

1 PRE/GCBioCom/BRI/OGC/ADCOM/PreC/POSCoM/ADCOM/PreC/GCDO17SM/17SM to  
2 AAS(DIV)

3  
4 111-17G STATEMENT ON TRANSGENDERISM  
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6 VOTED, To approve the Statement on Transgenderism, which reads as follows:  
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8 The increasing awareness of the needs and challenges that transgender men and women  
9 experience and the rise of transgender issues to social prominence worldwide raise important  
10 questions not only for those affected by the transgender phenomenon but also for the  
11 Seventh-day Adventist Church. While the struggles and challenges of those identifying as  
12 transgender people have some elements in common with the struggles of all human beings, we  
13 recognize the uniqueness of their situation and the limitation of our knowledge in specific  
14 instances. Yet, we believe that Scripture provides principles for guidance and counsel to  
15 transgender people and the Church, transcending human conventions and culture.  
16

17 *The Transgender Phenomenon*  
18

19 In modern society, gender identity typically denotes “the public (and usually legally  
20 recognized) lived role as boy or girl, man or woman,” while sex refers “to the biological  
21 indicators of male and female.”<sup>1</sup> Gender identification usually aligns with a person’s biological  
22 sex at birth. However, misalignment may happen at the physical and/or mental-emotional levels.  
23

24 On the physical level ambiguity in genitalia may result from anatomical and  
25 physiological abnormalities so that it cannot be clearly established whether a child is male or  
26 female. This ambiguity of anatomical sexual differentiation is often called hermaphroditism or  
27 intersexualism.<sup>2</sup>  
28

29 On the mental-emotional level misalignment occurs with transgender people whose  
30 sexual anatomy is clearly male or female but who identify with the opposite gender of their  
31 biological sex. They may describe themselves as being trapped in a wrong body.  
32 Transgenderism, formerly clinically diagnosed as “gender identity disorder” and now termed  
33 “gender dysphoria,” may be understood as a general term to describe the variety of ways  
34 individuals interpret and express their gender identity differently from those who determine  
35 gender on the basis of biological sex.<sup>3</sup> “Gender dysphoria is manifested in a variety of ways,  
36 including strong desires to be treated as the other gender or to be rid of one’s sex characteristics,  
37 or a strong conviction that one has feelings and reactions typical of the other gender.”<sup>4</sup>  
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<sup>1</sup>*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. (DSM-5<sup>TM</sup>), edited by the American Psychiatric Association (Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing, 2013), 451.

<sup>2</sup> Those born with ambiguous genitalia may or may not benefit from corrective surgical treatment.

<sup>3</sup> See DSM-5<sup>TM</sup>, 451-459.

<sup>4</sup> This sentence is part of a succinct summary of gender dysphoria provided to introduce DSM-5<sup>TM</sup> that was published in 2013: [https://www.psychiatry.org/File%20Library/Psychiatrists/Practice/DSM/APA\\_DSM-5-Gender-Dysphoria.pdf](https://www.psychiatry.org/File%20Library/Psychiatrists/Practice/DSM/APA_DSM-5-Gender-Dysphoria.pdf) (accessed April 11, 2017).

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1 Due to contemporary trends to reject the biblical gender binary (male and female) and  
2 replace it with a growing spectrum of gender types, certain choices triggered by the transgender  
3 condition have come to be regarded as normal and accepted in contemporary culture. However,  
4 the desire to change or live as a person of another gender may result in biblically inappropriate  
5 lifestyle choices. Gender dysphoria may, for instance, result in cross-dressing,<sup>5</sup> sex reassignment  
6 surgery, and the desire to have a marital relationship with a person of the same biological sex.  
7 On the other hand, transgender people may suffer silently, living a celibate life or being married  
8 to a spouse of the opposite sex.

### 9 10 *Biblical Principles Relating to Sexuality and the Transgender Phenomenon*

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12 As the transgender phenomenon must be evaluated by Scripture, the following biblical  
13 principles and teachings may help the community of faith relate to people affected by gender  
14 dysphoria in a biblical and Christ-like way:

15  
16 1. God created humanity as two persons who are respectively identified as male and  
17 female in terms of gender. The Bible inextricably ties gender to biological sex (Gen 1:27; 2:22-  
18 24) and does not make a distinction between the two. The Word of God affirms complementarity  
19 as well as clear distinctions between male and female in creation. The Genesis creation account  
20 is foundational to all questions of human sexuality.

21  
22 2. From a biblical perspective, the human being is a psychosomatic unity. For  
23 example, Scripture repeatedly calls the entire human being a soul (Gen 2:7; Jer 13:17; 52:28-30;  
24 Ezek 18:4; Acts 2:41; 1 Cor 15:45), a body (Eph 5:28; Rom 12:1-2; Rev 18:13), flesh (1 Pet  
25 1:24), and spirit (2 Tim 4:22; 1 John 4:1-3). Thus, the Bible does not endorse dualism in the  
26 sense of a separation between one's body and one's sense of sexuality. In addition, an immortal  
27 part of humans is not envisioned in Scripture because God alone possesses immortality (1 Tim  
28 6:14-16) and will bestow it on those who believe in Him at the first resurrection (1 Cor  
29 15:51-54). Thus, a human being is also meant to be an undivided sexual entity, and sexual  
30 identity cannot be independent from one's body. According to Scripture, our gender identity, as  
31 designed by God, is determined by our biological sex at birth (Gen 1:27; 5:1-2; Ps 139:13-14;  
32 Mark 10:6).

33  
34 3. Scripture acknowledges, however, that due to the Fall (Gen 3:6-19) the whole  
35 human being—that is, our mental, physical, and spiritual faculties—are affected by sin (Jer 17:9;  
36 Rom 3:9; 7:14-23; 8:20-23; Gal 5:17) and need to be renewed by God (Rom 12:2). Our  
37 emotions, feelings, and perceptions are not fully reliable indicators of God's designs, ideals, and  
38 truth (Prov 14:12; 16:25). We need guidance from God through Scripture to determine what is in  
39 our best interest and live according to His will (2 Tim 3:16).

40  
41 4. The fact that some individuals claim a gender identity incompatible with their  
42 biological sex reveals a serious dichotomy. This brokenness or distress, whether felt or not, is an

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<sup>5</sup> Cross-dressing, also referred to as transvestite behavior, is prohibited in Deuteronomy 22:5.

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1 expression of the damaging effects of sin on humans and may have a variety of causes. Although  
2 gender dysphoria is not intrinsically sinful, it may result in sinful choices. It is another indicator  
3 that, on a personal level, humans are involved in the great controversy.  
4

5 5. As long as transgender people are committed to ordering their lives according to  
6 the biblical teachings on sexuality and marriage they can be members of the Seventh-day  
7 Adventist Church. The Bible clearly and consistently identifies any sexual activity outside of  
8 heterosexual marriage as sin (Matt 5:28, 31-32; 1 Tim 1:8-11; Heb 13:4). Alternative sexual  
9 lifestyles are sinful distortions of God's good gift of sexuality (Rom 1:21-28; 1 Cor 6:9-10).  
10

11 6. Because the Bible regards humans as wholistic entities and does not differentiate  
12 between biological sex and gender identity, the Church strongly cautions transgender people  
13 against sex reassignment surgery and against marriage, if they have undergone such a procedure.  
14 From the biblical wholistic viewpoint of human nature, a full transition from one gender to  
15 another and the attainment of an integrated sexual identity cannot be expected in the case of sex  
16 reassignment surgery.  
17

18 7. The Bible commands followers of Christ to love everyone. Created in the image  
19 of God, they must be treated with dignity and respect. This includes transgender people. Acts of  
20 ridicule, abuse, or bullying towards transgender people are incompatible with the biblical  
21 commandment, "You shall love your neighbor as yourself" (Mark 12:31).  
22

23 8. The Church as the community of Jesus Christ is meant to be a refuge and place of  
24 hope, care, and understanding to all who are perplexed, suffering, struggling, and lonely, for "a  
25 bruised reed He will not break, and smoking flax He will not quench" (Matt 12:20). All people  
26 are invited to attend the Seventh-day Adventist Church and enjoy the fellowship of its believers.  
27 Those who are members can fully participate in church life as long as they embrace the message,  
28 mission, and values of the Church.  
29

30 9. The Bible proclaims the good news that sexual sins committed by heterosexuals,  
31 homosexuals, transgender people, or others can be forgiven, and lives can be transformed  
32 through faith in Jesus Christ (1 Cor 6:9-11).  
33

34 10. Those who experience incongruity between their biological sex and gender  
35 identity are encouraged to follow biblical principles in dealing with their distress. They are  
36 invited to reflect on God's original plan of purity and sexual fidelity. Belonging to God, all are  
37 called to honor Him with their bodies and their lifestyle choices (1 Cor 6:19). With all believers,  
38 transgender people are encouraged to wait on God and are offered the fullness of divine  
39 compassion, peace, and grace in anticipation of Christ's soon return when all true followers of  
40 Christ will be completely restored to God's ideal.