

4 September 2023

To whom it may concern,

P318/23: Petition of the Scottish Minister for Judicial Review of the Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill (Prohibition on Submission for Royal Assent) Order 2023 (the ‘Petition’)

I am writing on behalf of Stonewall Equality Limited (**Stonewall**), which has been granted permission to intervene in the Petition, alongside Gendered Intelligence and the Institute for Constitutional and Democratic Research.

Tables of evidence

In order to assist the Court in this matter, Stonewall has prepared two tables of evidence which support the intervenor’s submissions on Issue 1 (*International Comparators*) proposed in the Application for Leave to Intervene filed on 24 July 2023 (the *Application*):

- Table 1 is a high-level summary, comparing the provisions of the GRR Bill provisions to (a significant sample of) other jurisdictions that have implemented similar regimes for legal gender recognition.
- Table 2 is a more comprehensive version of Table 1, and contains detailed information on the specific laws in other jurisdictions to enable a more fulsome comparison of the GRR Bill to international practice.

These tables have been prepared using publicly available sources. They have been prepared by Stonewall (with the assistance of its solicitors who are acting pro bono in relation to the intervention) but without specific legal advice from lawyers in each jurisdiction represented in the tables.

Case studies

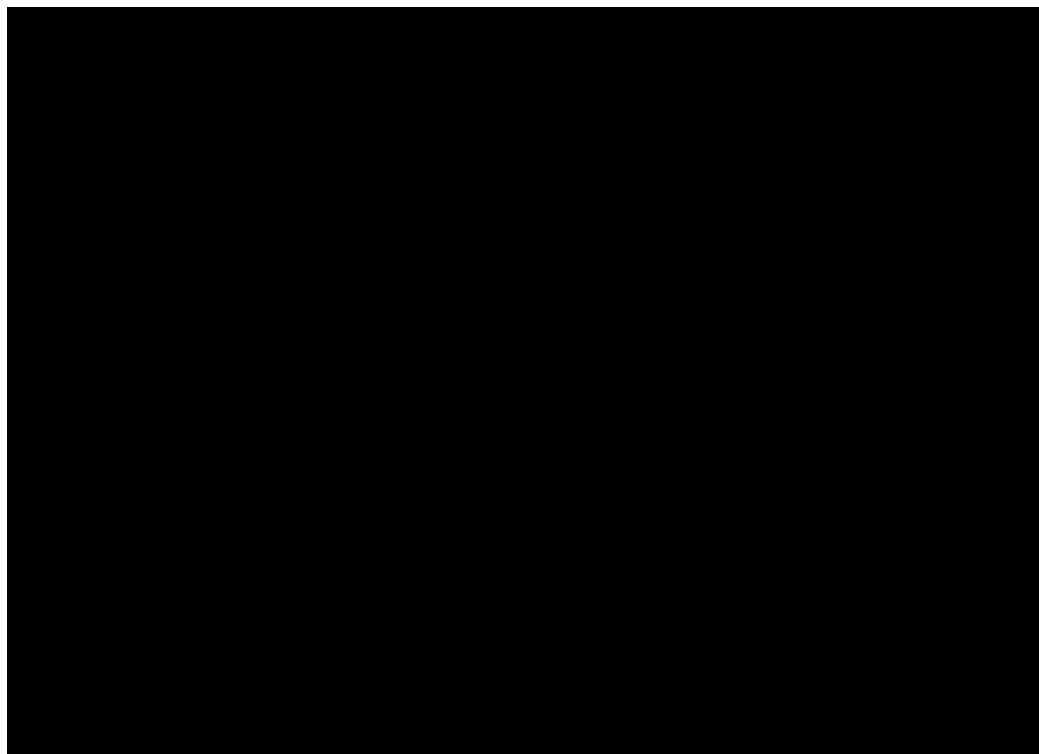
Stonewall, with the assistance of its solicitors, has also prepared four case studies detailing the experiences of trans people in the UK (including one specifically from an individual living in Scotland) who have sought a Gender Recognition Certificate. These case studies are in support of the proposition

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set out at paragraph 25(f) of the Application, being that the Scottish Government's proposed reforms to the Gender Recognition Act are likely to result in a number of positive impacts for trans people.



Index of materials appended to this letter

The materials are appended to this letter in the following order to best assist the Court:

1. Table 1 (*page 3*)
2. Case studies (*page 4*)
3. Table 2 (*page 14*)

Yours sincerely,

Colin Macfarlane (he/him)
Director,
Stonewall Equality Limited

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Table 1 (Summary): Comparison of the GRR Scotland Bill with jurisdictions with comparable laws on legal gender recognition

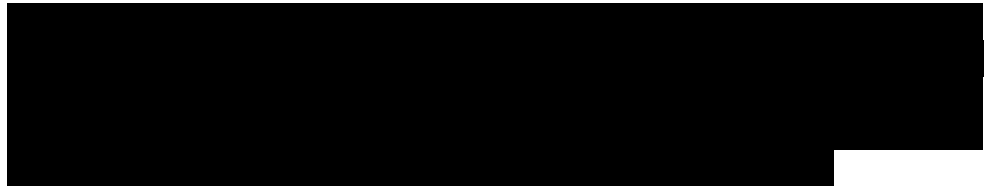
Jurisdiction	Self-declaration	Medical requirements for adults	Required time lived in acquired gender	Reflection period	Min. age for self-declaration	Min. age for self-declaration (additional requirements) ¹	Specific offence for fraudulent application ²
Scotland (Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill)	Yes	No	3mo for applicants aged 18+; 6mo for applicants aged 16/17	3 months	18	16	Yes
Europe							
Belgium	Yes	No	No	3 months	18	16	No
Denmark	Yes	No	No	6 months	18	18	No
Iceland	Yes	No	No	No	15	No min. age	No
Ireland	Yes	No	No	No	18	16	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
Malta	Yes	No	No	No	16	No min. age	Yes
Norway	Yes	No	No	No	16	No min. age	No
Portugal	Yes	No	No	No	18	16	No
Spain	Yes	No	No	Under 3 months	16	12	No
Switzerland	Yes	No	No	No	16	No min. age	No
Asia-Pacific							
Queensland, Aust.	Yes	No	No	No	16	12	No
Tasmania, Aust.	Yes	No	No	No	16	No min. age	No
Victoria, Aust.	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
New Zealand	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
USA							
California	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
Nevada	Yes	No	No	No	No min. age	No min. age	No
New Jersey	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
New York State	Yes	No	No	No	17	No min. age	No
New York City	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
Oregon	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
Washington State	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
Canada							
Alberta	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
British Columbia	Yes	No	No	No	19	No min. age	No
Newfoundland and Labrador	Yes	No	No	No	16	No min. age	No
Northwest Territories	Yes	No ³	No	No	19	No min. age	No
Nova Scotia	Yes	No	No	No	16	No min. age	No
Quebec	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
Yukon	Yes	No	No	No	16	No min. age	No
South America							
Argentina	Yes	No	No	No	18	No min. age	No
Colombia	Yes	No	No	No	18	18	No
Uruguay	Yes	No	No	No	18	No minimum age	No

¹ The most common additional requirements for minors of specified ages are: consent from a parent, legal guardian or legal representative; the application to be made on behalf of the minor by a parent, legal guardian or legal representative; submission of a report by a medical practitioner; submission of a supporting statement by a medical practitioner, psychologist or social worker; and/or submission of a court order. Some jurisdictions have multiple additional requirements for minors of different ages, such as parental consent for minors below 16 and a medical report for minors below 12. For further information on the precise requirements of each jurisdiction refer to Table 3.

² This table only records penalties for fraudulent applications where there is a specific penalty for making a fraudulent or false application in relation to amending the gender marker on a birth certificate. The table does not contain a complete record of general applicable penalties under the law of the relevant jurisdiction, e.g. relating to perjury, making false statements or representations in documents, applications or to public officials, or making false applications to correct information on official documents.

³ Repeat applications by adults require a supporting statement by a designated medical professional.

Case Studies



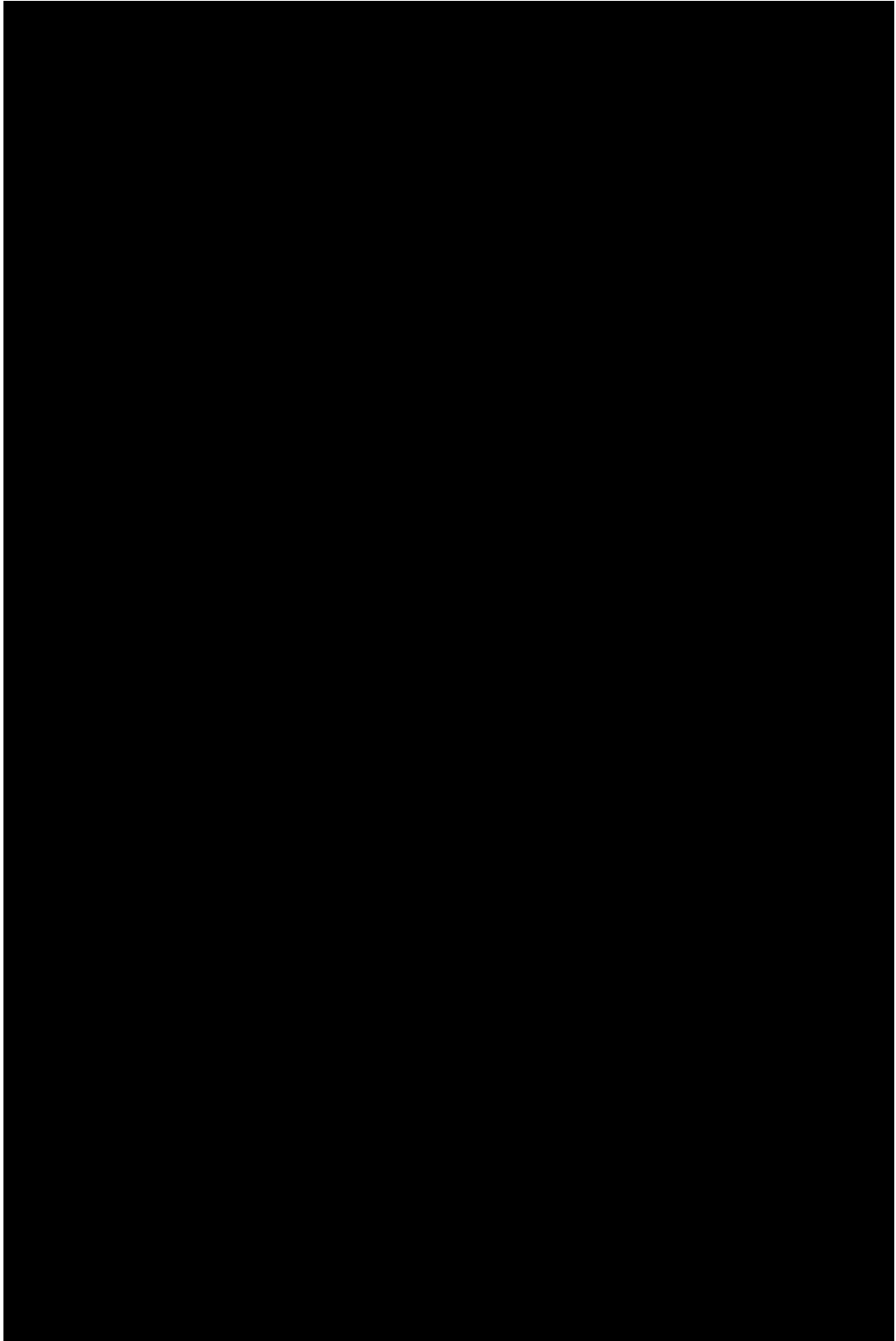
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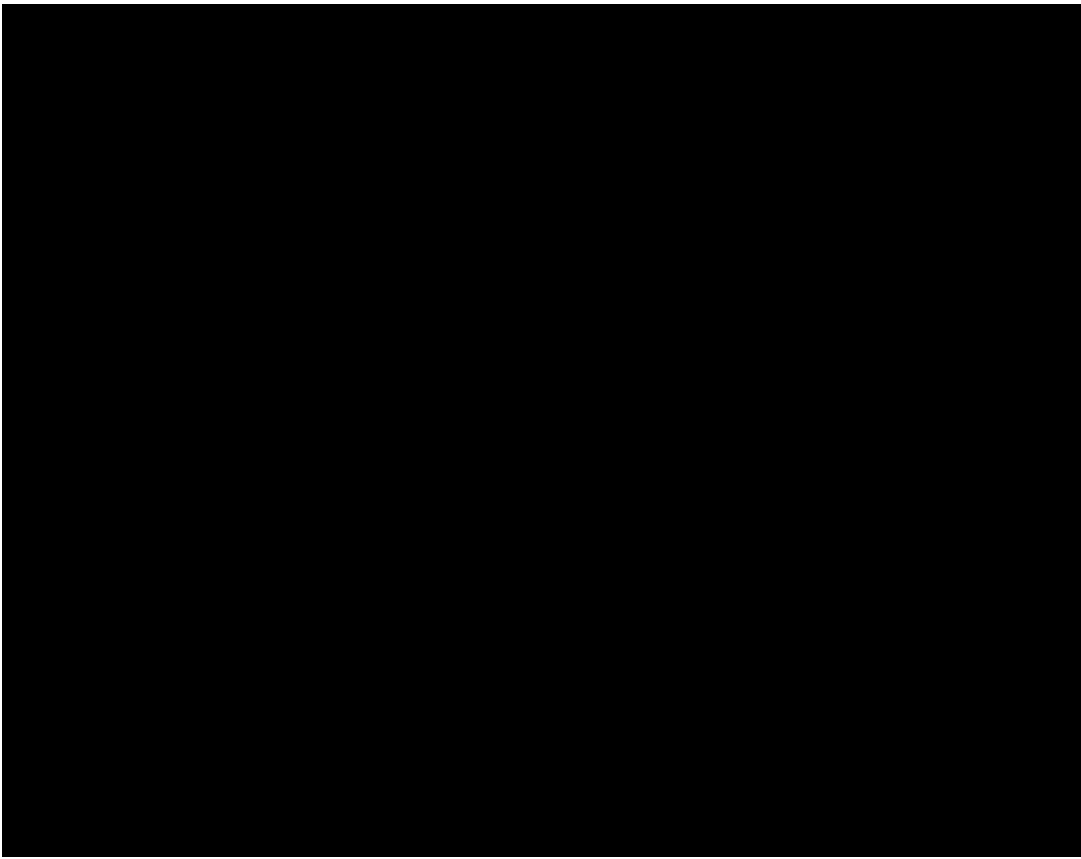
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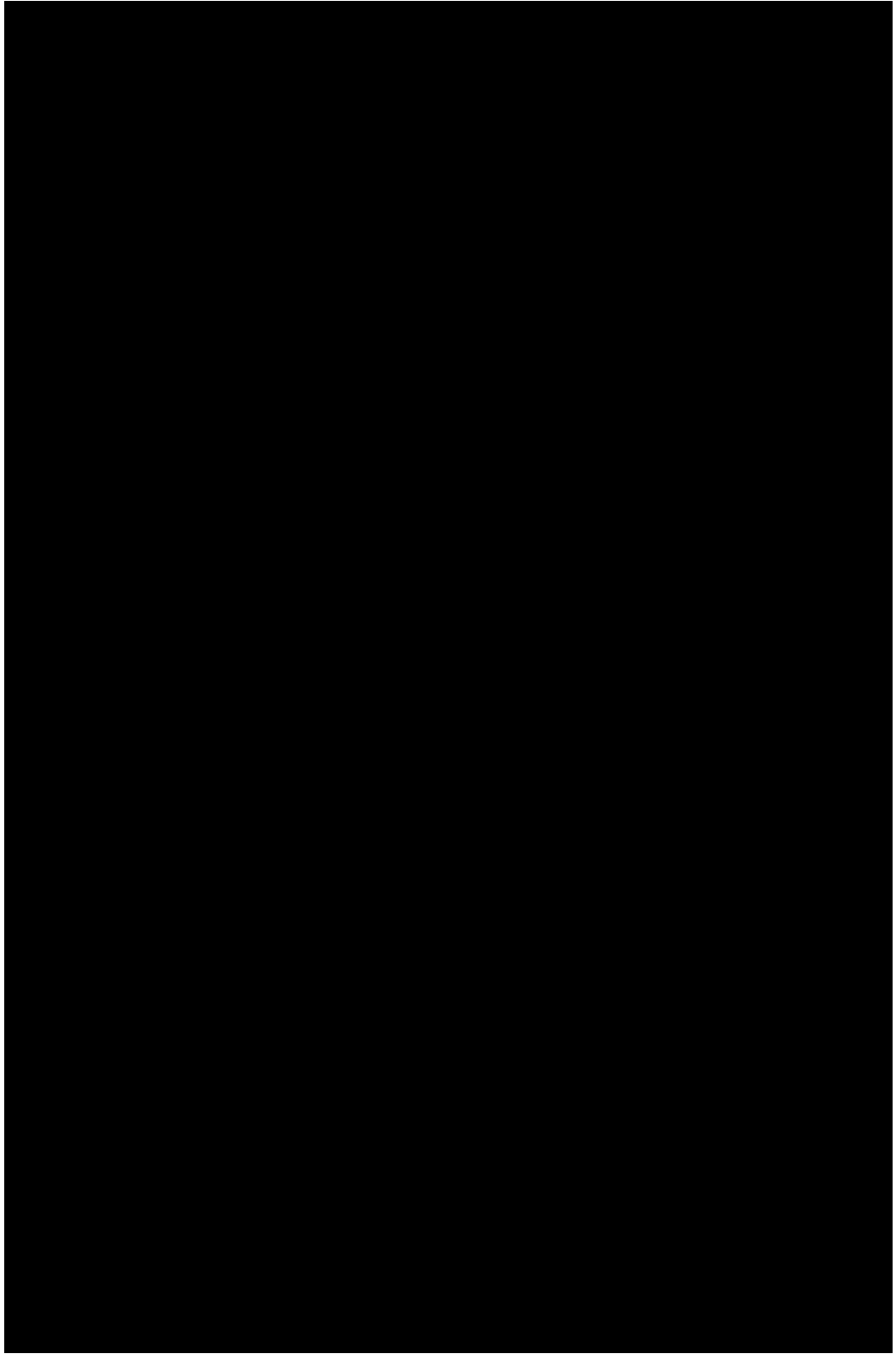
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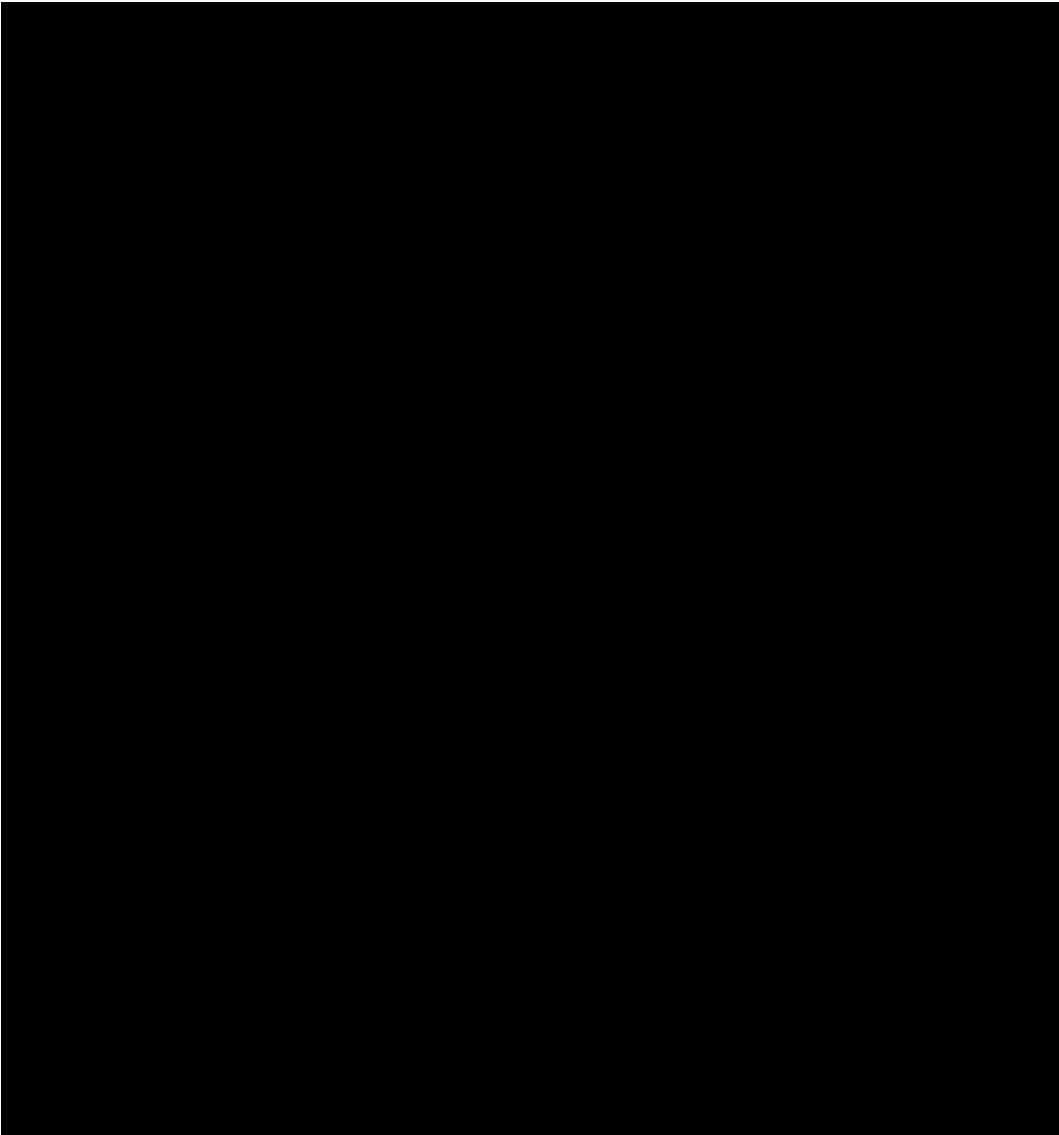
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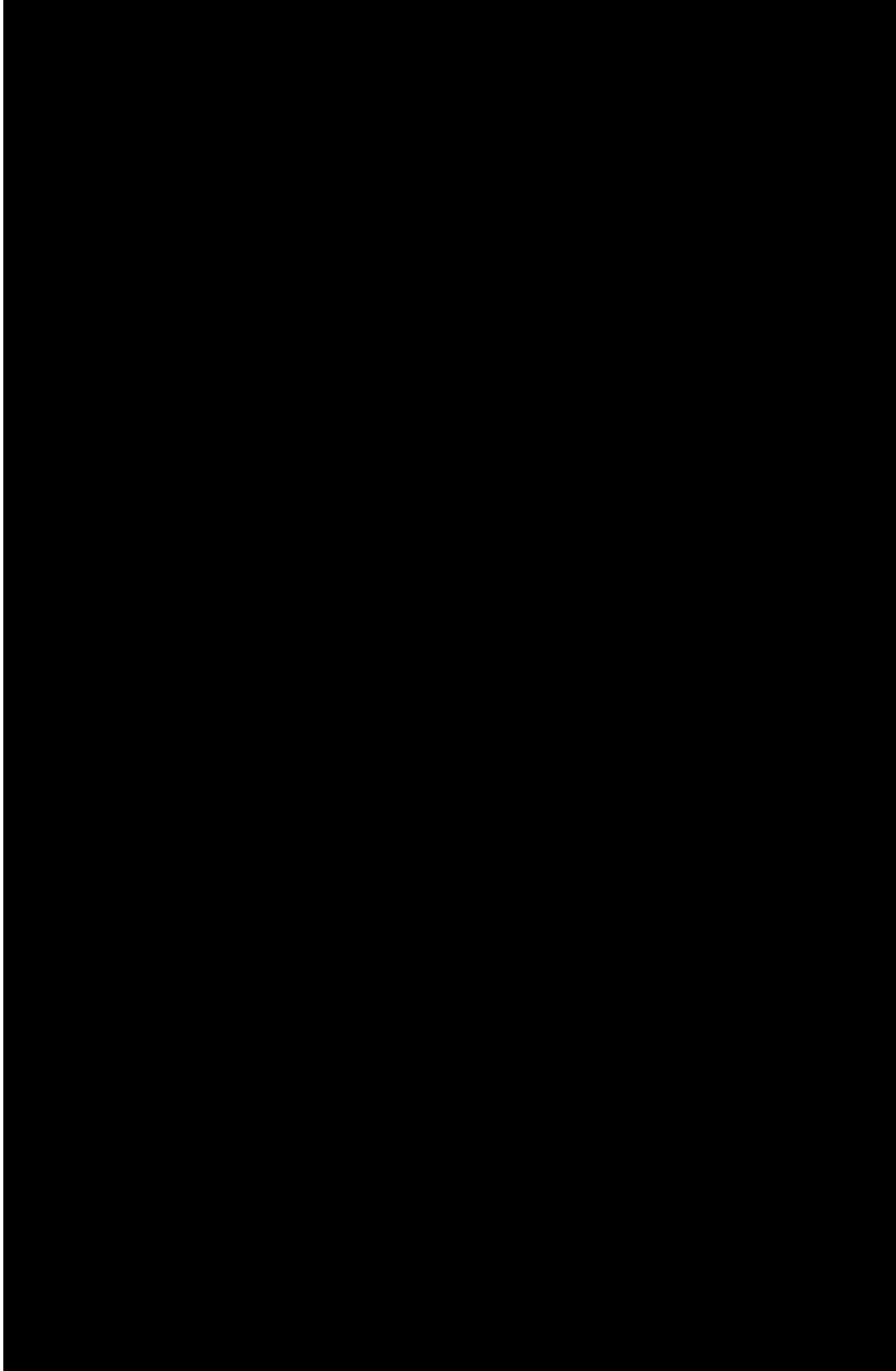
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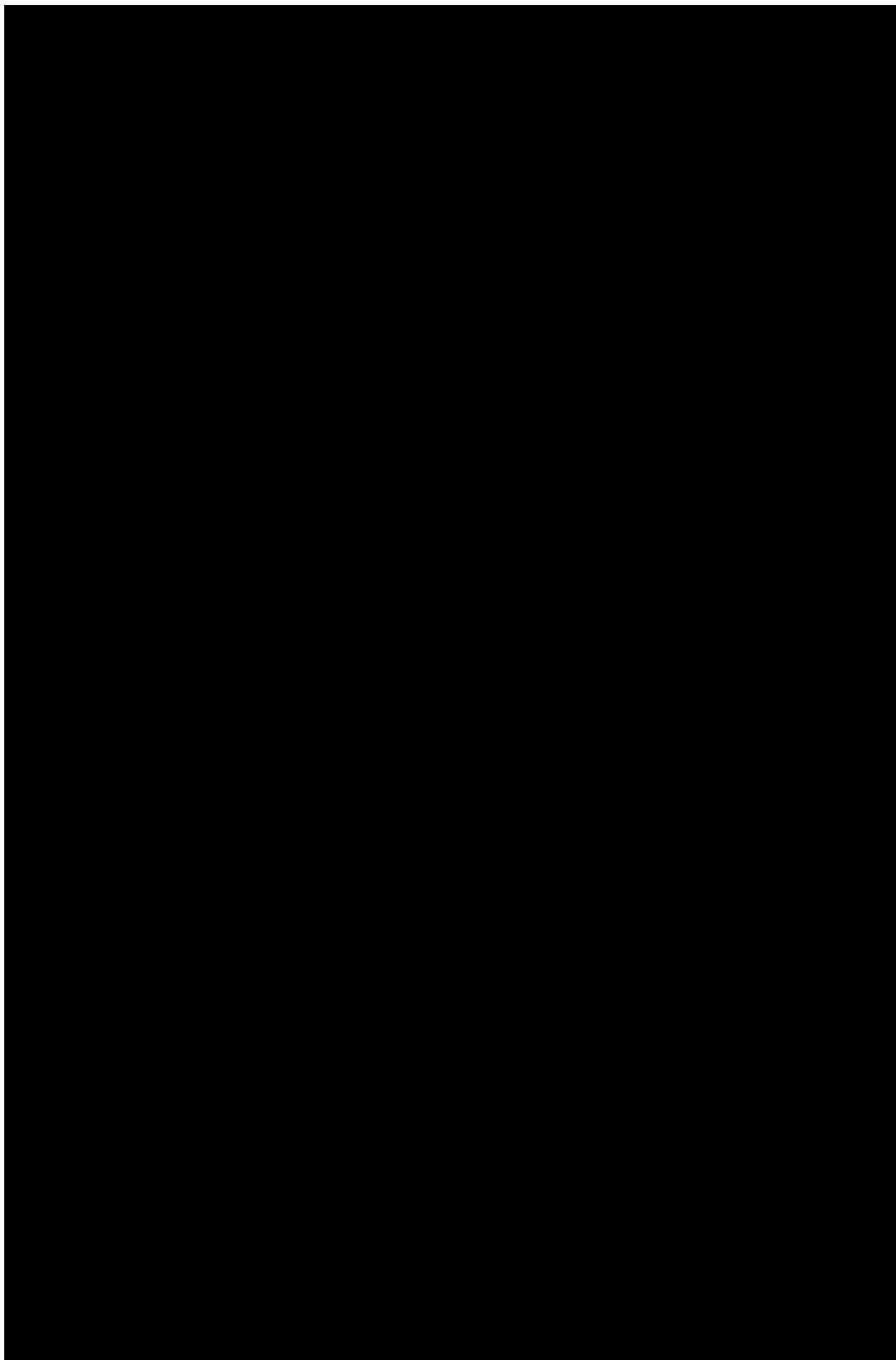
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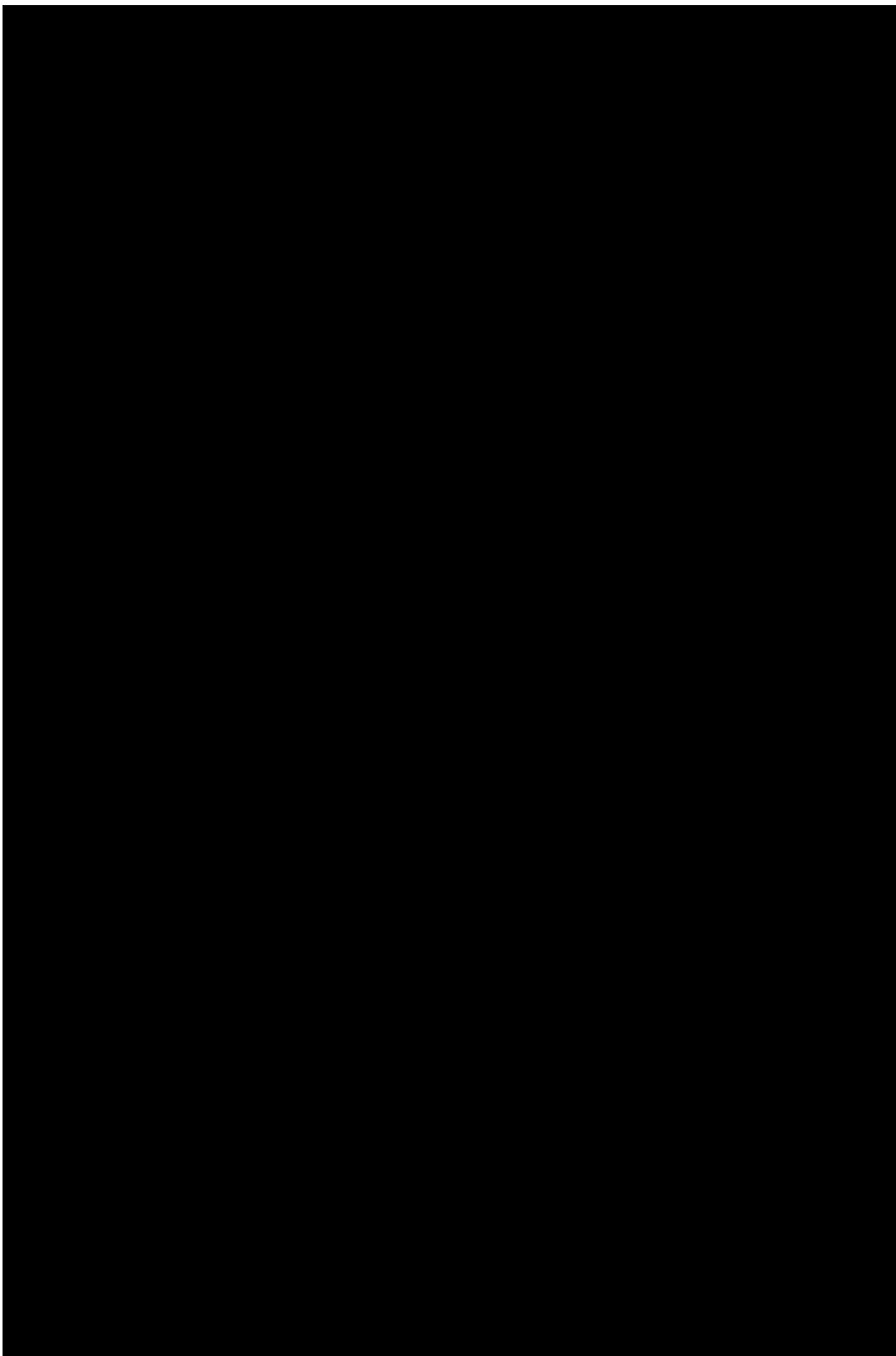
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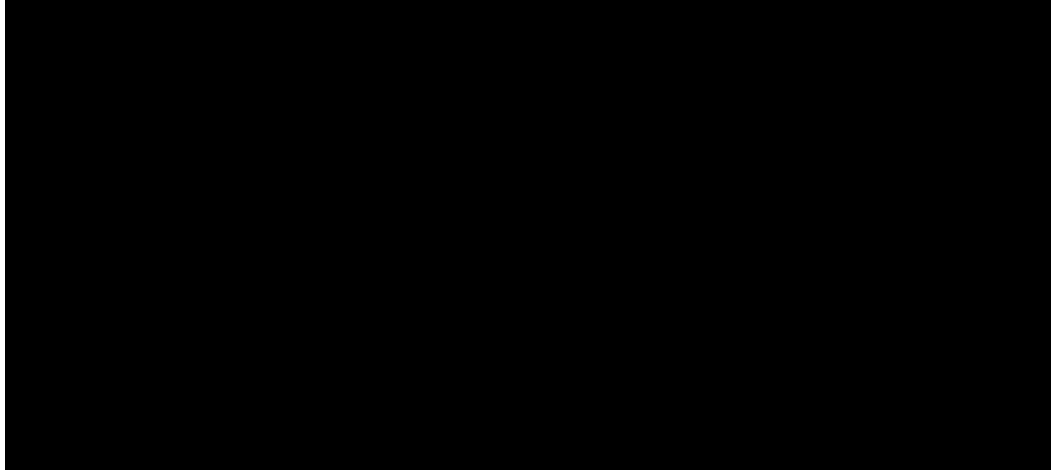
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Table 2 (Detailed): comparison of the GRR Scotland Bill with jurisdictions with comparable laws on legal gender recognition

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
Europe								
1.	Scotland (Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill). ⁱ	No medical diagnosis or documentation would be required. ⁱⁱ	Applicants would make a statutory declaration that they have lived in the acquired gender for at least three months before applying and that they intend to live permanently in their acquired gender. ⁱⁱⁱ	Three months. ^{iv}	Registrar General for Scotland. ^v	18. ^{vi} Applicants aged 16 or 17 ^{vii} must have lived in the acquired gender for 6 months ^{viii} and confirm that they have discussed the implications of obtaining a gender recognition certificate with either an individual who has a role which involves giving guidance advice or support to young people, or is aged at least 18 and knows the applicant personally. ^{ix}	Applicants must have a Scottish birth register entry or be ordinarily resident in Scotland. ^x	Offence of making a false statutory declaration or making a false application with penalties of up to two years imprisonment and an unlimited fine. ^{xi}
2.	Belgium (Law of 25 June 2017 / Legal Gender Recognition Act 2018). ^{xii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 18 or over. ^{xiii}	Applicant submits a signed declaration that for some time now they are convinced that the sex mentioned in their birth certificate does not correspond to their gender identity lived intimately and that they wish the administrative and legal consequences of a change in the registration of the sex in their birth certificate. ^{xiv}	Three to six months The applicant is required to submit a second signed declaration of the same kind. ^{xv}	A public prosecutor in the court of first instance. ^{xvi}	18. ^{xvii} Applicants may be aged 16 or 17 provided applicants submit a certificate of a child psychiatrist and have obtained parental consent. ^{xviii}	No additional requirements for applicants who are Belgian or foreign nationals. ^{xix}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
3.	Denmark (Act on the Central Register of Persons, 2014). ^{xx}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{xxi}	Applicants must submit a written declaration that the desire for the new personal identity is based on a sense of belonging to the other sex. ^{xxii}	Six months. ^{xxiii}	Economy and Ministry of Interior. ^{xxiv}	18. ^{xxv}	Applicants must have a Danish civil registration number. ^{xxvi}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
4.	Iceland (Act on Gender Autonomy 2019). ^{xxvii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{xxviii}	Applicants must submit a written submission accounting for the reasons for the request to change registered gender. ^{xxix}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registers Iceland. ^{xxx}	15. ^{xxxi} Applicants under 15 must obtain the consent of a guardian or apply to an expert committee. ^{xxxii}	Applicants must be Icelandic citizens or individuals	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.

⁴ This table only records penalties for fraudulent applications where there is a specific penalty for making a fraudulent or false application in relation to amending the gender marker on a birth certificate. The table does not contain a complete record of general applicable penalties under the law of the relevant jurisdiction, e.g. relating to perjury, making false statements or representations in documents, applications or to public officials, or making false applications to correct information on official documents.

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
							legally domiciled in Iceland.	
5.	Ireland (Gender Recognition Act 2015). ^{xxxiii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 18 or over. ^{xxxiv}	Applicants are required to make a statutory declaration that they have a settled and solemn intention of living in the preferred gender for the rest of their life. ^{xxxv} The Minister for Social Protection considers information included by the applicant and may also request further information to make their decision. ^{xxxvi}	No prescribed reflection period.	Minister for Social Protection. ^{xxxvii}	18. ^{xxxviii} Applicants may be aged 16 or 17 where the parents apply on the applicant's behalf and a court exemption order is obtained, which requires a form from a medical practitioner. ^{xxxix}	Applicants must have an Irish birth register entry or adoption certificate or be ordinarily resident in Ireland. ^{xl}	Offence of knowingly or recklessly making an application which is false or materially misleading with penalties of up to two-years imprisonment and / or a fine. ^{xli}
6.	Luxembourg (Law of 10 August 2018 relating to the modification of the indication of sex and first name(s) in the civil status and amending the Civil Code). ^{xlii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{xliii}	Applicants must submit an application stating that they have given their free and informed consent and demonstrate by producing sufficient evidence that the gender status currently recorded in the civil register does not reflect their gender identity. ^{xliv}	No prescribed reflection period.	Minister for Justice. ^{xlv}	18. ^{xlvi} Applicants under 18 must obtain parental consent or their legal representative must submit the application. ^{xlvii} Applications for minors under 5 must be made to the District Court.	Applicants must be Luxembourg nationals, foreign nationals ordinarily resident in Luxembourg or those with refugee status. ^{xlviii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
7.	Malta (Gender Identity, Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015). ^{xlix}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^l	Applicants must make a clear, unequivocal and informed declaration that their gender identity does not correspond to their assigned sex in the act of birth. ^{li}	No prescribed reflection period.	Director of Public Registry ^{lii} or the Civil Court (Voluntary Jurisdiction Section) for minors. ^{liii}	16. ^{liv} Applicants under the age of 16 require a court order and the application must be made by a person exercising parental authority. ^{lv}	Applicants must be citizens of Malta ^{lvi} or persons with refugee status. ^{lvii}	Offence of knowingly violating the provisions of the Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics Act 2015 with a penalty of a fine. ^{lviii}
8.	Norway (Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016). ^{lix}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 6 or over. ^{lx}	Applicants must make a self-declaration that they regard themselves as belonging to the opposite gender than that registered in the National Registry. ^{lxi}	No prescribed reflection period.	Tax Office (National Registry Authority) ^{lxii} or the County Governor of Oslo for applicants	16. ^{lxiv} There is no minimum age for minors but applications for minors aged between 6 and 16 must be made by a person who has custody of the applicant. ^{lxv} Minors under 6 may only amend their legal gender if they have a congenital somatic sex	Applicants must be resident in Norway. ^{lxvii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
					between 6 and 16. ^{lxxiii}	development uncertainty documented by a health professional. ^{lxxvi}		
9.	Portugal (Law on the right to self-determination of gender identity and gender expression and to protection of each person's sex characteristics, 2018). ^{lxxviii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 18 or over. ^{lxxix}	Applicants must submit an application with the new name by which they wish to be identified. ^{lxxx}	No prescribed reflection period. ^{lxxxi}	Registrar of a civil registry office. ^{lxxxii}	18. ^{lxxxiii} Applications for minors aged 16 and 17 must be made via a legal representative and accompanied by an attestation by a doctor or psychologist that the applicant consents (without reference to diagnoses of gender identity). ^{lxxxiv}	Applicants must be of Portuguese nationality. ^{lxxxv}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
10.	Spain (Law for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGBTBI people 2023). ^{lxxxvi}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{lxxxvii}	Applicants must appear at the Civil Registry Office and express dissatisfaction with the sex stated on their birth registration. ^{lxxxviii}	Under three months. Applicants must ratify their request no later than three months after the initial application. ^{lxxxix}	Civil Registry Office. ^{lxxx}	16. ^{lxxxxi} Minors aged 14 and 15 may submit an application themselves if assisted by legal representatives. ^{lxxxii} Minors aged 12 and 13 may request judicial authorisation. ^{lxxxiii}	Applicants must be of Spanish nationality ^{lxxxiv} or residents ^{lxxxv} of Spain who prove that following the procedure in their country of origin would be impossible. ^{lxxxvi}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
11.	Switzerland (Law modifying the Civil Code and Ordinance on Civil Status 2021). ^{lxxxvii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{lxxxviii}	Applicants declare orally or in writing, that they wish for the registration of their sex to be changed. ^{lxxxix}	No prescribed reflection period.	Civil registrar. ^{xc}	16. Applications by minors under 16 must have the consent of a legal representative. ^{xcii}	Applicants must be Swiss nationals. ^{xciii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
Asia-Pacific								
12.	Queensland, Australia (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023). ^{xciii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required.	Applications must include a statement, verified by statutory declaration, that the applicant identifies as the sex stated in the application and lives, or seeks to live, as a person identified by that sex. ^{xciv}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. ^{xcvi}	16. ^{xcvii} Parents of minors under the age of 16 may apply to alter the record of sex of the child. ^{xcviii} Alternatively, a minor between the ages of 12 and 15 years old ^{xcix} may apply to alter the record of	Applicants must have had their place of birth registered in Queensland ^{ci} or have been ordinarily resident	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application but there are penalties for giving false or misleading

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
			Applications must also be accompanied by a supporting statement from someone who is at least 18 years old and who has known the applicant for 12 months or longer. ^{xcv}			sex if the minor has obtained a court order. ^c	in Queensland for 12 consecutive months. ^{cii}	information under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023. ^{ciii}
13.	Tasmania, Australia (Justice and Related Legislation (Marriage and Gender Amendments) Act 2019 and the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1999). ^{civ}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{cv} Any application relating to a person under 18 should be accompanied by evidence that the applicant has receive appropriate counselling.	Applicants must submit a gender declaration. ^{cvi}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	16. ^{cvi} For minors under 16 years old, parents must fill out their form ^{cvi} or the registration of gender must be approved by a magistrate. ^{cix}	Applicants must be: Tasmanian citizens born in Tasmania; born interstate but have lived in Tasmania for 12 months or more; or born overseas but have obtained an Australian citizenship or permanent residency and have lived in Tasmania for 12 months or more. ^{cx}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application but it is a crime to knowingly make a false statement in a statutory declaration and to make a false or misleading representation in an application under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1999. ^{cx}
14.	Victoria, Australia (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996). ^{cxii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 18 or over.	Applicants must submit a statutory declaration that they believe their sex to be nominated as in the application. ^{cxiii} Applications must be approved by a supporting statement ^{cxiv} made by a person who is aged 18 or older and who has known the applicant for at least 12 months. ^{cxv}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	18. ^{cxvi} Both parents named on the child's birth certificate must apply on behalf of minors aged under 18, ^{cxvii} or the application must be accompanied by a court order. ^{cxviii} Applications by minors under 18 must have a supporting statement by a relevant person ^{cxix} (i.e. doctor / health practitioner). ^{cxx}	Applicants must have their birth registered in Victoria or their principal place of residence must have been in Victoria been for at least 12 months. ^{cxxi}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application but it is a crime to make a false or misleading representation in an application under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996. ^{cxii}
15.	New Zealand (Births, Deaths, Marriages and Relationships Registration Act 2021). ^{cxiii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{cxxiv}	Applicants must submit a statutory declaration ^{cxv} . ^{cxvi} Where the application is being made by the guardian of a minor, the statutory declaration must be made by the guardian of the eligible child, verifying that the	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar-General for Births, Deaths and Marriages. ^{cxviii}	18. ^{cxix} Applicants aged 16 or 17 must submit an application accompanied by the written consent of their guardian or a letter of support from a suitably qualified third party. ^{cxx}	Applicants must have their birth registered in New Zealand. ^{cxixii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application but it is an offence to knowingly make a false statement

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
			guardian believes that the eligible child identifies as a person of the nominated sex. ^{cxxvii}			The parent or guardian of a minor aged 15 or under may also apply with the minor's consent. ^{cxxxi}		under the Births, Deaths, Marriages and Relationships Registration Act 2021. ^{cxxxiii}
USA								
16.	California (California Gender Recognition Act (SB 179)). ^{cxxxiv}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{cxxxv}	Applicants aged 18 or over may self-certify their chosen gender. ^{cxxxvi} Applicants aged under 18 must file a petition for a court order accompanied by an affidavit from the applicant attesting under penalty of perjury that the request is to conform their legal gender to their gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose. ^{cxxxvii}	No prescribed reflection period.	State Registrar and, for a court order, Superior Court in any county. ^{cxxxviii}	18. Applicants under 18 require the consent of at least one parent or guardian ^{cxxxix} and a court order. The other parent can also object, which may impact a court's decision to order the recognition of change of gender sought by a minor. ^{cxli}	Applicants must be a Californian resident or seek a change to a California birth certificate. ^{cxli}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
17.	Nevada (Nevada Administrative Code – Chapter 440, Vital Statistics). ^{cxlii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required.	Applicants must include an Affidavit for Correction of a Record, which provides reasons for why the correction is necessary. ^{cxliii} Applicants must also submit a Supplemental Affidavit, completed by someone with personal knowledge of the applicant or a licensed healthcare professional. ^{cxliv}	No prescribed reflection period.	Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioural Health. ^{cxlv}	No minimum age specified.	No further criteria.	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
18.	New Jersey (2019 New Jersey Revised Statutes, Title 26 – Health and Vital Statistics, as most recently updated in 2022). ^{cxlvi}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{cxlvii}	Applicants must self-attest under penalty of perjury and include a form which affirms that the request for a change in gender is to conform their legal gender to their gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose. ^{cxlviii}	No prescribed reflection period.	State registrar. ^{cxlix}	18. For minors under 18, a parent or guardian must make the application. ^{cl}	Applicant must be born in the State of New Jersey. ^{cli}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
19.	New York State (Consolidated Laws of New York — Chapter	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{cliii}	Application must be submitted to the Court and must include an attestation of the applicant's gender identity or reason for the change. ^{cliv}	No prescribed reflection period.	New York State Department of Health,	17. For minors under 17, a parent or guardian must make the application. ^{clvii}	Applicants must be a resident of New York State. ^{clviii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
	6, Civil Rights). ^{clii}		The standard attestation form requires the applicant to swear and file a supporting affidavit stating that they believe that: the gender assigned at birth was incorrect; they have been living in the correct gender immediately preceding the application; and the application is not a result of, nor will it cause any, fraudulent activity in the future or any activities that would violate any federal, state or local laws. ^{clv}		Vital Records. ^{clvi}			
20.	New York City (Amendment to Article 207 of the New York City Health Code 2019). ^{clix}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{clx}	Applicants must include a notarised statement. ^{clxi} The standard form requires the applicant to acknowledge that they attest under the penalty of perjury that the change in gender is to reflect the applicant's true identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose. ^{clxii}	No prescribed reflection period.	New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. ^{clxiii}	18. For minors under 18, a parent or guardian must make the application. ^{clxiv}	In order for records to be changed, applicants might need to have been born in New York City.	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
21.	Oregon (House Bill 2673 / Oregon Administrative Rules). ^{clxv}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{clxvi}	Application must include a form that is signed in the presence of a Notary Public affirming that the change is requested because the sex currently appearing on the applicant's birth certificate is different to their gender identity, and that making a false statement on the application is a Class C felony. ^{clxvii}	No prescribed reflection period.	Oregon Center for Health & Statistics. ^{clxviii}	18. For minors aged under 18, a legal representative, parent or guardian must make the application. ^{clxix}	Applicants must be born in Oregon. ^{clxx}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application but applicants have to acknowledge that making a false statement on the application is a Class C felony. ^{clxxi}
22.	Washington State (Revised Code of Washington (RCW) & Washington Administrative Code (WAC)). ^{clxxii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 18 or over. ^{clxxiii}	Application must be signed in the presence of a Notary Public under penalty of perjury and note the current sex designation and the desired sex designation. ^{clxxiv}	No prescribed reflection period.	Washington Department of Health / Washington State Registrar. ^{clxxv}	18. ^{clxxvi} For minors under 18, a parent or legal guardian must make the application ^{clxxvii} and the application must include an attestation from a healthcare provider, who has a provider/patient relationship with the applicant, that the application is consistent with the minor's identity. ^{clxxviii}	Applicants must be born in the state of Washington. ^{clxxix}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
Canada								
23.	Alberta (Vital Statistics Act 2007, as amended by Alberta Regulation 108/2018). ^{clxxx}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 12 or over.	Application must include an affidavit by the applicant confirming the requested amendment to the applicant's sex identified on the birth record. ^{clxxxi}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar of Vital Statistics. ^{clxxxii}	18. Applications by minors under 18 must have parental consent unless the applicant is widowed, divorced, married to an adult interdependent partner, or a parent or guardian of a minor. ^{clxxxiii} Applications by minors under 12 must include a professional statement made by a registered and regulated physician, psychologist, registered nurse or social worker. ^{clxxxiv} Applicants aged 12 and older must consent to the change. ^{clxxxv}	Applicant must be born in Alberta. ^{clxxxvi}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
24.	British Columbia (Vital Statistics Amendment Act 2023). ^{clxxxvii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 12 or over.	Applicants must set out the desired amendment to the birth certificate and include a self-declaration stating that the applicant has assumed, identifies with, and intends to maintain the gender identity that corresponds with the desired sex designation. ^{clxxxviii}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar General of the Vital Statistics Agency. ^{clxxxix}	19. Applicants under 19 must have parents'/guardians' consent. ^{cxc} Applications by minors under 12 must include a physician's or psychologist's confirmation that the sex designation on the applicant's birth registration does not correspond with the applicant's identity. ^{cxc}	Applicants must have been born in British Columbia. ^{cxcii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
25.	Newfoundland and Labrador (Vital Statistics Act 2009). ^{cxciii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 16 and over.	Applicants must submit a statutory declaration that the applicant has assumed, identifies with and intends to maintain the gender identity that corresponds with the requested sex designation. ^{cxciv}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar General of Vital Statistics. ^{cxcv}	16. Applicants under 16 must have parents' consent parents. ^{cxcvi} and provide confirmation by a medical practitioner, registered nurse, nurse practitioner, psychologist or social worker. ^{cxcvii} For minors under 12, a statement by one additional medical professional is required. ^{cxcviii}	Applicants must be born in Newfoundland and Labrador, ^{cxcix} or have resided in the province for at least three months. ^{cc}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
26.	Northwest Territories (Vital Statistics Act 2011). ^{cc}	No medical diagnosis is required for applicants aged over 19 unless the applicant has already amended the sex	Application must include a statutory declaration by the applicant that the applicant: identifies with, is currently living in a manner that is consistent with, and intends to continue living in a manner that is consistent with the gender	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar General of Vital Statistics.	19 ^{ccv} or 16 if the applicant is living independently. ^{ccvi} There is no minimum age for minors but applicants under 19, and who are not over 16 and living independently, must have the written consent of all those with lawful custody of the	The applicant must be born in the Northwest Territories. ^{ccviii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
		designation on their birth registration, in which case the application must be accompanied by a statement from a medical practitioner, nurse practitioner, registered nurse, social worker or psychologist. ^{ccii}	identity that corresponds with the requested sex designation; and that the applicant understands the seriousness of the application to amend the designation of sex. ^{cciii} Applications by those who are 19 or over and those who are 16 and living independently must also be accompanied by a statutory declaration by an adult who has known the applicant for at least one year. ^{cciv}			applicant and any parent who is lawfully entitled to access the applicant, and must provide a supporting statement from a designated medical professional. ^{ccvii}		
27.	Nova Scotia (Vital Statistics Act 1989). ^{ccix}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 16 and over.	Applicants must include a statutory declaration that the applicant's gender identity corresponds with the sex indicator requested. ^{ccx}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar General of Vital Statistics. ^{ccxi}	16. ^{ccxii} Applicants under 16 must have the written consent of every person who has care and custody of them. ^{ccxiii} Applications for applicants under 16 must include a written statement from a professional physician or psychologist ^{ccxiv} that in their opinion the applicant's sex indicator does not match their gender identity and that they have the capacity to make an informed decision. ^{ccxv}	Applicant must be born in Nova Scotia to amend their sex indicator, ^{ccxvi} but those resident in the province for at least three months may change their gender identity. ^{ccxvii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
28.	Quebec (Civil Code of Quebec). ^{ccviii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 18 or over.	Applicants over 14 years of age must submit an application and a signed declaration that: the sex designation requested is the designation that best corresponds to the applicant's gender identity; the applicant assumes the gender identity and intends to continue to do so; and the applicant understands the seriousness of their undertaking. ^{ccxix} Applicants over 18 must also submit an affidavit from a person who has known the applicant for at least one year. ^{ccxx}	No prescribed reflection period.	Applications must be made to the Registrar of Civil Status. ^{ccxxi}	18. Applicants under 18 must provide a letter from a physician, psychologist, psychiatrist, sexologist or social worker stating that, having evaluated or followed the minor, they are of the opinion that changing the applicant's designation is appropriate. ^{ccxxii} Applicants under 14 must have parental consent. ^{ccxxiii} Applicants aged 14 and older must consent to the change. ^{ccxxiv}	The applicant must be domiciled in Quebec for at least one year. ^{ccxxv} Or, if the applicant was born in Quebec but resides elsewhere, the applicant must demonstrate that amendment to their gender marker is not possible in the	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.

#	Jurisdiction	Medical diagnosis / documentation for adults	Self-declaration	Reflection period	Determining body	Minimum age for self declaration and additional requirements for minors	Criteria	Offence for making fraudulent application ⁴
29.	Yukon (Vital Statistics Act 2022) ^{ccxxvii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required for applicants aged 16 and over.	Application must be accompanied by a self-declaration stating that the applicant would like the notation of change of sex. ^{ccxxviii}	No prescribed reflection period.	Registrar of Vital Statistics. ^{ccxxix}	16. ^{ccxxx} Applicants under 16 must have the written consent of all persons having custody over the applicant ^{ccxxxii} and a statement from a medical practitioner, psychologist, nurse, social worker, lawyer, chief or counsellor of a Yukon First Nation, teacher, or school counsellor. The statement must say that the professional has met the applicant and believes the young person would like the notation of change. ^{ccxxxii}	province of residence. ^{ccxxvi} Applicant must be born in Yukon. ^{ccxxxiii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
South America								
30.	Argentina (Gender Identity Law 26,743 2012).	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{ccxxxiv}	Applications must include a request stating that the applicant falls under the protection of the current law and requests an amendment to their birth certificate.	No prescribed reflection period.	National Registry of Persons or its corresponding sectional offices. ^{ccxxxv}	18. ^{ccxxxvi} Applications for applicants under the age of 18 must be made by their legal representative. If the consent of the applicant's legal representatives, cannot be obtained, the relevant court can make a determination. ^{ccxxxvii}	Not specified. ^{ccxxxviii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
31.	Colombia (Decree 1227/2015).	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required.	Applications must include a sworn declaration by the applicant. ^{ccxxxix}	No prescribed reflection period.	Notary. ^{ccxli}	18. ^{ccxli}	Applicants must be a Colombian citizen. ^{ccxlii}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.
32.	Uruguay (Ley Integral Para Personas Trans 2018). ^{ccxliii}	No medical diagnosis or documentation is required. ^{ccxliv}	Applications must include a sworn declaration by the applicant that they wish to change the sex marker on their birth certificate. ^{ccxlv} All applicants must also have an interview with the Commission. ^{ccxlvi}	No prescribed reflection period.	General Directorate of the Civil Status Registry. ^{ccxlvii}	18. Applicants under 18 must have parental consent. Where it is impossible to obtain parental consent, the applicant may resort to Article 100 of the Civil Code and 4040 of the General Code of Procedure which takes into account the best interests of the applicant. ^{ccxlviii}	Applicant must be Uruguayan citizen. Applicants from another country must have birth certificate registered with the Foreigners Registry and must be domiciled in Uruguay. ^{ccxlix}	No specific offence for making a fraudulent or false application.

- ⁱ ‘Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill: more information’, *Scottish Government* (23 March 2022): [Gender Recognition Reform \(Scotland\) Bill: more information - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#): accessed 17 August 2023; Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ⁱⁱ Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ⁱⁱⁱ Section 8C(1), Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^{iv} Section 8B, Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^v Section 8A(1)(a), Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^{vi} Section 8C(1)(a)(iii)(B), Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^{vii} Section 8A(1)(a), Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^{viii} Section 8C(1)(iii)(A), Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^{ix} Section 8BA(2), Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^x Section 8A(2), Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^{xi} Section 22A, Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill [As Passed].
- ^{xii} Law of 25 June 2017 / Legal Gender Recognition Act 2018: [Law of 25 June 2017 reforming regimes for transgender persons with regard to the reference to a change in gender registration in civil status documents and its effects \(external link\) and justice.belgium.be/en/themes_and_files/people_and_families/new_legislation_for_transgender_persons](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{xiii} Law of 25 June 2017 (Belgium).
- ^{xiv} Article 3(3) & 3(5), Law of 25 June 2017 (Belgium).
- ^{xv} Article 3(5), Law of 25 June 2017 (Belgium).
- ^{xvi} Article 3(3)- 3(5), Law of 25 June 2017 (Belgium).
- ^{xvii} Article 3(1), Law of 25 June 2017 (Belgium).
- ^{xviii} Article 3(11), Law of 25 June 2017. Note that the requirement for parental consent may be waived by order of the family court as long as the minor is assisted by an ad-hoc guardian (Article 3(11), Law 25 June 2017).
- ^{xix} Law of 25 June 2017 (Belgium).
- ^{xx} Act on the Central Register of Persons, 2014 (Denmark): [20131_L182_som_vedtaget.pdf\(ft.dk\)](#); [\(English translation\)](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{xxi} Act on the Central Register of Persons, 2014 (Denmark).
- ^{xxii} §3, paragraph 6, Act on the Central Register of Persons, 2014 (Denmark).
- ^{xxiii} §3, paragraph 6, Act on the Central Register of Persons, 2014 (Denmark).
- ^{xxiv} §3, paragraph 6, Act on the Central Register of Persons, 2014 (Denmark).
- ^{xxv} §3, paragraph 6, Act on the Central Register of Persons, 2014 (Denmark).
- ^{xxvi} Article 1, Civil Registration System Act 2013 (Denmark).
- ^{xxvii} Act on Gender Autonomy No 80 /2019 as amended by Act No. 159/2019, No. 152/2020 and No. 154/2020 (Iceland): [Act on Gender Autonomy No 80_2019.pdf \(government.is\)](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{xxviii} Act on Gender Autonomy 2019 (Iceland).
- ^{xxix} Article 4, Act on Gender Autonomy 2019 (Iceland).
- ^{xxx} Article 4(1), Act on Gender Autonomy 2019 (Iceland).
- ^{xxxi} Article 4(1), Act on Gender Autonomy 2019 (Iceland).
- ^{xxxii} Article 5, Act on Gender Autonomy 2019 (Iceland). Note that this requirement may be waived by an expert committee under Article 9.
- ^{xxxiii} Gender Recognition Act (**GRA**) 2015: [Gender Recognition Act 2015](#) (Ireland): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{xxxiv} GRA 2015 (Ireland).
- ^{xxxv} Section 10(f), GRA 2015 (Ireland).
- ^{xxxvi} Section 8(4), GRA 2015 (Ireland).
- ^{xxxvii} Section 8(1), GRA 2015 (Ireland).
- ^{xxxviii} Section 9(2)(a), GRA 2015 (Ireland).
- ^{xxxix} Section 12, GRA 2015 (Ireland). Note that the requirement for parental permission can be waived by the court in cases where parents or guardians cannot be traced or permission cannot be obtained due to the nature of the relationship with the child (Section 12(5), GRA 2015).
- ^{xl} Section 9(1), GRA 2015 (Ireland).
- ^{xli} Section 36, GRA 2015 (Ireland).
- ^{xlii} Law of 10 August 2018 relating to the modification of the indication of sex and first name (s) in the civil status and amending the Civil Code: [Law of 10 August 2018 on the modification of the designation of sex and first name\(s\) in the civil status and amending the Civil Code. - Legilux \(public.lu\)](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{xliii} Article 2, Law of 10 August 2018 (Luxembourg).
- ^{xliv} Article 1(2), Law of 10 August 2018 (Luxembourg).
- ^{xliv} Article 11(1), Law of 10 August 2018 (Luxembourg). Note that for children under the age of five, the application will be determined by the district court under Article 4.
- ^{xlvi} Article 1(1), Law of 10 August 2018 (Luxembourg).
- ^{xlvii} Articles 3, 4 & 12(2), Law of 10 August 2018 (Luxembourg). Note that if the minor is 12 or over, their consent must be obtained.
- ^{xlviii} Articles 5,5 & 7, Law of 10 August 2018 (Luxembourg).
- ^{xlix} Gender Identity, Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta): [untitled \(ilo.org\)](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^l Article 3(4) & Article 5(2), Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta).

- ^{li} Article 5(1)(b), Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta).
- ^{lii} Article 4(1), Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta).
- ^{liii} Article 7(1), Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta). Note that where applications are made by refugees, they should be made to the Commissioner for Refugees.
- ^{liv} Article 2, Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta).
- ^{lv} Article 7(1), Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta).
- ^{lvi} Article 3(1), Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta).
- ^{lvii} Article 4(8), Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta).
- ^{lviii} Article 11(3), Gender Expression And Sex Characteristics Act 2015 (Malta).
- ^{lix} Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway): [vedtak-201516-071.fm \(stortinget.no\)](http://vedtak-201516-071.fm(stortinget.no)) [English translation](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{lx} Article 4, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway).
- ^{lxi} Article 2, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway). See also explanatory notes on Article 2, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway).
- ^{lxii} Article 5, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway).
- ^{lxiii} Article 5, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway).
- ^{lxiv} Article 4, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway).
- ^{lxv} Article 4, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway).
- ^{lxvi} Article 4, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway). Note that for children under six, the child must have an evidenced congenital somatic sex development uncertainty.
- ^{lxvii} Article 2, Legal Gender Amendment Act 2016 (Norway).
- ^{lxviii} Law on the right to self-determination of gender identity and gender expression and to protection of each person's sex characteristics, 2018 (Portugal): [Law no. 38/2018, of 07 August \(pgdlisboa.pt\)](#) and https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/101028/121558/F344926174/MLT101028_2016.pdf: accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{lxix} Article 4 & 9(2), Law on the right to self-determination 2018 (Portugal).
- ^{lxx} Article 8, Law on the right to self-determination 2018 (Portugal).
- ^{lxxi} Article 9(1), Law on the right to self-determination 2018 (Portugal).
- ^{lxxii} Article 9(1), Law on the right to self-determination 2018 (Portugal).
- ^{lxxiii} Article 7(1), Law on the right to self-determination 2018 (Portugal).
- ^{lxxiv} Article 7(2), Law on the right to self-determination 2018 (Portugal).
- ^{lxxv} Article 7(2), Law on the right to self-determination 2018 (Portugal).
- ^{lxxvi} Law for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGTBI people 2022 (Spain): [BOCG. Congress of Deputies, series A, no. 113-8, of 22/02/2023 - Congress of Deputies \(congreso.es\)](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{lxxvii} Article 44(3), LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxviii} Article 44(4), LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxix} Article 44(8), LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxx} Article 45, LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxxi} Article 43(1), LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxxii} Article 43(2), LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxxiii} Article 43(4), LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxxiv} Article 43(1), LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxxv} Article 26f, LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxxvi} Article 50(1), LGBTQI Law 2022 (Spain).
- ^{lxxxvii} Ordonnance sur l'état civil (**OEC**) Modification du 27 octobre 2021 (Switzerland), [Ordonnance sur l'état civil \(OEC\) \(admin.ch\)](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{lxxxviii} Article 14(1), OEC 2021 (Switzerland).
- ^{lxxxix} Article 30bCC, Civil Code (Switzerland).
- ^{xc} Article 11(5), OEC 2021 (Switzerland).
- ^{xci} Article 11(4) & Article 14(2), OEC 2021 (Switzerland).
- ^{xcii} Article 14(1), OEC 2021 (Switzerland).
- ^{xciii} Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland): [Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 - Queensland Legislation - Queensland Government](#): accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{xciv} Section 39(2)(c), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).
- ^{xcv} Section 39(3)(a), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).
- ^{xcvi} Section 39(2)(a), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).
- ^{xcvii} Section 39(1), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).
- ^{xcviii} Section 40(2)(b)(ii), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).
- ^{xcix} Section 45(1)(a), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).
- ^c Section 40(6), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland)
- ^{ci} Section 38, Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).
- ^{cii} Section 48, Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).

- ^{ciii} Section 125, Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023 (Queensland).
- ^{civ} Justice and Related Legislation (Marriage and Gender Amendments) Act 2019: [View - Tasmanian Legislation Online](#); accessed 24 August 2023; and The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1999 (Tasmania): <https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/2017-12-08/act-1999-058>; accessed 31 August 2023.
- ^{cv} Section 28A(2) and (6), Justice and Related Legislation (Marriage and Gender Amendments) Act 2019 (Tasmania). If the applicant is under 18 years old then they may be asked to provide evidence that they have undertaken counselling about whether to lodge an application and the implications of changing their gender.
- ^{cvi} Section 28A(2)(b), Justice and Related Legislation (Marriage and Gender Amendments) Act 2019 (Tasmania).
- ^{cvi} Section 28A(1), Justice and Related Legislation (Marriage and Gender Amendments) Act 2019 (Tasmania).
- ^{cvi} Section 28A(3), Justice and Related Legislation (Marriage and Gender Amendments) Act 2019 (Tasmania). Such minors will need to sign a declaration confirming that the application being made by their parents to register their gender is consistent with their will and preference (Section 28A(5)).
- ^{cix} Section 28A(4), Justice and Related Legislation (Marriage and Gender Amendments) Act 2019 (Tasmania).
- ^{cx} ‘Apply to register your gender’ Service Tasmania: [Apply to register your gender | Service Tasmania](#); accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{cx} Section 113 Criminal Code Act 1924 (Tasmania): <https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/act-1924-069>; accessed 31 August 2023; and section 54, Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1999).
- ^{cxii} Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria): content.legislation.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-04/96-43aa039_authorised.pdf; accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{cxiii} Section 30A(3)(b), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxiv} Section 30A(3)(c), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxv} Section 30A(4)(c) and Section 30B(3)(b), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxvi} Section 30A(1), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxvii} Section 30B(1), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxviii} Section 30BA(1)(c), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxix} Section 30B(4)(b), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxix} Section 30B(5), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxix} Section 30E(1), Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxix} Section 53, Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996 (Victoria).
- ^{cxix} Births, Deaths, Marriages and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand): [Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021 No 57 \(as at 05 April 2023\), Public Act 4 Interpretation – New Zealand Legislation](#); accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{cxix} Births, Deaths, Marriages and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Section 24(1)(b), Births, Deaths, Marriages and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Section 24(1)(b), Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Section 25(1)(b), Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Section 23, Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Sections 23(1)(b), Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Section 24(1)(c), Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Sections 23(2) & 25(1), Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Section 23(1)(a), Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Section 138 Births, Deaths, Marriages and Relationships Registration Act 2021 (New Zealand).
- ^{cxix} Gender identity: female, male, or nonbinary. Senate Bill No. 179, Chapter 853, https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB179; accessed 24 August 2023.
- ^{cxix} Ibid.
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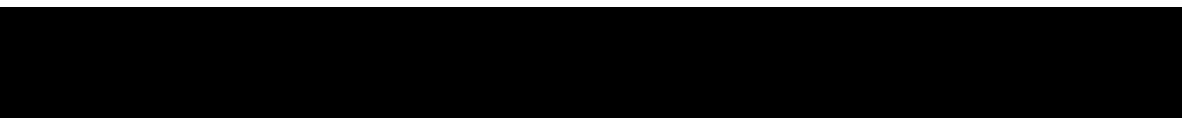
Date: 4 September 2023

To whom it may concern,

P318/23: Petition of the Scottish Minister for Judicial Review of the Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill (Prohibition on Submission for Royal Assent) Order 2023 (the 'Petition')

I am writing on behalf of Gendered Intelligence, which has been granted permission to intervene in the Petition, alongside Stonewall Equality Limited and the Institute for Constitutional and Democratic Research.

In support of the intervention, Gendered Intelligence has prepared (with the assistance of its solicitors who are acting pro bono in relation to the intervention) a number of case studies detailing the experiences of trans people in the UK who have sought a Gender Recognition Certificate. These case studies are in support of the proposition set out at paragraph 25(f) of the Application for Leave to Intervene filed on 24 July 2023, being that the Scottish Government's proposed reforms to the Gender Recognition Act are likely to result in a number of positive impacts for trans people.



Yours sincerely,

Dr Jay Stewart (he/him)
CEO,
Gendered Intelligence

