

The Government's response to the GRA consultation:

- Will the Government's proposed changes meet its aim of making the process "kinder and more straight forward"?

What is kinder, who has to be so and at what cost? 'Transition' should be a process that requires careful consideration and a deep thought process as it is a life altering commitment for an individual to make.

- Should a fee for obtaining a Gender Recognition Certificate be removed or retained? Are there other financial burdens on applicants that could be removed or retained?

Retained.

- Should the requirement for a diagnosis of gender dysphoria be removed?

No.

- Should there be changes to the requirement for individuals to have lived in their acquired gender for at least two years?

What does 'to have lived in their acquired gender' mean or look like? Name change? Painted nails? There is no 'gender rule'. Gender is a social construct. It would be far better to be breaking down or even better removing the barriers of 'gender' and for there to be a balanced and accepted view of all presentations of the two sexes.

- What is your view of the statutory declaration and should any changes have been made to it?
- Does the spousal consent provision in the Act need reforming? If so, how? If it needs reforming or removal, is anything else needed to protect any rights of the spouse or civil partner?

No, it does not need reforming, it needs retaining. It is not fair to gaslight someone who has entered a marriage / civil partnership as a heterosexual whom then suddenly finds themselves in a completely different relationship (through the newly 'acquired gender' of their spouse/partner) than that of the original commitment, without them being able to declare their interest / objection before being legally bound into this 'new' relationship.

- Should the age limit at which people can apply for a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) be lowered?

No, it should not be lowered. It is recognised that young adults do not finish fully developing emotionally, psychologically and physically until around age 25yrs. To make a process even easier for a young adult to commit to a life altering event which is irreversible is not the 'best interests' (or ethical) position to take.

- What impact will these proposed changes have on those people applying for a Gender Recognition Certificate, and on trans people more generally?

Given the evidence of an extraordinary increase in the amount of young (primarily female) people (being extremely vulnerable to peer, social and adult led pressure) to 'transition', the impact will be devastating on many, young, impressionable people's lives, through committing to a process which is irreversible, along with setting them on a path of life long surgery and medication to create an 'acquired gender' which is undeterminable language in the first place.

- What else should the Government have included in its proposals, if anything?

Some consideration for the effect on women, if the process becomes as easy as ordering an online certificate, given the evidence of some males propensity to access women's single sex provisions for nefarious reasons.

- Does the Scottish Government's proposed Bill offer a more suitable alternative to reforming the Gender Recognition Act 2004?

Wider issues concerning transgender equality and current legislation:

- Why is the number of people applying for GRCs so low compared to the number of people identifying as transgender?
- Are there challenges in the way the Gender Recognition Act 2004 and the Equality Act 2010 interact? For example, in terms of the different language and terminology used across both pieces of legislation.

Yes there are challenges in the interaction of the GRA 2004 and the EA 2010 due to the terminology. The Protected characteristic of Sex as a class is extremely important. When sex and 'gender' (which relies on stereotypical behaviour and a stereotypical presentation or an 'innate feeling') are conflated, it creates many problems.

- Are the provisions in the Equality Act for the provision of single-sex and separate-sex spaces and facilities in some circumstances clear

and useable for service providers and service users? If not, is reform or further guidance needed?

Yes, as there is a definite requirement for single sex spaces, there is clear and definitive position of enacting this provision.

- Does the Equality Act adequately protect trans people? If not, what reforms, if any, are needed

The EA does adequately protect 'trans' people alongside and as much as all the categories are protected.

- What issues do trans people have in accessing support services, including health and social care services, domestic violence and sexual violence services?

'Trans' people have many issues in accessing health services because the NHS system does not retain a record of the person's birth sex once a GRC 'transition' has occurred, therefore invites to certain medical health checks that pertain to a sex category are not issued, which can and has caused health issues to be missed in some cases.

- Are legal reforms needed to better support the rights of gender-fluid and non-binary people? If so, how?

There is no legal definition of 'gender fluid' and non-binary so this question makes no sense.

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