

Legal Gender Recognition in Europe Toolkit

[publication](#), [legal gender recognition](#)

Legal Gender Recognition in Europe

2nd revised version

The European legal gender recognition landscape has changed dramatically since the [first edition](#) of the toolkit “**Legal Gender Recognition in Europe**”. Since 2013, eight more states now have procedures in place enabling a person to adapt their official records and documents, with four out of the 41 states which have such provisions basing their procedures on self-determination. In 2015, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe welcomed the emergence of a right to gender identity, which gives every individual the right to recognition of their gender identity. We have witnessed a paradigm shift from medicalised procedures to a generation of laws with human rights as major yardstick.

In a statement, [Laws for the future – TGEU publishes revised legal gender recognition toolkit](#), Richard Köhler, Transgender Europe’s Senior Policy Officer commented on the new edition of the toolkit

“We invite policy makers and activists to use this toolkit to advance trans rights. We were overwhelmed with the demand for the first toolkit and realized it quickly became out of date, with many better laws and case law evolving in the last five years.”

Toolkit




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Interactive Checklist Gender Recognition

Does the proposed text comply?	
Criteria	
Procedures	
Separate procedures are available for changing the legal and registered gender.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Procedures are available for changing the legal and registered gender for neutral names.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Procedures are available for changing the legal and registered gender for clearly evident reasons.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Procedures are available for changing the legal and registered gender and explicitly regulated.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Procedures are available for changing the legal and registered gender, irrespective of their economic or other capacity.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Access of persons with limited legal capacities (minors, persons under guardianship, prisoners) is regulated explicitly.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Persons with limited legal capacities are involved according to their personal capacities, and their best interests are a primary consideration in all decisions concerning them.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Legal Gender Recognition
Interactive Checklist
DOWNLOAD NOW**


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Myth Busters

HOW TO WIN THE ARGUMENT –

OVERCOMING MYTHS IN LEGAL GENDER RECOGNITION DISCUSSIONS

When discussing gender recognition procedures and how to reform them, certain stereotypes and fears might reoccur. In the following a number of frequent myths are addressed, with advice on how to respond to them.



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