

Impact on the Rights of the Child

The establishment of "gender identity" as a protected characteristic in law would have implications for children in areas which may be in breach of the [UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) to act in the best interests of children:

- The right of children to be taught facts, not ideology under the guise of facts
- A duty of care towards children regarding diagnosis and treatment based on facts and knowledge, (evidence-based practice) and not ideology or social justice
- The ethical issue of setting children off on a path towards almost inevitable sterilisation as a side-effect of treatment, even when accepted by the patient
- The issue of Gillick competence of adolescents to freely decide on treatments for which there exist no clinical research trials into long-term health effects
- The deliberate misleading of a child (in this case the obfuscation of sex and gender and the necessity of 'fixing' a child who doesn't conform) towards a path of medically unnecessary and invasive life-long medical treatments on a healthy body
- The diagnosis of children with what was previously considered to be an adult condition, based on a theory backed by no scientific evidence
- Negligence in terms of ignoring or discounting co-morbidities or underlying conditions a child may be suffering such as autism, psychological and emotional problems, troubled background, trauma or past sexual abuse if the only approach allowed by all professionals such as teachers, youth leaders and child protection agencies is "affirmation of preferred gender"
- The failure in protection of a child with parents who are homophobic, unable to accept a child who is unconventional, or Munchausen by proxy
- The failure to present children, adolescents or parents with alternative models of thinking about gender, to distinguish between ideology and facts, and to give access to factual research-based information
- The failure in duty of care towards 'gender dysphoric' children who are denied normal therapy/counselling to explore underlying issues: a failure in the principle "first do no harm"
- The failure to protect children who would grow up to be gay or lesbian as adults if left alone
- The failure to protect all girls from predatory males who may access their private spaces for any reason under guise of "identifying as a woman," especially the most vulnerable girls in care homes
- The erasure of normal established safeguarding procedures for girls based on the distinction between men and women as two distinct sexes
- The deception of girls in organisations which are for " girls only," which in fact include males
- The denial of all children's right to free speech; to name reality and to disagree with an ideology
- The erasure of the language girls need to talk about their female bodies

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 3 (best interests of the child)

The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.

Is it in the best interests of the child to: teach them a belief in place of facts; affirm them in an identity which will leave them sterilised and medicalised for life; force girls to share spaces with males and take away their right to recognise or name them as males; take away all children's right to name biological reality?

Article 13 (freedom of expression)

Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.

Protection of "gender identity" ensures the denial of access to any other kind of information for children and forces schools and organisations to teach them exclusively an idea with no basis in science as "truth." Children would be denied the freedom to express thoughts and opinions which contradict gender identity ideology, such as pointing out that someone is male or defining a girl as a member of the female sex. Teachers and youth leaders would be obliged to silence such "opinions"

Article 17 (access to information from the media)

Every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.

No variety of sources is permitted if "gender identity" becomes legally protected; any challenge to this orthodoxy would be outlawed. "Gender identity" ideology is harmful to children as evidenced by the [exponential rise in referrals to gender clinics](#), the doubling in the number of [children contacting Childline](#) with worries about their "gender" and the growth of the community of [young adults who regret their decision to transition](#) before they were mature enough to understand what they were really doing

Article 36 (other forms of exploitation)

Governments must protect children from all other forms of exploitation, for example the exploitation of children for political activities, by the media or for medical research.

Children are being exploited by adult activists with a political agenda to enshrine their "born in the wrong body" idea into law. Children who are experiencing cross-sex confusion and adolescents expressing normal gender and sexual exploration are being used as "evidence" of an incoherent, untested and unscientific belief. Children and adolescents are unknowingly being used in an unacknowledged medical experiment in an untested area for which there exist no long-term medical research trials.