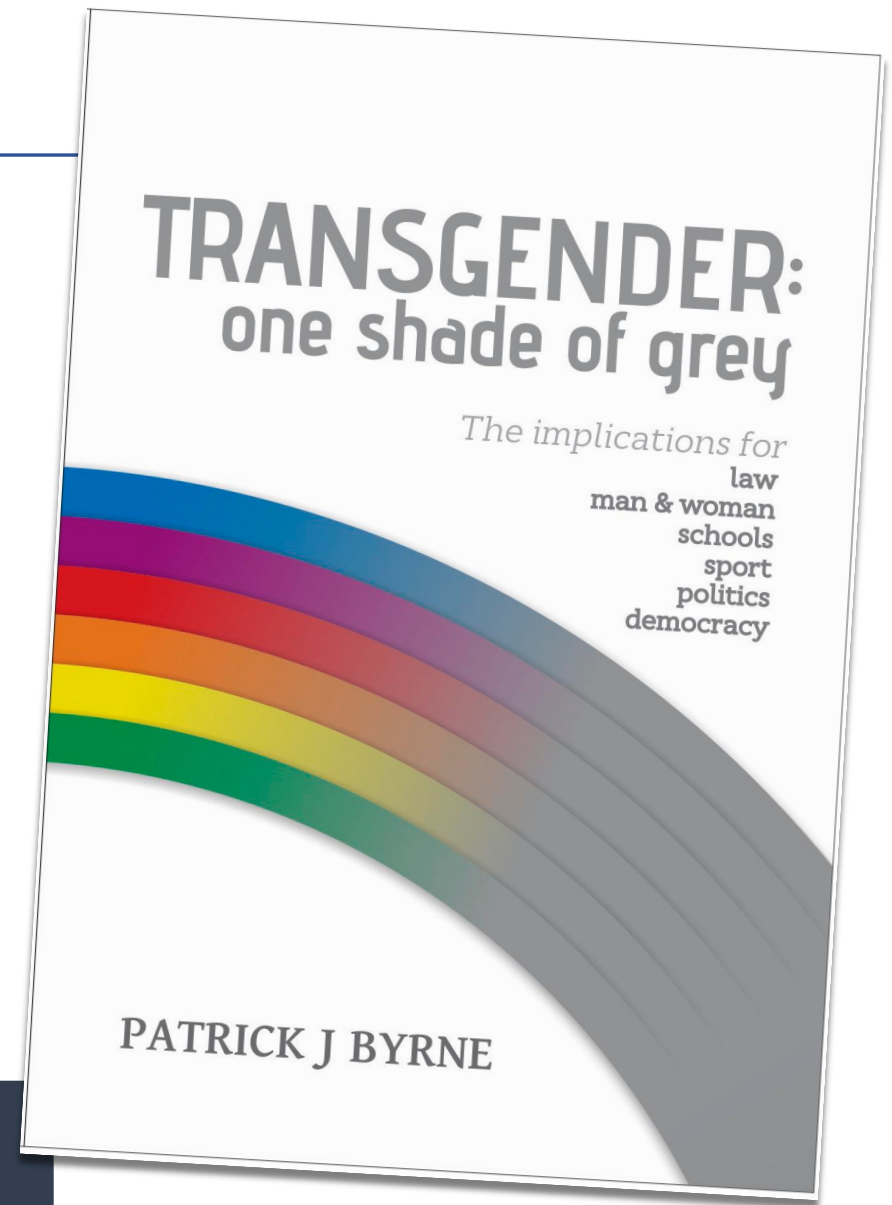

The matrix of gender identity laws

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Australian jurisdictions

Federal government

6 states: Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australian, Tasmania, South Australia

2 Territories: Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory

1. Birth certificate laws – changing identity

Birth certificates are the ‘cardinal identifier’ of the human person.

According to sex as determined at birth (or in utero), a person has rights, privileges, responsibilities, protections and access to services, eg access to schools, sports, private spaces, clubs, medical services, etc.

Birth certificate laws have been changed allow any person to record a gender identity other than their birth sex, based on how they self-identify. No hormonal or surgical treatments required.

12 months notice required, so, gender identity can change annually.

Then GI is recognised on passports, driver’s licence, health cards, etc.



ACT
Government

**Access
Canberra.**

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

BIRTH REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Form 201 -BRS

*Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1997
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Regulation 1998*

DETAILS OF CHILD TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS *(Any alterations must be signed by all parties)*

Surname/Family Name

Given Name(s)

Sex to be included on birth certificate (please tick one box)

Male Female Unspecified Indeterminate Intersex

Australian Federal Attorney Generals Department



<https://www.ag.gov.au/Publications/Documents/AustralianGovernmentGuidelinesontheRecognitionofSexandGender/AustralianGovernmentGuidelinesontheRecognitionofSexandGender.pdf>

For a boy to legally identify as a girl, all that is required is a

- statement from a registered medical practitioner or psychologist, or
- a passport, or
- Australian government travel document
- an amended birth certificate, or
- a state or territory Gender Recognition Certificate or Recognised Details Certificate.

2. Marriage law – changing relationship recognition

The *Marriage Act* was changed in 2017 to define the marriage as ‘the union of two people’, legalising not only same-sex marriage but also marriage where one or both parties were identified as non-binary, other than their birth sex. So two males who identify as female could marry and be recognised as being in a lesbian marriage.

Hence, changing recognition of a person’s sex identifier changes recognition of their relationships.

Marriage Act 1961

NOTICE OF INTENDED MARRIAGE

The following parties give notice of their intended marriage:

	PARTY 1	PARTY 2
1 Description of party	Groom <input type="checkbox"/> Bride <input type="checkbox"/> Partner <input type="checkbox"/>	Groom <input type="checkbox"/> Bride <input type="checkbox"/> Partner <input type="checkbox"/>
2 Surname		
3 Given names		
4 Sex (‘X’ refers to indeterminate/intersex/unspecified)	Male Female X	Male Female X

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3. Anti-Discrimination laws

Originally, sex became a protected attribute to protect women from discrimination in the work place, so they could not be sacked when they married, for becoming pregnant, or because of family duties, etc.

Discrimination laws were changed to also make it an offence to 'treat less favourably' on the basis of their self-defined 'gender identity'.

This affects schools (boy identifies as female accessing girl's sports and facilities), women's organisations, medical services, counsellors.

Failure to treat male-to-females the same as females can lead to legal sanctions, loss of professional status, loss of job.

4. Anti-Conversion Therapy laws

Increasingly, Australian states have draconian legal sanctions for a parent, doctor, counsellor, psychologist, minister of religion, or anyone to counsel a gender incongruent child 'wait and see', or an adult to desist from transitioning. Punishment includes heavy fines and jail terms.

Such actions are considered child abuse and risk having the gender incongruent child being taken into state care.

In turn, this puts parents with other children at risk of being regarded by state agencies as abusive parents.

5. Anti-Vilification laws

The 'gold standard' protection for gender identity is the anti-vilification clause of the Tasmanian *Anti-discrimination Act*, which makes it an offence to 'engage in any conduct which offends, humiliates, intimidates, insults or ridicules a person' on the basis of their gender identity. Other states looking to follow.

Hence, public advocacy for the biological world view risks prosecution.

There are proposals in some jurisdictions for 'offence' to be defined as 'likely to incite hatred against, serious contempt for, or revulsion or severe ridicule of, that other person or class of persons.'

The matrix of gender identity laws

1. Birth certificate laws change identity...
2. which in turn, changes relationships – Marriage law

Protections for gender identity

3. Anti-discrimination law
4. Anti-conversion therapy law
5. Anti-vilification law

Gender identity laws

- replace recognition of biological sex in law;
- thereby replacing sex-based rights with gender identity-based rights;
- bring those who hold to the biological world view into conflict with the law, threatening prosecution, loss of professional status and loss of employment.

End

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