

Function and Classification of Intersex and Atypical Sex Conditions

Sex classification within the Dylantic Church is canonical and sacramental, not phenotypic. External appearance, secondary sex characteristics, and social gender presentation are insufficient grounds for determining sacramental eligibility. Classification is instead grounded in objective chromosomal reality, with particular attention to the presence or absence of the Y chromosome, which is determinative for sacramental ordination and apostolic succession.

This doctrine is established to safeguard sacramental validity, avoid reliance on visual inference, and address historical ambiguities created by pre-modern limitations in biological knowledge.

Canonical Sex Categories

Male

An individual is canonically male if at least one Y chromosome is present, regardless of physical presentation or genital development.

Chromosomal configurations classified as male include, but are not limited to:

- XY
- XYY
- XXYY
- XYYY
- XYYYY

Canonical males are eligible for priesthood and episcopacy.

Female

An individual is canonically female if no Y chromosome is present, regardless of physical presentation or atypical development.

Chromosomal configurations classified as female include, but are not limited to:

- XX
- XO (Turner syndrome)
- XXX
- XXXX
- XXXXX
- X[]

Canonical females are not ordinarily eligible to transmit apostolic succession. Ordination eligibility is limited as specified below.

Intersex (Canonical Third Gender)

Intersex is recognized as a distinct canonical gender within the Dylantic Church.

Definition:

An intersex individual is one who possesses both male and female chromosomal markers simultaneously, defined as the presence of:

- At least one Y chromosome, and
- More than one X chromosome.

Intersex is therefore not a general category for atypical development, but a specific canonical classification.

Common intersex configurations include:

XXY (most common)

XXXY (rare)

Intersex does not include:

XX individuals with atypical genitalia

XY individuals with atypical genitalia

XO (Turner syndrome)

These are classified as female or male according to Y chromosome presence or absence.

Canonical Implications for Intersex Individuals

Gender Status

Intersex individuals are neither canonically male nor canonically female. They constitute a distinct third gender under church law.

Modesty and Conduct

Gender-specific dress codes do not apply to intersex individuals. All general standards of modesty and moral conduct remain fully in force.

Sexual Ethics

Prohibitions defined strictly by same-sex classification do not apply to intersex individuals, since such prohibitions presuppose two persons of the same canonical sex. All other moral laws governing sexual behavior remain binding unless explicitly exempted.

Ordination

Intersex individuals may be ordained.

For purposes of ordination and apostolic succession, intersex individuals are classified as male, by virtue of the presence of a Y chromosome.

This classification does not impose male gender norms, prescribe sexual orientation, or require conformity to male social roles.

Atypical Sex Conditions (Outersex Category)

Further biological anomalies recognized by the Dylantic Church.

Definition:

“Outersex” is an administrative category, not a gender. It refers to individuals with atypical physical or developmental sex characteristics whose chromosomal makeup places them clearly within the male or female canonical categories.

Outersex status has no independent canonical standing apart from chromosomal classification.

Ordination Eligibility for Outersex Individuals

XX (female, atypical development):

Eligible for diaconate only.

XY or any configuration with a Y chromosome:

Eligible for priesthood and episcopacy.

The determining factor is solely the presence or absence of a Y chromosome, not genital form or reproductive capacity.

Marriage Guidelines

intersex Individuals

Intersex individuals may marry canonical males or canonical females.

Such marriages are permissible because intersex individuals are biologically and canonically distinct from both sexes.

Outersex Individuals

Outersex individuals follow standard marriage laws according to their canonical sex classification (male or female).

Chromosomal Verification

Ordination candidates must undergo chromosomal testing to:

- Verify the presence or absence of a Y chromosome for sacramental eligibility.
- Confirm sufficient physical health to fulfill clerical duties.

This requirement exists to prevent invalid ordinations based on mistaken visual or social assumptions.

Apostolic Succession

Apostolic succession may be transmitted only through those canonically classified as male for ordination, defined by the presence of a Y chromosome.

Extraordinary Divine Preservation

In extraordinary historical cases where:

- A woman was unknowingly ordained due to lack of biological knowledge, and
 - Apostolic succession would otherwise be broken,
- God may miraculously preserve sacramental continuity.
- This provision does not alter ordinary church law, but safeguards the Church against retroactive invalidation due to past ignorance.

Purpose and Scope

This doctrine exists to:

- Protect sacramental validity,
- Eliminate reliance on appearance-based classification,
- Integrate modern biological knowledge without subordinating theology to medicine,
- Preserve apostolic succession while acknowledging divine sovereignty.

Special case scenario exception for Deacon-hood

There are cases where one could be ordained without any sort of blood testing and that is to the Deacon-hood. Because both male and female can be ordained which means intersex individuals. And outersex individuals can be ordained without blood testing. However this means once a person desires to become a priest or Bishop they will undergo blood testing.