

Human Rights Watch

Children's Rights

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/12/12/no-support/russias-gay-propaganda-law-imperils-lgbt-youth>

Policy Issue Resources

Help us continue to fight human rights abuses. Please give now to support our work

[Share this via Facebook](#)

[Share this via Twitter](#)

[Share this via WhatsApp](#)

[Share this via Email](#)

[Other ways to share](#) [Share this via LinkedIn](#)

[Share this via Reddit](#)  [Share this via Telegram](#)  [Share this via Printer](#)

Download the full report in English

Download the appendix of the report in English

Download the full report in English

Download the appendix of the report in English

Russias Gay Propaganda Law Imperils LGBT Youth

Russian blogger, Zhenya Svetski, stands with a sign reading I am not gay propaganda in Moscow, December 2018. 2018 Dmitry Belyakov for Human Rights Watch

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth in Russia face formidable barriers to enjoying their fundamental rights to dignity, health, education, information, and association. In Russia, antipathy towards homosexuality and gender variance is not new. LGBT people there have long faced threats, bullying, abuse inside their families, and discrimination. But the 2013 gay propaganda law has increased that social hostility. The law has also had a stifling effect on access to affirming education and support services, with harmful consequences for LGBT youth.

Russia's gay propaganda law is a classic example of political homophobia. It targets vulnerable sexual and gender minorities for political gain. When Russian president Vladimir Putin signed the federal law in June 2013, he pandered to a conservative domestic support base. And on the international stage, the law helped position Russia as a champion of so-called traditional values. The legislation, formally titled the law aimed at protecting children from information promoting the denial of traditional family values, bans the promotion of nontraditional sexual relations to minors—a reference universally understood to mean a ban on providing children access to information about LGBT people's lives. The ban includes, but is not limited to, information provided via the press, television, radio, and the internet.

The law has been used to shut down websites that provide valuable information and services to teens across Russia and to bar LGBT support groups from working with youth. But the law's effects have been much broader: individual mental health professionals have curtailed what they say and what support they give to students, and the law gives the strong imprimatur of the Russian state to the false and discriminatory view that LGBT people are a threat to tradition and the family. Significantly, mental health providers we spoke with said the law interferes with their ability to offer honest, scientifically accurate, and open counseling services, leading some to self-censor themselves or set out explicit disclaimers at the start of sessions to avoid running afoul of the law.

Given the already deeply hostile climate for LGBT people in Russia when the law was passed, it is not surprising that its passage coincided with an uptick in often-gruesome vigilante violence against LGBT people in Russia—frequently carried out in the name of protecting Russian values and Russia's children. And while Russian government officials and parliament members claim that the goal of the gay propaganda law is to protect children from potentially harmful subject matter, the law in fact directly harms children by denying them access to essential information and increasing stigma against LGBT youth and their families. As the European Court of Human Rights concluded in 2017, the law reflects and reinforces predisposed bias, unambiguously highlighted by its domestic interpretation and enforcement.

This report is based largely on interviews with LGBT youth and mental health professionals in diverse locations in Russia, including urban and rural areas. It documents the situation of LGBT youth there today. It looks at their everyday experiences in schools, homes, and in public, and their ability to access reliable and accurate information about themselves as well as counseling and other support services. As one mental health provider explained, The whole situation is just worsening. As of today, teachers and teachers-psychologists are not allowed to speak positively [on LGBT topics]. They can't just say to a kid, Hey, everything is normal with you.

LGBT youth interviewed by Human Rights Watch described feelings of intense fear of disclosing their sexual orientation or gender

identity in their daily lives, as well as distrust in the individuals and systems that should provide them safety and refuge. This fear extends beyond the school walls: some of the students Human Rights Watch interviewed said that others in their communities also threatened and physically abused them.

While some LGBT youth told us that teachers had supported and protected them, many others said their teachers characterize LGBT people as a symptom of perversion imported from Western Europe or North America, mirroring the political homophobia that motivated the passage of the gay propaganda law in the first place.

For some, peers are a source of relative support and openness when compared with how their parents and teachers relate to issues of sexual orientation and gender identity. Others, however, face harassment, bullying, and discrimination at the hands of their classmates, who often repeat the stereotypes, misinformation, and noxious anti-LGBT rhetoric pervasive in Russian media. Some students heard comments from classmates suggesting that LGBT people do not deserve to live.

Nearly all of the youth we spoke with described intense feelings of isolation, which they attributed to persistent anti-LGBT rhetoric and hostile social attitudes. Their sense of isolation was exacerbated, they said, by the gay propaganda law. Repeatedly, they explained that their primary struggle is not coming to terms with being different as such, but rather finding accurate information about gender and sexuality in a hostile environment.

In the absence of accurate information and safe access to community spaces, or support from teachers and school mental health staff, many LGBT youth turn to the internet, an embattled, politicized, and often-censored space in Russia. However, the gay propaganda law has also restricted access to information about gender and sexuality online.

Mental health professionals we spoke with strongly echoed what LGBT youth said. They spoke of growing fear and anxiety among such youth since the law passed and an increase in demands for counselors attuned to LGBT issues, but also pervasive ignorance among psychologists and new self-censorship even among those who understand the issues and want to play a positive role in the lives of LGBT youth. One psychologist described how even in situations where it is clinically relevant to discuss a child clients sexual orientation, he feels constrained by the law: Teenagers often wait for me to ask a direct and precise question about his or her sexual orientation or gender identity, but the law prevents me from doing that. A social worker pointed out that the law is an effective means of intimidation.

Psychologists told Human Rights Watch that the gay propaganda law has limited their ability to be fully candid on questions of sexual orientation and gender identity. Some explained that they felt forced to speak about sexual orientation and gender identity only in euphemisms, or to say explicitly at the outset of counseling sessions that they cannot and will not disseminate gay propaganda in attempts to dispel in advance any notion that they are violating the law.

By sending an official message approving the marginalization of LGBT people, psychologists told us, the gay propaganda law increases the challenges youth face. And by erecting legal barriers between marginalized youth and the support services and information they need, the law does significant harm.

Deti-404

Deti-404 is an online group that offers psychological support, advice, and a safe online community for LGBT children, including those who experience violence and aggression because of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. Deti () means children. The 404 in the groups title is a reference to the standard internet error 404 message indicating that a webpage cannot be found, so the groups name can be read as referring to children who have been erased in official terms. Elena Klimova, a journalist and LGBT activist, launched Deti-404 while the gay propaganda law was pending in the parliament.^[1]

On June 10, 2013, Yelena Mizulina, the author of the law at the State Duma, the lower chamber of Russias parliament, told reporters that the Deti-404 website did not constitute gay propaganda under the law. Such a project is not concerned with the propaganda of non-traditional relationships, she said. The reporter then asked her: What is it like for these children when they discover that they are not like everyone else? How do they get information that it is not a disease, that it's okay? Mizulina replied:

The next day the State Duma voted unanimously to pass the law.

Deti-404 has gained tens of thousands of members since then and has become a crucial source of information and refuge for LGBT youth in Russia. But contrary to Mizulinas assertions, Deti-404 has been a consistent target of the gay propaganda law in its five and a half years of existence.

Klimova has been charged under the gay propaganda law three times for operating Deti-404 and forced to change its digital location or re-launch the group to keep it functioning. Since a 2016 court decision, the groups website, www.deti404.com, has been formally blocked in Russia.

By enshrining discrimination in national law, Russias gay propaganda law violates Russias international human rights obligations. International bodies including the European Court of Human Rights and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child have strongly condemned it for this reason.

Our interviews show that Russian youth are resilient amid the onslaught of anti-LGBT rhetoric, negative social attitudes, discriminatory laws, and persistent misinformation in their lives. The gay propaganda law, however, risks inflicting long-term harm on generations of Russian youth by encouraging discrimination and curtailing access to support services. The path forward requires repeal of the law and other reforms that uphold the basic rights of LGBT youth to freedom of expression and access to information. Mental health professionals, for their part, should not have to look over their shoulders when providing counseling and other services to LGBT youth: they should be free to provide counseling based on evidence and international best practices, not societal fears backed by repressive legislation.

This report is based on Human Rights Watch interviews conducted between October 2016 and April 2018 with 56 sexual and gender

minority youth and 11 mental health providers and social workers in Russia, extensive review of court records and secondary source materials through November 2018, and prior Human Rights Watch research published in news releases and other public documents from 2014 to 2018.

Most interviews were conducted in Russian with simultaneous translation into English, some by an interviewer fluent in Russian, and a few completely in English. Interviewees live in different cities and regions across Russia, including St. Petersburg, Moscow, Magadan, Rostov, Astrahan, Irkutsk, Kaliningrad, Ulyanovsk, Tula, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, Volga, Kostroma, Krasnodar, Veliky Novgorod, Belgorod, Murmansk, Perm, Samara, as well as Altai, Sverdlovsk, Trans-Baikal, and Udmurtia regions.

Human Rights Watch researchers identified potential interviewees through Russian LGBT organizations, including Deti-404, and then contacted and interviewed them independently.

All interviewees were informed of the purpose of the interview, its voluntary nature and the goal and public nature of our reports. All interviewees gave their oral consent to participate in the interview. Pseudonyms have been used for all interviewees, and some additional identifying information, such as location, has been withheld. No interviewee received compensation for providing information. Most interviews were conducted by telephone or via internet communication.

In line with international standards, the term child refers in this report to a person under the age of 18.^[3] Youth in Russia use a variety of terms to describe same-sex attraction and gender variance, as discussed more fully in the glossary, and as Human Rights Watch and other researchers have documented elsewhere.^[4] This report describes the sexual orientation and gender identity of youth in the terms they used for these aspects of their identity.

Human Rights Watch wrote to the Russian Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health on October 12, 2018. Our letters appear in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively. The Ministry of Education responded on November 9, 2018; its letter appears in Appendix 3. The Ministry of Health has not responded to our letter.

Antipathy towards same-sex conduct is not new in Russia. Peter the Great banned sodomy in the army and navy in 1716, and the criminal code enacted under Nicholas I in 1835 prohibited same-sex sexual relations between civilian men.^[5] Sex between men was decriminalized in 1917 but became a criminal offense in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR or Soviet Union) in 1934, carrying a prison term of up to five years of hard labor.^[6] In the Soviet era, thousands of men were convicted of sodomy and sent to labor camps and psychiatric institutions.^[7] Same-sex relationships between women were not criminalized, but some lesbians faced forced psychiatric hospitalization.^[8] In this climate of legal sanction and fear, the majority of LGBT people kept a low profile and concealed their identities.

Same-sex relations between men were decriminalized in 1993, two years after the breakup of the Soviet Union, and in 1999 the Russian Ministry of Health recognized the standards of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), which had been revised in 1990 to remove a diagnosis for homosexuality.^[9] The age of consent in Russia is the same regardless of sexual orientation and in 2003, following various changes, was set at 16 years old.^[10]

The Russian public, however, increasingly views LGBT people as abnormal and perverse, and widespread social stigma around homosexuality persists.^[11] A 2018 survey by a government-run polling agency found that 63 percent of respondents believe there is a subversive force working in Russia to destroy Russian values through the spreading of gay propaganda. The trend is also encouraged by the absence of any concerted official efforts to condemn discrimination against LGBT people. The hardening of negative social attitudes coincides with the increasing spread of hateful, anti-LGBT rhetoric, including by public officials in the media, and the promulgation of regional and national anti-LGBT gay propaganda laws that prohibit the promotion of nontraditional sexual relations to minors.^[12] understood to mean the depiction of LGBT people in anything other than a negative light. (These gay propaganda laws are discussed more fully in the following section.)

In early 2017, law enforcement and security officials in Chechnya systematically rounded up dozens of men suspected of being gay, held them for days in secret locations, and subjected them to humiliation, starvation, and other torture, forcing them to hand over information about other men who might be gay.^[13] The gay propaganda law did not cause the purgeChechnyas leader has targeted various groups deemed undesirable for years^[14]but the law did provide some rhetorical justification and political cover.^[15] Russian federal authorities initially dismissed reports of the anti-gay purge in Chechnya. While they eventually pledged to open an investigation,^[16] to date none has been carried out.^[17] In August 2018, 15 participating states of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) called on Russia to report on the actions it has taken to stop abuses in Chechnya against LGBT people as well as journalists, human rights defenders, lawyers, and nongovernmental organizations.^[18] In November 2018, 16 participating states invoked the OSCEs Moscow Mechanism, triggering the appointment of an independent expert who will look into allegations of the abuses.^[19]

On June 29, 2013, Russian president Vladimir Putin signed Federal Law No. 135-FZ aimed at protecting children from information promoting the denial of traditional family values.^[20] The law bans the promotion of nontraditional sexual relations to minors, a reference that is universally understood to mean discussion of lesbian, gay and bisexual relationships.^[21] Promoting nontraditional sexual relations to children is considered to be:

The ban includes but is not limited to information provided via the press, television, radio, and the internet. Passed unanimously by the Russian parliament, the law consists of amendments to the Law on Protection of Children from Information Harmful to Their Health and Development and to the Code of Administrative Violations.

Under the law, people found responsible for propaganda of nontraditional sexual relations to minors, an administrative infraction, face fines of between 4,000 and 5,000 rubles (US\$59 to \$74); government officials face fines of 40,000 to 50,000 rubles (US\$590 to US\$735); and organizations, up to 1 million rubles (US\$14,730) or temporary suspension of an organizations activities for up to 90 days. Heavier fines may be imposed for the same actions if done through mass media and telecommunications, including the internet. Foreigners who violate the ban can be deported.^[23]

The passage of Russias 2013 gay propaganda law coincided with a ratcheting up of homophobic rhetoric in state media and an increase in

homophobic violence around the country. As Human Rights Watch documented in a December 2014 report, this included attacks by vigilante groups and individuals against LGBT people, and an increase in attacks on LGBT rights activists. Anti-gay groups used the 2013 law to justify campaigns of harassment and intimidation of LGBT teachers and other school or college staff to get them fired from their jobs.[\[24\]](#)

On September 23, 2014, Russias Constitutional Court deemed the ban constitutional. It found that the ban aimed to safeguard constitutional values such as family and childhood and protect children from harm to their development. The court also rejected arguments that the ban interfered with the right to privacy or prohibited or censured what it called nontraditional sexual relationships or debates about them.[\[25\]](#)

On October 18, 2017, Evdokiya Romanova, an activist, was found guilty of spreading propaganda of non-traditional sexual relationships among minors using the internet and fined 50,000 rubles (US\$735). The content that came under scrutiny was two Facebook posts Romanova made in 2015 and 2016, including one about the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, an international group that advocates for young peoples access to accurate information about health and sexuality. The group believes that information and education are vital for safeguarding the life, health, and well-being of young people.

Romanovas sentence was at least the seventh time Russian courts had found citizens guilty of gay propaganda under the 2013 federal law. Other cases include:

In addition, in November 2018 police confiscated several student drawings submitted to a contest held in Yekaterinburg in honor of International Tolerance Day. One of the seized drawings showed three couples a man and a woman, two men, and two women with the caption We dont choose our appearance, orientation, or race. We are all unique in our own ways. Police told reporters the seized drawings would be examined for signs of homosexual propaganda.[\[32\]](#)

LGBT youth interviewed by Human Rights Watch said that the law adversely affected their lives. Aleksey M., an 18-year-old first-year university student, described the laws restriction on accurate and affirming information about LGBT life as akin to cutting off air.[\[33\]](#) Diana F., a 14-year-old lesbian from the Khabarovsk region, said she felt as if the law literally makes homophobes have free rein in our country. LGBT people, she said, are afraid to organize prides and demonstrations. Theyre afraid of being beaten or humiliated, and the offenders will go unpunished.[\[34\]](#) Anton M., a 15-year-old gay boy, said: Many people simply don't understand this [law] and believe that Russia completely banned LGBT relationships, and this results in oppression.[\[35\]](#) And 18-year-old Valentina D. said:

The law has also contributed to widespread misinformation about gender and sexuality in Russia including for parents, as documented later in this report. A 2018 survey by a government-run polling agency found that 63 percent of respondents believe there is a subversive force working in Russia to destroy Russian values through the spreading of gay propaganda.[\[37\]](#)

For many LGBT children, most arenas of life home, school, and the neighborhood are risky. Those interviewed for this report describe being constantly on alert for harassment and violence. Many confront the anguished choice of hiding who they are to protect themselves from abuse or being open about their identity and placing themselves at greater risk.

Russian Orthodox Church leaders have made inflammatory public statements about gay people, and the strong and growing influence of the Russian Orthodox Church had fueled existing anti-LGBT sentiments. In 2014, for example, one high-level church official said that same-sex relations should be completely eliminated from Russian society, preferably through moral persuasion but if necessary through a public referendum on recriminalizing homosexuality.[\[38\]](#) These and other virulently anti-LGBT statements reinforce negative attitudes, send the implicit message that society condones violence against LGBT youth and adults, and dissuade those subjected to abuse from seeking redress.

Some of the students Human Rights Watch interviewed said they were subject to violence or threats of violence. Denis P., an 18-year-old gay university student, told us, In general my life is not bad. But sometimes I face homophobic attacks. It was especially bad, when I was in school, in a small town. He continued:

Vigilante attacks on LGBT people and inadequate responses from authorities have instilled deep fear among many LGBT youth in Russia. Georgy L., a 14-year-old transgender boy, explained why he was fearful based on his assessment of the environment for LGBT teenagers in Russia:

Anton M., a 15-year-old gay boy in the 9th grade, said, If you stand out from the crowd (and I stood out for about six months), it is difficult, but you get used to it. He explained that he had dyed his hair, apparently a strong signal in many parts of Russia that a man or boy is gay. Many people were shouting at me, some just did double-takes. One day, a man stopped his car and gave me the finger, he told us. At first, it was very strange, I did not expect such a reaction. Then I got used to it.[\[41\]](#)

Georgy, the 14-year-old transgender boy, described the reactions he gets when people overhear his classmates using male pronouns to refer to him:

Such reactions happen frequently, he told us, adding that hearing these reactions is extremely upsetting. He explained:

A school psychologist described the situation of one of the boys she works with:

The gay propaganda laws have worsened already widespread and virulent anti-LGBT attitudes. The school psychologist explained:

Parents and other adults can be an important source of guidance and support to LGBT youth, and most of the students we interviewed explicitly said it was a priority for them that their parents accept them for who they were. However, many parents seemed ill-equipped to be supportive of LGBT children, our interviews suggested. As a result, many LGBT youth felt that they could not turn to their parents for the guidance they wanted and felt they needed.

I tried to have a conversation about LGBT [issues] with my parents, but they were homophobic, and getting no support [from them] I sort

of dropped it, said Veronika A., a 17-year-old in the Astrahan region.[\[45\]](#)

For many of the youth Human Rights Watch interviewed, stigma began at home. Taras P., a 15-year-old bigender student who uses a boys name but prefers female pronouns, told us:

Ekaterina T., a 15-year-old lesbian, said that she was not out to her parents and had no plans to tell them because they frequently express anti-LGBT attitudes. She added, There is no support. Nobody understands me, in fact. And this is very hard.[\[47\]](#) Others echoed these fears sometimes based on media reports they had read or stories they had heard from peers.

In fact, many of the LGBT youth we spoke with said they were afraid that their parents would react with verbal abuse, restrictions on who they could see and what they could do in their free time, physical violence, or by kicking them out of the house. As a result, they had not come out to their parents.

A psychologist in Moscow said that three of the four LGBT youth clients she worked with had problems with their families:

A Moscow-based social worker who runs an online help portal as well as support groups for LGBT youth explained that the majority of the queries her organization receives are from friends of LGBT youth who are worried about them. She said: Typically [the inquiry is] about relationships with parents. Meaning, it is about a conflict with the parents. She explained: In extreme cases, it is when they leave their home and live with acquaintances.[\[49\]](#)

Some students who discussed their sexual orientation or gender identity with their parents were surprised to find that their parents were supportive. More commonly, however, the youth we interviewed who had been open with their parents reported that their parents were negative or ambivalent about acknowledging them for who they were.

Some transgender youth reported particularly difficult experiences with their parents. Lev M., an 18-year-old in the 11th grade at a Moscow high school, described his mothers reaction when he told her he was transgender:

In another example, Vasily A., a 15-year-old transgender boy, said:

Vasily said his mother does not usually object to the way he dresses, but often checks to make sure he does not wear a binder around his chest. I can wear what I'm comfortable in, but I can put on my binder only in the toilet of the nearby mall, because my mom always checks. He explained that this started when he wore the binder during a visit to his former nanny. When his mother came to pick him up, his nanny happened to comment that she had thought his breasts were bigger. As Vasily put it: I always stoop, my mom did not notice. [But this time] she put her hand on my back and felt the wrapping through the shirt. At home, she forced me to take off the t-shirt and explain. Now she always does that, when I'm going somewhere she touches my back and checks.[\[51\]](#)

A psychologist who works with LGBT youth said: Its very often in my experience that parents refuse to talk about [sexual orientation and gender identity] and reject this as an issue altogether. She explained: In those cases, the main objective of my work becomes to educate and inform them. We can be a great resource when parents are ready to get information and support their children because then these parents become defenders of their children.[\[52\]](#)

A psychologist in Vladivostok told Human Rights Watch that she had met with child clients whose parents brought them to her and asked her to fix them, as well as parents who brought their children in and asked for psychological support to accept their child. This psychologist stressed that whether a LGBT youth or a parent received knowledgeable, supportive care from a psychologist depended on a chance encounter with a supportive professional who was willing to risk running afoul of the law. Many of her peers in mental health services did not receive appropriate training about sexual orientation and gender identity-related issues. Discussing an in-patient rehabilitation center where she worked for two years, she said: Theoretically, such a teenager could reach out there, but I dont know if he would receive appropriate help.[\[53\]](#)

Against the backdrop of Russias gay propaganda law, anti-LGBT hostility has become entrenched in Russian schools in recent years. Whether a student finds support, respect, and affirmation from peers, teachers, or school staff depends almost entirely on chance.

Most LGBT students we interviewed for this report said the environment in Russian schools is indifferent, hostile, or outright violent. Experience there can have immediate as well as lifelong consequences. Most said that schools provide neither reliable information nor support for LGBT youth forcing them to turn elsewhere. And the relentless hostility that many face in school impairs their ability to focus on their studies, and thus their access to education.

Due to the repressive legal and social climate, LGBT youth in Russia often feel isolated from their peers at school. Many of the students we spoke with told us that they knew nobody else who was gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender.[\[54\]](#) Probably the most difficult thing is to find people who will understand you, 15-year-old Alina P. said.[\[55\]](#)

Alina P., a 15-year-old bisexual girl, Sverdlovsk region, December 2016

Russian schools are hostile environments for LGBT students. LGBT youth told Human Rights Watch they frequently overheard anti-LGBT slurs from teachers and fellow students. While staff were supportive in some cases, in others, teachers specifically targeted LGBT students for abuse.

Some students felt sufficiently confident in themselves to express their sexual orientation or gender identity but received negative reactions from adults. In many cases, those who asked school staff about LGBT topics received ignorant or prejudiced responses from teachers that caused the students to think of their identities as pathological or problematic exacerbating the fear and isolation they already felt.

Tanya K., a 17-year-old in her first year of university, said one of her high school teachers mentioned non-traditional sexual orientation on rare occasions and in an insulting manner.[\[56\]](#) Veronika A., a 17-year-old bisexual girl, said she heard similar comments from her

high school teachers, and noted that some teachers called non-heterosexual people abnormal or even dangerous.[\[57\]](#)

Many other students reported that their teachers expressed the view that LGBT people were unnatural or immoral. For example:

Some teachers equated being LGBT with having a disability. Nora T., a 17-year-old college student who identifies as pansexual, said that at the school she attended until she was 15-years-old, The teachers spoke about LGBT people as people who need mental health care and that homosexuality is a mental illness.[\[62\]](#)

Other teachers stated that LGBT people did not deserve to live, sometimes using words that could be taken as encouraging violence. Irina L., a 14-year-old lesbian in the 7th grade, told us her geometry teacher responded to a group of boys who were making fun of LGBT people by saying, Such people should be killed.[\[63\]](#)

Teachers often characterized LGBT people as a perversion imported from Western Europe or North America. Vera Y., a 16-year-old lesbian, said: Our social studies teacher said it all came from America, and it is a perversion, and things should not be this way in Russia. She also said that her teachers frequently denounced LGBT people in class, including a biology teacher who said homosexuality is against the laws of nature.[\[64\]](#)

Vasily A., a 15-year-old transgender boy, said his teachers bring up LGBT issues often, but never in a positive way. He added, Our teachers say everything is getting bad, meaning that everything will be like in the US or Europe. They say people in the West are stupified by their tolerance. Their conclusion is, love = stupidity.[\[65\]](#)

Some teachers used anti-LGBT slurs or other derogatory terms to refer to LGBT people. Raisa N., a 16-year-old girl from Sverdlovsk region who described herself as pansexual, reported that her teachers and classmates sometimes discussed LGBT people during breaks at school. They spoke about one girl, like how she is an example of what you shouldnt be and how they dont know how shed be able to live her life at all. Students and teachers used almost the same words' monstrosity, laughingstock, Gayropa [an insult combining the English word gay and the Russian word for Europe ()]. Referring to the Austrian singer and drag artist who won the Eurovision Song Contest in 2014, she added, They also spoke about Conchita Wurst, using absolutely negative comments bordering on hatred.[\[66\]](#)

Describing her literature class when she was in the 9th grade, Yana T., an 18-year-old lesbian, said:

In some cases, our interviewees told us teachers singled students out for criticism, telling them that their clothing, hairstyle, or mannerisms marked them as being gay, lesbian, or transgender, or simply abnormal. For instance, Vlad A., a 16-year-old in the 10th grade, said:

In another example, 15-year-old Irina R. told us:

Natalya P., 16, described similar remarks by her teachers:

Lev M., an 18-year-old transgender student, reported a comment from a teacher who shouted at me in class, saying that I look neither like a man nor like a woman.[\[71\]](#)

Other school staff also criticized students for their appearance. Once I started going to school dressed like a guy, the guards at the entrance would harass me they'd say, As a girl, you should not dress like a guy, thats not acceptable, Nikita R., a transgender 18-year-old man, said.[\[72\]](#)

Some teachers and other staff targeted students who were known to be LGBT with hateful comments. Pyotr E., a gay 16-year-old in St. Petersburg, told us:

In addition, after some of the parents of Pyotr's classmates began to complain that their children should not have to attend school with a gay student, the principal threatened to expel Pyotr. Eventually, however, she dropped her threat. She has just reconciled herself to my existence, Pyotr said.[\[74\]](#)

Psychologists described similar accounts of verbal abuse and harassment by teachers. In one such case:

LGBT students told us that teachers who did discuss LGBT issues were often circumspect. Speaking of a discussion on same-sex marriage in her history class, Veronika A., the 17-year-old, said: I would describe the teachers approach as cautious: the teacher obviously was afraid to hurt someone's feelings, because the topic of the rights and freedoms of the LGBT community in the modern Russian society is obviously quite painful.[\[76\]](#) Raisa N., 16, gave another example:

We heard of a few teachers who responded positively when students raised LGBT issues in class, which could put them at risk of violating the gay propaganda law. In one such case, 15-year-old Alina P. told us that her psychology class was discussing love and relationships. When the discussion turned to LGBT people, the teacher said that in the modern world relationships arent always necessarily between a man and a woman and that there is nothing wrong about this.[\[78\]](#)

Pyotr E., a 16-year-old gay boy, said:

Some other students told us that their teachers intervened to stop bullying and harassment by classmates. For example, Kirill G., a gay 16-year-old, told us that his classmates began to mock him after a friend outed him at school. His teacher stepped in, he said. He added, I think, according to the propaganda law, she could not talk to them directly about this topic. So, she just threatened them with repercussions and reined them in. She did not speak directly on this topic with me either.[\[80\]](#) Zinaida M., a 17-year-old bisexual girl, described her teachers as supportive of her relationship with her girlfriend and said, There was a case when a girl tried to humiliate me in front of the whole class, but the teacher supported me and told her its not her business.[\[81\]](#)

Anti-LGBT slurs and insults from other students are common, as discussed more fully in the Treatment by Classmates section, below.

Asked what teachers did when students told anti-LGBT jokes or used words like faggot or pigeon () to refer to LGBT people, Yana T. replied, NOTHING. They absolutely didn't care. They just asked for silence in the classroom.[82] Pyotr E., 16, said that once some of his classmates slammed him against the wall in front of the school's vice-principal. She ignored it and when he called her on it directly muttered something about kids tripping on flat surfaces.[83]

Other LGBT students described similar reactions from their teachers when they were harassed or bullied. Aleksey M., who said he faced relentless abuse, including sexual harassment, from classmates at the school he had graduated from the previous year, told us, Teachers at my school knew everything. I didn't get any sympathy or help. They were openly hostile or indifferent. Hey, kids can solve their problems themselves, they said.[84]

In addition to bullying and harassment, LGBT students encounter various forms of discrimination in schools that make educational environments hostile or unwelcoming. Discrimination takes a toll on LGBT students' mental health and ability to learn.

Transgender students face specific challenges when it comes to dress and self-expression. For example, some transgender students Human Rights Watch interviewed had experienced rigorous policing of how they dressed and expressed their gender at school. Such restrictions are particularly damaging and humiliating for transgender youth, as wearing gender-affirming clothing is an important part of social transition.

I want to be like a normal teenager, just go to school, hang out, but every time I put on the uniform, I feel so bad that I literally do not want to leave the house, said Vasily A., a 15-year-old transgender boy, adding that he has to wear a girl's uniform to school because it is compulsory for all students at his school to wear uniforms. At school no one but my [best] friend knows that I'm transgender . . . I simply cannot tell the others because I want people to hang out with me, I don't want to be a pariah. But even the friend I came out to misgenders me, he said.[85]

Transgender students are usually not able to use bathrooms that correspond to their gender identity, an additional humiliation. I am embarrassed to go into the female bathrooms, but I cannot go into the male bathrooms without a fight. Even the administration forbade this, Alexander N., a 16-year-old transgender boy, said.[86]

And transgender students who ask teachers to address them using the gender that matches their identity told us most of their teachers did not do so.[87] Similarly, a psychologist told us, In my practice, I have never had a case when teachers . . . would refer to a transgender student with a name or gender he or she prefers. It has never happened.[88]

LGBT youth told Human Rights Watch their classmates often repeated the stereotypes, misinformation, and hostility pervasive in Russian media. For some, peers were a source of relative support and openness compared with the responses of parents and teachers on issues of sexual orientation and gender identity. Others, however, faced harassment, bullying, and discrimination at the hands of their classmates. Teachers rarely intervened when they observed such abuse, LGBT students told us, adding that the indifference they observed from most teachers dissuaded them from complaining about it.

Nevertheless, some students explained that their friends and classmates were supportive. For example, 14-year-old Mikhail S. said, All my [female] friends know about my sexual orientation. And I know about their sexual orientation too. I am really lucky to have such friends and environment. [Some of] the boys in my class know about that too and they have a good attitude to me. However, not all students are that accepting: [A] girl said to others that I want to become a guy and that I even have a girlfriend, so they began to laugh and scoff at me. Mikhail described the experience of another LGBT student in the same school: Other students are good to her, she is a very sociable person, she has many friends. Of course, there are those who sometimes bully her, shout bad things at her. But she's a very positive person, and she does not pay attention to them.[89]

Others described how context determines the social attitudes they experience. Veronika A., a 17-year-old bisexual girl, said her school felt relatively safe: I think the attitude of students in general is neutral. There were moderate homophobes, there were some gay-friendly people, but in general the attitude was calm. She said, however, In my neighborhood and in children's summer camps, the attitude was much more hostile.[90]

Vera Y., a 16-year-old lesbian in Moscow, told us that she was outed by two classmates:

After the video was posted online, a group of her classmates started to harass her. They screamed in the corridor about my sexual orientation, they attempted to humiliate me morally. They often called me a prostitute, and it is also slut-shaming, which is doubly worse, she said.[91]

Aleksey M., an 18-year-old pansexual university student, said his high school classmates had acted violently towards him because of his gender expression:

David O., an 18-year-old gay university student in Moscow, described to Human Rights Watch how in his high school, classmates, due to their lack of education on sexual orientation and gender identity, defaulted to pejorative stereotypes:

A psychologist who works with LGBT youth said almost every LGBT client she has ever had was treated as if they were as scapegoats, clowns, or outcasts.[94]

Some LGBT students experienced outright hostility from their classmates. When other students heard rumours that Im trans, they called me it and made jokes like even with a dick sewn on you won't be a real man. But Im glad nothing went further than words, Arseny D., a 15-year-old transgender boy, told us, saying that he heard these kinds of comments nearly every day at one point.[95]

Others reported that they were teased and harassed, said that their classmates described them as sick or pitiful, or overheard anti-LGBT comments that led them to conceal their identities and live in fear of attack.

I'm the black sheep, in a sense. I have been overlooked for a long time. I do not exist for my classmates, said Lev M., an 18-year-old

transgender man in the 11th grade.[\[96\]](#) Some of my current classmates think that homosexuality is an illness, and it's not their fault. . . . Others believe that such people should be killed, Raisa N. told us. Describing her school environment, she said:

Tanya K., a 17-year-old lesbian, said of her high school classmates, They have a more negative attitude to gay men than to lesbians. We didn't have any visible LGBT persons at school [other than me], but the attitude was clear.[\[98\]](#) Diana F., a 14-year-old lesbian, recounted: My classmates did not believe me at first. Then they began to joke about me. Mostly, these were insults, but sort of subtle insults.[\[99\]](#) Irina R., a 15-year-old girl, told us, Some guys [at school] expressed their anger to LGBT people, threatened to beat a gay man, if they ever see one.[\[100\]](#)

Some students hear comments from classmates suggesting that LGBT people should be killed. Nora T., a 17-year-old girl in her second year of college, said at the school she attended until she was 15 her classmates said that these people should be killed and that they are not worthy to live.[\[101\]](#) Thirteen-year-old Daniil K. told us his classmates regularly said things like this is not normal, this is a disease, and even that its better to exterminate LGBT people.[\[102\]](#)

As noted above, some teachers fail to protect LGBT students from harassment and violence, and in some cases even foster it. Kristina Z., a 16-year-old bisexual girl, said that her classmates began to harass her after teachers suggested that there was something wrong with her:

Over time, despite the deluge of misinformation from the government, families, teachers, and the internet, Russian LGBT youth interviewed by Human Rights Watch found ways to protect themselves. For example, Lev M., an 18-year-old transgender man in the 11th grade, said: I would prefer always and everywhere to speak and to assert myself as male, but I'm afraid of violence. I always wear a large black hoodie, so that way I turn into a guy for people around me.[\[104\]](#)

Georgy L., a 14-year-old transgender boy, gave us a list of places in and out of school where he spends as little time as possible. School corridors, sports locker rooms, cafes and cinemas. In general, I avoid small crowded places where its easy to get to me and I cant hide or escape, he said, adding, In the locker room I behave quietly and try not to attract any attention. But when they shout something after me, I just go away quickly, hiding on the stairs. Its scary.[\[105\]](#)

Many of the students Human Rights Watch interviewed said they avoided disclosing their sexual orientation or gender identity if possible. Alina P., a 15-year-old bisexual girl, said: We are not open, because many students despise LGBT people.[\[106\]](#) Irina L., a 14-year-old lesbian in the 7th grade, said that the handful of students in her school who were known to be LGBT faced bullying. To avoid the same treatment, she has told only a few people that she is attracted to girls. Only those people who are definitely not homophobic know about my orientation. No one knows in my school because it is considered like something disgusting in Russia, she told us.[\[107\]](#)

Similarly, a school psychologist told us, You wont find a gay boy at our school who will openly admit to being gay. This cannot happen at all.[\[108\]](#)

LGBT youth who cannot hide their identities endure regular harassment. As one psychologist remarked of the transgender youth he works with:

Some students reported that they had a supportive core group of friends. For instance, Anton M., a 15-year-old gay boy in the 9th grade, said, Most of my classmates know about me My classmates have a normal attitude toward me. He added that the student body in general was not as supportive, saying, Attitudes among students are different, but negative attitudes are the most noticeable.[\[110\]](#) Georgy L. said: Five of my friends support me. . . . They are the only people who call me by male pronouns and don't ask me questions about my gender and appearance, he said.[\[111\]](#)

Larisa V., a 14-year-old who identifies as pansexual, described her Moscow high school as very open. I can easily name about six LGBTQ [student body] members, she said. Even so, she said students were not out to the school as a whole. Normally we dont show relationships in the school except [for] friendship, she explained.[\[112\]](#)

Pyotr E., a 16-year-old gay 10th grader in St. Petersburg, said, I do experience some problems, but they are not as severe as they were not so long ago At school I am out and everyone knows about my orientation. My family is also aware of it. Some people accept and love me, some still dont accept me Now I have a higher position in the school hierarchy, and homophobes in school are trying to establish good relations with me. . . . Thats because Ive changed. Ive changed my behaviour and my character. I became stronger and showed them I didnt care about their words or opinions.[\[113\]](#)

Some older interviewees reported that the environment at universities and colleges was significantly better than that they had experienced in secondary school. Nonetheless, deep-seated social hostility against LGBT people, fueled in part by the gay propaganda law, continued to impinge on their sense of dignity and security.

For example, Nora T., a 17-year-old in her second year at college, said, Here we have more tolerant teachers and LGBT people who openly speak about themselves.[\[114\]](#) Veronika A., a 17-year-old bisexual girl in her first year of university, told us, My friends know about my sexual orientation. Some of them were shocked at first, but in general they like, understand, and support me in spite of my identity.[\[115\]](#)

Valentina D., an 18-year-old lesbian who was in her first year at university when we interviewed her, said, At the university, the atmosphere seems much more tolerant. eople here are older, and they don't humiliate and hate someone because he or she is different. Here I feel much better than school. Even so, she told us, I cant say that my environment is completely nice and friendly, I occasionally hear from my classmates, Youre one of those? Phew, this is disgusting!, and so on.[\[116\]](#) Similarly, Nora T., the 17-year-old, described her college classmates reactions to LGBT people as neutral or negative. Ive even met people who told me that if they are given permission to shoot LGBT people, they would do it happily, she said.[\[117\]](#)

No child's safety or healthy development should depend on a chance encounter with a compassionate or knowledgeable adult. In Russia, however, that is often the case for youth exploring their sexual orientation or gender identity. Some students reported positive

interactions with school psychologists; others recounted acrimonious or abusive encounters.

Irina R., a 15-year-old in the 9th grade, told Human Rights Watch that her school psychologist gave her information about same-sex sexual orientation. When I told the psychologist that I was questioning my orientation, she absolutely calmly shrugged and asked: And why are you so afraid? It is not a problem. She recounted that the psychologist helped her to understand my orientation and to adjust my relationship with my parents. She also said the school psychologist has a positive attitude toward the LGBT community. She finally convinced me that this is normal.[\[118\]](#)

However, other students who sought information and support from school mental health staff experienced the complete opposite.

Nikita R., an 18-year-old transgender man, said that when he was in secondary school, he visited the school mental health officer. She showed me some pictures of abstract images and then just told me I was crazy, he said. They treated me like a little child it was useless. I didn't even tell them anything about my sexual orientation or gender identity. I just asked them once about the LGBT community in general. The counselors responded to Nikita's question by smiling. They said, Oh, that's just a popular movement, a fashionable trend but it's a dead end. They told me a human wouldn't want to be LGBT. For Nikita, this experience remained scarring even as an adult:

One psychologist who works with LGBT youth and adults said: [Some clients] have told me that they did not talk to school psychologists because they didn't trust them. She explained, Those clients also felt that there might be some disagreement between them and school psychologists. I've always been the very first psychologist my clients talked to.[\[120\]](#)

Some LGBT children find their education curtailed as a consequence of the abuse they face. Valentina D., 18 and now in her first year of university, said that her high school environment was so hostile that she left:

Alexander N., a 16-year-old transgender boy, left his college during his first year because of the harassment he faced from classmates. (Colleges in Russia are specialized two-year training schools for students who have chosen a vocational education track after finishing the 9th grade.) [E]ntire groups of other students were bullying me. I had multiple nervous breakdowns when I grew tired of having to endure this, he said.[\[122\]](#)

Others said that they only recognized the toll their school environment took on them, and the extent to which it impaired their ability to focus on their studies, once they left. [M]y life at university has become completely different. It is much easier to breathe, Aleksey M., 18, told us, adding that he found it easier to concentrate in class and participate in activities with classmates than he had in high school. At university, I have a friendly, understanding environment, he said.[\[123\]](#)

Human Rights Watch wrote to the Russian Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health to request information about protections for LGBT youth.[\[124\]](#) The Ministry of Education responded:

The ministry added that it was responsible for ensuring that education was based on the spiritual and moral values of the people of the Russian Federation, and historic and national-culture traditions which included awareness and acceptance of their traditional family values and awareness of the responsibility towards the family, society, state and humanity.[\[126\]](#)

Such language of traditional values has historically been used by the Russian government to curtail human rights both domestically and in international fora, such as the UN Human Rights Council.[\[127\]](#) For example, a 2012 Human Rights Council resolution that was spearheaded by Russia declared that all cultures and civilizations in their traditions, customs, religions and beliefs share a common set of values.[\[128\]](#) The resolution invokes a single, supposedly agreed-upon value system thereby neglecting considerations of diversity, ignoring the dynamic nature of traditional practice and customary laws, and undermines the basic rights of LGBT people.

In order to understand their own sexuality and to make responsible choices students need access to information about sexuality that is science-based, non-judgmental, and takes into account the whole range of human intimacy. When guidance at home or in school is limited, LGBT students turn to sources of uncertain quality for information about sexuality. When the state does not support schools and parents to provide necessary information and guidance to children and instead acts to restrict health-related education and information, including on sexual and reproductive health, it violates children's rights to information, education, and health.

Students told Human Rights Watch that they sought information about LGBT identities, relationships, and sexual health from friends, the internet, and experience. Online sources of information are particularly important because of strong social taboos against open discussion of sexual orientation and gender identity, students told us.

But the availability and quality of online resources has been affected by the gay propaganda law. And as discussed in this report and in Human Rights Watch's 2017 report *Online and On All Fronts: Russia's Assault on Freedom of Expression*,[\[129\]](#) online information sources are often heavily monitored, censored, and biased factors LGBT youth in Russia recounted in interviews.

LGBT youth and adults in Russia as with nearly everywhere in the world often meet peers online, where they feel safe exchanging information and expressing their identities and feelings. Since enactment of the gay propaganda law, however, authorities have cracked down on online meeting spaces as well as websites that contain information on sexual orientation or gender identity or sexual health.

Despite the new restrictions, however, the internet remains a critical resource for LGBT youth.

The main source of information for me is the internet, 17-year-old Veronika A. told us,[\[130\]](#) a comment we heard frequently. Taras P., a 15-year-old in the 9th grade, said she gets most of her information on LGBT issues from Wikipedia.[\[131\]](#) Similarly, Nora T., a 17-year-old college student, told us that at age 14, when she began to question her sexual orientation, she scoured the internet for articles by psychologists.[\[132\]](#) Kirill G., a 16-year-old boy who had dropped out of school due to the hostile anti-LGBT environment, explained: I find peace of mind only in the virtual world, or when talking with [my] boyfriend.[\[133\]](#)

For some, the most important information they find online is that which affirms the most basic truth of their identities that they are

perfectly normal the way they are. The most useful thing I found online [was] that being LGBT [is] absolutely normal. Apparently, I was lucky, because now I often come across negative information, negative statements about LGBT, said Irina R., 15.[\[134\]](#) I can only find the information I need on the internet. I can't contact psychologists for help, said Georgy L., a 14-year-old transgender boy in the 8th grade.[\[135\]](#)

Others explained how the internet offered them privacy and the freedom to explore the questions they had without risking an abusive encounter with an adult or peer. I've been looking for information on the internet. Gender identity and sexual orientation are not topics about which you can ask teachers or read any books in the school library. People often (almost always) look at me with incomprehension, discussing me. Teachers just ignore me, Vasily A., a 15-year-old transgender boy, told us.[\[136\]](#) Arseny D., a 15-year-old transgender boy in the 9th grade, had a similar account. I learned about [the concept of being transgender] when I was 11. I became a teenager and started to experience gender dysphoria. I didn't have anyone to ask, so I found all the information on the internet.[\[137\]](#)

And for others, thanks to online counseling services such as Deti-404, the internet became a place of life-saving refuge.

Deti-404 is an online group that offers psychological support, advice, and a safe community for LGBT children, including those who experience violence and aggression because of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. The group was founded in response to the gay propaganda law and has become one of the law's primary victims.

Youth access Deti-404's resources through a VKontakte group, where they can chat with each other or ask to chat with a psychologist. The site retains a network of between 30 and 40 volunteer psychologists who are available to support youth via chat or audio messaging such as Skype, or can refer them to local mental health services where available.

Deti means children in Russian. The 404 in the group's title is a reference to the standard internet error 404 message indicating that a webpage cannot be found. In combination, Deti-404 can be read as a reference to the children erased by law and official policies. The group was created on VKontakte in April 2013 by Elena Klimova, an LGBT activist from Nizhny Tagil, in the Sverdlovsk region. The Deti-404 group had nearly 97,000 members in mid-November 2018.[\[138\]](#)

Even as Deti-404's name is commentary on censorship and official denial, the group itself ironically has become one of the main targets of that censorship.

In August 2015, a court in Barnaul, Siberia, found that information shared among group members violated the law protecting the informational security of children, and banned the group. VKontakte subsequently removed access to the group's page.[\[139\]](#) In September 2015, Deti-404 started a new VKontakte group under the same name, but yet another court ruling ordered the new group taken down as well. In April 2016, Deti-404 started yet a third group on VKontakte. At this writing, that online group was operational.[\[140\]](#) However, Deti-404's website www.deti404.com has been blocked since October 2016 following a court decision.[\[141\]](#) Each time the government has attempted to censor Deti-404, the group's administrators have creatively moved it to a different space on the internet.

For some children, engagement with Deti-404 has facilitated self-acceptance. I accepted myself with the help of Deti-404. And I realized that I am not a mistake, said Daniil K., a 13-year-old gay boy in the 8th grade.[\[142\]](#) For others, it has been a place where they could learn survival strategies to keep themselves safe amid hostile environments at home and at school. For example, 14-year-old Mikhail S. said:

Other LGBT youth told Human Rights Watch they found the network to be a life-saving resource and felt afraid that the government might eliminate it.

I was wondering what it is and why they want to close it, and that's how I found it, she said.[\[144\]](#) Because of this law [the gay propaganda law] the group Deti-404 was being shut down at a time when it was the only support I could get, 15-year-old Taras P. said.[\[145\]](#) Irina L., age 14, told us, It will increase the number of suicides among LGBT teens, as they will not be able to ask for help.[\[146\]](#) Daniil K., the 13-year-old, said that he relied on Deti-404 when he first realized he was gay. If the information he found on their website were not available, it would be a serious problem, because Deti-404 provides great support for LGBT teenagers, he said.[\[147\]](#)

Russian officials have denied that LGBT youth in Russia face discrimination in some cases, by denying that youth can experience non-traditional sexual orientation or gender identity at all. For example, in April 2016, the children's rights ombudsperson of St. Petersburg, Svetlana Agapitova, said at a meeting with legislators:

Agapitova told legislators her office defended the rights of all children but had never received any complaints from LGBT youth about allegations of rights violations against them.[\[149\]](#)

In response to this statement, the Deti-404 founder and administrator, Lena Klimova, wrote to Agapitova outlining the issues Deti-404 volunteers had documented among their youth members over the years. Klimova closed her appeal to the ombudsperson's office by saying:

In reply to Klimova's letter, Agapitova clarified that that her remark that children had no sexual orientation was not her private opinion, but rather her description of the official position of Russian authorities, Klimova told Human Rights Watch. Svetlana Agapitova reassured me that children and teenagers dealing with any problems, including those of sexual and gender identity, could seek her help, said Klimova. She also told Human Rights Watch that Agapitova, in a private conversation, reassured her that all teenagers who address the ombudsperson's office would be would receive help and all allegations of abuses would be investigated without bias.[\[151\]](#)

While Russian government officials and parliament members claim that the goal of the gay propaganda law is to protect children from potentially harmful subject matter, the law directly harms children by denying them access to essential information and fostering stigma against LGBT children and their families.

In June 2017, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that the law violated the rights to freedom of expression and freedom from discrimination guaranteed in the European Convention on Human Rights.^[152] During the courts proceedings, Dr. Ilan Meyer, an internationally renowned scholar in social psychology specializing in minority populations, submitted testimony disputing claims that the law has legitimate aims and can accomplish those aims.

Dr. Meyer wrote that the propaganda law does not advance any legitimate goal in protecting the health of youth because there is no supportable connection between the means (suppressing homosexual propaganda) and the alleged goals (protecting the health of youth). He continued: Should Russia aim to improve the health and well-being of its citizens and address the public health areas noted in the Foundations brief, interventions that are the exact opposite of what the propaganda law dictates would be required. He added: Furthermore, laws such as Russias propaganda law can have serious negative impact on the health and well-being of homosexual youth and adults in that the law increases and enshrines stigma and prejudice, leading to discrimination and violence, and, thus, increasing risk for mental distress and suicide ideation.^[153]

Mental health professionals told Human Rights Watch that the number of LGBT youth seeking mental health support has increased since 2013. A social worker observed that after the law was enacted, Our work grew. . . . I see a connection between the growth in our activity [the inscreasing demand for counselling] and the law.^[154]

There is more fear and anxiety among LGBT community and kids, one psychologist said. She noted that the increase in media coverage of the law was, for many, an introduction to issues of sexual orientation and gender identity, but in terms that were overwhelmingly pejorative. She said, On the one hand, people have started to talk about it. On the other, they talk on this issue solely in a negative context. . . . The whole situation is polarizing, not in a healthy way.^[155]

Research in other countries has found that lack of support contributes to negative mental health outcomes; in one study, lesbian, gay and bisexual students in environments with fewer supports like gay/straight alliances, inclusive anti-bullying policies and inclusive non-discrimination policies were 20 percent more likely to attempt suicide than those in more supportive environments.^[156] Studies have suggested that [a] higher risk for suicide ideation and attempts among LGB groups seems to start at least as early as high school.^[157] For LGBT youth, isolation and exclusion can be as detrimental as bullying and can aggregate over time to create an unmistakably hostile environment. In recent years, psychologists have drawn attention to these types of incidents or microaggressions and the way they collectively function to adversely affect development and health.^[158]

When students experience stigmatization, hostility, and rejection over years of schooling, the cumulative effect can be devastating and long-lasting. Psychological research has suggested that circumstances in the environment, especially related to stigma and prejudice, may bring about stressors that LGBT people experience their entire lives.^[159] The cases documented in this report portend a protracted crisis for LGBT people in Russia, as the trauma inflicted on them during childhood may adversely affect them for the rest of their lives.

No one wants to get beaten on the street, but thats the fear LGBT people in Russia live with now, Nikita R., an 18-year-old transgender man, told Human Rights Watch. We know that most people believe the mass media, and the stories there teach them that we are horrible creatures, so we are in danger all the time.^[160]

Some students said their mental health suffered significantly during their struggles to come to terms with their sexual orientation or gender identity. Maya N., a 17-year-old, told Human Rights Watch that she attempted suicide in late 2016, a few months before we spoke.^[161] Taras P., a 15-year-old bigender student, told Human Rights Watch he had attempted suicide twice.^[162] Kirill G., a 16-year-old gay boy, tried to kill himself once; he said that although he no longer had thoughts of killing himself, he still suffered from depression. I do not see any future for myself, he said.^[163]

Fourteen-year-old Mikhail S. described her struggle to come to terms with same-sex attraction, overcoming fear instilled by the anti-LGBT atmosphere in Russia: I had depression, panic, because that was the first time when I realized that I fell in love with a girl.^[164] Larisa V., a 14-year-old pansexual girl, told Human Rights Watch that she spent two months in a clinic for mental health issues she linked in retrospect to her sexual orientation; in addition, she cut herself for a time after inadvertently coming out to her parents.^[165] Lev M., an 18-year-old transgender man, said: At some point, I lost interest in life, so my existence, which I can't even call a life, does not have any sense.^[166] Other students also described inflicting harm on themselves.^[167]

Similarly, psychologists described cases in which LGBT youth attempted or considered suicide, cut themselves, or behaved aggressively toward others because of anxieties about their sexual orientation or gender identity.^[168] Students also recounted cases of classmates or other acquaintances who attempted suicide or engaged in other acts of self-harm after they were outed.^[169]

In some cases, students said that abuse at school contributed to their struggles with mental well-being. Arseny D., a 15-year-old transgender boy, said that after daily verbal harassment at school, I had nervous breakdowns because of it, a couple of times teachers released me from classes. He was hospitalized because of the nervous breakdowns, he told us. I started having constant headaches and my blood pressure jumped. The doctors in the hospital said it was due to constant emotional exhaustion, I was tossed from one extreme to another.^[170]

Some students said the hostile school environment made them feel as if they were under siege and put them on the defensive. Sixteen-year-old Kristina Z., a bisexual girl, said that her behavior changed after her teachers and classmates started to mock her because of her sexual orientation:

LGBT youth and the psychologists who work with them told Human Rights Watch the counseling relationship is very valuable. For example, one psychologist explained that mental health professionals who work with LGBT youth are an important source of support and sometimes the only source of affirmative or sensitive care the children encounter, even after they have experienced harassment, threats, or violence. She described one example:

This psychologist noted that even in clinical settings, LGBT youth are terrified that their sexual orientation will be exposed, resulting in ill-treatment. She said: Girls were extremely afraid when they came to me. One of them was even afraid to wait outside my door while I was with another client because she didnt want to be identified as my client [because this psychologist is known for meeting with LGBT

patients]so I had to search the hallways for her.[173]

This psychologist, who has more than a decade of professional experience, explained that, In cases of family violence, when police find out that boys have been beaten by their parents for being gaythe police see that as a valid reason for beating him and dont take the case seriously. She outlined two cases, one in which a boy was raped by a stranger, and another in which a boy was forced to perform oral sex on his male peers. In both cases, police failed to investigate, the psychologist said, and the cases only came to her attention later when the survivors were referred for mental health treatment following suicide attempts.[174]

Other psychologists reflected on the lack of support for LGBT youth. Usually they tell me they dont have any adult that can support them, a psychologist in Perm said. This is why Deti-404 is so importantit helps children find at least one adult who can accept and support them. Its really important that Deti-404 volunteers are adults, so we can break down stereotypes among the kids that were trying to help. Some children, she explained, are looking for answers to very basic questions. Others are seeking survival strategies. They usually have some questions like I like another girl in my class . . . am I a lesbian? Can you give me a diagnosis? she said. They come to me with stereotypes, not necessarily about sexual orientation and gender identity concepts itself, but myths about how their parents and society are allowed to treat them because of their identity. She said children often inquire about what their parents can and cannot do to them. They ask me things like: can my parents send me to a psychiatric institution? Do I have to allow them to do that? So, when theyre 15 or younger, I have to tell them that their parents can legally send them to a hospital without their consent, she said.[175]

Many certified mental health professionals share societal prejudices, fear, and ignorance on issues of sexual orientation and gender identity. One psychologist said that during annual mandatory continuing education sessions, When I talk about the work on such topics as sexual orientation and gender identity, [others in the session] sometimes tend to say things that do not make any sense. For example, they believe the myth that if a girl is a lesbian, it is likely that her father raped her. This psychologist worried: I cant tell what their clients experience, but taking into account what they say during those trainings and how fiercely they stand for what they say, I suppose they might use the same rhetoric with their clients.[176]

A psychologist in Moscow told Human Rights Watch that her LGBT clients often reported that they struggled to find mental health care because therapists they visited attributed whatever symptoms they showed to their sexual orientation or gender identityand focused almost exclusively on measures to change their sexuality. She recounted a case in which a client came to her for grief counseling:

Many of the psychologists interviewed by Human Rights Watch said that the gay propaganda law had a chilling effect on their ability to counsel clients grappling with questions of sexual orientation or gender identity. As one psychologist told Human Rights Watch, In general, the law just makes psychologists afraid to work with LGBT adults and youth. That is the biggest impact of the law.[178]

A social worker suggested that the law is an effective means of intimidation. She explained that it really affected specialists, and many of them are now scared to work with this topic [of LGBT issues] . . . are scared to bring it up in schools and to talk about it.[179]

Another psychologist said that working with LGBT youth puts professionals in a potentially precarious position. He explained, The work with teenagers is half-legal in this country. One can probably work anonymously online, for free. If you work professionally, it is important to include parents in the process. He added, If you work only with a teenager, you risk a lot.[180]

For example, one psychologist recounted an instance in 2014 in which she was working at an LGBT community center when police came in undercover to see if the mental health staff were meeting with children. They told us they were tipped off by an anonymous complaint on livejournal [a social media website], she said. In order to protect herself against fines and interference by the authorities, the psychologist now issues a disclaimer about her work:

Other providers told Human Rights Watch that they were anxious about working with younger clients because of a pattern of attempts to ensnare mental health providers for violating the gay propaganda law. A psychologist who works with Deti-404 explained: If I work with someone on Vkontakte [online]for example, when people write me from fake accounts or by emailI check if it is a set-up or not. Ive had those situations.[182] She said: Certainly, I censor what I write to people. There were some provocations carried out by adults. This psychologist explained how she instructed newcomer volunteers at Deti-404 to be careful:

Another psychologist described how even in situations where it is clinically relevant to discuss a child clients sexual orientation, he feels constrained by the law:

Another psychologist who works on an LGBT mental health phone hotline said the gay propaganda law forced him to talk with clients rather abstractly. She told Human Rights Watch, When I pick up a hot line call, right away, I explain that there is this law and that I have to continue the discussion using a certain vocabulary. I explain that if something is not clear, I can elaborate on that, but still, using a certain vocabulary because it might put me in danger.[185]

Another psychologist said: When I worked at a public organization, I had to rephrase the sentences. I did my best to avoid using certain types of information [including information relating to sexual orientation and gender identity] when I had to fill out medical cards and other documents. She explained that she did this because the prosecutors office could come with an audit.[186]

Others described the impact of the law as systematically eroding confidence between LGBT youth and mental health providers. A psychologist who has worked with Deti-404 and local LGBT groups for more than five years explained: The whole situation is just worsening. As of today, teachers and teachers-psychologists are not allowed to speak positively [on LGBT topics]. They cant just say to a kid, Hey, everything is normal with you. Kids I work with do not even think to visit a school psychologist. Only if they feel they can talk to that psychologist about anything, and thats an exception.[187]

A social worker who coordinates referrals to psychologists and runs a support group for LGBT youth said: In general, even in Moscow, the teenagers do not risk raising this subject [of homosexuality] with specialistsand I think they are right to behave that way. She said the gay propaganda law had impacted how specialist psychologists viewed their work. The specialists are mainly scared by this law. They are scared to work, although this law doesnt directly threaten them and they . . . well, it isn't applicable to psychological practice, but specialists dont realize this and many of them are scared. [188]

A minority of psychologists Human Rights Watch interviewed explained that they do not let such concerns affect their work. For example, a psychologist in Vladivostok said:

The rationale driving the gay propaganda law the protection of children from information about LGBT lives has resulted in LGBT organizations imposing strict age limits in order to protect themselves from prosecution. A social worker who runs a hotline and several support groups said, According to the law, we have to put the 18+ age marker everywhere.^[190] As a result, young peoples ability to access services, community support, and information is curtailed, exacerbating the isolation many of them already feel.

Even before the introduction of the law, resources for LGBT youth were limited because many LGBT community centers only served adults. A psychologist described what these age restrictions mean for youth, citing the example of a 15-year-old girl who contacted her:

LGBT youth confirmed to Human Rights Watch that they had experienced rejection from some support groups on the basis of their age. For example, Dmitry L., a 19-year-old gay college student, explained:

Some LGBT youth told us they have experienced ignorance, prejudice, and stereotypes even when interacting with mental health providers. Arseny D., a 15-year-old transgender boy in the 9th grade, told us, Our society doesnt even understand gay people, and they treat trans people like schizophrenics. I asked psychologists about trans issues and gender, and no one gave me any answer . . . It sounds funny, but I was the one who explained to them what the word transgender means. They didnt know about the issue and couldnt help me.^[193]

A psychologist who has worked with LGBT clients for more than five years said that she has simultaneously worked on raising awareness among and educating other mental health professionals about issues of sexual orientation and gender identity. Unfortunately, the state of things is terrifying. When I have a chance to participate in a round table with the [regional] ombudsman, the chief physician of the regional psychiatric hospital was also there, and when we discussed transgender issues, they make the conversation about Conchita Wurst, she said, referring to the artist who won the Eurovision Song Contest in 2014. They say that [what she is doing] is unacceptable. And I realize that if those bright minds spew this nonsense, then lower-lever people must be even worse than that. No one knows what they actually say when they work with their clients, the psychologist said. She also recounted the case of a sexologist in the city where she lives who tells LGBT clients to move to Europe and that their children should be exiled to Siberia.^[194]

Other psychologists who work regularly with LGBT youth clarified that most of their colleagues are not hostile to LGBT people but are unfamiliar with LGBT issues. [M]ost programs of psychological education dont have room for contemporary gender studies, nor for sexology or topics concerning sexuality at all, one said.^[195]

The law has reinforced preexisting negative stereotypes, including within the mental health profession, psychologists told us. Training resources published in Russian are often limited and stigmatizing, another psychologist said, adding, The Russian psychological school is still far behind . . . years behind the western one.^[196] Another psychologist, who works with LGBT youth clients independently and at a school in Moscow, recounted how she had been in meetings with fellow mental health professionals who had derided a transgender childs desire to transition and express his gender identity:

Russias gay propaganda laws reinforce stigma and prejudice and encourage homophobia, which is incompatible with the notions of equality, pluralism and tolerance inherent in a democratic society,^[198] as the European Court of Human Rights concluded in a 2017 case. These laws violate the right to freedom from discrimination and impermissibly infringe on the rights of children and adults to freedom of expression and association.

In addition, as demonstrated in this report and elsewhere, the gay propaganda laws contribute to violence and other forms of harassment against LGBT youth, in violation of the rights to security of person and freedom from violence, the right to health, and the right to education.

Russia also has an obligation to assist parents to fulfil their responsibilities to care for their children in a way that respects childrens emerging autonomy and their rights to an identity, freedom of expression, and freedom from discrimination, among other rights.

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, children as well as adults.^[199] and states are under an obligation to ensure this right and other human rights.^[200] The UN Human Rights Committee, the authority charged with interpreting the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has observed that freedom of expression is indispensable... for the full development of the person and is essential for any society.^[201] Expression of identity and association with peers are particularly important for adolescents as they develop a sense of self and begin their transition to adulthood.^[202]

The right to freedom of expression extends to all forms of expression and the means of their dissemination.^[203] The form of expression can be non-verbal not only images and art, but also dress, hairstyle, and other aspects of ones own appearance and personal style.^[204] The means of expression include postings on websites and social media.^[205] Expression can be about anything political views, religious beliefs or other moral convictions, ordinary communication in the course of daily life and may even be deeply offensive.^[206] As the Council of Europes Steering Committee for Human Rights has observed, authorities have a positive obligation to take effective measures to protect and ensure the respect of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons who wish to... express themselves, even if their views are unpopular or not shared by the majority of the population.^[207]

The right to freedom of expression includes the right to seek and receive information and ideas of all kinds.^[208] The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has noted the right to seek and receive information includes information on subjects dealing with sexual orientation and gender identity.^[209] In recognition of the childrens particular need for information, the Convention on the Rights of the Child requires states to ensure childrens access to information and materials from a diversity of national and international sources.^[210] Children also have an explicit right to health information.^[211]

Noting that social and digital media [have] become the primary means through which [adolescents] communicate and receive, create and disseminate information, the Committee on the Rights of the Child observes:

States can place restrictions on expression only in specific circumstances to respect the rights or reputation of others or for the protection of national security, public order, public health, or morals.^[213] Restrictions on expression for other reasons are not permissible under international law, and restrictions for permitted purposes must be provided by law, necessary to achieve the permitted purpose, and proportionate to that objective.^[214]

Russia has attempted to justify the gay propaganda laws by stating that they avert harm to the rights and legal interest of others, primarily minors.^[215] and protect the health and morals of children.^[216]

The gay propaganda laws fail to meet each of the conditions for restricting the right to freedom of expression. As the European Commission for Democracy through Law (known as the Venice Commission), the Council of Europe's advisory body on constitutional matters, concluded after analyzing gay propaganda laws enacted or proposed in Russia and other Council of Europe member states:

Similarly, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe observed in 2013 that gay propaganda laws are at variance with freedom of expression and the prohibition of discrimination on account of sexual orientation and gender identity [and] risk legitimising the prejudice and hostility which is present in society and fuelling a climate of hatred against LGBT people.^[218]

A restriction on expression is not adequately provided by law if it is vague: as the Human Rights Committee has observed, the restriction must be formulated with sufficient precision to enable an individual to regulate his or her conduct accordingly Laws must provide sufficient guidance to those charged with their execution to enable them to ascertain what sorts of expression are properly restricted and what sorts are not.^[219] Analysing the analogous requirement in the European Convention on Human Rights, the European Court of Human Rights has stated, a norm cannot be regarded as a law unless it is formulated with sufficient precision to enable the citizen to regulate his conduct: he must be able to foresee, to a degree that is reasonable in the circumstances, the consequences which a given action may entail.^[220]

In addition, any restrictions on expression must also themselves be compatible with the provisions, aims and objectives of the human rights treaties.^[221] In particular, discriminatory restrictions on expression are not permissible,^[222] including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.^[223] Restrictions that are applied in an arbitrary manner are also impermissible.^[224]

The gay propaganda laws are vaguely written and inconsistently applied, despite efforts by the Russian courts to narrow their scope.^[225] In an indication of the laws lack of clarity, some activists have received convictions for messages with similar or identical content to those in cases that resulted in acquittals. As the Venice Commission concluded:

Adopting the conclusions of the Venice Commission, the European Court of Human Rights observed in *Bayev v. Russian Federation* that Russia's gay propaganda laws are expressed in terms not susceptible to foreseeable application.^[227]

What is clear, however, is that the laws are discriminatory, both intentionally and in effect. In the Venice Commission's analysis:

The Human Rights Committee concluded in a 2012 decision that the gay propaganda law enacted by Russia's Ryazan region was discriminatory.^[229] Similarly, the European Court of Human Rights has found, most recently in its 2017 judgment, that Russia's gay propaganda laws embody predisposed bias, unambiguously highlighted by [their] domestic interpretation and enforcement.^[230]

It is not sufficient to point only to a legitimate basis for limiting freedom of expression; a state that seeks to impose restrictions on this right must demonstrate in specific and individualized fashion the precise nature of the threat and establish[] a direct and immediate connection between the expression and the threat.^[231] The connection should be established based on reasonable and objective criteria.^[232]

The test of necessity is not met if a legitimate aim can be achieved in a way that does not restrict freedom of expression^[233] or if less restrictive means are available to achieve the legitimate aim.^[234]

Overly broad restrictions do not meet the requirement of proportionality. Describing this requirement, the Human Rights Committee has stated that restrictions must be appropriate to achieve their protective function; they must be the least intrusive instrument amongst those which might achieve their protective function; they must be proportionate to the interest to be protected.^[235]

The gay propaganda laws do not meet the requirements of necessity and proportionality. The explanatory memoranda accompanying the federal gay propaganda law do not provide any evidence of harm that may result for minors, the Venice Commission observed.^[236]

The right to freedom of expression may only be restricted for one of the reasons specified in the human rights treaties. Defending the propaganda laws in cases before the Human Rights Committee and the European Court of Human Rights, Russia suggested that its restrictions on the right to freedom of expression were justified for the protection of public health, morals, and the rights of children and the family.^[237] Each of these purported justifications fails the strict tests under international law.

Restrictions on expression which are based on public health grounds must be specifically aimed at preventing disease or injury or providing care for the sick or injured.^[238] They should be evidence-based, and hypothetical general benefits should be outweighed by the concrete rights of individuals who are adversely affected by the restrictions.^[239]

The European Court of Human Rights has dismissed Russia's claim that its gay propaganda laws were justified on the grounds of protection of health:

The Court emphasized:

As the Human Rights Committee has stated, limitations . . . for the purpose of protecting morals must be based on principles not deriving exclusively from a single tradition.^[241] The European Court of Human Rights has accepted that public morals can justify some restrictions on freedom of expression in relation to the depiction of explicit sexual images,^[242] but not in cases that involve expression on LGBT issues generally.^[243] Evaluating the gay propaganda laws in 2017, the European Court of Human Rights reject[ed] the

Governments claim that regulating public debate on LGBT issues may be justified on the grounds of protection of morals.[\[244\]](#)

Protection of the rights of others is a permissible ground for limiting the right to freedom of expression.[\[245\]](#) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child specifically obligates states to ensure children such care and protection as is necessary for [their] well-being[\[246\]](#) and to respect the responsibilities, rights, and duties of parents.[\[247\]](#)

In this regard, the Committee on the Rights of the Child has called on states to protect children from harmful information, especially pornographic materials and materials that portray or reinforce violence, discrimination and sexualized images of children, taking care to emphasize that states should take these measures while recognizing children's right to information and freedom of expression.[\[248\]](#) As discussed more fully in the section on the right to health, below, the committee has regularly affirmed children's right to receive and share information on sexual orientation and gender identity.[\[249\]](#)

The Venice Commissions analysis of gay propaganda laws concluded that they cannot not be justified as necessary for the protection of children. The commission stated that it cannot be deemed to be in the interest of minors that they be shielded from relevant and appropriate information on sexuality, including homosexuality.[\[250\]](#) To the contrary, international human rights practice supports the right to receive age appropriate information on sexuality, including homosexuality.[\[251\]](#)

In a 2010 case, *Alekseyev v. Russia*, the European Court on Human Rights assessed whether a ban on pride marches and other public demonstrations by LGBT activists was justifiable on the basis that it protected children from harm, concluding, There is no scientific evidence or sociological data at the Courts disposal suggesting that the mere mention of homosexuality, or open public debate about sexual minorities social status, would adversely affect children . . . [\[252\]](#) Taking up this claimed basis again in its 2017 judgment on Russias gay propaganda laws, the court stated, The position of the Government has not evolved since *Alekseyev*, and it remains unsubstantiated.[\[253\]](#)

Addressing Russias contention that its gay propaganda laws are justifiable as a means of protecting the family, the European Court of Human Rights has observed:

The court concluded that Russia had failed to demonstrate how freedom of expression on LGBT issues would devalue or otherwise adversely affect actual and existing traditional families or would compromise their future.[\[255\]](#)

Children as well as adults have the right to freedom of association with others,[\[256\]](#) a right that encompasses the right to exercise choice in [childrens] friendships, as well as membership of social, cultural, sporting and other forms of organization.[\[257\]](#)

As the Committee on the Rights of the Child has observed, Association with peers is a major building block in adolescent development, the value of which should be recognized within the school and learning environment, recreational and cultural activities and opportunities for social, civic, religious and political engagement.[\[258\]](#)

For LGBT youth in Russia and elsewhere, the opportunity to connect with other LGBT youth, LGBT organizations, and psychologists and other service providers gives them critical sources of support.[\[259\]](#) Access to the internet and to social media is in many countries, including Russia, an essential means of realizing their right to associate freely with peers.[\[260\]](#)

The right to freedom of association is subject to restriction on the same grounds as with freedom of expression to respect the rights or reputation of others or for the protection of national security, public order, public health, or morals and only when provided by law, necessary to achieve the permitted purpose, and proportionate to that objective.

As discussed in this report, the gay propaganda laws prevent LGBT organizations, psychologists, teachers, and others from providing children with age-appropriate, factual, and affirming information on LGBT issues. The laws have also disrupted LGBT childrens access to LGBT groups, impairing their ability to connect with other LGBT youth and take part in those organizations. These restrictions on LGBT childrens right to freedom of association cannot be justified as appropriate protections for public health, morals, or the rights of others.[\[261\]](#)

Children have the right to protection from violence and the right to security of person.[\[262\]](#)

The right of all children to protection from violence extends to all forms of physical and mental violence, including verbal abuse, harassment, and bullying.[\[263\]](#)

Children who are especially likely to face violence, including bullying, merit specific attention and protection from the state. As the Committee on the Rights of the Child has noted, [g]roups of children which are likely to be exposed to violence include, but are not limited to, children . . . who are lesbian, gay, transgender or transsexual.[\[264\]](#) The committee has repeatedly described bullying, harassment, and violence against LGBT youth as violations of childrens rights and has emphasized that [a] school which allows bullying or other violent and exclusionary practices to occur is not one which meets the requirements of article 29(1).[\[265\]](#) the provision of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the aims of education.

The committee has identified steps that governments should take to protect children from bullying, harassment, and other forms of violence. These include challenging discriminatory attitudes that allow intolerance and violence to flourish, establishing reporting mechanisms, and providing guidance and training for teachers and administrators to know how to respond when they see or hear about incidents of violence.[\[266\]](#) When taking these steps, the committee has stressed that children themselves should be involved in the development of prevention strategies in general and in school, in particular in the elimination and prevention of bullying, and other forms of violence in school.[\[267\]](#)

In this regard, a crucial first step is to repeal the gay propaganda laws, which encourage and reinforce discriminatory attitudes[\[268\]](#) and lead to the targeting and ongoing persecution of the countrys LGBTI community, including through abuse and violence, in particular against underage LGBTI rights activists.[\[269\]](#)

The right to education is recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the European Social Charter, among other human rights treaties to which Russia is a party.^[270] The Convention on the Rights of the Child specifies that education should be directed toward, among other objectives, [t]he development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential, as well as [t]he development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and [t]he preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin.^[271]

The Committee on the Rights of the Child has stressed that for these aims of education to be realized, authorities should be aware of the school environment overall:

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has called on states to provide children with objective information with respect to sexual orientation and gender identity, for instance in school curricula and educational materials, along with the necessary information, protection and support to enable them to live in accordance with their sexual orientation and gender identity.^[273]

The right to education includes the right to comprehensive sexual education.^[274] As the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education has explained: The right to education includes the right to sexual education, which is both a human right in itself and an indispensable means of realizing other human rights, such as the right to health, the right to information and sexual and reproductive rights.^[275] A curriculum that ignores the needs of LGBT students normalizes, stereotypes, and promotes images that are discriminatory because they are based on heteronormativity; by denying the existence of the lesbian, gay, transsexual, transgender and bisexual population, they expose these groups to risky and discriminatory practices.^[276]

LGBT students are denied the right to education when bullying, exclusion, and discriminatory policies prevent them from participating in the classroom or attending school. LGBT students' right to education is also curtailed when teachers and curricula do not include information that is relevant to their development or are outwardly discriminatory toward LGBT people.

The right to education is a right of progressive realization, meaning that it can be implemented over time.^[277] but states have immediate obligations to guarantee freedom from discrimination and to protect students from harassment, bullying, and violence.^[278] In addition, as discussed more fully in the next section, access to comprehensive and inclusive health education, including on sexual and reproductive health, is an immediate state obligation.

To ensure that all students enjoy the right to an education, school authorities should ensure that schools are safe for all students. In addition, to make the right to education meaningful, schools should ensure that school curricula, interactions with school personnel, and school policies are non-discriminatory and provide information to LGBT youth on the same terms as their non-LGBT peers.^[279]

Children's right to health^[280] includes the right to health information. As the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has stated, the right to health extends not only to timely and appropriate health care but also to the underlying determinants of health, including access to health-related education and information, including on sexual and reproductive health.^[281]

Whether in the dissemination of health information, the provision of health care, or other steps taken to ensure the right to health, states should take care to respect the principle of nondiscrimination. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has said that [i]n order to fully realize the right to health for all children, States parties have an obligation to ensure that children's health is not undermined as a result of discrimination, which is a significant factor contributing to vulnerability, including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and health status.^[282]

The European Committee of Social Rights, the authority charged with interpreting the European Social Charter, has concluded that states' positive obligation to realise the right to health extends to ensuring that educational materials do not reinforce demeaning stereotypes and perpetuate forms of prejudice which contribute to the social exclusion, embedded discrimination and denial of human dignity often experienced by historically marginalised groups such as persons of non-heterosexual orientation.^[283]

The Committee on the Rights of the Child calls on states to adopt comprehensive gender and sexuality-sensitive sexual and reproductive health policies for adolescents.^[284] taking particular efforts . . . to overcome barriers of stigma and fear experienced by, for example . . . lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex adolescents.^[285] It also recommends that [a]ge-appropriate, comprehensive and inclusive sexual and reproductive health education, based on scientific evidence and human rights standards and developed with adolescents, should be part of the mandatory school curriculum and reach out-of-school adolescents, with attention to . . . sexual diversity, among other considerations.^[286] Health information should include adequate information on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and of sexually transmitted infections.^[287]

As with the right to education, the right to the highest attainable standard of health is a right of progressive realization, meaning that states may meet their obligation to fulfil the right over time depending on and in accordance with their resources, provided that they take deliberate, concrete and targeted steps toward the full realization of the right and move as expeditiously and effectively as possible to that end.^[288] At the same time, states have a core obligation to ensure, at the very least, minimum essential levels of the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health. This core obligation includes the obligation to repeal laws such as Russia's gay propaganda law that obstruct or undermine access by individuals or a particular group to sexual and reproductive health information,^[289] and to ensure that everybody has access to comprehensive education and information on sexual and reproductive health that are non-discriminatory, non-biased, evidence-based, and that take into account the evolving capacities of children and adolescents.^[290]

Parents and other caregivers have an important role in providing security, emotional stability, encouragement and protection to children, including throughout their adolescence.^[291] Parents should fulfil this role by acting in their children's best interest and respecting children's evolving capacities.^[292]

Russia has a positive and active obligation to support and assist parents and other caregivers as they carry out these responsibilities.^[293] Among other things, the state should provide adequate information and support to parents to help them create a relationship of trust and

confidence in which issues regarding, for example, sexuality can be openly discussed and followed up by parents in ways that respect the adolescents rights.[\[294\]](#)

The Committee on the Rights of the Child cautions:

The committee also observes, The obligation of parents and caregivers to provide appropriate guidance in accordance with the evolving capacities of adolescents should not interfere with adolescents right to freedom of expression.[\[296\]](#)

In addition, as parents fulfil their responsibility to care for their children, they should do so in ways that reflect the right of children to preserve their identity, including characteristics such as their sexual orientation and gender identity.[\[297\]](#) The Committee on the Rights of the Child reminds states that childrens right to preserve their identity[\[298\]](#) includes the right to respect for their physical and psychological integrity, gender identity and emerging autonomy.[\[299\]](#)

To support parents, the committee recommends: States should adopt evidence-based interventions to support good parenting, including parenting skills education, support groups and family counselling, in particular for families experiencing childrens health and other social challenges.[\[300\]](#)

Michael Garcia Bochenek, senior childrens rights counsel, and Kyle Knight, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) rights researcher, were the primary researchers and authors of this report. Vladislav Lobanov, research assistant in the Europe and Central Asia division, conducted additional interviews and provided additional desk research. Tanya Cooper, researcher in the Europe and Central Asia division, conducted initial outreach, carried out some interviews, and provided strategic guidance for the research. Daniil Ukhorskiy, intern in the Childrens Rights Division, conducted background research to help frame the report. Yuri Frank worked with the team as a research assistant and interpreter. Zhenya Svetski, a Russian blogger, generously agreed to the use of his image on the cover of this report and on social media.

Tanya Lokshina, Europe and Central Asia associate director; Zama Neff, executive director of the Childrens Rights Division; Graeme Reid, director of the LGBT Rights Program; Aisling Reidy, senior legal advisor; and Joseph Saunders, deputy program director, edited the report. MJ Movahedi, coordinator in the LGBT Program, Fitzroy Hepkins, administrative manager, and Jos Martnez, senior coordinator, produced the report.

Human Rights Watch is grateful to Deti-404, Resource LGBTIA Moscow, Russia LGBT Network, Human to Human St. Petersburg, Coming Out, and other nongovernmental organizations and individuals who generously assisted us in the course of this research.

Finally, we are particularly grateful to the students who were willing to share their experiences.

Young people interviewed by Human Rights Watch for this report used a variety of terms to describe same-sex attraction and gender variance. Some of these terms are defined below.

Asexual

The sexual orientation of a person who experiences little or no sexual attraction to other people.

Biological sex

The biological classification of bodies as male or female based on such factors as external sex organs, internal sexual and reproductive organs, hormones, and chromosomes.

Bisexual

The sexual orientation of a person who is sexually and romantically attracted to both women and men.

Cisgender

The gender identity of people whose sex assigned at birth conforms to their identified or lived gender.

Closeted/Being in the Closet

A person who does not acknowledge their sexual orientation to others. People may be fully in the closet (not admitting their sexual orientation to anyone), fully out, or somewhere in between.

Gay

A synonym for homosexual in many parts of the world; in this report, used specifically to refer to the sexual orientation of a man whose primary sexual and romantic attraction is towards other men.

Gender

The social and cultural codes (as opposed to biological sex) used to distinguish between societys conceptions of femininity and masculinity.

Gender-Based Violence

Violence directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. Gender-based violence can include sexual violence, domestic violence, psychological abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, harmful traditional practices, and discriminatory practices based on gender. The term originally described violence against women but is now widely understood to include violence targeting women, transgender

persons, and men because of how they experience and express their genders and sexualities.

Gender Expression

The external characteristics and behaviours that societies define as feminine, androgynous, or masculine, including such attributes as dress appearance, mannerisms, hair style, speech patterns, and social behaviour and interactions.

Gender Identity

A persons internal, deeply felt sense of being female or male, both, or something other than female and male.

Gender Dysphoria (previously Gender Identity Disorder, or GID)

The formal diagnosis that psychologists and physicians use to describe persons who experience significant discontent with their biological sex and/or the gender they were assigned at birth. The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10 CM) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V) classify GID as a medical disorder. The 2013 version of the DSM-V replaced Gender Identity Disorder with Gender Dysphoria in an attempt to avoid the stigma associated with disorder, and changed the criteria for the diagnosis.

Gender Non-Conforming

Does not conform to stereotypical appearances, behaviours, or traits associated with sex assigned at birth.

Heterosexual

The sexual orientation of a person whose primary sexual and romantic attraction is toward people of the other sex.

Homophobia

Fear of, contempt of, or discrimination against homosexuals or homosexuality, usually based on negative stereotypes of homosexuality.

Homosexual

The sexual orientation of a person whose primary sexual and romantic attractions are toward people of the same sex.

Lesbian

The sexual orientation of a woman whose primary sexual and romantic attraction is toward other women.

LGBT

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender; an inclusive term for groups and identities sometimes also grouped as sexual and gender minorities.

Pansexual

The sexual orientation of a person whose sexual or romantic attraction is not restricted by sex assigned at birth, gender, or gender identity.

Queer

An inclusive umbrella term covering multiple identities, sometimes used interchangeably with LGBTQ. Also used to describe divergence from heterosexual and cisgender norms without specifying new identity categories.

Sexual and Gender Minorities

An inclusive term for people with non-conforming sexualities and gender identities, such as LGBT, men who have sex with men (who may not self-identify as LGBT) and women who have sex with women.

Sexual Orientation

The way in which a persons sexual and romantic desires are directed. The term describes whether a person is attracted primarily to people of the same or other sex, or to both or others.

Transgender

The gender identity of people whose sex assigned at birth does not conform to their identified or lived gender. A transgender person usually adopts, or would prefer to adopt, a gender expression in consonance with their gender identity but may or may not desire to permanently alter their physical characteristics to conform to their gender identity.

Transgender Men

Persons designated female at birth but who identify and may present themselves as men. Transgender men are referred to with male pronouns.

Transgender Women

Persons designated male at birth but who identify and may present themselves as women. Transgender women are referred to with female pronouns.

Transphobia

Fear of, contempt of, or discrimination against transgender and transsexual persons, usually based on negative stereotypes of transgender identity.

[1] Letter from Elena Klimova to Svetlana Agapitova, Childrens Ombudsperson of St. Petersburg, April 19, 2016 (on file with Human Rights Watch)

[2] Ekaterina Vinokurova, People Are Not Annoyed by Gays, But by Propaganda, [], *Gazeta*, June 10, 2013, https://www.gazeta.ru/politics/2013/06/10_a_5375845.shtml (accessed November 10, 2018).

[3] See Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 1, November 20, 1989, 1577 U.N.T.S. 3 (entered into force September 2, 1990). The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) ratified the convention on August 16, 1990, and Russia remains a state party to the convention.

[4] See, for example, Human Rights Watch, *Just Let Us Be: Discrimination Against LGBT Students in the Philippines* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2017), pp. i-ii; Human Rights Watch, *Like Walking Through a Hailstorm: Discrimination Against LGBT Youth in US Schools* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2016), pp. i-ii; Human Rights Watch, *Shut Out: Restrictions on Bathroom and Locker Room Access for Transgender Youth in US Schools* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2016), p. 18; Human Rights Watch, *The Nail That Sticks Out Gets Hammered Down: LGBT Bullying and Exclusion in Japanese Schools* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2016), p. 25 n. 33.

[5] See Laura Engelstein, *The Keys to Happiness: Sex and the Search for Modernity in Fin-de-Sicle Russia* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992), pp. 58-59; Dan Healey, *Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia: The Regulation of Sexual and Gender Dissent* (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 2001), pp. 79-81; Dan Healey, *Russian Homophobia from Stalin to Sochi* (London: Bloomsbury, 2018), pp. xii-xiii.

[6] Healey, *Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia*, pp. 80-81.

[7] Healey, *Russian Homophobia from Stalin to Sochi*, p. 158-175; Igor Kon, Soviet Homophobia, *Gay.ru*, 1998, <http://www.gay.ru/english/history/kon/soviet.htm> (accessed August 21, 2018).

[8] Healey, *Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia*, p. 69; History, informational brochure, Side by Side LGBT Film Festival, 2013, p.3.

[9] World Health Organization, The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, <http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/bluebook.pdf?ua=1> (accessed August 22, 2018).

[10] In 2012 Federal Law No. 14-FZ amended article 134 of the Criminal Code, setting out penalties for having sexual relations with children under 16 years of age and providing that the penalties for same-sex relations with a child under 16 are more severe than for heterosexual, underage sex. See Federal Law of February 29, 2012, No. 14-FZ On Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation with a View to Strengthening Liability for Crimes of a Sexual Nature Committed Against Minors [29 2012 . N 14- " , "], art. 17, *Rossiiskaia Gazeta*, March 2, 2012, <https://rg.ru/2012/03/02/neswovershennoletnye-dok.html> (accessed April 30, 2018).

[11] According to the Levada Center, a Russian polling group, as of March 2015, 37 percent of Russians believe homosexuality is an illness in need of treatment and 35 percent believe consenting same-sex adults do not have the right to be in a relationship. *Levada Center*, Homophobia, June 10, 2015, <http://www.levada.ru/en/2015/06/10/homophobia/> (accessed November 20, 2018). A 2017 Levada Center poll showed that 81 percent of respondents disapproved of same-sex relationships. *Levada Center*, Taboo in the Field of Sex and Reproduction, October 1, 2018, <https://www.levada.ru/2018/01/11/17389/?fromtg=1> (accessed November 20, 2018). A 2018 survey by a government-run polling agency found that 63 percent of respondents believe there is a subversive force working in Russia to destroy Russian values through the spreading of gay propaganda. Russian Public Opinion Research Center, Conspiracy Theory Against Russia, August 20, 2018, <https://wciom.com/index.php?id=61&uid=1570> (accessed October 19, 2018).

[12] Federal Law of June 29, 2013, No. 135-FZ, On Amendments to Article 5 of the Federal Law On Protecting Children from Information Harmful to their Health and Development [29 2013 . N 135- . " 5 , , "], *Rossiiskaia Gazeta*, July 2, 2013, <http://www.rg.ru/2013/06/30/deti-site-dok.html> (accessed April 30, 2018).

[13] Human Rights Watch, *They Have Long Arms and They Can Find Me: Anti-Gay Purge by Local Authorities in Russias Chechen Republic* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2017), <https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/05/26/they-have-long-arms-and-they-can-find-me/anti-gay-purge-local-authorities-russias>

[14] Tanya Lokshina (Human Rights Watch), Dont Tolerate the Intolerable from Chechnyas Strongman Kadyrov, *Moscow Times*, July 19, 2017, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/19/dont-tolerate-intolerable-chechnyas-strongman-kadyrov>.

[15] Graeme Reid (Human Rights Watch), The Olympics Have Left Sochi, But Dont Forget LGBT Russians, *Huffington Post*, February 8, 2018, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/02/08/olympics-have-left-sochi-dont-forget-lgbt-russians>.

[16] Moskalkova Promised to Send a Request to the Prosecutor Generals Office on the Persecution of Gays in Chechnya [M], *Novaya Gazeta*, April 6, 2017, <https://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/2017/04/06/130527-moskalkova-poobeschala-napravit-zapros-v-genprokuraturu-o-presledovanii-geev-v-chechne> (accessed August 22, 2018); Moskalkova Transferred to the SK of Russia New Data on

Gays in Chechnya [], *Rosbalt*, May 16, 2017, <http://www.rosbalt.ru/russia/2017/05/16/1615502.html> (accessed August 22, 2018).

[17] Kaitlin Martin, No Justice for Chechnyas Anti-Gay Purge Victims, April 5, 2018, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/04/05/no-justice-chechnyas-anti-gay-purge-victims>.

[18] Hugh Williamson (Human Rights Watch), Governments Pressure Russia to Act on Chechnya Abuses, August 31, 2018, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/08/31/governments-pressure-russia-act-chechnya-abuses>. The 15 states invoked the OSCEs Vienna Mechanism, which allows states to raise questions about the human rights situation in other participating states. An additional mechanism known as the Moscow Mechanism allows participating states to establish independent experts to help resolve specific situations. See OSCE, Human Dimension Mechanisms, n.d., <https://www.osce.org/odihr/human-dimension-mechanisms> (accessed September 4, 2018).

[19] OSCE, OSCEs Moscow Mechanism Invoked to Look into Alleged Human Rights Violations in Russian Federations Chechen Republic, November 2, 2018, <https://www.osce.org/odihr/401924> (accessed November 20, 2018).

[20] Federal Law of June 29, 2013, No. 135-FZ. In addition to the federal gay propaganda law, several regions, including Arkhangelsk, Ryazan, and St. Petersburg, have their own gay propaganda laws. See generally *Expression Abridged: A Legal Analysis of Anti-LGBT Propaganda Laws* (London: Thompson Reuters Foundation and IGLYO, 2018); Paul Johnson, Homosexual Propaganda Laws in the Russian Federation: Are They in Violation of the European Convention on Human Rights? *Russian Law Journal*, vol. III (2015), pp. 38-45; Article 19, *Traditional Values? Attempts to Censor Sexuality: Homosexual Propaganda Bans, Freedom of Expression and Equality* (London: Article 19, 2013).

[21] The explanatory note of the federal gay propaganda law in its bill form referred explicitly to the promotion of homosexuality . . . carried out via the media as well as via the active pursuit of public activities which try to portray homosexuality as normal behavior. This is particularly dangerous for children and young people who are not able to take a critical approach to this avalanche of information with which they are bombarded on a daily basis. In view of this, it is essential first and foremost to protect the younger generation from exposure to the promotion of homosexuality. Putin Signed a Law Banning Gay Propaganda to Children [-], *RIA Novosti*, June 30, 2013, <http://ria.ru/politics/20130630/946660179.html> (accessed October 19, 2018).

[22] Federal Law No. 135-FZ, article 3.2(b).

[23] Ibid. In November 2018, as this report was being finalized, one US dollar was equal to 67.87 rubles. US dollar equivalents are rounded to the nearest dollar for amounts between \$10 and \$100 and to the nearest five dollars for higher amounts.

[24] See Human Rights Watch, *License to Harm: Violence and Harassment Against LGBT People and Activists in Russia* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2014), <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/12/15/license-harm/violence-and-harassment-against-lgbt-people-and-activists-russia>; Human Rights Watch, Russia: Anti-LGBT Law a Tool for Discrimination, June 29, 2014, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/29/russia-anti-lgbt-law-tool-discrimination>.

[25] Decision of September 23, 2014, of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, excerpted in *Bayev v. Russia*, App. No.67667/09 (Eur. Ct. H.R. June 20, 2017).

[26] Human Rights Watch, Shocked by Russias Intolerance, December 23, 2013, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/12/23/dispatches-shocked-russias-intolerance>.

[27] Sophie Jones, How Social Conservatism Fueled Russias HIV Epidemic, *Politico*, February 25, 2018, <https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2018/02/25/russia-hiv-aids-epidemic-social-conservatism-orthodox-church-217011> (accessed October 19, 2018).

[28] Chris Beyrer, et. al., The Expanding Epidemic of HIV-1 in the Russian Federation, *Plos*, November 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002462> (accessed October 19, 2018).

[29] Russia LGBT Network, A Schoolchild Was Found Guilty of Propaganda of Homosexuality Among Minors and Fined 50,000 Rubles, August 8, 2018, <https://lgbtnet.org/en/newseng/schoolchild-was-found-guilty-propaganda-homosexuality-among-minors-and-fined-50-000-rubles> (accessed October 19, 2018).

[30] Daria Litvinova, First Russian Minor Fined Under 'Gay Propaganda' Law Appeals, *Reuters*, August 20, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-russia-lgbt-lawmaking/first-russian-minor-fined-under-gay-propaganda-law-appeals-idUSKCN1L51GD> (accessed October 19, 2018).

[31] See Human Rights Watch, Russian Youth Wins Gay Propaganda Case, October 31, 2018, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/10/31/russian-youth-wins-gay-propaganda-case>.

[32] Olga Korelina, Police Seize International Tolerance Day Drawings from Russian Grade School, After News Outlet Called Them Gay Propaganda, *Meduza*, November 29, 2018, <https://meduza.io/en/feature/2018/11/29/police-seize-international-tolerance-day-drawings-from-russian-grade-school-after-news-outlet-calls-them-gay-propaganda> (accessed November 30, 2018).

[33] Human Rights Watch interview with Aleksey M., June 14, 2018.

[34] Human Rights Watch interview with Diana F., January 6, 2017.

[35] Human Rights Watch interview with Anton M., February 10, 2017.

[36] Human Rights Watch interview with Valentina D., February 12, 2017.

- [37] Russian Public Opinion Research Center, Conspiracy Theory Against Russia, August 20, 2018, <https://wciom.com/index.php?id=61&uid=1570> (accessed October 19, 2018).
- [38] Russian Orthodox Church Calls for a Referendum on the Issue of Punishment for Homosexual Relations [], *Izvestia*, January 10, 2014, <http://izvestia.ru/news/563711> (accessed September 15, 2014).
- [39] Human Rights Watch interview with Denis P., February 1, 2017.
- [40] Human Rights Watch interview with Georgy L., February 12, 2017.
- [41] Human Rights Watch interview with Anton M., February 10, 2017.
- [42] Human Rights Watch interview with Georgy L., February 12, 2017.
- [43] Human Rights Watch interview with Alyona G., psychologist, March 28, 2018.
- [44] Human Rights Watch interview with Alyona G., psychologist, March 28, 2018.
- [45] Human Rights Watch interview with Veronika A., December 11, 2016.
- [46] Human Rights Watch interview with Taras P., February 6, 2017.
- [47] Human Rights Watch interview with Ekaterina T., December 23, 2016.
- [48] Human Rights Watch interview with Lyuba M., psychologist, March 30, 2018.
- [49] Human Rights Watch interview with Marina R., psychologist, March 28, 2018.
- [50] Human Rights Watch interview with Lev M., December 10, 2016.
- [51] Human Rights Watch interview with Vasily A., December 23, 2016.
- [52] Human Rights Watch interview with Anna N., psychologist, October 12, 2016.
- [53] Human Rights Watch interview with Timur L., psychologist, April 20, 2018.
- [54] For example, Human Rights Watch interview with Diana F., January 6, 2017.
- [55] Human Rights Watch interview with Alina P., December 25, 2016.
- [56] Human Rights Watch interview with Tanya K., December 8, 2016.
- [57] Human Rights Watch interview with Veronika A., December 11, 2016.
- [58] Human Rights Watch interview with Natalya P., December 18, 2016.
- [59] Human Rights Watch interview with Arseny D., December 7, 2016.
- [60] Human Rights Watch interview with Kirill G., February 17, 2017.
- [61] Human Rights Watch interview with David O., June 7, 2018.
- [62] Human Rights Watch interview with Nora T., February 2, 2017.
- [63] Human Rights Watch interview with Irina L., January 30, 2017.
- [64] Human Rights Watch interview with Vera Y., December 21, 2016.
- [65] Human Rights Watch interview with Vasily A., December 23, 2016.
- [66] Human Rights Watch interview with Raisa N., December 8, 2016. See Conchita, n.d., <http://conchitawurst.com/> (accessed October 19, 2018).
- [67] Human Rights Watch interview with Yana T., December 20, 2016.
- [68] Human Rights Watch interview with Vlad A., December 21, 2016.
- [69] Human Rights Watch interview with Irina R., December 17, 2016.
- [70] Human Rights Watch interview with Natalya P., December 18, 2016.
- [71] Human Rights Watch interview with Lev M., December 10, 2016.
- [72] Human Rights Watch interview with Nikita R., August 17, 2017.
- [73] Human Rights Watch interview with Pyotr E., December 22, 2016.

- [74] Human Rights Watch interview with Pyotr E., December 22, 2016.
- [75] Human Rights Watch interview with Antonina P., psychologist, November 16, 2017.
- [76] Human Rights Watch interview with Veronika A., December 11, 2016.
- [77] Human Rights Watch interview with Raisa N., December 8, 2016. The teachers response was a common aphorism in Russia which is drawn from the opening line of a poem by Fyodor Tyutchev: Russia cannot be understood with the mind alone/No ordinary yardstick can span her greatness:/She stands alone, unique/In Russia, one can only believe. F.I. Tyuchev, Russia cannot be understood with the mind alone, in *Poems* [] (Moscow: Sovetskaya Rossiya, 1986).
- [78] Human Rights Watch interview with Alina P., December 25, 2016.
- [79] Human Rights Watch interview with Pyotr E., December 22, 2016.
- [80] Human Rights Watch interview with Kirill G., February 17, 2017.
- [81] Human Rights Watch interview with Zinaida M., January 6, 2017.
- [82] Human Rights Watch interview with Yana T., December 20, 2016.
- [83] Human Rights Watch interview with Pyotr E., December 22, 2016.
- [84] Human Rights Watch interview with Aleksey M., June 14, 2018.
- [85] Human Rights Watch interview with Vasily A., December 23, 2016.
- [86] Human Rights Watch interview with Alexander N., June 7, 2018.
- [87] For example, Human Rights Watch interview with Lubov K., May 30, 2018.; Human Rights Watch interview with Dmitry L., May 30, 2018.
- [88] Human Rights Watch interview with Darya R., psychologist, December 8, 2017.
- [89] Human Rights Watch interview with Mikhail S., December 17, 2016.
- [90] Human Rights Watch interview with Veronika A., December 11, 2016.
- [91] Human Rights Watch interview with Vera Y., December 21, 2016.
- [92] Human Rights Watch interview with Aleksey M., June 14, 2018.
- [93] Human Rights Watch interview with David O., June 7, 2018.
- [94] Human Rights Watch interview with Darya R., psychologist, December 8, 2017.
- [95] Human Rights Watch interview with Arseny D., December 7, 2016.
- [96] Human Rights Watch interview with Lev M., December 10, 2016.
- [97] Human Rights Watch interview with Raisa N., December 8, 2016.
- [98] Human Rights Watch interview with Tanya K., December 8, 2016.
- [99] Human Rights Watch interview with Diana F., January 6, 2017.
- [100] Human Rights Watch interview with Irina R., December 17, 2016.
- [101] Human Rights Watch interview with Nora T., February 2, 2017.
- [102] Human Rights Watch interview with Daniil K., January 5, 2017.
- [103] Human Rights Watch interview with Kristina Z., January 31, 2017.
- [104] Human Rights Watch interview with Lev M., December 10, 2016.
- [105] Human Rights Watch interview with Georgy L., February 12, 2017.
- [106] Human Rights Watch interview with Alina P., December 25, 2016.
- [107] Human Rights Watch interview with Irina L., January 30, 2017.
- [108] Human Rights Watch interview with Alyona G., psychologist, March 28, 2018.
- [109] Human Rights Watch interview with Darya R., psychologist, December 8, 2017.

- [110] Human Rights Watch interview with Anton M., February 10, 2017.
- [111] Human Rights Watch interview with Georgy L., February 12, 2017.
- [112] Human Rights Watch interview with Larisa V., February 8, 2017.
- [113] Human Rights Watch interview with Pyotr E., December 22, 2016.
- [114] Human Rights Watch interview with Nora T., February 2, 2017.
- [115] Human Rights Watch interview with Veronika A., December 11, 2016.
- [116] Human Rights Watch interview with Valentina D., February 12, 2017.
- [117] Human Rights Watch interview with Nora T., February 2, 2017.
- [118] Human Rights Watch interview with Irina R., December 17, 2016.
- [119] Human Rights Watch interview with Nikita R., August 17, 2017.
- [120] Human Rights Watch interview with Darya R., psychologist, December 8, 2017.
- [121] Human Rights Watch interview with Valentina D., February 12, 2017.
- [122] Human Rights Watch interview with Alexander N., June 7, 2018.
- [123] Human Rights Watch interview with Aleksey M., June 14, 2018.
- [124] Letter from Human Rights Watch to Olga Vasilyeva, Minister of Education, October 12, 2018 (Appendix 1); Letter from Human Rights Watch to Veronica Skvortsova, Minister of Health, October 12, 2018 (Appendix 2).
- [125] Letter from Ministry of Education, Russian Federation, to Human Rights Watch, November 9, 2018 (Appendix 3).
- [126] Ibid.
- [127] Graeme Reid, The Trouble with Tradition, in *Human Rights Watch World Report 2013* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2013).
- [128] United Nations Human Rights Council, Promoting Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Through a Better Understanding of Traditional Values of Humankind: Best Practices, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/21/L.2 (September 21, 2012).
- [129] Human Rights Watch, *Online and on All Fronts: Russias Assault on Freedom of Expression* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2017).
- [130] Human Rights Watch interview with Veronika A., December 11, 2016.
- [131] Human Rights Watch interview with Taras P., February 6, 2017. Taras identifies as bigender, uses a boys name, and prefers female pronouns.
- [132] Human Rights Watch interview with Nora T, February 2, 2017.
- [133] Human Rights Watch interview with Kirill G., February 17, 2017.
- [134] Human Rights Watch interview with Irina R., December 17, 2016.
- [135] Human Rights Watch interview with Georgy L., February 12, 2017.
- [136] Human Rights Watch interview with Vasily A., December 23, 2016.
- [137] Human Rights Watch interview with Arseny D., December 7, 2016.
- [138] Deti-404, LGBT Teenagers [-404. -], https://vk.com/deti404_c (accessed November 11, 2018). The slogan Dumbledores Army is always on duty [] appears beneath the groups name, in reference to the Harry Potter books gay headmaster and the rebel student group that rallied to his support. See J.K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* (London: Bloomsbury, 2003), pp. 332, 347-48. Although Dumbledore is not explicitly described as gay in the Harry Potter books themselves, author J.K. Rowling has said the character is gay. Hannah Siegel, Rowling Lets Dumbledore Out of the Closet, ABC News, October 20, 2007, <https://abcnews.go.com/Entertainment/story?id=3755544&page=1> (accessed November 10, 2018).
- [139] Elena Klimovas Facebook page entry is available at <https://www.facebook.com/klimovalitred?fref=nf&pnref=story> (accessed April 30, 2018).
- [140] Deti-404s VKontakte group is available at Deti-404: LGBT Teenagers [-404. -], <https://vk.com/deti404> (accessed November 11, 2018), and Deti-404, LGBT Teenagers [-404. -], https://vk.com/deti404_c (accessed November 11, 2018).
- [141] The ruling, by a district court in Barnaul, was issued April 13, 2016. Court in Barnaul Rules to Block Website of Deti 404 [404], Radio Free Europe Russia Service, April 13, 2016, <http://www.svoboda.org/a/27672970.html> (accessed April 24, 2018).

- [142] Human Rights Watch interview with Daniil K., January 5, 2017.
- [143] Human Rights Watch interview with Mikhail S., December 17, 2016.
- [144] Human Rights Watch interview with Raisa N., December 8, 2016.
- [145] Human Rights Watch interview with Taras P., February 6, 2017.
- [146] Human Rights Watch interview with Irina L., January 30, 2017.
- [147] Human Rights Watch interview with Daniil K., January 5, 2017.
- [148] Galina Artemenko, Sexual Orientation in Russia After 18 Years [- 18], *MR7*, April 6, 2016, <https://mr7.ru/articles/129692/> (accessed November 10, 2018).
- [149] Ibid.
- [150] Letter from Elena Klimova to Svetlana Agapitova, Childrens Ombudsperson of St. Petersburg, April 19, 2016 (on file with Human Rights Watch)
- [151] Email from Elena Klimova to Human Rights Watch, November 29, 2018.
- [152] See *Bayev v. Russia*, App. No. 67667/09 (Eur. Ct. H.R. June 20, 2017), <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-174422> (accessed April 30, 2018).
- [153] Declaration of Ilan H. Meyer, Ph.D. in the Cases of *Bayev v. Russia* (No. 67667/09), *Kiselev v. Russia* (No. 44092/12), and *Alekseyev v. Russia* (No. 56717/12), May 2014, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/research/international/meyer-declaration-bayev-v-russia-may-2014/> (accessed April 30, 2018).
- [154] Human Rights Watch interview with Marina R., psychologist, March 28, 2018.
- [155] Human Rights Watch interview with Antonina P., psychologist, November 16, 2017.
- [156] Mark L. Hatzenbuehler, The Social Environment and Suicide Attempts in Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youth, *Pediatrics*, vol. 127 (2011), pp. 896-903.
- [157] Ilan H. Meyer, Prejudice, Social Stress, and Mental Health in Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Populations: Conceptual Issues and Research Evidence, *Psychological Bulletin*, vol. 129 (2003), pp. 674-97.
- [158] See Kevin L. Nadal, *Thats So Gay! Microaggressions and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community* (Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 2013).
- [159] Ilan H. Meyer, Resilience in the Study of Minority Stress and Health of Sexual and Gender Minorities, *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*, vol. 2 (2015), p. 209.
- [160] Human Rights Watch interview with Nikita R., August 17, 2017.
- [161] Human Rights Watch interview with Maya N., December 18, 2016.
- [162] Human Rights Watch interview with Taras P., February 6, 2017.
- [163] Human Rights Watch interview with Kirill G., February 17, 2017.
- [164] Human Rights Watch interview with Mikhail S., December 17, 2016.
- [165] Human Rights Watch interview with Larisa V., February 8, 2017.
- [166] Human Rights Watch interview with Lev M., December 10, 2016.
- [167] Human Rights Watch interview with Georgy L., February 12, 2017.
- [168] For example, Human Rights Watch interview with Anna N., psychologist, October 12, 2016.; Human Rights Watch interview with Antonina P., psychologist, November 16, 2017.
- [169] For example, Human Rights Watch interview with David O., June 7, 2018.
- [170] Human Rights Watch interview with Arseny D., December 7, 2016.
- [171] Human Rights Watch interview with Kristina Z., January 31, 2017.
- [172] Human Rights Watch interview with Anna N., psychologist, October 12, 2016.
- [173] Ibid.
- [174] Ibid.

[175] Ibid. All children under 16 in Russia can be hospitalized by their parents without childrens consent, sexual orientation notwithstanding.

[176] Human Rights Watch interview with Darya R., psychologist, December 8, 2017.

[177] Human Rights Watch interview with Lyuba M., psychologist, March 30, 2018.

[178] Human Rights Watch interview with Anna N., psychologist, October 12, 2016.

[179] Human Rights Watch interview with Yulia Malygina, social pedagogue (social worker) and head of Resource LGBTKIA Moscow, Moscow, March 28, 2018.

[180] Human Rights Watch interview with Anton O., psychologist, November 2, 2017.

[181] Human Rights Watch interview with Anna N., psychologist, October 12, 2016.

[182] Human Rights Watch interview with Antonina P., psychologist, November 16, 2017.

[183] Ibid.

[184] Human Rights Watch interview with Natalya A., psychologist, February 1, 2018.

[185] Human Rights Watch interview with Darya R., psychologist, December 8, 2017.

[186] Human Rights Watch interview with Antonina P., psychologist, November 16, 2017.

[187] Ibid.

[188] Human Rights Watch interview with Marina R., psychologist, March 28, 2018.

[189] Human Rights Watch interview with Timur L., psychologist, April 20, 2018.

[190] Human Rights Watch interview with Marina R., psychologist, March 28, 2018.

[191] Human Rights Watch interview with Natalya A., psychologist, February 1, 2018.

[192] Human Rights Watch interview with Dmitry L., May 30, 2018.

[193] Human Rights Watch interview with Arseny D., December 7, 2016.

[194] Human Rights Watch interview with Antonina P., psychologist, November 16, 2017.

[195] Human Rights Watch interview with Oksana M., psychologist, April 6, 2018.

[196] Human Rights Watch interview with Anton O., psychologist, November 2, 2017.

[197] Human Rights Watch interview with Alyona G., psychologist, March 28, 2018.

[198] *Bayev v. Russia*, App. No. 67667/09 (Eur. Ct. H.R. June 20, 2017), para. 83.

[199] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), art. 19(2), December 19, 1966, 999 U.N.T.S. 171 (entered into force March 23, 1976, and ratified by the USSR October 16, 1973); Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 13(1); Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [European Convention on Human Rights], art. 10, November 4, 1950, 213 U.N.T.S. 221 (entered into force September 3, 1953, and ratified by the Russian Federation March 5, 1998). See also Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, paras. 34, 42.

[200] See Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34: Freedoms of Opinion and Expression, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/GC/34 (September 12, 2011), para. 11.

[201] Ibid., para. 2.

[202] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 2 on the Implementation of the Rights of the Child During Adolescence, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/20 (December 6, 2016), para. 10.

[203] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 12.

[204] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 42; Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 12.

[205] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 12.

[206] Ibid., para. 11; *Handyside v. United Kingdom*, App. No. 5493/72 (Eur. Ct. H.R. December 7, 1976) Advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence is not protected under the right to freedom of expression. See ICCPR, art. 20(2).

[207] Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH), Explanatory Memorandum, Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)5 of the Committee

of Ministers to Member States on Measures to Combat Discrimination on Grounds of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity, March 31, 2010, para. 15.

[208] ICCPR, art. 19(2); Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 13(1); Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 47. Accord European Convention on Human Rights, art. 10(1); *Leander v. Sweden*, App. No. 9248/81 (Eur. Ct. H.R. March 26, 1987), para. 74 (the right to freedom to receive information basically prohibits a Government from restricting a person from receiving information that others wish or may be willing to impart to him).

[209] Committee of Ministers, Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)5, March 31, 2010, para. 13.

[210] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 17.

[211] *Ibid.*, art. 24(2)(e).

[212] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 47.

[213] ICCPR, art. 19; Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 13(2); European Convention on Human Rights, art. 10(2).

[214] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 22; *Velichkin v. Belarus*, Communication No. 1022/2001, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/85/D/1022/2001 (Hum. Rts. Comm. May 9, 2001), para. 7.3.

[215] *Bayev v. Russia*, paras. 25, 45. See also *Fedotova v. Russian Federation*, Communication No. 1932/2010, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/106/D/1932/2010 (Hum. Rts. Comm. November 30, 2012), para. 5.6 (summarizing the view of the Russian Constitutional Court that the traditional understandings of family, motherhood and childhood are values that require special protection from the State).

[216] See *Bayev v. Russia*, para. 45; *Fedotova v. Russian Federation*, paras. 8.1-8.4, 8.6-8.7.

[217] European Commission for Democracy through Law, Opinion 707/2012 on the Issue of the Prohibition of So-Called Propaganda of Homosexuality in the Light of Recent Legislation in Some Member States of the Council of Europe [Venice Commission, Opinion 707/2012], Doc. CDL-AD(2013)022 (June 18, 2013), para. 82.

[218] Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, Resolution 1948 (2013): Tackling Discrimination on the Grounds of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, para. 5. The resolution went on to state: The Assembly particularly deplores the unanimous approval by the Russian Duma of the bill on so-called propaganda for non-traditional sexual relationships among minors which, if approved also by the Council of the Federation, would be the first piece of legislation on the prohibition of homosexual propaganda to be introduced at national level in Europe. *Ibid.*, para. 7.

[219] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 25. See also Siracusa Principles on the Limitation and Derogation Provisions in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, princ. 17 (Legal rules limiting the exercise of human rights shall be clear and accessible to everyone.), in UN Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1985/4, annex (September 28, 1984).

[220] *Sunday Times v. United Kingdom*, App. No. 6538/74 (Eur. Ct. H.R. April 29, 1979), para. 49.

[221] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 26. See also Siracusa Principles, princ. 13.

[222] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 26; Siracusa Principles, princ. 9.

[223] See *X v Colombia*, Communication No. 1361/2005, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/89/D/1361/2005, annex (Hum. Rts. Comm. May 14, 2007), para. 7.2 (noting that the prohibition against discrimination under article 26 comprises also discrimination based on sexual orientation).

[224] Siracusa Principles, prins. 7, 16. See also Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 25 (A law may not confer unfettered discretion for the restriction of freedom of expression on those charged with its execution.); Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 27: Freedom of Movement, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.9 (November 1, 1999), para. 13

(the requirement that restrictions on liberty of movement be provided by law means that laws authorizing the application of restrictions should use precise criteria and may not confer unfettered discretion on those charged with their execution).

[225] See Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation No. 151-O-O of January 19, 2010.

[226] Venice Commission, Opinion 707/2012, para. 34. See also *ibid.*, paras. 35, 37.

[227] *Bayev v. Russia*, para. 76. Similarly, the Committee on the Rights of the Child has expressed concerns at the vague definitions of propaganda used in the laws. Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations: Russian Federation, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/RUS/CO/4-5 (February 25, 2014), para. 24.

[228] Venice Commission, Opinion 707/2012, para. 41.

[229] *Fedotova v. Russian Federation*, para. 10.6. Accord Venice Commission, Opinion 707/2012, para. 77 (the prohibition of propaganda of homosexuality as opposed to propaganda of heterosexuality or sexuality generally among minors, amounts to a discrimination, since the difference in treatment is based on the content of speech about sexual orientation and the authors of the provisions have not put forward any reasonable and objective criteria to justify the prohibition of homosexual propaganda as opposed to heterosexual propaganda.). See also Human Rights Committee, Concluding Observations: Russian Federation, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/RUS/CO/7 (April 28, 2015), para. 10 (concluding that the federal and regional gay propaganda laws represent a disproportionate restriction of rights under the ICCPR, and calling for repeal of the laws).

[230] *Bayev v. Russia*, para. 69. See also *ibid.*, para. 92 (finding that the gay propaganda laws violate the right to freedom from discrimination).

[231] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 35.

[232] *Fedotova v. Russian Federation*, para. 10.6. See also Venice Commission, Opinion 707/2012, para. 77.

[233] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 33.

[234] Siracusa Principles, princ. 11.

[235] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 34.

[236] Venice Commission, Opinion 707/2012, para. 63.

[237] See *Fedotova v. Russian Federation*, paras. 8.1-8.7; *Bayev v. Russia*, paras. 45-48.

[238] Siracusa Principles, princ. 25.

[239] See *Bayev v. Russia*, para. 73.

[240] *Ibid.*, para. 72. The court also rejected another proffered public health basis for the laws, the claim that it was necessary to address the demographic situation, observing, Suppression of information about same-sex relationships is not a method by which a negative demographic trend may be reversed. *Ibid.*, para. 73.

[241] Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 34, para. 32 (quoting Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 22: Article 18, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/Rev.1/Add.4 (September 27, 1993), para. 8).

[242] See *Miller v. Switzerland*, App. No. 10737/84 (Eur. Ct. H.R. May 24, 1988).

[243] See, for example, *Alekseyev v. Russia*, App. No. 4916/07 (Eur. Ct. H.R. October 21, 2010), para. 82.

[244] *Bayev v. Russia*, para. 71.

[245] ICCPR art. 19(3)(a); Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 13(2)(a); European Convention on Human Rights, art. 10(2).

[246] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 3(2).

[247] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 5.

[248] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 16 on State Obligations Regarding the Impact of the Business Sector on Children's Rights, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/16 (April 17, 2013), para. 58. As Ryan Thoreson has observed, The Committee's emphasis on discrimination, pornography, and violence reflects the concerns of Article 17(e)s drafters, who sought to shield children from the promulgation of apartheid, racist theories and ideologies and the like, and not to suppress age-appropriate information about sex education, discussions of pregnancy and HIV/AIDS, and LGBT advocacy. Ryan Thoreson, From Child Protection to Children's Rights: Rethinking Homosexual Propaganda Bans in Human Rights Law, *Yale Law Journal*, vol. 124 (2015), p. 1339.

[249] See, for example, Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, paras. 33, 59, 60; Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 4: Adolescent Health and Development, U.N. Doc. CRC/GC/2003/4 (July 1, 2003), para. 26; Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 3: HIV/AIDS and the Rights of the Child, U.N. Doc. CRC/GC/2003/3 (March 17, 2003), para. 16.

[250] Venice Commission, Opinion 707/2012, para. 65.

[251] *Ibid.*, para. 66.

[252] *Alekseyev v. Russia*, para. 86. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, which supervises implementation of the European Court of Human Rights judgments, has repeatedly expressed concern at Russia's noncompliance with the judgment in this case. See, for example, Committee of Ministers, *Alekseyev v. Russian Federation*, Item H46-23, December 6-8, 2016, para. 4 (the situation does not attest to any improvement); Committee of Ministers, *Alekseyev v. Russian Federation*, Item H46-19, March 8-10, 2016, para. 1 (expressing serious concern at continued noncompliance with the European courts judgment).

[253] *Bayev v. Russia*, para. 78. Accord *Alekseyev and Others v. Russia*, App. No. 14988/09 (Eur. Ct. H.R. November 27, 2018), paras. 17-18, 21.

[254] *Bayev v. Russia*, para. 67.

[255] *Ibid.*

[256] ICCPR, art. 22(1); Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 15(1); European Convention on Human Rights, art. 11(1).

[257] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 17 on the Right of the Child to Rest, Leisure, Play, Recreational Activities, Cultural Life and the Arts, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/17 (April 17, 2013), para. 21.

[258] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 44.

[259] See, for example, GLSEN, Center for Innovative Public Health Research, and Crimes Against Children Research Center, *Out Online: The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Youth on the Internet* (New York: GLSEN, 2013), pp. 12-15.

[260] See Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 17, para. 45.

[261] See *Alekseyev v. Russia* (2010), para. 86. See also *Alekseyev and Others v. Russia* (2018), para. 21.

[262] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 19; ICCPR, art. 9(1); European Convention on Human Rights, art. 5(1). See also ICCPR, art. 24(1) (right of children to such measures of protection as are required by [their] status as children).

[263] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 19(1); Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 13: The Right of the Child to Freedom from All Forms of Violence, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/13 (April 18, 2011), paras. 4, 21, 27.

[264] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 13, para. 72(g). See also Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, *World Report on Violence Against Children* (Geneva: United Nations Secretary-Generals Study on Violence Against Children, 2006), p. 121 (Teachers and other children commonly put pressure on children to make them conform to cultural values and social attitudes that define what it means to be masculine or feminine.); Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 34 (calling on states to take effective action to protect all lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex adolescents from all forms of violence, discrimination or bullying.). The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has expressly called on Russia to address harassment in schools against LGBT children and the children of LGBT families. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding Observations: Russian Federation, U.N. Doc. E/C.12/RUS/CO/6 (October 16, 2017), paras. 56(c), 57(b).

[265] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 1: The Aims of Education, U.N. Doc. CRC/GC/2001/1 (April 17, 2001), para. 19.

[266] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 13, paras. 47(a)(i), 49, 50-51.

[267] *Ibid.*, para. 63.

[268] See *Bayev v. Russia*, para. 83 (finding that the gay propaganda laws reinforce stigma and prejudice and encourage homophobia); Human Rights Committee, Concluding Observations: Russian Federation, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/RUS/CO/7 (April 28, 2015), para. 10(d) (finding that the gay propaganda laws exacerbate the negative stereotypes against LGBT individuals); Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Concluding Observations: Russian Federation, U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/RUS/CO/8 (November 20, 2015), para. 41 (concluding that the gay propaganda laws may reinforce homophobia).

[269] Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations: Russian Federation, para. 24.

[270] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 13, December 19, 1966, 993 U.N.T.S. 3 (entered into force January 3, 1976, and ratified by the USSR October 16, 1973); Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 28; European Social Charter (revised), art. 17(2), May 3, 1996, E.T.S. 163 (entered into force July 1, 1999, and ratified by the Russian Federation October 16, 2009).

[271] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 29(1).

[272] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 1, para. 8.

[273] Committee of Ministers, Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)5, para. 32.

[274] Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 22 on the Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health, U.N. Doc. E/C.12/GC/22 (May 2, 2016), para. 9; Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 15 on the Right of the Child to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Health, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/15 (April 17, 2013), para. 59; Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, paras. 59-61; Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 4, para. 17.

[275] UN General Assembly, Report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, U.N. Doc. A/65/162 (July 23, 2010), para. 19.

[276] *Ibid.*, para. 69.

[277] See Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 13: The Right to Education, U.N. Doc. E/C.12/1999/10 (December 8, 1999), para. 43.

[278] See Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 20: Non-Discrimination in Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, U.N. Doc. E/C.12/GC/20 (July 2, 2009), para. 7; Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 13, paras. 31, 57.

[279] The Committee on the Rights of the Child has stated, The effective promotion of article 29 (1) requires the fundamental reworking of curricula to include the various aims of education and the systematic revision of textbooks and other teaching materials and technologies, as well as school policies. Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 1, para. 18.

[280] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 12; Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 24; European Social Charter (revised), art. 11.

[281] Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 14: The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health, U.N. Doc. E/C.12/2000/4 (August 11, 2000), para. 11. See also Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 22, para. 7 (right to sexual and reproductive health includes access to health-related education and information);

Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 15, para. 58 (state obligation to provide health-related information and support in the use of this information); Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 4, para. 10 (right of adolescents to access appropriate information); Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 3, para. 16 (right of children to access adequate information related to HIV/AIDS prevention and care). In its most recent review of Russia's compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern about the lack of sexual health information for LGBTI children and called on Russia to the lack of sexual health information for LGBTI children. Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations: Russian Federation, paras. 55, 56(c).

[282] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 15, para. 8.

[283] *Interights v. Croatia*, Complaint No. 45/2007 (Eur. Comm. Soc. Rts. March 30, 2009), para. 61.

[284] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 59. Similarly, the UN special rapporteur on the right to health has concluded, All adolescents must be guaranteed access to confidential, adolescent-responsive and non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive health information . . . UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Everyone to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/32/32 (April 4, 2016), para. 90.

[285] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 60.

[286] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 61. See also Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 15, para. 59. The UN special rapporteur on the right to health has made a similar call and noted that sexuality education should give specific attention to relationships, sexuality, gender equality and identity and sex characteristics, including non-conforming gender identities, among other topics. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/32/32, para. 91. And the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has stated that education on sexuality and reproduction should be comprehensive, non-discriminatory, evidence-based, scientifically accurate and age appropriate, and has explicitly called on Russia to incorporate into its school curricula sexual and reproductive health information meeting these parameters. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 22, para. 9; Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding Observations: Russian Federation, para. 55.

[287] See Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, paras. 62-63; Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 14 on the Right of the Child to Have His or Her Best Interest Taken as a Primary Consideration, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/14 (May 29, 2013), para. 78.

[288] Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 14, paras. 30-31.

[289] Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 22, para. 49(a).

[290] *Ibid.*, para. 49(f).

[291] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 50. See also Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 14, para 67.

[292] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 15, para. 78.

[293] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 13, para. 5; Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 50. See also Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 18(2) (States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities . . .); Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 15, paras. 76, 78.

[294] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 4, para. 16.

[295] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 50.

[296] *Ibid.*, para. 42. Similarly, parents should take into account adolescents views, in accordance with their age and maturity . . . Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 4, para. 7.

[297] See, for example, Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 14, para. 55.

[298] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 8(1).

[299] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20, para. 34.

[300] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 15, para. 67.

Human Rights Watch defends the rights of people in 90 countries worldwide, spotlighting abuses and bringing perpetrators to justice

Human Rights Watch is a 501(C)(3) nonprofit registered in the US under EIN: 13-2875808