AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

A growing threat: the anti-rights movement in the UK

Executive Summary

To understand the rise of an anti-rights movement targeting the rights of women and LGBT+ people in the UK, it is important to situate it within the broader context of a general deterioration in human rights protections[1]. Successive governments have introduced legislation that severely restricts the rights to protest and freedom of assembly and have passed increasingly restrictive immigration and asylum laws that raise concerns about the UK's compliance with its international legal obligations.

In addition, in the context of Brexit and the political and media narrative of 'taking back control', there have been repeated attempts to replace the Human Rights Act with a British Bill of Rights, alongside ongoing calls from some politicians for the UK to withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights.

Since 2010, repeated cuts to social security and chronic underinvestment in public services have undermined economic and social rights. Changes to tax and social security policies have disproportionately affected women, particularly racialised women and single mothers[2].

The UK has also experienced a significant decline in protections for LGBT+ rights, falling from 1st to 22nd place in ILGA-Europe's annual Rainbow Map between 2015 and 2026. Key factors contributing to this decline include the failure to reform the legal gender recognition framework, the absence of a ban on conversion practices, the treatment of LGBT+ asylum seekers, and the implications of the Supreme Court judgment in For Women Scotland Ltd v The Scottish Minister[3].

In July 2025, Amnesty International UK released a study of 65 anti-rights groups in the UK, 32 of which spent £106 million from 2019 to 2023, a rise of more than a third[4]. These actors were divided into categories based on their primary interest or characteristic; however, the distinctions between categories are often blurred. For example, the Christian Institute is classified as an ultra-conservative Christian policy and advocacy organisation, but its work encompasses abortion, trans rights, education and other issues.

These organisations form part of a wider anti-rights ecosystem—a network of groups that work on different issues but share similar goals and often support each other's efforts to roll back human rights protections.

The 2025 study showed that the biggest spenders are UK branches of US groups, including Alliance Defending Freedom (ADF UK), which played a pivotal role in overturning Roe v Wade in the US and continues to challenge the rights of women and LGBT+ people worldwide. Investigative reporters have shown how ADF's influence in the UK is growing and highlighted its close ties to the Trump administration[5].

This briefing is an update of the findings published in July 2025 and includes gender-critical organisations, which were examined in detail in a separate briefing published in May 2026[6].

This is a fast-moving environment, therefore the report provides a snapshot of the UK anti-rights ecosystem at the end of June 2026. The financial information available is expected to be an underestimate and likely represents only a fraction of the resources available to anti-rights actors in the UK.

Methodology

The research for this report took place between April and June 2026, following newly released financial accounts for the 2024 fiscal year. It is not easy and probably not possible to fully track all funding for anti-rights organisations in the UK. However, the report presents an estimate of their resources by analysing publicly available financial records.

Analysis of the available accounts showed that some organisations spend more each year than they receive in income because they draw on financial reserves. This means that annual income figures alone can understate the resources and potential influence of these organisations.

In addition, income figures are not disaggregated by activity. As a result, the research focused on spending as the key metric. Examining spending also showed, for certain organisations, the proportion of expenditure dedicated to policy and advocacy activities.

Of the total 117 organisations in our sample, 69 were formally registered either as a charity or a company. However, the amount of financial information available varied considerably. Many of these organisations are too small to publish full accounts. Only 37 organisations had full accounts with income and expenditure information available for at least some of the years between 2019 and 2024. Two organisations had not yet published their 2024 accounts at the time of analysis.

The availability of financial information is also affected by reporting cycles. For example, information on spending in 2025 will not be available until organisations publish later accounts. Differences in reporting periods create additional limitations.

Where available, Amnesty International UK extracted organisations' total spending figures for each year between 2019 and 2024. However, what has emerged through this 'follow the money' exercise should be seen as a minimum estimate, as the resources identified are likely to represent only a fraction of the funding available to anti-rights organisations in the UK.

Key findings

- An organised anti-rights movement targeting the rights of women and LGBT+ people is growing in the UK. Over 60% of the organisations mapped have emerged since 2017, the vast majority gender critical organisations.
- Out of the sample of 117 organisations mapped, 37 have spent over £144 million between 2019 and 2024, an increase of 47%.
- One in three of the organisations mapped are registered charities, this means they can apply for institutional funding and may be eligible for 'Gift Aid' – a scheme enabling registered charities to reclaim tax on donations.
- The biggest spenders are ultra-conservative Christian policy and advocacy organisations (£46.7 million), followed by UK branches of US groups (£43.9 million) and anti-abortion organisations (£35.8 million).
- Out of 117, 43 organisations appear to be based or headquartered outside of London. This suggests that anti-rights activity is geographically widespread and not concentrated in London. Even when actors have specific locations, they may be active beyond these on their own and/or in partnership with other actors in other locations.
- There is evidence of crisis pregnancy centres receiving funding from the government as well as the National Lottery.

What are anti-rights actors?

Amnesty International UK defines anti-rights actors as formal and informal groups, individuals, private and state actors whose aim is to restrict human rights by undermining human rights protections in law and practice.

Some of these groups describe themselves as 'anti-gender' because they visibly oppose the rights and equality of women and LGBT+ people. However, by targeting women and LGBT+ people, they also challenge a fundamental human rights principle: that human rights belong to everyone equally. Human rights are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. When the rights of one group are restricted, protections for others can also be weakened, even where the effects are not immediately visible.

Protections relating to bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive rights[7] have always been contested. However, over recent years, attempts to restrict these rights have achieved significant political and legal successes. Regressive developments in the United States, including the overturning of Roe v. Wade in 2022 and a series of discriminatory laws targeting trans people, have had an international impact, influencing political debates and campaigns in other countries. For example, anti-abortion groups in the UK have increased their activities, contributing to greater harassment outside abortion clinics.

Because these groups challenge core human rights principles, Amnesty International UK uses the term 'anti-rights' to describe their aims and impact.

Research shows that anti-rights movements have access to substantial financial resources and funding networks. This investment has increased significantly in recent years and helps sustain long-term campaigning, advocacy and litigation efforts.

Anti-rights actors are diverse and often adapt their messages and strategies to different audiences and political contexts. However, it is possible to identify four common characteristics:

Transnational yet targeted

Anti-rights actors operate across borders and at multiple levels, including local, national and international. At the same time, they tailor their messaging and campaigns to local political, social and cultural contexts. For example, on the African continent, some organisations have sought to exploit concerns about the legacy of colonialism to promote the criminalisation of LGBT+ people, portraying LGBT+ rights as a foreign imposition on traditional values[8].

Eroding existing frameworks

Anti-rights groups seek to weaken existing human rights protections and prevent further progress. They do this through litigation, campaigning, advocacy and political influence. Many promote social and legal frameworks based on traditional and restrictive ideas about gender, sexuality and family life.

Creating alternative frameworks

Anti-rights actors promote alternative political and legal frameworks that challenge established human rights standards. One example is the Geneva Consensus Declaration, a political statement opposing abortion and LGBT+ rights that emerged during the first Trump administration and is supported by around 40 governments[9]. While presented as an international framework, it is not recognised as a human rights treaty and does not reflect established international human rights standards.

Fostering moral panic

To achieve their goals, anti-rights groups often create or amplify fears about minority and marginalised groups. They frequently draw on concerns about children's safety and wellbeing, family life or social change to build support for their campaigns.

Anti-rights actors often invoke the Convention on the Rights of the Child to support their arguments. Family Watch International, for example, distinguishes between what it calls ‘protection rights’ and ‘autonomous rights’, arguing that the latter expose children to inappropriate ideas and behaviours[10]. Such narratives seek to present certain rights protections as threats to children, despite a lack of supporting evidence.

The origins of ‘gender ideology’

The concept of gender as a social construct has been articulated over decades by feminist academics and advocates to challenge stereotypes, discrimination and inequality.

Anti-rights actors seek a society in which women and men have fixed and distinct roles, based on what they view as ‘natural’ and ‘traditional’. These actors perceive the idea that gender is socially constructed as a threat because it suggests that gender roles can, and do, change across societies and over time. In fact, progress in the rights of women and LGBT+ people has been underpinned by changing understandings of gender and social roles.

Anti-rights actors refer to this perceived threat as ‘gender ideology’, portraying it as an attack on national traditions, family structures, marriage and religious freedom. These narratives often seek to generate fear and uncertainty and rely on misinformation or exaggerated claims.

The term ‘gender ideology’ emerged in the context of debates within international institutions, particularly the United Nations, about gender equality and sexual and reproductive rights.

In 1964, the Holy See became a Permanent Observer at the UN General Assembly, the only religious body with this status. As a permanent observer the Holy See can participate in processes at the General Assembly as well as other UN bodies. It cannot vote but it has the possibility to co-sponsor resolutions if a member state requests a vote. Although it cannot vote, the Holy See can participate in UN discussions and processes and has played an influential role in debates on women's rights and LGBT+ rights.

The term ‘gender ideology’ gained prominence in response to progress on gender equality and sexual and reproductive rights achieved at the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995 and the International Conference on Population and Development held in

Cairo in 1994. These conference were a landmark moment for the global women's rights movement. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is widely regarded as a key international framework for advancing women's rights and gender equality, and states continue to report on its implementation through the Commission on the Status of Women.

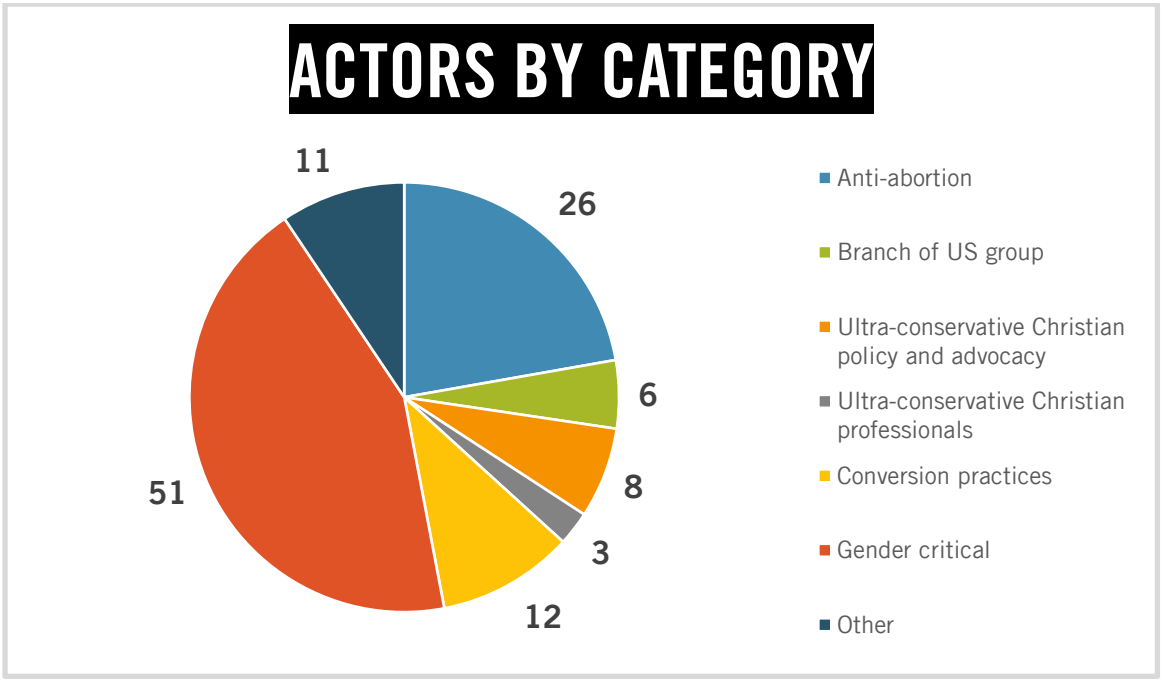
While opposition to sexual and reproductive rights predates the Beijing conference, the term ‘gender ideology’ became a particularly important response to the advances achieved there. The phrase was coined to explain the growing influence of gender equality agendas and to mobilise opposition to them.

Although the term originated in debates at the international level, it has since become a broad political narrative used by a wide range of anti-rights actors. Today, it is often used to connect campaigns against gender equality, sexual and reproductive rights, and LGBT+ rights across different countries and contexts.

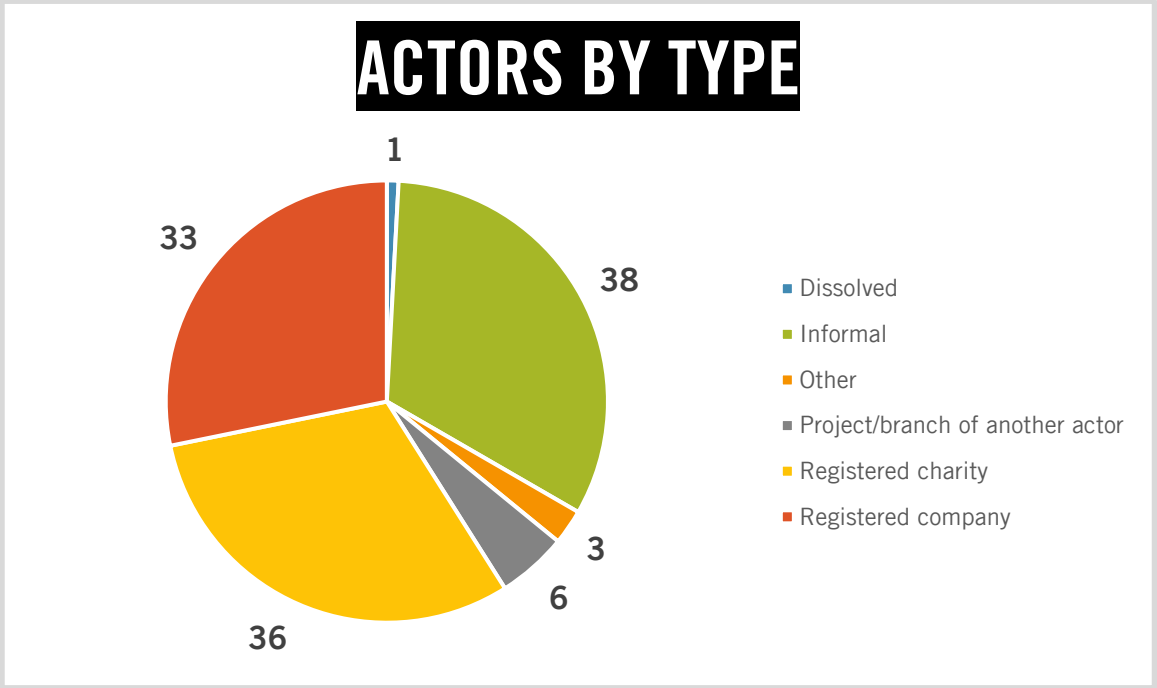
2026 mapping update

With the addition of 51 gender critical actors and one pregnancy crisis centre, the sample has grown to 117 actors.

Organisations have been assigned to a specific category based on their main characteristic or specialism, but categories are not watertight. For example, the Christian Institute is classified as an ultra-conservative Christian policy and advocacy organisation, however, their focus encompasses abortion, trans rights, education as well as other issues. These entities must be understood as an ecosystem sharing values, goals, strategy and tactics and, for some of them, formal collaboration.



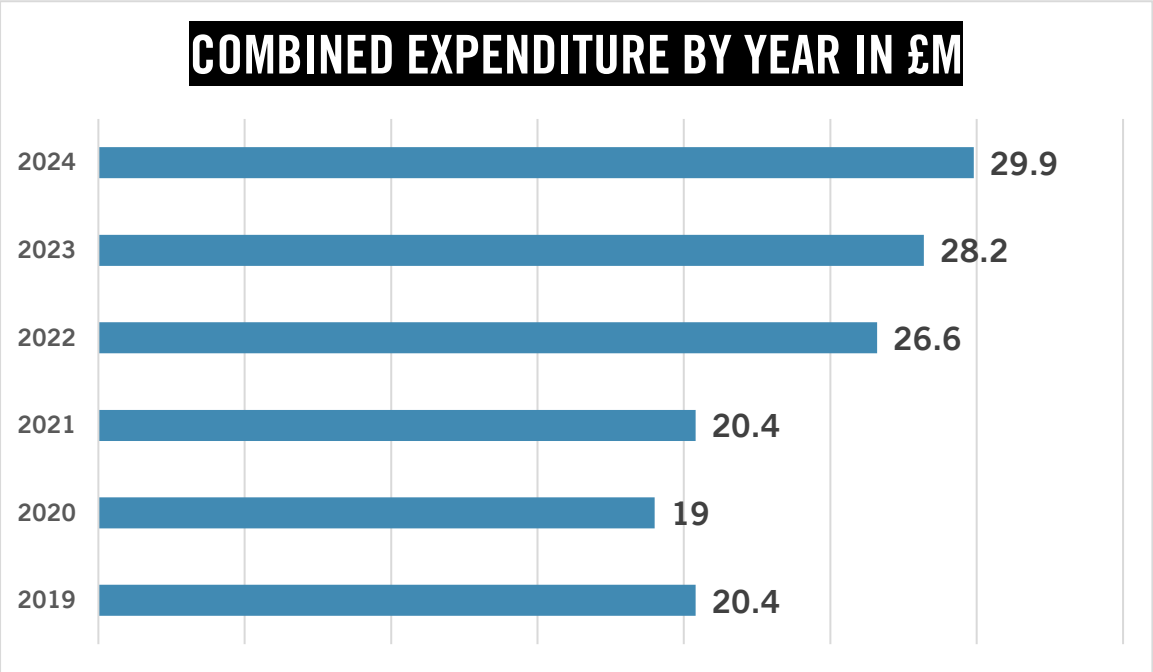
As over half of the 51 gender critical actors mapped (32) are informal, the composition of the sample's legal status has changed from the 2025 mapping where 75% of entities were registered as either charities or companies. Even adding the gender critical informal actors, 69 (60%) of the sample are registered entities, of which over half are charities (36). Of the total sample of 117 therefore, over 30% are registered charities (30.7%).



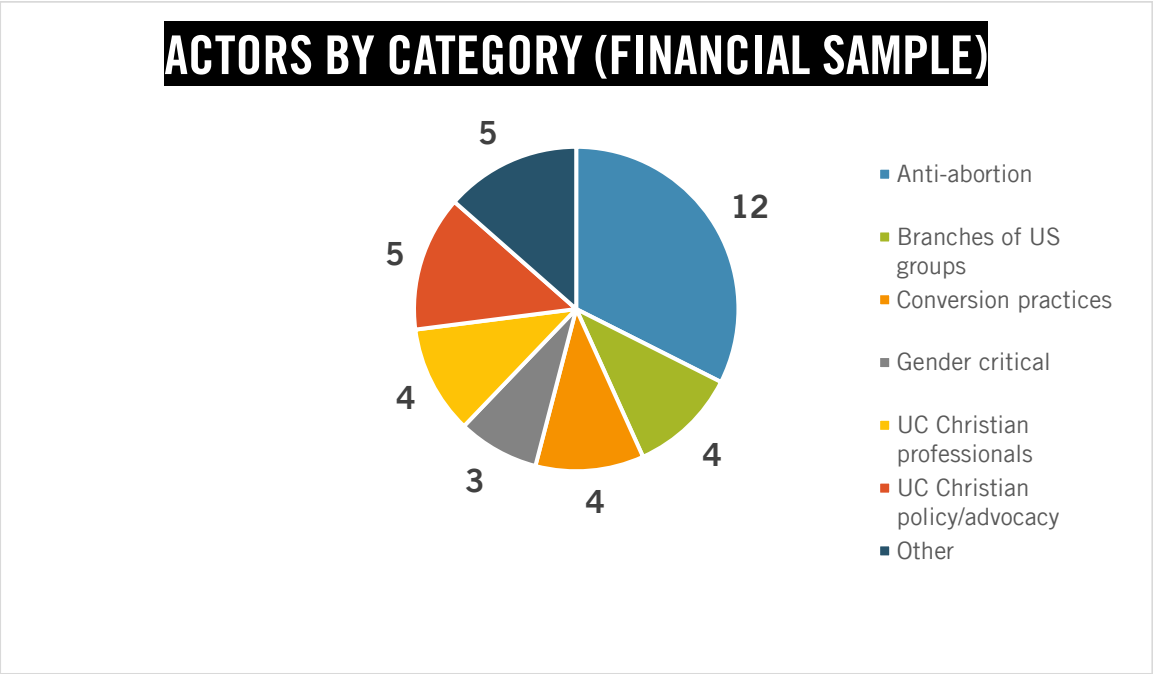
Following the money

Given the addition of gender critical organisations, the financial sample cannot be compared like for like with that published in 2025 which found that 32 organisations spent £106 million between 2019 and 2023.

The financial sample has grown to 37 organisations, out of 117, that have accounts available for at least some financial years between 2019 and 2024. These have collectively spent £144 million between 2019 and 2024, an overall increase of 47%. After a stable expenditure of approximately £20 million between 2019 and 2021, combined expenditure has increased by 30% between 2021 and 2022 and has been on a steady growth trajectory since then. Between 2023 and 2024 expenditure has grown by 6%.

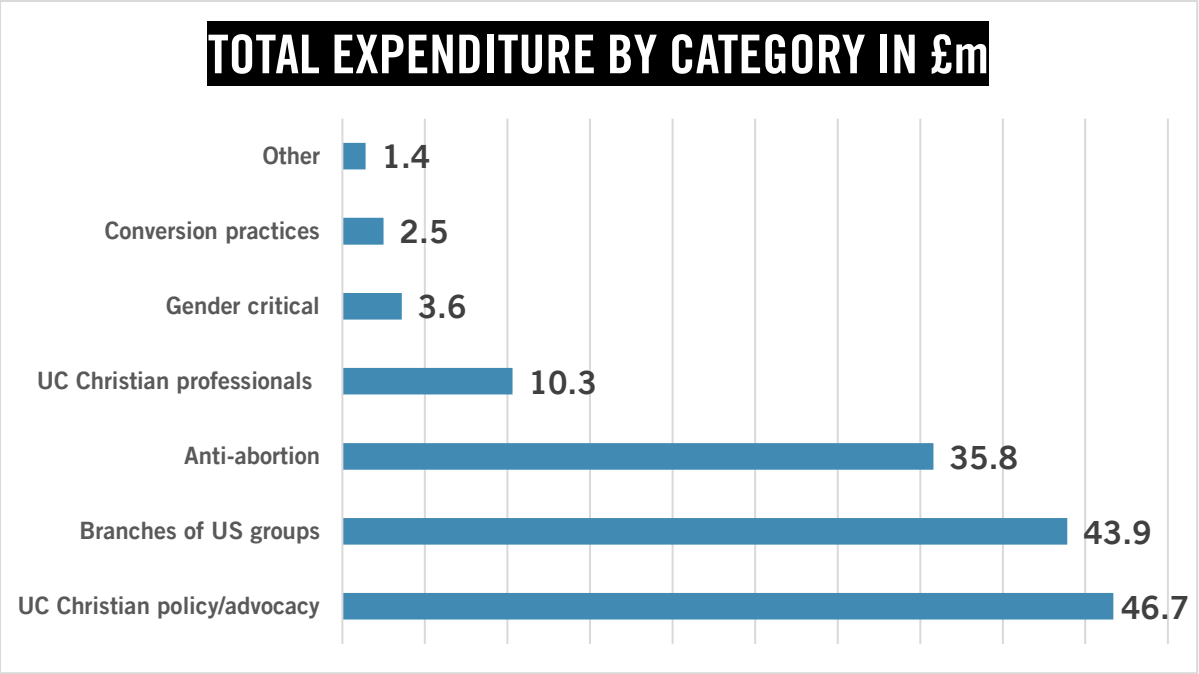


Only 37 out of 117 organisations mapped had accounts available for at least some of the years between 2019 and 2024. Therefore, the number of organisations in each category is different from those in the mapping.

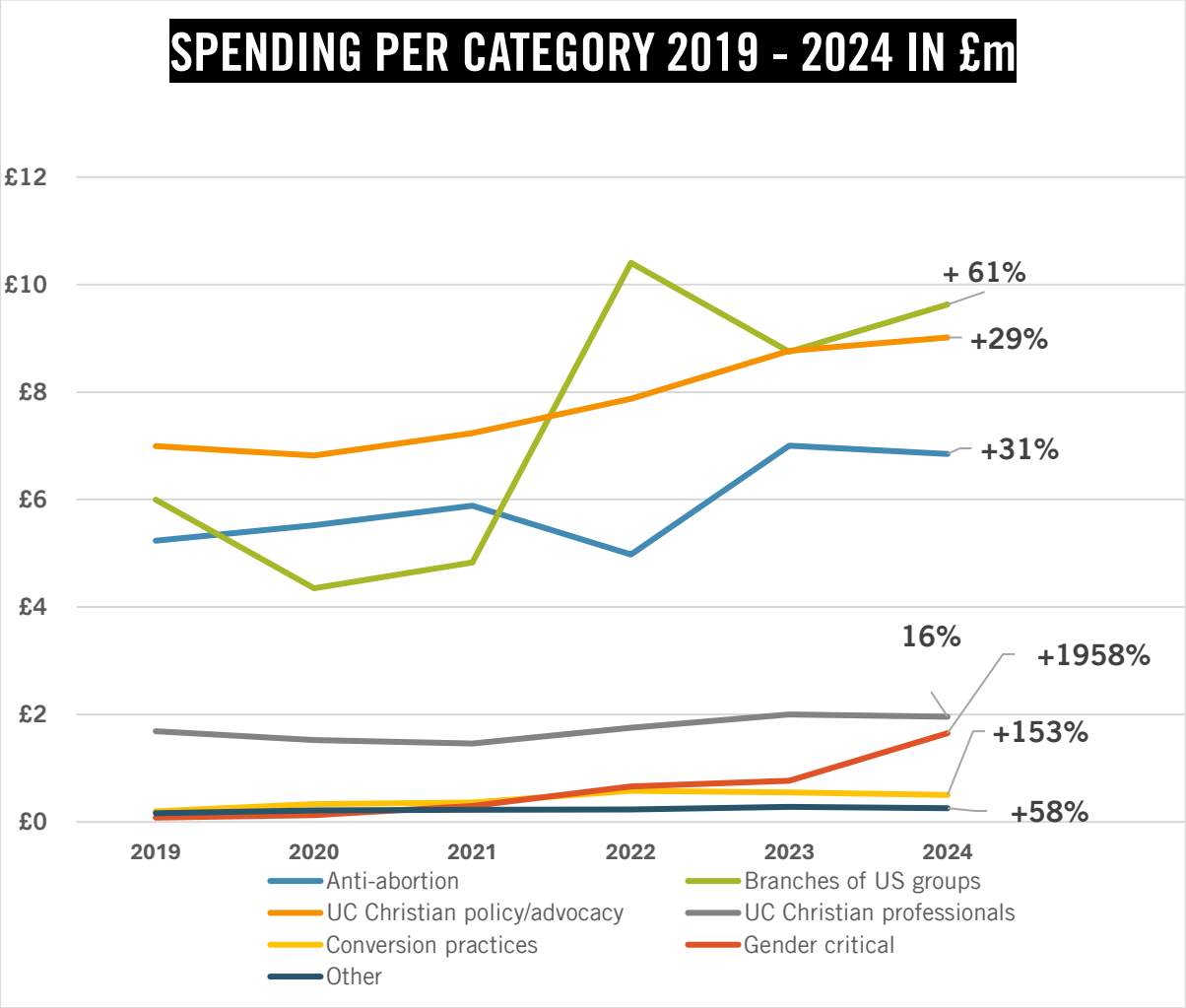


While all categories have grown between 2019 and 2024, their share of the total expenditure varies considerably. With the addition of accounts for 2024 the ultra-conservative Christian policy and advocacy organisations have overtaken the branches of US groups as the biggest spenders, while anti-abortion organisations remain third.

This means that 8 organisations have spent a third of the total. However, when it comes to political and social change expenditure is just one of the factors to consider. In fact, gender critical organisations only account for 2.5% of total expenditure but have been remarkably successful in realising their agenda through strategic litigation and campaigning.



Beyond the combined figures, spending for all categories has increased exponentially between 2019 and 2024.



A steadily growing US influence

Among UK branches of US organisations, Alliance Defending Freedom (ADF) stands out because of its financial resources, international reach and influence on issues relating to abortion and LGBT+ rights.

ADF International was founded in 1994 by US evangelical leaders and now operates internationally. According to its website, its priorities include “Free Speech, Parental Rights, Religious Freedom, Sanctity of Life, Marriage & Family"[11]. It reports more than 15 victories in the US Supreme Court and 39 in the European Court of Human Rights and has a network of over 4,900 attorneys.

ADF was involved in a series of legal challenges aimed at restricting access to abortion care in the United States, culminating in the Supreme Court's decision in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, which overturned Roe v. Wade [12]. It has also intervened in European cases relating to abortion access. In addition, the organisation is active at the United Nations and other international forums.

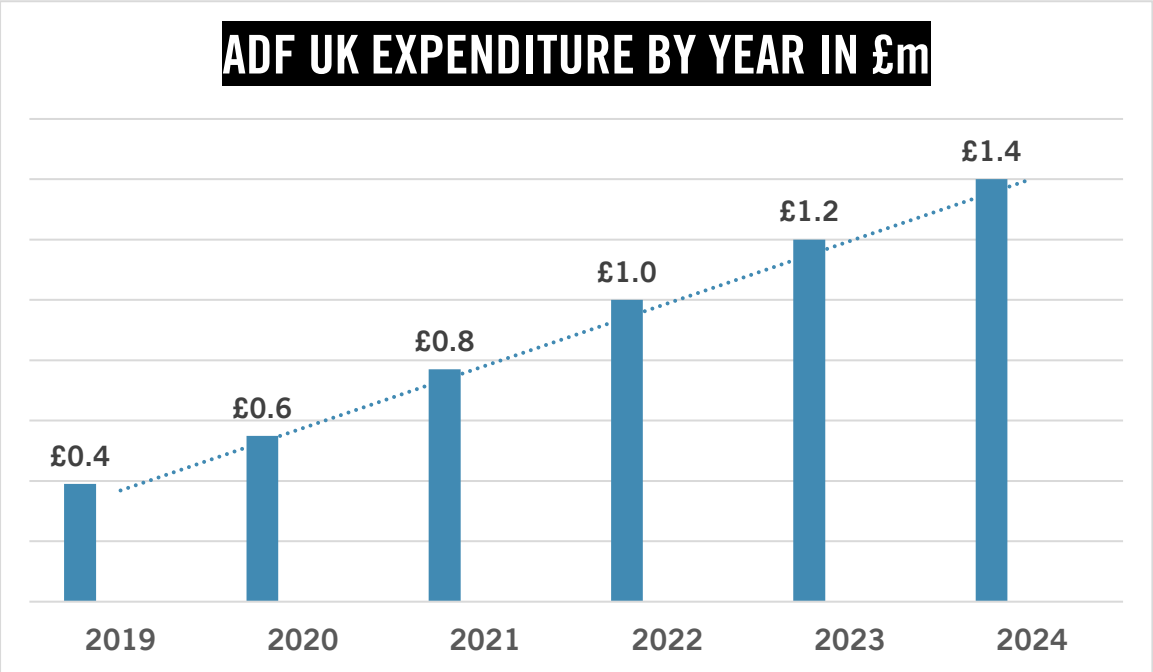
ADF International established a presence in Europe in 2014 and has offices in Brussels, Strasbourg, Geneva, Vienna and London. Its UK branch was registered as a limited company in 2015 and as a charity in 2017.

In the UK, ADF's spending has increased steadily, rising from just over £390,000 in 2019 to more than £770,000 in 2021 and £1.4 million in 2024. Much of this funding is unrestricted, meaning it can be used at the organisation's discretion.

According to its 2023 annual report, ADF UK continued to advocate ‘for the rights of Christians and others to freely associate and share their faith in public’. This includes legal challenges relating to safe access zones around abortion clinics. These zones are intended to prevent harassment and intimidation of patients and healthcare staff near abortion service providers.

ADF is representing several individuals prosecuted for allegedly breaching these restrictions. It has also provided training to the Christian Medical Fellowship on matters relating to ‘freedom of conscience’.

In April 2026, ADF International worked with the gender-critical organisation Women's Sports Union to threaten legal action against sports organisations in England over policies allowing the participation of trans athletes in women's sport[13].



The anti-abortion landscape: Crisis Pregnancy Centres

While there are overlaps with US groups and Christian conservative organisations that work across multiple issues, the mapping identified 25 organisations whose primary focus is opposition to abortion. Among these are 13 crisis pregnancy centres (CPCs), seven of which are registered charities.

CPCs operate through helplines, websites and physical centres. They are established by anti-abortion organisations and seek to discourage women and pregnant people from accessing abortion care.

Many present themselves as providers of impartial information and support. However, they are not affiliated with the NHS, are not subject to a specific regulatory framework, and have the objective of discouraging abortion[14].

Some CPCs can be difficult to identify. Research has found that certain centres use language and information that may not reflect established medical evidence, including claims about links between abortion and breast cancer or so-called 'post-abortion syndrome'[15].

Amnesty International UK considers that CPCs can undermine the rights of women and pregnant people to accurate information and healthcare.

In 2023, a BBC Panorama investigation identified 21 CPCs operating in the UK. CPCs are not unique to the UK. As of March 2024, more than 2,600 CPCs were estimated to be operating in the United States. In states where abortion is partially or fully banned, the number of CPCs has increased since 2021[16].

CPCs are part of a wider international network. An investigation found that Heartbeat International, a pioneer of the CPC model since the 1970s, has more than 700 affiliated centres across Latin America, Africa and Europe [17].

Stanton Healthcare Belfast, Seen Ltd (formerly Crossway Pregnancy Crisis Centre) and the Pregnancy Centres Network, all registered charities, are included in Amnesty International UK's financial analysis.

Between 2019 and 2024, spending by Stanton Healthcare and the Pregnancy Centres Network increased by 43% and 28% respectively, while SEEN's expenditure grew by 37%.

Evidence from other countries suggests that funding for CPCs has increased in recent years, indicating the potential for further growth in the resources and reach of these organisations.

Several CPCs in the sample have received funding from government programmes and National Lottery grants. This raises questions about whether funders are fully aware of the activities and objectives of these organisations.

Based on 360Giving data[18], which publishes open data about grants to charities, the following CPCs have received funding from institutional donors:

Choices Islington

- £ 43,744 From the National Lottery Community Fund between 2012 and 2023.
- £9,945 from the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport in 2020 as part of the Coronavirus support fund.

LIFE 2009

- £ 647,132 from the National Lottery Community Fund, trough two grants awarded in 2012 and 2024.
- £ 248,750 from the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport as part of the Tampon Tax Fund between 2017 and 2019.

Pregnancy Centres Network

- £7,350 from the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport in 2020 as part of the Coronavirus support fund.

Pregnancy Options Centre Chichester

- £46,995 from the National Lottery Community Fund between 2020 and 2024.

Seen Ltd (formerly Crossway Pregnancy Crisis Centre)

- £ 9,760 from the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport as part of the Coronavirus support fund.
- £37,924 from the National Lottery Community Fund.

LIFE 2009 and the Pregnancy Crisis Helpline have also received free advertising space worth £7,000 by Google through Google Ad Grants which provides advertising to charities[19].

Conclusion and recommendations

Anti-rights actors in the UK continue to increase their spending and resources, with expenditure rising significantly between 2019 and 2024.

Many are registered as charities, despite engaging in activities that seek to restrict or roll back human rights protections. This raises important questions for regulators about how charitable status is assessed and monitored.

Many organisations registered as companies publish only limited financial information, making public scrutiny of their activities more difficult.

On 25 June 2026, the government published a draft Conversion Practices Bill, following years of commitments by successive governments[20].

As the proposed ban moves through Parliament, particular attention should be paid to organisations and service providers that promote conversion practices, including those that provide training for therapists and counsellors, such as the International Foundation for Therapeutic and Counselling Choice (IFTCC).

The legislation should ensure that conversion practices cannot be legitimised through claims of consent or personal choice and should provide clear safeguards against potential loopholes. In addition, the bill should cover the advertising and promotion of these activities.

Another category of organisations that warrants greater scrutiny is crisis pregnancy centres (CPCs), which are not subject to any regulatory framework. The fact that some CPCs have benefited from charitable funding schemes and other forms of institutional support highlights the need for greater due diligence by funders and regulators.

Amnesty International recommends:

To the Charity Commission

- Review the awarding of charitable status to organisations that advocate for the removal of human rights protections, target minority groups, or promote disinformation and harmful practices.
- Strengthen the criteria used to assess whether organisations meet the public benefit test required for charitable status.

To the National Health Service

- Investigate the activities of CPCs and their impact on access to healthcare and information for women and pregnant people.
- Ensure that NHS Trusts and Integrated Care Boards do not signpost patients to CPCs through websites, publications or other information materials and train staff accordingly.

- Work with the Charity Commission to review whether CPCs registered as charities are operating in line with relevant standards and regulatory requirements.

To institutional donors and grant-makers

- Improve understanding of the nature, objectives and activities of anti-rights organisations, including their impact at local level.
- Strengthen due diligence processes to reduce the risk of funding organisations whose activities undermine human rights protections.
- Fund the ongoing monitoring of anti-rights movements and organisations.

Anti-rights organisations identified

Actor name	Type	Category	Year Established
Right to Life UK	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2003
The Guild of Our Lady of Good Counsel	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2003
Abortion Recovery Care Helpline (ARCH)	Anti-abortion	Project/branch of another actor	2007
SPUC Education and Research Trust	Anti-abortion	Registered company	2007
LIFE	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2009
Centre for Bio-Ethical Reform UK (CBR UK)	Anti-abortion	Registered company	2010
Image UK (Image and Pregnancy Helpline)	Anti-abortion	Registered company	2010
Alliance of Pro-Life Students	Anti-abortion	Registered company	2012
Seen Ltd (formerly Crossway Pregnancy Crisis Centre)	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2012
Pregnancy Choices Directory	Anti-abortion	Other	2015
Pregnancy Centres Network	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2015
Stanton Healthcare Belfast	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2016
Both Lives	Anti-abortion	Project/branch of another actor	2017
Choose Life Ministries	Anti-abortion	Informal	2019
Abortion Resistance	Anti-abortion	Informal	2022
Precious Life	Anti-abortion	Registered company	2010
Helpers UK	Anti-abortion	Informal	2017
Hope Pregnancy	Anti-abortion	Project/branch of another actor	2017
Be Here For Me	Anti-abortion	Informal	2018
Post Abortion Support for Everyone (PASE)	Anti-abortion	Project/branch of another actor	2018
Brephos	Anti-abortion	Project/branch of another actor	2018
SPUC Pro-Life Limited	Anti-abortion	Registered company	2007
SPUC Pro-Life Scotland	Anti-abortion	Registered company	2013
Pregnancy Crisis Helpline	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2020
Choices Islington	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2008

Pregnancy Options Centre Chicester	Anti-abortion	Registered charity	2017
Rachel's Vineyard	Branch of US group	Registered charity	2020
Billy Graham Evangelistic Association UK	Branch of US group	Registered charity	1956
Christian Broadcasting Network (UK)	Branch of US group	Registered company	2002
Family Life International UK	Branch of US group	Registered charity	2011
ADF International (UK)	Branch of US group	Registered company	2015
Turning Point UK (TPUK)	Branch of US group	Registered company	2021
CARE (Christian Action, Research and Education)	Christian right policy/advocacy	Registered charity	1997
Catholic Bishops Conference of England and Wales	Christian right policy/advocacy	Registered charity	2003
Evangelical Alliance	Christian right policy/advocacy	Registered charity	1962
Christian Concern	Christian right policy/advocacy	Registered company	2008
The Christian Institute	Christian right policy/advocacy	Registered charity	1991
Anscombe Bioethics Centre	Christian right policy/advocacy	Registered charity	2022
Christian Values in Education (CVE Scotland)	Christian right policy/advocacy	Registered charity	2014
Catholic Medical Association	Christian right professionals	Registered charity	2023
Christian Medical Fellowship	Christian right professionals	Registered charity	2009
Christian Legal Centre	Christian right professionals	Registered company	2007
The Lawyers' Christian Fellowship (LCF)	Christian right professionals	Registered charity	2010
Catholic Medical Association	Christian right professionals	Registered charity	2023
Core Issues Trust	Conversion practices	Registered charity	2016
The International Federation for Therapeutic and Counseling Choice (IFTCC)	Conversion practices	Registered company	2017
Genspect	Conversion practices	Other	2020
Therapy First	Conversion practices	Informal	2021
Thoughtful therapists	Conversion practices	Other	2021
SEGM	Conversion practices	Informal	Unclear

CAN SG	Conversion practices	Registered company	2023
Living Out	Conversion practices	Registered charity	2016
Journey UK	Conversion practices	Registered charity	2020
True Freedom Trust	Conversion practices	Registered charity	2014
Living Faith	Conversion practices	Registered charity	Unclear
Affinity	Conversion practices	Registered charity	2020
Seen Network (Sex Equality and Equity Network Limited)	Gender critical	Registered company	2022
Seen in the City	Gender critical	Informal	2023
SEEN in HR	Gender critical	Informal	2024
Parli SEEN	Gender critical	Informal	2024
SEEN in STEM	Gender critical	Informal	2024
SEEN in Journalism	Gender critical	Informal	2024
SEEN in Schools	Gender critical	Informal	2024
SEEN in Sport	Gender critical	Informal	2024
SEEN in Health	Gender critical	Informal	2024
SEEN in Retail	Gender critical	Informal	2024
Local Authority SEEN	Gender critical	Informal	2024
TU SEEN	Gender critical	Informal	2024
SEEN in Publishing	Gender critical	Informal	2024
Third Sector SEEN	Gender critical	Informal	2024
Police SEEN UK	Gender critical	Informal	2024
SEEN on Campus	Gender critical	Informal	2025
FiLiA	Gender critical	Registered charity	2015
Bayswater support group	Gender critical	Registered company	2019
Children of Transitioners	Gender critical	Informal	2019
Get the L Out UK	Gender critical	Informal	2018
Gender Critical Greens	Gender critical	Informal	2019
Labour Women's Declaration	Gender critical	Informal	2019

Legal Feminist	Gender critical	Informal	2018
Lesbian Strength	Gender critical	Informal	2018
Merched Cymru	Gender critical	Informal	2020
OBJECT – Women Not Sex Objects!	Gender critical	Informal	2011
Older Feminist Network	Gender critical	Informal	1982
Protect & Teach	Gender critical	Informal	2024
Safe Schools Alliance UK (SSAUK)	Gender critical	Informal	2018
Trans Widows Voices	Gender critical	Informal	2018
Virago Women's Workshop	Gender critical	Registered company	2021
LGB Alliance Cymru	Gender critical	Informal	2019
Beira's Place	Gender critical	Registered company	2022
Conservatives for Women	Gender critical	Registered company	2022
Fair Play for Women	Gender critical	Registered company	2019
For Women Scotland	Gender critical	Registered company	2020
Gay Men's Network UK	Gender critical	Registered company	2022
Keep Prisons Single Sex	Gender critical	Dissolved	2022
Let Women Speak (formerly Standing for Women)	Gender critical	Registered company	2023
LGB Alliance	Gender critical	Registered charity	2019
The Lesbian Project	Gender critical	Registered company	2022
Transgender Trend	Gender critical	Registered company	2019
Woman's Place UK (WPUK)	Gender critical	Registered company	2021
Women's Declaration International (WDI)	Gender critical	Registered company	2019
Sex Matters	Gender critical	Registered charity	2024
Murray Blackburn and Mackenzie	Gender critical	Registered company	2022
Women's Rights Network (WRN)	Gender critical	Registered company	2022
LGB Christians	Gender critical	Informal	2023
Liberal Voice for Women	Gender critical	Informal	2021
ScotPAG Scottish Professionals Advising on Gender	Gender critical	Informal	2022
Evangelicals Now	Other	Registered charity	1987

Catholic Herald	Other	Registered company	1934
Premier	Other	Registered charity	1983
Anglican Mainstream	Other	Registered charity	2005
Family Education Trust	Other	Registered company	1998
Christians in Parliament	Other	Informal	Unclear
All-Party Parliamentary Pro-Life Group	Other	Project/branch of another actor	2015
Conservative Christian Fellowship	Other	Registered company	2009
Natural Family Planning Teachers' association	Other	Registered charity	2001
Alive to the World	Other	Registered charity	2019
Lovewise	Other	Registered charity	2003

[1] Amnesty International, United Kingdom: Dismantling the Human Rights Framework: Amnesty International Submission to the 41st Session of the UPR Working Group, November 2022
[2] Women's Budget Group & Runnymede Trust, Intersecting Inequalities – The impact of austerity on Black and Minority Ethnic Women in the UK, 2017
[3] ILGA Europe, Rainbow Map 2026 United Kingdom
[4] Amnesty International UK, The anti-rights movement, 2025
[5] NY Times, They Helped Topple Roe v. Wade. Now Their Sights Are Set on Britain, 23rd October 2025.
[6] Amnesty International UK, Like a snowball: the growth and impact of the gender critical movement in the UK, 2026
[7] Sexual and reproductive health depends on and affects our access to the full range of interrelated human rights, including bodily autonomy and the right to life, the right to be free from torture and other ill-treatment, the right to health, the right to privacy, the right to education, and the right to equality and non-discrimination. Bodily autonomy means being able to make decisions about how to express our sexuality, including our sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as about our bodies, our personal relationships, the form and shape of one's family and the destination of one's life path, among other things.
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