

CHILDREN (SCOTLAND) ACT 2020

EXPLANATORY NOTES

THE ACT

Overview

3. The policy objectives of the Act are to:
 - ensure the views of the child are heard in contact and residence cases;
 - further protect victims of domestic abuse and their children;
 - ensure the best interests of the child are at the centre of all contact and residence cases and children’s hearings; and
 - further compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in family court cases.
4. The Act contains 35 sections. It amends statutes concerning children, principally Part 1 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (“the 1995 Act”) which includes provisions about parents and children, in particular concerning parental responsibilities and rights and related court orders. It makes amendments to section 11 of the 1995 Act on court orders relating to parental responsibilities etc. It also makes amendments to the Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Act 1958 (“the 1958 Act”); the Family Law Act 1986 (“the 1986 Act”); the Vulnerable Witnesses (Scotland) Act 2004 (“the 2004 Act”); the Adoption and Children (Scotland) Act 2007 (“the 2007 Act”) and the Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (“the 2011 Act”).
5. The Act includes provision on taking account of children’s views and the explanation of decisions to children, and on the protection of vulnerable witnesses and parties in court in cases concerning children. It makes provision about regulating child welfare reporters, curators ad litem, and contact centres (where services are provided for maintaining contact between children and those they are not living with). It makes provision about the use of alternative dispute resolution in certain proceedings concerning children. It also makes provision about recognising parental responsibilities and rights obtained outwith the UK, about extending the enforcement powers of the Sheriff Court, and about delay in proceedings.
6. A detailed explanation of the Government’s purpose in introducing the Bill for the Act can be found in the Policy Memorandum (see the parliamentary history table at the end of these Notes). The Policy Memorandum also sets out the Government’s policy intentions underpinning the Act. At the same time as the Bill for the Act was introduced to the Scottish Parliament a Family Justice Modernisation Strategy was published¹. This sets out work that is ongoing by the Scottish Government and others, work that can be done via secondary legislation or by improved guidance and areas for longer term consideration.

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/family-justice-modernisation-strategy/>

Detailed provisions

Regard to be had to child's views

7. Sections 1 to 3 of the Act make amendments to sections 6, 11, 14 and 16 of the 1995 Act, sections 14 and 84 of the 2007 Act and section 27 of the 2011 Act. These amendments remove a presumption that a child aged 12 or over is considered mature enough to give their views. This will ensure that younger children who are capable of forming a view and who may wish to give their views are able to do so. The presumption being removed covers both when a court or a children's hearing is making a decision that concerns the child (sections 11 and 16 of the 1995 Act, section 14 and 84 of the 2007 Act and section 27 of the 2011 Act) and when a person is exercising their parental responsibilities and rights (section 6 of the 1995 Act).
8. The amendments made by sections 1 to 3 of the Act require the decision maker to give a child an opportunity to express their views in court cases under section 11 of the 1995 Act and on key decisions that may affect them, such as who they should live with or have contact with. The child must be given an opportunity to express their views in the manner they prefer. If a child indicates a preference as to how to give their views, the decision maker may reject the chosen method only if it would be unreasonable to allow it in all the circumstances. If a child does not indicate a preferred manner of expressing their views or it would not be reasonable in the circumstances to accommodate the preferred manner then the decision maker can choose the manner.
9. Where the exception applies, the decision maker must choose a manner which is suitable to the child. This will require the decision maker seeking the views to consider a wide range of options, including options which may be more suitable depending on the age and maturity of the child.
10. Sections 1-3 of the Act acknowledge that in limited circumstances a child may not be able to give their views. This includes where the child is not capable of giving views due to being very young or having severe learning disabilities and where the location of the child is unknown. Each of these sections inserts a presumption into its target act that the child is capable of forming a view.
11. When the views of the child have been obtained, the decision maker is required to have regard to the views taking into account the child's age and maturity. This is repeated from existing legislation.
12. Section 1(3)(a) of the Act repeals section 11(7) to 11(7E) of the 1995 Act. These provisions are largely re-stated in section 1(4) of the Act, with changes made to reflect the removal of the presumption and removal of the definition of "relevant person". Section 1(4) of the Act inserts section 11ZA after section 11 of the 1995 Act. These provisions are largely repeated from sections 11(7) and 11(7A) of the 1995 Act. Vulnerable witnesses and parties
13. Sections 4 to 7 of the Act introduce new special measures to be used to assist vulnerable witnesses and parties in civil proceedings arising out of children's hearings or where the court is considering making an order under section 11 of the 1995 Act.
14. Section 4(3) amends the 2004 Act. The 2004 Act contains special measures designed to protect vulnerable witnesses which, at the moment, include measures such as use of a live television link, use of a screen and supporters.
15. Section 4(3) of the Act inserts sections 11A and 11B into the 2004 Act which specify circumstances where the court is to deem a person to be a vulnerable witness, irrespective of whether the person satisfies the definition of "vulnerable witness" in section 11(1) of the 2004 Act. In proceedings arising out of a children's hearing (covered by the new section 11A of the 2004 Act), a person will be deemed to be a vulnerable witness where it is alleged in the statement of grounds that the person is the victim of specified conduct.

*These notes relate to the Children (Scotland) Act 2020
(asp 16) which received Royal Assent on 1 October 2020*

16. In proceedings where the court is considering making an order under section 11(1) of the 1995 Act (covered by the new section 11B of the 2004 Act), a person will be deemed to be a vulnerable witness if the person is protected by a civil protection order from conduct by a party to the proceedings, or where the person is the victim or complainer in respect of certain criminal offences committed or alleged to have been committed by a party to the proceedings.
17. Section 4(4) of the Act inserts section 22B into the 2004 Act to introduce a new special measure which the court may authorise for the purpose of taking the evidence of a vulnerable witness. The new special measure allows the court to prohibit parties to the proceedings from personally conducting their own case.
18. This special measure is to be available only in court proceedings arising out of children's hearings or where the court is considering making an order under section 11(1) of the 1995 Act, and may be applied to one or more of the parties or all of them.
19. Where a party is to be subject to the prohibition, the party must be informed by the court, which must explain the effect of the prohibition and ascertain if the party has a solicitor. A party to whom the prohibition applies will be given a reasonable opportunity to appoint their own solicitor. Where the party does not have a solicitor and the court is satisfied that the party does not intend to engage a solicitor, the court may appoint one from a register of solicitors maintained by the Scottish Ministers for that purpose (in accordance with section 6 of the Act).
20. A solicitor appointed by the court is subject to duties to ascertain and act upon the instructions of the party where possible, and otherwise to act in the best interests of the party. An appointed solicitor may be not dismissed by the party, but may be relieved by the court.
21. In addition to the court being empowered to authorise the prohibition where it considers it the most appropriate special measure, section 4(4) of the Act inserts section 22C to the 2004 Act. The effect of section 22C is to require the court, in children's hearings proceedings, to apply the prohibition on personal representation to the party referred to in section 11A, who perpetrated or is alleged to have perpetrated the conduct by virtue of which the witness is to be considered vulnerable. However, the prohibition need not be applied to a party who does not intend to examine or cross-examine the vulnerable witness. Where section 22C applies to require the court to consider the prohibition to be the most appropriate special measure, this is to be considered together with the existing measures required by section 12(3) of the 2004 Act.
22. Section 4 of the Act also inserts section 22D into the 2004 Act. Section 22D creates presumptions as to when the prohibition on personal conduct is the most appropriate special measure. Section 22D(2) applies in children's hearings proceedings to presume that prohibiting every party who intends to examine or cross-examine a vulnerable witness, or a deemed vulnerable witness, from conducting their own case in person is the most appropriate special measure.
23. Section 22D(4) makes provision on when this presumption can be rebutted. It can be rebutted when the court is satisfied that applying the prohibition would create risk to the fairness of proceedings which outweighs the interests of the witness. Where there are multiple parties, the presumption can be rebutted in respect of a specific party or parties.
24. Section 22D(5) applies in any other proceedings in which the court is considering whether to make an order under section 11(1) of the 1995 Act. It is presumed that the prohibition on personal conduct should apply to a party referred to in the new section 11B(3) of the 2004 Act, (when there is a civil protection order in place protecting the witness against the party) or to a party referred to in the new section 11B(4) (where a party has committed, or is accused of, an offence against the witness) and the party intends to examine or cross-examine the witness.

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25. Subsection (6) of section 22D sets out how the presumption created by subsection (5) can be rebutted. It can be rebutted where the court is satisfied that the witness has expressed a wish to give evidence without the benefit of the special measure and it is appropriate for the witness to do so or where applying the prohibition would create risk to the fairness of proceedings which outweighs the interests of the witness.
26. Section 4(3A) of the Act inserts a new subsection into section 12 of the 2004 Act. In proceedings arising out of children's hearings the court is prohibited from making an order under section 12(1)(b) that a child witness is to give evidence without any special measure, if sections 22C or 22D require the court to prohibit the parties from conducting their own cases in person.
27. Section 5 of the Act provides that when a person is deemed to be a vulnerable witness by virtue of section 11B of the the 2004 Act (as inserted by section 4 of the Act), the court must, before the proof or other hearing at which the witness is to give evidence either—
 - (i) make an order authorising the use of a special measure for the purpose of taking the witness's evidence, or
 - (ii) make an order that the witness is to give evidence without the benefit of any special measure.
28. Accordingly, if the witness is a vulnerable witness, before the witness is due to give evidence, the court must make a reasoned decision about whether a special measure should be used. This is the same position as applies in respect of special measures in civil proceedings for child witnesses by virtue of section 12(1) of the 2004 Act.
29. The provision applies whether or not a vulnerable witness application is made.
30. Section 6 of the Act adds sections 176A, 176B, 176C and 176D to the 2011 Act. Section 176A makes provision for the court in children's hearings proceedings to ascertain whether a vulnerable witness is being cited to give evidence. Sections 176B and 176C make provision on the court being able to make an order authorising the use of a special measure for a child or for another vulnerable witness even where no child witness notice has been lodged or vulnerable witness application made. Section 176D contains interpretation provisions.
31. Section 7 requires the Scottish Ministers to establish and maintain a register of solicitors from whom the court can appoint a lawyer where it is required to do so under the new section 22B(6) of the 2004 Act, if a party is banned from conducting their own case and fails to appoint a lawyer themselves.
32. Section 7(2) provides that the Scottish Ministers must by regulations specify the criteria a solicitor must meet to be eligible to be on the register and sets out the processes for including a person on the register and for removing them. The Scottish Ministers may also make provision governing the rate of remuneration of appointed solicitors which includes the payment of outlays such as fees incurred instructing counsel. The Scottish Ministers are able to confer the duty of maintaining the register of solicitors on another person, and can make such modifications to legislation as might be necessary to do so.
33. Section 7(3) provides that, before making these regulations, the Scottish Ministers must consult the Faculty of Advocates and the Law Society of Scotland.
34. Section 7(4) provides that where these regulations amend primary legislation, they will be subject to the affirmative procedure. Otherwise, they are subject to the negative procedure.
35. Section 8 inserts section 11B to the 1995 Act requiring the court to consider the use of special measures to reduce distress in relation to certain vulnerable parties which may be caused by attending or participating in hearings and authorising the court to order special measures in relation to others, even in the absence of any application.

36. New section 11B(2) provides that the new measures for vulnerable parties relate to proceedings in which the court is considering, or has considered, whether to make an order under section 11(1) of the 1995 Act. This provision is specifically aimed at Child Welfare Hearings which are generally non-evidential and where the existing special measures in the 2004 Act for vulnerable witnesses will be of little assistance.
37. In such proceedings, if a party would be vulnerable according to the test set out in section 11B of the 2004 Act if the party were to give evidence, section 11B(1)(a) requires the court to order the use either of any special measure that the party requests or of an appropriate measure. If the court refuses the requested measure or does not order the use of any special measure, the court must give reasons.
38. In relation to any other party, section 11B(1)(b) authorises the court to order the use of a special measure so long as it is likely that the party will suffer distress and that the special measure will reduce that distress and that there is no significant risk to the interests of justice.
39. The special measures available under new section 11B(6) are live television links, screens and supporters. The Scottish Ministers may also prescribe further special measures to assist vulnerable parties, by regulations subject to the affirmative procedure.
40. [Section 8](#) of the Act also inserts section 11C into the 1995 Act, making provision governing the use of the new special measures for vulnerable parties.

Child welfare reporters and curators ad litem

41. Sections 9, 17 and 19 cover the regulation of child welfare reporters and local authority reporters and curators ad litem appointed in cases under section 11 of the 1995 Act. Child welfare reporters provide reports to the courts on a child's welfare. At the moment, child welfare reporters are usually family lawyers but some are social workers. Curators ad litem can be appointed by the court to represent a child's interests in the litigation.
42. Section 9 and section 17 amend the 1995 Act to require the Scottish Ministers to establish registers of child welfare reporters and of curators ad litem. These registers are to be used when the court wishes to appoint a child welfare reporter or curator ad litem in cases under section 11 of the 1995 Act. These sections give the Scottish Ministers the power to set through regulations the eligibility criteria for membership of both registers; to establish the procedure for removing an individual from either list if the individual does not meet the required standards; and the procedure for handling complaints about both child welfare reporters and curators ad litem. The Scottish Ministers may also set through regulations the fee rate for child welfare reporters and curators ad litem appointed in section 11 cases and may make the payments to child welfare reporters and curators ad litem.
43. In both cases, the regulations are subject to the negative procedure.
44. In relation to child welfare reporters, the Scottish Ministers are required (by new section 101A(4) of the 1995 Act) to consult persons with lived experience of domestic abuse and court ordered contact when making, revising or revoking regulations in connection with the regulation of child welfare reporters.
45. The operation and management of the lists of child welfare reporters and curators ad litem may be contracted out if the Scottish Ministers consider this the most appropriate way of running the register.
46. As well as establishing a register for curators ad litem (the new section 101B of the 1995 Act), section 17 of the Act makes provision on the appointment of curators ad litem, by adding new section 11D to the 1995 Act. Section 11D sets out the requirements for the appointment of a curator ad litem and requires the court to give reasons for the

appointment. It also requires the court to decide every 6 months whether to continue the appointment and to record the reasons for any decision to continue the appointment.

47. Section 19 amends section 11 of the Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Act 1958 as it applies to cases under section 11 of the 1995 Act. This amendment means that where the court appoints a local authority under section 11(1) of the 1958 Act to investigate and report to the court, the person the local authority assigns to carry out that task must be a child welfare reporter who is registered

Contact

48. Section 10 relates to child contact centres, child contact centre services, and the regulation of contact services at centres.
49. Child contact centres are venues for conflict free contact between children, parents and other people in the child's life. Centres offer a mixture of supported and supervised contact. Supported contact is where there is no significant risk to the child. Supervised contact is where contact takes place in the constant presence of an independent person who observes and ensures the safety of those involved. Centres also offer a handover service which allows a child to move between parents without the parents having to see each other.
50. Section 10 amends section 11 of the 1995 Act to provide that, where a court has ordered contact at a child contact centre, the contact can only be required to take place through a regulated contact service. The provision means that if a court considers that contact or handover at a contact centre service is in the best interests of the child then the court is required to either state that the contact has to be at a registered centre or name the registered centre at which the contact is to take place.
51. Section 11 inserts new section 101D into the 1995 Act which provides that a solicitor must not refer a person to an unregulated contact service. Failure to comply with this duty may be treated as professional misconduct or unsatisfactory professional conduct.
52. Section 10 adds section 101C to the 1995 Act. This gives the Scottish Ministers the power to set through regulations, subject to the affirmative procedure, minimum standards in relation to accommodation and staff training that a contact service needs to meet in order to be a regulated contact service.
53. If a place is not registered as a contact centre, it can still provide regulated contact services so long as prescribed conditions are met. This will ensure that contact service providers can, if necessary, provide contact services on an ad hoc basis at premises that are not their regulated centres, if certain conditions (to be specified in the regulations) are met. Any premises used on this basis must also meet minimum standards that will be set down in the regulations. Failure to do so could also lead to removal of the contact service provider from the register.
54. This section also gives the Scottish Ministers the power to appoint a body to inspect contact centres, regulated contact service providers and those that are applying for registration to ensure they meet the minimum standards. This body would also handle any complaints about the contact centres once internal complaints procedures have been exhausted. The body would also be able to undertake risk assessments of contact centres to be carried out by staff who are trained. The body may also issue reports on any failure or possible failure by a contact service provider to comply with the provider's duties under the Equality Act 2010 and, in particular any duty to make reasonable adjustments to premises in order to facilitate their use by disabled people.
55. Section 12 of the Act provides a statutory basis for the Scottish Ministers to contract for the provision of services to facilitate contact with children. This will enable Scottish Ministers to carry out a tendering exercise for the provision of child contact centre services.

Promotion of contact between looked after children and siblings

56. Section 13 amends section 17 of the 1995 Act to provide that the local authority must take such steps to promote personal relations and direct contact between a looked after child and their siblings, as appear to the local authority to be appropriate, having regard to the local authority's duty to promote the welfare of the child.
57. This replicates the duty that local authorities have to promote personal relations and contact between a looked after child and those with parental responsibilities and rights. The duty applies not only to siblings, but also to any other person with whom the child has lived and with whom the child has an ongoing relationship with the character of a relationship between siblings. Two people are defined as siblings if they have at least one parent in common. This could be a biological parent or a parent by operation of adoption law or by virtue of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008.
58. This section also amends section 17(3) of the 1995 Act. The effect is that, before making any decision with respect to a child whom they are looking after, or proposing to look after, a local authority shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, ascertain the views of siblings and any other person with whom the child has lived and with whom the child has an ongoing relationship with the character of a relationship between siblings.

Duty to consider contact when making etc. compulsory supervision order

59. Section 14 of the Act inserts into the 2011 Act a requirement that the decision-maker, when deciding whether to include a direction regulating contact between the child and a person or class of person, must in particular consider the relationships between the child and their siblings and between the child and their relevant persons and decide if a relationship should be supported by a legal measure of contact implemented by the relevant authority (usually the local authority where the child is from). Relevant persons are parents of a child and anyone that a children's hearing decides is a 'deemed relevant person' due to having a significant involvement in the upbringing of the child. Siblings is given an extended meaning to include those who share one or both parents with the child (whether biologically or by virtue of adoption or the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008) and those with whom the child shares a sibling-like relationship.

Clarification of order-making power

60. Section 15 aims to capture the effect of the Inner House of the Court of Session decision in the case of *Knox v S*², in addressing the question of whether the requirement that an order under section 11(2) of the 1995 Act must be "in relation to" parental rights and responsibilities (PRRs) means that the order itself must involve the granting or withdrawing of PRRs.
61. In *Knox v S*, the Inner House held (paragraph 45) that "residence orders and contact orders, and indeed specific issue orders.... could properly be described as 'orders in relation to' parental responsibilities and rights in so far as they relate to matters encompassed in such responsibilities and rights and are likely to affect the exercise of such responsibilities and rights by anyone who has, or who might obtain, them." The court found (paragraph 42) that "it is plain that certain persons who cannot apply for an order imposing or granting parental responsibilities and rights can apply for residence or contact orders" under section 11(2) of the 1995 Act.
62. Section 15 of the Act inserts new subsection (2A) into section 11 of the 1995 Act. This provision makes it clear that an order under section 11(2) of the 1995 Act is to be regarded as relating to at least one of the matters mentioned in section 11(1) (that is parental responsibilities, parental rights, guardianship or the administration of a child's property). An order under section 11(2) includes at (d) a "contact order" which regulates

the arrangements for maintaining personal relations between a child under 16 and any person with whom the child is not, or will not be, living.

63. This puts beyond doubt that a person under the age of 16 can seek and obtain a contact order under section 11(2)(d) of the 1995 Act, despite the fact that, under section 11(2)(b) of the 1995 Act, a person under 16 cannot obtain an order granting the person parental responsibilities and rights (PRRs), unless the person is a parent of the child.
64. Section 11 also puts beyond doubt that a person over the age of 16 may seek and obtain a contact order without also obtaining PRRs.
65. Section 11 provides clarification by deeming, for the avoidance of doubt, an order doing any of the specific things listed in section 11(2) of the 1995 Act to be an order in relation to at least one of the matters mentioned in section 11(1) of that Act. In practice, this will remove any doubt that it is open to a court to grant a contact order under section 11(2) even where the person being granted contact is too young to be granted PRRs or where the court does not consider it would be appropriate to grant the person PRRs.

Factors to be considered before making order

66. Where the court is deciding whether to make an order under section 11(1) of the 1995 Act, it must have regard to the child's welfare as the paramount consideration. Orders under section 11(1) relate to PRRs and matters such as where a child should live (residence order) and who should have contact with the child (contact order).
67. Section 16 of the Act amends section 11ZA of the 1995 Act (which is itself inserted by section 1(4) of the Act) to list as a factor that the court is to take into account as part of its consideration of a child's welfare the effect that the order the court is considering might have on the child's parents' involvement in bringing the child up and the effect it might have on the child's important relationships with other people.
68. The list of factors, to which section 16 adds (the other factors being those related to protection from abuse, which are currently stated in section 11 (7A) to (7C) of the 1995 Act), is not hierarchical. Nor is it an exhaustive list of the matters the court should take into consideration when making an order under section 11(1) of the 1995 Act. The factors must be considered only as part of all the relevant factors and circumstances arising in each case. Factors other than those specified on the list can be given greater weight when coming to a decision. The paramount consideration remains the welfare of the child. This paramount consideration has been restated in section 11ZA(1) of the 1995 Act, inserted by section 1 of the Act.

Curators ad litem

69. Section 17 of the Act is covered in paragraphs 42 to 47 above.

Duty to consider child's best interests when allowing access to information

70. Section 18 of the Act inserts section 11E into the 1995 Act, which provides that when the court has to decide whether a person should have access to anything in which private information relating to a child is recorded, it must regard the best interests of that child as a primary consideration.
71. This provision articulates in primary legislation the legal requirement which the court is subject to, as set out in relevant UK Supreme Court cases. See for example *ZH (Tanzania) (FC) (Appellant) v Secretary of State for the Home Department (Respondent)*.³
72. In making the decision, the court must also give the child an opportunity to express their views in a manner that the child prefers or, in certain circumstances, a suitable manner.

³ <https://www.supremecourt.uk/cases/docs/uksc-2010-0002-judgment.pdf>

This provision on taking the views of the child is in alignment with other provision on this subject elsewhere in the Act. The court must have regard to any views expressed, so the views should inform the court's decision. However, the court may depart from the views of the child if it is in the best interests of the child to do so.

73. The scope of the provision is limited to situations where the court is considering making an order under section 11(1) of the 1995 Act. It is further limited by the fact that it only applies where the information which is recorded is private, although this is widely defined to mean information in which the child could have a reasonable expectation of privacy

Local authority reporters

74. Section 19 of the Act is covered in paragraphs 42 to 48 above: please see in particular paragraph 48.

Explanation of decisions to the child

75. Section 20 adds section 11F to the 1995 Act. The new section gives the court a duty in certain circumstances to explain various decisions in respect of orders under section 11 of the 1995 Act to the child concerned.
76. A family action may involve a number of Child Welfare Hearings. It would not be necessary for the court to arrange for the decision of every Child Welfare Hearing to be explained, given the terms of section 11F(3)(b). Decisions caught by the provisions would include decisions which establish or amend contact arrangements.
77. If the court decides that a decision should be explained to a child then it can either explain it face to face, electronically or by letter or it can appoint a child welfare reporter.
78. Section 11F(6) gives the Scottish Ministers the power to amend the list of people who are able to explain a decision, by way of regulations subject to the affirmative procedure.

Duty to ensure availability of child advocacy services

79. Section 21 of the Act inserts section 100A into the 1995 Act and requires the Scottish Ministers to provide appropriate child advocacy services in relevant proceedings. Advocacy services are defined as support and representation of a child in relation to their involvement in the proceedings. Relevant proceedings are defined as proceedings in which the court is considering making an order under section 11(1) of the 1995 Act.

Failure to obey order

80. If an order under section 11 of the 1995 Act is not complied with, a person seeking to enforce the order may go back to court. In going back to court, the person may seek a variation of the order or may seek to hold a person in contempt of court for not complying with a court order.
81. Under section 15(2) of the Contempt of Court Act 1981, where the contempt is dealt with by the sheriff in the course of or in connection with proceedings other than criminal proceedings on indictment, the penalty for contempt is a maximum of three months' imprisonment or a fine of level 4 on the standard scale (currently £2,500) or both.
82. When a court is considering whether or not to hold someone in contempt, the standard of proof is beyond reasonable doubt⁴, as in criminal proceedings. However, any imprisonment ordered by the court is civil imprisonment and the contempt proceedings themselves are not criminal.

⁴ *Johnston v Johnston* 1996 SLT 499 see also *Gribben v Gribben* 1976 SLT 266

83. Section 22 inserts section 11G into the 1995 Act. The new section 11G provides that, where the court is made aware that a party has not complied with an order under section 11 of the 1995 Act, then it has a duty to investigate why the order has not been complied with. In doing so, the court must give the child concerned an opportunity to express their views and have regard to them. The Act's standard provisions as to the manner in which the child is to give their views, the exceptions to the duty to take views and the presumption as to capacity apply.
84. Provision is also made so that the court may appoint a child welfare reporter to help investigate why an order has not been complied with. Section 9 of the Act makes provision for the regulation of child welfare reporters.
85. The existing options of seeking a variation of an order or seeking to hold someone in contempt of court remain if someone breaches an order.
86. Sections 11G(5) and (6) give the Scottish Ministers the power to amend the list of people who are able to explain a decision, by way of regulations subject to the affirmative procedure.

Funding for alternative dispute resolution

87. Section 23 of the Act requires the Scottish Ministers to make funding for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) available. Public funding is only available for those ADR processes that take on board the views of the child to at least the same extent as a court is required to do.
88. The provision does not require the Scottish Ministers to make regulations to provide the assistance, as non-legislative mechanisms may be more appropriate. However, if regulations are required then they would be subject to the affirmative procedure.
89. The provision allows Scottish Ministers to set financial and other eligibility criteria for funding. This would allow funding for ADR to be made subject to the usual civil legal aid financial tests.
90. The Scottish Ministers must lay before the Scottish Parliament a statement explaining how they have provided funding for ADR within six months of Royal Assent of the Act. If the Scottish Ministers have not provided funding for ADR then this has to be explained in the statement to the Scottish Parliament.

Pilot scheme for mandatory alternative dispute resolution meetings

91. Section 24 of the Act requires the Scottish Ministers to set up a pilot scheme of mandatory alternative dispute resolution meetings. A court would only be able to make an order under section 11 of the 1995 Act in the pilot area where parties to the proceedings have attended a meeting on the options available to resolve the dispute or are exempt from participating in the meeting.
92. The provision exempts parties from attending a meeting if there has been proven or alleged history of abuse between some or all of the parties. Parties are also not required to attend the meeting together. Other exemptions would be set out by regulations which are subject to the affirmative procedure.
93. The Scottish Ministers must lay before the Scottish Parliament within six months of Royal Assent of the Act a statement detailing the pilot including any exemptions that will be applied and also setting out how the Scottish Ministers intend to evaluate the pilot. If the Scottish Ministers have not discharged their duty to set up a pilot within 6 months of the Act gaining Royal Assent, they must report the reasons why to the Scottish Parliament, and they must continue to do that at six monthly intervals until the pilot is established.

94. The Scottish Ministers have flexibility as to how they establish the pilot and have a power to make regulations if this is necessary or appropriate for the purposes of fulfilling the duty. Any regulations would be subject to the affirmative procedure.
95. The provision requires the Scottish Government to consider the impact of parties attending the pilot on the ability of the child at the centre of the dispute to give their views.
96. Under the pilot scheme, the court, before making a section 11 order, could require the parties to attend a mediation information meeting on the options available to resolve the dispute, except where the dispute involves domestic abuse. This would be a meeting about mediation and other ways of resolving the dispute, rather than actual mediation.

Opportunity to participate in hearing

97. Section 25 of the Act inserts new sections into the 2011 Act. The provision introduces comprehensive measures to deliver proper participation to qualifying individuals in a children's hearings case, including a process for a review in the event that such an individual has been denied an opportunity to participate and a specific right to an early review hearing where a Compulsory Supervision Order has been made in relation to a child for or a qualifying individual who has chosen to participate

Appeals under Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011

98. Section 26 amends sections 160 and 164 of the 2011 Act to make clear that the existing right of appeal against a decision that an individual is or is not deemed as a relevant person in relation to a child also applies to a decision that an individual is to 'continue to be deemed' or 'no longer to be deemed' a relevant person.
99. This section of the Act also extends the section 164 right of appeal to the Principal Reporter. This does not take away the right of appeal already available to the child themselves, the individual in question, a relevant person in relation to the child or two or more persons together. The Principal Reporter will continue to have no right of appeal against a children's hearing decision or a sheriff's decision which confirms a decision of a children's hearing. These sections will not allow the Principal Reporter to act together with any of the other specified persons.
100. Section 26(4) and (5) amends the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1986. The effect is that children's legal aid may now be available in an appeal when the appeal relates to whether a person is no longer to be deemed or is to continue to be deemed as a relevant person.
101. Section 27 makes provision so that appeals against the sheriff's decision in a children's hearings case are to the Sheriff Appeal Court. Appeals from the Sheriff Appeal Court may go to the Court of Session with the permission of the Sheriff Appeal Court or the Court of Session. This aligns the route of appeal in children's hearings proceedings with other civil proceedings.

Conferral of parental responsibilities and rights – births registered outwith UK

102. Under the law as it stands, the mother of a child has parental responsibilities and rights (PRRs) automatically. The father of the child has PRRs if married to the mother or the parents jointly register the birth of the child in a specified register in any part of the UK, or if the father completes and registers with the mother a Parental Responsibilities and Rights Agreement Form.⁵ PRRs may also be conferred by court order. Second female parents receive PRRs in broadly similar circumstances.
103. Section 28(2) inserts section 4B into the 1995 Act which provides that the Scottish Ministers may by regulations (subject to the negative procedure) make provision

5 <https://www2.gov.scot/Publications/2008/06/16155526/0>

conferring PRRs on a father or second female parent who has not acquired those responsibilities and rights through one of the methods available under the 1995 Act. The power only allows PRRs to be conferred where the child's birth is registered outwith the United Kingdom, where the person has acquired parental duties, rights or responsibilities in relation to the child through a process specified in the regulations, and where the mother of the child has consented to the person acquiring those duties, rights or responsibilities.

104. A father who married outwith Scotland would already have PRRs in Scotland so long as the marriage is recognised in Scotland as section 3(1) of the 1995 Act refers to being married to the mother: there is no requirement for the marriage to have taken place in Scotland.

Extension to sheriff of enforcement powers under Family Law Act 1986

105. Section 29 amends Part 1, Chapter V of the Family Law Act 1986 by inserting section 29A into the 1986 Act. This allows a 'Part 1 Order' made by a court in another part of the UK to be enforced in the sheriff court as well as in the Court of Session. A Part 1 Order is defined in section 1 of the 1986 Act and covers orders about contact and residence which are made across the UK. A Part 1 Order would still need to be registered in the Court of Session as it maintains a register of orders.
106. Enforcement is likely to involve seeking to hold any person alleged to have breached the order in contempt of court or seeking to vary the order.
107. If a person wishes to enforce a Part 1 Order in a sheriff court, new section 29A(2) provides that the sheriff court will have jurisdiction if the child is habitually resident in the sheriffdom (section 9(b) of the 1986 Act) or the child is physically present in Scotland and is not habitually resident elsewhere in the UK and either the pursuer or the defender is habitually resident in the sheriffdom (section 10(b) of the 1986 Act), subject to rules on emergency jurisdiction (section 12 of the 1986 Act).
108. It will remain possible to enforce a Part 1 Order in the Court of Session.

Delay in proceedings likely to prejudice child's welfare

109. Section 30 requires the court, when considering the child's welfare, to consider whether any delay in proceedings would negatively affect the child's welfare. The section does not prescribe the length of delay that would have a negative effect on the child's welfare, as this would vary from case to case.
110. This section applies where the court is considering the child's welfare. This can be as part of a decision about an order under section 11 of the 1995 Act; under section 16 of the 1995 Act; in relation to adoption cases under section 14 of the 2007 Act; and for children's hearings or children's hearings court proceedings under section 25 of the 2011 Act.
111. In relation to children's hearings this section works in conjunction with the existing statutory deadlines.

Review of children's ability to participate

112. Section 31 of the Act places a duty on the Scottish Ministers to review the effect of the Act on children's participation in the making of various types of decisions which affect them and in relation to which their views are required to be sought and taken into account. It lists the decisions to be covered in the review by reference to the various provisions which set out a duty to take and have regard to views and requires the review to consider questions of resource.
113. The review must be completed no later than five years after Royal Assent. The Scottish Ministers must make the report of the review publically available. The review must also

*These notes relate to the Children (Scotland) Act 2020
(asp 16) which received Royal Assent on 1 October 2020*

set out the steps, if any, the Scottish Government intend to take in light of the review. If any of these steps are not to be taken within the parliamentary session during which the report is laid before the Parliament, the review must provide an explanation of why that is the proposed course of action.

Final provisions

114. Sections 32 to 35 contain standard provisions for Acts.
115. They include regulation-making powers for Ministers to make ancillary provision (e.g. consequential amendments and transitional arrangements) in connection with giving full effect to the Act or regulations made under it. They allow the Act to be brought into force, and the replacement of references to the date on which certain provisions come into force, so those provisions instead show the actual coming into force date of the provisions.