

CONVERSION PRACTICES (PROHIBITION) BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTES

What these notes do

These Explanatory Notes relate to the Conversion Practices (Prohibition) Bill introduced in the House of Commons on 6th December 2023 (Bill 22).

- These Explanatory Notes have been prepared by Lloyd Russell-Moyle MP, the member in charge of the Bill, to assist the reader of the Bill.
- These Explanatory Notes explain what each part of the Bill will mean in practice; the intent of the member in charge of the Bill; provide background information on the development of policy; and provide additional information on how the Bill will affect existing legislation in this area.
- These Explanatory Notes might best be read alongside the Bill. They are not, and are not intended to be, a comprehensive description of the Bill.

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Overview of the Bill

1. The Conversion Practices (Prohibition) Bill (“the Bill”) introduces new criminal offences in relation to a course of conduct or activity whose predetermined purpose and intent is to change a person’s sexual orientation, or to change a person to or from being transgender.
2. The Bill uses legal terms from the Sentencing Act 2020 (which in turn is based on the Equality Act 2010), from relevant Children Act(s) and amends the Charities Act 2011.
3. It makes it an offence to offer, undertake, or take payment for a conversion practice; to offer, provide, or take payments for materials, advice or guides to conducting conversion practices; or to advertise or take payment for advertisement of these practices.
4. It makes it an offence to send someone outside of the UK for these practices, and for these practices to be conducted on a UK national or resident.
5. The Bill offers clarity (the “clarifications”) about actions that do not meet a criminal threshold of conversion practices under the Bill, taken by people in particular roles (health practitioners, those assisting regulated treatment, those facilitating and offering support for people, and those exercising parental responsibility with the child’s welfare their paramount concern) and for those exercising freedom of religion and other beliefs and exercising freedom of expression when not targeting individuals.
6. The Bill limits the penalty of an offence to a level 5 fine on the standard scale (unlimited), disqualification of a charity trustee, and only allows prosecutions which have the consent of the relevant public prosecutor, thus excluding private prosecution.
7. The Bill offers the ability for the clarifications in Clause 1(2) to be changed through regulations subject to the affirmative resolution procedure, requires national authorities to set out guidance, and includes a review section so that the Secretary of State must establish a committee of review within 4 years of the Act passing.
8. The Bill comes into force in England and Wales 6 months after receiving royal assent. It can be brought into force in Northern Ireland and Scotland through regulations laid by the relevant national authority, subject to approval by their Assembly or Parliament.

Policy background

Introduction to the evidence

9. Conversion practices, sometimes called conversion ‘therapy,’ are a number of practices with the predetermined purpose to change someone’s sexual orientation and/or to change someone to or from being transgender. Government research published in October 2021¹ describes these practices as “techniques intended to change someone’s sexual orientation or gender identity”. These techniques can take many forms and commonly range from pseudo-psychological treatments to spiritual counselling.
10. The term gender identity is not used in the Bill, but relevant research often uses this term. It is used in these explanatory notes only when quoting others.
11. The prevalence and nature of conversion practices is most regularly quoted from the National LGBT Survey from 2017² and quoted in the Government consultation entitled “Banning conversion therapy” in 2021.³ The survey found that 2% of participants reported having received conversion or reparative therapy “in an attempt to cure them of being LGBT” and 5% of respondents said they had received such treatment. This ranged from pseudo-psychological

¹ “LGBT Action Plan 2018: Improving the lives of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender people: Policy paper”, Government Equalities Office, July 2018: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lgbt-action-plan-2018-improving-the-lives-of-lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-people>. 14

² “National LGBT Survey 2017: Summary Report”, Government Equalities Office, July 2018: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-lgbt-survey-summary-report>

³ “Banning conversion therapy” – Consultation, Government Equalities Office October 2021: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/banning-conversion-therapy/banning-conversion-therapy>: 3.1 Prevalence and nature of conversion therapy

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- treatments to, in extreme cases, surgical interventions, and ‘corrective’ rape (LGBT Action Plan, Government Equalities Office, 2018).
12. In the Government consultation (December 2021) on the nature and prevalence of conversion therapy, the Government also recognised this was a live issue by stating that ‘young people aged 16 and 17 years old also responded in the 2017 National LGBT Survey that they had experienced or were offered conversion therapy’.
 13. In 2023, working with the Government Equalities Office, Galop, the National Helpline for LGBT+ Victims and Survivors of Abuse and Violence, commissioned YouGov to survey 2,042 LGBT+ adults across the UK. It found that:
 - a. Nearly 1 in 5 (18%) LGBT+ people in the UK have been subjected to someone trying to change, ‘cure’ or suppress their sexual orientation or gender identity.
 - b. Trans (43%) and non-binary people (36%) are significantly more likely to be subjected to conversion practices.
 - c. LGBT+ conversion practice survivors reside in all areas of the UK, with the highest proportion of survivors found in Wales (25%).
 - d. LGBT+ people of colour and white LGBT+ people are equally likely to have been subjected to conversion practices (18%).
 - e. More than 1 in 5 (22%) LGBT+ people from religious and faith backgrounds and around 1 in 6 (17%) non-religious LGBT+ people have experienced conversion practices.
 - f. The majority of LGBT+ conversion practice survivors reported that they were subjected to these attempts of conversion or “cure” by a family member (56%).
 14. In the Government’s own assessment, published in October 2021, it says: “The evidence base for conversion therapy to change sexual orientation has been growing for over 20 years. The evidence base for gender identity is much newer, with the earliest study done in 2018.”⁴.
 15. Published on 7th February 2024, the Minister for Women and Equalities wrote to the Women and Equalities Committee stating that she would be: “providing further details on the evidence that children likely to grow up to be gay (same sex attracted) might be subjected to conversion practices on the basis of gender identity rather than their sexual orientation. Both prospective and retrospective studies have found a link between gender non-conformity in childhood and someone later coming out as gay”. The letter claimed that conversion practices may be happening in the direction towards [trans]gender identity and away from a same sex sexual orientation.
 16. 16 countries have introduced a full or partial ban on conversion practices, including Brazil, Canada, and Germany. 20 US states have banned the practice for minors, although many of these do not include religious counsellors and organisations. Some other countries, including Ireland and Spain, have proposed bans, or are consulting on the issue.

Existing legislation

17. Violent physical acts that may be carried out as part of conversion practices practice are illegal and could be charged as offences. These are covered by legislation including, but not limited to, the Sexual Offences Act (2003), the Criminal Justice Act (1988), and the Offences Against the Person Act (1861).
18. Verbal abuse, including bullying, coercion, and harassment, where carried out as part of conversion practices are illegal and could be charged as offences under legislation including the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 and the Public Order Act 1986 (sections 4 and 5) and the Communications Act 2003 (section 127).

⁴ “Research and analysis: An assessment of the evidence on conversion therapy for sexual orientation and gender identity”: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/an-assessment-of-the-evidence-on-conversion-therapy-for-sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity/an-assessment-of-the-evidence-on-conversion-therapy-for-sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity> Published 29 October 2021: 1.1 About the evidence.

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19. Civil remedies are currently available if a person with parental responsibility conducts conversion practices through the Children Act 1989 where a Prohibited Steps Order or a Specific Issues Order can be used to decide what is in the child’s best interest and public law proceedings can be taken to prevent significant harm or risk of significant harm.
20. The Government in its 2021 consultation considered that “new criminal law banning physical conversion therapy acts that overlaps with the existing criminal framework may cause confusion in the criminal justice system that results in the law operating in a less effective manner”⁵.

Political commitments on this policy

21. The Government set out a pledge to ban conversion therapy in the UK as part of its 2018 75-point LGBT Action Plan, in which it stated that the Government would be “bringing forward proposals to end the practice of conversion therapy in the UK”, This commitment was shared by the Labour Party’s 2019 manifesto, in which it stated its priority was “delivering on the national LGBT Action Plan”.
22. In May 2021, The Queen opened parliament with a speech including that “measures will be brought forward to address racial and ethnic disparities and ban conversion therapy.”
23. In December 2021, the then Minister for Women and Equalities, Liz Truss MP, extended the consultation on legislation to ban conversion therapy, to “ensure the widest possible views are taken into account, as part of shaping the legislation”.
24. The Scottish Government set up an independent Expert Advisory Group (EAG) on Ending Conversion Practices which published a report and recommendations in October 2022. That report suggested that the term ‘conversion practices’ better refers to the acts intended to change a person’s sexual orientation and to or from transgender identity, rather than understanding it as a course of therapy.
25. In Wales, the 2023 LGBT Action Plan set out by the First Minister stated that the Welsh Government was “committed to leaving no stone unturned when it comes to banning conversion practices for all LGBTQ+ people”
26. In April 2021 the Northern Ireland Assembly voted 59 to 24 to ban conversion practices.
27. It is the official party policy of both the Labour and Liberal Democrat Parties to ban conversion practices.

Policy objectives

28. The policy objective of this Bill is to stop conversion practices by making a clear statement of illegality of the practice and to prosecute the most egregious cases of it.
29. The Bill aims to avoid clashing with existing laws focused on harm and look at the intent of the actions.
30. The Bill contains provisions which clarify that certain actions do not constitute offences under the Bill.
31. These provisions relate to the expression of religious and other belief, to other forms of expression, to those with parental responsibility, health practitioners and those supporting people questioning their orientation and identity.
32. The Bill is neutral on the nature of clinical interventions and does not support or suppress gender affirming care or exploratory care. It provides that no offence is committed where there is no predetermined outcome at the start of a course of treatment.
33. The Bill allows Ministers in Northern Ireland and Scotland to enact the Bill in their jurisdictions with consent of their national legislatures.
34. The Bill creates an offence in relation to people being sent abroad for these practices or people abroad conducting them on UK nationals and residents.
35. The Bill provides for fines to be issued for these practices, with the intent that this would create an effective deterrent.

⁵ “Banning conversion therapy” – Consultation, Government Equalities Office October 2021: 5.1 Physical acts of conversion therapy

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36. The Bill amends the Charity Act 2011 to stop people who have been convicted of conversion therapy offences from taking positions of leadership in charities.
37. The Bill includes provision for a review of the operation of the legislation if enacted.
38. The Bill allows the Secretary of State to make amendments to the clarifications when needed through the affirmative statutory instrument procedure and allows the devolved nations to separately amend the clarifications.
39. The Bill does not seek to set out definitions for ‘Sexual Orientation,’ ‘Transgender,’ or ‘Transgender Identity’ beyond how they are already applied in law.

Territorial extent and application

40. The Bill extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland but comes into force 6 months after receiving Royal Assent in England and Wales only.
41. Scottish Ministers may bring this Bill into force in Scotland by regulations only after being approved by a resolution in the Scottish Parliament.
42. The Department of Communities in Northern Ireland Ministers may bring this Bill into force in Northern Ireland by regulations only after being approved by a resolution in the Northern Ireland Assembly.
43. Regulations may be made by the respective national authorities to make amendments to clause 1(2) of this Bill, which provides for certain exemptions, subject to the approval of the relevant legislature.
44. This area of law is not devolved to Wales, but a copy of the Bill has been sent to Welsh Ministers for information.
45. This Bill has been sent to Scottish and Northern Ireland Ministers for information and comment.

Commentary on provision of the Bill

Clause 1: Conversion practices: prohibition

Offence

46. Subsection (1) establishes offences, as follows:-
 - a. Subsection (1)(a): offering, undertaking, or taking payment for conversion practices. Its intent is to target those conducting the practice.
 - b. Subsection (1)(b): offering, providing, or taking payments for materials, advice, or guides to conduct conversion practices. Its intent is to target those that facilitate and encourage the practice—for example, by developing “do it yourself” guides or materials for said practices, offering materials for these practices or guiding others to do said practice.
 - c. Subsection (1)(c): advertising or taking payment for advertising said practices. Its intent is to prevent these practices being advertised in hard copy or online, and to ensure carriers of advertisements are not taking payments for such advertisements.

Clarifications

47. Subsection (2) specifies activities which do not constitute offences under Subsection (1), as follows:
 - a. Subsection (2)(a): the expression of religious or other beliefs, provided that this is not targeted to an individual as part of a conversion practice. This ensures that offences in the Bill do not unduly infringe on freedom of religion. This subsection does not make anything which is already an offence in existing law no longer an offence.
 - b. Subsection (2)(b): the expression of acceptance or disapproval to an individual’s sexual orientation or transgender identity. This ensures that the offences in the Bill do not infringe on freedoms of expression, where they are not targeted to an individual as part of a conversion practice. This subsection does not make anything which is already an offence in existing law no longer an offence.
 - c. Subsection (2)(c): the actions of health practitioners, which are defined in the Clause 4: Interpretation as being “overseen or accredited by the Professional Standards Body

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for Health and Social Care”. This subsection provides that health practitioners are not committing an offence under this Bill where they:

- i. follow regulatory and professional standards and consider their professional judgment;
- ii. do not have a predetermined outcome at the start of course of treatment. This will give health practitioners protection against anyone that request they have a predetermined outcome of any treatment.

This subsection is neutral on the nature of clinical interventions and does not support or prevent different forms of cares such as “gender affirming” or “exploratory” care. Practitioners do not commit an offence under this section if they prefer an outcome, provided that they do not have a predetermined purpose to change.

- d. Subsection (2)(d): assisting a person who is undergoing a regulated course of treatment. This includes health assistants such as receptionists or non-regulated care associates.
- e. Subsection (2)(e): facilitating or offering support for the following outcomes do not meet the criminal threshold of conversion practices:
 - i. exploring or questioning and
 - ii. developing coping skills, when that practice is not a conversion practices. Those supporting individuals in non-clinical settings are given clarity. This could includes teachers, youth workers, a friend or family member attempting to help a person.
- f. Subsection (2)(f): actions taken by a person exercising parental responsibility. It takes wording from the Children Act 1989 section 1(1) which states “the child’s welfare shall be the court’s paramount consideration” and applies that to parents in this Bill. Parental responsibility must be exercised in accordance with, the Children Act 1989 in England and Wales, the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 in Scotland and the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 in Northern Ireland. Nothing in this clause exempts those with parental responsibility from their preexisting duties of care.

National authority

48. Subsections (3) to (6) define an “appropriate national authority” in England and Wales as the Secretary of State, in Scotland the Scottish Ministers and in Northern Ireland the Department of Communities and their Ministers. They put a duty on national authorities to publish guidelines separately; allows them to revise guidelines and allows them to make regulations to amend Subsection 2 through the affirmative procedure (that is, subject to the approval of the relevant legislature).

Clause 2: Offence of assisting a non-UK person to conduct conversion practices

49. Section 2 makes it an offence to aid, abet, council or procure conversation practices overseas and for anyone overseas to conduct these practices on a UK national or resident.
50. Subsection 2 allows for this crime to be prosecuted anywhere where the Act is in force.

Clause 3: Penalties

51. Subsection (1) allows this to be an either way offence prosecuted in either Justice of the Peace/Magistrates Court or Crown/Sheriff Court but that the fine may not exceed level 5 on the standard scale which is unlimited in the latter court. Any fine must be based on Section 125 of the Sentencing Act 2020 which requires courts to consider seriousness, circumstances of the offender and other consideration laid out in respective national authority’s guidelines.
52. Subsection (2) only allows proceedings to be brought with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecution in England and Wales, and Northern Ireland. The Crown Office and Prosecutor Fiscal Service must already give consent in Scotland.
53. Subsection (3) would disbar a charity trustee who commits this offence in England and Wales under the Charities Act 2011. Scottish Ministers may already by order amend the Charities (Regulation and Administration) (Scotland) Act 2023 if they were to extend this act to Scotland.

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The same applies in Northern Ireland under the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008. The relevant charity commission may remove the disbarment via application.

Clause 4: Interpretations

54. The definition of “conversion practices” is—
- a. “a course of conduct or activity”, which means something that had happened more than once, is a planned activity and cannot include one off or ad hoc actions by a person;
 - b. “the predetermined purpose and intent” meaning that there must be a higher threshold than just immediate intent, but that a predetermined outcome must have been intended before the course of conduct of activity started;
 - c. “change someone’s sexual orientation or to change a person to or from being transgender” to change is a common English understanding the direction of travel is all directions—that is, in this context, from same sex to opposite sex orientation or opposite sex to same sex, equally from transgender to non-transgender or non-transgender to transgender. It covers a person having the intent to change someone from same sex orientation to transgender or from transgender to same sex orientation as both would be a change in either class.
 - d. “suppress a sexual orientation or transgender identity so that the orientation or identity no longer exists in full or in part” means to actively negate the identity or orientation but it does not cover changes which do not negate the identity or orientation.
55. The definition of “health practitioner” is a person who is part of a body which is overseen or accredited by the Professional Standards Body for Health and Social Care (the PSA). The gov.uk definition is:
- “The Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care (the PSA) promotes the health, safety and wellbeing of patients, service users and the public. It does this by improving the regulation of people who work in health and social care and running the Accredited Registers programme for roles not regulated by law. The PSA is an independent body, accountable to the UK Parliament.”*⁶
- There are 12 non-statutory Accredited Registers for councillors or physiotherapists as part of the PSA, the two largest being the UK Council for Psychotherapy (UKCP) and British Association for Counselling & Psychotherapy, but also including smaller specialist organisations such as the Association of Christians in Counselling and Linked Professions (ACC) or UK Association for Humanistic Psychology Practitioners (UK-AHPP). Health Practitioners are free to choose the relevant body to join. Each Accredited Register is entitled to develop their own approach on Sexual Orientation and Transgender identity.
56. “Sexual Orientation” is defined in Section 12 of the Equality Act 2010 Subsection (1) “Sexual orientation means a person's sexual orientation towards—
- a. persons of the same sex,
 - b. persons of the opposite sex, or
 - c. persons of either sex.”
- and is used with that meaning in Section 66 of the Sentencing Act 2020 Subsection (4)(a)(iv):
- “the sexual orientation (or presumed sexual orientation) of the victim”*
- The Bill provides that the term has the same meaning as in the Sentencing Act 2020.
57. “Transgender” is defined in Section 66 of the Sentencing Act 2020 in Subsection (6)(e):
- “references to being transgender include references to being transsexual, or undergoing, proposing to undergo or having undergone a process or part of a process of gender reassignment;”*
- It is used in Subsection (4)(a)(iv) of that Act:

⁶ Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care, gov.uk:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/professional-standards-authority-for-health-and-social-care>

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“the victim being (or being presumed to be) transgender”

58. The Bill provides that the term has the same meaning as in the Sentencing Act 2020. The term “transgender identity” is used in Section 66 of the Sentencing Act 2020 Subsection (1)(e):

“hostility related to transgender identity”

The Bill provides that the term has the same meaning as in the Sentencing Act 2020.

Clause 5: Extent, commencement, and regulations

59. Subsections (1) and (2) cover the extent and the coming into force of the bill (see Territorial extent and application above)
60. Subsection (3) outlines who can make regulations in the bill to either bring it into force or make amendments by regulation in Section 1.
61. Subsections (4) to (6) outline the affirmative procedure that is required in the relevant legislature or parliament.
62. Subsection (7) outlines the scope of regulations in the bill.

Clause 6: Short title

63. Clause 6 states that the short title will be Conversion Practices (Prohibition) Act 2024.

Clause 7: Review

64. Clause 7 establishes a review of the Bill within 4 years of it coming into force. It provides for a committee, which must be constituted with a majority from the House of Commons but can have other members included in it, to be established by the Secretary of State to review the legislation and suggest amendments. The findings and proposed amendments must be published but are not binding on Parliament.

Commencement

65. Clause 5 makes provision about when and how the provisions of the Bill will come into force. In England and Wales, the Act would come into force 6 months after Royal Assent. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, the Act may be brought into force by Ministers, subject to the approval of a statutory instrument in the relevant legislature.

Financial implications of the Bill

66. The Member in charge of the Bill does not consider the Bill to have implications for public finances beyond minimal expenditure in relation to the making of regulations under the Bill, and changes to the administration of justice that will result from the creation of the new offences.

Parliamentary approval for financial costs or for charges imposed

67. No financial resolutions are required for the Bill as the Bill does not authorise significant added charges on public expenditure or impose new taxes or other charges on the public.

Compatibility with the European Convention on Human Rights

68. The member in charge of the Bill has examined the compatibility of the provisions of the Bill with the European Convention on Human Rights and considers that the provisions of the Bill are compatible with the Convention rights.

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Environmental Law

69. This a Private Member's Bill and a statement that the Bill, if enacted, contains provision which would be environmental law for the purposes of section 20 of the Environment Act 2021 is not required. The member in charge of the Bill has, nevertheless, considered the question and has concluded that the Bill does not contain provision which is environmental law.

Related documents

The following documents are relevant to the Bill and can be read at the stated locations:

- “Correspondence from the Minister for Women and Equalities, relating the evidence session of 13 December 2023, received 31 Jan 2024”, Women and Equalities Committee, February 2024, <https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/43255/documents/215243/default/>
- “There was nothing to fix: LGBT+ survivors’ experiences of conversion practices”, Galop - National Helpline for LGBT+ Victims and Survivors of Abuse and Violence January 2023: <https://galop.org.uk/resource/there-was-nothing-to-fix-lgbt-survivors-experiences-of-conversion-practices/>
- “Conversion Therapy”, briefing from The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology, December 2021: <https://post.parliament.uk/research-briefings/post-pn-0658/>
- “Banning conversion therapy” – Consultation, Government Equalities Office October 2021: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/banning-conversion-therapy/banning-conversion-therapy>
- “The Cooper Report: Recommendations on legislating effectually for a ban on conversion practices”, Ban ‘Conversion Therapy’ Legal Forum, October 2021: https://ozanne.foundation/cooper_report/
- “The prevalence of conversion therapy in the UK,” Government Equalities Office, October 2021: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-prevalence-of-conversion-therapy-in-the-uk/the-prevalence-of-conversion-therapy-in-the-uk>
- “Research and analysis: An assessment of the evidence on conversion therapy for sexual orientation and gender identity”, Government Equalities Office, October 2021: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/an-assessment-of-the-evidence-on-conversion-therapy-for-sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity/an-assessment-of-the-evidence-on-conversion-therapy-for-sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity>
- “Conversion therapy: an evidence assessment and qualitative study”, Government Equalities Office/Coventry University, July 2021: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/conversion-therapy-an-evidence-assessment-and-qualitative-study>
- ‘Gender Identity “Conversion Therapy”’, Ozanne Foundation, October: 2020 <https://ozanne.foundation/project/gender-identity-conversion-therapy/>
- “Practices of so-called “conversion therapy”, Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity,” United Nations Human Rights Council May 2020: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/report-conversion-therapy>
- ‘2018 National Faith and Sexuality Survey’, Ozanne Foundation, December: 2018 <https://ozanne.foundation/project/faith-sexuality-survey-2018/>
- “National LGBT Survey 2017: Summary Report”, Government Equalities Office, July 2018: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-lgbt-survey-summary-report>
- “LGBT Action Plan 2018: Improving the lives of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender people: Policy paper”, Government Equalities Office, July 2018: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lgbt-action-plan-2018-improving-the-lives-of-lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-people>

Devolved nations

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- “LGBT+ Action Plan for Wales”, Welsh government, February 2023, <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2023-02/lgbtq-action-plan-for-wales.pdf>
- “Motion: Conversion Therapy”, Northern Ireland Assembly, April 2021: <https://aims.niassembly.gov.uk/plenary/details.aspx?&ses=0&doc=331626&pn=0&sid=vd>
- “Expert Advisory Group on Ending Conversion Practices: report and recommendations”, Scottish Government October 2022: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/expert-advisory-group-ending-conversion-practices-report-recommendations/#:~:text=The%20Expert%20Advisory%20Group%20on%20Ending%20Conversion%20Practices,of%20individuals%20who%20are%20experts%20in%20their%20fields>
- “Ending conversion practices in Scotland: consultation”, Scottish Government, January 2024: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/ending-conversion-practices-scotland-scottish-government-consultation/>

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