Trans-sexualism or gender identity disorder affects person's gender identity, so, recently its name has changed to "gender identity disorder". There are controversies about trans-sexualism in Muslim world, but it is acceptable by Shiite Islamic Clergies. Two main branches of Islam are Sunni (90%) and Shiite (about 10%), which more than 90% of Iranian and Azerbaijani people are Shiite. New era of science and medicine can interact with clergy leaders and be lawful by their decrees (FATWA), which this manner in Islam is called: IJTEHAD. In 1982, the first decree accepting trans-sexuality was released by Ayatollah Khomeini. In Iran, as an Islamic country, the law is in close attach with religion, even clergies' decrees are accepted as a source for judgment in the courts in the case of silence of law (Iran constitution). So, after the decree, the law was passed to accept the trans-sexuals and let them change their gender by surgery. The Iran's forensic medicine authority (IFMA) is responsible for approving the patients. The process is as follows: First the patient applies for sex-change to the court and the court refers them to IFMA. IMFA send them for psychological and psychiatric consultation, which takes too many sessions of interviews and observations, and also interviews with parents and friends. At last, the approval of gender identification disorder is issued by psychiatrist and the patient is referred to the approved centers for sex-change surgery by IMFA. After the surgery, the ID of the patient will be changed with the new name, and by law, all their document will be changed according to the new name and gender including passport, educational degrees, driving license, etc? Although there is no legal problem for such people, but they are suffering from social stigma. So far, there are more than 200 sex-change surgeries in Iran every year and by growing the number of trans-sexuals there is a hope to solve their social problems in the future.

Conclusion: trans-sexuals are accepted in Iran religiously and legally, but social stigma is not completely solved.