reunification. It also implies that, in the country which decided to transpose the optional clauses on unmarried and registered partners and their children, **all civil partnerships are recognised as family relationships**.

Protecting LGBT people from homophobic and transphobic violence

The PES and its national member parties will push for a completion of the **EU legislation on hate crime, which currently addresses only racism and xenophobia** (Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA). The PES and its national member parties will also work to ensure a full implementation of Directive 2012/29/EU on the rights and the protection of victims of crimes, which recognises that victims of discriminatory or bias crimes (e.g. homophobia and transphobia) may need specific protection measures.

Mainstreaming LGBT equality in EU enlargement and foreign policies

The PES and its national member parties will insist on a close monitoring of EU obligations in the area of LGBT people's rights in the accession process of all candidates countries. They will also make sure that human rights principles, including the human rights of LGBT people, are clearly mentioned and taken into consideration in the EU's negotiations with other foreign policy partners. The use of the LGBT Toolkit and Guidelines shall be fully mainstreamed by all EU delegations' and Member States' representations abroad.

Addressing dramatic violations of trans and intersex people's fundamental rights

The EU should be proactive in developing strategies to promote full inclusion for **trans and intersex people**, by providing more research, collect and publish data on trans and intersex equality, by including trans and intersex people in all gender mainstreaming policies, actions and measures, and by asking Member States to support trans and intersex people in taking forward cases of discrimination to the courts. The EU and its Member States should also immediately put an end to gross violation of trans and intersex people's rights such as forced sex assignment imposed on children or the sterilisation requirement as a condition for gender recognition of trans people.

3. Annex: short glossary

- LGBT: Acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people.
- Lesbian: a woman who is sexually and/or emotionally attracted to women.
- Gay: a person who feels sexual and/or emotional desire exclusively or predominantly for persons of her or his own sex. The term has however been misused to cover all gay men and lesbians (and sometimes even bisexuals). This has been widely discussed, and gay should therefore only be used when it is referring to men who are sexually and/or emotionally attracted to other men. If the intention is to cover all homosexual men and women, or indeed, trans or intersex people, without intentionally excluding any sexual orientation or gender identity/expression, then it is recommendable not to use only the term gay, and instead use LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex people).
- Bisexual: a person who is emotionally and/or sexually attracted to persons of more than one sex.
- 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.
- Intersex: refers to those people who have genetic, hormonal and physical features that are neither exclusively male nor exclusively female, but are typical of both at once or not clearly defined as either. These features can manifest themselves within secondary sexual characteristics such as muscle mass, hair distribution, breasts and stature; primary sexual characteristics such as reproductive organs and genitalia; and/or in chromosomal structures and hormones. (This term has replaced the term 'hermaphrodite' which was used extensively by medical practitioners during the 18th and 19th centuries.)
- Multiple discrimination: discrimination is an unequal or unfair treatment which can be based on a range of grounds, such as age, ethnic background, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity. Multiple discrimination is based on a mix of two or several grounds of discrimination such as religion or belief, race, disability, age, gender and gender identity and/or sexual orientation.
- Homophobia and transphobia:
 - Homophobia is the fear, unreasonable anger, intolerance or/and hatred toward homosexuality. Homophobia can appear in various ways: internalised Homophobia, when lesbian, gay men and bisexual people are considering and accepting heterosexuality as the correct way of being and living; or institutionalised Homophobia, when governments and authorities are acting against equality for LGBT people. This can involve hate speech from public elected persons, ban on pride events and other forms of discrimination of LGBT people.
 - Transphobia refers to negative cultural and personal beliefs, opinions, attitudes and behaviours based on prejudice, disgust, fear and/or hatred of trans people or against variations of gender identity and gender expression. Institutional transphobia manifests itself through legal sanctions, pathologisation and inexistent/inadequate mechanisms to counter violence and discrimination. Social transphobia manifests itself in the forms of physical and other forms of violence, hate speech, discrimination, threats, marginalisation, social exclusion, ridicule and insults.