I write to let you know how gender ideology is undermining women's rights in Australia.

Specific instances follow, but for a general overview – since this is a global phenomenon – I refer you to the Declaration on Women's Sex-Based Rights: https://www.womensdeclaration.com/en/

CASE 1:

• Victims: Lesbians in Tasmania.

• Date: 6 July 2021

• Details: The Anti-Discrimination Commissioner (so-called) has refused lesbians permission to hold a lesbian-only gathering, and told them they have to include men-who-say-they're-lesbians. 'Sex' isn't a protected characteristic in the Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Act, though 'gender' and 'gender identity' both are.

• Documentation:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ys-

Quk9w7wi3ZXOt156bmVVOM1fAuilI/view?fbclid=IwAR3TDHuj_NYY1Jexbwa3Fn3UEwNHUxcRWuV-uYBM3b-A3_-PkJdYEsR-Ung

CASE 2:

• Victims: Women in New South Wales.

• Date: 3 October 2019

• Details: The Abortion Law Reform Act 2019 uses the term 'person who is ... pregnant'. Only women can be pregnant, only women can undergo an abortion. Everybody knows this. The Act denies biological reality. The denial of biological reality undermines women's rights because it removes all meaning from the category of 'women' and accordingly destroys the right of women and girls to define ourselves on the basis of sex, and to assemble and organise on the basis of our common interests as a sex.

• Documentation:

https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2019-011

CASE 3:

• Victims: Women and girl athletes throughout Australia.

• Date: June 2019.

• Details: The Guidelines for the inclusion of transgender and gender diverse people in sport, issued by the Australian Human Rights Commission and Sport Australia, destroy the women's category of sport. They mandate sex self-ID (p17, p42), thereby requiring sports clubs to accept male-bodied persons into women's facilities and sports competitions if they say they are women or non-binary. Asking for proof is frowned on as 'potential discrimination' (p42) and in any case a mere statutory declaration is to be accepted as proof (p42). The guidelines acknowledge that 'special measures' are allowed under the Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (the SDA) for the purpose of achieving substantive equality between women and men (p22); but this acknowledgement is no more than grudging. No examples are given which might enable sports clubs to protect themselves against the unfair incursion of male-bodied persons into women's competitions, or the uncomfortable incursion of male-bodied persons into women's changerooms and toilets. Instead, examples are given of special measures to 'confer an extra benefit' on transgender and 'non-binary' people, including the male-bodied (p22).

Likewise, the guidelines acknowledge that there is an exemption in the SDA (section 42) which allows the exclusion of persons from any competitive sporting activity in which the strength, stamina or physique of competitors is relevant. But again the acknowledgement is grudging – the overall commentary suggests that the process for accessing the exemption is lengthy, complex, and riddled with uncertainty (p24, p36). The guidelines give no example of a valid application of section 42 of the SDA. Instead they give an example of an invalid application (involving a child under the age of 12). Furthermore, the guidelines say of testosterone that research on its impact on sporting performance is 'limited' (p37) and fail to include any reference to the wealth of research evidence that demonstrates that males have sporting advantages over females.

The guidelines acknowledge a strong preference for privacy in the provision of facilities (p40), which is welcome. However, there is no acknowledgement of the need for women-only facilities. On the contrary, the suggestion is made that women-only facilities be made 'gender-neutral' in the name of fostering 'inclusion' (p41) and that

excluding 'transgender and non-binary' members of a men's sporting team – a team participating in a men's competition – from use of the women's changeroom 'may amount to unlawful indirect discrimination' (p18).

It is also of considerable concern that the guidelines regard as 'harassment' to be treated with 'zero tolerance' the following actions by women players (p38):

- refusing to compete against male-bodied persons
- telling male-bodied persons that they are in the wrong bathroom and asking them to leave
- asking questions about male-bodied persons' bodies, or
- referring to a male-bodied person as 'he'.

Such a provision can surely only lead to an atmosphere of repression and fear in women's sporting teams.

• Documentation: https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/lgbti/publications/guidelines-inclusion-transgender-and-gender-diverse-people-sport-2019

CASE 4

- Victims: Women in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) throughout Australia.
- Date: March/April 2019
- Details: The Australian Academy of Science's Women in STEM Decadal Plan uses a gender-ideology-derived definition of 'woman' (p58): 'Anyone who identifies as a woman ...'. Accordingly the plan lacks any rigour or vigour in its capacity to measure, for instance, rates of attrition of women (ie adult human females) from the STEM workforce; the success of the plan in attracting girls and women to STEM education and careers; or the progression of women in STEM into higher levels of their chosen career.
- Documentation:

https://www.science.org.au/files/userfiles/support/reports-and-plans/2019/gender-diversity-stem/women-in-STEM-decadal-plan-final.pdf

CASE 5

- Victims: Feminist groups, organisations, and services, and the women who access these, in particular Sydney survivors of domestic violence.
- Date: June/July 2021.
- Details: The City of Sydney has decided to evict the Feminist Legal Clinic, which provides services to the entities and women mentioned above, from council premises which the FLC has occupied, free of charge, since 2017. The reason for the eviction is the FLC's non-adherence to gender ideology; as the Deputy Mayor stated at a hearing in the lead-up to the eviction decision: 'We come from the perspective that transwomen are women. I think that's where the fundamental disagreement lies.'
- Documentation: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z2gb57IegNg

CASE 6

- Victim: Beth Rep (and any woman who asserts the reality of biology)
- Date: 8 September 2020
- Details: The Australian Capital Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal found that referring to a man-who-says-he's-a-woman as male constitutes vilification on the ground of gender identity, and ordered Rep to pay the complainant (the man in question) \$10,000 compensation.
- Documentation:

https://www.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/viewdoc/au/cases/act/ACAT/2020/68.html

CASE 7

- Victims: Women patrons of McIvers Ladies Baths, Coogee, Sydney, New South Wales.
- Date: January 2021
- Details: The so-called Women's Collective of the University of Sydney organised an abusive campaign of harassment and intimidation against McIvers Ladies Baths, accusing it of 'transphobia' for holding to a policy of not allowing entry to men-who-say-they're-women.

McIver's Ladies Baths is an ocean pool carved out of sandstone rocks at the bottom of the cliffs near Coogee Beach. McIver's has been a women-only pool since 1876. McIvers has an exemption under s126A of the NSW Anti-Discrimination Act permitting it to be women-only. However, gender ideologues are, in practice, undermining women's right to have this space for ourselves.

• Documentation: https://www.facebook.com/usydwoco/posts/usydwocos-public-statement-on-the-mciver-ladies-baths-transphobic-entry-policyc/3469020356509179/

Please let me know if you require more information on any of these cases. I do hope the Commission on the Status of Women can stand up for women and girls against this new threat to us. I am sure that Jessie Street, Australian founding member of the CSW back in 1946, would not stand for this. Remember, what is good for women is good for the world. And what is bad for women is bad for the world. And gender ideology is really, really bad for women.