

**Anfragebeantwortung zu Armenien: Lage von Homosexuellen (Zugang zu Wohnraum, Bildung, medizinischer Versorgung; Übergriffe; staatlicher Schutz; Wehrdienstbefreiung aufgrund Homosexualität, Lage beim Wehrdienst; Organisationen, Szene), konkrete Fälle aus den letzten 2-3 Jahren [a-12140]**

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Bitte beachten Sie, dass im Folgenden entsprechend der Fragestellung keine allgemeinen Informationen zur Thematik, sondern nur konkrete Beispiele angeführt werden. Die folgende Anfragebeantwortung behandelt ausschließlich Fälle, in denen Homosexuelle betroffen waren. Zahlreiche Fälle, in denen Transpersonen betroffen waren, wurden der Fragestellung entsprechend nicht in die Anfragebeantwortung inkludiert, können aber gerne nachgereicht werden.

Insgesamt wurden zu manchen Themen wenige oder gar keine konkrete Beispielfälle gefunden. In diesem Zusammenhang ist möglicherweise relevant, dass viele Betroffene im Falle von Verbrechen gegen sie keine Anzeige bei den Behörden erstatten, da sie nach öffentlicher Bekanntgabe ihrer sexuellen Orientierung Diskriminierung und Erniedrigung befürchten, auch würden Ermittlungen oft zu keinem Ergebnis führen (HRW, 12. Jänner 2023). Pink Armenia verweist auch darauf, dass LGBT-Personen in Armenien oft gezwungen seien, sich vor der Gesellschaft zu verstecken und ihre Identität zu verbergen (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 10).

Die Informationen in der Anfragebeantwortung konzentrieren sich vorwiegend auf Informationen der beiden armenischen LGBT-NGOs Pink Armenia und New Generation.

#### *Zugang zu Wohnraum*

Es konnten keine Beispiele zu dieser Teilfrage gefunden werden. Es wurden mehrere Organisationen in Armenien kontaktiert, allerdings haben wir noch keine Antwort erhalten. Sollten noch Informationen eintreffen, werden wir diese sofort an Sie weiterleiten.

#### *Zugang zu Bildung*

Pink Armenia, eine armenische LGBT-Organisation, erwähnt im Jahresbericht zu Ereignissen von 2022 einen Fall, in dem eine Person wegen Diskriminierung die Schule wechseln müssen sowie einen Fall, in dem ein homosexueller Junge der Schule verwiesen worden sei. Zudem wird ein Fall erläutert, in dem ein Junge von einer Schule verwiesen und von einer anderen nicht als Schüler akzeptiert worden sei:

„With the consent of the applicant, a video was uploaded on the Internet where the applicant put make-up to a trans woman. After the video was disseminated, fellow students at school started ill-treating the applicant and making discriminatory statements. They used words like, 'sissy,' 'you're dressing like a girl,' they also argued that putting make-up is tantamount to profanation. They also had fights with the applicants and started kicking and shoving them. According to the applicant, teachers started treating the applicant in a discriminatory manner too, they started regularly inviting their parents to school and during these talks they told the parents that their son was gay. The applicant was forced to change schools twice, because in both schools, the teachers and fellow students discriminated upon them. The person did not wish to seek legal protection as they were trying to avoid a conflict with fellows.“ (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 18)

„A gay teenager is regularly bullied by fellow classmates at the college. He is ignored, ill-treated, drawn into fights, ridiculed for his appearance by phrases such as, 'are you shaving your legs? Real boys don't shave' etc. The teachers and college administration are aware of his peers' ill-treatment towards him but do nothing to prevent bullying. One day, when the classmates argue with the boy and insult him, the boy calls the police. He goes out to the building next to theirs to meet the police officers and is encountered by 10-12 fellow students aged between 17-19. They start insulting him in reference to his sexual orientation. One of them approaches the boy, kicks his hand and legs. The teenager attempts to cool off the fight. Upon the arrival of the police officers, they all go inside the collage where the officers start speaking in a rude and reprimanding manner to the boy. They dismiss the truth told by the boy by stating that he 'is faking it all.' In a general meeting involving the deputy principal, the latter explicitly says that it is due to his efforts of not allowing violence that the boy is not physically assaulted, otherwise various boys would be abusing him right now. As a result, the applicant is dismissed from college on grounds of misbehavior. The survivor does not wish to continue education as he feels insecure." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 19)

„A gay boy of teen age is dismissed from college. He attempts to be admitted to high school to continue education. The school administration learns from the college about the reasons for dismissal, while the applicant is forced to come out. During a preliminary conversation with the boy, the school administration tells him that he cannot attend school wearing clothes that stand out and with dyed hair, also warns him not to share with peers about his orientation. Nonetheless, on the next day, he gets a phone call from the school administration that they do not want 'such a person' to study at their school explaining their decision by the appearance of the applicant and the mismatch of his clothes to the school. The applicant, however, states that he went to the admission meeting in ordinary clothes, while he also noticed students wearing similar clothes and dyed hair." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 19)

Es konnten keine weiteren Beispiele zu dieser Teilfrage gefunden werden. Es wurden mehrere Organisationen in Armenien kontaktiert, allerdings haben wir noch keine Antwort erhalten. Sollten noch Informationen eintreffen, werden wir diese sofort an Sie weiterleiten.

### *Zugang zu medizinischer Versorgung*

Es konnten keine Beispiele zu dieser Teilfrage gefunden werden, in denen Homosexuelle betroffen waren. Es wurden allerdings mehrere Beispiele gefunden, in denen Transpersonen betroffen waren. Es wurden mehrere Organisationen in Armenien kontaktiert, allerdings haben wir noch keine Antwort erhalten. Sollten noch Informationen eintreffen, werden wir diese sofort an Sie weiterleiten.

### *Opfer tätlicher Angriffe*

Pink Armenia schreibt im Jahresbericht für das Jahr 2021, dass 35 Fälle von der NGO registriert worden seien, in denen Menschenrechtsverletzungen gegenüber LGBT-Personen verübt worden seien, darunter physische Gewalt, sexuelle Gewalt und häusliche Gewalt:

„In 2021, the legal team of Pink Armenia has provided 298 councilings to LGBT people and 61 representation in different judicial instances. The organization registered 35 cases of human rights violations against LGBT people, combined with discrimination based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression. The violations registered were:

- Cases of physical violence, including manifestations of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment,
- Cases of sexual violence, [...]
- Cases of domestic violence, including cases of physical, psychological, economic violence, and restriction of liberty by family members. [...]

Domestic violence cases account for a large number of the registered cases. In particular, 17 out of 35 registered cases are cases of domestic violence.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 11)

Im Jahresbericht zu 2022 berichtet Pink Armenia von einem Fall, in dem zwei Frauen, die Hand in Hand gegangen seien, von einem Mann angegriffen worden seien. Die betroffene Frau habe auf eine Anzeige verzichtet, aus Angst, Informationen über ihre sexuelle Orientierung und die ihrer Partnerin könnten offengelegt werden. Zudem wird ein Fall berichtet, in dem ein homosexueller Mann von einem Kollegen geschlagen worden sei. Die verständigte Polizei habe sich geweigert, ein Verfahren einzuleiten:

„A young man aged around 22, sees two female partners holding hands while they are walking on the street. He comes up to them and starts tossing them, hitting with a bag over the head of one of them, swearing at them with sexual swear-words. He also says, ‘When I go and serve in the army, it’s not so that those like you can easily walk around in this country.’ The victim of the assault had an appearance that stands out in the Armenian public, with tattoos on the arms and a half-shaved haircut. The applicant did not wish to report the assault to the police for fear of disclosure of confidentiality around her and her partner’s sexual orientation because she has children and lives in a family.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 23)

„A co-worker punches the applicant in the face during a quarrel over a trivial issue. Later, the assailant confesses to the applicant and other co-workers that they were really getting angry and nervous at the fact that the applicant is gay and ‘is making gay gestures.’ The victim reported to the law enforcement bodies, the latter, however, rejected opening a criminal file.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 24)

Die armenische LGBT-Organisation New Generation berichtet im Jahresbericht für 2022 von einem Fall, in dem eine Person wegen ihrer sexuellen Orientierung ständig Auseinandersetzungen mit den Arbeitskollegen gehabt habe und von einem Kollegen geschlagen worden sei:

„H.V. (name changed) worked in the service sector for a long period of time. The latter was in constant conflict with the colleagues at the workplace due to H.V.’s alleged sexual orientation. There was an argument during the work and a colleague struck H.V.” (New Generation, 2023, S. 12)

Im März 2023 berichtet New Generation, dass in Wanadsor eine Person mit ausländischer Stastbürgerschaft und eine Person mit armenischer Stastbürgerschaft wegen des markanten Erscheinungsbildes der ersten Person angegriffen worden seien:

„On March 23, 2023 at around 1PM, New Generation Humanitarian NGO received an urgent call about a new hate crime case in Vanadzor city: a group of people attacked foreign citizen K. M. (initials changed) and citizen of Armenia A. S. (initials changed) in Vardanants street of city due to K.M.'s 'distinctive' appearance. K.M. and A.S. were physically injured. K.M. was left partially unconscious and was taken to the Vanadzor medical center on emergency. K.M. was provided with the first medical aid at the hospital and soon was discharged from hospital. The victims of the hate crime were accompanied by the police and taken to the Vanadzor police station for submitting a report on hate crime.“ (New Generation, 23. März 2023)

### *Gewalt, Drohungen, Übergriffe*

Im Jahresbericht 2021 berichtet Pink Armenia von einem Camp, das die NGO für LGBT-Personen organisiert habe. Schüler·innen, deren Eltern sowie Lehrer·innen eines angrenzenden Colleges hätten sich in diskriminierender Weise geäußert und Drohungen gegenüber den Teilnehmer·innen des Camps ausgesprochen. In einem weiteren Fall sei ein Minderjähriger aufgrund seines Äußeren in der Schule gemobbt und schikaniert worden sowie körperlicher Gewalt seitens der Mitschüler·innen ausgesetzt gewesen. Darüber hinaus wird ein Fall beschrieben, in dem die Familie durch einen Freund von der homosexuellen Orientierung ihres Sohnes erfahren habe. Dies habe zu Beleidigungen bis hin zu Todesdrohungen geführt:

„On December 11-12, 2021, Pink organized 'The Dark Side of the Rainbow' camp for LGBT people. The camp was attended by 25 LGBT people and 5 employees of the organization. During the camp, students of a college adjunct to one of the universities of the Republic of Armenia, their parents, and teachers rested there, who made discriminatory expressions and threats against the participants of the camp and the employees of the organization. Noticing the participants of the camp, they said, 'Look at them', 'yuck' 'can't even figure if it's a boy or a girl', etc. During the lunch break, the college teachers, who were in the canteen, shouted, 'We will beat them at night', 'Look what we are going to do to them at night'. One of the teachers or parents mentioned, 'The village head is my friend, I will tell him now, so we will solve this issue'. They tried to call one of the employees of the organization for a call out but the employee turned to the hotel security staff. Thanks to the latter and the hotel management, the possible violence by college students and their companions was prevented. The camp participants had to change their lunch hours to avoid meeting the offenders.“ (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 10-11)

„The applicant is a minor boy who lives in one of the regions of Armenia. According to the perceptions of his fellow citizens, he has a different appearance (long hair, differing features). Because of his appearance, the child is bullied at school. During the lessons at school, his classmates throw pens and papers at him, thus disturbing him. Teachers often do not interfere, saying that children at that age always act so. Classmates regularly insult him, saying 'you look like a faggot, bastard, so girlish, there is nothing boyish in you'. There

were also cases of physical violence in the classroom, in the buildings adjacent to the school, and in the school toilet. His classmates took him to the girls' restroom and tried to use physical violence. The applicant always wears the same black clothes because of bullying, he tries not to look different. He states that bullying affects him; he does not eat. He avoids reporting violence to teachers, thinking it is the behavior of a 'weak' person. In May 2021, the applicant and his friend were in the building of the educational institution when they noticed that a group of 13-15-year-old boys were trying to involve themselves in a fight. The boys then asked the applicant whether he was a boy, a girl, or what was he, thus insulting him. To avoid a fight, the applicant turned to the principal of the school, who did not take any action, but rather accused the applicant of inciting a fight, clearly saying that the boys at school do not act so towards another boy 'like him' (meaning with a different appearance, perceived as homosexual). Afterwards, the group of boys pushed the applicant around and hit him about 4 times on his back. The applicant informed the school principal about it, who did not take any steps to stop the perpetrators. The school administration then contacted the applicant's mother, who demanded that her son be kept safe, after which the school administration ordered a taxi for the applicant to remove him from the school premises and take him home." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 14-15)

„The applicant is a gay man. One of his friends showed their personal correspondence to the applicant's parents, thus disclosing his homosexual orientation. After that, the family members argued with the applicant, during which insulting expressions were uttered to the applicant, which the applicant is even ashamed to say out loud. Then they tried to keep the applicant locked up at home, not allowing him to go out, communicate with friends, or go to university. After some time, the family members eased the restrictions, but still exercised control over the applicant's life. To get out of the situation, the applicant ran away from home and moved to his sister's house. However, when the family members found out that he lived in his sister's house, the applicant had to leave to avoid being found and moved to another city. After that, the applicant's brother, who was abroad, called him and threatened to harm and kill him." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 20)

Im selben Jahresbericht führt Pink Armenia auch einen Fall an, in dem eine homosexuelle Minderjährige wegen ihres Äußeren erniedrigt worden und von den Eltern psychischem Druck und körperlicher Gewalt ausgesetzt gewesen sei. Es wird auch ein Fall geschildert, in dem eine homosexuelle Frau wegen ihrer sexuellen Orientierung von ihrer Mutter und Schwester psychisch unter Druck gesetzt und beleidigt worden sei. Zudem hätten Familienmitglieder gedroht, die Ausbildungsgebühren für die Frau nicht zu bezahlen. Weiters wird der Fall einer bisexuellen Frau geschildert, die physischer und psychischer Gewalt durch die Mutter ausgesetzt gewesen sei. Es wird auch ein Fall beschrieben, in dem der Vater einer homosexuellen Frau damit gedroht habe, ihre Partnerin zu töten. Zudem wird ein Fall angeführt, in dem eine lesbische Frau durch die Mutter und den Stiefvater psychologischem Druck, Drohungen und körperlicher Gewalt ausgesetzt gewesen sei:

„The applicant is a minor girl living in the region. She has a differing hairstyle and clothes according to the perception of her fellow citizens. As a result, she is sometimes humiliated outside. Her friends get targeted for 'associated' discrimination and insulting expressions for communicating with her. The applicant also has mental health problems. She has

several clinical diagnoses. Her parents took her to a psychiatrist for treatment, who prescribed treatment. But according to the applicant, taking the prescribed medication did not have a positive effect. Sometimes, when the applicant does not take her pills and negative consequences follow, the father makes insulting remarks towards her. He constantly mentions that he would not want his child to be 'mentally ill'. The applicant's parents are members of a religious organization, and they force their daughter to join them as well, including participating in religious events. The applicant is regularly subjected to psychological pressure, as well as to physical violence: she is being beaten, and the parents note that it is an upbringing method. The psychological pressures prevail to an extent that the applicant herself started to justify the physical violence against her." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 20)

„In the winter of 2021, the family members of a lesbian woman – her mother and sister, upon learning of the applicant's sexual orientation and homosexual relations, regularly put psychological pressure on her, persuaded her to terminate the relationship, insulted her in connection to her sexual orientation, and told her to choose between the family and homosexual relationship. Later, other members of the family, the uncle and the aunt, found out about the applicant's sexual orientation, and regularly urged her to end the same-sex relationship. The family members threatened not to pay the university tuition fee. As a result of family pressure, the applicant terminated the relationship and began to avoid contacting her homosexual friends." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 21)

„In January 2021, the mother of a bisexual woman hit her 2-3 times with her hands and insulted the applicant in connection with her short haircut on the neck. Previously, upon learning about the woman's sexual orientation, the mother used physical and psychological violence against the applicant." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 21)

„Since May 2020, the applicant's father controlled her actions, did not allow her to leave the house, controlled her communication with friends, and forbade her to communicate with them. In May 2021, after learning about his daughter's same-sex relationship, the father threatened the applicant with the murder of the applicant's partner. She then had to leave the house." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 21)

„Having doubts about the sexual orientation of a lesbian woman her mother and stepfather started to put psychological pressure on her, insulted her, insulted her LGBT friends, and threatened to tell her friends' parents about their sons' and daughters' SOGI. The woman's mother threatened to deprive her of the opportunity to study, not to pay the tuition fee. The applicant's stepfather regularly spoke negatively about the clothes she was wearing. The applicant's mother regularly hit and beat her, and kept her locked in the room. The mother exercised control over the applicant, following her correspondence, regularly digging into her clothes. The mother regularly took the applicant for gynecological examinations to check the fact of her virginity. The mother also threatened to take her to Russia and get her married. The applicant was deprived of means of communication, such as telephone and internet." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 21)

Im selben Jahresbericht beschreibt Pink Armenia, wie ein lesbisches Paar vom Bruder einer der Frauen bedroht worden sei. In einem weiteren Fall sei ein homosexueller Mann von seinen Eltern physisch misshandelt und eingesperrt worden, worauf er geflohen sei. In einem anderen Fall sei ein homosexueller Mann von seinem Vater damit bedroht worden, zu einem Psychiater oder Psychologen gebracht zu werden, um ihn zu „ändern“. Es wird auch ein Fall beschrieben, in dem eine homosexuelle Frau von ihrer Familie, nachdem sie von ihrer sexuellen Orientierung erfahren habe, geschlagen und eingesperrt worden sei:

„The applicant and her partner lived together. In May 2021, the applicant’s brother found out about his sister’s sexual orientation, started chasing her and her partner, searched for them, and threatened to harm them. The applicant and her partner received calls from various strangers who tried to find out where the applicant and her partner were located. The applicant received calls from one of her relatives, who also made threats. The applicant and her partner had to leave the rented apartment and move to another place so that the applicant’s brother could not find them.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 22)

„In May 2021, the applicant’s parents learned about the applicant’s sexual orientation from an unknown person, after which he was physically abused, beaten, and locked in a room. The applicant was deprived from means of communication, such as a telephone. The applicant’s parents also took away his passport and clothes. To escape from the house, the applicant complained that he needed psychiatrists’ support and asked to call a psychiatric brigade. When the parents called the brigade, the applicant left with the doctors, explained the situation to them on the way, and informed them that he was kept locked up, after which he did not return home.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 22)

„The applicant is a gay man. After suspecting him of being gay, the latter’s father regularly dug into his personal belongings and the contents of his phone to obtain personal information. One day his father directly asked him if the applicant was gay. The applicant confirmed it, after which the father, being a doctor, threatened to ‘make him undergo a sex reassignment surgery’ if he does not ‘correct’ himself. He threatened to take him to a psychiatrist or psychologist to ‘change’ him.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 22)

„Without the applicant’s consent, her ex-partner revealed the applicant’s sexual orientation to her brother, stating that she was doing it for the sake of the applicant. This information became known to the applicant’s parents through the applicant’s brother. After that, the applicant’s parents physically abused her, in particular, beat her. The applicant’s family members restricted her freedom, did not allow her to leave the room, and neglected her. In addition, they deprived her of her telephone and internet, did not allow her to communicate with friends, and forbade her to wear the clothes she wanted. The applicant had difficulty attending Pink’s social worker’s counseling due to pressure and threats from her brother. To avoid domestic violence, the applicant promised to ‚change‘.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 22)

Im selben Bericht schildert Pink Armenia einen Fall, in dem eine minderjährige Homosexuelle Gewalt ausgesetzt gewesen sei, nachdem die Familie von ihrer sexuellen Orientierung erfahren habe. In einem anderen Fall habe eine Homosexuelle mit ihrer Mutter Streit wegen ihres



Äußeren und ihrer Freunde gehabt und sei von letzterer geschlagen worden, als ihr die intimen Berührungen mit ihrer Partnerin aufgefallen seien. Es wird weiters ein Fall beschrieben, in dem ein homosexueller Mann von seiner Familie wegen seiner sexuellen Orientierung in seinem alltäglichen Leben eingeschränkt, geschlagen und bedroht worden sei. In einem anderen Fall habe eine Familie die homosexuelle Tochter wegen ihres Äußeren kritisiert, in ihren Kontakten eingeschränkt und ihr das Telefon weggenommen. In einem weiteren Fall habe die Schwester einer Homosexuellen diese aufgrund ihrer sexuellen Orientierung psychisch missbraucht und damit gedroht, die Eltern einzuweihen:

„The applicant is an underage lesbian. The applicant’s parents secretly overheard her conversation with one of her friends, during which the applicant’s sexual orientation was discussed. Upon learning of the applicant’s sexual orientation, the parents tightened the restrictions on her and, in addition, used physical violence. The applicant ran away from the house and applied to the police. She was taken to a child support center, where she stayed for a week, after which she returned home. After returning home, the violence continued, due to which the applicant left the house again.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 22)

„During 2020, the applicant’s mother regularly quarreled with her in connection with her clothing and friends. In mid-May 2021, the applicant’s mother noticed the applicant’s intimate touch with her partner in their home, after which she started beating the applicant, including with a slipper. The applicant left home.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 23)

„The applicant’s family members were informed of his sexual orientation. After that, the applicant’s father and brother took his cell phone, started to control his personal life and contacts, and tried not to let him go to university, to communicate with friends. In addition, the applicant’s father and brother had beaten the applicant during an argument. The applicant’s mother and grandmother tried to support the applicant by persuading the offenders to allow him to receive an education. To avoid domestic violence, the applicant fled the house and received shelter at a friend’s house for a few days. Through calls or acquaintances, the applicant’s father and brother threatened to harm the applicant if he did not return home. The applicant had to leave for another city, but the offenders continued to chase him, contacting friends and trying to find the applicant.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 23)

„In the winter of 2021, the applicant’s family members began to criticize her appearance, considering it boyish, and then threatened to kick her out if she did not change that. Based on stereotypes about the applicant’s appearance and behavior, her parents associated her with LGBT people, forcing her to limit contact with friends and go home immediately after school. The family members deprived the applicant of the phone, temporarily not allowing her to leave the room, considering that her friends had a negative effect on her personality and sexual orientation.” (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 23)

„In July 2021, the applicant’s sister found her personal diary, read about her sexual orientation, and threatened to inform the parents. The sister psychologically abused the applicant, locked her in a room, and promised that if the applicant did not tell her parents

or 'did not change', she would inform the latter, and the applicant would be kicked out of their home. The applicant's sister threatened to inform the applicant's partner's family members about her partner's sexual orientation. The applicant decided to disclose her sexual orientation to her mother. As a result, the mother started arguing, saying that she was disappointed, that she was sick, and so on." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 23)

Im selben Bericht beschreibt Pink Armenia einen Fall, in dem eine Homosexuelle von ihrer Mutter wegen ihrer sexuellen Orientierung in psychologische Behandlung geschickt worden sei. Andere Verwandte, die ebenfalls von ihrer sexuellen Orientierung erfahren hätten, hätten sie geschlagen. In einem anderen Fall sei eine Homosexuelle von zu Hause geflohen, habe aber nach Hause zurückkehren müssen, wo sie geschlagen, eingesperrt und bedroht worden sei. In einem ähnlichen Fall sei eine Homosexuelle von zu Hause geflohen, jedoch gewaltsam zurückgebracht und eingesperrt worden. Die Frau habe einen Selbstmordversuch unternommen, schließlich sei ihr die Flucht gelungen. In einem weiteren Fall sei ein Homosexueller von seinem Vater geschlagen und eingesperrt worden, außerdem sei ihm jeglicher Kontakt zu anderen untersagt worden. Dem Mann sei die Flucht gelungen, seine Eltern hätten aber mit der Polizei gedroht, sollte er nicht nach Hause kommen. Kurz darauf habe ihn der Vater gefunden und gewaltsam nach Hause gebracht:

„In 2019, the applicant told her mother the fact that she was a lesbian, after which the mother decided to register her daughter with a psychologist to 'change' her sexual orientation. In addition, the applicant's mother began to exercise control over the applicant's life. The applicant attended several psychological consultations, during which the psychologist tried to influence the applicant's sexual orientation, in particular, by showing a boy and saying, 'Look at him, do you not want him?'. The applicant had to pretend that her sexual orientation had changed in order not to visit a psychologist. During 2021, other relatives of the applicant were also informed about her sexual orientation, after which the applicant's uncles beat her, then locked her in a room for several days, deprived her from communication means, and exercised control over her life." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 23-24)

„The applicant fled the house and settled in one of her friends' house, turning off her cell phone so that her family members could not call her. The applicant's uncle applied to the police, stating that the applicant had been missing. Turning on the phone, the applicant received many distressing and threatening calls. The applicant had to return home, where she was again locked up and beaten. The applicant's father threatened to harm her and her mother. Moreover, he stated that he had found a fiancé for the applicant in Russia." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 24)

„After some time the applicant decided to run away from home. However, she was returned by force, the door was locked, and her money and passport were confiscated. The applicant tried to find the key to escape, but her family members pushed her away. Finding the key, being in a severe mental state, the applicant asked to leave the house, but after the negative answer from the family members - mother, brother, grandmother, she tried to commit suicide with the key. The key was taken from her and she was locked in the room where she attempted to commit suicide. Later, taking advantage of the fact that no one

was at home, the applicant ran away from the house and left for another city." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 24)

„In July 2021, the applicant's father, seeing the applicant's tattoos, beat him and broke his cell phone. After that, the applicant was not allowed to leave the house, was deprived of means of communication, was not allowed to communicate with friends, and was deprived of his everyday clothes. Some time later, the applicant's mother read the applicant's personal correspondence and learned about the applicant's sexual orientation. The applicant's mother insulted the applicant and hit him. After that, the parents tried to keep the applicant locked up, but he found the key and ran away from home. The applicant's parents called the applicant's friends and threatened to call the police if the applicant did not return home. A few days after fleeing the house, the applicant's father found him and forcibly returned him home. On the same day, the applicant contacted one of his friends and asked to call the police." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 24)

Im Jahresbericht für 2022 erwähnt Pink Armenia einen Fall, in dem ein Homosexueller seine sexuelle Orientierung in sozialen Medien öffentlich gemacht habe. Dies habe auch seine Familie erfahren. Der Vater habe versucht, seinen Sohn zu schlagen und habe geäußert, dass er sich nicht sicher sei, ob er sich zurückhalten könne oder seinen Sohn töten würde. In einem anderen Fall hätten die Eltern von der sexuellen Orientierung ihrer bisexuellen Tochter erfahren und sie daraufhin eingesperrt. Sie hätten sie psychisch misshandelt, Drohungen ausgesprochen und versucht, sie durch einen Psychiater behandeln zu lassen. Es wird auch ein Fall beschrieben, in dem eine Familie erfahren habe, dass die Tochter lesbisch sei, und versucht habe, sie einzusperren. Der Frau sei aber die Flucht gelungen. Daraufhin habe der Vater versucht, sie gewaltsam zurückzuholen, der Frau sei aber erneut die Flucht gelungen. Weiters wird beschrieben, wie ein Vater seinen homosexuellen Sohn nach Handgreiflichkeiten zu Hause in ein psychiatrisches Krankenhaus habe einweisen lassen, um ihn wegen seiner sexuellen Identität behandeln zu lassen:

„A person publishes videos on TikTok social media where they come out. Family members see these videos and learn that he is gay. The person's mother and father make an argument saying that homosexuality is wrong, it is some sort of a disturbance, an illness. They also demand their son to leave home, as 'they do not wish to keep a fagot in their house.' After a while, they bring their son back home and grab his phone. The father attempts to hit him but is prevented by family members. The father mentions that he is not sure whether he will be able to hold himself back or will kill the young man. The person is transferred to a children's assistance center." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 30)

„The parents of a bisexual woman learned about her sexual orientation by accessing her private communication and photos. They kept her locked up against her will and did not allow her to leave the house for around four months. During this time, they cut her hair, abused her physically, shoved her around. Her father also abused her psychologically by regularly insulting her around her sexual orientation. He also threatened to harm the child of her girlfriend and said that he knew where the child was studying, that he would go and kill the child. The family also tried to 'treat' the applicant by 'reversing her sexual orientation' and took her to a psychiatrist." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 31)

„Family members of a lesbian woman learned about her sexual orientation and tried to keep her locked up and without any means of communication. The woman escaped home and went to a park together with female friends. The father of the applicant went to the same park and attempted to forcefully bring her home, however the woman resisted as she did not want to go back. The father used force, started hitting her in the face, neck and back, tossed her to the car and swore at her friends. He also acted violently towards the friends who were trying to rescue their friend. He punched one of the friends whose mouth started bleeding. The applicant, however, succeeded in escaping from the hands of her father, while one of her friends called the police.“ (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 31)

„The sister and father of a person learn about his sexual identity which becomes a reason for argument. The person leaves home and goes to a park, where another argument breaks out. According to the person, the reason of the arguments was his sexual orientation, and the family intentions to marry him to a woman. The father told the applicant that he would not allow him to leave home and have any contact with anyone. During a fight at home, the person hit his sister after which the family members called the police and a psychiatric brigade. As a result, the person is forcefully transferred to a psychiatric institution. The person had in the past received inpatient treatment at the psychiatric hospital, but now the fight was simply a pretext. The person’s father wanted him to receive psychiatric treatment due to his sexual identity. The person mentions that at the beginning he agreed to the treatment, but also mentions that he was forced to agree. He wanted to get out of the house to meet his friend, but the father did not allow it.“ (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 31-32)

Weitere konkrete Beispiele von Drohungen und Gewalt gegenüber LGBT-Personen aus dem Jahr 2022 finden Sie auch in folgendem Bericht:

- New Generation: Annual legal report 2022, 2023  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DqbbZpxWq1MLDb\\_Jk-d6C9aXVvw5ReVY/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DqbbZpxWq1MLDb_Jk-d6C9aXVvw5ReVY/view)

Eine Datenbank von OSZE - ODIHR zu Hassverbrechen enthält eine Auflistung von gegen LGBT-Personen gemeldeten Hassverbrechen, in der auch oben bereits erwähnte Vorfälle aufscheinen. Die Auflistung finden Sie unter dem Punkt „Hate incidents – Unofficial data – Anti-LGBTI hate crime“ für die Jahre 2021 und 2020 unter den folgenden Links:

- OSZE - ODIHR - Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa - Office for Democratic Institutions and Human: Hate crime reporting – Armenia, ohne Datum (a)  
<https://hatecrime.osce.org/armenia?year=2021>
- OSZE - ODIHR - Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa - Office for Democratic Institutions and Human: Hate crime reporting – Armenia, ohne Datum (b)  
<https://hatecrime.osce.org/armenia?year=2020>

### *Fälle, in denen Opfer auf Anzeige verzichteten*

Pink Armenia erwähnt in seinem Jahresbericht für 2021, dass LGBT-Personen es vermeiden würden, sich an die Exekutive zu wenden. In nur zehn der in diesem Jahr von der Organisation registrierten 35 Fälle hätten sich die Opfer an die Exekutive gewandt:

„It should be noted that although violations against LGBT people occur in different areas, LGBT people avoid appealing to law enforcement agencies to protect their rights. It is noteworthy that out of 35 registered cases, only 10 victims turned to law enforcement agencies.“ (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 11)

USDOS schreibt in seinem Jahresbericht für 2022, dass die NGO Right Side ein Statement veröffentlicht habe, da es im August dieses Jahres mehr als sechs Angriffe auf LGBTQI+-Personen gegeben habe. Vier der Fälle würden von der Polizei vorläufig überprüft, in zwei Fällen hätten sich die Opfer nicht an die Polizei gewandt, weil sie gefürchtet hätten, ihrer persönlichen Informationen könnten öffentlich gemacht werden:

„On August 28, the Right Side NGO issued a statement calling upon law enforcement bodies to ensure the safety of LGBTQI+ persons, noting that more than six attacks had occurred within a month. According to the NGO, police were conducting a preliminary review of four of the cases; in the other two cases, the victims did not apply to police because they feared their personal information would be made public. According to the statement, the perpetrators remained free, and this climate of impunity encouraged the formation of extremist groups.“ (USDOS, 20. März 2023, Section 6)

Zusätzlich zu dem oben unter dem Punkt „Opfer tätlicher Angriffe“ genannten Fall, in dem eine homosexuelle Frau nach einem Angriff auf eine Anzeige bei der Polizei verzichtet habe, berichtet Pink Armenia auch über einen Fall, in dem ein schwules Paar von zwei Streifenbeamten belästigt worden sei. Die Betroffenen hätten sich nicht an die Exekutive gewandt, weil sie befürchtet hätten, ihre sexuelle Orientierung könnte an die Öffentlichkeit gelangen. In einem anderen Fall habe die Familie einer bisexuellen Frau versucht, deren Kontakt zu ihren Freunden zu unterbinden. Nach einer Auseinandersetzung mit der Partnerin der Tochter hätten sie letztere eingesperrt und geschlagen. Die Tochter sei von zu Hause geflohen, sei aber von Familienmitgliedern kontaktiert worden, die gedroht hätten, sich an die Polizei zu wenden. Bei einem Treffen hätten die Familienmitglieder sowohl die Tochter als auch ihre Partnerin bedroht. Die Tochter habe kein Vertrauen zur Polizei, sie sei in der Vergangenheit mit der diskriminierenden Einstellung der Polizei konfrontiert gewesen, die gedroht habe, ihre sexuelle Orientierung öffentlich zu machen. Ihrer Aussage nach seien die Beamten der lokalen Polizeiwache Bekannte ihrer Familie, weshalb es nichts bringen würde, sich an die Polizei zu wenden:

„A gay couple was watching a film in a car when two patrol officers came by. They demanded the couple show what they had in their bags, they searched the seating compartment and other areas of the car. Figuring out that the persons were gay, they went on using ridicules, asking questions such as, ‘who is the female, out of the two of you?’, ‘don’t you want to change your sex?’ ‘Are you with both girls and boys?’, ‘your girlfriend...’ The patrol officers said that the applicants were committing an illegal act by engaging in

a sexual intercourse in a public area and were subject to a fee. They mentioned that the applicants were supposed to pay directly to them, because the officers prevented the crime, so they demanded 20.000 AMD from each of them. The applicants were able to convince the patrol officers that they were not committing anything illegal and were not going to pay the amount demanded. The applicant did not wish to report to law enforcement bodies as he believed they would violate the confidentiality around his sexual orientation." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 28)

„The family members of a bisexual girl noticed that she was interacting with persons of a non-heteronormative appearance. They tried to ban her interaction with her friends saying that they were creating a bad environment around her, were negatively impacting her. They attempted to control her interactions. After clashing with their daughter's female partner, the family members took away their daughter's phone, locked her up, beat her with blows over various parts of her body, including the head. The applicant continued secretly keeping in touch with her partner. This became known to her sister who demanded that she stop interaction with her girlfriend, threatening to inform the other family members. The girl had to secretly escape home in order to escape further abuse. Afterwards, her family members contacted her and demanded to meet them, threatening to turn to the police. The girl had to meet them. During the meeting, the family members tried to convince, with threats, that she returns home. They also threatened her partner that they would report to the police that she had kidnapped their daughter if she did not stop her relationship with her. Having encountered the discriminatory attitude of the police in the past, when the police officers had threatened to disclose her sexual orientation, the applicant had no trust towards the police. According to her, the local police department's officers are acquaintances of her family, therefore turning to the police would result in nothing." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 32)

### *Fälle, in denen Behörden nicht tätig wurden*

New Generation berichtet im August 2021, dass eine Person namens H.M. die NGO darüber informiert habe, dass ein Fremder einen Fake-Account in sozialen Medien eröffnet, Fotos von H.M. hochgeladen habe und sexuelle Dienste angeboten habe. Der Fremde habe den Account auch unter H.M.s Freunden und Verwandten bekannt gemacht, um dessen Homosexualität öffentlich zu machen. Das Opfer habe versucht, den Account löschen zu lassen, was nicht erfolgt sei. Daraufhin habe sich das Opfer an die Polizei gewandt. An der Rezeption habe ihm der diensthabende Polizist mitgeteilt, dass man sich mit solchen Anzeigen nicht befasse und habe die Anzeige nicht entgegengenommen:

„On August 9, 2021, beneficiary H.M. (name is changed) applied to New Generation Humanitarian NGO. The beneficiary informed that a stranger had opened a fake account on the Odnoklassniki.ru social network and uploaded H.M.'s photos from the latter's Facebook account into the fake account of the Odnoklassniki.ru. On the mentioned account, the fake user posts announcements about provision sexual services, as well as the posted photos of the beneficiary were accompanied with defamatory comments and descriptions. The fake user also disseminated the page among H.M.'s relatives and friends with an aim to spread/reveal the information about H.M.'s being a homosexual. The

beneficiary applied to the Service Center of the Odnoklassniki.ru social network with a request to delete the account, however the account has not been removed from the network so far. Thus, H.M. on July 29, 2021, had to go to the Shahumyan Police Department of the Republic of Armenia to report about the crime. H.M. informed at the reception of the department what he wanted to report about but the police officer on duty refused to accept the report stating that they do not deal with such reports." (New Generation, 24. August 2021)

Zusätzlich zu dem unter dem Punkt „Opfer tätlicher Angriffe“ erwähnten Fall, in dem ein homosexueller Mann von einem Kollegen geschlagen worden sei und die Polizei sich geweigert habe, ein Verfahren einzuleiten, berichtet Pink Armenia im Jahresbericht für 2022 auch, dass ein Homosexueller von einer Gruppe Jugendlicher beleidigt und angegriffen worden sei. Das Opfer habe die Polizei gerufen, diese sei aber länger als eine Stunde nicht gekommen. Der Mann habe es geschafft, mit einem Taxi zur Polizei zu fahren. Dort habe man ihm erklärt, dass er die falsche Polizei-Nummer gewählt habe, daher sei die Polizei nicht gekommen, was laut Pink Armenia nicht stimmt:

„A group of boys aged 9-15, gathered in the backyard of an apartment-block in a town located in one of Armenia's regions, started insulting a gay person and his family with sexual swearwords, insults about his sexual orientation. Two of the teenagers, aged around 15, approached the applicant and offered to go behind the building of a nearby kindergarten and clear accounts. Here too, the two teenagers continued swearing and were joined by another 3 boys. One of them came closer and hit the victim, who at that time took out a tear-gas spray and sprayed the eyes of two of the teenagers. The victim then ran towards the entrance of the kindergarten. The teenagers started throwing stones at the applicant while they were running away. At the entrance of the kindergarten, one of the teenagers again approached the applicant and kicked the feet of the victim with stones, then proceeded with hitting four times at the legs with a wooden stick. These acts were accompanied with repeated calls to go away and clear accounts in a place out of public eye, but the applicant feared further violence and remained at the entrance of the kindergarten. The teenagers continued shoving the applicant around. Another of the teenagers told the applicant to immediately leave the spot, because the brothers of the sprayed boys were coming after him. After a while, the applicant saw around 7-8 boys, some aged between 12-15 and others 17-18, coming in their direction. They had stones, sticks and knives in their hands. The applicant decided to enter the building of the kindergarten. Earlier, during the fight, at around 16:20, the applicant had called the police and reported the threat and had asked for the police to arrive. At around 17:30, the police had not arrived yet. The applicant called a taxi and accompanied by kindergarten workers sat in the taxi and headed towards the police department of their town. The applicant first tried to find out why the police did not react to their call. The police officers answered that the applicant must have called a Yerevan-based phone number, which was the wrong number, and should have called their town's local police phone number. In fact, the applicant had called the police hotline, 1-02, which is a centralized number operating all over the country." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 24)

New Generation berichtet im Jahresbericht für 2022, dass die Person A.S. einen Schönheitssalon verlassen habe, als sie von einem Mann geschlagen worden sei. Die Person habe die Polizei gerufen, diese habe sich allerdings geweigert zu kommen und habe erklärt, dass das Opfer auf die Polizeiwache kommen müsse:

„On September 4, 2022, at around 8:30pm, A.S. left the beauty salon adjacent to A.S.'s house building, where a man struck A.S. on the face, as a result of which A.S. fell down and sustained bodily injuries in the face and arm areas. The victim called the Police, however the Police refused to arrive at the scene of the incident, stating that the victim had to visit the police station.“ (New Generation, 2023, S. 22)

### *Übergriffe von Regierungsbeamt-innen*

Es konnten keine Beispiele zu dieser Teilfrage gefunden werden. Es wurden mehrere Organisationen in Armenien kontaktiert, allerdings haben wir noch keine Antwort erhalten. Sollten noch Informationen eintreffen, werden wir diese sofort an Sie weiterleiten.

### *Diskriminierung*

Im Jahresbericht zu Ereignissen von 2022 berichtet Pink Armenia, dass drei Personen, zwei Männer und eine Frau, in einem Pub gesessen seien und sich umarmt hätten. Daraufhin habe sie der Pubmanager zum Gehen aufgefordert und erklärt, dass man hier keine Homosexuellen haben wolle, sie die anderen Gäste stören würden und nie mehr wieder kommen sollten. In einem anderen Fall sei ein Homosexueller, der im Servicebereich tätig gewesen sei, von seinen Kolleg-innen verspottet und schikaniert worden, weil er Umgang mit einer Transperson gehabt habe. Nach einer Weile habe der Arbeitgeber dem Mann mitgeteilt, dass die Auseinandersetzungen zwischen ihm und den Kolleg-innen das Arbeitsumfeld beeinträchtigen würden, weshalb er entlassen worden sei. Zudem wird ein Fall beschrieben, in dem ein Homosexueller als Kellner in einer Bar in Jerewan eingestellt worden sei. Während der Einstellung habe der Barbesitzer dem Manager mitgeteilt, dass eine derartige Person hier nicht arbeiten könne. Der Manager habe den Besitzer dennoch überzeugt, den Homosexuellen einzustellen. Nach einem Monat sei er allerdings entlassen worden, weil laut dem Besitzer „echte armenische Männer“ zu den Gästen der Bar gehören würden, die von so einer Person nicht bedient werden könnten. Auf den Einwand des Managers hin, dass der Homosexuelle gut gearbeitet habe, habe der Besitzer beide entlassen:

„In January 2021, 3 people - 2 men and a woman, were sitting in a pub hugging each other. The pub manager approached them, threw the bill on the table, aggressively demanded that they paid, and left the pub. After leaving the pub, the manager stated that they did not want to have a gay customer, that they were bothering other customers, and that they shall not come to the pub anymore.“ (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 18)

„A gay person (applicant) is employed in the services sector. The co-workers learn that the applicant has a trans friend and has frequent interactions with the friend. Co-workers start ridiculing and harassing the applicant for having a trans friend and develop a thought that the applicant must be an LGBT person too, for they are interacting with trans people. After



a while, the employer informs the applicant that the tensions between the applicant and the other workers are impacting the working environment and the applicant is, therefore, dismissed from the job. The person did not wish to seek legal protection." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 16)

„A gay person is hired to a waiter’s job in a bar in Yerevan. During admission, the owner of the bar tells the manager that ‘such a person’ cannot work with them, meaning a person who is gay. The manager, however, persuades the owner to hire him. After working for one month, the person is dismissed. According to the manager’s words, the owner did not want ‘such a person’ to work there, arguing that their clients include ‘genuinely Armenian men and such people cannot serve these men.’ In response to the manager’s arguments that the newly hired worker was a good worker, the owner invited ‘both of them, to hold hands and leave, as long as the manager is taking the side of defending.’ The owner eventually dismissed both." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 16-17)

### *Hassreden*

Konkrete Beispiele zu Hassreden finden Sie in folgenden Berichten:

- Pink Armenia: Annual Report: Human Rights Situation of LGBT People in Armenia During 2022, Mai 2023  
<https://www.pinkarmenia.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/lgbtreport2022en.pdf>
- Pink Armenia: Annual Report: Human Rights Situation of LGBT People in Armenia During 2021, Mai 2022  
[https://www.pinkarmenia.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/lgbtreport2021\\_en.pdf](https://www.pinkarmenia.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/lgbtreport2021_en.pdf)
- New Generation: Annual legal report 2022, 2023  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DqbbZpxWq1MLDb\\_Jk-d6C9aXVvw5ReVY/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DqbbZpxWq1MLDb_Jk-d6C9aXVvw5ReVY/view)

*Wo genau wird eine Befreiung vom Wehrdienst aufgrund von Homosexualität eingetragen und was genau wird eingetragen?*

USDOS schreibt, dass homosexuelle Männer nach einer medizinischen Diagnose bezüglich einer geistigen Störung vom Militärdienst befreit seien. Diese Information scheine in den persönlichen Ausweisdokumenten der Person auf und werde zu einem dauerhaften Hindernis bei der Arbeitssuche und beim Erhalt eines Führerscheins:

„Openly gay men who were unwilling to face the abuse could declare their sexual orientation during the drafting process and be exempted from military service following a medical diagnosis of having a mental disorder. This information appears in the individual’s personal identification documents and becomes a permanent obstacle to employment or obtaining a driver’s license." (USDOS, 20. März 2023, Section 6)

New Generation erwähnt im Jahresbericht zu Ereignissen von 2022 einen Fall, in dem ein Mann im Rahmen der Einberufung einer medizinischen Untersuchung unterzogen worden sei. Aufgrund seiner Homosexualität sei der Mann als nicht wehrtauglich eingestuft worden. Nach

dem Start des Systems „Armed“<sup>1</sup> habe der Mann im Juli 2022 eine Poliklinik besucht und herausgefunden, dass der Arzt durch das System von seiner Homosexualität erfahren habe. Dies habe zur Stigmatisierung und Diskriminierung des Mannes geführt:

„S.A. underwent medical examinations within the scope of January 2020 military conscription, and since according to Decision No 404-N of the Government of the RA, homosexuality is considered to be a mental illness, S.A. was declared unfit for military service upon that ground. After the launch of 'Armed' system, S.A. visited the local polyclinic in July 2022 and found out that the general practitioner had learned about his homosexuality through the mentioned System. The latter served as a ground for stigma and discrimination against the person. Moreover, disclosure of the victim's personal data to the mentioned healthcare worker had occurred through the given System which would have no substantial or significant impact whatsoever on the person's illness and/or treatment history.“ (New Generation, 2023, S. 18)

Es konnten keine weiteren Informationen zu dieser Teilfrage gefunden werden. Es wurden mehrere Organisationen in Armenien kontaktiert, allerdings haben wir noch keine Antwort erhalten. Sollten noch Informationen eintreffen, werden wir diese sofort an Sie weiterleiten.

#### *Fälle von physischem bzw. psychischem Missbrauch, Erpressung in der Armee*

New Generation schreibt im Jahresbericht für 2020, dass ein Mann zum Wehrdienst eingezogen worden sei, der während der Rekrutierung nichts über seine sexuelle Orientierung gesagt habe, aus Angst, die Mitglieder der medizinischen Kommission würden die Informationen verbreiten. Trotz seines Versuchs, seine sexuelle Orientierung geheim zu halten, hätten es die anderen Soldaten herausgefunden und begonnen, ihn unter Druck zu setzen. Aufgrund von Gesundheitsproblemen sei der Mann ins Militärkrankenhaus eingeliefert worden, wo er von seiner sexuellen Orientierung und dem auf ihn ausgeübten Druck erzählen wollte, allerdings seien Bewohner seines Heimatdorfes unter den Angestellten des Krankenhauses gewesen, weshalb der Mann beschlossen habe, das Thema doch nicht anzusprechen:

„On March 31, 2020, a citizen of the Republic of Armenia I.H. applied to New Generation Humanitarian NGO. The latter was drafted into the RA Defense Army on January 13, 2020. I.H. is homosexual. He did not provide information about his sexual orientation during the entire medical examination of the conscription, fearing that the members of the commission would spread information. However, despite the attempts to hide that circumstance, the fellow soldiers found out about I.H.'s sexual orientation and started to put pressure on him. During the mentioned period, due to health problems, I.H. was taken to the Central Clinical Military Hospital, where he decided to speak up about his sexual orientation and the pressure exerted on him as a result. However, there were fellow villagers among the hospital employees and the young man again avoided raising that question.“ (New Generation, 2021)

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<sup>1</sup> Es handelt sich hierbei um ein nationales, elektronisches Gesundheitssystem, Anm. ACCORD

Im März 2021 berichtet New Generation, dass sich ein Mann an die NGO gewandt habe, der aufgrund seiner sexuellen Orientierung Probleme mit den anderen Soldaten während seines Militärdienstes gehabt habe. Er sei zu einer anderen Einheit verlegt worden. Während des Kriegszustands in Armenien und Bergkarabach sei er wieder Diskriminierung ausgesetzt gewesen. Nach einem Streit zwischen ihm und dem Bataillonskommandanten habe ihn letzterer beleidigt und mit seiner Pistole links und rechts an dem Mann vorbeigeschossen. Danach habe er mit der Pistole auf den Kopf des Mannes gezielt und gedroht, ihn zu töten. Danach habe er den Mann mit der Pistole ins Gesicht geschlagen. Danach sei der Mann zur Militärpolizei gebracht worden, wo er von mehreren Personen mit Knüppeln geschlagen worden sei. Erst nach der Verlegung zu einer anderen Einheit habe der Mann, der mehrfach bedroht worden sei, den Vorfall gemeldet. Es sei ein Strafverfahren eingeleitet worden:

„On March 13, 2021 conscript H.A. applied to New Generation Humanitarian NGO. The soldier informed that he had problems with his fellow soldiers during his military service as they had learnt about his sexual orientation. So, he was moved to another military unit. During the military situation declared in the Republic of Armenia and Artsakh, he was again subjected to discrimination on the same basis, and after a quarrel arisen between him and battalion chief major T.T., Acting Chief of Hadrut Military Police of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia, Lieutenant Colonel G.L. attacked the soldiers with sexual insults, then loaded his pistol and shot twice at the left and right sides of H. A.'s feet at the adjacent road to Tchartar city. Then he aimed the loaded pistol at H.A.'s forehead and threatened to kill him. Then G.L. hit H.A. on the nose with the handle of the pistol after which H.A. fell down and received a blow on his face. G.L.'s blows caused fracture of H.A.'s nose and denture. On the same day, having moved H.A. to Stepanakert military police department, G.L., the chief of reception-distributive department, operations deputy of the same department chief and several guards beat H.A. with wooden clubs and caused the latter bodily injuries in the reception-distributive cell of the department. H.A. was left in the cell for several days. Only after having been moved to another military unit, he reported about the crime as he had been periodically threatened. Criminal case was launched on the case on the basis of point 4 of 2nd part of 309.1 Article, 1st part of 309.1 Article, 2nd point of 2nd part of 359 Article of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.“ (New Generation, 18. März 2021)

Pink Armenia schreibt in seinem Jahresbericht für 2021, dass ein Mann in einem Militärkrankenhaus von einer anderen Person um ihr Handy gebeten worden sei. Die andere Person habe dann, ohne Einwilligung des Mannes, die persönlichen Videos angesehen und so von der sexuellen Orientierung des Mannes erfahren. Die Person habe dem Mann gedroht, diese Informationen weiterzuverbreiten. Am letzten Tag im Krankenhaus aber die Person anderen Soldaten und Ärzten im Krankenhaus davon erzählt. Es seien auch Soldaten aus der Einheit des Mannes im Krankenhaus gewesen, weshalb der Mann Angst gehabt habe, dass die Information über seine sexuelle Orientierung auch in seiner Einheit bekannt werden und er dann diskriminiert und unter Druck gesetzt würde. Ein paar Tage nach der Rückkehr zu seiner Einheit sei es nicht mehr möglich gewesen, den Mann unter der von ihm angegebenen Telefonnummer zu erreichen.

In einem anderen Fall sei ein Mann aufgrund seiner sexuellen Orientierung für wehruntauglich erklärt worden. Nach einer Weile habe ihn seine Großmutter, die im regionalen Militärkommissariat arbeite, wissen lassen, dass sie die Gründe kenne, warum er für wehruntauglich erklärt worden sei. Laut dem Mann sei seine Großmutter von Mitarbeiter:innen des Militärkommissariats informiert worden. Die Großmutter habe die Familie des Mannes über dessen sexuelle Orientierung informiert, woraufhin dessen Mutter ihn aufgefordert habe, zur Armee zu gehen, zu sagen, dass er nicht homosexuell sei und seinen Dienst abzuleisten.

In einem weiteren Fall habe die Verwaltung einer militärischen Bildungseinrichtung von der sexuellen Orientierung eines Mannes erfahren. Einer der höherrangigen Verwaltungsmitarbeiter habe den Mann in einer privaten Unterhaltung beleidigt und gesagt, dass sie ihn „zum Mann machen“ würden. Außerdem sei dem Mann mit Entlassung gedroht worden, was unter anderem einen sofortigen Wechsel zum verpflichtenden Militärdienst bei der Armee bedeutet hätte. Die Einrichtung habe die Familie des Mannes von seiner sexuellen Orientierung unterrichtet, was zu Druck und Drohungen geführt habe. Im Endeffekt habe die Person ihre Ausbildung abbrechen und das Land verlassen müssen.

In einem weiteren Fall habe ein Homosexueller seinen Militärdienst durch eine militärische Ausbildung absolvieren wollen. Bei einer der medizinischen Untersuchungen sei er von seinem Vater begleitet worden. Während der Untersuchung seien dem Mann private Fragen gestellt worden, auch über seine sexuelle Orientierung, und er habe Angst gehabt, zu gestehen, dass er homosexuell sei, da einer der Ärzte alle Informationen an seinen Vater weitergegeben habe. Während der gesamten Untersuchung sei dem Mann mitgeteilt worden, dass er nicht mutig genug sei, dass er zu schwach sei und nicht das militärische Ausbildungsprogramm absolvieren könne. Der Mann sei auch direkt gefragt worden, ob er schon einmal Sex mit einer Frau gehabt habe, was er bejaht habe, was aber eine Lüge gewesen sei. Dem Mann sei erklärt worden, dass er nicht in der Lage sei, mit so einem Verhalten in der Armee zu dienen und er aus dem Programm „entlassen“ werde:

„At the end of April 2021, the applicant was in a military hospital. Another soldier who was there asked for the applicant’s phone. After receiving it he examined the applicant’s personal videos without his consent and found videos of the applicant’s homosexual relationship. The soldier threatened the applicant that he would spread the information about the applicant’s sexual orientation, stated that he had downloaded the videos and that they were at his disposal. On the last day at the hospital, the soldier disseminated information about the applicant’s sexual orientation to other soldiers and doctors at the hospital. Other servicemen of the applicant’s military unit were in the hospital. The applicant was afraid that the information about his sexual orientation would be disclosed in his military unit and he would be discriminated against and put under pressure. A few days after returning to the military unit, it was not possible to contact the applicant with the phone number provided by him.

In the summer of 2021, a gay man was declared unfit for military service by disclosing his sexual orientation. After some time passed, the applicant’s grandmother, who works at the regional military commissariat of the applicant’s place of residence, informed the applicant that she was aware of the grounds on which the applicant had been declared unfit for the service. The applicant states that his grandmother was informed about it by the employees

of the military commissariat. He suspects that one of the members of the commission did it. The applicant's grandmother informed about the applicant's sexual orientation to the family members, after which the applicant's mother demanded that he goes to deny him being homosexual and go serve in the army." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2022, S. 18)

„A gay man is studying at a military education institution. The administration of the institution learns about his sexual orientation and one of the senior administration officials calls him for a private conversation and starts shaming him for being gay, speaks rudely that it is not something normal and says that they 'will make him a man.' The young man is also threatened that he will be dismissed, which means his immediate transfer to mandatory military service in an army setting. He will also have to pay double the amount of the education fee as is stipulated in the contract of military education should a person be dismissed from the institution. The military education institution informs the person's family about their son's sexual orientation. This results in pressures against him related to his sexual orientation, threats to harm him etc. Family arguments also include the theme of having to pay large sums of money to the military education institution for the disclosure of his sexual orientation. The person is forced to quit education and leave the country. " (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 19-20)

„A gay man was supposed to serve his military service through military education which entails that the persons gets military education and then goes to the army to serve under a higher military rank. During one of the medical examinations conducted for drafting, the man is accompanied by his father. During the medical examination, the man is asked private questions, as well as questions about his sexual orientation. The man feels intimidated to confess that he is gay, because one of the examining doctors is conveying all the information to his father. During the entire period of the medical examination, the man is constantly told that he is not brave enough, is weak, he cannot continue studying and serving by the military education program. He is directly asked whether he has ever had a sexual contact with a woman. The man answers yes, but in fact it is a lie as he is afraid to come out and that his father will be informed, which will cause family issues. He is told that he is not fit to serve with such a behavior and that they are going to 'dismiss' him from the program." (Pink Armenia, Mai 2023, S. 20)

Die oben bereits erwähnte Datenbank von OSZE - ODIHR zu Hassverbrechen enthält folgenden Eintrag für Februar 2021, der von der "New Generation" Humanitarian Non-Governmental Organization und der Open Society Foundations gemeldet worden sei:

„2021-02 [...] A gay man serving in the military was subjected to insults, humiliated and beaten by servicemen and the military command due to his sexual orientation. As a result, the victim attempted suicide. Similar incidents occurred in the country at the time." (OSZE – ODIHR, ohne Datum)

## *Homosexuellenorganisationen und homosexuelle Szene*

Quarteera, eine in Berlin ansässige Organisation, die sich selbst als „Verein russischsprachiger LGBTQ\* und ihrer Freunde“ bezeichnet, schreibt in einer 2023 veröffentlichten Broschüre zur Situation von LGBTQ\*-Personen in den Staaten der ehemaligen UdSSR mit Stand 2021:

„LGBT-Organisationen. Als Ausgangspunkt für den Zugang zur aktivistischen Community sind zu empfehlen: ‚Pink Armenia‘, ‚New Generation‘, ‚Right Side NGO‘.“ (Quarteera, 2023, S. 18)

Die Webseiten der von Quarteera genannten Organisationen finden Sie im Folgenden:

- Pink Armenia: Home, ohne Datum  
<https://www.pinkarmenia.org/en>
- New Generation: Home, ohne Datum  
<https://ngngo.net/en/home/>
- Righth Side NGO: Home, ohne Datum  
<http://rightsidengo.com/about-us/>

Auf der Seite der International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) werden die folgenden ILGA-Mitgliedsorganisationen in Armenien aufgelistet:

„Colorful House Social-cultural and Human Rights Defender NGO  
Guarantee Center of Civil Society  
New Generation  
Pink Armenia  
Rights Side  
Society Without Violence NGO  
1 anonymous organisation(s).“ (ILGA, ohne Datum)

Darüber hinaus konnte die Rainbow Armenia Initiative gefunden werden. Die Webseite der Organisation <https://rainbowarmenia.weebly.com/> war jedoch nicht aufrufbar und der letzte Eintrag auf Facebook stammt vom April 2019:

- Rainbow Armenia Initiative: Facebook, ohne Datum  
<https://www.facebook.com/rainbowarmenia>

Zur homosexuellen Szene in Armenien schreibt Quarteera:

„Parallel dazu verändert sich auch die urbane Kultur. Die erste ‚gay friendly‘ Bar hieß ‚Monte Christo‘ und existierte bis Mitte der 2000er. 2010 eröffnete DIY – der erste queerfreundliche Pub in Jerewan. 2012 wurde dieser von Aktivist\*innen der nationalistischen Partei ‚Armenische Revolutionäre Föderation Taschnag‘ in Brand gesteckt. Nach dem Brand verließ die Künstlerin, Musikerin (Punkbands ‚Inzest‘, ‚Pinzette‘) und Gründerin des Pubs Tsomak das Land.

Derzeit gibt es keine öffentlichen LGBT-Bars in Jerewan. Es gibt Lokale, die ‚gay friendly‘ sind und einen kleinen Club, der allerdings nur einem engen Personenkreis bekannt ist und

lieber im Verborgenen bleibt. Ein inoffizieller Schwulentreffpunkt unter freiem Himmel, der seit sowjetischen Zeiten bis vor Kurzem existierte, ist nun der Gentrifizierung und der Beliebtheit von Online-Plattformen zum Opfer gefallen.“ (Quarteera, 2023, S. 19-20)

Der Spartacus Gay Guide, eine Art Reiseführer für homosexuelle Männer, erläutert in einem undatierten Eintrag zu Armenien, dass das Land im Dezember 2002 ein neues Strafgesetzbuch verabschiedet und gleichzeitig Artikel 116 aus dem Jahr 1936 abgeschafft habe, der sich speziell gegen Schwule und Lesben gerichtet habe. Seitdem gelte Homosexualität nicht mehr als Straftatbestand. Gleichzeitig habe sich in der Hauptstadt Jerewan eine kleine Schwulenszene herausgebildet. Eine Emanzipationsbewegung für Homosexuelle gebe es in Armenien immer noch nicht, und die Gesellschaft stehe Schwulen nach wie vor äußerst feindselig gegenüber. Trotz des kleinen Fortschritts sei die armenische Gesellschaft immer noch von Homophobie geprägt. Es werde daher allen Besuchern dringend davon abgeraten, sich in der Öffentlichkeit zu küssen oder andere körperliche Zeichen der Zuneigung zu zeigen. Obwohl einige der im Reiseführer aufgeführten Lokale von Schwulen und Lesben besucht würden, seien sie nicht mit westlichen Schwulenbars und Diskotheken vergleichbar:

„In December 2002, Armenia has adopted a new penal code and at the same time abolished article 116 from 1936, which was specifically directed against gays and lesbians. Since then, homosexuality has no longer been considered a criminal offence. At the same time, a small gay scene has started to emerge in the capital Yerevan. There is still no emancipation movement for homosexuals in Armenia and society remains extremely hostile to gays. Despite a small progress Armenian society is still dominated by homophobia. For this reason, we strongly advise all visitors not to kiss or show other physical signs of affection in public. Although some of the venues listed in this guide are visited by gays and lesbians, they are not comparable to western gay bars and discos.“ (Spartacus Gay Guide, ohne Datum)

Quellen: (Zugriff auf alle Quellen am 26. Mai 2023)

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