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Due to lack of time in this period, please find our answers to a part of the questions to GREVIO:

### **Article 14: Education**

*10. Please provide a few examples of promising teaching or prevention programmes, materials, or initiatives for use in formal education (from pre-school to higher education) that:*

- a. educate children and youth about equality between women and men, the right to personal integrity, mutual respect and non-violent conflict resolution in interpersonal relationships, including the notion of freely given consent;*

The City of Tampere had implemented between the years 2014 and 2023 a curriculum to the 8th grade giving information about gender identity, sexual orientation, equality and non-violence as well as of prevention and sexual health well beyond the normal curricula. The training was given by NGOs, medical professionals and psychologists. After the parliamentary election in 2023 and the right wing government took over in Finland, the program was abolished as inutile by the city's civil servants.

### **Article 15: Training of professionals**

*11. Please complete tables I and II included in the Appendix in order to provide a comprehensive overview of the professional groups that receive initial and in-service training on the different forms of violence against women and domestic violence. Please specify the frequency and scope of the training and whether it is compulsory.*

*12. Please specify if the expertise of women's rights organisations or specialist support services is integrated in the design and/or implementation of the training.*

Transgender women's organisation(s) have not been integrated in the training. Transwomen are mostly forgotten, when it comes to training concerning violence against women and domestic violence.

*22. Are all women victims of violence, irrespective of any of the grounds listed in Article 4 paragraph 3 of the Istanbul Convention, in particular asylum-seeking women, refugee women, migrant women, women from national or ethnic minorities, women with irregular residence status, women with disabilities and LGBTI women, able to benefit on an equal footing from existing healthcare services? Please describe any measure taken to reduce legal or practical barriers to their accessing regular healthcare services.*

Transgender women of asylum seeker status (as well as any transperson with asylum status) do not have access to trans health care. We have notified about this discriminating condition authorities, the parliament and other key stakeholders. This is a basic violence of human rights which can lead to severe health problems of physical and psychological nature. Especially that the hormone treatment in Finland is limited only to two University hospitals, and private practitioners do not have the right to prescribe hormone medication to trans people makes the situation for those who do not have right to all public health care unbearable. We have been reported of asylum seeking transperson and transwomen who have had no medication for a year due to this prevailing condition. Those affording via international EU-licensed practitioners can have an EU-prescription and buy at a significant cost (compared to those having possibility for public health care).

- ***Article 20, question 24, on consent of intersex persons (as well as LBT women) in their ability to consent to procedures such as sterilisation and abortion***

The lack of legislation preventing inutile surgery on infant intersex individuals is a major breach of human rights. In the current situation of the five University hospitals in Finland, only one has with internal regulation forbidden such surgeries. The topic was a part of the Legal Gender Recognition reform campaign by local NGOs, but the parliamentary committee led by civil servants left the topic out of the reform. In Iceland such legislation exists in their LGR law, article 10 is forbidding inutile cosmetic surgeries on intersex children. We have been informed about cases in Finland where parents have decided the given Sex at Birth for their children with intersex conditions.