

# Progress and Pushback: A Year in Review Across the Commonwealth





# Acknowledgements

This report was researched and written by Lily Jones and reviewed by Jesse Sperling. We would like to thank colleagues

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# About Kaleidoscope Trust

Kaleidoscope Trust is a UK-based international charity fighting for a future where LGBTI+ people everywhere can live free, safe and equal lives. We are building a global movement to create this world for LGBTI+ people everywhere.

We work with political leaders in the UK and beyond to ensure global LGBTI+ issues are a priority. We ensure that activists have the resources, skills, and training they need to learn from one another in order to create an enabling environment and change hearts and minds. We bring together grassroots organisations with those in power to create that change.

Kaleidoscope Trust is a founding member of The Commonwealth Equality Network

(TCEN) and provides the operational and financial base for the network's Secretariat as its host. We have engaged in Commonwealth processes and with Commonwealth institutions, as a priority, for over a decade in support of our shared objectives with TCEN's other members.

We also host the Secretariat to the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Global LGBT+ Rights, which emerged from the Parliamentary Friends of Kaleidoscope Trust, established in 2013. Kaleidoscope Trust was also a civil society co-chair of the Equal Rights Coalition from 2019-2022 and is a founding member and former co-chair of the UK Alliance for Global Equality.



## Introduction

LGBTI+ communities globally are facing an escalating crisis that worsens with each passing year. In the past year, we have seen a rise in anti-LGBTI+ sentiment, manifesting through discriminatory rhetoric, regressive policies, and targeted violence. Anti-LGBTI+ sentiment is not merely a difference of opinion, innocent words, or an exercise of free speech – it fuels a dangerous narrative that actively restricts the rights, freedoms, and safety of real people living their lives. We see this in the rollback of legislative freedoms that deprive LGBTI+ communities of a safe existence.

At the time of publishing the *2024 CHOGM Shadow Report* last October, 30 of 56 Commonwealth nations considered same-sex sexual activity to be a criminal offense, with homosexuality being de-

criminalised in only 26 countries. Additionally, equal marriage was legal in only 6 countries, 42 countries did not have legal gender recognition, and 47 countries did not recognise non-binary identities.

While there has been a glimmer of hope in the past year, such as progress in Australia, the broader global trend remains deeply concerning. Without urgent and sustained action, the future of LGBTI+ rights in the Commonwealth – and beyond – looks increasingly bleak.

This briefing explores how the current wave of anti-LGBTI+ sentiment continues to manifest through legal and judicial measures in the Commonwealth, highlighting the urgent need for accountability and reform.

Legal and Judicial Progress Since CHOGM 2024

<b>Australia</b>	<p>In October 2024, the New South Wales State Parliament passed the Equality Legislation Amendment (LGBTIQA+) Act 2024, which removed surgical requirements for a legal change of gender. The law comes into effect on 1 July 2025, meaning that the practice is now banned throughout the country.</p> <p>Additionally, the Equality Legislation Amendment (LGBTIQA+) Bill 2024 recognised non-binary gender in New South Wales law for the first time and allows individuals to update their documents to reflect their identity.</p> <p>On 1 April 2025, a law passed in South Australia banning the practice and promotion of conversion therapy. A similar law was passed in New South Wales on 22 March 2024 when New South Wales’ Parliament passed a bill that banned conversion therapy for sexual orientation and gender identity. The bill became law twelve months later, on 3 April 2025.</p>
<b>St. Lucia</b>	<p>On 29 July 2025 the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court declared section 132 and 133 unconstitutional, effectively decriminalising same-sex intimacy between adults in St. Lucia.</p>

Legal and Judicial Setbacks Since CHOGM 2024

<b>Vanuatu</b>	<p>In 2024, the Vanuatu parliament passed an amendment to the Marriage Act, defining marriage as being between a man and a woman, banning same-sex marriage.</p>
<b>Gabon</b>	<p>The Gabonese Constitution adopted by referendum on 16 November 2024 states: “le mariage, union entre deux personnes de sexe opposé” – translating to: “marriage, a union between two people of the opposite sex.” The new constitution was approved following a military coup the year prior. On 29 November, the Constitutional Court validated the results of the referendum, definitively adopting the constitution.</p>
<b>Canada</b>	<p>Gender Affirming Care is legal for adults in all provinces, however, with the passage of the Health Statutes Amendment Act (No 2) 2024 in the Alberta Legislature, hormone therapy and puberty blockers are banned for minors under the age of 16, and gender affirming surgeries are banned for all individuals under the age of 18 in Alberta.</p>
<b>Australia</b>	<p>Gender-affirming care was subject to no legal restrictions throughout Australia until Queensland placed a pause on puberty blockers for patients in the public health system on 28 January 2025.</p>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>On 16 April 2025, the UK Supreme Court ruled in regards to the Equality Act 2010, the meaning ‘sex’ is restricted to biological sex.</p>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<p>In 2025, the Trinidad and Tobago Court of Appeal reinstated the laws that criminalise homosexuality. The penalty is 5 years imprisonment, not 25 years as it had been before the laws were struck down.</p>





# Australia

## New South Wales (NSW)

The Equality Bill was passed – 15 votes to 12 – through the New South Wales State Parliament in October 2024 and allowed transgender people to change their birth certificate without having to undergo surgery.<sup>1</sup> This bill, devised by independent Sydney MP Alex Greenwich, assimilates New South Wales with the rest of Australia where no other state or territory requires a transgender person to have gender-affirming surgery before changing their birth certificate, although some states re-

quire a person to have counselling before a change is made.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, the bill also provides legal recognition to non-binary identities by giving residents the option to have non-binary as their gender on birth certificates.<sup>3</sup>

Opponents of the bill are concerned that this will create issues for single-sex spaces, with New South Wales Legislative Council Member Susan Carter arguing that if people could easily change their birth certificates, women-only spaces

would lose their significance.<sup>4</sup> However, Upper House government leader Penny Sharpe has affirmed that schools, sporting teams, or any other single-sex spaces, would not be affected by the bill.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to the Equality Bill passed in October 2024, a bill banning conversion therapy became law on 3 April 2025. Under the NSW legislation, people who deliver or perform conversion practices that cause substantial mental or physical harm face up to five years in jail. Moreover, taking someone out of NSW to deliver conversion therapy carries a jail sentence of up to three years.<sup>6</sup> The NSW attorney general's office detailed that: "The ban does not prevent general religious teaching or expressions of religious principles, or parental discussions with their children related to sexual orientation, gender identity, sexual activity or religion."<sup>7</sup>

Together, these two bills signal a significant shift in New South Wales' approach to LGBTI+ rights, moving towards more inclusive and affirming legal frameworks while attempting to strike a balance with religious and parental freedoms.

## Queensland

On 28 January 2025, the Minister for Health Tim Nicholls placed an immediate pause on patients under 18 receiving hormone therapies such as puberty blockers in the state's public health system.<sup>8</sup> This pause follows an investigation of Cairns Sexual Health Service where unauthorised provision of pediatric gender services were discovered.<sup>9</sup> After reports of gender-affirming hormones being given to children as young as 12 without authorised care, the Queensland government launched an investigation that revealed the Cairns service provided unauthorised care to 42 children with 17 of those prescribed puberty blockers or hormone therapies.<sup>10</sup> This unauthorised care violated protocols that required multi-disciplinary consultation for all under-14s who want to start puberty blockers. This involves input from psychologists, psychiatrists, paediatricians, and family.<sup>11</sup> However, rather than intentionally coercing minors into using puberty blockers, gender services likely violated protocols due to their time-consuming nature, which postponed necessary treatment. This is

1 <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-10-18/nsw-parliament-equality-bill-passes-transgender-greenwich/104487170>

2 Ibid.

3 <https://www.pedestrian.tv/news/the-equality-bill-nsw/>

4 <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-10-18/nsw-parliament-equality-bill-passes-transgender-greenwich/104487170>

5 Ibid.

6 <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2025/apr/04/this-has-been-a-long-road-relief-and-excitement-as-nsw-ban-on-gay-conversion-practices-comes-into-effect-ntwnfb>

7 Ibid.

8 <https://www.equaldex.com/timeline/2025>

9 <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2025-01-28/queensland-government-halts-hormone-treatment-for/104867740>

10 <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2025/jan/28/queensland-halts-prescription-of-puberty-blockers-and-hormones-for-children-with-gender-dysphoria>

11 <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2025/jan/28/queensland-halts-prescription-of-puberty-blockers-and-hormones-for-children-with-gender-dysphoria>

supported by a 2024 independent review that found that Queensland children were not being rushed or coerced into receiving puberty blockers, but that gender services were struggling to keep up with waitlists, with patients waiting up to 577 days to receive care.<sup>12</sup> Nevertheless, the findings of the Cairns investigation have triggered a statewide review, resulting in a temporary ban of puberty blockers.

Patients already on a treatment plan with Queensland Children’s Gender Service (QCGS) - which as of June 2024 is 547 adolescents - will be exempt from the pause.<sup>13</sup> Additionally children experiencing gender dysphoria will still be able to access psychiatric and psychological support.<sup>14</sup>

This pause on hormonal treatment has been met with backlash from the LGBTI+ community, with Dr. Michell Dutton, Chair of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP) Specific Interests Transgender and Gender-Diverse Healthcare, saying that the review of one Queensland healthcare service provider did not justify a statewide halting of treat-

ment.<sup>15</sup> Additionally, a mother of a transgender teenager has challenged legality of Queensland Health puberty blocker freeze in Supreme Court.<sup>16</sup>

Queensland’s decision highlights the tension between safeguarding protocol integrity and ensuring timely accessibility to care, sparking both legal and public health debates about the current state of gender affirming care.

**South Australia**

The conversion therapy ban passed in September 2024 became law in South Australia on 1 April 2025. The new reforms are based on laws developed in New South Wales and share the same consequences with perpetrators found guilty of performing conversion therapy practices facing up to five years in prison.<sup>17</sup> Furthermore, the law introduced penalties of up to three years in prison and a fine of up to \$15,000 for people who take or arrange to have someone taken interstate to undergo conversion practices.<sup>18</sup> Similarly to the New South

Wales ban, the bill does not characterise discussions between children and parents or expressions of religious belief and religious teachings as conversion practices.<sup>19</sup>

Both the New South Wales and South Australia laws signal a growing legislative trend across Australia aimed at safeguarding LGBTI+ individuals from psychological harm through an increasingly national stance against conversion therapy.

Australia serves as a symbol of hope with several legislative wins being achieved over the past year. However, the persistence of anti-LGBTI+ legislation such as suspension of hormone therapies in Queensland show the pervasive nature of the anti-rights rollback where even the most progressive nations are not immune.

12 <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2025/jan/28/queensland-halts-prescription-of-puberty-blockers-and-hormones-for-children-with-gender-dysphoria>

13 <https://www1.racgp.org.au/newsgp/clinical/pause-on-puberty-blockers-leaves-patients-languish#:~:text=GPs%20caring%20for%20young%20trans,State%20Government%20review%20is%20conducted.>

14 <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2025/jan/28/queensland-halts-prescription-of-puberty-blockers-and-hormones-for-children-with-gender-dysphoria>

15 <https://www1.racgp.org.au/newsgp/clinical/pause-on-puberty-blockers-leaves-patients-languish#:~:text=GPs%20caring%20for%20young%20trans,State%20Government%20review%20is%20conducted.>

16 <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2025-05-07/qld-puberty-blocker-freeze-challenged-in-supreme-court/105263204>

17 <https://gcn.ie/south-australia-bans-conversion-therapy/>

18 Ibid.

19 <https://www.indailysa.com.au/news/just-in/2025/04/01/sa-conversion-therapy-ban-comes-into-effect>





## Canada

Alberta Premier Dabielle Smith announced major changes to policies regarding gender affirming care on 31 January 2024.<sup>20</sup> On 31 October 2024, Bill 26 was introduced by Alberta's Minister of Health Adriana LaGrange in order to: "re-focus the health care system, provide clarity on issues that matter to Albertans, and preserve choice for minors identifying as transgender or gender diverse."<sup>21</sup> The bill, which passed third reading on December 4th and received royal assent on Decem-

ber 5th, proposes significant changes to several of Alberta's health laws, aims to restructure Alberta's healthcare system, and includes provisions related to gender-affirming care for minors, particularly regarding hormone therapy and surgery.<sup>22</sup> Under the bill, individuals under 16 will not be able to obtain hormone therapy or puberty blockers and those under 18 will be banned from undergoing gender affirming surgeries.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.cbc.ca/kidsnews/post/what-are-puberty-blockers-and-why-is-alberta-banning-them-for-kids-and-teens>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.millerthomson.com/en/insights/health/bill-26-major-changes-to-albertas-health-legislation/>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.millerthomson.com/en/insights/health/bill-26-major-changes-to-albertas-health-legislation/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.equaldex.com/timeline/2024>



Bill 26 has been met with public opposition. Egale Canada and Alberta’s Skipping Stone Foundation, joined by the families of five gender-diverse Alberta youths, launched the legal action against the provincial government in December, after Bill 26 received royal assent. The groups are challenging the constitutionality of the bill and seeking an injunction that would

protect youth access to the health care in question while the courts decide whether the law is constitutional.<sup>24</sup>

Bill 26 is a prime example of how the anti-rights rollback particularly targets transgender people, especially transgender youth, by imposing additional obstacles in obtaining gender affirming care.



# Gabon

Following a military coup that ousted Ali Bongo’s regime in Gabon, the country undertook a process to draft and ratify a new constitution.<sup>25</sup> Under Ali Bongo’s administration, a significant milestone had been reached in 2019 when same-sex relations were decriminalised, marking progress for LGBTI+ rights in the country.<sup>26</sup> However, the political shift resulted in many Gabonese actors calling for the criminalisation of homosexuality to be in-

cluded in the draft constitution, reflecting the deep-rooted conservative attitudes and resistance to LGBTI+ equality in the country.<sup>27</sup>

In the end, the draft constitution instead included important provisions protecting LGBTI+ rights but with the caveat that it also codified a definition of marriage that excludes same-sex couples.<sup>28</sup> On 29 November 2024, the referendum was ratified

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/calgary/legal-challenge-alberta-gender-affirming-treatment-law-calgary-court-1.7479396>

<sup>25</sup> <https://76crimes.com/2024/11/25/gabon-new-constitution-homosexuality/>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.humandignitytrust.org/news/gabons-decision-to-decriminalise-same-sex-relations-is-a-hugely-welcome-move/>

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.



with over 90% of the votes.<sup>29</sup> As a result, same-sex marriage has changed from being unrecognised to banned in Gabon.<sup>30</sup>

This constitutional change marks a significant regression and highlights the

complex and often contradictory nature of LGBTI+ progress, where gains in some areas may be offset by new limitations in others.



# St. Lucia

On 29 July 2025 St. Lucia joined Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis as a Caribbean country that validates the rights of its LGBTI+ communities.<sup>31</sup> The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, headquartered in St. Lucia’s capital Castries, ruled that sections 132 and 133 of the criminal code were unconstitutional due to their criminalisation of consensual,

adult same-sex acts.<sup>32</sup> This decision affirms that laws criminalising private, consensual acts violate fundamental rights to privacy, equality, and liberty as guaranteed by St. Lucia’s Constitution.<sup>33</sup> The Court modified the laws to exclude private consensual acts between adults (section 132) and those aged 16+ (section 133), paving the way for dignity and

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.equaldex.com/region/gabon>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.nbcnews.com/nbc-out/out-news/saint-lucia-court-strikes-laws-punishing-gay-sex-rights-groups-say-rc-na221921>

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/saint-lucia-court-strikes-down-laws-punishing-gay-sex-rights-groups-say-2025-07-29/>

<sup>33</sup> [https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/pressreleaseandstatementarchive/2025/july/20250730\\_saint-lucia](https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/pressreleaseandstatementarchive/2025/july/20250730_saint-lucia)



equality to be respected.<sup>34</sup> Prior to this victory, led by the Eastern Caribbean Alliance for Diversity and Equality (ECADE),

those found guilty of same-sex relations on the Caribbean island had faced up to a decade in prison.<sup>35</sup>



## Trinidad and Tobago

In 2018, LGBTI+ activist Jason Jones achieved a historic legal victory by successfully challenging Sections 13 and 16 of the Sexual Offences Act in Trinidad and Tobago which criminalised consensual same-sex activity.<sup>36</sup> However, this victory was short lived with the government immediately appealing the ruling and arguing that it was up to parliament, and not judges, to change the law.<sup>37</sup> The reversal of the landmark 2018 ruling has reinstated colonial-era criminal provisions

for homosexuality.<sup>38</sup> As of 25 March 2025, the act of gay sex now carries a term of imprisonment of up to five years.

While this is a setback from the 2018 victory, the imprisonment term is 20 years less than the original law.<sup>39</sup> Nevertheless, the reinstatement of criminal penalties for same-sex activity underscores the ongoing struggle for LGBTI+ rights in Trinidad and Tobago, highlighting the fragility of legal protections and the persistent resistance faced by LGBTI+ activists.

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34 <https://outrightinternational.org/press-release/historic-court-decision-strikes-down-st-lucias-colonial-era-buggery-law>

35 <https://www.nbcnews.com/nbc-out/out-news/saint-lucia-court-strikes-laws-punishing-gay-sex-rights-groups-say-rc-na221921>

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36 <https://www.thepinknews.com/2025/04/04/trinidad-and-tobago-recriminalises-homosexuality/>

37 <https://lens.civicus.org/a-backward-step-trinidad-and-tobago-recriminalises-lgbtqi-lives/#:~:text=On%2025%20March%2C%20LGBTQI%2B%20people,had%20decriminalised%20same%2Dsex%20relations>

38 Ibid.

39 <https://www.equaldex.com/region/trinidad-and-tobago>





## United Kingdom

The UK Supreme Court rules that in regards to the Equality Act 2010, the meaning of the word 'sex' is restricted to biological sex. This means that even if a transgender person has a Gender Recognition Certificate, they will remain their biological sex in regards to the Act.<sup>40</sup> This judgement may have implications

for workplace and educational inclusion, service provision, as well as sporting bodies. Transgender people may be forced to decide between using sex-segregated public services and facilities according to their sex-assigned at birth or avoiding these services and facilities altogether in order to protect their identity and safety.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/media-centre/interim-update-practical-implications-uk-supreme-court-judgment>

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/05/09/uk-court-ruling-threatens-trans-people>





# Vanuatu

Vanuatu has been facing a growing anti-LGBTI+ sentiment that has entered the legislative sphere through a prohibition of same-sex marriage.<sup>42</sup> The vote to prohibit same-sex marriage came less than one month after the establishment of a committee to draft a national policy banning LGBTI+ advocacy and promotion in the country by the Ministry of Justice and Community Services.<sup>43</sup> This legislative action is evidence of the broader crackdown

on LGBTI+ individuals in Vanuatu with Interior Minister Andrew Napuat stating that the law expressed the government's opposition to LGBTI+ couples.<sup>44</sup> Prior to passage of the marriage law amendment, Vanuatu's Marriage Act neither explicitly prohibited nor permitted same-sex marriage.<sup>45</sup> The new law now states that same-sex marriages may not be registered in Vanuatu. This applies to religious, civil, and traditional ceremonies; anyone who

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42 <https://76crimes.com/2024/11/19/anti-gay-moves-in-south-pacific-island-nation-of-vanuatu/>

43 <https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/534062/vanuatu-parliament-amends-marriage-act-to-ban-same-sex-marriage>

44 <https://76crimes.com/2024/11/19/anti-gay-moves-in-south-pacific-island-nation-of-vanuatu/>

45 Ibid.



# Conclusion

attempts to conduct a same-sex marriage ceremony will be revoked of their license.<sup>46</sup>

The prohibition of same-sex marriage in Vanuatu, coupled with the government’s

move to ban LGBTI+ advocacy, marks a clear legislative shift towards institutionalising discrimination against LGBTI+ individuals

The current landscape of LGBTI+ rights across the Commonwealth reveals a stark duality where pockets of hope and progress are overshadowed by the pervasive and extensive rollbacks taking place globally. Additionally, the rise of regressive laws in otherwise progressive nations, or after periods of progress, clearly shows that no country is immune to the ongoing

challenges and backlash faced by LGBTI+ communities. These legislative setbacks highlight how anti-LGBTI+ sentiment is becoming institutionalised, underscoring the urgent need for sustained advocacy, legal accountability, and international solidarity to protect the hard-won rights of LGBTI+ communities and prevent further erosion of their freedoms.

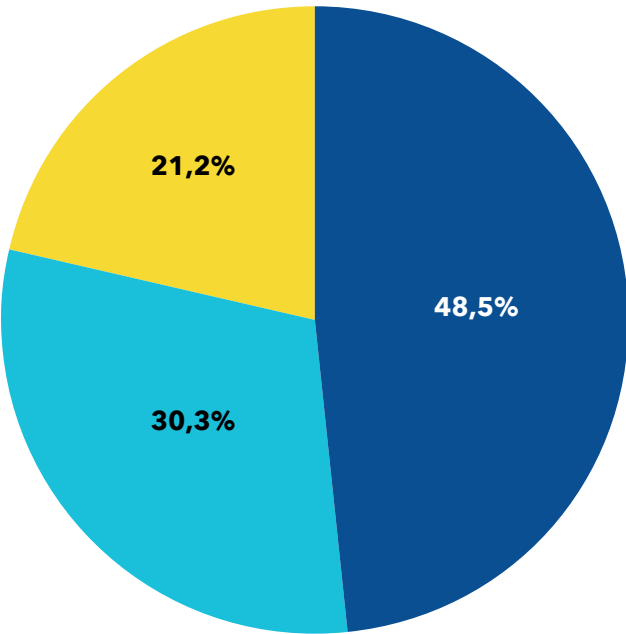
46 Ibid.



# The numbers at a glance

As of August 2025, the state of LGBTI+ global rights remains deeply unequal with 61 countries continuing to criminalise homosexuality, and 7 imposing the death penalty. Additionally, only 17 countries legally recognise non-binary identities, and in 106, it remains illegal to change one’s legal gender. Furthermore, equal marriage is permitted in just 38 countries,

while only 25 have banned the harmful practice of conversion therapy. These figures are a stark reminder that progress has been hard-won, but we have a long road ahead of us in the fight for securing a free, safe, and equal future for everyone. In the face of a growing global rollback of LGBTI+ rights, this data illuminates the urgent need to resist regression and recommit to the mission of the movement.

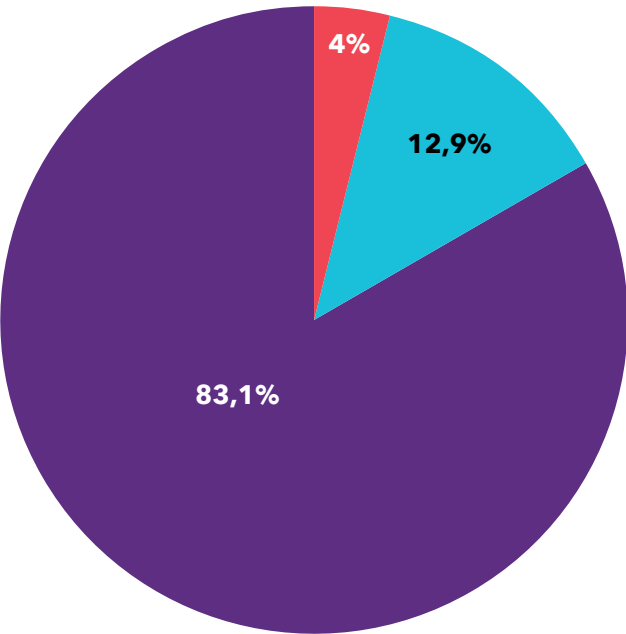


Non-binary gender recognition

- recognised
- unrecognised
- intersex only

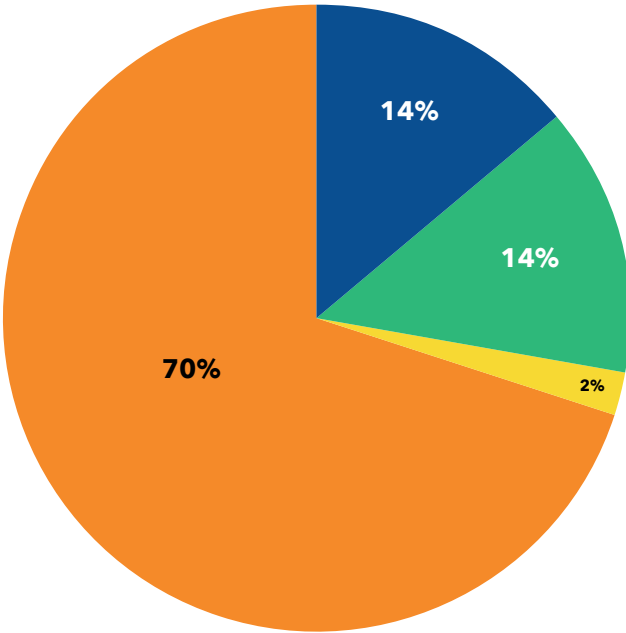
Same-sex activity

- legal
- illegal
- male illegal



Legal gender recognition

- recognised
- recognised (with caveats)
- unrecognised
- varies by region

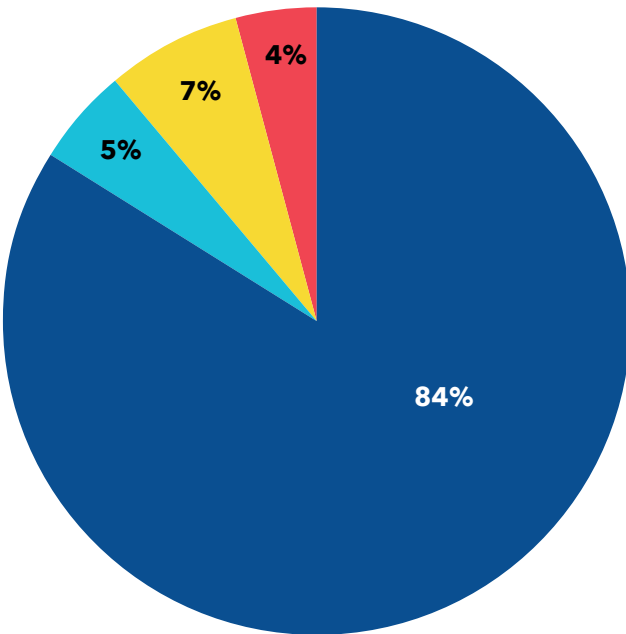


Equal marriage

- banned
- legal
- unrecognised

Conversion therapy

- banned
- not banned
- sexual orientation only banned
- varies by region





An Overview of LGBTI+ Rights in the Commonwealth

Country	Conversion Therapy	Same-Sex Activity	Equal Marriage	Legal Gender Recognition	Non-binary Gender Recognition
Antigua and Barbuda	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Australia	Varies by Region	Legal	Legal	Varies by Region	Recognised
Bahamas	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Bangladesh	Not Banned	Illegal (up to life in prison)	Banned	Recognised	Recognised
Barbados	Not Banned	Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Belize	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Botswana	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Recognised	Not Recognised
Brunei	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised

Country	Conversion Therapy	Same-Sex Activity	Equal Marriage	Legal Gender Recognition	Non-binary Gender Recognition
Cameroon	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Canada	Banned	Legal	Legal	Recognised	Recognised
Cyprus	Banned	Legal	Civil Union	Recognised	Not Recognised
Dominica	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Eswatini	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Unrecognised	Recognised (but requires diagnosis)	Not Recognised
Fiji	Sexual Orientation Only Banned	Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Gabon	Not Banned	Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
The Gambia	Unknown	Illegal (up to life in prison)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Ghana	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised



Country	Conversion Therapy	Same-Sex Activity	Equal Marriage	Legal Gender Recognition	Non-binary Gender Recognition
Grenada	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Guyana	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
India	Varies by Region	Legal	Cohabitation	Recognised (but requires surgery)	Recognised
Jamaica	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Kenya	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Banned	Not Recognised	Intersex Only
Kiribati	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Lesotho	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Recognised (but requires diagnosis)	Not Recognised
Malawi	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Malaysia	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised

Country	Conversion Therapy	Same-Sex Activity	Equal Marriage	Legal Gender Recognition	Non-binary Gender Recognition
Maldives	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Malta	Banned	Legal	Legal	Recognised	Recognised
Mauritius	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Intersex Only
Mozambique	Not Banned	Legal	Banned	Recognised	Not Recognised
Namibia	Not Banned	Legal	Foreign Only	Recognised (but requires surgery)	Not Recognised
Nauru	Sexual Orientation Only Banned	Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
New Zealand	Banned	Legal	Legal	Recognised	Recognised
Nigeria	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Pakistan	Not Banned	Illegal (up to life in prison)	Unrecognised	Recognised	Recognised



Country	Conversion Therapy	Same-Sex Activity	Equal Marriage	Legal Gender Recognition	Non-binary Gender Recognition
Papua New Guinea	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Rwanda	Not Banned	Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
St Kitts and Nevis	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Saint Lucia	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Samoa	Sexual Orientation Only Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Seychelles	Not Banned	Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Sierra Leone	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Singapore	Not Banned	Legal	Banned	Recognised (but requires surgery)	Not Recognised

Country	Conversion Therapy	Same-Sex Activity	Equal Marriage	Legal Gender Recognition	Non-binary Gender Recognition
Solomon Islands	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
South Africa	Not Banned	Legal	Legal	Recognised (but requires diagnosis)	Not Recognised
Sri Lanka	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Unrecognised	Recognised (but requires diagnosis)	Not Recognised
Tanzania	Not Banned	Illegal (up to life in prison)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Trinidad and Tobago	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Unrecognised	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Togo	Not Banned	Illegal (imprisonment)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Tonga	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Tuvalu	Not Banned	Male Illegal, Female Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised

Country	Conversion Therapy	Same-Sex Activity	Equal Marriage	Legal Gender Recognition	Non-binary Gender Recognition
Uganda	Not Banned	Illegal (death penalty)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
United Kingdom	Not Banned	Legal	Legal	Recognised (but requires diagnosis)	Not Recognised
Vanuatu	Not Banned	Legal	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised
Zambia	Not Banned	Illegal (up to life in prison)	Banned	Not Recognised	Not Recognised



