TRANSSEXUALISM, BIRTH REGISTRATION AND THE RIGHT TO MARRY: SCHEDULE OF LEGISLATIVE AND CASE LAW DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE

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INTRODUCTION

The following schedule represents a summary of the 'official' position in Europe as at hand on February 7th, 1986. The principal informants have been the relevant Embassies, the Ministries of Justice of the responding countries and, in certain cases, individuals acting in a legal capacity for their respective governments.

The 'unofficial' position may be very different. Thus there are many transsexuals who have gone through ceremonies of marriage either with or without their partners' knowledge of their former status. There are many, too, who have effected a change of birth registration either by fraud or with the informal co-operation of the relevant authorities. Perhaps more still, having obtained the medical assistance they sought, see no reason either for marriage or for altered birth registration.

The inter-relations between the 'official' and 'unofficial' positions need researching as they play a major role in the emergence of the various formulations of sex changing that develop at different times in different places. In Britain, for instance, marked changes in medical, legal and administrative theorisations and practices occurred in the 1950's in part as a result of the furore surrounding the expose of Roberta Cowell by, inter alia, the <u>Sunday Pictorial</u> in 1954. Dave King has drawn our attention to the importance of these events for the position of transsexuals in Britain today.

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It might be noted, too, how different the position is elsewhere. On information presently available, all states in the U.S.A. appear to allow marriage in the altered sex, subject to surgery and disclosure. Twenty-two states issue a new birth certificate; 28 issue an amended birth certificate; and 2 states do not do anything.

Further information on any of the matters referred to in the schedule would be gratefully received by:

Dr. Richard Ekins Director of the Trans-Gender Archive University of Ulster Magee College Northern Ireland David Burgess Winstanley-Burgess Solicitors 378 City Road London ECLV 2QA

QUESTIONS

Under the law in your Country is the transsexual's altered state recognised?

- 2. Is it recognised for all purposes or only for certain purposes? If so, what are they?
- 3. Are changes planned in the law as it affects transsexuals?
- 4. Specificially, is an individual's birth certificate altered if he or she changes sex?
- 5. Are the birth registers open to the public ie can anyone obtain information about someone else's birth details?
- 6. In your Country, is a transsexual permitted to marry persons of the opposite sex to the sex that the transsexual has become? Would our client for example be permitted to marry a woman?
- 7. What evidence of change of sex has to be provided to secure legal recognition in your Country?
- 8. Please let us know what documents are issued in the new sex for example how are passports, driving licence and identity cards affected?

ALBANIA

AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

No Information

No Information

1. There are no express legal provisions, but case law suggest that can rectify birth certificaif an error made at birth.

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BULGARIA

No Info

1. Yes

2. For all purposes

3. No

4. Yes, if change is proved

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

5. No - birth certificates that are issued contain limited information.

6. There are no restrictions

7. Only evidence of change of sex is the official certificate issued by the State Health Institution. The internal procedure for issue is not known.

8. All documents

DENMARK

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1. Practice set out in Circular Letter 11 Nov. '76 from Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs permit amendment of Register due to change of sex.

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FINLAND

1. Only after an operation for sex change.

1. French legislation does not recognise sex changes resulting from artificial genetic mutation or hormonal chemical treatment, but in rare cases French courts have permitted rectification of civil status after which, all documents are issued to the new identity.

FRANCE

E. GERMANY

No Info

5. Full records are not open to the public but courts, person concerned and certain administrative bodies may obtain it.

6. Transsexual may marry after an operation for sex change.

7. Rigourous psychological test after which documents sent to National Finnish Medical Court which makes the final decision.

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WEST GERMANY

1. "1980 Transsexuellengesetz" permits court proceedings leading to alteration of first name if 25 years old and has lived as member of other sex for 3 years. Permits alteration of sex designation if 25 years old, lacks reproductive capacity and has undergone surgery.

No Info

1. If Application granted

2. All legal purposes

HOLLAND

4. Yes, if application granted

5. Yes

6. Yes, if application granted

7. (a) confirmation of commitment (b) extent of physical change (c) declaration of inabilit to bear or father a child

8. All documents specifying sex.

GREECE

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HUNGARY

No Info

IRELAND

No Info

ITALY

1. Bill pending permitting cour proceeding leading to a Declaration of change of sex and subsequent rectification of birth certificate. (This was the 198 position)

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RUMANIA

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No Info

	JESTIONS	POLAND	PORTUGAL
1.	Under the law in your Country is the transsexual's altered state recognised?	1. There is no legal regulation treating transsexuals in a detailed way. Change of sex remains a purely medical problem.	1. Not specificially legislated for but recent decisions suggest voluntary change of sex is lawful
2.	Is it recognised for all purposes or only for certain purposes? If so, what are they?	2. Yes, providing change of sex is legally approved by modification of birth certificate, issuing of new birth certificate or pronouncement that the old is a nullity.	2. Altered state will be recognised for all purposes
3.	Are changes planned in the law as it affects transsexuals?	3. A new law on documents of civil status is planned but not likely to change law re: transsexuals.	3. No but see Civil Code Article 10 - (allows development of the existing law)
4.	Specificially, is an individual's birth certificate altered if he or she changes sex?	4. Judicial proceedings must first be instituted on request of person concerned to show inconsistency with reality. Subject to the above the chief of the competant office of the civil status will issue new documents.	4. Yes after a judicial process
5.	Are the birth registers open to the public ie can anyone obtain information about someone else's birth details?	5. Not to the public in general, only state agencies, next of kin and legal representatives.	5. Yes
6.	In your Country, is a transsexual permitted to marry persons of the opposite sex to the sex that the transsexual has become? Would our client for example be permitted to marry a woman?	6. If a transsexual is granted a new legally valid birth certificate there are no impeachments on matrimony providing other person is of opposite sex.	6. In theory yes, but not believed to have happened in Portugal
7.	What evidence of change of sex has to be provided to secure legal recognition in your Country?	7. No new documents are issued apart from new birth certificate.	7. Medical certificate (?)
8.	Please let us know what documents are issued in the new sex for exampl how are passports, driving licence and identity cards affected?	8. All such documents are issued on the basis of the birth certificate.	8. All I.D. providing birth certificate adjusted

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LIECHTENSTEIN

No Info

LUXEMBURG

1. No specific laws

2. Tribunals only authorise change when an error made at the time of writing of certificate.

3. No amendment planned

4. No

5. Yes, under certain conditions.

6. Not applicable because the sex change is not recognised

6. Yes, if other spouse informed of operation.

7. Confirmation that operation ha taken place

8. Person concerned can then utilise a boy's or girl's name.

NORWAY

1. No statutory provisions

4. The Central Bureau of Statisti changes the sexual status and registration number.

1. No s

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SPAIN

1. Civil Register legislation. Annotations to the register can be made.

3. Official circular

4. 2 stages: Social Welfare Board approve change of name. If granted can apply to Registration Office to be officially registered

SWEDEN

grounds.

lation.

Yes, providing person
since youth experienced

belonging to the other gender than

assumed behaviour of the opposite sex and will continue to do so in future.

2. Person whose new gender has been

established can thereafter adopt the

3. No plans to change present legis-

role of the opposite sex but may be banned from certain posts on medical

that registered in parish records (ii) for a considerable time,

5. Information is public but change 5. No of sex is not disclosed and new gender becomes official gender

6. Marriage is permitted where a person 6. Yes has received a judgment establishing a new gender

7. Institution of legal proceedings to get a declaration from court

7. 1 (i) and (ii) as above must be demonstrated to a committee of the Social Welfare Board

7. Medical evidence

8. Once name and civic registration number changed the applicant can obtain new documents.

8. All documents except birth certificate

SWITZERLAND

1. Yes

3. No

4. No

2. For all purposes

QUESTIONS

YUGOSLAVIA

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