

Gender Recognition Act 2004

2004 CHAPTER 7

Applications for gender recognition certificate

2 Determination of applications

- (1) In the case of an application under section 1(1)(a), the Panel must grant the application if satisfied that the applicant—
 - (a) has or has had gender dysphoria,
 - (b) has lived in the acquired gender throughout the period of two years ending with the date on which the application is made,
 - (c) intends to continue to live in the acquired gender until death, and
 - (d) complies with the requirements imposed by and under section 3.
- (2) In the case of an application under section 1(1)(b), the Panel must grant the application if satisfied—
 - (a) that the country or territory under the law of which the applicant has changed gender is an approved country or territory, and
 - (b) that the applicant complies with the requirements imposed by and under section 3.
- (3) The Panel must reject an application under section 1(1) if not required by subsection (1) or (2) to grant it.
- [F1(3A) This section does not apply to an application under section 1(1)(a) which states that it is an application for a certificate to be granted in accordance with section 3A.]
- [F2(3B) This section does not apply to an application under section 1(1)(a) which states that it is an application for a certificate to be granted in accordance with section 3C.]
- [F3(3C) This section does not apply to an application under section 1(1)(a) which states that it is an application for a certificate to be granted in accordance with section 3E.]
 - (4) In this Act "approved country or territory" means a country or territory prescribed by order made by the Secretary of State after consulting the Scottish Ministers and the Department of Finance and Personnel in Northern Ireland.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Gender Recognition Act 2004, Section 2. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F1 S. 2(3A) inserted (E.W.S.) (10.12.2014) by Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 (c. 30), s. 21(3), Sch. 5 para. 16; S.I. 2014/3169, art. 2
- F2 S. 2(3B) inserted (S.) (16.12.2014) by Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 (asp 5), s. 36, Sch. 2 para. 14; S.S.I. 2014/287, art. 3, Sch.
- F3 S. 2(3C) inserted (E.W.S.) (16.12.2014) by The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 and Civil Partnership Act 2004 (Consequential Provisions and Modifications) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/3229), art. 1(2), Sch. 5 para. 15(2)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1 S. 2(3A) extended to Northern Ireland (N.I.) (13.1.2020) by The Marriage (Same-sex Couples) and Civil Partnership (Opposite-sex Couples) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/1514), regs. 1(2), 42(1) (with regs. 6-9)
- C2 S. 2(3C) extended to Northern Ireland (N.I.) (13.1.2020) by The Marriage (Same-sex Couples) and Civil Partnership (Opposite-sex Couples) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/1514), regs. 1(2), 43(1) (with regs. 6-9)

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Gender Recognition Act 2004, Section 2.