



# Support 4 the Family *in UKIP*



***Children belong to the family not the state***

*support4thefamily.org*

Update, 13 September 2018

## Reform of the Gender Recognition Act

### Public Consultation from the Government Equalities Office

**Open to everyone. Closing date Friday 19 October 2018**

#### Historical Background

On 3 July 2018 the Government Equalities Office, under the direction of Penny Mordaunt MP, published their *LGBT Action Plan: Improving The Lives Of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual And Transgender People*.

The plan is based on the results of a national survey which ended on 15 October 2017 and was open only to LGBT people. Straight people were excluded, although we made enquiries and were able to establish that 'ex-gays' (people with a history of homosexuality) had been included as a sexual minority.

Penny Mordaunt, in her Ministerial Foreword to the LGBT Action Plan, includes the following key actions:

- *Appointing a national LGBT health adviser to provide leadership on reducing the health inequalities that LGBT people face;*
- *Extending the anti-homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying programme in schools;*
- *Bringing forward proposals to end the practice of conversion therapy in the UK; and*
- *Taking further action on LGBT hate crime – improving the recording and reporting of, and police response to, hate crime.*

Please note, "*proposals to end the practice of conversion therapy*" means continuing the current persecution of ex-gays and their therapists.

The plan is available here together with other associated documents:

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/lgbt-action-plan-2018-improving-the-lives-of-lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-people](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lgbt-action-plan-2018-improving-the-lives-of-lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-people)

#### Announcement of the Consultation on Reform of the Gender Recognition Act

On 3 July 2018, the same day that the Government Equalities Office announced their LGBT Action Plan, they opened a new consultation on reform of the Gender Recognition Act 2004.

The current law requires the following from people who wish to legally change their gender:

- They must provide two medical reports:  
a report saying that they have a condition called 'gender dysphoria' (distress caused by a mismatch between their physical sex and perceived gender) and;  
a report saying what treatment they have received, for example puberty blockers, cross-sex hormones and surgery.

- They must provide evidence that they have lived in their perceived gender for at least two years. This may include bank statements, utility bills, tax information, etc., all addressing the person in their perceived gender.
- They have to sign a legal statement saying that they intend to live in their perceived gender until death.
- A married person must get permission from their spouse to change their gender, otherwise they have to end the marriage.

The purpose of the reform is to abolish some or all of these requirements, so that a person can easily change their gender just by filling in a form. What will be the social consequences of this, and is it what we want?

### **The Consultation: Send Your Views to the Government**

The consultation, including the supporting documents, is available on the Government website here:

<https://consult.education.gov.uk/government-equalities-office/reform-of-the-gender-recognition-act/>

Please read the Consultation Document (full title: 'Reform of the Gender Recognition Act – Government Consultation') before filling in the survey because it gives important background information about the questions.

You might also want to read the Public Sector Equality Duty assessment which gives some useful statistics.

In the questions below, text in *italics* is our advice about how to answer them.

Fill in the survey in your own words and ***don't forget the deadline: Friday 19 October 2018.***

#### **Question 1**

*This question is for trans people only, otherwise miss it out.*

If you are a trans person, have you previously applied, or are you currently applying, for a Gender Recognition Certificate?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please tell us about your experience of the process.

If no, please tell us why you have not applied?

If you have applied, were you successful in obtaining a Gender Recognition Certificate?

- Yes
- No
- Awaiting Decision

#### **Question 2**

*This question is for trans people only, otherwise miss it out.*

If you are a trans person, please tell us what having Gender Recognition Certificate means, or would mean, to you.

### Question 3

Do you think there should be a requirement in the future for a diagnosis of gender dysphoria?

- Yes
- No

Please explain the reasons for your answer.

*Gender dysphoria is a medical diagnosis that someone is experiencing discomfort or distress because there is a mismatch between their sex and their gender identity. This is sometimes known as gender identity disorder or transsexualism.*

*However, there are some people who claim to have a gender identity that doesn't match their physical sex but it doesn't cause them any discomfort or distress. They are quite happy to be a woman going around in a man's body, or vice-versa.*

*In that case, 'gender dysphoria' is a red herring, irrelevant to the issue. What they are really suggesting is that all medical consultation should be removed from the legal process of gender recognition.*

*The consequence of this will be to decouple the legal and medical processes, so that a Gender Recognition Certificate can be issued without asking for any medical opinion. It's important to maintain the involvement of the medical profession, because if they cannot be persuaded that a person is genuinely transgender, why should the rest of us believe it?*

*So the answer to this question should be **Yes**, the requirement for a diagnosis of gender dysphoria should be retained until a more appropriate condition has been defined, and then the medical profession should continue to be involved on that basis.*

### Question 4

Do you also think there should be a requirement for a report detailing treatment received?

- Yes
- No

Please explain the reasons for your answer.

*If the answer to question 3 is **Yes**, the answer to this question should also be **Yes**.*

### Question 5

Under the current gender recognition system, an applicant has to provide evidence to show that they have lived in their acquired gender for at least two years.

(A) Do you agree that an applicant should have to provide evidence that they have lived in their acquired gender for a period of time before applying?

- Yes
- No

Please explain the reasons for your answer.

*The answer to this question should be **Yes**. If someone feels embarrassed about walking into their bank and saying "My gender isn't what you think it is", how can they be transgender? If they can't produce documents (bank statements, tax information, letters from GPs, etc.), identifying themselves in their chosen gender, why should anyone take them seriously?*

(B) If you answered yes to (A), do you think the current evidential options are appropriate, or could they be amended?

*Answer this question on the basis that they have to produce credible evidence to be taken seriously.*

(C) If you answered yes to (A), what length of time should an applicant have to provide evidence for?

- Two years or more;
- Between one year and two years;
- Between six months and one year;
- Six months or less.

*Two years or more is very reasonable because it allows time for a change of mind. It also gives them time to consider the social implications of what they are doing.*

*Transgender people may consider their chosen gender to be real, but to the rest of society it's a delusion.<sup>1</sup> They are expecting society to support something that makes no sense, so they should be expected to try it out for at least two years to make sure it's going to work.*

(D) If you answered no to (A), should there be a period of reflection between making the application and being awarded a Gender Recognition Certificate?

*We are assuming that everyone is going to answer **Yes** to (A), in which case there is no need to answer this question.*

*However, you could use this question to point out the absurdity of someone walking into a government office and changing their gender, without any evidence, and have it all done and dusted during their lunch break. They should at least be told to go away and think about it.*

## **Question 6**

Currently, applicants for a gender recognition certificate must make a statutory declaration as part of the process.

(A) Do you think this requirement should be retained, regardless of what other changes are made to the gender recognition system?

- Yes
- No

Please explain the reasons for your answer.

*The requirement for a statutory declaration raises serious questions about whether there should be a gender recognition process at all. As explained in Question 5, what is real to some people is a delusion to others.*

*Some transgender people go through a phase where they feel sure that they know what they are doing, but they subsequently have doubts, especially after medical and surgical transition and they see the damage they have done to themselves. The medication has some unfortunate side-effects. Puberty blockers cause memory loss and cross-sex hormones cause sterility. Surgery involves amputation of healthy sexual organs and this is the point of no return where some transgender people regret their decision and are at risk of committing suicide.*

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<sup>1</sup> This includes Dr Michelle Cretella, President of the American College of Pediatricians, [www.lifesitenews.com/opinion/pediatrician-transgender-ideology-has-created-widespread-child-abuse](http://www.lifesitenews.com/opinion/pediatrician-transgender-ideology-has-created-widespread-child-abuse)

*Society has reached this point through an unfortunate historical process. Until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century the word 'gender' was a grammatical term denoting masculine, feminine or neuter, with the appropriate pronouns 'he', 'she' or 'it'. Then in the 1980's some philosophers (notably Judith Butler) got hold of it and decided that gender is a state of mind, as opposed to sex which is purely physical.*

*Then in 2004 the madness found its way into the legal system with the Gender Recognition Act and since then people have been asked to make statutory declarations that their gender doesn't conform to their sex.*

*So the answer to this question should be **No**. There should be no statutory declarations. People should be allowed to have some doubts, even after they have completed the legal process, and hopefully these will occur before they go through the medical and surgical processes described above.*

(B) If you answered yes to (A), do you think that the statutory declaration should state that the applicant intends to 'live permanently in the acquired gender until death'?

- Yes
- No

*As already suggested, the answer to (A) should be **No**, but if it was **Yes**, there needs to be a lite version of the statutory declaration that doesn't involve any commitment to live permanently in the acquired gender until death. The medical and surgical processes are bad enough, we don't need to trap them in a legal dead-end as well.*

(C) If you answered no to (A), do you think there should be any other type of safeguard to show seriousness of intent?

*If there are frivolous applications, they should be rejected during the application process as indicated in the answers to question 5.*

## **Question 7**

The Government is keen to understand more about the spousal consent provisions for married persons in the Gender Recognition Act. Do you agree with the current provisions?

- Yes
- No

Please explain the reasons for your answer. If you think the provisions should change, how do you think they should be altered?

*Please read pages 35 and 36 of the Consultation Document before answering this question. A married person can apply for a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) if the non-trans spouse consents to it. Otherwise, if there is no consent, the Gender Recognition Panel can award an interim GRC for the purpose of getting the marriage annulled. Then after the annulment, a full GRC can be issued.*

*So the answer to this question should be **No**. Marriage is for life and there should be no such thing as an interim GRC. People should not be allowed to get married and then change their gender. They should decide what their gender is first, then get married.*

### Question 8

Currently applicants must pay £140 to apply for a Gender Recognition Certificate.

(A) Do you think the fee should be removed from the process of applying for legal gender recognition?

- Yes
- No

(B) If you answered no to (A), do you think the fee should be reduced?

- Yes
- No

The Government is keen to understand more about the financial cost of achieving legal gender recognition, beyond the £140 application fee.

(C) What other financial costs do trans individuals face when applying for a gender recognition certificate and what is the impact of these costs?

*Considering the damage that trans people are doing to themselves, with medication and surgery, it's surprising that anyone should be worried about the cost of £140 to get a certificate.*

*Even if they never do the medication or surgery, the social consequences are considerable and a small administrative fee is relatively trivial.*

### Question 9

Do you think the privacy and disclosure of information provisions in section 22 of the Gender Recognition Act are adequate?

- Yes
- No

If no, how do you think it should be changed?

*There are very few transgender people who can successfully hide the fact that they were once the opposite gender. For example, trans women who are otherwise convincing tend to give themselves away because their hands and feet are too big.*

*So it's probably best to leave these boxes blank and explain that changing the privacy rules won't make any difference one way or the other.*

### Question 10

If you are someone who either has, or would want to undergo legal gender transition, and you have one or more of the protected characteristics, which protected characteristics apply to you? You may tick more than one box.

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

Please give us more information about how your protected characteristic has affected your views on the GRC application process.

*This is for current or potential applicants for Gender Recognition Certificates, otherwise there is no need to answer this.*

#### **Question 11**

Is there anything you want to tell us about how the current process of applying for a GRC affects those who have a protected characteristic?

*This looks like it's also for current or potential applicants, but it doesn't say so specifically.*

#### **Question 12**

Do you think that the participation of trans people in sport, as governed by the Equality Act 2010, will be affected by changing the Gender Recognition Act?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*The answer should be **Yes**. Men and women are physically different and that's why they compete in sports according to their gender categories. If the legal process of gender transition becomes easier, there will be more deluded men competing as women, reducing women-only sports to absurdity. It will also demoralise the men (who compete correctly as men) when they see what is happening to the women. Sport will not be fun any more.*

#### **Question 13**

(A) Do you think that the operation of the single-sex and separate-sex service exceptions in relation to gender reassignment in the Equality Act 2010 will be affected by changing the Gender Recognition Act?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*This question is about single-sex services such as public toilets and refuges for victims of domestic violence. Normally it's the women who feel most vulnerable and they react spontaneously when somebody arrives who they believe is a man pretending to be a woman. Nobody bothers to ask "Have you got a Gender Recognition Certificate?", they just gang up and throw the person out, or they call the proprietor (if present) or the police.*

*The answer to this question should be **Yes**. Even if Gender Recognition Certificates are meaningless to society, their easy availability will embolden transgenders and they will be more likely to assert their rights and create situations of conflict.*

(B) If you provide a single or separate sex service, do you feel confident in interpreting the Equality Act 2010 with regard to these exemptions?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*This question is for people providing services who are expected to know how to avoid getting sued by transgenders for discrimination under the Equality Act.*

(C) If you are a trans person who has experienced domestic abuse or sexual assault, were you able to access support?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

(D) If you answered 'yes' to (C), was this support adequate?

- Yes
- No

*Parts C and D are for trans people to describe their own experience.*

#### **Question 14**

Do you think that the operation of the occupational requirement exception in relation to gender reassignment in the Equality Act 2010 will be affected by changing the Gender Recognition Act?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*The Consultation Document gives the example of a hospital that decides a midwife should be female and not a trans woman. Clearly this is an example where the views of an expectant mother have to be given priority over political correctness, as she approaches the time when the most natural of all events is about to occur. The last thing she expects is the appearance of a transgender midwife. A man cannot become a woman, the nearest he (she?) can ever get is trans woman.*

*So it could be **Yes** or **No**. You will need to decide whether or not you think a Gender Recognition Certificate will make any difference in this situation.*

#### **Question 15**

Do you think that the operation of the communal accommodation exception in relation to gender reassignment in the Equality Act 2010 will be affected by changing the Gender Recognition Act?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*People who sleep in communal dormitories normally expect it to be either male or female and provision for transgenders has to be made elsewhere. Nobody will want to sleep in a dormitory corresponding to their gender if it includes transgenders, they would rather move somewhere else.*

*The easy availability of Gender Recognition Certificates might embolden some transgenders to sleep where they are not wanted and create conflict. So the answer should probably be **Yes**.*

### Question 16

Do you think that the operation of the armed forces exception as it relates to trans people in the Equality Act 2010 will be affected by changing the Gender Recognition Act?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*This exception allows the armed forces to exclude transgenders from service, although in practice they often allow them to serve. The easy availability of Gender Recognition Certificates will create more opportunities for the armed forces to get this decision wrong. In practice it will result in more deluded men sharing women-only spaces, getting more women pregnant. However, this is not a failure of the armed forces exception, it's a failure of the armed forces to use it.*

*We don't know whether the answer to this question should be **Yes** or **No**. You will have to decide for yourself.*

### Question 17

Do you think that the operation of the marriage exception as it relates to trans people in the Equality Act 2010 will be affected by changing the Gender Recognition Act?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*Most traditional churches consider a person's sex and gender to be the same. They don't accept the redefinition of gender as a state of mind. If two men want to get married and one of them says he is a woman and shows a Gender Recognition Certificate, the church will consider him to be still a man and will not be prepared to do a homosexual marriage. The problem is, if the church has gone off the rails and rejected traditional Christian morality, as many churches have done, they might accept a Gender Recognition Certificate and do a marriage on that basis, as if it's a heterosexual marriage.*

*It could also happen the other way round. A man and a woman want to get married and one of them shows a Gender Recognition Certificate and the church does a homosexual marriage.*

*The church is always under pressure from people who consider Christians to be homophobes, transphobes and bigots, and the easy availability of Gender Recognition Certificates will make matters worse. Some churches will stand firm and continue to use the marriage exception as intended. Others will capitulate, so the answer to this question should probably be **Yes**.*

### Question 18

Do you think that the operation of the insurance exception as it relates to trans people in the Equality Act 2010 will be affected by changing the Gender Recognition Act?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*The EU Gender Directive 2012 prohibits insurance companies from discriminating on the basis of gender. They no longer use it for quoting insurance premiums. Instead, in the case of motor*

*insurance, they pay more attention to your occupation and lifestyle when making assessments of risk. So, for example, scaffolders (mostly men) pay higher premiums than midwives (mostly women).<sup>2</sup>*

*However, the Consultation Document associated with this survey references the Equality Act 2010 and says that employers providing insurance to their staff can practice 'relevant discrimination' which may include 'gender reassignment discrimination'.*

*We don't know what to make of this, we would need to hire a lawyer to explain it.*

*If you don't know how to answer this question, just leave it blank.*

### **Question 19**

Do you think that changes to the Gender Recognition Act will impact on areas of law and public services other than the Equality Act 2010?

- Yes
- No

Please give reasons for your answer.

*The answer should be **Yes**. Gender affects many areas of law and public services, as described in the Consultation Document. If we have more people going around with Gender Recognition Certificates it will create more issues that will have to be managed and more expense for the taxpayer.*

### **Question 20**

Currently UK law does not recognise any gender other than male and female.

Do you think that there need to be changes to the Gender Recognition Act to accommodate individuals who identify as non-binary?

- Yes
- No

If you would like to, please expand more upon your answer.

*There are only two genders, male and female, and they correspond to our physical sex which is defined by our chromosomes (XY for men, XX for women), and our anatomy. The idea that gender is a state of mind, and may be different from our physical sex, is just a delusion, however real it may seem to a transgender person. The idea of more than two genders is just an expansion of the delusion. Microsoft came up with 71 of them. What can we do with 71 genders, and what personal pronouns should we use for each of them?*

*Give the taxpayer a break. The government has better things to do than muck about with all these genders. The answer is **No**, we don't need more than two genders.*

### **Question 21**

(A) Do you have a variation in your sex characteristics?

- Yes
- No

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<sup>2</sup> How an EU gender equality ruling widened inequality, Patrick Collinson, Guardian, 14 Jan. 2017, [www.theguardian.com/money/blog/2017/jan/14/eu-gender-ruling-car-insurance-inequality-worse](http://www.theguardian.com/money/blog/2017/jan/14/eu-gender-ruling-car-insurance-inequality-worse)

As outlined in question 3, the Government wants to understand whether there should be any requirement in the future for a report detailing a diagnosis of gender dysphoria and any requirement for a report detailing treatment received.

(B) Would removing these requirements be beneficial to you?

(C) What other changes do you think are necessary to the GRA in order to benefit intersex people?

*The Consultation Document (par. 144) describes intersex as “an umbrella term for people with sex characteristics (hormones, chromosomes and external/internal reproductive organs) that differ to those typically expected of a male or female.”*

*There are some people who are physically neither male nor female, but may be a combination of the two. These conditions are very rare, but they are real physical conditions, not just delusions of the mind.*

*If there needs to be a certificate to identify an intersex person, a GRC would not be sufficient. It needs to say something about them, based on medical reports, and if it’s impossible to define them as either male or female they should just be called Intersex.*

## **Question 22**

Do you have any further comments about the Gender Recognition Act 2004?

- Yes  
 No

If you answered yes, please add your comments.

*This is where you can say anything else you like that is not already covered by the other questions.*

*Here are some suggestions:*

- *Why is the Government Equalities Office obsessing over everything associated with LGBT when there are other equality issues that are of interest to a much larger number of people. Here is a list of protected characteristics that have got nothing to do with LGBT: age, disability, marriage, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex. There are lots of people in these categories who suffer discrimination but don’t get much attention from the Equalities Office. Like for example the cake shop that was targeted by homosexuals asking for a cake that says “Support Gay Marriage”. And the maths teacher who was dismissed from his job for saying “Well done girls”.*
- *Why are our children getting indoctrinated with LGBT at school? Even the independent schools that follow a traditional ethos are being coerced into promoting values that they don’t believe in. The only escape, for some families, is to withdraw their children from school altogether and home-school them. But then they become targets for accusations of radicalism, when the real radicalism is going on in the schools where they encourage the children to “choose your gender”.*