



# Gender Recognition Act 2004

## 2004 CHAPTER 7

### *Applications for gender recognition certificate*

#### **4 Successful applications**

- (1) If a Gender Recognition Panel grants an application under section 1(1) it must issue a gender recognition certificate to the applicant.
- (2) Unless the applicant is married [<sup>F1</sup>or a civil partner], the certificate is to be a full gender recognition certificate.
- (3) If the applicant is married [<sup>F1</sup>or a civil partner], the certificate is to be an interim gender recognition certificate.
- (4) Schedule 2 (annulment or dissolution of marriage after issue of interim gender recognition certificate) has effect.
- (5) The Secretary of State may, after consulting the Scottish Ministers and the Department of Finance and Personnel in Northern Ireland, specify the content and form of gender recognition certificates.

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#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1** Words in s. 4(2)(3) inserted (5.12.2005) by [Civil Partnership Act 2004 \(c. 33\)](#), [ss. 250\(2\)\(b\)](#), 263; S.I. 2005/3175, [art. 3](#), Sch. 2

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 01/09/2014. This version of this provision has been superseded.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Gender Recognition Act 2004, Section 4.