

Proposed Law to Ban Conversion Practices

Laurel House submission

July 2026



Laurel House
SEXUAL ASSAULT SUPPORT
COUNSELLING • EDUCATION • ADVOCACY • CHANGE



Acknowledgement of Country

Laurel House acknowledges and pay respect to the Palawa, who are the Traditional Custodians of the land and waters of Lutruwita. We pay respects to Elders past and present. We particularly acknowledge the resistance and resilience of those Aboriginal people who have experienced sexual violence.

Acknowledgement to Victim-Survivors

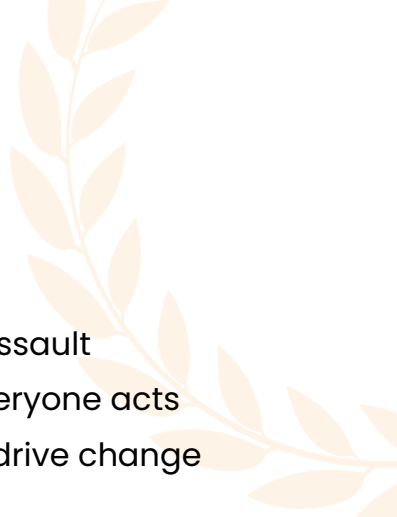
Laurel House also honour and acknowledge the victim-survivors of child sexual abuse and other forms of sexual violence. We recognise the immense strength it takes to confront and heal from these traumatic experiences. We commit to amplifying your voices, advocating for change, and standing side by side on the path to healing and recovery.

Disclaimer:

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This document was written by Dr. Lucy Mercer-Mapstone (Policy, Advocacy, and Lived Experience Lead) with input from Laurel House staff.

About Laurel House



Laurel House — the North and North-West Tasmanian Sexual Assault Support Service — was established in 1988. Our vision is that everyone acts to prevent and respond to sexual harm, and our purpose is to drive change through counselling, education and advocacy.

We are a not-for-profit, community-based specialist service providing trauma-informed, evidence-based therapeutic support to victim-survivors of sexual assault, as well as their families and supporters. Our services include face-to-face counselling across Launceston, Devonport and Burnie, outreach throughout the North and North-West regions, and 24/7 telephone support, including assistance with police and forensic medical processes.

Laurel House partners with the Tasmanian Government to deliver the Arch Centres—multidisciplinary hubs for victim-survivors. The Northern Arch opened in 2023, and the North West Arch Centre opened in the first half of 2026. With Engender Equality, we deliver the Primary Care Family and Sexual Violence program, supporting primary health professionals to better respond to family and sexual violence, including child sexual abuse.

We also provide specialist programs for children and young people displaying harmful sexual behaviours with tailored place-based programs designed for the North and North-West. From 2026, we will partner with Women's Legal Service Tasmania to deliver justice-navigation and restorative justice initiatives under the Commonwealth's new specialised sexual violence legal service pilot.

Our team delivers community education and capacity-building programs focused on preventing sexual harm and strengthening safe, confident responses to disclosure.



Laurel House also plays a key role in policy and advocacy, including through our Lived Experience Engagement Program (LEEP), which centres victim-survivor expertise in shaping our services and broader system reform. LEEP includes trauma-informed advocacy and peer support streams, enabling victim-survivors to influence policy, strengthen organisational practice, and provide connection and validation for others through peer-led support.

Contact:

Kathryn Fordyce, Chief Executive Officer



Web: www.laurelhouse.org.au

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Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft *Conversion Practices Prohibition Bill 2026*.

Laurel House strongly supports the intent of the Bill and welcomes the recognition that conversion practices are inherently harmful, particularly for children and young people.

While conversion practices are often discussed through the lens of discrimination and human rights, there is now a substantial body of evidence demonstrating that they also constitute a significant intersection with sexual violence, child sexual abuse, family violence and coercive control. International research has documented that conversion practices frequently involve sexual assault, coerced sexual acts, forced nudity, invasive "therapeutic" interventions, and reproductive coercion as mechanisms intended to suppress or change a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.^{1, 2} These practices are characterised by profound power imbalances and frequently occur within families, faith communities, educational settings, health settings, and other trusted institutions, reflecting many of the same dynamics observed in sexual violence, coercion, and child sexual abuse.

The evidence further demonstrates that survivors of conversion practices experience long-term psychological outcomes comparable to those experienced by victim-survivors of sexual violence, including complex trauma, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, internalised

¹ United Nations Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. (2020). *Practices of so-called "conversion therapy": Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (A/HRC/44/53)*. United Nations Human Rights Council.

² United Nations Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. (2023). *Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (A/78/227)*. United Nations General Assembly.

shame, self-harm and elevated rates of suicidality.^{3, 4} Children and young people are particularly vulnerable because conversion practices commonly occur during critical periods of identity development and within relationships characterised by dependency and unequal power.

Importantly, every major Australian and many international professional health bodies have concluded that conversion practices lack any credible evidence base, are ineffective, and present a significant risk of harm. The World Health Organization, the Australian Psychological Society, the American Psychological Society, the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists and numerous other professional bodies have rejected conversion practices as unethical, harmful, and incompatible with evidence-based healthcare. As these practices are founded on the false premise that sexual orientation or gender identity requires change or suppression, and there is no evidence that such interventions are effective, meaningful informed consent cannot be obtained.

As Tasmania's specialist sexual assault service, Laurel House considers the Bill through the lens of trauma, child safeguarding and the prevention of sexual violence and child sexual abuse. We offer recommendations to strengthen the proposed legislation and ensure it reflects contemporary evidence regarding trauma, sexual abuse and victim-survivor recovery.

Recognising the inherent harm of conversion practices for *all* people

Laurel House strongly supports the Bill's objects and guiding principles, which recognise that conversion practices are inherently harmful, that they are deceptive and should be eliminated, and that no person's sexual orientation or gender identity is broken or requires changing or suppression.

³ American Psychological Association. (2021). *Resolution on sexual orientation change efforts*. <https://www.apa.org/about/policy/resolution-sexual-orientation-change-efforts.pdf>

⁴ Turban, J. L., Beckwith, N., Reisner, S. L., & Keuroghlian, A. S. (2020). Association between recalled exposure to gender identity conversion efforts and psychological distress and suicide attempts among transgender adults. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 77(1), 68–76. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2019.2285>

These principles are reflected in clause 10, which recognises that conversion practices directed towards children are so inherently harmful that it is unnecessary to prove injury before a criminal offence is established.

However, Laurel House considers that the same principle should extend to adults.

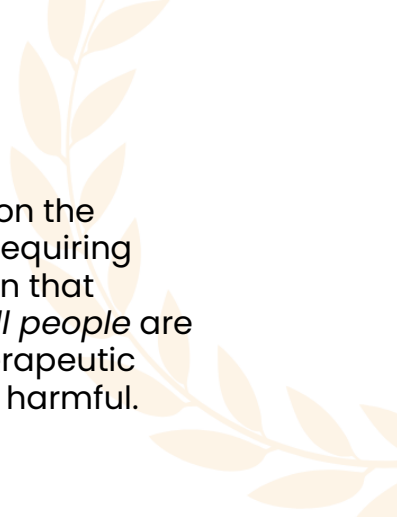
As currently drafted, the Bill creates two different standards of protection. Children are protected from the practice itself because Parliament has recognised that the conduct is inherently harmful, in line with international evidence. Adults, by contrast, are only protected where they can establish that the conversion practice caused 'injury' or that the offender was reckless as to causing injury.

This distinction appears inconsistent with both the stated objects and the guiding principles of the legislation. If conversion practices are inherently harmful because they are founded upon the false premise that a person's sexual orientation or gender identity requires changing or suppression, that harm does not arise only when the person subjected to the practice is a child. Nor does it depend upon whether an adult victim-survivor is later able to prove a particular threshold of injury.

The contemporary evidence supports this approach. Australian and international health authorities (as outlined above) have consistently concluded that conversion practices have no credible therapeutic basis, are ineffective, and *are inherently harmful*. The harm arises from the practice itself and the coercive ideology that underpins it, rather than from whether a particular victim-survivor develops a diagnosable condition as a result.

Moreover, adults, like children, may be subjected to conversion practices within relationships characterised by profound power imbalances, including religious authority, family dependency, therapeutic and health relationships, employment, housing and socioeconomic insecurity, or cultural expectations. These dynamics can significantly undermine autonomy and mirror many of the coercive features observed in family violence, sexual violence and child sexual abuse. Requiring adult victim-survivors to prove injury before an offence is established creates an evidentiary barrier that is difficult to reconcile with both the evidence base and the preventative purpose of the Bill.

Criminal offences are frequently structured around conduct that Parliament has recognised as inherently harmful, rather than requiring proof of the particular harm suffered by each victim. This Bill already adopts that approach in relation to children.



Laurel House considers that the criminal offence should focus on the intentional engagement in a conversion practice, rather than requiring proof of injury. This would better reflect the Bill's own recognition that conversion practices are inherently harmful and ensure that *all people* are afforded protection from practices that have no legitimate therapeutic purpose and are widely recognised as abuse that is inherently harmful.

Recommendation

Amend clause 9 (subsections 9(1)(b) and 9(2)(b)) and other related areas of the Bill to remove the requirement to prove injury or recklessness as to injury for conversion practices directed towards adults.

Strengthening child safeguarding

Laurel House strongly supports the creation of a standalone offence for conversion practices directed towards children and the removal of any requirement to prove injury. This appropriately recognises that children cannot be expected to bear the burden of demonstrating harm arising from inherently abusive conduct.

However, children experience conversion practices within significant power imbalances, often involving parents, religious leaders, educators, health practitioners, or other trusted adults. These dynamics mirror those commonly observed in child sexual abuse and should be recognised within the legislation.

The Bill would also benefit from stronger alignment with Tasmania's broader child safeguarding framework, including mandatory reporting obligations, Child Safe Standards, the Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework and the Reportable Conduct Scheme.

Recommendation

Strengthen the child safeguarding provisions by explicitly recognising children's developmental vulnerability, abuse of power and institutional contexts, and clarify the interaction between this legislation and existing child safeguarding frameworks.

Ensuring clinical judgement reflects contemporary evidence-based practice

Laurel House supports the exclusion of legitimate health services from the definition of conversion practices. It is essential that the legislation protects evidence-based healthcare, including gender-affirming care, identity exploration and therapeutic interventions that support a person's wellbeing without seeking to change or suppress their sexual orientation or gender identity.

However, Laurel House considers that the current drafting would benefit from additional clarification. The exemption applies where a registered health practitioner has assessed a service as clinically appropriate "in the registered health practitioner's reasonable professional judgement." While professional judgement is an important safeguard, the provision does not explicitly require that that judgement to be informed by contemporary evidence-based practice, rather than solely based on opinion or beliefs.

While we acknowledge that this subsection of the exemption exists in conjunction with "and (ii) complies with all relevant legal, professional and ethical requirements;" we do not believe this alone adequately guides the application of professional judgment outside of those requirements.

Conversion practices have historically been delivered by some registered health practitioners despite the absence of any credible evidence supporting their effectiveness and despite widespread professional consensus regarding their harmful nature. Accordingly, clinical judgement should not be assessed solely by reference to an individual practitioner's judgement, but against contemporary scientific evidence.

Recommendation

Amend clause 5(3)(a)(i) to require that a registered health practitioner's assessment of clinical appropriateness is made in accordance with reasonable professional judgement and is consistent with contemporary evidence-based practice and recognised professional standards. For example: "(i) the registered health practitioner has assessed as clinically appropriate for the person, in the registered health practitioner's reasonable professional judgement, *having regard to contemporary evidence-based practice;*"

Organisational responsibility

Laurel House welcomes the provisions establishing liability for employers and principals where conversion practices are undertaken by employees, contractors, or volunteers.

Given the institutional settings in which many documented conversion practices have occurred, consideration should also be given to imposing positive obligations on organisations to prevent conversion practices through policies, workforce education, governance and reporting mechanisms.

This would align the Bill with contemporary approaches to child safeguarding and institutional accountability.

Recommendation

Introduce positive organisational obligations to prevent conversion practices through governance, education and safeguarding measures.

Embedding trauma-informed and victim-survivor-centred principles in the Civil Response Scheme

Laurel House welcomes the inclusion of guiding principles for the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner's response to reports under clause 25. However, Laurel House considers the principles would be strengthened by explicitly requiring responses under the Civil Response Scheme to be trauma-informed and to uphold victim-survivor autonomy.

Conversion practices frequently result in complex trauma and commonly occur within contexts characterised by coercion, power imbalance and abuse of trust, often within institutions. Without an explicit commitment to trauma-informed practice, there is a risk that statutory processes may inadvertently contribute to re-traumatisation through unnecessary repetition of traumatic experiences, diminished choice and control, processes that fail to recognise the ongoing impacts of coercion, or procedures that unintentionally replicate the experience of power imbalance.

Contemporary best practice across the sexual violence and child safeguarding recognises that trauma-informed practice should underpin all engagement with victim-survivors. This includes recognising the impacts of trauma, prioritising social, cultural, physical and emotional

safety, minimising the risk of re-traumatisation, and responding in ways that promote trust, autonomy, empowerment and collaboration.

Similarly, victim-survivor autonomy is a fundamental principle of trauma-informed practice. While the Bill appropriately provides that participation in facilitation is voluntary, Laurel House considers this principle should be reflected more broadly throughout the Civil Response Scheme. People affected by conversion practices should be supported to make informed decisions about how, when and whether they engage with processes under the Act, recognising that recovery is strengthened when victim-survivors retain agency and control over decisions affecting them.

Recommendation

Amend clause 25 to include additional guiding principles requiring responses under the Civil Response Scheme to be trauma-informed and to uphold victim-survivor autonomy. For example: *(f) that responses are trauma-informed, recognise the impacts of trauma and coercion, and seek to minimise the risk of re-traumatisation of persons affected by conversion practices; and (g) that persons affected by conversion practices are supported to make informed decisions about their participation in processes under this Act, and that their autonomy, safety, dignity and wellbeing are respected throughout the Commissioner's response.*

Safe engagement with third-party reports

Laurel House supports the Bill's provision allowing any person to make a report of a conversion practice. This recognises that people subjected to conversion practices may be unable or unwilling to report due to fear, coercion, dependency or ongoing relationships with those responsible.

However, where a report is made by someone other than the affected person(s), the Bill does not provide guidance regarding how and when the Commissioner should engage with the affected person. Contact initiated without appropriate consideration of the person's circumstances may inadvertently increase the risk of harm, particularly where the person remains within an abusive environment.

Recommendation

Amend the Civil Response Scheme to require the Commissioner to consider the safety, privacy and expressed wishes of the affected person before progressing a response to a third-party report, except where another law requires immediate action.

Safety assessment

While clause 27 appropriately requires consideration of the wishes of affected persons and the nature of the conduct, it does not expressly require consideration of the person's immediate or ongoing safety.

Victim-survivors of conversion practices may remain subject to coercion, family or sexual violence, homelessness, financial dependence, or other ongoing risks. Consistent with contemporary trauma-informed practice, safety should be a primary consideration when determining how a report is managed.

Recommendation

Amend clause 27 to require the Commissioner to consider the immediate and ongoing safety of persons affected by conversion practices, including risks arising from ongoing coercion, abuse, retaliation or social exclusion.

Appropriateness of facilitation

Laurel House welcomes the voluntary nature of facilitation under clause 31. Voluntary participation is an important safeguard that supports victim-survivor choice and autonomy.

However, the Bill does not provide guidance regarding the circumstances in which facilitation may be inappropriate. Conversion practices frequently occur within relationships characterised by significant power imbalances, coercion and abuse of trust. In some cases, facilitated processes may increase the risk of (re-)traumatisation or reinforce existing power dynamics, making them wholly inappropriate.

Consistent with contemporary practice in the sexual violence and family violence sectors, the Commissioner should be required to consider whether facilitation is appropriate before offering or continuing such a process.

Recommendation

Amend clause 31 to require the Commissioner to assess whether facilitation is appropriate having regard to the safety of the affected person, the existence of power imbalances or coercion, the risk of re-traumatisation, and any other relevant circumstances.

Child-specific considerations

The Bill appropriately provides enhanced criminal protections for children. However, the Civil Response Scheme does not include principles or guidance specific to children and young people.

Children who have experienced conversion practices have distinct developmental needs and may require different approaches to participation, communication and decision-making. Consistent with contemporary child safeguarding practice, responses involving children should prioritise their self-identified interests, developmental capacity and right to participate in decisions affecting them in an age-appropriate manner.

Recommendation

Include child-specific principles within the Civil Response Scheme requiring the Commissioner to have regard to the child's developmental capacity and interests, and ensure children are supported to participate in decisions affecting them in developmentally appropriate ways.

Supported participation

People affected by conversion practices may require support to participate effectively in processes under the Act, including people with disability, neurodivergent people, children, people with English as an additional language, or those experiencing significant trauma.

The Bill would be strengthened by expressly recognising that affected persons may choose to be supported by an advocate, support person or other appropriate representative throughout the Civil Response Scheme.

Recommendation

Amend the Civil Response Scheme to expressly recognise the right of affected persons to access reasonable supports, including advocates,

interpreters, communication supports and other assistance necessary to participate effectively in processes under the Act.

Cultural safety and accessibility

Conversion practices affect people from diverse cultural, faith and community backgrounds and may intersect with disability, race, culture, migration status and other forms of marginalisation. Effective responses therefore require not only trauma-informed practice but also culturally safe and accessible service delivery.

Embedding these principles within the legislation would support equitable access to the Scheme and ensure responses are responsive to the diverse experiences of victim-survivors.

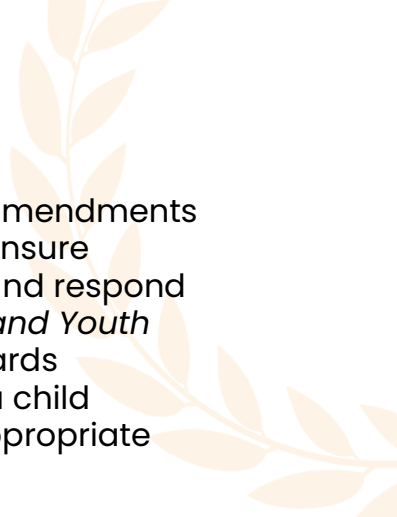
Recommendation

Include an additional principle requiring the Civil Response Scheme to be delivered in a culturally safe, inclusive and accessible manner that recognises the diverse identities, experiences and support needs of people affected by conversion practices.

Conversion practices as a form of child abuse – other legislative amendments

Laurel House strongly welcomes the Bill's recognition of conversion practices directed towards children as a form of child abuse. The proposed consequential amendments to the *Criminal Code Act 1924*, *Civil Liability Act 2002* and *Limitation Act 1974* appropriately acknowledge the serious and enduring harm caused by these practices and strengthen accountability for individuals and organisations responsible for perpetrating or facilitating them.

However, Laurel House considers that this recognition should be reflected consistently across Tasmania's broader child protection, safeguarding and victim support framework. If Parliament has determined that conversion practices directed towards children constitute child abuse, this principle should be embedded wherever legislation establishes systems for preventing, identifying, responding to and remedying child abuse.



In particular, consideration should be given to consequential amendments to the *Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997* to ensure statutory child protection responses appropriately recognise and respond to conversion practices affecting children. Similarly, the *Child and Youth Safe Organisations Act 2023* and associated Child Safe Standards guidance should explicitly recognise conversion practices as a child safeguarding issue, supporting organisations to implement appropriate measures.

Laurel House also encourages consideration of whether consequential amendments are required to other legislation that forms part of Tasmania's broader response to child abuse and victim support, including the *Police Offences Act 1935*, where summary offences or enforcement provisions may require consequential amendments, and the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976* to ensure victim-survivors have equitable access to financial assistance and recognition where they have experienced harm arising from conversion practices. While these Acts serve different purposes, together they contribute to Tasmania's integrated legislative response to child abuse, institutional accountability and victim recovery.

Embedding this recognition consistently across Tasmania's legislative framework would strengthen institutional accountability, improve coordination between statutory systems, and reinforce that conversion practices are not solely matters of discrimination or human rights, but constitute a serious form of child abuse requiring a whole-of-government safeguarding response. It would also support the continued implementation of the *Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse* by ensuring Tasmania's legislative framework responds consistently to all recognised forms of child abuse.

Recommendation

Undertake a broader review of Tasmania's legislative framework to ensure the recognition of conversion practices directed towards children as a form of child abuse is reflected consistently across relevant legislation, including the *Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997*, the *Child and Youth Safe Organisations Act 2023*, the *Police Offences Act 1935* and the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976*. This review should ensure Tasmania's child protection, safeguarding, justice and victim support systems consistently recognise, prevent and respond to conversion practices as a form of child abuse.

Civil cause of action

Laurel House welcomes the Bill's establishment of a civil response scheme, including the Commissioner's powers to investigate conversion practices, accept enforceable undertakings and issue compliance notices. These are important mechanisms for promoting accountability and preventing future harm.

However, the Bill does not provide an avenue for victim-survivors to seek remedies for the harm they have experienced. While the Commissioner may investigate complaints and facilitate outcomes, the existing framework is primarily regulatory rather than restorative. It does not enable victim-survivors to pursue remedies such as compensation, an apology, or other orders recognising the harm they have suffered.

Conversion practices can result in significant and long-lasting psychological, emotional, and social harm. While regulatory and criminal responses serve an important public purpose, they do not necessarily provide individual recognition or redress. Access to civil remedies acknowledges victim-survivors as rights-holders and provides an important pathway to justice and healing.

In a recent submission to a review of the *Change or Suppression (Conversion) Practices Prohibition Act 2021* (Vic), the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission has similarly recommended introducing a civil cause of action to enable survivors to seek remedies through the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

Recommendation

The Bill be amended to establish a civil cause of action enabling victim-survivors to seek appropriate remedies through the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal modelled on the remedies available under the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998 (Tas)* including the ability to award compensation, order apologies or acknowledgements of harm, make declarations, and require respondents to take steps to prevent future harm.

Protecting asexual, aromantic and agender people

The *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998 (Tas)* definitions of sexual orientation and gender identity are those used in the proposed Bill. These definitions do not currently include asexual, aromantic and agender people.

Emerging evidence demonstrates that asexual, aromantic and agender people can also be subjected to conversion ideology and practices that seek to change, suppress or deny their identity.

Tasmania has been a national leader in recognising asexual, aromantic and agender people. That recognition should be reflected consistently across Tasmania's legislative framework. If these identities are not expressly captured by the definitions relied upon in this Bill, uncertainty may remain about whether people with these identities are protected from conversion practices.

Recommendation

Amend the definitions of sexual orientation and gender identity in the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998 (Tas)* to explicitly include asexual, aromantic and agender people, ensuring they receive the full protection of the *Conversion Practices Prohibition Bill 2026*.

Facilitating access to specialist support services

Laurel House welcomes the Commissioner's broad functions to promote understanding of the Act, investigate reports and facilitate responses to conversion practices. However, the Bill does not explicitly recognise the important role the Commissioner can play in connecting people affected by conversion practices with appropriate specialist support services.

People affected by conversion practices frequently experience significant and enduring impacts, including complex trauma, social and community/family exclusion, homelessness, and mental health impacts. Many will require specialist therapeutic and practical support in addition to any regulatory response under the Act. This may include specialist sexual assault services, trauma counselling, family violence services, LGBTIQ+ support, housing assistance, legal advice and other community-based supports.

While the Commissioner is not intended to provide therapeutic intervention, the Civil Response Scheme presents an important opportunity to facilitate timely access to appropriate specialist services. Embedding this function within the legislation would help ensure that responses extend beyond regulatory compliance to support recovery and wellbeing, consistent with a victim-survivor-centred approach.

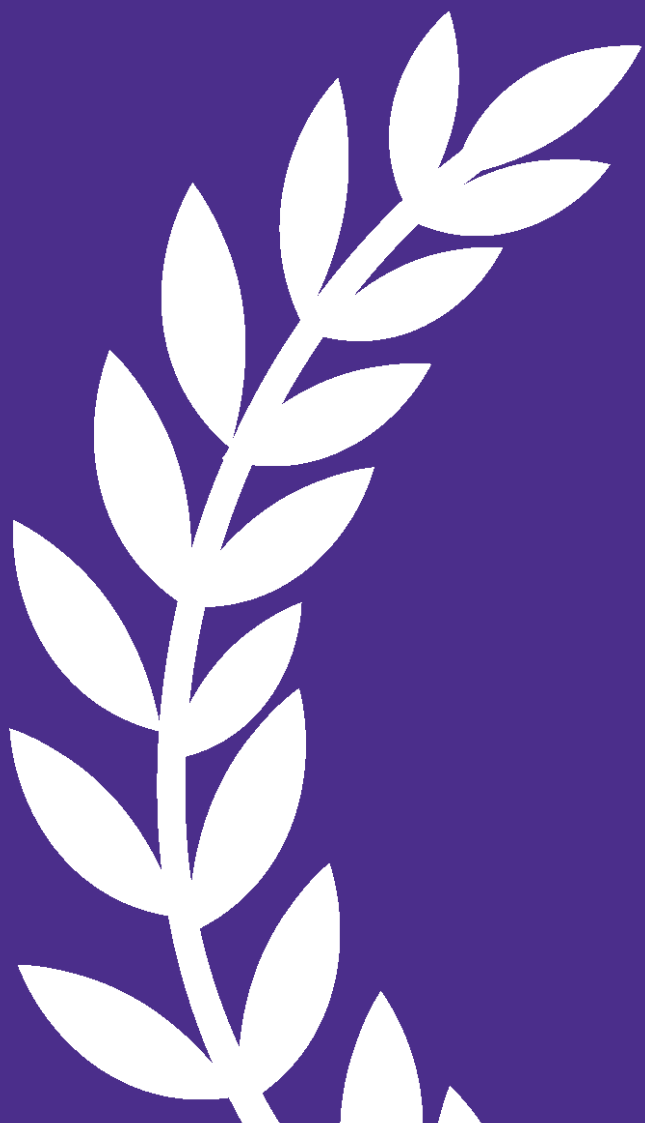
Recommendation

Amend clause 19, or alternatively the Civil Response Scheme, to expressly recognise the Commissioner's role in facilitating access to appropriate specialist support services where this aligns with the wishes and needs of the affected person. For example, include an additional function: "(1) to facilitate access to appropriate specialist support services for persons affected by conversion practices, having regard to their wishes, safety and support needs."

List of recommendations

Amend clause 9 (subsections 9(1)(b) and 9(2)(b)) and other related areas of the Bill to remove the requirement to prove injury or recklessness as to injury for conversion practices directed towards adults.	10
Strengthen the child safeguarding provisions by explicitly recognising children's developmental vulnerability, abuse of power and institutional contexts, and clarify the interaction between this legislation and existing child safeguarding frameworks.....	10
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Introduce positive organisational obligations to prevent conversion practices through governance, education and safeguarding measures.....	12
Amend clause 25 to include additional guiding principles requiring responses under the Civil Response Scheme to be trauma-informed and to uphold victim-survivor autonomy. For example: <i>(f) that responses are trauma-informed, recognise the impacts of trauma and coercion, and seek to minimise the risk of re-traumatisation of persons affected by conversion practices; and (g) that persons affected by conversion practices are supported to make informed decisions about their participation in processes under this Act, and that their autonomy, safety, dignity and wellbeing are respected throughout the Commissioner's response.</i>	13
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Amend the Civil Response Scheme to expressly recognise the right of affected persons to access reasonable supports, including advocates, interpreters, communication supports and other assistance necessary to participate effectively in processes under the Act.....	15
Include an additional principle requiring the Civil Response Scheme to be delivered in a culturally safe, inclusive and accessible manner that recognises the diverse identities, experiences and support needs of people affected by conversion practices.....	16
Undertake a broader review of Tasmania's legislative framework to ensure the recognition of conversion practices directed towards children as a form of child abuse is reflected consistently across relevant legislation, including the <i>Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997</i> , the <i>Child and Youth Safe Organisations Act 2023</i> , the <i>Police Offences Act 1935</i> and the <i>Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976</i> . This review should ensure Tasmania's child protection, safeguarding, justice and victim support systems consistently recognise, prevent and respond to conversion practices as a form of child abuse.....	17
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Amend the definitions of <i>sexual orientation</i> and <i>gender identity</i> in the <i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1998 (Tas)</i> to explicitly include asexual, aromantic and agender people, ensuring they receive the full protection of the <i>Conversion Practices Prohibition Bill 2026</i>	19
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