

The violation of the rights of trans and non-binary children and adolescents in the Spanish State

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Introduction

The Association Sexualiarte is a collective of non-binary people based in Seville, in Andalusia, Spain. Sexualiarte's vision is *"to create, cultivate and promote a community based on care with an intersectional perspective that allows us to have a network of affection, political action and livable and dignified lives for non-binary, indigenous, non-normative and/or related identities."*

Non-binary people are all those whose identity does not coincide with the one assigned at birth and who find themselves outside the male/female hegemony, whether due to fluidity, simultaneity, political position or being partially or completely outside the binary system. Non-binary is understood as an umbrella term that includes, for example, agender, gender-fluid, genderqueer, bigender, demigirl, demiboy, among others, and ancestral or indigenous identities that do not fit into the imposed Western binary system.

Spain's new Trans and LGTBI¹ Law, in force since 2 March 2023, introduced a procedure for changing the registered sex of minors over the age of 12, but excluded non-binary people, depriving them of the right to their gender identity and other legal protections.

In this report, we summarise violations of the rights of trans and non-binary children in Spain. We focus on the right to identity (Articles 7 and 8), the right to privacy (Article 16), the right to be free from all forms of violence (Article 19), the right to health (Article 24), and the right to education (Articles 28 and 29). We also refer to the right to non-discrimination (Article 2) and the best interests of the child (Article 3), which in the case of trans and non-binary children and adolescents often conflicts with the parental authority of parents or legal guardians. This can lead to the denial of the right to identity, health and education, among others, and may even constitute a form of child abuse.

Unfortunately, there is little quantitative research on trans and non-binary children and adolescents. The European Agency for Fundamental Rights' 2023 macro survey² includes trans people aged 15 and over, but unfortunately there is insufficient data for trans girls (only for trans boys and non-binary people). A 2022 survey by the LGBTIQ NGO COGAM in secondary schools and vocational training centres in Madrid includes children from secondary school onwards, i.e. from around 12 years of age. According to this survey, 2.78% of students identify as transgender, with 0.56% trans boys, 0.54% trans girls, and 1.68% non-binary individuals.³

The right to identity of trans and non-binary children and adolescents

The Trans and LGTBI Law of 2023 states in Article 44: *"1. Any person of Spanish nationality over the age of sixteen may apply to the Civil Registry for the rectification of the registered mention relating to sex.*

2. Persons under the age of sixteen and over the age of fourteen may submit the application themselves, assisted in the procedure by their legal representatives.

In the event of disagreement between the parents or legal representatives, or between them and the minor, a legal guardian shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 235 and 236 of the Civil Code.

(...)

1 Ley 4/2023, de 28 de febrero, para la igualdad real y efectiva de las personas trans y para la garantía de los derechos de las personas LGTBI., Entrada en vigor: 2 de marzo de 2023, <https://www.boe.es/eli/es/l/2023/02/28/4/con>

2 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

3 COGAM: LGTbfobia en las aulas 2021/2022, Madrid, 2023

4. *Persons under the age of fourteen and over the age of twelve may request judicial authorisation to change the registered sex in accordance with the terms of Chapter I bis of Title II of Law 15/2015 of 2 July on Voluntary Jurisdiction.*"

This means that trans children under the age of 16 depend on the consent of their parents or legal guardians to exercise their right to identity, and only from the age of 14 do they have – in theory – legal remedies to try to exercise their right without their parents' consent (below we discuss the problem of trans children and adolescents without parental support).

For trans children aged 12 or 13, the only option is to take legal action with the support of their parents or legal guardians.

Following Constitutional Court Ruling 99/2019 of 18 July 2019⁴, which declared unconstitutional the restriction on changing the registered sex to persons over the age of 18, in practice it became possible for children under the age of 12 to change their registered sex with the consent of their parents or legal guardians. However, since the entry into force of the Trans and LGTBI Law of 2023, which only regulates the change of registered sex from the age of 12 onwards, the process of changing the registered sex of children under 12 has become more complicated, and according to information provided by *Euforia – trans allied families*, this change has only been achieved if the process was initiated before the new law came into force.⁵

According to Article 48 of the Trans and LGTBI Law of 2023, trans children under the age of 12 can only change their registered name, but not their registered sex, and only with the consent of their parents or legal representatives.⁶ This is also reflected in the Instruction of 26 May 2023, from the Directorate-General for Legal Security and Public Trust.⁷

The violation of the right to identity of non-binary children and adolescents

The Trans and LGTBI Law of 2023 limits gender self-determination to binary options – male (boy) and female (girl) – and thus excludes non-binary identities, depriving all non-binary people, including non-binary children and adolescents, of their right to identity. With this new law, the Spanish State has fallen short of its obligations under the human rights standards established by the various United Nations mechanisms. In the publication *Born Free and Equal*, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights states:

"States must offer a simple administrative process that allows for the recognition of non-binary identities and provide minors with access to the recognition of their identity." (emphasis added)⁸ The Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity has also repeatedly pointed out the **obligation to include non-binary identities in the legal recognition of gender identities**⁹. In its 2018 report to the United Nations General Assembly, it recommended that the recognition process

4 Sentencia 99/2019, de 18 de julio de 2019. Cuestión de inconstitucionalidad 1595-2016. Planteada por la Sala de lo Civil del Tribunal Supremo respecto al artículo 1 de la Ley 3/2007, de 15 de marzo, reguladora de la rectificación registral de la mención relativa al sexo de las personas. Derechos a la integridad física y moral, a la intimidad y a la protección de la salud, en relación con la dignidad de la persona y el libre desarrollo de su personalidad: inconstitucionalidad del precepto legal en la medida en que prohíbe cambiar la mención registral del sexo y nombre a los menores de edad con suficiente madurez y que se encuentren en una situación estable de transexualidad, https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2019-11911

5 Información de Euforia – familias trans aliadas. Correo electrónico, 5 de agosto de 2025

6 Ley 4/2023, de 28 de febrero, para la igualdad real y efectiva de las personas trans y para la garantía de los derechos de las personas LGTBI., Entrada en vigor: 2 de marzo de 2023, <https://www.boe.es/eli/es/l/2023/02/28/4/con>

7 Instrucción de 26 de mayo de 2023, de la Dirección General de Seguridad Jurídica y Fe Pública, sobre la rectificación registral de la mención relativa al sexo regulada en la Ley 4/2023, de 28 de febrero, para la igualdad real y efectiva de las personas trans y para la garantía de los derechos de las personas LGTBI.

8 Oficina del Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos: Nacidos libres e iguales (2nd edición, 2019), HR/PUB/12/06/Rev.1, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-02/Born_Free_and_Equal_SP_web.pdf

should “acknowledge and recognise non-binary identities, such as gender identities that are neither “male” nor “female”¹⁰. The Human Rights Committee said in its concluding observations on Spain's review in July 2025 that it “notes with concern that Law 4/2023 limits the legal recognition of gender identity to the categories of “male” and “female”, which in practice means that non-binary identities are not reflected in official identity documents or other administrative records of the State. In this regard, the Committee expresses its concern that this lack of recognition exposes non-binary persons to situations of discrimination in various areas, including public and leisure spaces, the education system, health services and employment, among others (arts. 2, 7, 17, 24 and 26).”¹¹.

Furthermore, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has recommended the recognition of non-binary identities in several resolutions¹², and the Council of Europe's Commissioner for Human Rights has also recommended including a third gender marker on identity and social security documents¹³. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights did the same in its advisory opinion 24/17 of 2017¹⁴. The Yogyakarta Principles+10 of 2017 are along the same lines, also requiring multiple gender markers while continuing to record gender.¹⁵

However, the Trans and LGTBI Law of 2023 does not recognise non-binary identities.

Trans children and adolescents and the right to be free from all forms of violence

According to the survey by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, among people aged 15-17, 62% of non-binary people and 67% of trans boys felt discriminated against in the 12 months prior to the survey in one or more of eight areas of their lives (for trans girls, data is only available for the 18-24 age group: 62% felt discriminated against).

In more than 70% of cases, this discrimination occurred at school.¹⁶

According to the same survey, **97% of trans boys and non-binary people suffered physical or sexual violence at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey because of their gender identity**. Some 78% of non-binary children suffered harassment, and around 85% of trans boys (there is no data for trans girls in this age group).¹⁷.

9 Por ejemplo, Experto Independiente SOGI, Visita Camboya, 2024, A/HRC/56/49/ADD.2, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/56/49/ADD.2>, Visita Georgia, 2019, A/HRC/41/45/Add.1, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/41/45/Add.1>, Visita Mozambique, 2019, A/HRC/41/45/Add.2, <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/41/45/Add.2>,

10 Experto Independiente SOGI, Informe a UNGA, 2018, A /73/152, <https://docs.un.org/es/A/73/152>

11 Comité de Derechos Humanos: Observaciones finales sobre el séptimo informe periódico de España, CCPR/C/ESP/CO/7, 18 de julio de 2025, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2FC%2FESP%2FCO%2F7&Lang=en

12 PACE: Resolución 2191 (2017), Promoting the human rights of and eliminating discrimination against intersex people, 12 de octubre de 2017, <https://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=24232> , Resolución 2048 (2015), Discrimination against transgender people in Europe, 22 de abril de 2025, <https://pace.coe.int/en/files/21736/html>

13 Council of Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights: Human Rights and Gender Identity and Expression, Issue paper, 2024

14 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos: Opinión Consultiva OC-24/17, Identidad de género, e igualdad y no discriminación a parejas del mismo sexo. 24 de noviembre de 2017, http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/seriea_24_esp.pdf

15 Principios de Yogyakarta+10, principio 31A, <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/principles-sp/los-principios-de-yogyakarta-10/>

16 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

17 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

The most frequently mentioned places are:

	Trans boys	Non-binary adolescents
Home	9%	16%
School	36%	36%
A street, park or other public space	39%	28%
Internet/social networks	4%	15%

As a result, many transgender and non-binary minors avoid certain public spaces. According to the Fundamental Rights Agency survey, **80% of non-binary adolescents aged 15-17 avoid spaces for fear of discrimination, harassment or violence**, 10% always, 30% often, and 40% sometimes, **and 90% of trans boys do the same** (13% always, 24% often, 53% sometimes).¹⁸

Violence suffered in public and leisure spaces constitutes a violation of the right to be free from any form of violence and significantly limits the free development of trans and non-binary people, restricts their full participation in society, and puts their physical, relational, mental, and emotional health at risk.

Trans children and adolescents and the right to health

According to the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights survey, around 25% of trans and non-binary adolescents have long-term health problems. At the same time, access to health services is particularly problematic for trans boys (there is no data for this age group for trans girls).

Furthermore, 38% of trans boys and 31% of non-binary adolescents felt discriminated against in the 12 months prior to the survey by healthcare or social services personnel.

More specifically, trans and non-binary adolescents face several problems when accessing health services:

	Trans boys	Non-binary adolescents
Difficulty accessing healthcare	26%	0%
Having to change your general practitioner or other specialist because of their negative reaction	6%	1%
I was denied treatment	2%	3%
Foregoing treatment for fear of discrimination or intolerant reactions	1%	3%
Specific needs ignored (not taken into account)	18%	8%
Curiosity or inappropriate comments	17%	9%
Being pressured or forced to undergo a specific medical or psychological test	23%	7%
I have never accessed healthcare services	15%	1%

18 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

I have avoided healthcare services	20%	7%
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Source: Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

The situation of trans boys is particularly worrying, with 26% reporting difficulty accessing healthcare and 35% either not accessing healthcare services or avoiding them. It is also worrying that **half of trans boys (52%) reported difficulty accessing mental health services**¹⁹ (there is no data for trans girls or non-binary adolescents).

Mental health

When asked, “In the last two weeks, have you felt dispirited or depressed?”, 30% of trans boys answered “yes, all the time”, and 12% answered “most of the time”. Among non-binary teenagers, 10% responded with “yes, all the time”, 11% with “most of the time”, and 23% with “more than half the time”²⁰ – worrying figures of emotional distress.

Of trans boys, 20% answered “always” to the question “in the last twelve months, have you thought about suicide?”, and 38% answered “often”²¹. Data on suicide attempts is not available broken down by age group, or, if it is, there is no data for minors (the 15-17 age group), but we know from other research that there is a high rate of suicide attempts among trans and non-binary minors.

Gender affirmative care

Access to gender-affirming care for trans and non-binary individuals who desire it is a key factor in mental health. Among trans boys aged 15–17, approximately 29% have undergone some form of gender-affirming intervention, while among non-binary adolescents, only 2% have done so. According to the same survey, among trans boys, around 16% had their first intervention between the ages of 10 and 14, and 13% between the ages of 15 and 17²². In the first case, it is likely that puberty blockers were used, while from the age of 14 onwards, hormone treatment is possible.

Of the trans boys who have not had gender-affirming treatment, 58% cite negative reactions from their family or social circle as the reason, 7% cite negative reactions from their doctor, and 10% cite the need for a diagnosis, a requirement they do not want to comply with. Among non-binary adolescents, 58% say they do not need it, but 38% also cite negative reactions from their family or social context as a reason, and 9% cite the need for a diagnosis²³.

A review of scientific articles published in The Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology at the end of 2018 pointed out that, although the available data on the effect of gender affirmation treatments and surgeries is scarce, these are associated with improvements in mental health and quality of life when it comes to hormone therapy and breast surgery in trans men²⁴.

19 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

20 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

21 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

22 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

23 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

24 El Español: El tabú del suicidio en las personas trans: “Tuve unos cuantos intentos, me cortaba, pero aquí estoy”, 12 de junio de 2022, https://www.elespanol.com/ciencia/salud/20220612/tabu-suicidio-personas-trans-intentos-cortaba/679182500_0.html

In any case, for minors under the age of 16, any gender-affirming treatment depends on the consent of their parents or legal guardians. In other words, transgender or non-binary young people under the age of 16 who do not have the support of their family do not have access to gender-affirming treatment.

Trans children and adolescents and the right to education

For this section, we draw on the report to the Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity on non-binary persons and the right to education in Spain and Andalusia, presented by the collective Sexualiarte in April 2025²⁵.

According to the latest survey by the *European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights*, when asked about bullying at school: **“During your schooling, have you ever been ridiculed, harassed, insulted or threatened for being LGBTIQ?” 67% of non-binary people aged 15 to 17 answered “Yes, by my peers” and 22% chose “Yes, by teachers”.** Among trans boys, the figures were 64% and 26% respectively. It is particularly alarming that **one in five non-binary people and one in four trans boys have been bullied by teachers** who have a legal obligation to respect the identity and dignity of all students.

According to COGAM's research in Madrid, 17% of trans students have been insulted at school, and 14% on social media. 1.72% of trans students have even suffered physical violence²⁶.

More than half hide their non-binary identity at school all the time, 23% often. Of trans boys, 7% do so all the time, and 30% often. Of trans boys, 55% have experienced problems with going to the bathroom all the time or often, while 30% of non-binary adolescents have experienced problems with going to the bathroom all the time or often.

Of trans boys, 57% have always or often experienced problems with being accepted on sports teams, while 38% of non-binary teenagers have.

Of trans boys, 48% have considered changing schools because of their gender identity, while 24% of non-binary teenagers have done so²⁷. We must also take into account that most of the time, children do not have support networks in their families due to a lack of recognition and social acceptance, leaving minors even more vulnerable and with fewer possibilities for action in the face of bullying.

According to the Study on the needs and demands of non-binary people in Spain, **84% of non-binary people practise cis-passing in the educational sphere**, 56% frequently²⁸. This coincides with the survey by the Fundamental Rights Agency, according to which **60% of non-binary people between the ages of 15 and 17 avoid being open about their identity at school**²⁹. According to NoBinaries Spain, **in the educational sphere, 52.7% have suffered violence from students and 39.7% from teachers**³⁰.

These figures are alarming and represent a frequent violation of the right to education, identity, and sexual expression of trans and non-binary children and adolescents.

25 Sexualiarte: Aportaciones al Informe sobre el derecho humano a la educación y la protección contra la violencia y la discriminación por motivos de orientación sexual e identidad de género – personas no binarias, Sevilla, 21 de abril de 2025, <https://sexualiarte.es/es/recursos/2025/personas-no-binarias-en-el-sistema-educativo-en-andalucia-y-espana>

26 COGAM: LGBTfobia en las aulas 2021/2022, Madrid, 2023

27 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtqi-survey-iii>

28 Isabel López Gómez, Gorka Tobalina Pardo: Estudio sobre las necesidades y demandas de las personas no binarias en España, Ministerio de Igualdad, 2022

29 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtqi-survey-iii>

30 NoBinaries España: Estudio sobre las violencias que sufren las personas no binarias en España. 2024

Transgender children and adolescents without family support

A joint statement by various human rights experts, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, dated 17 May 2017, states: *"Unfortunately, in some families, trans and gender-diverse children and adolescents are still stigmatised, shunned, marginalised and rejected. Many of these children are at risk of physical, sexual and psychological violence, and even so-called 'honour crimes', in community settings and within their own families."*³¹

There are no statistics or research on trans and non-binary children and adolescents without family support. This is the invisible trans and non-binary population, and their situation is very worrying. Without family support, especially those under the age of 16 cannot change their name or registered sex, cannot officially change their name at school, and do not have access to gender-affirming medical treatment. The 'parental authority' of parents or legal guardians takes precedence over their rights to identity, better health, and education.

Trans minors are also unable to access support from transgender organisations without the consent of their parents or legal guardians, leaving them without support. With luck, they may find support on social media, if their parents do not restrict their access.

We believe it is necessary to guarantee their right to support and accompaniment by trans organisations regardless of their parents' consent, and that it is necessary to establish mechanisms for access to medical treatment when it is not possible to obtain parental consent. It is also essential to have a mechanism for changing one's name and gender at school, even without parental consent. A worrying statistic: rejection by family members increases the likelihood of suicide among transgender people eightfold³². We believe that failing to respect the gender identity of your son, daughter or non-binary child should be considered a serious form of child abuse, given its serious consequences for the child's mental health.

On the other hand, we are concerned about protocols for caring for transgender people in the education system, such as the one in Andalusia, which states that educational staff who become aware of a student's transgender identity should communicate this to the parents or legal guardians, without requiring the express consent of the transgender student. This could mean that a transgender student is outed to their parents against their will, with all the negative consequences that this may entail³³. Furthermore, we consider it a violation of the right to privacy (Article 16).

Conversion practices

According to the Fundamental Rights Agency survey, among people aged 15-17, more than half of trans boys (52%) have undergone one or more conversion practices, and 46% of non-binary adolescents³⁴:

31 Día Internacional contra la Homofobia, la Transfobia y la Bifobia - Miércoles 17 de mayo de 2017, <https://www.ohchr.org/es/press-releases/2017/05/embrace-diversity-and-protect-trans-and-gender-diverse-children-and?LangID=E&NewsID=21622>

32 RTVE: Personas transgénero Cuando la familia es tu peor enemigo, 6 de junio de 2023, <https://www.rtve.es/noticias/20230606/transgenero-cuando-familia-peor-enemigo/2426689.shtml>

33 Sexualiarte: Aportaciones al Informe sobre el derecho humano a la educación y la protección contra la violencia y la discriminación por motivos de orientación sexual e identidad de género – personas no binarias, Sevilla, 21 de abril de 2025, <https://sexualiarte.es/es/recursos/2025/personas-no-binarias-en-el-sistema-educativo-en-andalucia-y-espana>

34 Fundamental Rights Agency: EU LGBTIQ Survey III, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/2024/eu-lgbtiq-survey-iii>

	Trans boys	Non-binary adolescents
By their family	31%	35%
Through religious rituals, prayer, or religious counselling	5%	10%
Through psychological or psychiatric therapy	15%	7%
Through medication	13%	
Through verbal humiliation	18%	32%

Although conversion therapies are prohibited under Law 4/2023 of 28 February on real and effective equality for transgender people and the guarantee of the rights of LGTBI people³⁵, this law does not include non-binary people, leaving a legal loophole for conversion practices involving non-binary people.

Beyond conversion therapies, conversion practices carried out by the families of trans boys and non-binary adolescents and by other people are particularly worrying. Conversion practices constitute a violation of the right to identity and to the best possible health.

35 Ley 4/2023, de 28 de febrero, para la igualdad real y efectiva de las personas trans y para la garantía de los derechos de las personas LGTBI. <https://www.boe.es/eli/es/l/2023/02/28/4/con>

Recommendations

1. **End the recording of a person's sex and gender on identity documents** such as birth certificates, identity cards, passports and driving licences, and as part of their legal personality. **Ensure access to a quick, transparent and accessible mechanism for name change**, including gender-neutral names, based on each person's self-determination;
2. **As long as sex and gender continue to be recorded, and in cases of utility and necessity: non-obligatory and with multiple gender marker options available through a simple administrative process, even for children under 12 years of age.**
3. **Include failure to respect the gender identity of a trans boy, girl or non-binary child in Article 1, paragraph 2 of Organic Law 8/2021 of 4 June on comprehensive protection for children and adolescents against violence as a form of violence against children.**
4. **Guarantee the right of trans children and adolescents to access support or assistance from trans organisations even without the consent of their parents or legal guardians, limiting parental authority.**
5. **Include non-binary gender identities explicitly in Law 15/2022, of 12 July, on comprehensive equal treatment and non-discrimination.**
6. **Create protocols for prevention, awareness and action in cases of violence** (harassment, discrimination and hate crimes) in the legal, educational and health spheres and in access to culture, leisure and sport.
7. **Provide mixed and/or individual bathrooms in public spaces**, on a mandatory basis, and take measures in private leisure, cultural, and sports spaces. While these bathrooms do not exist, clarify that trans and non-binary people have the right to use the bathroom in which they feel safest and maintain protection protocols.
8. **Provide private changing rooms in sports facilities**, including sports facilities in educational centres and swimming pools. While these changing rooms do not exist, clarify that transgender and non-binary people have the right to use the changing room in which they feel most comfortable, including disabled and staff toilets, and maintain protocols and protective measures.
9. Develop and carry out an **awareness and visibility campaign on sexual and gender diversity** in an up-to-date and non-pathologising manner, focusing on identities, realities, problems and actions in response to violence against binary and non-binary transgender people.
10. **Create laws and legal actions against violence in the media and advertising towards trans and non-binary children and adolescents.**
11. **Protocols for action in the educational sphere that do not make treatment with the chosen name and gender of a binary or non-binary transgender person contingent upon the consent of their parents or legal guardians.**
12. **Mandatory training for teachers and other educational staff** on the reality and problems faced by transgender and non-binary people, and tools for supporting them in the education

system.

13. **Age-appropriate education on gender identity diversity**, starting in primary school.
14. **Training in intervention in cases of bullying**, both for educational staff and students, based on the principles of transformative justice.
15. **Include more gender marker options in the databases of the Autonomous Communities' health systems**, and also include a field for 'treatment (pronoun)', physical characteristics, operations, and hormone treatment.
16. **Mandatory training for all healthcare personnel** on the reality and problems faced by transgender and non-binary people in the healthcare system and on how to treat transgender and non-binary people.
17. **Access to gender-affirming care for transgender minors, even without the consent of their parents or legal guardians**, especially puberty blockers and, depending on age, hormone therapy.
18. **Explicitly prohibit any practice of gender identity conversion, not just the so-called conversion therapies.**