

Updating records policy



Acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians



The Department of Justice and Attorney-General recognises and acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the First Peoples of Queensland and as the Traditional Custodians of Queensland's precious land and waters. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

We recognise and celebrate the unique and continuing position of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia's history, culture and future, and acknowledge their ongoing strength, resilience and wisdom. We are working to translate this recognition into fair, safe and inclusive practices, policies and services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

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1.0 Introduction

The Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) is responsible for keeping accurate records of life events in Queensland. Normally, a life event record is considered accurate if it shows information that was true at the time of the event.

Occasionally, errors may be made when information is given to RBDM or when it is recorded. Some examples include misspelt names, data entry errors, or mistakes in information provided to support registration of the life event. If a life event record contains an error, RBDM may correct the error if a person provides supporting evidence.

This is called a **record correction**.

Please refer to the [RBDM Corrections Policy](#) for information about correcting life event records.

In other situations, a person may ask RBDM to update a record. This could be due to changes in their details since the event occurred, or because law changes now allow certain important information to be included that was not previously allowed. RBDM calls these types of changes **record updates**. They differ from record corrections and are only allowed in limited circumstances.

This policy explains RBDM's rules for **record updates**, and the situations where they are allowed.

2.0 Scope

In scope – this policy covers:

- Processes and rules for record updates
- Situations where record updates are allowed.

Out of scope – this policy does not cover:

- Record corrections – see the [RBDM Corrections Policy](#)
- Adding, removing, or replacing a parent after a birth has been registered
- Updating records through other formal legal processes such as [change of name](#), acknowledgement of sex, or adoption.

3.0 Policy Background

RBDM's functions and services are set by Queensland law.

In the past, the law did not allow RBDM to update records, it could only correct life event certificates to show information that was accurate when the event happened. If details changed after the event, it was not possible to update them on a certificate.

The law changed on 24 June 2024, with the commencement of the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023* (BDMR Act). The BDMR Act introduces a new framework that supports the legal recognition of trans and gender diverse persons in Queensland, and modernises the information RBDM collects, records, and shows on certificates. It also gives RBDM the power to update records.

The update records power was introduced for two main reasons, so that:

1.	Trans and gender diverse persons who have officially altered their record of sex can update their details in other records mentioning them
2.	Life events registered before the law changed can be updated to include details that were not permitted at the time (but are allowed now)

This policy aims to fulfill the intentions behind the introduction of the record update power. When considering an application for a record update not contemplated in this policy, RBDM keeps the law's intention in mind when making its decision. This must be read alongside RBDM's registrar's function to maintain the integrity of the registers, and other obligations such as preserving the privacy of persons mentioned in life event records.

4.0 Circumstances where record updates are allowed

There are two types of situations where RBDM may update a record:

1.	Details of a person appearing on a certificate have changed following a legal alteration of a record of sex or legal transfer of parentage
2.	The law has changed allowing RBDM to record information that was not allowed when the event was registered

These two types of situations are explained below.

4.1 Details of a person appearing on a certificate have changed

There are some situations where a person's details may be altered through an official process in a manner that is intended to rewrite the original record and keep previous details secret or private. In Queensland, these processes are:

- **Officially altering a record of sex**, and
- **The legal transfer of parentage** through an adoption, cultural recognition, or parentage order.

The BDMR Act gives clear direction that record updates may be permitted after a record of sex is altered.

Because of the similarities between alteration of a record of sex and legal transfer of parentage processes, RBDM also allows record updates following registration of an adoption, cultural recognition, or parentage order. Both types of processes permanently change a person's legal details, and impose strict restrictions on accessing the person's previous details.

After completing one of these processes, a person can apply to RBDM to update details on other records to bring them into alignment.

4.2 Recording information that was not allowed when the event was registered

Another key objective of the BDMR Act is to better recognise modern family and parenting structures. Previously, RBDM's registration rules did not allow certain important details to be recorded. As examples, under previous law, persons could not always record:

- Their preferred parental label (mother, father, or parent)
- Older siblings of their child if they did not share the same two registered parents (for example, half-siblings could not be recorded on a birth certificate)
- A deceased person's de facto partner(s).

The BDMR Act fixed these issues for new life event registrations, but certificates issued from older records will still display information that was recorded when the event was registered.

A person may apply to RBDM to update a certificate to include details that are now registerable under the BDMR Act but were not when the event was originally registered.

5.0 Rules for updating records

5.1 Record updates are discretionary

While record updates are allowed under the BDMR Act, they are 'discretionary', meaning that RBDM's Registrar decides whether to make the update.

Deciding whether to make an update requires RBDM to consider and balance several factors, including:

1.	The law and its intention
2.	The accuracy and integrity of the historical record
3.	The interests of the person seeking the update
4.	The interests of the record owner(s) (the registered person(s))
5.	The interests of any other persons connected to the record

5.2 General rules for updating records

RBDM follows eight general rules when considering a request to update a record:

1.	Formal application needed. RBDM cannot consider a record update unless a correction application is submitted with the application fee
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2.	Fee payable for each record updated. If a person wishes to update multiple records, a fee applies for each record being updated
3.	You can only update your own or your child's details. The person applying should be the person whose details are being updated, or the parent of that person if they are a child (unless otherwise allowed in this policy)
4.	Consent of record owner necessary. The registered person(s) who owns the life event record (the 'record owner') must agree to the change Note. If the record owner is under 12 years, a parent must agree to the change. Note. Consent of the record owner is not required to update a death record – see requirements under 7.3 Updating death certificates .
5.	Limited circumstances. Record updates can usually only be made in the limited circumstances set out in this policy. Requests for updates outside these circumstances may be submitted, but will likely be refused unless there are special and compelling circumstances
6.	Current records only. RBDM will not update historical records, <u>including</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births registered over 100 years ago • Marriages and civil partnerships registered over 75 years ago • Deaths registered over 30 years ago
7.	Applicant responsible for replacement certificate(s). If a new certificate is required following an update, it must be requested via a certificate application together with the required fee
8.	No negative outcomes. RBDM reviews each record update request, aiming to avoid any negative outcomes. RBDM may refuse to make an update if it could cause unintended problems for the applicant, record owner, or another person

5.3 Who is the record owner?

When RBDM refers to a 'record owner', it means the following person(s):

1.	Birth record: The person whose birth is registered. Note. If the record owner is under 12 years, a parent must agree on their behalf.
2.	Marriage record: The two persons who are/were married.
3.	Civil partnership record: The two persons who are/were in a civil partnership.
4.	Change of name record: The person whose name was changed.

5. **Recognised details record:** The person whose sex was altered by the recognised details certificate.

6. **Death record:** The deceased person.

A deceased person cannot consent to updates to their records.

6.0 Application process

To apply to update a record, the person applying must submit a [Request a review of a certificate form](#), stating the information they would like to update.

RBDM will review the request, and respond to the applicant confirming the details, fees, and supporting documents needed.

Normally, a record update application must include:

1. **Details** of the requested update

2. **Written consent** of the record owner in a statutory declaration

Note. If the record owner is under 12 years, a parent must consent.

3. The **application fee** for record correction

4. Any **additional supporting evidence**

More specific details of these requirements are provided throughout this policy.

Additionally, [Attachment one](#) is a table that summarises the record updates that may be requested under this policy, as well as required consent and supporting evidence.

7.0 Allowed updates

This section sets out the specific circumstances where RBDM will normally allow a request to update a certificate.

7.1 Updating birth certificates

Following alteration of record of sex

In Queensland, a trans or gender diverse person may apply to alter their record of sex (and, optionally, change their first names at the same time) by submitting an Acknowledgement of sex or Recognised details certificate application.

Once their application is approved, they may apply to update certain details on the birth certificate(s) of their:

- **child** (if they are a registered parent on the birth certificate), and/or
- **younger siblings** (if they are listed as a sibling on the birth certificate).

Child's birth certificate

On their child's birth certificate, an applicant may apply to update any of these details:

	Details that may be updated	Certificate section
1.	The applicant's parental label Note: 'parental label' means the label of 'mother' 'father' or 'parent'	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parents• Informant
2.	The applicant's first names Note: only allowed if the applicant changed their first names as part of the Acknowledgement of sex or Recognised details certificate application	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parents• Informant

Younger sibling's birth certificates

On a younger sibling's birth certificate, an applicant may apply to update any of these details:

	Details that may be updated	Certificate section
1.	The applicant's first names Note: only allowed if the applicant changed their first names as part of the Acknowledgement of sex or Recognised details certificate application	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Siblings

Consent and supporting evidence

The person applying must provide:

1.	Written consent of record owner If the record owner (the person whose certificate is being altered) is 12 years or older, they must sign written consent agreeing to the update in a statutory declaration. If the record owner is under 12 years, their registered parent must provide written content agreeing to the update in a statutory declaration.
2.	Evidence of alteration of record of sex (and name) Queensland. A person who altered their record of sex (and first names) in Queensland does not normally need to supply additional supporting evidence – we can look up their application. Another State. If the person altered their record of sex (and name if any) in another Australian State or Territory, they must supply a certificate from that state demonstrating the change. Note. If a change of name did not happen as part of the application to alter their record of sex, the applicant must demonstrate a connection between the two

RBDM recognises that people may also have changed their name in connection with a record of sex alteration through a process other than an Acknowledgement of sex or Recognised detail certificate application. These cases are assessed individually,

requiring evidence of the record of sex alteration and proof that the name change was directly related.

Siblings and half-siblings not previously registerable

Under previous laws, RBDM could only record older siblings on a birth certificate if the sibling shared the same two registered parents as the child named on the certificate.

These rules required RBDM to:

- Exclude half-siblings (only one shared parent).
- Not record any siblings if there were not two registered parents.

These restrictions negatively impacted parents in blended families and sole parents (particularly where conception occurred through sperm donation) by preventing them from recording their full family on their child's birth certificate.

RBDM can now record all older siblings and older half-siblings of the child.

Births registered under previous rules may be updated to include the following details of additional older sibling(s):

- First and middle name(s)
- Date of birth
- Whether the sibling was living or deceased (when the person named on the certificate was born)
- Parentage of the sibling (whether they are the child of both parents, or otherwise which parent they are related to)

Note: Parentage details will not appear on the updated birth certificate, and are instead required for statistical and data quality purposes. RBDM will not update sibling details on a birth record without complete data.

Consent and supporting evidence

The person applying must provide:

1.	Written consent of record owner If the record owner (the sibling whose certificate is being updated) is 12 years or older, they must sign written consent agreeing to the update in a statutory declaration. If the record owner is under 12 years, their registered parent must provide written content agreeing to the update in a statutory declaration.
2.	Evidence of older sibling's birth If the older sibling was born in Queensland no additional supporting evidence is required (we just need the name and date of birth of the older sibling to look up their birth record). If the older sibling was born elsewhere the applicant must supply a copy of their birth certificate, which must show that the two share a parent.

Note. If the parent changed their name between births, evidence of the name change must also be provided to show that the parent is the same person.

Adoptions, cultural recognition orders and parentage orders¹

When a child is legally adopted in Queensland, their existing birth record (if they were Queensland born) is closed and a new birth record is created showing their adoptive parents and siblings as their new legal family.

This legal transfer of parentage can occur through the following legal processes:

1.	Adoption Order under the <i>Adoption Act 2009</i>
2.	Cultural Recognition Order under the <i>Meriba Omasker Kaziw Kazipa (Torres Strait Islander Traditional Child Rearing Practice) Act 2020</i>
3.	Parentage Order under the <i>Surrogacy Act 2011</i>

Through an adoption process, the child's parents are legally changed, and the children of their new adoptive parents become their siblings. However, an older adopted child will not automatically appear on their younger siblings' birth certificate.

The child's new legal parent may seek an update to their other children's birth records to include the adopted child as a sibling.

Note: only birth certificates of younger siblings of the adopted child can be updated.

Consent and supporting evidence

The person applying must provide:

1.	Written consent of record owner If the record owner (the sibling whose record is being updated) is 12 years or older, they must sign written consent agreeing to the update in a statutory declaration. However, the requirement for written consent may be waived if the child's parent: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is applying to update the record, and• has not disclosed to their younger child that a legal transfer of parentage occurred. If the record owner is under 12 years, their registered parent must provide written content agreeing to the update in a statutory declaration.
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¹ Parentage orders that result in adding, removing, or replacing a parent after a birth has been registered are out of scope.

2. Evidence of older sibling's birth

If the transfer of parentage happened in Queensland no additional supporting evidence is required – we can look up the records.

If the transfer of parentage happened elsewhere the applicant must supply a copy of the adopted child's updated birth certificate, which must show that they now share parent(s).

7.2 Updating marriage and civil partnership certificates

When a marriage is registered in Queensland, RBDM records:

- The name of each party to the marriage, and
- Assigns a marker of 'Bride', 'Groom' or 'Partner'.

When a civil partnership is registered in Queensland, RBDM records:

- The name of each party to the civil partnership, and
- Assigns a marker of 'Partner 1' and 'Partner 2' to each partner.

If a person who is married or in a civil partnership alters their sex (and changes their first names as part of that process), that person can apply to RBDM to update their first names and marker on their marriage or civil partnership certificate:

	Details that may be updated	Certificate section
1.	The applicant's preferred marker Note: allowed markers are 'bride', 'groom', or 'partner'. However, if a marriage was registered prior to 9 December 2017, a person's marker can only be changed to 'partner'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marriage certificate only
2.	The applicant's first names Note: only allowed if the applicant changed their first names as part of the Acknowledgement of sex or Recognised details certificate application	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marriage certificate• Civil partnership certificate

Marriages registered before 9 December 2017

On 9 December 2017, the *Marriage Act 1961* (Cth) was amended to allow same-sex couples to marry in Australia. After that date, RBDM could legally register marriages with two grooms or two brides.

If a marriage was registered *prior* to the introduction of marriage equality on 9 December 2017, RBDM cannot update a marriage certificate to show two grooms or two brides. Doing so may give the impression that the certificate shows a same-sex marriage, which was not legally permitted at the time, and could cause confusion about the validity of the marriage certificate.

However, if the person applying for a record update does not wish to keep their previous marker of “Bride” or “Groom” due to its association with their previous record of sex, RBDM can update their marker to “Partner”. RBDM may also update their spouse’s marker to “Partner” at the same time, if they choose.

Consent and supporting evidence

The person applying must provide:

1.	Written consent of their spouse The other person on the marriage or civil partnership certificate must give written consent to the update in a statutory declaration.
2.	Evidence of alteration of record of sex (and name) Queensland. A person who altered their record of sex (and first names) in Queensland does not normally need to supply additional supporting evidence – we can look up their application. Another State. If the person altered their record of sex (and name if any) in another Australian State or Territory, they must supply a certificate from that state demonstrating the change. Note. If a change of name did not happen as part of the application to alter their record of sex, the applicant must demonstrate a connection between the two

RBDM recognises that people may also have changed their name in connection with a record of sex alteration through a process other than Acknowledgement of sex or Recognised detail certificate. These cases are assessed individually, requiring evidence of the record of sex alteration and proof that the name change was directly related to that process.

7.3 Updating death certificates

De facto partners of the deceased

Under previous laws, RBDM could only record a deceased person’s history of:

- Marriages, and
- Civil Partnerships

The law did not allow de facto partners to be acknowledged as former spouses of the deceased, despite de facto partnerships having the same status as Marriages and Civil Partnerships under Queensland and Australian law.

RBDM can now record de facto partners of a deceased person on their death certificate.

If a person's death was registered before 24 June 2024, their former de facto partner may apply to update their death certificate to include the following details about their de facto relationship:

- The de facto partner's **name**
- The **date** they began living together as a couple
- The deceased's **age** when they began living together as a couple, and
- The **place** (city, state, country) where they first lived together as a couple.

Note. If the death was registered after the BDMR Act commenced, an application to include a de facto partner of the deceased will be treated as a standard correction, rather than a record update. See the [De Facto Partner Policy](#).

Supporting evidence

The person applying must provide evidence that they were in a de facto relationship with the deceased.

The evidence required is noted in the table below, and depends on how long ago the deceased passed away, whether the de facto relationship existed at the time of death or earlier in the deceased's life, and whether the person applying is already noted as the deceased's de facto spouse in the informant section of the death certificate.

Situation	Time since death	Evidence needed
<i>The person applying was:</i>	<i>The deceased died:</i>	<i>The person applying must provide:</i>
The informant for the death and already noted on the death certificate as the deceased's de facto spouse	N/A	Statutory declaration setting out the details of the de facto relationship
The de facto partner of the deceased at the time of their death <i>(but was not the informant for the death)</i>	10 or more years ago	Statutory declaration setting out the details of the de facto relationship
	Less than 10 years ago	Full evidence of the de facto relationship See RBDM's De Facto Partner Policy for guidance about what evidence is needed.
In a de facto relationship with the deceased that ended before their death	N/A	Statutory declaration setting out the details of the de facto relationship

Following alteration of record of sex

When a death is registered with RBDM, information about the deceased person's parents and children is recorded. If, after the death is registered, a parent or child of the deceased alters their record of sex through the Acknowledgement of Sex or Recognised Details Certificate process (or interstate equivalent process), RBDM allows that person to update their details on their parent's or child's death certificate.

	Details that may be updated	Certificate section
1.	The applicant's parental label Note: 'parental label' means the label of 'mother' 'father' or 'parent'	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parents• Informant
2.	The applicant's first names Note: only allowed if the applicant changed their first names as part of the Acknowledgement of sex or Recognised details certificate application	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parents• Children• Informant

Supporting evidence

The person applying must provide:

1.	Evidence of alteration of record of sex (and name) Queensland. A person who altered their record of sex (and first names) in Queensland does not normally need to supply additional supporting evidence – we can look up their application. Another State. If the person altered their record of sex (and name if any) in another Australian State or Territory, they must supply a certificate from that state demonstrating the change. Note. If a change of name did not happen as part of the application to alter their record of sex, the applicant must demonstrate a connection between the two.
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8.0 Updates likely to be refused


Updates to RBDM records are limited to the circumstances outlined in this policy under the section [allowed updates](#). A request to update a record that is not included in that section will be considered, but is likely to be refused.

Below are some common examples of record updates that will likely be refused.

8.1 Birth certificates

Name changes unrelated to alteration of record of sex

RBDM allows updates to a person's first name on records mentioning them if their name change happened alongside a record of sex alteration. These updates are



allowed to address the possibility that the person's former name (commonly referred to as a 'deadname') may reveal their previous record of sex and/or transgender identity. For example, the name Robert is commonly considered a male name, and its presence on a certificate may reveal that a woman who now goes by the name Sarah is transgender.

This consideration does not normally apply to other name changes made under the BDMR Act, which are recorded in a 'change of name register', listed on a change of name certificate, and accessible by any person with an adequate reason.

RBDM recognises that people may have changed their name in connection with a record of sex alteration through a process other than Acknowledgement of sex or Recognised detail certificate. These cases are assessed individually, requiring evidence of the sex alteration and proof that the name change was directly related to that process.

8.2 Death certificates

Updating the record of sex of a deceased person

RBDM recognises that a deceased person may have identified as a sex different to the one listed on their death certificate. However, RBDM can only record on the death certificate a person's registered sex at the time of their death. RBDM cannot modify a person's registered sex after their passing unless they had formally registered an alteration of the record of sex while alive.

9.0 Details shown on certificates after an update

In general, once a record is updated, any new certificates will reflect the updated information and won't display the previous details.

However, RBDM may issue a certificate with a note acknowledging an update if the Registrar deems it necessary. This note might include the previous information, especially if the record owner needs it for a formal or legal process.


RBDM prioritises the privacy of the individual who updated the record and will only include a notation if necessary, and the person applying has an adequate reason for obtaining it.

10.0 Review of a decision

Any person not happy with a decision made by the Registrar can seek a review of the decision by applying to QCAT in accordance with the procedures outlined in the *Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2009*.

11.0 Compatibility with Human Rights

RBDM is committed to upholding, safeguarding, and advancing human rights. Under the *Human Rights Act 2019*, RBDM is required to act and make decisions in a manner



that aligns with human rights. When assessing whether an update should be made to a record, decision-makers must give careful consideration to human rights and ensure compliance with this obligation.

12.0 Commencement and version

Commencement date:	24 June 2024
Version:	1.0
Approved:	Registrar-General

Attachment one: Table of allowed record updates

Detail being corrected	Circumstance	Who can apply	Consent required from <i>Consent is to be demonstrated in a statutory declaration</i>	Evidence required
Birth certificate				
Parental label (mother, father, parent), AND/OR Parent's first names <i>Note: these details may be updated in the 'parents' and 'informant' section of the birth certificate.</i>	A registered parent was prevented by previous legislation from using their preferred parental label (For example, two female parents could not both be listed as their child's mother).	The Parent whose details are being updated	Registered person (if registered person is over 12 years)	None
	After birth registration, a registered parent alters their sex and no longer identifies with their parental label on their child's birth certificate.	The Parent whose details are being updated	Registered person (if registered person is over 12 years)	None for Queensland alterations of sex <i>Note: if record of sex was altered through a legal process in another State or Territory, evidence is needed.</i>
	After birth registration, a registered parent alters their sex <i>and</i> first names and wishes to update their registered parental label and/or first names.	The Parent whose details are being updated	Registered person (if registered person is over 12 years)	None for Queensland alterations of sex <i>Note: if record of sex (and/or names) were altered through a legal process in another State or Territory, evidence is needed.</i> <i>If the name change occurred separately to the alteration of sex, evidence is needed showing the connection between the two.</i>
Older sibling names	Previous laws prevented inclusion of an older sibling or half-sibling on the birth certificate.	Registered person (over 18 years)	None	Birth certificate showing a shared parent <i>Note: a birth certificate is not needed if the birth was registered in Queensland. Details of the birth must be provided.</i> <i>If the shared parent changed their name between births, evidence of the name change</i>
		Sibling whose details are being added (over 18 years)	Registered person (over 12 years), or Registered parent (if registered person is under 12 years)	

Attachment one: Table of allowed record updates

Detail being corrected	Circumstance	Who can apply	Consent required from <i>Consent is to be demonstrated in a statutory declaration</i>	Evidence required
		Parent of registered person (if registered person is under 18 years)	Registered person (if registered person is over 12 years)	<i>is also needed to show the parent is the same person.</i>
	An older sibling listed on a birth certificate alters their first names as part of altering their sex, and wishes to update their name on their sibling's birth certificate.	Sibling whose details are being updated	Registered person (if registered person is over 12 years) Registered parent (if registered person is under 12 years)	None for Queensland alterations of sex Note: <i>if record of sex (and/or names) were altered through a legal process in another State or Territory, evidence is needed.</i> <i>If the name change occurred separately to the alteration of sex, evidence is needed showing the connection between the two.</i>
		Parent of the sibling whose details are being updated (if they are under 16)	Registered person (if registered person is over 12 years) Registered parent (if registered person is under 12 years)	
	After birth registration, an older sibling joins the family through a legal transfer of parentage, <u>including</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adoption order • parentage order (surrogacy) cultural recognition order (Ailan kastom child rearing practice)	Parent of registered person (if registered person is under 18 years)	Registered person (if registered person is over 12 years) Note: <i>if the child's parent does not wish to disclose to their younger child that a legal transfer of parentage has occurred, consent from the registered person is not required.</i>	Post-adoption birth certificate showing a shared parent Note: <i>a post-adoption birth certificate is not needed if the transfer of parentage was registered in Queensland. Details of the birth must be provided.</i> None required if transfer of parentage was registered in Queensland. The person applying will need to provide the sibling's full name and date of birth. If the transfer of parentage occurred interstate or overseas, the person applying must supply evidence that the sibling shares a registered parent with the registered person (such as the adopted child's updated birth certificate).
		Registered person (over 18 years)	None	
		Sibling whose details are being added (over 18 years)	Registered person (if registered person is over 12 years)	

Attachment one: Table of allowed record updates

Detail being corrected	Circumstance	Who can apply	Consent required from <i>Consent is to be demonstrated in a statutory declaration</i>	Evidence required
Marriage certificate				
<p>First names</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Marker (bride, groom or partner)</p>	<p>After marriage registration, a party to the marriage alters their registered sex and no longer identifies with the marker assigned to them on their marriage certificate.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>After marriage registration, a party to the marriage alters their registered sex and first names and no longer identifies with the name <i>and</i> marker assigned to them on their marriage certificate.</p>	<p>Registered person whose details are being updated</p>	<p>Spouse on the marriage certificate</p>	<p>None for Queensland alterations of sex</p> <p>Note: <i>if record of sex (and/or names) were altered through a legal process in another State or Territory, evidence is needed.</i></p> <p><i>If the name change occurred separately to the alteration of sex, evidence is needed showing the connection between the two.</i></p>

Attachment one: Table of allowed record updates

Detail being corrected	Circumstance	Who can apply	Consent required from <i>Consent is to be demonstrated in a statutory declaration</i>	Evidence required
Civil partnership certificate				
First names of registered civil partners	After civil partnership registration, a party to the civil partnership alters their registered sex and first names.	Registered person whose details are being updated	Spouse on the civil partnership certificate	<p>None for Queensland alterations of sex</p> <p><i>Note: if record of sex (and/or names) were altered through a legal process in another State or Territory, evidence is needed.</i></p> <p><i>If the name change occurred separately to the alteration of sex, evidence is needed showing the connection between the two.</i></p>

Attachment one: Table of allowed record updates

Detail being corrected	Circumstance	Who can apply	Time passed since death	Evidence required
Death certificate				
Relationship status at time of death AND/OR Relationship history	A former de facto partner of the deceased wishes to be recognised on their death certificate.	De facto partner of the deceased at the time of their death, who is already: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed as the informant on the death certificate, and Noted as the deceased's de facto spouse 	N/A	Statutory declaration setting out the details of the de facto relationship.
		De facto partner of the deceased at the time of their death, but who is <u>not</u> listed as the informant on the death certificate	10+ years	Statutory declaration setting out the details of the de facto relationship.
			Less than 10 years	Full evidence of de facto relationship See RBDM's De Facto Partner Policy for guidance about what evidence is needed.
		A person who was in a de facto relationship with the deceased that ended before their death	N/A	Statutory declaration setting out the details of the de facto relationship.

Attachment one: Table of allowed record updates

Detail being corrected	Circumstance	Who can apply	Time passed since death	Evidence required
<p>Parent's first names</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Parental label (mother, father, parent)</p>	<p>After a death has been registered, a parent of the deceased alters their registered sex and no longer identifies with the parental label assigned to them on their child's death certificate</p> <p>OR</p> <p>After a death has been registered, a parent of the deceased alters their registered sex and first names and no longer identifies with the parental label and first names assigned to them on their child's death certificate</p>	Parent whose details are being altered	N/A	<p>None for Queensland alterations of sex</p> <p><i>Note: if record of sex (and/or names) were altered through a legal process in another State or Territory, evidence is needed.</i></p> <p><i>If the name change occurred separately to the alteration of sex, evidence is needed showing the connection between the two.</i></p>
Child's first names	After a death has been registered, a child of the deceased changes their first names in connection with an alteration of sex process	Child whose details are being altered	N/A	<p>None for Queensland alterations of sex</p> <p><i>Note: if record of sex (and/or names) were altered through a legal process in another State or Territory, evidence is needed.</i></p> <p><i>If the name change occurred separately to the alteration of sex, evidence is needed showing the connection between the two.</i></p>