

Information for queer refugees in English:

Being gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or intersex is neither a disease nor a sin, but part of the diversity of human identities. Gays, lesbians, bisexuals, transgender and intersexuals are legally against discrimination in Germany.

Under what conditions can lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender people be granted asylum in Germany?

They can be granted asylum if they are persecuted in their home country because of their sexual or gender identity or if they face punishment, danger to life and limb or inhumane, degrading treatment there.

If the legal situation for transgender persons in the country of origin with regard to their physical integrity does not comply with the case law on the German Transsexual Act, this can also be a reason for asylum in conjunction with other points that lead to a serious violation of human rights overall.

The reason for fleeing does not have to be proven, but must be presented conclusively, in detail and without contradictions from the outset.

Bei der Flucht aus „sicheren Herkunftsstaaten“ müssen lesbische, schwule, bisexuelle, und transidente Flüchtlinge erklären, dass ihnen in ihrem Land abweichend von der allgemeinen Lage Verfolgung droht.

Wenn der Asyl-Antrag abgelehnt wurde, kann unter bestimmten Umständen die Genfer Flüchtlings-Konvention Schutz vor Abschiebung bieten.

Here you will find support and advice, whether as a person affected or as a specialist:

[Trier](#)

[SCHMIT-Z e.V. Trier, Mustorstraße 4, 54290 Trier](#)

[Mainz](#)

[Rainbow Refugees Mainz, Hintere Bleiche 29, 55116 Mainz](#)

[Koblenz](#)

[Rat und Tat Koblenz, Moselweißerstraße 65, 56073 Koblenz](#)

[Kaiserslautern, Speyer, Homburg, Neustadt an der Weinstraße](#)

