Questioning competence? Children's rights to participation in family law proceedings

Kay Tisdall, CRFR Co-Director
Professor of Childhood Policy
Programme Director MSc in Childhood Studies,
University of Edinburgh





CRFR aims to ...

- Produce high quality, collaborative and inclusive research relevant to key issues in families and relationships.
- Act as a focal point, and promote and facilitate a network, for all those with an interest in research on families and relationships.
- Make research more accessible for use by policy makers, practitioners, research participants, academics and the wider public.
- Enhance the infrastructure to conduct research on families and relationships.





This morning ...

- 1. Ground contribution in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- 2. Context of Scottish family law proceedings
- Challenges for children's views to be given due weight





What does 'participation' mean to you?

Please discuss with the person next to you how to define 'participation'





Article 12 of the CRC

- 1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.
- 2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.



This term [participation] has evolved and is now widely used to describe ongoing processes, which include information sharing and dialogue between children and adults based on mutual respect, and in which children can learn how their views and those of adults are taken into account and shape the outcome of such processes.

UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2009) p.3





When a court is considered whether or not to make an order on parental responsibilities ...

- ... taking account of the child's age and maturity, shall so far as is practicable
 - (i) give him an opportunity to indicate whether he wishes to express his views;
 - (ii) if he does so wish, give him an opportunity to express them; and
 - (iii) have regard to such views as he may express.

Children (Scotland) Act 1995, s.11(7)(b)





But, if, by one method or another, it is 'practicable' to give a child the opportunity of expressing his views, then, in our view the only safe course is to employ that method.

Court of Session observed in Shields v Shields (2002 SC 246)para 11





The welfare paradigm, which sees children as lacking the capacity and maturity to understand and assert their own needs, has been challenged by new paradigms, including children's rights and children as social actors and citizens. Within these new paradigms, children are no longer seen as dependent, vulnerable, atrisk victims of divorce and passive objects of law, but are seen as subjects with agency.

Hunter (2007) p. 283 (writing about England)





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3HmFN5XH NTs





1. Age.

'In this case, the children are too young to be able to express a view'

Age-based concerns about a child's competence; age-based concerns about a child's welfare.





2. Manipulation.

'I do not believe a 7 year old child would talk in the manner they claim. I am of the opinion they were, so to speak, putting their own concerns into his mouth ... That seems to me to be the ways adults, not young children speak.'

E v W 2014 WL 4063090, para. 11





Arguments that it might be distressing to the child do not normally constitute good reason to disenfranchise the child ... Furthermore, high conflict disputes can be particularly stressful for children and being able to express their concerns and worries can be reassuring and supportive.

Voice of the Child Advisory Group (2015), para 133.





Acknowledgements

- Collaborative work with children and young people, professionals, policy-makers and academic colleagues
- Project funders include the British Academy, Economic and Social Research Council (R451265206, RES-189-25-0174, RES-451-26-0685), the European Research Council, the Leverhulme Trust, the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Scottish Commissioner for Children and Young People.



Council of Europe Committee of Ministers (2010) Guidlelines on Child-Friendly Justice, www.coe.int/web/children/child-friendly-justice

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2015) Child-friendly justice – perspectives and experiences of professionals – Summary, http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2015-child-friendly-justice-professionals-summary en 0.pdf

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2017) Child-friendly justice – perspectives and experiences of children involved in judicial proceedings as victims, witnesses or parties in nine EU Member States http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/child-friendly-justice-childrens-view

Hunter, R. (2007). Close Encounters of a Judicial Kind: "Hearing" Children's "Voices" in Family law Proceedings. *Child and Family Law Quarterly*, 19(3), 283-303.

Tisdall, E.K.M. (2016) 'Subjects with agency? Children's participation in family law proceedings', *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law*, 38(4): 362-379.

Tisdall, E.K.M. (in press). Challenging competency and capacity? Due weight to children's views in family law proceedings. *International Journal of Children's Rights*.

Voice of the Child Advisory Group (2015). *Final Report*. Retrieved from Government UK, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/421005/voice-of-the-child-advisory-group-report.pdf

United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (2009) *General Comment No. 12 The right of the child to be heard* http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC-C-GC-12.pdf



