

SCHEDULE 2  
CHANGE OF GENDER OF MARRIED PERSONS OR CIVIL PARTNERS

PART 2

ALTERNATIVE GROUNDS FOR GRANTING APPLICATIONS  
FOR GENDER RECOGNITION CERTIFICATES

*Evidence for granting applications on alternative grounds*

17 After section 3C (inserted by paragraph 15) insert—

**“3D Evidence for granting applications on alternative grounds: Scotland**

- (1) This section applies 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.
- (2) The application must include either—
  - (a) a report made by a registered medical practitioner, or
  - (b) a report made by a registered psychologist practising in the field of gender dysphoria.
- (3) If the application is based on the applicant having or having had gender dysphoria—
  - (a) the reference in subsection (2) to a registered medical practitioner is to one practising in the field of gender dysphoria, and
  - (b) that subsection is not complied with unless the report includes details of the diagnosis of the applicant's gender dysphoria.
- (4) Subsection (2) is not complied with in a case where—
  - (a) the applicant has undergone or is undergoing treatment for the purpose of modifying sexual characteristics, or
  - (b) treatment for that purpose has been prescribed or planned for the applicant,unless the report required by that subsection includes details of it.
- (5) The application must also include a statutory declaration by the applicant that the applicant meets the conditions in section 3C(3) and (4).
- (6) The application must include—
  - (a) a statutory declaration as to whether or not the applicant is married or a civil partner,
  - (b) any other information or evidence required by an order made by the Scottish Ministers, and
  - (c) any other information or evidence which the Panel which is to determine the application may require,and may include any other information or evidence which the applicant wishes to include.
- (7) If the applicant is married, the application must include a statutory declaration as to whether the marriage is a protected Scottish marriage.

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014, Paragraph 17. (See end of Document for details)*

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- (8) If the applicant is married, and the marriage is a protected Scottish marriage, the application must also include—
- (a) a statutory declaration of consent (within the meaning of section 3(6D)(b)(i)) by the applicant's spouse (if the spouse has made such a declaration), or
  - (b) a statutory declaration by the applicant that no such declaration by the applicant's spouse is included.
- (9) If the application includes a statutory declaration of consent by the applicant's spouse, the Panel must give the spouse notice that the application has been made.
- (10) If the Panel which is to determine the application requires information or evidence under subsection (6)(c) it must give reasons for doing so.”.

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**Commencement Information**

**I1** [Sch. 2 para. 17](#) in force at 1.9.2014 for specified purposes by [S.S.I. 2014/212, art. 2, Sch.](#)

**I2** [Sch. 2 para. 17](#) in force at 16.12.2014 in so far as not already in force by [S.S.I. 2014/287, art. 3, Sch.](#)

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014, Paragraph 17.