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THE PRESIDENCY

No. 610

19 June 2006

It is hereby notified that the President has assented to the following Act, which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 38 of 2005: Children's Act, 2005.



AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-123-22 Prevention is the cure

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

***** Areas marked with five asterisks indicate omitted provisions which will be inserted by way of an Amendment Bill. That Bill will be dealt with in terms of the procedure prescribed by section 76 of the Constitution — as explained in paragraph 1 of the Memorandum on the Objects of the Bill.

(English text signed by the President.)
(Assented to 8 June 2006.)

ACT

To give effect to certain rights of children as contained in the Constitution; to set out principles relating to the care and protection of children; to define parental responsibilities and rights; to make further provision regarding children's courts; to provide for the issuing of contribution orders; to make new provision for the adoption of children; to provide for inter-country adoption; to give effect to the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption; to prohibit child abduction and to give effect to the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction; to provide for surrogate motherhood; to create certain new offences relating to children; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Constitution establishes a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights and seeks to improve the quality of life of all citizens and to free the potential of each person;

AND WHEREAS every child has the rights set out in section 28 of the Constitution;

AND WHEREAS the State must respect, protect, promote and fulfill those rights;

AND WHEREAS protection of children's rights leads to a corresponding improvement in the lives of other sections of the community because it is neither desirable nor possible to protect children's rights in isolation from their families and communities;

AND WHEREAS the United Nations has in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed that children are entitled to special care and assistance;

AND WHEREAS the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child, in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child, in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialised agencies and international organisations concerned with the welfare of children;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to effect changes to existing laws relating to children in order to afford them the necessary protection and assistance so that they can fully assume their responsibilities within the community as well as that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa,
as follows:—

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INTERPRETATION, OBJECTS, APPLICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACT

Interpretation

- 1. (1) In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise —
 - “**abandoned**”, in relation to a child, means a child who — 25
 - (a) has obviously been deserted by the parent, guardian or care-giver; or
 - (b) has, for no apparent reason, had no contact with the parent, guardian, or care-giver for a period of at least three months;
 - “**abuse**”, in relation to a child, means any form of harm or ill-treatment deliberately inflicted on a child, and includes — 30
 - (a) assaulting a child or inflicting any other form of deliberate injury to a child;
 - (b) sexually abusing a child or allowing a child to be sexually abused;
 - (c) bullying by another child;
 - (d) a labour practice that exploits a child; or
 - (e) exposing or subjecting a child to behaviour that may harm the child 35 psychologically or emotionally;
 - “**adopted child**” means a child adopted by a person in terms of any law;
 - “**adoption compliance certificate**” —
 - (a) in relation to a convention country, means a certificate issued in terms of Article 23 of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption; or 40
 - (b) in relation to a non-convention country, means a similar certificate prescribed in the relevant agreement;
 - “**adoption registrar**” means the person designated by the Director-General in terms of section 247(1);
 - “**adoption service**” includes — 45
 - (a) counselling of the parent of the child and, where applicable, the child;
 - (b) an assessment of a child by an adoption social worker in terms of section 230(2);
 - (c) an assessment of a prospective adoptive parent by an adoption social worker in terms of section 231(2); 50
 - (d) the gathering of information for proposed adoptions as contemplated in section 237; and
 - (e) a report contemplated in section 239(1)(b);

"adoption social worker" means —

(a) a social worker in private practice—

(i) who has a speciality in adoption services and is registered in terms of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978); and

(ii) who is accredited in terms of section 251 to provide adoption services; or

(b) a social worker in the employ of a child protection organisation which is accredited in terms of section 251 to provide adoption services;

"adoption working agreement", for the purpose of Chapter 16, means a written agreement entered into by a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 259 in the Republic with an equivalent organisation in another country to facilitate inter-country adoptions between the Republic and the country concerned;

"adoptive parent" means a person who has adopted a child in terms of any law;

"artificial fertilisation" means the introduction, by means other than natural means, of a male gamete into the internal reproductive organs of a female person for the purpose of human reproduction, including —

(a) the bringing together of a male and female gamete outside the human body with a view to placing the product of a union of such gametes in the womb of a female person; or

(b) the placing of the product of a union of male and female gametes which have been brought together outside the human body, in the womb of a female person;

"authorised officer", in relation to any specific act, means a person who is authorised in writing by the presiding officer of the children's court to perform that act;

"Bill of Rights" means the Bill of Rights contained in Chapter 2 of the Constitution;

"care", in relation to a child, includes, where appropriate—

(a) within available means, providing the child with —

(i) a suitable place to live;

(ii) living conditions that are conducive to the child's health, well-being and development; and

(iii) the necessary financial support;

(b) safeguarding and promoting the well-being of the child;

(c) protecting the child from maltreatment, abuse, neglect, degradation, discrimination, exploitation and any other physical, emotional or moral harm or hazards;

(d) respecting, protecting, promoting and securing the fulfilment of, and guarding against any infringement of, the child's rights set out in the Bill of Rights and the principles set out in Chapter 2 of this Act;

(e) guiding, directing and securing the child's education and upbringing, including religious and cultural education and upbringing, in a manner appropriate to the child's age, maturity and stage of development;

(f) guiding, advising and assisting the child in decisions to be taken by the child in a manner appropriate to the child's age, maturity and stage of development;

(g) guiding the behaviour of the child in a humane manner;

(h) maintaining a sound relationship with the child;

(i) accommodating any special needs that the child may have; and

(j) generally, ensuring that the best interests of the child is the paramount concern in all matters affecting the child;

"care-giver" means any person other than a parent or guardian, who factually cares for a child and includes —

(a) a foster parent;

(b) a person who cares for a child with the implied or express consent of a parent or guardian of the child;

(c) a person who cares for a child whilst the child is in temporary safe care;

(d) the person at the head of a child and youth care centre where a child has been placed;

(e) the person at the head of a shelter;

(f) a child and youth care worker who cares for a child who is without appropriate family care in the community; and

- (g) the child at the head of a child-headed household;
"child" means a person under the age of 18 years;
"children's court" means a children's court referred to in section 42;

- "Child Care Act"** means the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No. 74 of 1983); 5

- "child labour"** means work by a child which—
 (a) is exploitative, hazardous or otherwise inappropriate for a person of that age;
 and
 (b) places at risk the child's well-being, education, physical or mental health, or 10
 spiritual, moral, emotional or social development;
"circumcision", in relation to a female child, means the removal of the clitoris by
 any means;
"clerk of the court" means clerk of the court of the relevant magistrate's court;
 means the person appointed by the Director-General: Justice and Constitutional 15
 Development as the clerk of the children's court of the relevant magistrate's court;

- "commercial sexual exploitation"**, in relation to a child, means—
 (a) the procurement of a child to perform sexual activities for financial or other 20
 reward, including acts of prostitution or pornography, irrespective of whether
 that reward is claimed by, payable to or shared with the procurer, the child, the
 parent or care-giver of the child, or any other person; or
 (b) trafficking in a child for use in sexual activities, including prostitution or
 pornography;
"commissioning parent" means a person who enters into a surrogate motherhood 25
 agreement with a surrogate mother;
"contact", in relation to a child, means—
 (a) maintaining a personal relationship with the child; and
 (b) if the child lives with someone else—
 (i) communication on a regular basis with the child in person, including— 30
 (aa) visiting the child; or
 (bb) being visited by the child; or
 (ii) communication on a regular basis with the child in any other manner,
 including—
 (aa) through the post; or 35
 (bb) by telephone or any other form of electronic communication;
"contribution order" means an order referred to in section 161, and includes a
 provisional contribution order referred to in section 162(2);
"convention country" means, in accordance with the wording of Article 45 of the
 Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, any country in which the Convention 40
 has entered into force, except for a country against whose accession the
 Republic has raised an objection under Article 44 of the Convention;
"delegation", in relation to a duty, includes an instruction to perform the duty;
"Department" means the national department responsible for the provision of
 social development services; 45

- "designated social worker"** means a social worker in the service of—
 (a) the Department or a provincial department of social development;
 (b) a designated child protection organisation; or
 (c) a municipality; 50
"Director-General" means the Director-General of the Department, or where the
 context indicates the Director-General of another department, that Director-
 General;
"Divorce Act" means the Divorce Act, 1979 (Act No. 70 of 1979);
"divorce court" means the divorce court established in terms of section 10 of the 55
 Administration Amendment Act, 1929 (Act No. 9 of 1929);

"exploitation", in relation to a child, includes —

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, including debt bondage or forced marriage;
- (b) sexual exploitation;
- (c) servitude;
- (d) forced labour or servile;
- (e) child labour prohibited in terms of section 141; and
- (f) the removal of body parts;

"family advocate" means a family advocate appointed in terms of the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act;

"family member", in relation to a child, means —

- (a) a parent of the child;
- (b) any other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
- (c) a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt or cousin of the child; or
- (d) any other person with whom the child has developed a significant relationship, based on psychological or emotional attachment, which resembles a family relationship;

"gamete" means either of the two generative cells essential for human reproduction;

"genital mutilation", in relation to a female child, means the partial or complete removal of any part of the genitals, and includes circumcision of female children;

"guardian" means a parent or other person who has guardianship of a child;

"guardianship", in relation to a child, means guardianship as contemplated in section 18;

"Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption" means the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption signed at the Hague on 29 May 1993, a copy of the English text of which is set out in Schedule 1 to this Act;

"Hague Convention on International Child Abduction" means the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction signed at the Hague on 25 October 1980, a copy of the English text of which is set out in Schedule 2 to this Act;

"High Court" means the High Court contemplated in section 166 of the Constitution;

"in need of care and protection", in relation to a child, means a child who is in a situation contemplated in section 150(1);

"labour inspector" means a labour inspector appointed under section 63 of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997);

"Maintenance Act" means the Maintenance Act, 1998 (Act No. 99 of 1998);

"marriage" means a marriage —

- (a) recognised in terms of South African law or customary law; or
- (b) concluded in accordance with a system of religious law subject to specified procedures

and any reference to a husband, wife, widower, widow, divorced person, married person or spouse must be construed accordingly;

"MEC for social development" means the member of the Executive Council of a province who is responsible for social development in the province;

"Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act" means the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act, 1987 (Act No. 24 of 1987);

"medical practitioner" means a person registered or deemed to be registered as a medical practitioner under the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974) and includes a dentist so registered or deemed to be registered;

"mental illness" means mental illness as defined in the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002);

"Minister" means the Cabinet member responsible for social development, or where the context indicates another Minister, that Minister;

"Municipal Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"National Child Protection Register" means the register referred to in section 111;

"neglect", in relation to a child, means a failure in the exercise of parental responsibilities to provide for the child's basic physical, intellectual, emotional or social needs;

"organ of state" means an organ of state as defined in section 239 of the Constitution;

"orphan" means a child who has no surviving parent caring for him or her;

"parent", in relation to a child, includes the adoptive parent of a child, but excludes—

(a) the biological father of a child conceived through the rape of or incest with the child's mother;

(b) any person who is biologically related to a child by reason only of being a gamete donor for purposes of artificial fertilisation; and

(c) a parent whose parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child have been terminated;

"parental responsibilities and rights", in relation to a child, means the responsibilities and the rights referred to in section 18;

"party", in relation to a matter before a children's court, means—

(a) a child involved in the matter;

(b) a parent;

(c) a person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;

(d) a prospective adoptive or foster parent of the child;

(e) the department or the designated child protection organisation managing the case of the child; or

(f) any other person admitted or recognised by the court as a party;

"person unsuitable to work with children" means a person listed in Part B of the National Child Protection Register;

"police official" means any member of the South African Police Service or a municipal police service appointed in terms of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995);

"prescribed" means prescribed by regulation;

"presiding officer" means a presiding officer of a children's court designated in terms of section 42;

"provincial department of social development" means the department within a provincial administration responsible for social development in the province;

"provincial head of social development" means the head of the provincial department of social development;

"psychologist" means a psychologist registered or deemed to be registered as such in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974);

"Public Service Act" means the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994);

"RACAP" means the Register on Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents contemplated in section 232;

"regulation" means a regulation made in terms of this Act;

"removal of body parts" means the removal of any organ or other body part from a living person in contravention of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003);

"respondent" means any person legally liable to maintain or to contribute towards the maintenance of a child for whose maintenance, treatment or special needs a contribution order is sought or has been made in terms of Chapter 10;

"school" means—

- (a) an independent school registered or deemed to be registered in terms of section 46 of the South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996); or
- (b) a public school contemplated in Chapter 3 of the South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996);

"serve", in relation to any notice, document or other process in terms of this Act, means to serve such notice, document or other process in accordance with the procedure provided for the serving of process in terms of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944), and the rules applying to the proceedings of magistrates' courts;

"sexual abuse", in relation to a child, means—

- (a) sexually molesting or assaulting a child or allowing a child to be sexually molested or assaulted;
- (b) encouraging, inducing or forcing a child to be used for the sexual gratification of another person;
- (c) using a child in or deliberately exposing a child to sexual activities or pornography; or
- (d) procuring or allowing a child to be procured for commercial sexual exploitation or in any way participating or assisting in the commercial sexual exploitation of a child;

"social service professional" includes a probation officer, development worker, child and youth care worker, youth worker, social auxiliary worker and social security worker who are registered as such in terms of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978);

"social worker" means a person who is registered or deemed to be registered as a social worker in terms of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978);

"street child" means a child who—

- (a) because of abuse, neglect, poverty, community upheaval or any other reason, has left his or her home, family or community and lives, begs or works on the streets; or
- (b) because of inadequate care, begs or works on the streets but returns home at night;

"surrogate mother" means an adult woman who enters into a surrogate motherhood agreement with the commissioning parent;

"surrogate motherhood agreement" means an agreement between a surrogate mother and a commissioning parent in which it is agreed that the surrogate mother will be artificially fertilised for the purpose of bearing a child for the commissioning parent and in which the surrogate mother undertakes to hand over such a child to the commissioning parent upon its birth, or within a reasonable time thereafter, with the intention that the child concerned becomes the legitimate child of the commissioning parent;

"temporary safe care", in relation to a child, means care of a child in an approved child and youth care centre, shelter or private home or any other place, where the child can safely be accommodated pending a decision or court order concerning the placement of the child, but excludes care of a child in a prison or police cell;

"traditional authority" means any authority which in terms of indigenous law or any other law administers the affairs of any group of indigenous people or any other persons resident within an area under the control of a traditional leader;

"this Act" includes —

- (a) any regulation made in terms of this Act;
- (b) the rules regulating the proceedings of the children's courts in terms of section 52;

"trafficking", in relation to a child —

- (a) means the recruitment, sale, supply, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of children, within or across the borders of the Republic—

- (i) by any means, including the use of threat, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control of a child; or

- (ii) due to a position of vulnerability, for the purpose of exploitation; and

- (b) includes the adoption of a child facilitated or secured through illegal means;

"UN Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons" means the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, 2000, a copy of the English text of which is set out in Schedule 3.

(2) In addition to the meaning assigned to the terms "custody" and "access" in any law, and the common law, the terms "custody" and "access" in any law must be construed to also mean "care" and "contact" as defined in this Act.

(3) In this Act, a word or expression derived from a word or expression defined in subsection (1) has a corresponding meaning unless the context indicates that another meaning is intended.

(4) Any proceedings arising out of the application of the Administration Amendment Act, 1929 (Act No. 9 of 1929), the Divorce Act, the Maintenance Act, the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998), and the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998 (Act No. 120 of 1998), in so far as these Acts relate to children, may not be dealt with in a children's court.

Objects of Act

2. The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to promote the preservation and strengthening of families;
- (b) to give effect to the following constitutional rights of children, namely —
 - (i) family care or parental care or appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment;
 - (ii) social services;
 - (iii) protection from maltreatment, neglect, abuse or degradation; and
 - (iv) that the best interests of a child are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child;
- (c) to give effect to the Republic's obligations concerning the well-being of children in terms of international instruments binding on the Republic;
- (d) to make provision for structures, services and means for promoting and monitoring the sound physical, psychological, intellectual, emotional and social development of children;

- (e) to strengthen and develop community structures which can assist in providing care and protection for children;
- (f) to protect children from discrimination, exploitation and any other physical, emotional or moral harm or hazards;
- (g) to provide care and protection to children who are in need of care and protection; 5
- (h) to recognise the special needs that children with disabilities may have; and
- (i) generally, to promote the protection, development and well-being of children.

Conflicts with other legislation

- 3. (1) In the event of a conflict between a section of this Act and— 10
 - (a) provincial legislation relating to the protection and well-being of children, the conflict must be resolved in terms of section 146 of the Constitution; and
 - (b) a municipal by-law relating to the protection and well-being of children, the conflict must be resolved in terms of section 156 of the Constitution.
- (2) In the event of a conflict between a regulation made in terms of this Act and— 15
 - (a) an Act of Parliament, the Act of Parliament prevails;
 - (b) provincial legislation, the conflict must be resolved in terms of section 146 of the Constitution; and
 - (c) a municipal by-law, the conflict must be resolved in terms of section 156 of the Constitution. 20
- (3) For the proper application of subsection (2)(b) the Minister must in terms of section 146(6) of the Constitution submit all regulations made in terms of this Act and which affect a province, to the National Council of Provinces for approval.
- (4) In this section "regulation" means— 25
 - (a) a regulation made in terms of this Act; and
 - (b) a rule regulating the proceedings of children's courts in terms of section 52.

Implementation of Act

- 4. (1) This Act must be implemented by organs of state in the national, provincial and, where applicable, local spheres of government subject to any specific section of this Act and regulations allocating roles and responsibilities, in an integrated, co-ordinated and uniform manner. 30
- (2) Recognising that competing social and economic needs exist, organs of state in the national, provincial and where applicable, local spheres of government must, in the implementation of this Act, take reasonable measures to the maximum extent of their available resources to achieve the realisation of the objects of this Act. 35

Inter-sectoral implementation of Act

- 5. To achieve the implementation of this Act in the manner referred to in section 4, all organs of state in the national, provincial and, where applicable, local spheres of government involved with the care, protection and well-being of children must co-operate in the development of a uniform approach aimed at co-ordinating and integrating the services delivered to children. 40

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

General principles

- 6. (1) The general principles set out in this section guide— 45
 - (a) the implementation of all legislation applicable to children, including this Act; and
 - (b) all proceedings, actions and decisions by any organ of state in any matter concerning a child or children in general.

- (2) All proceedings, actions or decisions in a matter concerning a child must—
- (a) respect, protect, promote and fulfil the child's rights set out in the Bill of Rights, the best interests of the child standard set out in section 7 and the rights and principles set out in this Act, subject to any lawful limitation;
 - (b) respect the child's inherent dignity;
 - (c) treat the child fairly and equitably;
 - (d) protect the child from unfair discrimination on any ground, including on the grounds of the health status or disability of the child or a family member of the child;
 - (e) recognise a child's need for development and to engage in play and other recreational activities appropriate to the child's age; and
 - (f) recognise a child's disability and create an enabling environment to respond to the special needs that the child has.
- (3) If it is in the best interests of the child, the child's family must be given the opportunity to express their views in any matter concerning the child.
- (4) In any matter concerning a child—
- (a) an approach which is conducive to conciliation and problem-solving should be followed and a confrontational approach should be avoided; and
 - (b) a delay in any action or decision to be taken must be avoided as far as possible.
- (5) A child, having regard to his or her age, maturity and stage of development, and a person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of that child, where appropriate, must be informed of any action or decision taken in a matter concerning the child which significantly affects the child.

Best interests of child standard

7. (1) Whenever a provision of this Act requires the best interests of the child standard to be applied, the following factors must be taken into consideration where relevant, namely—
- (a) the nature of the personal relationship between—
 - (i) the child and the parents, or any specific parent; and
 - (ii) the child and any other care-giver or person relevant in those circumstances;
 - (b) the attitude of the parents, or any specific parent, towards—
 - (i) the child; and
 - (ii) the exercise of parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
 - (c) the capacity of the parents, or any specific parent, or of any other care-giver or person, to provide for the needs of the child, including emotional and intellectual needs;
 - (d) the likely effect on the child of any change in the child's circumstances, including the likely effect on the child of any separation from—
 - (i) both or either of the parents; or
 - (ii) any brother or sister or other child, or any other care-giver or person, with whom the child has been living;
 - (e) the practical difficulty and expense of a child having contact with the parents, or any specific parent, and whether that difficulty or expense will substantially affect the child's right to maintain personal relations and direct contact with the parents, or any specific parent, on a regular basis;
 - (f) the need for the child—
 - (i) to remain in the care of his or her parent, family and extended family; and
 - (ii) to maintain a connection with his or her family, extended family, culture or tradition;
 - (g) the child's—
 - (i) age, maturity and stage of development;
 - (ii) gender;
 - (iii) background; and
 - (iv) any other relevant characteristics of the child;
 - (h) the child's physical and emotional security and his or her intellectual, emotional, social and cultural development;
 - (i) any disability that a child may have;
 - (j) any chronic illness from which a child may suffer;

- (k) the need for a child to be brought up within a stable family environment and, where this is not possible, in an environment resembling as closely as possible a caring family environment;
- (l) the need to protect the child from any physical or psychological harm that may be caused by—
- (i) subjecting the child to maltreatment, abuse, neglect, exploitation or degradation or exposing the child to violence or exploitation or other harmful behaviour; or
 - (ii) exposing the child to maltreatment, abuse, degradation, ill-treatment, violence or harmful behaviour towards another person;
- (m) any family violence involving the child or a family member of the child; and
- (n) which action or decision would avoid or minimise further legal or administrative proceedings in relation to the child.
- (2) In this section "parent" includes any person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child.

Application

8. (1) The rights which a child has in terms of this Act supplement the rights which a child has in terms of the Bill of Rights.
- (2) All organs of state in any sphere of government and all officials, employees and representatives of an organ of state must respect, protect and promote the rights of children contained in this Act.
- (3) A provision of this Act binds both natural or juristic persons, to the extent that it is applicable, taking into account the nature of the right and the nature of any duty imposed by the right.

Best interests of child paramount

9. In all matters concerning the care, protection and well-being of a child the standard that the child's best interest is of paramount importance, must be applied.

Child participation

10. Every child that is of such an age, maturity and stage of development as to be able to participate in any matter concerning that child has the right to participate in an appropriate way and views expressed by the child must be given due consideration.

Children with disability or chronic illness

11. (1) In any matter concerning a child with a disability due consideration must be given to—
- (a) providing the child with parental care, family care or special care as and when appropriate;
 - (b) making it possible for the child to participate in social, cultural, religious and educational activities, recognising the special needs that the child may have;
 - (c) providing the child with conditions that ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate active participation in the community; and
 - (d) providing the child and the child's care-giver with the necessary support services.
- (2) In any matter concerning a child with chronic illness due consideration must be given to—
- (a) providing the child with parental care, family care or special care as and when appropriate;
 - (b) providing the child with conditions that ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate active participation in the community; and
 - (c) providing the child with the necessary support services.
- (3) A child with a disability or chronic illness has the right not to be subjected to medical, social, cultural or religious practices that are detrimental to his or her health, well-being or dignity.

Social, cultural and religious practices

12. (1) Every child has the right not to be subjected to social, cultural and religious practices which are detrimental to his or her well-being.

(2) A child—

- (a) below the minimum age set by law for a valid marriage may not be given out in marriage or engagement; and 5
- (b) above that minimum age may not be given out in marriage or engagement without his or her consent.
- (3) Genital mutilation or the circumcision of female children is prohibited.
- (4) Virginity testing of children under the age of 16 is prohibited. 10
- (5) Virginity testing of children older than 16 may only be performed?
 - (a) if the child has given consent to the testing in the prescribed manner;
 - (b) after proper counselling of the child; and
 - (c) in the manner prescribed.
- (6) The results of a virginity test may not be disclosed without the consent of the child. 15
- (7) The body of a child who has undergone virginity testing may not be marked.
- (8) Circumcision of male children under the age of 16 is prohibited, except when—
 - (a) circumcision is performed for religious purposes in accordance with the practices of the religion concerned and in the manner prescribed; or 20
 - (b) circumcision is performed for medical reasons on the recommendation of a medical practitioner.
- (9) Circumcision of male children older than 16 may only be performed—
 - (a) if the child has given consent to the circumcision in the prescribed manner;
 - (b) after proper counselling of the child; and 25
 - (c) in the manner prescribed.
- (10) Taking into consideration the child's age, maturity and stage of development, every male child has the right to refuse circumcision.

Information on health care

- 13.** (1) Every child has the right to — 30
- (a) have access to information on health promotion and the prevention and treatment of ill-health and disease, sexuality and reproduction;
 - (b) have access to information regarding his or her health status;
 - (c) have access to information regarding the causes and treatment of his or her health status; and 35
 - (d) confidentiality regarding his or her health status and the health status of a parent, care-giver or family member, except when maintaining such confidentiality is not in the best interests of the child.
- (2) Information provided to children in terms of this subsection must be relevant and must be in a format accessible to children, giving due consideration to the needs of disabled children. 40

Access to court

14. Every child has the right to bring, and to be assisted in bringing, a matter to a court, provided that matter falls within the jurisdiction of that court.

Enforcement of rights 45

15. (1) Anyone listed in this section has the right to approach a competent court, alleging that a right in the Bill of Rights or this Act has been infringed or threatened, and the court may grant appropriate relief, including a declaration of rights.

(2) The persons who may approach a court, are:

- (a) A child who is affected by or involved in the matter to be adjudicated; 50
- (b) anyone acting in the interest of the child or on behalf of another person who cannot act in their own name;
- (c) anyone acting as a member of, or in the interest of, a group or class of persons; and
- (d) anyone acting in the public interest. 55

Responsibilities of children

16. Every child has responsibilities appropriate to the child's age and ability towards his or her family, community and the state.

Age of majority

17. A child, whether male or female, becomes a major upon reaching the age of 18 years. 5

CHAPTER 3**PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS****Part I*****Acquisition and loss of parental responsibilities and rights*** 10**Parental responsibilities and rights**

18. (1) A person may have either full or specific parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child.

(2) The parental responsibilities and rights that a person may have in respect of a child, include the responsibility and the right— 15

- (a) to care for the child;
- (b) to maintain contact with the child;
- (c) to act as guardian of the child; and
- (d) to contribute to the maintenance of the child.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), a parent or other person who acts as guardian of a child must— 20

- (a) administer and safeguard the child's property and property interests;
- (b) assist or represent the child in administrative, contractual and other legal matters; or
- (c) give or refuse any consent required by law in respect of the child, including— 25
 - (i) consent to the child's marriage;
 - (ii) consent to the child's adoption;
 - (iii) consent to the child's departure or removal from the Republic;
 - (iv) consent to the child's application for a passport; and
 - (v) consent to the alienation or encumbrance of any immovable property of the child. 30

(4) Whenever more than one person has guardianship of a child, each one of them is competent, subject to subsection (5), any other law or any order of a competent court to the contrary, to exercise independently and without the consent of the other any right or responsibility arising from such guardianship. 35

(5) Unless a competent court orders otherwise, the consent of all the persons that have guardianship of a child is necessary in respect of matters set out in subsection (3)(c).

Parental responsibilities and rights of mothers

19. (1) The biological mother of a child, whether married or unmarried, has full parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child. 40

(2) If—

- (a) the biological mother of a child is an unmarried child who does not have guardianship in respect of the child; and
- (b) the biological father of the child does not have guardianship in respect of the child, 45

the guardian of the child's biological mother is also the guardian of the child.

(3) This section does not apply in respect of a child who is the subject of a surrogacy agreement.

Parental responsibilities and rights of married fathers

20. The biological father of a child has full parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child—

- (a) if he is married to the child's mother; or
- (b) if he was married to the child's mother at—
 - (i) the time of the child's conception;
 - (ii) the time of the child's birth; or
 - (iii) any time between the child's conception and birth.

Parental responsibilities and rights of unmarried fathers

21. (1) The biological father of a child who does not have parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child in terms of section 20, acquires full parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child—

- (a) if at the time of the child's birth he is living with the mother in a permanent life-partnership; or
- (b) if he, regardless of whether he has lived or is living with the mother—
 - (i) consents to be identified or successfully applies in terms of section 26 to be identified as the child's father or pays damages in terms of customary law;
 - (ii) contributes or has attempted in good faith to contribute to the child's upbringing for a reasonable period; and
 - (iii) contributes or has attempted in good faith to contribute towards expenses in connection with the maintenance of the child for a reasonable period.

(2) This section does not affect the duty of a father to contribute towards the maintenance of the child.

(3) (a) If there is a dispute between the biological father referred to in subsection (1) and the biological mother of a child with regard to the fulfilment by that father of the conditions set out in subsection (1)(a) or (b), the matter must be referred for mediation to a family advocate, social worker, social service professional or other suitably qualified person.

(b) Any party to the mediation may have the outcome of the mediation reviewed by a court.

(4) This section applies regardless of whether the child was born before or after the commencement of this Act.

Parental responsibilities and rights agreements

22. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the mother of a child or other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child may enter into an agreement providing for the acquisition of such parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child as are set out in the agreement, with—

- (a) the biological father of a child who does not have parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child in terms of either section 20 or 21 or by court order; or
- (b) any other person having an interest in the care, well-being and development of the child.

(2) The mother or other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child may only confer by agreement upon a person contemplated in subsection (1) those parental responsibilities and rights which she or that other person has in respect of the child at the time of the conclusion of such an agreement.

(3) A parental responsibilities and rights agreement must be in the prescribed format and contain the prescribed particulars.

(4) Subject to subsection (6), a parental responsibilities and rights agreement takes effect only if—

- (a) registered with the family advocate; or
- (b) made an order of the High Court, a divorce court in a divorce matter or the children's court on application by the parties to the agreement.

(5) Before registering a parental responsibilities and rights agreement or before making a parental responsibilities and rights agreement an order of court, the family advocate or the court concerned must be satisfied that the parental responsibilities and rights agreement is in the best interests of the child.

- (6) (a) A parental responsibilities and rights agreement registered by the family advocate may be amended or terminated by the family advocate on application —
- (i) by a person having parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
 - (ii) by the child, acting with leave of the court; or
 - (iii) in the child's interest by any other person, acting with leave of the court. 5
- (b) A parental responsibilities and rights agreement that was made an order of court may only be amended or terminated on application —
- (i) by a person having parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
 - (ii) by the child, acting with leave of the court; or
 - (iii) in the child's interest by any other person, acting with leave of the court. 10
- (7) Only the High Court may confirm, amend or terminate a parental responsibilities and rights agreement that relates to the guardianship of a child.

Assignment of contact and care to interested person by order of court

23. (1) Any person having an interest in the care, well-being or development of a child may apply to the High Court, a divorce court in divorce matters or the children's court 15 for an order granting to the applicant, on such conditions as the court may deem necessary —
- (a) contact with the child; or
 - (b) care of the child.
- (2) When considering an application contemplated in subsection (1), the court must 20 take into account —
- (a) the best interests of the child;
 - (b) the relationship between the applicant and the child, and any other relevant person and the child;
 - (c) the degree of commitment that the applicant has shown towards the child; 25
 - (d) the extent to which the applicant has contributed towards expenses in connection with the birth and maintenance of the child; and
 - (e) any other fact that should, in the opinion of the court, be taken into account.
- (3) If in the course of the court proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court 30 that an application for the adoption of the child has been made by another applicant, the court —
- (a) must request a family advocate, social worker or psychologist to furnish it with a report and recommendations as to what is in the best interests of the child; and
 - (b) may suspend the first-mentioned application on any conditions it may 35 determine.
- (4) The granting of care or contact to a person in terms of this section does not affect the parental responsibilities and rights that any other person may have in respect of the same child.

Assignment of guardianship by order of court

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24. (1) Any person having an interest in the care, well-being and development of a child may apply to the High Court for an order granting guardianship of the child to the applicant.
- (2) When considering an application contemplated in subsection (1), the court must 45 take into account —
- (a) the best interests of the child;
 - (b) the relationship between the applicant and the child, and any other relevant person and the child; and
 - (c) any other fact that should, in the opinion of the court, be taken into account.
- (3) In the event of a person applying for guardianship of a child that already has a 50 guardian, the applicant must submit reasons as to why the child's existing guardian is not suitable to have guardianship in respect of the child.

Certain applications regarded as inter-country adoption

25. When application is made in terms of section 24 by a non-South African citizen for guardianship of a child, the application must be regarded as an inter-country adoption for the purposes of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption and Chapter 16 of this Act.

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Person claiming paternity

26. (1) A person who is not married to the mother of a child and who is or claims to be the biological father of the child may —

- (a) apply for an amendment to be effected to the registration of birth of the child in terms of section 11(4) of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act No. 51 of 1992), identifying him as the father of the child, if the mother consents to such amendment; or 10
- (b) apply to a court for an order confirming his paternity of the child, if the mother —
 - (i) refuses to consent to such amendment; 15
 - (ii) is incompetent to give consent due to mental illness;
 - (iii) cannot be located; or
 - (iv) is deceased.

(2) This section does not apply to —

- (a) the biological father of a child conceived through the rape of or incest with the child's mother; or 20
- (b) any person who is biologically related to a child by reason only of being a gamete donor for purposes of artificial fertilisation.

Assignment of guardianship and care

27. (1) (a) A parent who is the sole guardian of a child may appoint a fit and proper person as guardian of the child in the event of the death of the parent. 25

(b) A parent who has the sole care of a child may appoint a fit and proper person to be vested with care of the child in the event of the death of the parent.

(2) An appointment in terms of subsection (1) must be contained in a will made by the parent. 30

(3) A person appointed in terms of subsection (1) acquires guardianship or care, as the case may be, in respect of a child —

- (a) after the death of the parent; and
- (b) upon the person's express or implied acceptance of the appointment.

(4) If two or more persons are appointed as guardians or to be vested with the care of the child, any one or more or all of them may accept the appointment except if the appointment provides otherwise. 35

Termination, extension, suspension or restriction of parental responsibilities and rights

28. (1) A person referred to in subsection (3) may apply to the High Court, a divorce court in a divorce matter or a children's court for an order — 40

- (a) suspending for a period, or terminating, any or all of the parental responsibilities and rights which a specific person has in respect of a child; or
- (b) extending or circumscribing the exercise by that person of any or all of the parental responsibilities and rights that person has in respect of a child. 45

(2) An application in terms of subsection (1) may be combined with an application in terms of section 23 for the assignment of contact and care in respect of the child to the applicant in terms of that section.

(3) An application for an order referred to in subsection (1) may be brought —

- (a) by a co-holder of parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child; 50
- (b) by any other person having a sufficient interest in the care, protection, well-being or development of the child;
- (c) by the child, acting with leave of the court;

- (d) in the child's interest by any other person, acting with leave of the court; or
- (e) by a family advocate or the representative of any interested organ of state.
- (4) When considering such application the court must take into account—
 - (a) the best interests of the child;
 - (b) the relationship between the child and the person whose parental responsibilities and rights are being challenged;
 - (c) the degree of commitment that the person has shown towards the child; and
 - (d) any other fact that should, in the opinion of the court, be taken into account.

Court proceedings

29. (1) An application in terms of section 22(4)(b), 23, 24, 26(1)(b) or 28 may be brought before the High Court, a divorce court in a divorce matter or a children's court, as the case may be, within whose area of jurisdiction the child concerned is ordinarily resident.
- (2) An application in terms of section 24 for guardianship of a child must contain the reasons why the applicant is not applying for the adoption of the child.
- (3) The court hearing an application contemplated in subsection (1) may grant the application unconditionally or on such conditions as it may determine, or may refuse the application, but an application may be granted only if it is in the best interests of the child.
- (4) When considering an application contemplated in subsection (1) the court must be guided by the principles set out in Chapter 2 to the extent that those principles are applicable to the matter before it.
- (5) The court may for the purposes of the hearing order that—
- (a) a report and recommendations of a family advocate, a social worker or other suitably qualified person must be submitted to the court;
 - (b) a matter specified by the court must be investigated by a person designated by the court;
 - (c) a person specified by the court must appear before it to give or produce evidence; or
 - (d) the applicant or any party opposing the application must pay the costs of any such investigation or appearance.
- (6) The court may, subject to section 55—
- (a) appoint a legal practitioner to represent the child at the court proceedings; and
 - (b) order the parties to the proceedings, or any one of them, or the state if substantial injustice would otherwise result, to pay the costs of such representation.
- (7) If it appears to a court in the course of any proceedings before it that a child involved in or affected by those proceedings is in need of care and protection, the court must order that the question whether the child is in need of care and protection be referred to a designated social worker for investigation in terms of section 155(2).

Part 2

Co-exercise of parental responsibilities and rights

Co-holders of parental responsibilities and rights

30. (1) More than one person may hold parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the same child.
- (2) When more than one person holds the same parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child, each of the co-holders may act without the consent of the other co-holder or holders when exercising those responsibilities and rights, except where this Act, any other law or an order of court provides otherwise.
- (3) A co-holder of parental responsibilities and rights may not surrender or transfer those responsibilities and rights to another co-holder or any other person, but may by agreement with that other co-holder or person allow the other co-holder or person to exercise any or all of those responsibilities and rights on his or her behalf.

(4) An agreement in terms of subsection (3) does not divest a co-holder of his or her parental responsibilities and rights and that co-holder remains competent and liable to exercise those responsibilities and rights.

Major decisions involving child

31. (1) (a) Before a person holding parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child takes any decision contemplated in paragraph (b) involving the child, that person must give due consideration to any views and wishes expressed by the child, bearing in mind the child's age, maturity and stage of development. 5

(b) A decision referred to in paragraph (a) is any decision—

- (i) in connection with a matter listed in section 18(3)(c); 10
- (ii) affecting contact between the child and a co-holder of parental responsibilities and rights;
- (iii) regarding the assignment of guardianship or care in respect of the child to another person in terms of section 27; or
- (iv) which is likely to significantly change, or to have an adverse effect on, the child's living conditions, education, health, personal relations with a parent or family member or, generally, the child's well-being. 15

(2) (a) Before a person holding parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child takes any decision contemplated in paragraph (b), that person must give due consideration to any views and wishes expressed by any co-holder of parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child. 20

(b) A decision referred to in paragraph (a) is any decision which is likely to change significantly, or to have a significant adverse effect on, the co-holder's exercise of parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child.

Care of child by person not holding parental responsibilities and rights 25

32. (1) A person who has no parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child but who voluntarily cares for the child either indefinitely, temporarily or partially, including a care-giver who otherwise has no parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child, must, whilst the child is in that person's care—

- (a) safeguard the child's health, well-being and development; and 30
- (b) protect the child from maltreatment, abuse, neglect, degradation, discrimination, exploitation, and any other physical, emotional or mental harm or hazards.

(2) Subject to section 129, a person referred to in subsection (1) may exercise any parental responsibilities and rights reasonably necessary to comply with subsection (1), including the right to consent to any medical examination or treatment of the child if such consent cannot reasonably be obtained from the parent or guardian of the child. 35

(3) A court may limit or restrict the parental responsibilities and rights which a person may exercise in terms of subsection (2).

(4) A person referred to in subsection (1) may not— 40

- (a) hold himself or herself out as the biological or adoptive parent of the child; or
- (b) deceive the child or any other person into believing that that person is the biological or adoptive parent of the child.

Part 3

Parenting plans 45

Contents of parenting plans

33. (1) The co-holders of parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child may agree on a parenting plan determining the exercise of their respective responsibilities and rights in respect of the child.

(2) If the co-holders of parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child are experiencing difficulties in exercising their responsibilities and rights, those persons, before seeking the intervention of a court, must first seek to agree on a parenting plan determining the exercise of their respective responsibilities and rights in respect of the child. 50

(3) A parenting plan may determine any matter in connection with parental responsibilities and rights, including—

- (a) where and with whom the child is to live;
- (b) the maintenance of the child;
- (c) contact between the child and—
 - (i) any of the parties; and
 - (ii) any other person; and
- (d) the schooling and religious upbringing of the child.

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(4) A parenting plan must comply with the best interests of the child standard as set out in section 7.

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(5) In preparing a parenting plan as Contemplated in subsection (2) the parties must seek—

- (a) the assistance of a family advocate, social worker or psychologist; or
- (b) mediation through a social worker or other suitably qualified person.

Formalities

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34. (1) A parenting plan—

- (a) must be in writing and signed by the parties to the agreement; and
- (b) subject to subsection (2), may be registered with a family advocate or made an order of court.

(2) An application by co-holders contemplated in section 33(1) for the registration of the parenting plan or for it to be made an order of court must—

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- (a) be in the prescribed format and contain the prescribed particulars; and
- (b) be accompanied by a copy of the plan.

(3) An application by co-holders contemplated in section 33(2) for the registration of a parenting plan or for it to be made an order of court must—

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- (a) be in the prescribed format and contain the prescribed particulars; and
- (b) be accompanied by—

- (i) a copy of the plan; and
- (ii) a statement by—

(aa) a family advocate, social worker or psychologist contemplated in section 33(5)(a) to the effect that the plan was prepared after consultation with such family advocate, social worker or psychologist; or

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(bb) a social worker or other appropriate person contemplated in section 33(5)(b) to the effect that the plan was prepared after mediation by such social worker or such person.

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(4) A parenting plan registered with a family advocate may be amended or terminated by the family advocate on application by the co-holders of parental responsibilities and rights who are parties to the plan.

(5) A parenting plan that was made an order of court may be amended or terminated only by an order of court on application—

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- (a) by the co-holders of parental responsibilities and rights who are parties to the plan;
- (b) by the child, acting with leave of the court; or
- (c) in the child's interest, by any other person acting with leave of the court.

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(6) Section 29 applies to an application in terms of subsection (2).

Refusal of access or refusal to exercise parental responsibilities and rights

35. (1) Any person having care or custody of a child who, contrary to an order of any court or to a parental responsibilities and rights agreement that has taken effect as contemplated in section 22(4), refuses another person who has access to that child or who holds parental responsibilities and rights in respect of that child in terms of that order or agreement to exercise such access or such responsibilities and rights or who prevents that person from exercising such access or such responsibilities and rights is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

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(2) (a) A person having care or custody of a child whereby another person has access to that child or holds parental responsibilities and rights in respect of that child in terms of an order of any court or a parental responsibilities and rights agreement as contemplated in subsection (1) must upon any change in his or her residential address forthwith in writing notify such other person of such change.

(b) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (a) is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

Part 4

Miscellaneous

Presumption of paternity in respect of child born out of wedlock

36. If in any legal proceedings in which it is necessary to prove that any particular person is the father of a child born out of wedlock it is proved that that person had sexual intercourse with the mother of the child at any time when that child could have been conceived, that person is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary which raises a reasonable doubt, presumed to be the biological father of the child.

Refusal to submit to taking of blood samples

37. If a party to any legal proceedings in which the paternity of a child has been placed in issue has refused to submit himself or herself, or the child, to the taking of a blood sample in order to carry out scientific tests relating to the paternity of the child, the court must warn such party of the effect which such refusal might have on the credibility of that party.

Effect of subsequent marriage of parents on child

38. (1) A child born of parents who marry each other at any time after the birth of the child must for all purposes be regarded as a child born of parents married at the time of his or her birth.

(2) Subsection (1) applies despite the fact that the parents could not have legally married each other at the time of conception or birth of the child.

Rights of child born of voidable marriage

39. (1) The rights of a child conceived or born of a voidable marriage shall not be affected by the annulment of that marriage.

(2) No voidable marriage may be annulled until the relevant court has inquired into and considered the safeguarding of the rights and interests of a child of that marriage.

(3) Section 6 of the Divorce Act and section 4 of the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act apply, with the necessary changes required by the context, in respect of such a child as if the proceedings in question were proceedings in a divorce action and the annulment of the marriage were the granting of a decree of divorce.

(4) Section 8(1) and (2) of the Divorce Act apply, with the necessary changes as the context may require, to the rescission or variation of a maintenance order, or an order relating to the care or guardianship of, or contact with, a child, or the suspension of a maintenance order or an order relating to contact with a child, made by virtue of subsection (3).

(5) A reference in any law—

(a) to a maintenance order or an order relating to the custody or guardianship of, or access to, a child in terms of the Divorce Act must be construed as a reference also to a maintenance order or an order relating to the custody or guardianship of, or access to, a child in terms of that Act as applied by subsection (3);

- (b) to the rescission, suspension or variation of such an order in terms of the Divorce Act must be construed as a reference also to the rescission, suspension or variation of such an order in terms of that Act as applied by subsection (4).

(6) For purposes of this Act, the father of a child conceived of a voidable marriage where such marriage has been annulled is regarded to be in the same position as the father of a child who has divorced the mother of that child.

Rights of child conceived by artificial fertilisation

40. (1) (a) Whenever the gamete or gametes of any person other than a married person or his or her spouse have been used with the consent of both such spouses for the artificial fertilisation of one spouse, any child born of that spouse as a result of such artificial fertilisation must for all purposes be regarded to be the child of those spouses as if the gamete or gametes of those spouses had been used for such artificial fertilisation.

(b) For the purpose of paragraph (a) it must be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that both spouses have granted the relevant consent.

(2) Subject to section 296, whenever the gamete or gametes of any person have been used for the artificial fertilisation of a woman, any child born of that woman as a result of such artificial fertilisation must for all purposes be regarded to be the child of that woman.

(3) Subject to section 296, no right, responsibility, duty or obligation arises between a child born of a woman as a result of artificial fertilisation and any person whose gamete has or gametes have been used for such artificial fertilisation or the blood relations of that person, except when—

- (a) that person is the woman who gave birth to that child; or
(b) that person was the husband of such woman at the time of such artificial fertilisation.

Access to biographical and medical information concerning genetic parents

41. (1) A child born as a result of artificial fertilisation or surrogacy or the guardian of such child is entitled to have access to —

- (a) any medical information concerning that child's genetic parents; and
(b) any other information concerning that child's genetic parents but not before the child reaches the age of 18 years.

(2) Information disclosed in terms of subsection (1) may not reveal the identity of the person whose gamete was or gametes were used for such artificial fertilisation or the identity of the surrogate mother.

(3) The Director-General: Health or any other person specified by regulation may require a person to receive counselling before any information is disclosed in terms of subsection (1).

CHAPTER 4

CHILDREN'S COURTS

Part 1

Establishment, status and jurisdiction

Children's courts and presiding officers

42. (1) For the purposes of this Act, every magistrate's court, as defined in the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944), shall be a children's court and shall have jurisdiction on any matter arising from the application of this Act for the area of its jurisdiction.

(2) Every magistrate shall be a presiding officer of a children's court and every additional magistrate shall be an assistant presiding officer of a children's court for the district of which he is magistrate, additional magistrate or assistant magistrate.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development may, after consultation with the head of an administrative region defined in section 1 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944), appoint a magistrate or an additional magistrate as a dedicated presiding officer of the children's court, within existing resources.

(4) The presiding officer of the children's court is subject to the administrative control of the head of an administrative region, defined in section 1 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944).

(5) The presiding officer of the children's court must perform such functions as may be assigned to him or her under this Act or any other law.

(6) For purposes of giving full effect to this Act, magistrates or additional magistrates may be designated as presiding officers for one or more children's courts.

(7) The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development may, after consultation with the head of an administrative region, by notice in the *Gazette* define the area of jurisdiction of each children's court and increase or reduce the area of jurisdiction of each children's court in the relevant administrative region.

(8) The children's court hearings must, as far as is practicable, be held in a room which—

(a) is furnished and designed in a manner aimed at putting children at ease;

(b) is conducive to the informality of the proceedings and the active participation of all persons involved in the proceedings without compromising the prestige of the court;

(c) is not ordinarily used for the adjudication of criminal trials; and

(d) is accessible to disabled persons and persons with special needs.

(9) A children's court sits at a place within the district or province designated by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development as a magistrate's court.

(10) The publication of a notice referred to in subsection (7) does not affect proceedings which have been instituted but not yet completed at the time of such publication.

Status

43. A children's court is a court of record and has a similar status to that of a magistrate's court at district level.

Geographical area of jurisdiction of children's court

44. (1) The children's court that has jurisdiction in a particular matter is—

(a) the court of the area in which the child involved in the matter is ordinarily resident; or

(b) if more than one child is involved in the matter, the court of the area in which any of those children is ordinarily resident.

(2) Where it is unclear which court has jurisdiction in a particular matter, the children's court before which the child is brought has jurisdiction in that matter.

Matters children's court may adjudicate

45. (1) Subject to section 1(4), a children's court may adjudicate any matter, involving—

(a) the protection and well-being of a child;

(b) the care of, or contact with, a child;

(c) paternity of a child;

(d) support of a child;

(e) the provision of—

(i) early childhood development services; or

(ii) prevention or early intervention services;

(f) maltreatment, abuse, neglect, degradation or exploitation of a child, except criminal prosecutions in this regard;

(g) the temporary safe care of a child;

(h) alternative care of a child;

(i) the adoption of a child, including an inter-country adoption;

(j) a child and youth care centre, a partial care facility or a shelter or drop-in centre, or any other facility purporting to be a care facility for children; or

- (k) any other matter relating to the care, protection or well-being of a child provided for in this Act.
- (2) A children's court—
- (a) may try or convict a person for non-compliance with an order of a children's court or contempt of such a court; 5
 - (b) may not try or convict a person in respect of a criminal charge other than in terms of paragraph (a); and
 - (c) is bound by the law as applicable to magistrates' courts when exercising criminal jurisdiction in terms of paragraph (a).
- (3) Pending the establishment of family courts by an Act of Parliament, the High Courts and Divorce Courts have exclusive jurisdiction over the following matters contemplated in this Act: 10
- (a) The guardianship of a child;
 - (b) the assignment, exercise, extension, restriction, suspension or termination of guardianship in respect of a child; 15
 - (c) artificial fertilisation;
 - (d) the departure, removal or abduction of a child from the Republic;
 - (e) applications requiring the return of a child to the Republic from abroad;
 - (f) the age of majority or the contractual or legal capacity of a child;
 - (g) the safeguarding of a child's interest in property; and 20
 - (h) surrogate motherhood.
- (4) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the inherent jurisdiction of the High Court as upper guardian of all children.

Orders children's court may make

46. (1) A children's court may make the following orders: 25
- (a) An alternative care order, which includes an order placing a child—
 - (i) in the care of a person designated by the court to be the foster parent of the child;
 - (ii) in the care of a child and youth care centre; or
 - (iii) in temporary safe care; 30
 - (b) an order placing a child in a child-headed household in the care of the child heading the household under the supervision of an adult person designated by the court;
 - (c) an adoption order, which includes an inter-country adoption order;
 - (d) a partial care order instructing the parent or care-giver of the child to make arrangements with a partial care facility to take care of the child during specific hours of the day or night or for a specific period; 35
 - (e) a shared care order instructing different care-givers or child and youth care centres to take responsibility for the care of the child at different times or periods; 40
 - (f) a supervision order, placing a child, or the parent or care-giver of a child, or both the child and the parent or care-giver, under the supervision of a social worker or other person designated by the court;
 - (g) an order subjecting a child, a parent or care-giver of a child, or any person holding parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child, to— 45
 - (i) early intervention services;
 - (ii) a family preservation programme; or
 - (iii) both early intervention services and a family preservation programme;
 - (h) a child protection order, which includes an order—
 - (i) that a child remains in, be released from, or returned to the care of a 50 person, subject to conditions imposed by the court;
 - (ii) giving consent to medical treatment of, or to an operation to be performed on, a child;
 - (iii) instructing a parent or care-giver of a child to undergo professional counselling, or to participate in mediation, a family group conference, or 55 other appropriate problem-solving forum;

- (iv) instructing a child or other person involved in the matter concerning the child to participate in a professional assessment;
- (v) instructing a hospital to retain a child who on reasonable grounds is suspected of having been subjected to abuse or deliberate neglect, pending further inquiry; 5
- (vi) instructing a person to undergo a specified skills development, training, treatment or rehabilitation programme where this is necessary for the protection or well-being of a child;
- (vii) instructing a person who has failed to fulfil a statutory duty towards a child to appear before the court and to give reasons for the failure; 10
- (viii) instructing an organ of state to assist a child in obtaining access to a public service to which the child is entitled, failing which, to appear through its representative before the court and to give reasons for the failure;
- (ix) instructing that a person be removed from a child's home; 15
- (x) limiting access of a person to a child or prohibiting a person from contacting a child; or
- (xi) allowing a person to contact a child on the conditions specified in the court order;
- (i) a contribution order in terms of this Act; 20
- (j) an order instructing a person to carry out an investigation in terms of section 50; and
- (k) any other order which a children's court may make in terms of any other provision of this Act.

(2) A children's court may withdraw, suspend or amend an order made in terms of subsection (1), or replace such an order with a new order. 25

Referral of children by other court for investigation

47. (1) If it appears to any court in the course of proceedings that a child involved in or affected by those proceedings is in need of care and protection as is contemplated in section 150, the court must order that the question whether the child is in need of care and protection be referred to a designated social worker for an investigation contemplated in section 155(2). 30

(2) If, in the course of any proceedings in terms of the Administration Amendment Act, 1929 (Act No. 9 of 1929), the Matrimonial Affairs Act, 1953 (Act No. 37 of 1953), the Divorce Act, the Maintenance Act, the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) or the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998 (Act No. 120 of 1998), the court forms the opinion that a child of any of the parties to the proceedings has been abused or neglected, the court — 35

- (a) may suspend the proceedings pending an investigation contemplated in section 155(2) into the question whether the child is in need of care and protection; and 40
- (b) must request the Director for Public Prosecutions to attend to the allegations of abuse or neglect.

(3) A court issuing an order in terms of subsection (1) or (2) may also order that the child be placed in temporary safe care if it appears to the court that this is necessary for the safety and well-being of the child. 45

Additional powers

48. (1) A children's court may, in addition to the orders it is empowered to make in terms of this Act —

- (a) grant interdicts and auxiliary relief in respect of any matter contemplated in section 45(1); 50
- (b) extend, withdraw, suspend, vary or monitor any of its orders;
- (c) impose or vary time deadlines with respect to any of its orders;
- (d) make appropriate orders as to costs in matters before the court; and
- (e) order the removal of a person from the court after noting the reason for the removal on the court record. 55

(2) A children's court may for the purposes of this Act estimate the age of a person who appears to be a child in the prescribed manner.

Lay-forum hearings

49. (1) A children's court may, before it decides a matter or an issue in a matter, order a lay forum hearing in an attempt to settle the matter or issue out of court, which may include—

- (a) mediation by a family advocate, social worker, social service professional or other suitably qualified person;
- (b) a family group conference contemplated in section 70; or
- (c) mediation contemplated in section 71.

(2) Before ordering a lay forum hearing, the court must take into account all relevant factors, including—

- (a) the vulnerability of the child;
- (b) the ability of the child to participate in the proceedings;
- (c) the power relationships within the family; and
- (d) the nature of any allegations made by parties in the matter.

Investigations

50. (1) A children's court may, subject to section 155(9), before it decides a matter, order any person—

- (a) to carry out an investigation or further investigation that may assist the court in deciding the matter; and
- (b) to furnish the court with a report and recommendation thereon.

(2) An investigation or further investigation must be carried out—

- (a) in accordance with any prescribed procedures; and
- (b) subject to any directions and conditions determined in the court order.

(3) The court order may authorise a designated social worker or any other person authorised by the court to conduct the investigation or further investigation to enter any premises mentioned in the court order, either alone or in the presence of a police official, and on those premises—

- (a) remove a child in terms of sections 47 and 151;
- (b) investigate the circumstances of the child;
- (c) record any information; and
- (d) carry out any specific instruction of the court.

(4) In addition to the powers a police official has in terms of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), the police official accompanying the designated social worker or other person authorised to conduct the investigation or further investigation may—

- (a) enter the premises mentioned in the court order and conduct any search;
- (b) question any person;
- (c) request the name, address and identification details of any person on or residing or suspected to be residing on those premises;
- (d) remove any person, from the child's home or place of normal residence in the manner contemplated in section 153 if the police official has a reasonable suspicion that the person—
 - (i) has caused the child harm; or
 - (ii) is likely to cause the child harm if the person is not so removed.
- (e) record any information; and
- (f) carry out any specific instruction of the court.

(5) A police official referred to in subsection (4) may use such force as may be reasonably necessary to overcome any resistance against the entry or search of the premises contemplated in subsection (4)(a), including the breaking of any door or window of such premises: Provided that such police official must first audibly demand admission to the premises and notify the purpose for which he or she seeks to enter such premises.

Appeals

51. (1) Any party involved in a matter before a children's court may appeal against any order made or any refusal to make an order, or against the variation, suspension or rescission of such order of the court to the High Court having jurisdiction.

(2) An appeal in terms of subsection (1) must be noted and prosecuted as if it were an appeal against a civil judgment of a magistrate's court, subject to section 45(2)(c).

Part 2**Court proceedings****Rules and court proceedings**

52. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944), and of the rules made in terms thereof as well as the rules made under the Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act No. 107 of 1985), apply, with the necessary changes required by the context, to the children's court in so far as these provisions relate to—

- (a) the issue and service of process;
- (b) the appearance in court of advocates and attorneys; 10
- (c) the execution of court orders;
- (d) contempt of court; and
- (e) penalties for—
 - (i) non-compliance with court orders;
 - (ii) obstruction of the execution of judgements; and 15
 - (iii) contempt of court.

(2) Rules made in terms of subsection (1) must be designed to avoid adversarial procedures and include rules concerning —

- (a) appropriate questioning techniques for—
 - (i) children in general; 20
 - (ii) children with intellectual or psychiatric difficulties or with hearing or other physical disabilities which complicate communication;
 - (iii) traumatised children; and
 - (iv) very young children; and
- (b) the use of suitably qualified or trained interpreters. 25

Who may approach court

53. (1) Except where otherwise provided in this Act, any person listed in this section may bring a matter which falls within the jurisdiction of a children's court, to a clerk of the children's court for referral to a children's court.

- (2) The persons who may approach a court, are: 30
- (a) A child who is affected by or involved in the matter to be adjudicated;
 - (b) anyone acting in the interest of the child;
 - (c) anyone acting on behalf of a child who cannot act in his or her own name;
 - (d) anyone acting as a member of, or in the interest of, a group or class of children; 35
 - and
 - (e) anyone acting in the public interest.

Legal representation

54. A person who is a party in a matter before a children's court is entitled to appoint a legal practitioner of his or her own choice and at his or her own expense.

Legal representation of children 40

55. (1) Where a child involved in a matter before the children's court is not represented by a legal representative, and the court is of the opinion that it would be in the best interests of the child to have legal representation, the court must refer the matter to the Legal Aid Board referred to in section 2 of the Legal Aid Act, 1969 (Act No. 22 of 1969). 45

(2) The Board must deal with a matter referred to in subsection (1) in accordance with section 3B of that Act, read with the changes required by the context.

Attendance at proceedings

56. Proceedings of a children's court are closed and may be attended only by—
- (a) a person performing official duties in connection with the work of the court or whose presence is otherwise necessary for the purpose of the proceedings;
 - (b) the child involved in the matter before the court and any other party in the matter;
 - (c) a person who has been instructed in terms of section 57 by the clerk of the children's court to attend those proceedings;
 - (d) the legal representative of a person who is entitled to legal representation;
 - (e) a person who obtained permission to be present from the presiding officer of the children's court; and
 - (f) the designated social worker managing the case.

Compulsory attendance of persons involved in proceedings

57. (1) The clerk of the children's court may, by written notice in the prescribed manner, request a party in a matter before a children's court, a family member of a child involved in the matter or a person who has another interest in the matter, to attend the proceedings of the children's court.
- (2) The person in whose physical control the child is must ensure that the child attends those proceedings except if the clerk of the children's court or the court directs otherwise.

Rights of persons to adduce evidence, question witnesses and produce argument

58. The following persons have the right to adduce evidence in a matter before a children's court and, with the permission of the presiding officer of the children's court, to question or cross-examine a witness or to address the court in argument:
- (a) A child involved in the matter;
 - (b) a parent of the child;
 - (c) a person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
 - (d) a care-giver of the child;
 - (e) a person whose rights may be affected by an order that may be made by the court in those proceedings; and
 - (f) a person who the court decides has a sufficient interest in the matter.

Witnesses

59. (1) The clerk of the children's court must, in the prescribed manner, summons a person to appear as a witness in a matter before the court to give evidence or to produce a book, document or other written instrument on request by—
- (a) the presiding officer in the matter;
 - (b) the child or a person whose rights may be affected by an order that may be made by the court in those proceedings; or
 - (c) the legal representative of a person referred to in paragraph (b).
- (2) A summons referred to in subsection (1) must be served on the witness as if it were a summons to give evidence or to produce a book, document or other written instrument at a criminal trial in a magistrate's court.
- (3) Sections 188 and 189 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), read with such changes as the context may require, apply to a person who has been summonsed in terms of subsection (1) or required by the presiding officer to give evidence.
- (4) A person summonsed in terms of subsection (1)(a) and who complied with the summons, is entitled to an allowance from state funds equal to that determined for witnesses summonsed to appear in criminal trials in a magistrate's court.
- (5) A person summonsed in terms of subsection (1)(b) or (c) is not entitled to an allowance from state funds except if the presiding officer so orders.

Conduct of proceedings

60. (1) The presiding officer in a matter before a children's court controls the conduct of the proceedings, and may—

- (a) call any person to give evidence or to produce a book, document or other written instrument; 5
- (b) question or cross-examine that person; or
- (c) to the extent necessary to resolve any factual dispute which is directly relevant in the matter, allow that person to be questioned or cross-examined by—
 - (i) the child involved in the matter;
 - (ii) the parent of the child; 10
 - (iii) a person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
 - (iv) a care-giver of the child;
 - (v) a person whose rights may be affected by an order that may be made by the court in those proceedings; or 15
 - (vi) the legal representative of a person who is entitled to a legal representative in those proceedings.

(2) If a child is present at the proceedings, the court may order any person present in the room where the proceedings take place to leave the room if such order would be in the best interests of that child. 20

(3) Children's court proceedings must be conducted in an informal manner and, as far as possible, in a relaxed and non-adversarial atmosphere which is conducive to attaining the co-operation of everyone involved in the proceedings.

Participation of children

61. (1) The presiding officer in a matter before a children's court must— 25

- (a) allow a child involved in the matter to express a view and preference in the matter if the court finds that the child, given the child's age, maturity and stage of development and any special needs that the child may have, is able to participate in the proceedings and the child chooses to do so;
- (b) record the reasons if the court finds that the child is unable to participate in the proceedings or is unwilling to express a view or preference in the matter; and 30
- (c) intervene in the questioning or cross-examination of a child if the court finds that this would be in the best interests of the child.

(2) A child who is a party or a witness in a matter before a children's court must be questioned through an intermediary as provided for in section 170A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) if the court finds that this would be in the best interests of that child. 35

(3) The court—

- (a) may, at the outset or at any time during the proceedings, order that the matter, or any issue in the matter, be disposed of separately and in the absence of the child, if it is in the best interests of the child; and 40
- (b) must record the reasons for any order in terms of paragraph (a).

Professional reports ordered by court

62. (1) A children's court, for the purposes of deciding a matter before it or any issue in the matter, may order, if necessary, that a designated social worker, family advocate, psychologist, medical practitioner or other suitably qualified person carry out an investigation to establish the circumstances of— 45

- (a) the child;
- (b) the parents or a parent of the child;
- (c) a person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child; 50
- (d) a care-giver of the child;
- (e) the person under whose control the child is; or
- (f) any other relevant person.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) may, subject to section 63(1) and (2)—

- (a) obtain supplementary evidence or reports from other suitably qualified persons; 55
- (b) be required by the court to present the findings of the investigation to the court by—

- (i) testifying before the court; or
- (ii) submitting a written report to the court.

Evidence

63. (1) A written report, purported to be compiled and signed by a medical practitioner, psychologist, family advocate, designated social worker or other suitably qualified person who on the face of the report formed an authoritative opinion in respect of a child or the circumstances of a child involved in a matter before a children's court, or in respect of another person involved in the matter or the circumstances of such other person, is, subject to the decision of the presiding officer, on its mere production to the children's court hearing the matter admissible as evidence of the facts stated in the report.

(2) The written report contemplated in subsection (1) must be submitted to the children's court within the prescribed period prior to the date of the hearing of the matter.

(3) If a person's rights are prejudiced by a report referred to in subsection (1) the court must—

- (a) disclose the relevant parts of the report to that person within the prescribed period prior to the date of the hearing of the matter if that person is a party to the proceedings; and
- (b) give that person the opportunity—
 - (i) to question or cross-examine the author of the report in regard to a matter arising from the report; or
 - (ii) to refute any statement contained in the report.

Adjournments

64. (1) The proceedings of a children's court may be adjourned only—

- (a) on good cause shown, taking into account the best interests of the child;
- (b) for a period of not more than 30 days at a time.

(2) A presiding officer of a children's court may excuse any person from appearing at adjournment proceedings.

Monitoring of court orders

65. (1) A children's court may monitor—

- (a) compliance with an order made by it in a matter; or
- (b) the circumstances of a child following an order made by it.

(2) For purposes of monitoring compliance with an order made by a children's court or the circumstances of a child following an order, the court—

- (a) when making that order, may order—
 - (i) any person involved in the matter to appear before it at any future date; or
 - (ii) that reports by a designated social worker be submitted to the court within a specified period or from time to time as specified in the order;
- (b) at any time after making an order or when a report of non-compliance mentioned in subsection (4) is referred to it, may call or recall any person involved in the matter to appear before it.

(3) When a person appears before the court in terms of subsection (2) the court may—

- (a) inquire whether the order has been or is being complied with, and if not, why the order has not been complied with or is not being complied with;
- (b) confirm, vary or withdraw the order; or
- (c) enforce compliance with the order, if necessary through a criminal prosecution in a magistrate's court or in terms of section 45(2).

(4) Any person may report any alleged non-compliance with an order of a children's court, or any alleged worsening of the circumstances of a child following a court order, to the clerk of the children's court, who must refer the matter to a presiding officer for a decision on possible further action.

Protection of court case records

66. Subject to the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000), no person has access to children's court case records, except—

- (a) for the purpose of performing official duties in terms of this Act;
- (b) in terms of an order of court if the court finds that such access would not compromise the best interests of the child; 5
- (c) for the purpose of a review or appeal; or
- (d) for the purpose of bona fide research or the reporting of cases in law reports, provided the provisions of section 74 are complied with.

Appointment or designation of clerks of children's courts10

67. (1) Subject to the laws governing the public service, the Director-General: Justice and Constitutional Development may, for every children's court, appoint or designate one or more officials in the Department, or may appoint one or more persons in the prescribed manner and on the prescribed conditions, as clerks of the children's court, who must generally assist the court to which they are attached in performing its functions and who must perform the functions as may be prescribed in this Act or by way of regulation or in any other law. 15

(2) If a clerk of the children's court is for any reason unable to act as such or if no clerk of the children's court has been appointed or designated for any children's court under subsection (1), the presiding officer of the children's court may designate any competent official in the Department to act as a clerk of the children's court for as long as the said clerk of the children's court is unable to act or until a clerk of the children's court is appointed or designated under subsection (1), as the case may be. 20

(3) For purposes of giving full effect to this Act persons may be appointed or designated as clerk of the children's court for one or more children's courts. 25

Referral of matters by clerk of children's court

68. If it comes to the attention of the clerk of the children's court that a child may be in need of care and protection, the clerk must refer the matter to a designated social worker for investigation in terms of section 155(2).

Part 330***Pre-hearing conferences, family group conferences, other lay-forums and settling matters out of court*****Prehearing conferences.**

69. (1) If a matter brought to or referred to a children's court is contested, the court may order that a pre-hearing conference be held with the parties involved in the matter in order to— 35

- (a) mediate between the parties;
- (b) settle disputes between the parties to the extent possible; and
- (c) define the issues to be heard by the court.

(2) Pre-hearing conferences may not be held in the event of a matter involving the alleged abuse or sexual abuse of a child. 40

(3) The child involved in the matter may attend and may participate in the conference unless the children's court decides otherwise.

(4) The court may—

- (a) prescribe how and by whom the conference should be set up, conducted and by whom it should be attended; 45
- (b) prescribe the manner in which a record is kept of any agreement or settlement reached between the parties and any fact emerging from such conference which ought to be brought to the notice of the court; and
- (c) consider the report on the conference when the matter is heard. 50

Family group conferences

70. (1) The children's court may cause a family group conference to be set up with the parties involved in a matter brought to or referred to a children's court, including any other family members of the child, in order to find solutions for any problem involving the child.

(2) The children's court must—

- (a) appoint a suitably qualified person or organisation to facilitate at the family group conference;
- (b) prescribe the manner in which a record is kept of any agreement or settlement reached between the parties and any fact emerging from such conference which ought to be brought to the notice of the court; and
- (c) consider the report on the conference when the matter is heard.

Other lay-forums

71. (1) The children's court may, where circumstances permit, refer a matter brought or referred to a children's court to any appropriate lay-forum, including a traditional authority, in an attempt to settle the matter by way of mediation out of court.

(2) Lay-forums may not be held in the event of a matter involving the alleged abuse or sexual abuse of a child.

(3) The children's court may—

- (a) prescribe the manner in which a record is kept of any agreement or settlement reached between the parties and any fact emerging from such conference which ought to be brought to the notice of the court; and
- (b) consider a report on the proceedings before the lay-forum to the court when the matter is heard.

Settling of matters out of court

72. (1) If a matter is settled out of court and the settlement is accepted by all parties involved in the matter, the clerk of the children's court must submit the settlement to the children's court for confirmation or rejection.

(2) The court must consider the settlement and, if it is in the best interests of the child, may—

- (a) confirm the settlement and make it an order of court;
- (b) before deciding the matter, refer the settlement back to the parties for reconsideration of any specific issues; or
- (c) reject the settlement.

Other functions

73. The clerk of the children's court may attend every children's court hearing.

Part 4**Miscellaneous matters****Publication of information relating to proceedings**

74. No person may, without the permission of a court, in any manner publish any information relating to the proceedings of a children's court which reveals or may reveal the name or identity of a child who is a party or a witness in the proceedings.

Regulations

75. (1) The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development, after consultation with the Minister, may make regulations concerning—

- (a) the procedures to be followed at or in connection with the proceedings of children's courts and the powers, duties and functions of clerks of the children's court in as far as they relate to the proceedings of children's courts;

- (b) the form of any application, authority, certificate, consent, notice, order, process, register or subpoena to be made, given, issued or kept;
 - (c) the carrying out and monitoring of investigations in terms of section 50(2), procedures regulating such investigations and the gathering of evidence;
 - (d) the holding of pre-hearing conferences in terms of section 69, procedures regulating such conferences and information that must be submitted to a children's court; 5
 - (e) the holding and monitoring of family group conferences or other lay-forums in terms of sections 70 and 71, procedures regulating such conferences and other lay-forums and information that must be submitted to a children's court; 10
 - (f) the qualifications and experience of persons facilitating family group conferences, including special requirements that apply to persons facilitating in matters involving the alleged abuse of children; 10
 - (g) documents in connection with matters brought to a children's court and records of the proceedings of children's courts, including regulations determining— 15
 - (i) the person by whom, the period for which and the manner in which those documents and records must be kept; and
 - (ii) access to those documents and records;
 - (h) the keeping of records with regard to matters brought to and dealt with by the children's court; 20
 - (i) the submission of court statistics and progress reports on those matters to the Magistrates' Commission established by section 2 of the Magistrates Act, 1993 (Act No. 90 of 1993);
 - (j) the payment of remuneration to persons who are not in the employ of the state as contemplated in sections 49, 50, 62, 69, 70 and 71; and 25
 - (k) any other matter required or permitted to be prescribed under this Act.
- (2) Section 306(2) and (3), read with such changes as the context may require, applies to the making of regulations in terms of subsection(1).

30

CHAPTER 7

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Part 2

National Child Protection Register

35

Keeping of National Child Protection Register

111. (1) The Director-General must keep and maintain a register to be called the National Child Protection Register.

(2) The National Child Protection Register consists of a Part A and a Part B.

Confidentiality of National Child Protection Register

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112. (1) All Parts of the Register must be kept confidential and information in the Register may be accessed and disclosed only as provided for in this Act.

(2) The Director-General must take adequate steps—

- (a) to protect the information in the Register; and
- (b) if the Register is kept in electronic format, to secure the Register from unauthorised intrusion. 45

Part A of Register

Purpose of Part A of Register

113. The purpose of Part A of the Register is—

- (a) to have a record of abuse or deliberate neglect inflicted on specific children; 50

- (b) to have a record of the circumstances surrounding the abuse or deliberate neglect inflicted on the children referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) to use the information in the Register in order to protect these children from further abuse or neglect;
- (d) to monitor cases and services to such children; 5
- (e) to share information between professionals that are part of the child protection team;
- (f) to determine patterns and trends of abuse or deliberate neglect of children; and
- (g) to use the information in the Register for planning and budgetary purposes to prevent the abuse and deliberate neglect of children and protect children on a national, provincial and municipal level. 10

Contents of Part A of Register

114. (1) ~~Part A~~ Part A of the Register must be a record of—

- (a) all reports of abuse or deliberate neglect of a child made to the Director-General in terms of this Act; 15
- (b) all convictions of all persons on charges involving the abuse or deliberate neglect of a child; and
- (c) all findings by a children's court that a child is in need of care and protection because of abuse or deliberate neglect of the child. 20

(2) Part A of the Register must reflect — 20

- (a) in the case of reported incidents referred to in subsection (1)(a)—
 - (i) the full names, surname, physical address and identification number of the child;
 - (ii) the age and gender of the child;
 - (iii) whether the child has a disability and if so, the nature of the disability; 25
 - (iv) whether the child has a chronic illness and if so, the nature of the chronic illness;
 - (v) the nature and a brief account of the incident, including the place and date of the incident;
 - (vi) the full names, surname, physical address and identification number of the parents or care-giver of the child; and 30
 - (vii) the name and physical address of the institution, child and youth care centre, partial care facility or shelter or drop-in centre, if the incident occurred at such a place;
- (b) in the case of a conviction referred to in subsection (1)(b)— 35
 - (i) the full names, surname, physical address and identification number of the child;
 - (ii) the age and gender of the child;
 - (iii) whether the child has a disability and if so, the nature of the disability;
 - (iv) whether the child has a chronic illness and if so, the nature of the chronic illness; 40
 - (v) the full names, surname, physical address, identification number and occupation of the convicted person;
 - (vi) the nature and a brief account of the charge and conviction, including the place and date of the incident of which the person was charged; and 45
 - (vii) details of the relationship between the convicted person and the child;
- (c) in the case of a finding by a children's court referred to in subsection (1)(c)—
 - (i) the full names, surname, physical address and identification number of the child;
 - (ii) the age and gender of the child; 50
 - (iii) whether the child has a disability and if so, the nature of the disability;
 - (iv) whether the child has a chronic illness and if so, the nature of the chronic illness;
 - (v) a brief summary of the court's reasons for finding the child to be in need of care and protection; 55
 - (vi) information on the outcome of the court's finding on the child;

- (vii) the full names, surname, physical address and identification number of the parents or care-giver of the child; and
- (viii) a brief summary of the services rendered to the child found to be in need of care; and
- (d) any other prescribed information.

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Access to Part A of Register

115. Only the Director-General and officials of the Department designated by the Director-General have access to Part A of the Register, but the Director-General may, on such conditions as the Director-General may determine, allow access to—

- (a) a provincial head of social development, or an official of a provincial department of social development designated by the head of that department, for the purpose of performing his or her functions in terms of this Act; 10
- (b) designated child protection organisations;
- (c) a member of the unit of the South African Police Service tasked with child protection; or 15
- (d) any other person for the purpose of conducting research on child abuse or deliberate neglect or related issues on condition that the full names, surname, physical address and identification number of the child must be excluded.

Disclosure of information in Part A of Register

116. (1) No person may disclose any information in Part A of the Register except — 20
- (a) for the purpose of protecting the interests, safety or well-being of a specific child;
 - (b) within the scope of that person's powers and duties in terms of this Act or any other legislation;
 - (c) for the purpose of facilitating an investigation by the South African Police Service following a criminal charge involving abuse or deliberate neglect of a specific child; 25
 - (d) to a person referred to in section 117 on written request by such person; or
 - (e) when ordered by a court to do so.
- (2) The general rule with regard to the disclosure of information in Part A of the Register is that it must be in the best interests of the child, unless the information is disclosed following an inquiry in terms of section 117. 30

Inquiries on information in Part A of Register

117. (1) Anyone has the right, upon presentation of sufficient proof of his or her identity, to establish whether or not his or her name appears in Part A of Register, and if so, the reasons why his or her name was entered in the Register. 35
- (2) Inquiries in terms of subsection (1) must be directed in the prescribed format to the Director-General on a confidential basis.
- (3) The Director-General must respond to such inquiries in writing within 21 working days and indicate whether the relevant person's name is in Part A of the Register. 40

Part B of Register

Purpose of Part B of Register

118. The purpose of Part B of the Register is to have a record of persons who are unsuitable to work with children and to use the information in the Register in order to protect children in general against abuse from these persons. 45

Contents of Part B of Register

119. Part B of the Register must be a record of persons found in terms of section 120 to be unsuitable to work with children, and must reflect—

- (a) the full names, surname, last known physical address and identification number of the person; 5
- (b) the fingerprints of the person, if available;
- (c) a photograph of the person, if available;
- (d) a brief summary of the reasons why the person was found to be unsuitable to work with children;
- (e) in the case of a person convicted of an offence against a child, particulars of the offence of which he or she has been convicted, the sentence imposed, the date of conviction and the case number; and 10
- (f) such other prescribed information.

Finding persons unsuitable to work with children

120. (1) A finding that a person is unsuitable to work with children may be made by— 15

- (a) a children's court;
- (b) any other court in any criminal or civil proceedings in which that person is involved; or
- (c) any forum established or recognised by law in any disciplinary proceedings concerning the conduct of that person relating to a child. 20

(2) A finding in terms of subsection (1) may be made by a court or a forum contemplated in subsection (1) of its own volition or on application by—

- (a) an organ of state involved in the implementation of this Act;
- (b) a prosecutor, if the finding is sought in criminal proceedings; or 25
- (c) a person having a sufficient interest in the protection of children.

(3) Evidence as to whether a person is unsuitable to work with children may be heard by the court or forum either in the course of or at the end of its proceedings.

(4) In ~~criminal proceedings~~, a person must be found unsuitable to work with children—

- (a) on conviction of murder, attempted murder, rape, indecent assault or assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm with regard to a child; or 30
- (b) if a court makes a finding and gives a direction in terms of section 77(6) or 78(6) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) that the person is by reason of mental illness or mental defect not capable of understanding the proceedings so as to make a proper defence or was by reason of mental illness or mental defect not criminally responsible for the act which constituted murder, attempted murder, rape, indecent assault or assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm with regard to a child. 35

(5) Any person who has been convicted of murder, attempted murder, rape, indecent assault or assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm with regard to a child during the five years preceding the commencement of this Chapter, is deemed to have been found unsuitable to work with children. 40

(6) A finding in terms of subsection (1)(b) that a person is unsuitable to work with children is not dependent upon a finding of guilty or innocent in the criminal trial of that person. 45

Disputes concerning findings

121. The person in respect of whom a finding in terms of section 120 has been made may—

- (a) appeal against the finding to a higher court, if the finding was made by a court, or 50
- (b) have the finding reviewed by a court, if the finding was made by a forum contemplated in section 120(1)(c).

Findings to be reported to Director-General

122. (1) The registrar of the relevant court, or the relevant administrative forum, or, if the finding was made on application in terms of section 120(2), the person who brought the application, must notify the Director-General in writing—

- (a) of any finding in terms of section 120 that a person is unsuitable to work with children; and 5
- (b) of any appeal or review lodged by the affected person.

(2) The Director-General must enter the name of a person found unsuitable to work with children as contemplated in section 120 in Part B of the Register regardless of whether appeal proceedings have been instituted or not. 10

(3) If, after appeal or review proceedings have been concluded, a finding in terms of section 120 that a person is unsuitable to work with children is reversed, the Director-General must forthwith remove the name of the person from the Register.

Consequences of entry of name in Part B of Register

123. (1) No person whose name appears in Part B of the Register may— 15

- (a) manage or operate, or participate or assist in managing or operating, an institution providing welfare services to children, including a child and youth care centre, a partial care facility, a shelter or drop-in centre, a cluster foster care scheme, a school, club or association providing services to children; 20
- (b) work with or have access to children at an institution providing welfare services to children, including a child and youth care centre, a partial care facility, a shelter or drop-in centre, a school, club or association providing services to children, or in implementing a cluster foster care scheme, either as an employee, volunteer or in any other capacity; 25
- (c) be permitted to become the foster parent or adoptive parent of a child; 25
- (d) work in any unit of the South African Police Service tasked with child protection; 30
- (e) be employed in terms of the Public Service Act in a position where that person works with or has access to children; 30
- (f) be employed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act in a position where that person works with or has access to children; or 30
- (g) work in any other form of employment or activity as may be prescribed.

(2) No person managing or operating or who participates or assists in managing or operating an institution providing welfare services to children, including a child and youth care centre, a partial care facility, a shelter or drop-in centre or a school may allow a person whose name appears in Part B of the Register to work with or have access to children at the centre, facility, shelter or school, either as an employee, volunteer or in any other capacity. 35

(3) No designated child protection organisation may allow a person whose name appears in Part B of the Register to work with or have access to children on its behalf, either as an employee, volunteer or in any other capacity. 40

(4) The South African Police Service may not allow a person whose name appears in Part B of the Register to work in a unit of the Service tasked with child protection.

(5) The head of a state department may not allow a person whose name appears in Part B of the Register to be employed in a position where that person works with or has access to children. 45

(6) The municipal council of a municipality may not allow a person whose name appears in Part B of the Register to be employed in a position where that person works with or has access to children.

Disclosure of entry of name in Part B of Register

- 124.** (1) If the name of a person is entered in Part B of the Register and that person —
- (a) works with or has access to children at an institution providing welfare services to children, including a child and youth care centre, a partial care facility, a shelter or drop-in centre or a school either as an employee, volunteer or in any other capacity, that person must disclose that fact to the person who manages or operates the institution, centre, facility, shelter or school; 5
 - (b) works with or has access to children on behalf of a designated child protection organisation either as an employee, volunteer or in any other capacity, that person must disclose that fact to the organisation; 10
 - (c) works in a unit of the South African Police Service tasked with child protection, that person must disclose that fact to the South African Police Service;
 - (d) is employed in terms of the Public Service Act in a position where he or she works with or has access to children, that person must disclose that fact to the head of the state department in which he or she is employed; or 15
 - (e) is employed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act in a position where he or she works with or has access to children, that person must disclose that fact to the municipal council of the municipality concerned.

(2) A person contemplated in subsection (1) who fails to disclose the fact that his or her name is entered in Part B of the Register is guilty of misconduct and his or her services may be terminated as a result thereof. 20

Access to Part B of Register

- 125.** (1) Only the following persons have access to Part B of the Register:
- (a) the Director-General; 25
 - (b) officials in the Department designated by the Director-General;
 - (c) a provincial head of social development;
 - (d) officials in the provincial department of social development designated by the provincial head of social development; and
 - (e) the manager or person in control of a designated child protection organisation dealing with foster care and adoption. 30

(2) The Director-General may, on such conditions as the Director-General may determine, allow officials of a provincial education department designated by the head of that department access to Part B of the Register for the purpose of implementing section 123 in relation to schools under the jurisdiction of that department. 35

Establishment of information in Part B of Register

- 126.** (1) Before a person is allowed—
- (a) to work with or have access to children at an institution providing welfare services to children, including a child and youth care centre, a partial care facility, a shelter or drop-in centre or school, the person managing or operating the institution, centre, facility, shelter or school must establish whether or not that person's name appears in Part B of the Register; 40
 - (b) to work with or have access to children on behalf of a designated child protection organisation, the organisation must establish whether or not that person's name appears in Part B of the Register; 45
 - (c) to work in a unit of the South African Police Service tasked with child protection, the Service must establish whether or not that person's name appears in Part B of the Register;
 - (d) to be employed in terms of the Public Service Act in a position where he or she works with or has access to children, the head of the state department in which he or she is to be employed must establish whether or not that person's name appears in Part B of the Register; or 50

- (e) to be employed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act in a position where he or she works with or has access to children, the municipal council of that municipality must establish whether or not that person's name appears in Part B of the Register.
- (2) Within 12 months of the commencement of this chapter—
- (a) the person managing or operating an institution, centre, facility, shelter or school contemplated in subsection (1)(a) must establish whether the name of any person who works with or has access to children at the institution, centre, facility, shelter or school appears in Part B of the Register;
 - (b) a designated child protection organisation contemplated in subsection (1)(b) must establish whether the name of any person who works with or has access to children on behalf of the organisation appears in Part B of the Register;
 - (c) the South African Police Service must establish whether the name of any person who works in a unit of the South African Police Service tasked with child protection appears in Part B of the Register;
 - (d) the head of every state department must establish whether the name of any person employed in terms of the Public Service Act in a position where he or she works with or has access to children appears in Part B of the Register; and
 - (e) the municipal council of every municipality must establish whether the name of any person employed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act in a position where he or she works with or has access to children appears in Part B of the Register.
- (3) Anyone has the right, upon presentation of sufficient proof of his or her identity, to establish whether or not his or her name appears in Part B of the Register, and if so, the reasons why his or her name was entered in the Register.
- (4) Inquiries in terms of subsection (1), (2) or (3) must be directed in writing to the Director-General on a confidential basis.
- (5) In the event of an inquiry made to the Director-General in terms of—
- (a) subsection (1), the Director-General must respond in writing within 21 working days by indicating whether the person's name appears in Part B of the Register or not;
 - (b) subsection (2), the Director-General must respond in writing within six months by indicating whether the person's name appears in Part B of the Register or not; and
 - (c) subsection (3), the Director-General must respond in writing within 21 working days by indicating whether the person's name appears in Part B of the Register, and if so, the reasons why his or her name was entered in the Register.

Disclosure of names in Part B of Register prohibited

127. (1) No person may disclose the fact that the name of a particular person appears in Part B of the Register except —
- (a) within the scope of that person's powers and duties in terms of this Act or any other law;
 - (b) to a body referred to in section 126(1) or (2) on written request by such person or institution;
 - (c) to a person referred to in section 126(3); or
 - (d) when ordered by a court to do so.
- (2) The general rule with regard to the disclosure of information in Part B of the Register is that it must be in the best interests of the child, unless the information is disclosed following an inquiry in terms of section 126.
- (3) The Director-General must inform a person found unsuitable to work with children when that person's name and particulars are entered in Part B of the Register.

Removal of name from Register

128. (1) A person whose name appears in Part B of the Register may in terms of subsection (2) apply for the removal of his or her name and any information relating to that person from the Register.

(2) Application for the removal of a name and particulars from the Register may be made— 5

- (a) to any court, including a children's court;
- (b) to the Director-General, if the entry was made in error; or
- (c) to the High Court if the Director-General refuses an application in terms of paragraph (b). 10

(3) An application in terms of subsection (1) to remove a person's name and particulars from Part B of the Register on the ground that the affected person has been rehabilitated, may only be made after at least five years have lapsed since the entry was made and after considering the prescribed criteria.

(4) The name and particulars of a person convicted more than once of an offence with regard to a child may not be removed from Part B of the Register. 15

Part 3***Protective measures relating to health of children*****Consent to medical treatment and surgical operation**

129. (1) Subject to section 5(2) of the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1996 (Act No. 92 of 1996), a child may be subjected to medical treatment or a surgical operation only if consent for such treatment or operation has been given in terms of either subsection (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) or (7). 20

(2) A child may consent to his or her own medical treatment or to the medical treatment of his or her child if— 25

- (a) the child is over the age of 12 years; and
- (a) the child is of sufficient maturity and has the mental capacity to understand the benefits, risks, social and other implications of the treatment.

(3) A child may consent to the performance of a surgical operation on him or her or his or her child if— 30

- (a) the child is over the age of 12 years; and
- (b) the child is of sufficient maturity and has the mental capacity to understand the benefits, risks, social and other implications of the surgical operation; and
- (c) the child is duly assisted by his or her parent or guardian.

(4) The parent, guardian or care-giver of a child may, subject to section 31, consent to the medical treatment of the child if the child is— 35

- (a) under the age of 12 years; or
- (b) over that age but is of insufficient maturity or is unable to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of the treatment.

(5) The parent or guardian of a child may, subject to section 31, consent to a surgical operation on the child if the child is— 40

- (a) under the age of 12 years; or
- (b) over that age but is of insufficient maturity or is unable to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of the operation.

(6) The superintendent of a hospital or the person in charge of the hospital in the absence of the superintendent may consent to the medical treatment of or a surgical operation on a child if— 45

- (a) the treatment or operation is necessary to preserve the life of the child or to save the child from serious or lasting physical injury or disability; and
- (b) the need for the treatment or operation is so urgent that it cannot be deferred for the purpose of obtaining consent that would otherwise have been required. 50

(7) The Minister may consent to the medical treatment of or surgical operation on a child if the parent or guardian of the child —

- (a) unreasonably refuses to give consent or to assist the child in giving consent;
- (b) is incapable of giving consent or of assisting the child in giving consent; 55
- (c) cannot readily be traced; or
- (d) is deceased.

(8) The Minister may consent to the medical treatment of or surgical operation on a child if the child unreasonably refuses to give consent.

(9) A High Court or children's court may consent to the medical treatment of or a surgical operation on a child in all instances where another person that may give consent in terms of this section refuses or is unable to give such consent.

(10) No parent, guardian or care-giver of a child may refuse to assist a child in terms of subsection (3) or withhold consent in terms of subsections (4) and (5) by reason only of religious or other beliefs, unless that parent or guardian can show that there is a medically accepted alternative choice to the medical treatment or surgical operation concerned.

HIV-testing

130. (1) Subject to section 132, no child may be tested for HIV except when—

- (a) it is in the best interests of the child and consent has been given in terms of subsection (2); or
- (b) the test is necessary in order to establish whether—
 - (i) a health worker may have contracted HIV due to contact in the course of a medical procedure involving contact with any substance from the child's body that may transmit HIV; or
 - (ii) any other person may have contracted HIV due to contact with any substance from the child's body that may transmit HIV, provided the test has been authorised by a court.
- (2) Consent for a HIV-test on a child may be given by—
 - (a) the child, if the child is—
 - (i) 12 years of age or older; or
 - (ii) under the age of 12 years and is of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a test;
 - (b) the parent or care-giver, if the child is under the age of 12 years and is not of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a test;
 - (c) the provincial head of social development, if the child is under the age of 12 years and is not of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a test;
 - (d) a designated child protection organisation arranging the placement of the child, if the child is under the age of 12 years and is not of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a test;
 - (e) the superintendent or person in charge of a hospital, if—
 - (i) the child is under the age of 12 years and is not of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a test; and
 - (ii) the child has no parent or care-giver and there is no designated child protection organisation arranging the placement of the child; or
 - (f) a children's court, if—
 - (i) consent in terms of paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) is unreasonably withheld; or
 - (ii) the child or the parent or care-giver of the child is incapable of giving consent.

HIV-testing for foster care or adoption purposes

131. If HIV-testing of a child is done for foster care or adoption purposes, the state must pay the cost of such tests where circumstances permit.

Counselling before and after HIV-testing

132. (1) A child may be tested for HIV only after proper counselling, by an appropriately trained person, of —

- (a) the child, if the child is of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a test; and 5
- (b) the child's parent or care-giver, if the parent or care-giver has knowledge of the test.

(2) Post-test counselling must be provided by an appropriately trained person to —

- (a) the child, if the child is of sufficient maturity to understand the implications of the result; and 10
- (b) the child's parent or care-giver, if the parent or care-giver has knowledge of the test.

Confidentiality of information on HIV/AIDS status of children

133. (1) No person may disclose the fact that a child is HIV-positive without consent given in terms of subsection (2), except — 15

- (a) within the scope of that person's powers and duties in terms of this Act or any other law;
- (b) when necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act;
- (c) for the purpose of legal proceedings; or
- (d) in terms of an order of a court. 20

(2) Consent to disclose the fact that a child is HIV-positive may be given by —

- (a) the child, if the child is —
 - (i) 12 years of age or older; or
 - (ii) under the age of 12 years and is of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a disclosure; 25
- (b) the parent or care-giver, if the child is under the age of 12 years and is not of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a disclosure;
- (c) a designated child protection organisation arranging the placement of the child, if the child is under the age of 12 years and is not of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a disclosure; 30
- (d) the superintendent or person in charge of a hospital, if —
 - (i) the child is under the age of 12 years and is not of sufficient maturity to understand the benefits, risks and social implications of such a disclosure; and 35
 - (ii) the child has no parent or care-giver and there is no designated child protection organisation arranging the placement of the child; or
- (e) a children's court, if —
 - (i) consent in terms of paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) is unreasonably withheld and disclosure is in the best interests of the child; or 40
 - (ii) the child or the parent or care-giver of the child is incapable of giving consent.

Access to contraceptives

134. (1) No person may refuse —

- (a) to sell condoms to a child over the age of 12 years; or 45
- (b) to provide a child over the age of 12 years with condoms on request where such condoms are provided or distributed free of charge.

(2) Contraceptives other than condoms may be provided to a child on request by the child and without the consent of the parent or care-giver of the child if —

- (a) the child is at least 12 years of age; 50
- (b) proper medical advice is given to the child; and
- (c) a medical examination is carried out on the child to determine whether there are any medical reasons why a specific contraceptive should not be provided to the child.

(3) A child who obtains condoms, contraceptives or contraceptive advice in terms of this Act is entitled to confidentiality in this respect, subject to section 105. 55

Regulations

142. The Minister may make regulations in terms of section 306—

- (g) prescribing the manner and format in which the National Child Protection Register must be established and maintained; 5
- (h) prescribing criteria for finding persons unsuitable to work with children;
- (i) prescribing the procedure to be followed and the time periods to be adhered to when reporting a finding that a person is unsuitable to work with children to the Director-General;
- (j) prescribing criteria for the assessment of applications for the removal of names of persons from Part B of the National Child Protection Register; and 10
- (k) prescribing any other matter necessary to facilitate the implementation of this Chapter. *

CHAPTER 9

15

CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION*Part 1**Identification of child in need of care and protection***Child in need of care and protection**

150. (1) A child is in need of care and protection if, the child— 20

- (a) has been abandoned or orphaned and is without any visible means of support;
- (b) displays behaviour which cannot be controlled by the parent or care-giver;
- (c) lives or works on the streets or begs for a living;
- (d) is addicted to a dependence-producing substance and is without any support to obtain treatment for such dependency; 25
- (e) has been exploited or lives in circumstances that expose the child to exploitation;
- (f) lives in or is exposed to circumstances which may seriously harm that child's physical, mental or social well-being;
- (g) may be at risk if returned to the custody of the parent, guardian or care-giver of the child as there is reason to believe that he or she will live in or be exposed to circumstances which may seriously harm the physical, mental or social well-being of the child; 30
- (h) is in a state of physical or mental neglect; or
- 2 is being maltreated, abused, deliberately neglected or degraded by a parent, a care-giver, a person who has parental responsibilities and rights or a family member of the child or by a person under whose control the child is. 35

(2) A child found in the following circumstances may be a child in need of care and protection and must be referred for investigation by a designated social worker:

- (a) a child who is a victim of child labour; and 40
- (b) a child in a child-headed household.

(3) If after investigation a social worker finds that a child referred to in subsection (2) is not a child in need of care and protection as contemplated in subsection (1), the social worker must where necessary take measures to assist the child, including counselling, mediation, prevention and early intervention services, family reconstruction and rehabilitation, behaviour modification, problem solving and referral to another suitably qualified person or organisation. 45

Removal of child to temporary safe care by court order

151. (1) If, on evidence given by any person on oath or affirmation before a presiding officer it appears that a child who resides in the area of the children's court concerned is in need of care and protection, the presiding officer must order that the question of whether the child is in need of care and protection be referred to a designated social worker for an investigation contemplated in section 155(2). 50

(2) A presiding officer issuing an order in terms of subsection (1) may also order that the child be placed in temporary safe care if it appears that it is necessary for the safety and well-being of the child.

(3) When referring the question whether the child is in need of care and protection in terms of subsection (1) or when making an order in terms of subsection (2), the children's court may exercise any of the functions assigned to it in terms of section 50(1) to (3). 5

(4) An order issued in terms of subsection (2) must identify the child in sufficient detail to execute the order.

(5) A person authorised by a court order may, either alone or accompanied by a police official — 10

- (a) enter any premises mentioned in the order;
- (b) remove the child from the premises; and
- (c) on those premises exercise any power mentioned in section 50(3)(a) to (d).

(6) A police official referred to in subsection (5) may use such force as may be reasonably necessary to overcome any resistance against the entry of the premises contemplated in subsection (5)(a), including the breaking of any door or window of such premises: Provided that the police official shall first audibly demand admission to the premises and notify the purpose for which he or she seeks to enter such premises. 15

(7) The person who has removed a child in terms of the court order must — 20

- (a) without delay but within 24 hours inform the parent, guardian or care-giver of the child of the removal of the child, if that person can readily be traced; and
- (b) within 24 hours refer the matter to a designated social worker for investigation in terms of section 155(2); and
- (c) report the matter to the relevant provincial department of social development. 25

(8) The best interests of the child must be the determining factor in any decision whether a child in need of care and protection should be removed and placed in temporary safe care, and all relevant facts must for this purpose be taken into account, including the safety and well-being of the child as the first priority. 25

Removal of child to temporary safe care without court order 30

152. (1) A designated social worker or a police official may remove a child and place the child in temporary safe care without a court order if there are reasonable grounds for believing —

- (a) that the child — 35
 - (i) is in need of care and protection; and
 - (ii) needs immediate emergency protection;
- (b) that the delay in obtaining a court order for the removal of the child and placing the child in temporary safe care may jeopardise the child's safety and well-being; and
- (c) that the removal of the child from his or her home environment is the best way to secure that child's safety and well-being. 40

(2) If a designated social worker has removed a child and placed the child in temporary safe care as contemplated in subsection (1), the social worker must —

- (a) without delay but within 24 hours inform the parent, guardian or care-giver of the child of the removal of the child, if that person can readily be traced; and 45
- (b) not later than the next court day inform the relevant clerk of the children's court of the removal of the child; and
- (c) report the matter to the relevant provincial department of social development.

(3) If a police official has removed a child and placed the child in temporary safe care as contemplated in subsection (1), the police official must — 50

- (a) without delay but within 24 hours inform the parent, guardian or care-giver of the child of the removal of the child, if that person can readily be traced; and
- (b) refer the matter to a designated social worker for investigation contemplated in section 155(2); and
- (c) without delay but within 24 hours notify the provincial department of social development of the removal of the child and of the place where the child has been placed; and 55
- (d) not later than the next court day inform the relevant clerk of the children's court of the removal of the child.

(4) The best interests of the child must be the determining factor in any decision whether a child in need of care and protection should be removed and placed in temporary safe care, and all relevant facts must for this purpose be taken into account, including the possible removal of the alleged offender in terms of section 153 from the home or place where the child resides, and the safety and well-being of the child as the first priority. 5

(5) Misuse of a power referred to in subsection (1) by a designated social worker in the service of a designated child protection organisation —

(a) constitutes unprofessional or improper conduct as contemplated in section 27(1)(b) of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978) by that social worker; and 10

(b) is a ground for an investigation into the possible withdrawal of that organisation's designation.

(6) Misuse of a power referred to in subsection (1) by a designated social worker employed in terms of the Public Service Act or the Municipal Systems Act constitutes unprofessional or improper conduct as is contemplated in section 27(1)(b) of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978) by that social worker. 15

(7) Misuse of a power referred to in subsection (1) by a police official constitutes grounds for disciplinary proceedings against such police official as contemplated in section 40 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995). 20

(8) Any person who removes a child must comply with the prescribed procedure.

Written notice to alleged offender

153. (1) A police official to whom a report contemplated in section 105(1) or (2) or a request contemplated in section 105(7) has been made, may, if he or she is satisfied that it will be in the best interests of the child if the alleged offender is removed from the home or place where the child resides, issue a written notice which — 25

(a) specifies the names, surname, residential address, occupation and status of the alleged offender;

(b) calls upon the alleged offender to leave the home or place where the child resides and refrain from entering such home or place or having contact with the child until the court hearing specified in paragraph c; 30

(c) calls upon the alleged offender to appear at a children's court at a place and on a date and at a time specified in the written notice to advance reasons why he or she should not be permanently prohibited from entering the home or place where the child resides: Provided that the date so specified shall be the first court day after the day upon which the notice is issued; and 35

(d) contains a certificate under the hand of the police official that he or she has handed the original of such written notice to the alleged offender and that he or she has explained to the alleged offender the importance thereof.

(2) The police official must forthwith forward a duplicate original of the written notice to the clerk of the children's court. 40

(3) The mere production to the court of the duplicate original referred to in subsection (2) is prima facie proof of the issue of the original thereof to the alleged offender and that such original was handed to the offender.

(4) The provisions of section 55 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) apply, with the necessary changes, to a written notice handed to an alleged offender in terms of subsection (1). 45

(5) A children's court before which an alleged offender to whom a written notice in terms of subsection (1) has been issued, appears, may summarily inquire into the circumstances which gave rise to the issuing of the notice. 50

(6) The court may, after having considered the circumstances which gave rise to the issuing of the written notice and after having heard the alleged offender —

(a) issue an order prohibiting the alleged offender from entering the home or place where the child resides or from having any contact with the child, or both from entering such home or place and having contact with the child, for such period of time as the court deems fit; 55

(b) order that the alleged offender may enter the home or the place where the child resides or have contact with the child upon such conditions as would ensure that the best interests of the child are served;

- (c) order that the alleged offender will be responsible for the maintenance of his or her family during the period contemplated in paragraph (a);
 - (d) refer the matter to a designated social worker for an investigation contemplated in section 155(2); or
 - (e) make such other order with regard to the matter as the court deems fit.
- (7) Misuse of a power referred to in subsection (1) by a police official constitutes grounds for disciplinary proceedings against such police official as contemplated in section 40 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995).

Other children in need of care and protection

154. If there are reasonable grounds for believing that a child at the same place or on the same premises as a child placed in temporary safe care in terms of section 47, 151 or 152 is in need of care and protection, the person under whose care the child placed in temporary safe care is or the provincial head of social development may refer that child to a designated social worker for investigation contemplated in section 155(2).

Part 2

Children's court processes

Decision of question whether child is in need of care and protection

155. (1) A children's court must decide the question of whether a child who was the subject of proceedings in terms of section 47, 151, 152 or 154 is in need of care and protection.

(2) Before the child is brought before the children's court, a designated social worker must investigate the matter and within 90 days compile a report in the prescribed manner on whether the child is in need of care and protection.

(3) The designated social worker must report the matter to the relevant provincial department of social development.

(4) (a) If, after an investigation contemplated in subsection (2), the designated social worker finds that the child is not in need of care and protection, he or she must indicate the reasons for the finding in the report, which must be submitted to the children's court for review.

(b) The designated social worker must where necessary indicate in the report the measures recommended to assist the family, including counselling, mediation, prevention and early intervention services, family reconstruction and rehabilitation, behaviour modification, problem solving and referral to another suitably qualified person or organisation.

(5) If, after an investigation contemplated in subsection (2), the designated social worker finds the child to be in need of care and protection, that child must be brought before the children's court.

(6) The children's court hearing the matter may—

- (a) adjourn the matter for a period not exceeding 14 days at a time; and
- (b) order that, pending decision of the matter, the child must—
 - (i) remain in temporary safe care at the place where the child is kept;
 - (ii) be transferred to another place in temporary safe care;
 - (iii) remain with the person under whose control the child is;
 - (iv) be put under the control of a family member or other relative of the child; or

(v) be placed in temporary safe care.

(7) If the court finds that the child is in need of care and protection, the court may make an appropriate order in terms of section 156.

(8) If the court finds that the child is not in need of care and protection, the court—

- (a) must make an order that the child, if the child is in temporary safe care, be returned to the person in whose control the child was before the child was put in temporary safe care;
- (b) may make an order for early intervention services in terms of this Act; or
- (c) must decline to make an order, if the child is not in temporary safe care.

(9) When deciding the question of whether a child is a child in need of care and protection in terms of subsection (1) the court must have regard to the report of the designated social worker referred to in subsection (2).

Orders when child is found to be in need of care and protection

156. (1) If a children's court finds that a child is in need of care and protection the court may make any order which is in the best interests of the child, which may be or include an order—

- (a) referred to in section 46;
- (b) confirming that the person under whose control the child is may retain control of the child, if the court finds that that person is a suitable person to provide for the safety and well-being of the child;
- (c) that the child be returned to the person under whose care the child was before the child was placed in temporary safe care, if the court finds that that person is a suitable person to provide for the safety and well-being of the child;
- (d) that the person under whose care the child was must make arrangements for the child to be taken care of in a partial care facility at the expense of such person, if the court finds that the child became in need of care and protection because the person under whose care the child was lacked the time to care for the child;
- (e) if the child has no parent or care-giver or has a parent or care-giver but that person is unable or unsuitable to care for the child, that the child be placed in—
 - (i) foster care with a suitable foster parent;
 - (ii) foster care with a group of persons or an organisation operating a cluster foster care scheme;
 - (iii) temporary safe care, pending an application for, and finalisation of, the adoption of the child;
 - (iv) shared care where different care-givers or centres alternate in taking responsibility for the care of the child at different times or periods; or
 - (v) a child and youth care centre designated in terms of section 158 that provides a residential care programme suited to the child's needs;
- (f) that the child be placed in a facility designated by the court which is managed by an organ of state or registered, recognised or monitored in terms of any law, for the care of children with disabilities or chronic illnesses, if the court finds that—
 - (i) the child has a physical or mental disability or chronic illness; and
 - (ii) it is in the best interests of the child to be cared for in such facility;
- (g) that the child be placed in a child and youth care centre selected in terms of section 158 which provides a secure care programme suited to the needs of the child, if the court finds—
 - (i) that the parent or care-giver cannot control the child; or
 - (ii) that the child displays criminal behaviour;
- (h) that the child receive appropriate treatment or attendance, if needs be at state expense, if the court finds that the child is in need of medical, psychological or other treatment or attendance;
- (i) that the child be admitted as an inpatient or outpatient to an appropriate facility if the court finds that the child is in need of treatment for addiction to a dependence-producing substance; or
- (j) interdicting a person from maltreating, abusing, neglecting or degrading the child or from having any contact with the child, if the court finds that—
 - (i) the child has been or is being maltreated, abused, neglected or degraded by that person;
 - (ii) the relationship between the child and that person is detrimental to the well-being or safety of the child; or
 - (iii) the child is exposed to a substantial risk of imminent harm.

(2) The court that makes an order contemplated in subsection (1) may order that the child concerned be kept in temporary safe care until such time as effect can be given to the court's order.

(3) An order made by the court in terms of subsection (1)—

- (a) is subject to such conditions as the court may determine which, in the case of the placement of a child in terms of subsection (1) (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or #, may include a condition—
 - (i) rendering the placement of the child subject to supervision services by a designated social worker or authorised officer;
 - (ii) rendering the placement of the child subject to reunification services being rendered to the child and the child's parents, care-giver or guardian, as the case may be, by a designated social worker or authorised officer; or
 - (iii) requiring the person in whose care the child has been placed, to co-operate with the supervising designated social worker or authorised officer or to comply with any requirement laid down by the court, failing which the court may reconsider the placement; and
- (b) may be reconsidered by a children's court at any time, and be confirmed, withdrawn or amended as may be appropriate.

(4) If a court finds that a child is not in need of care and protection the court may nevertheless issue an order referred to in subsection (1) in respect of the child, excluding a placement order.

Court orders to be aimed at securing stability in child's life

157. (1) Before a children's court makes an order in terms of section 156 for the removal of the child from the care of the child's parent or care-giver, the court must—

- (a) obtain and consider a report by a designated social worker on the conditions of the child's life, which must include—
 - (i) an assessment of the developmental, therapeutic and other needs of the child;
 - (ii) details of family preservation services that have been considered or attempted; and
 - (iii) a documented permanency plan taking into account the child's age and developmental needs aimed at achieving stability in the child's life and containing the prescribed particulars; and
- (b) consider the best way of securing stability in the child's life, including whether such stability could be secured by—
 - (i) leaving the child in the care of the parent or care-giver under the supervision of a designated social worker, provided that the child's safety and well-being must receive first priority;
 - (ii) placing the child in alternative care for a limited period to allow for the reunification of the child and the parent or care-giver with the assistance of a designated social worker;
 - (iii) placing the child in alternative care with or without terminating parental responsibilities and rights of the parent or care-giver;
 - (iv) making the child available for adoption; or
 - (v) issuing instructions as to the evaluation of progress made with the implementation of the permanency plan at specified intervals.

(2) A designated social worker facilitating the reunification of a child with the child's family in terms of subsection (1)(b)(ii) must—

- (a) investigate the causes why the child left the family home;
- (b) address those causes and take precautionary action to prevent a recurrence; and
- # provide counselling to both the child and the family before and after reunification.

(3) A very young child who has been orphaned or abandoned by its parents must be made available for adoption in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period except when this is not in the best interests of the child.

(4) When issuing an order involving the removal of the child from the care of the child's parent or care-giver, the court may include in the court order instructions as to the implementation of the permanency plan for the child.

Placement of child in child and youth care centre

158. (1) A children's court may issue an order placing a child in the care of a child and youth care centre only if another option is not appropriate. 5

(2) If a children's court decides that a child should be placed in the care of a child and youth care centre, the court must —

- (a) determine the residential care programme best suited for the child; and
- (b) order that the child be placed in a child and youth care centre offering that particular residential care programme. 10

(3) The provincial head of social development in the relevant province must place the child in a child and youth care centre offering the residential care programme which the court has determined for the child, taking into account —

- (a) the developmental, therapeutic, educational and other needs of the child; 15
- (b) the permanency plan for the child which was considered by the court, and any instructions issued by the court with regard to the implementation of the permanency plan;
- (c) any other instructions of the court;
- (d) the distance of the centre from the child's family or community; 20
- (e) the safety of the community and other children in the centre, in the case of a child in need of secure care; and
- (f) any other relevant factors.

(4) The provincial head of social development must, as a general rule, select a centre offering the programme ordered by the court which is located as close as possible to the child's family or community. 25

Duration and extension of orders

159. (1) An order made by a children's court in terms of section 156—

- (a) lapses on expiry of—
 - (i) two years from the date the order was made; or 30
 - (ii) such shorter period for which the order was made; and
- (b) may be extended by a children's court for a period of not more than two years at a time.

(2) When deciding on an extension of the period of a court order in terms of subsection (1), the court must take cognisance of the views of— 35

- (a) the child;
- (b) the parent and any other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
- (c) where appropriate, the management of the centre where the child is placed; and 40
- (d) any alternative care-giver of that child.

(3) No court order referred to in subsection (1) extends beyond the date on which the child in respect of whom it was made reaches the age of 18 years.

Regulations

160. The Minister, after consultation with the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development in respect of court orders, may make regulations prescribing— 45

- (a) the particulars which permanency plans must contain;
- (b) the manner in, and intervals at which, permanency plans must be evaluated;
- (c) procedures for determining whether a child has been abandoned or orphaned; and 50
- (d) generally, any other ancillary or incidental administrative or procedural matter that may be necessary to prescribe in order to facilitate the implementation or administration of this Chapter.

CHAPTER 10

CONTRIBUTION ORDER

Issue of contribution order

- 161.** (1) A children's court may make an order instructing a respondent to pay a sum of money or a recurrent sum of money — 5
- (a) as a contribution towards the maintenance or treatment of, or the costs resulting from the other special needs of a child—
 - (i) placed in alternative care; or
 - (ii) temporarily removed by order of the court from the child's family for treatment, rehabilitation, counselling or another reason; or 10
 - (b) as a short-term emergency contribution towards the maintenance or treatment of, or the costs resulting from, the other special needs of a child in urgent need.
- (2) A contribution order takes effect from the date on which it is made unless the court orders that it takes effect from an earlier or later date.
- (3) A children's court may vary, suspend or rescind a contribution order or revive the order after it has been rescinded. 15
- (4) If a court other than the court which made a contribution order varies, suspends, rescinds or revives the order in terms of subsection (3), the clerk of the first-mentioned court must immediately inform the clerk of the last mentioned court of such variation, suspension, rescission or revival. 20

Jurisdiction

- 162.** (1) A contribution order may be made, varied, suspended, rescinded or revived by the children's court of the area in which —
- (a) the respondent is ordinarily resident, carries on business or is employed; or
 - (b) the child involved in the matter is ordinarily resident. 25
- (2) A provisional contribution order may be made by a children's court having jurisdiction in terms of subsection (1)(b) against a respondent resident in any country which is a proclaimed country within the meaning of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act, 1963 (Act No. 80 of 1963), or a designated country within the meaning of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders (Countries in Africa) Act, 1989 (Act No. 6 of 1989). 30

Effect of contribution order

- 163.** (1) A contribution order and a provisional contribution order have the effect of a maintenance order and a provisional maintenance order in terms of the Maintenance Act and the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act, 1963 (Act No. 80 of 1963), as the case may be. 35
- (2) Sections 31 and 40 of the Maintenance Act, read with such changes as the context may require, apply to a person who refuses or fails to comply with a contribution order.

Payments to be made to person determined by court

- 164.** A contribution order must instruct the respondent to pay the sum stated therein to such person or institution as the court may determine. 40

Attachment of wages of respondent

- 165.** (1) A children's court which has made a contribution order against a respondent may—
- (a) order the employer of the respondent— 45
 - (i) to deduct the amount of the contribution which that respondent has been ordered to pay, from the respondent's wages, salary or remuneration; and
 - (ii) to such person or institution specified in the order; or
 - (b) vary, suspend or rescind such an order or revive the order after it has been rescinded. 50

(2) The employer must promptly pay any amount deducted under an order in terms of subsection (1) to such person or institution as may be specified in the order.

Change of residence or work by respondent

166. A respondent against whom a contribution order is in force must—

- (a) give notice, in writing, to the clerk of the children's court which made the order of any change in that person's residential address or place of work; and
- (b) state in that notice the new residential address or the name and address of the new employer, as the case may be.

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CHAPTER 15

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ADOPTION

Adoption

228. A child is adopted if the child has been placed in the permanent care of a person in terms of a court order that has the effects contemplated in section 242.

Purposes of adoption

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229. The purposes of adoption are to—

- (a) protect and nurture children by providing a safe, healthy environment with positive support; and
- (b) promote the goals of permanency planning by connecting children to other safe and nurturing family relationships intended to last a lifetime.

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Child who may be adopted

230. (1) Any child may be adopted if—

- (a) the adoption is in the best interests of the child;
- (b) the child is adoptable; and
- (c) the provisions of this Chapter are complied with.

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(2) An adoption social worker must make an assessment to determine whether a child is adoptable.

(3) A child is adoptable if—

- (a) the child is an orphan and has no guardian or caregiver who is willing to adopt the child;
- (b) the whereabouts of the child's parent or guardian cannot be established;
- (c) the child has been abandoned;
- (d) the child's parent or guardian has abused or deliberately neglected the child, or has allowed the child to be abused or deliberately neglected; or
- (e) the child is in need of a permanent alternative placement.

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Persons who may adopt child

231. (1) A child may be adopted—

- (a) jointly by—
 - (i) a husband and wife;
 - (ii) partners in a permanent domestic life-partnership; or
 - (iii) other persons sharing a common household and forming a permanent family unit;
- (b) by a widower, widow, divorced or unmarried person;
- (c) by a married person whose spouse is the parent of the child or by a person whose permanent domestic life-partner is the parent of the child;
- (d) by the biological father of a child born out of wedlock; or
- (e) by the foster parent of the child.

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(2) A prospective adoptive parent must be—

- (a) fit and proper to be entrusted with full parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
- (b) willing and able to undertake, exercise and maintain those responsibilities and rights;
- (c) over the age of 18 years; and
- (d) properly assessed by an adoption social worker for compliance with paragraphs (a) and (b).

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(3) In the assessment of a prospective adoptive parent, an adoption social worker may take the cultural and community diversity of the adoptable child and prospective adoptive parent into consideration.

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(4) A person may not be disqualified from adopting a child by virtue of his or her financial status.

(5) Any person who adopts a child may apply for means-tested social assistance where applicable.

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(6) A person unsuitable to work with children is not a fit and proper person to adopt a child.

(7) (a) The biological father of a child who does not have guardianship in respect of the child in terms of Chapter 3 or the foster parent of a child has the right to be considered as a prospective adoptive parent when the child becomes available for adoption.

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(b) A person referred to in paragraph (a) must be regarded as having elected not to apply for the adoption of the child if that person fails to apply for the adoption of the child within 30 days after a notice calling on that person to do so has been served on him or her by the sheriff.

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(8) A family member of a child who, prior to the adoption, has given notice to the clerk of the children's court that he or she is interested in adopting the child has the right to be considered as a prospective adoptive parent when the child becomes available for adoption.

Register on Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents

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232. (1) The Director-General must keep and maintain a register to be called the Register on Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents for the purpose of—

- (a) keeping a record of adoptable children; and
- (b) keeping a record of fit and proper adoptive parents.

(2) The name and other identifying information of a child may be entered into RACAP if the child is adoptable as contemplated in section 230(3).

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(3) The name and other identifying information of a child must be removed from RACAP if the child has been adopted.

(4) A person may be registered in the prescribed manner as a prospective adoptive parent if—

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- (a) section 231(2) has been complied with; and
- (b) the person is a citizen or permanent resident of the Republic.

(5) Registration of a person as a prospective adoptive parent—

- (a) is valid for a period of three years;
- (b) may be renewed as prescribed;
- (c) ceases—

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- (i) on written notice of withdrawal being given to the Director-General;
- (ii) on the death of the registered person;
- (iii) on cancellation by the Director-General if the registered person is no longer—

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- (aa) a fit and proper person to be entrusted with full parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child; and
- (bb) willing and able to undertake, exercise and maintain those responsibilities and rights.

- (iv) if the registered person is no longer a citizen or permanent resident of the Republic;
- (v) if a child contemplated in section 150 is removed from the care of that registered person; or
- (vi) if the registered person is convicted of an offence involving violence,

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(6) Only the Director-General and officials in the Department designated by the Director-General have access to RACAP, but the Director-General may, on such conditions as the Director-General may determine, allow access to —

- (a) a provincial head of social development or an official of a provincial department of social development designated by the head of that department; 5
- (b) a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 251 to provide adoption services; or
- (c) a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 259 to provide inter-country adoption services.

Consent to adoption 10

233. (1) A child may be adopted only if consent for the adoption has been given by—

- (a) each parent of the child, regardless of whether the parents are married or not: Provided that, if the parent is a child, that parent is assisted by his or her guardian; 15
- (b) any other person who holds guardianship in respect of the child; and
- (c) the child, if the child is—
 - (i) 10 years of age or older; or
 - (ii) under the age of 10 years, but is of an age, maturity and stage of development to understand the implications of such consent.

(2) Subsection (1) excludes a parent or person referred to in section 236 and a child may be adopted without the consent of such parent or person. 20

(3) If the parent of a child wishes the child to be adopted by a particular person the parent must state the name of that person in the consent.

(4) Before consent for the adoption of the child is granted in terms of subsection (1), the adoption social worker facilitating the adoption of the child must counsel the parents of the child and, where applicable, the child on the decision to make the child available for adoption. 25

(5) The eligibility of the person contemplated in subsection (3) as an adoptive parent must be determined by a children's court in terms of section 231(2).

(6) Consent referred to in subsection (1) and given— 30

- (a) in the Republic, must be—
 - (i) signed by the person consenting in the presence of a presiding officer of the children's court;
 - (ii) signed by the child in the presence of a presiding officer of the children's court if the consent of the child is required in terms of subsection (1)(c); 35
 - (iii) verified by the presiding officer of the children's court in the prescribed manner; and
 - (iv) filed by the clerk of the children's court pending an application for the adoption of the child; or
- (b) outside the Republic, must be— 40
 - (i) signed by the person consenting in the presence of the prescribed person;
 - (ii) verified in the prescribed manner and by the prescribed person; and
 - (iii) submitted to and filed by a clerk of the children's court pending an application for the adoption of the child.

(7) The court may on good cause shown condone any deficiency in the provision of a consent given outside the Republic in that the consent— 45

- (a) was not signed in the presence of the prescribed person; or
- (b) was not verified in the prescribed manner or by the prescribed person.

(8) A person referred to in subsection (1) who has consented to the adoption of the child may withdraw the consent within 60 days after having signed the consent, after which the consent is final. 50

Post adoption agreements

234. (1) The parent or guardian of a child may, before an application for the adoption of a child is made in terms of section 239, enter into a post-adoption agreement with a prospective adoptive parent of that child to provide for— 55

- (a) communication, including visitation between the child and the parent or guardian concerned and such other person as may be stipulated in the agreement; and

- (b) the provision of information, including medical information, about the child, after the application for adoption is granted.
- (2) An agreement contemplated in subsection (1) may not be entered into without the consent of the child if the child is of an age, maturity and stage of development to understand the implications of such an agreement. 5
- (3) The adoption social worker facilitating the adoption of the child must assist the parties in preparing a post-adoption agreement and counsel them on the implications of such an agreement.
- (4) A court may, when granting an application in terms of section 239 for the adoption of the child, confirm a post-adoption agreement if it is in the best interests of the child. 10
- (5) A post-adoption agreement must be in the prescribed format.
- (6) A post-adoption agreement—
- takes effect only if made an order of court;
 - may be amended or terminated only by an order of court on application—
 - by a party to the agreement; or 15
 - by the adopted child.

Freeing orders

235. (1) The court, on application by the Department, a provincial department of social development, a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 251 to provide adoption services or an adoption social worker may issue an order freeing a parent or person whose consent to the adoption of the child is required in terms of section 233 from parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child pending the adoption of the child. 20
- (2) The parent or person whose consent to the adoption of the child is required in terms of section 233 must support an application for a freeing order. 25
- (3) A freeing order must authorise a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 251 to provide adoption services or a person to exercise parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child pending the adoption of the child.
- (4) A freeing order lapses if—
- the child has not been adopted within a period of 12 months and there is no reasonable prospects that the child will be adopted; 30
 - the order is terminated by the court on the ground that it is no longer in the best interests of the child; or
 - the child, parent or person who consented to the adoption withdraws such consent in terms of section 233(8). 35
- (5) A freeing order relieves a parent or person from the duty to contribute to the maintenance of the child pending the adoption, unless the court orders otherwise.

When consent not required

236. (1) The consent of: parent or guardian of the child to the adoption of the child, is not necessary if that parent or guardian— 40
- is incompetent to give consent due to mental illness;
 - has abandoned the child, or if the whereabouts of that parent or guardian cannot be established, or if the identity of that parent or guardian is unknown;
 - has abused or deliberately neglected the child, or has allowed the child to be abused or deliberately neglected; 45
 - has consistently failed to fulfil his or her parental responsibilities towards the child during the last 12 months;
 - has been divested by an order of court of the right to consent to the adoption of the child; or
 - has failed to respond to a notice of the proposed adoption referred to in section 238 within 30 days of service of the notice. 50
- (2) Consent to the adoption of a child is not required if—
- the child is an orphan and has no guardian or caregiver who is willing and able to adopt the child; and
 - the court is provided with certified copies of the child's parent's or guardian's death certificate or such other documentation as may be required by the court. 55
- (3) If the parent referred to in subsection (1) is the biological father of the child, the consent of that parent to the adoption is not necessary if—

- (a) that biological father is not married to the child's mother or was not married to her at the time of conception or at any time thereafter, and has not acknowledged in a manner set out in subsection (4) that he is the biological father of the child;
- (b) the child was conceived from an incestuous relationship between that biological father and the mother; or
- (c) the court, following an allegation by the mother of the child, finds on a balance of probabilities that the child was conceived as a result of the rape of the mother; Provided that such a finding shall not constitute a conviction for the crime of rape.

(4) A person referred to in subsection (3)(a) can for the purposes of that subsection acknowledge that he is the biological father of a child—

- (a) by giving a written acknowledgment that he is the biological father of the child either to the mother or the clerk of the children's court before the child reaches the age of six months;
- (b) by voluntarily paying maintenance in respect of the child;
- (c) by paying damages in terms of customary law; or
- (d) by causing particulars of himself to be entered in the registration of birth of the child in terms of section 10(1)(b) or section 11(4) of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act No. 51 of 1992).

(5) A children's court may on a balance of probabilities make a finding as to the existence of a ground on which a parent or person is excluded in terms of this section from giving consent to the adoption of a child.

Gathering of information for proposed adoption

237. (1) When a child becomes available for adoption, the clerk of the children's court must take—

- (a) the prescribed steps to establish the name and address of each person whose consent for the adoption is required in terms of section 233; and
- (b) reasonable steps to establish the name of any person whose consent would have been necessary but for section 236, and the grounds on which such person's consent is not required.

(2) A person who has consented to the adoption of a child in terms of section 233 and who wants the court to dispense with any other person's consent on a ground set out in section 236, must submit a statement to that effect to the clerk of the children's court.

(3) A clerk of the children's court may request the Director-General: Home Affairs to disclose any information contained in the registration of birth of a child, including the identity and other particulars of a person who has acknowledged being the father or the mother of the child.

(4) If a social worker involved in the proposed adoption of a child obtains information regarding the identity and whereabouts of a person contemplated in subsection (1), the social worker must without delay submit a report containing that information to the clerk of the children's court.

Notice to be given of proposed adoption

238. (1) When a child becomes available for adoption, the presiding officer must without delay cause the sheriff to serve a notice on each person whose consent to the adoption is required in terms of section 233.

(2) The notice must—

- (a) inform the person whose consent is sought of the proposed adoption of the child; and
- (b) request that person either to consent to or to withhold consent for the adoption, or, if that person is the biological father of the child to whom the mother is not married, request him to consent to or withhold consent for the adoption, or to apply in terms of section 239 for the adoption of the child.

(3) If a person on whom a notice in terms of subsection (1) has been served fails to comply with a request contained in the notice within 30 days, that person must be regarded as having consented to the adoption.

Application for adoption order

- 239.** (1) An application for the adoption of a child must—
- (a) be made to a children's court in the prescribed manner;
 - (b) be accompanied by a report, in the prescribed format, by an adoption social worker containing—
 - (i) information on whether the child is adoptable as contemplated in section 230(3);
 - (ii) information on whether the adoption is in the best interests of the child; and
 - (iii) prescribed medical information in relation to the child.
 - (c) be accompanied by an assessment referred to in section 231(2)(d);
 - (d) be accompanied by a letter by the provincial head of social development recommending the adoption of the child; and
 - (e) contain such prescribed particulars.
- (2) When an application for the adoption of a child is brought before a children's court, the clerk of the children's court must submit to the court—
- (a) any consent for the adoption of the child filed with a clerk of the children's court in terms of section 233(6);
 - (b) any information established by a clerk of the children's court in terms of section 237(2);
 - (c) any written responses to requests in terms of section 237(2);
 - (d) a report on any failure to respond to those requests; and
 - (e) any other information that may assist the court or that may be prescribed.
- (3) ~~An~~ applicant has no access to any documents lodged with the court by other parties except with the permission of the court.

Consideration of adoption application

- 240.** (1) When considering an application for the adoption of a child, the court must take into account all relevant factors, including—
- (a) the religious and cultural background of—
 - (i) the child;
 - (ii) the child's parent; and
 - (iii) the prospective adoptive parent;
 - (b) all reasonable preferences expressed by a parent and stated in the consent; and
 - (c) a report contemplated in section 239(1)(b).
- (2) A children's court considering an application may make an order for the adoption of a child only if—
- (a) the adoption is in the best interests of the child;
 - (b) the prospective adoptive parent complies with section 231(2);
 - (c) subject to section 241, consent for the adoption has been given in terms of section 233;
 - (d) consent has not been withdrawn in terms of section 233(8); and
 - (e) section 231(7) has been complied with, in the case of an application for the adoption of a child in foster care by a person other than the child's foster parent.

Unreasonable withholding of consent

- 241.** (1) If a parent or person referred to in section 233(1) withholds consent for the adoption of a child a children's court may, despite the absence of such consent, grant an order for the adoption of the child if the court finds that—
- (a) consent has unreasonably been withheld; and
 - (b) the adoption is in the best interests of the child.
- (2) In determining whether consent is being withheld unreasonably, the court must take into account all relevant factors, including—
- (a) the nature of the relationship during the last two years between the child and the person withholding consent and any findings by a court in this respect; and
 - (b) the prospects of a sound relationship developing between the child and the person withholding consent in the immediate future.

Effect of adoption order

242. (1) Except when provided otherwise in the order or in a post-adoption agreement confirmed by the court an adoption order terminates—

- (a) all parental responsibilities and rights any person, including a parent, step-parent or partner in a domestic life partnership, had in respect of the child immediately before the adoption; 5
- (b) all claims to contact with the child by any family member of a person referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) all rights and responsibilities the child had in respect of a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) immediately before the adoption; and 10
- (d) any previous order made in respect of the placement of the child.

(2) An adoption order—

- (a) confers full parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the adopted child upon the adoptive parent; *
- (b) confers the surname of the adoptive parent on the adopted child, except when otherwise provided in the order; 15
- (c) does not permit any marriage or sexual intercourse between the child and any other person which would have been prohibited had the child not been adopted; and
- (d) does not affect any rights to property the child acquired before the adoption. 20

(3) An adopted child must for all purposes be regarded as the child of the adoptive parent and an adoptive parent must for all purposes be regarded as the parent of the adopted child.

Rescission of adoption order

243. (1) A High Court or children's court may rescind an adoption order on application by— 25

- (a) the adopted child;
- (b) a parent of the adopted child or other person who had guardianship in respect of the child immediately before the adoption; or
- (c) the adoptive parent of the child. 30

(2) An application in terms of subsection (1) must be lodged within a reasonable time but not exceeding two years from the date of the adoption.

(3) An adoption order may be rescinded only if—

- (a) rescission of the order is in the best interests of the child; and
- (b) the applicant is a parent of the child whose consent was required for the adoption order to be made, but whose consent was not obtained; or 35
- (c) at the time of making the adoption order the adoptive parent did not qualify as such in terms of section 23 1.

(4) Notice of an application for rescission of an adoption order must be given to —

- (a) the adoptive parent of that child, if any other person brings the application; 40
- (b) all persons who have consented to the adoption in terms of section 233 or who have withheld consent to the adoption in terms of section 241, if the child or the adoptive parent brings the application;
- (c) the Central Authority in the case of an inter-country adoption; and
- (d) any other person whom the court finds has a sufficient interest in the matter. 45

Effect of rescission

244. (1) As from the date on which the rescission of an adoption order takes effect—

- (a) the effects of the adoption order as set out in section 242(2) and (3) no longer applies in respect of the child concerned; and *
- (b) all responsibilities, rights and other matters terminated by section 242(1) in respect of the child are restored. 50

(2) When rescinding an adoption order the court may—

- (a) make an appropriate placement order in respect of the child concerned; or
- (b) order that the child be kept in temporary safe care until an appropriate placement order can be made. 55

Recording of adoption in births register

245. (1) After an adoption order has been made by a children's court in respect of a child whose birth has been registered in the Republic, the adoptive parent of the child must apply in terms of the applicable law to the Director-General: Home Affairs to record the adoption and any change of surname of the child in the births register. 5

(2) An application in terms of subsection (1) must be accompanied by—

- (a) the relevant adoption order as registered by the adoption registrar;
- (b) the birth certificate of the child;
- (c) the prescribed birth registration form; and
- (d) a fee prescribed in terms of any applicable law, if any. 10

Registration of birth and recording of adoption of child born outside Republic

246. (1) After an adoption order has been made by a children's court in respect of a child born outside the Republic, the adoptive parent of the child must apply in terms of any applicable law to the Director-General: Home Affairs to register the birth of the child and to record the adoption of the child in the birth register. 15

(2) An application in terms of subsection (1) must be accompanied by—

- (a) the relevant adoption order as registered by the adoption registrar;
- (b) the birth certificate of the adopted child or, if the birth certificate is not available—
 - (i) other documentary evidence relating to the date of birth of the child; or 20
 - (ii) a certificate signed by a presiding officer of a children's court specifying the age or estimated age of the child;
- (c) the prescribed birth registration form, completed as far as possible and signed by the adoptive parent; and
- (d) a fee prescribed in terms of any applicable law, if any. 25

Adoption register

247. (1) A person designated by the Director-General as the adoption registrar must, in the prescribed manner, record information pertaining to and keep a register of—

- (a) the registration numbers allocated to records of adoption cases;
- (b) the personal details of adopted children, of their biological parents and of their adoptive parents; 30
- (c) particulars of successful appeals against and rescissions of adoption orders; and
- (d) all other prescribed information in connection with adoptions. 35

(2) A clerk of the children's court must—

- (a) keep a record of all adoption cases by a children's court, including all adoption orders issued by the court, in the prescribed manner;
- (b) as soon as is practicable after an adoption order has been issued, forward the adoption order, a copy of the record of the adoption inquiry and other prescribed documents relating to the adoption to the adoption registrar; and 40
- (c) in the case of an inter-country adoption, forward copies of the documents referred to in paragraph (b) to the Central Authority.

Access to adoption register

248. (1) The information contained in the adoption register may not be disclosed to any person, except — 45

- (a) to an adopted child after the child has reached the age of 18 years;
- (b) to the adoptive parent of an adopted child after the child has reached the age of 18 years;
- (c) to the biological parent or a previous adoptive parent of an adopted child after the child has reached the age of 18 years, but only if the adoptive parent and the adopted child give their consent in writing; 50
- (d) for any official purposes subject to conditions determined by the Director-General;
- (e) by an order of court, if the court finds that such disclosure is in the best interests of the adopted child; or 55

- (f) for purposes of research: Provided that no information that would reveal the identity of an adopted child or his or her adoptive or biological parent is revealed.

(2) The Director-General may require a person to receive counselling before disclosing any information contained in the adoption register to that person in terms of subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (e). 5

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an adopted child or an adoptive parent is entitled to have access to any medical information concerning—

- (a) the adopted child; or
(b) the biological parents of the adopted child, if such information relates directly to the health of the adopted child. 10

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), parties to a post-adoption agreement as contemplated in section 234 are entitled to have access to such information about the child as has been stipulated in the agreement. 15

No consideration in respect of adoption

249. (1) No person may—

- (a) give or receive, or agree to give or receive, any consideration, in cash or in kind, for the adoption of a child in terms of Chapter 15 or Chapter 16; or
(b) induce a person to give up a child for adoption in terms of Chapter 15 or Chapter 16. 20

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) the biological mother of a child receiving compensation for—
(i) reasonable medical expenses incurred in connection with her pregnancy, birth of the child and follow-up treatment;
(ii) reasonable expenses incurred for counselling; or 25
(iii) any other prescribed expenses;
(b) a lawyer, psychologist or other professional person receiving fees and expenses for services provided in connection with an adoption;
(c) the Central Authority of the Republic contemplated in section 257 receiving prescribed fees; 30
(d) a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 251 to provide adoption services, receiving the prescribed fees;
(e) a child protection organisation accredited to provide inter-country adoption services receiving the prescribed fees;
(f) an organ of state; or 35
(g) any other prescribed persons.

Only certain persons allowed to provide adoption service

250. (1) No person may provide adoption services except—

- (a) a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 251 to provide adoption services; 40
(b) an adoption social worker;
(c) the Central Authority in the case of inter-country adoptions; or
(d) a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 259 to provide inter-country adoption services.

(2) Subsection (1) does not prohibit the rendering of professional services in connection with the adoption of a child by a lawyer, psychologist or a member of any other profession. 45

Accreditation to provide adoption service

251. (1) The Director-General may in terms of a prescribed process accredit—

- (a) a social worker in private practice as an adoption social worker to provide adoption services; and
- (b) a child protection organisation to provide adoption services.

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(2) The Director-General must keep a register of all adoption social workers and child protection organisations accredited to perform adoption services.

Advertising

252. (1) No person may publish or cause to be published in any form or by any means an advertisement dealing with the placement or adoption of a specific child.

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(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of—

- (a) the publication of a notice in terms of this Act or a court order;
- (b) an advertisement by a child protection organisation accredited to provide adoption services for purposes of recruitment, according to prescribed guidelines; or
- (c) other forms of advertisements specified by regulation.

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Regulations

253. The Minister, after consultation with the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development in respect of regulations dealing with court orders, may make regulations—

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- (a) prescribing procedures for determining whether a child has been abandoned by a parent or other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child;
- (b) determining procedures to be followed to locate persons whose whereabouts are unknown for obtaining their consent to adoptions;
- (c) prescribing procedures for determining the age of a child;
- (d) determining procedures for payment for adoption services undertaken by persons or organisations to prevent conflict of interests from arising;
- (e) prescribing the requirements that a child welfare organisation has to comply with for accreditation as contemplated in section 251 to provide adoption services;
- (f) prescribing the requirements that a child welfare organisation has to comply with for accreditation as contemplated in section 259 to provide inter-country adoption services;
- (g) prescribing advertising guidelines for recruitment purposes; and
- (h) regarding any other ancillary or incidental administrative or procedural matter that it may be necessary to prescribe to facilitate the proper implementation or administration of this Chapter.

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CHAPTER 16**INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTION**

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Purposes of Chapter

254. The purposes of this Chapter are—

- (a) to give effect to the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption;
- (b) to provide for the recognition of certain foreign adoptions;
- (c) to find fit and proper adoptive parents for an adoptable child; and
- (d) generally to regulate inter-country adoptions.

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International co-operation

255. (1) The President may on such conditions as he or she deems fit—

- (a) enter into an agreement with a foreign State that is not a State Party to the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption in respect of any matter pertaining to the inter-country adoption of children; and

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- (b) enter into an agreement with a foreign State that is a State Party to the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption in respect of any matter pertaining to the inter-country adoption of children for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of the Convention or to facilitate the application of the principles contained therein.

(2) An agreement contemplated in subsection (1) may not be in conflict with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption.

(3) The President may agree to an amendment to or revocation of an agreement contemplated in subsection (1).

(4) An agreement contemplated in subsection (1) or an amendment to or revocation thereof, shall not be of any force or effect until such agreement, amendment or revocation has been approved by Parliament.

Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption to have force of law

256. (1) The Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption is in force in the Republic and its provisions are law in the Republic.

(2) The ordinary law of the Republic applies to an adoption to which the Convention applies but, where there is a conflict between the ordinary law of the Republic and the Convention, the Convention prevails.

Central Authority

257. (1) For the purposes of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, "Central Authority" —

- (a) in relation to the Republic, means the Director-General; or
(b) in relation to a convention country, means a person or office designated by such convention country under Article 6 of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption.

(2) The Director-General, after consultation with the Director-General: Justice and Constitutional Development, must perform the functions assigned by the Convention to Central Authorities.

Performance of functions

258. (1) The Central Authority of the Republic may in terms of section 310 delegate any powers or duties of the Central Authority under the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption to an official in the Department.

(2) Any powers or duties of the Central Authority in terms of Articles 15 to 21 of the Convention and sections 261(3) and (4), 262(3) and (4), 264(2) and 265(2) may, to the extent determined by the Central Authority, be performed by —

- (a) another organ of state; or
(b) a child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 259 to provide inter-country adoption services.

Accreditation to provide inter-country adoption services

259. (1) The Central Authority may, on application by a child protection organisation —

- (a) accredit such organisation to provide inter-country adoption services; and
(b) approve adoption working agreements contemplated in section 260, as long as the prescribed requirements are met.

(2) The Central Authority may accredit a child protection organisation to provide inter-country adoption services for such period and on such conditions as may be prescribed.

(3) A child protection organisation accredited in terms of this section to provide inter-country adoption services —

- (a) may receive the prescribed fees and make the necessary payments in respect of inter-country adoptions; and
(b) must annually submit audited financial statements to the Central Authority of fees received and payments made.

(4) Subsection (1) does not prohibit the rendering of professional services in connection with the adoption of a child by a lawyer, psychologist or a member of another profession.

Entering into adoption working agreement

260. (1) A child protection organisation accredited in terms of section 259 to provide inter-country adoption services may enter into an adoption working agreement with an accredited adoption agency in another country.

(2) A child protection organisation referred to in subsection (1)—

- (a) must provide the Central Authority with certified copies of all adoption working agreements entered into by that child protection organisation for approval thereof; and
- (b) may not act in terms of any such adoption working agreements before it has been approved by the Central Authority.

Adoption of child from Republic by person in convention country

261. (1) A person habitually resident in a convention country who wishes to adopt a child habitually resident in the Republic must apply to the central authority of the convention country concerned.

(2) If the central authority of the convention country concerned is satisfied that the applicant is fit and proper to adopt, it shall prepare a report on that person in accordance with the requirements of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption and any prescribed requirements and transmit the report to the Central Authority of the Republic.

(3) If an adoptable child is available for adoption, the Central Authority will prepare a report on the child in accordance with the requirements of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption and any prescribed requirements and forward it to the central authority of the convention country concerned.

(4) If the Central Authority and the central authority of the convention country concerned both agree on the adoption, the Central Authority will refer the application for adoption together with all relevant documents and the reports contemplated in subsections (2) and (3) to the children's court for consideration in terms of section 240.

(5) The court may make an order for the adoption of the child if the requirements of section 231 regarding persons who may adopt a child are complied with, the application has been considered in terms of section 240 and the court is satisfied that—

- (a) the adoption is in the best interests of the child;
- (b) the child is in the Republic;
- (c) the child is not prevented from leaving the Republic —
 - (i) under a law of the Republic; or
 - (ii) because of an order of a court of the Republic;
- (d) the arrangements for the adoption of the child are in accordance with the requirements of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption and any prescribed requirements;
- (e) the central authority of the convention country has agreed to the adoption of the child;
- (f) the Central Authority of the Republic has agreed to the adoption of the child; and
- (g) the name of the child has been in the RACAP for at least 60 days and no fit and proper adoptive parent for the child is available in the Republic.

(6) (a) The Central Authority of the Republic may withdraw its consent to the adoption of the child within a period of 140 days from the date on which it has consented to the adoption, if it is in the best interests of the child to do so.

(b) In the event of the Central Authority of the Republic withdrawing its consent, the child must be returned to the Republic forthwith in the prescribed manner.

(7) An order of court contemplated in subsection (5) takes effect only after the period referred to in subsection (6) has lapsed and the Central Authority has not withdrawn its consent within the stated period.

(8) This section does not apply to a child habitually resident in the Republic and who is to be placed for adoption outside the Republic with a family member of that child or with a person who will become an adoptive parent jointly with the child's biological parent.

(9) The provisions of Chapter 15 apply to the adoption of a child referred to in subsection (8).

Adoption of child from Republic by person in non-convention country

262. (1) A person habitually resident in a non-convention country who wishes to adopt a child habitually resident in the Republic must apply to the competent authority of the non-convention country concerned. 5

(2) If the competent authority of the non-convention country concerned is satisfied that the applicant is fit and proper to adopt, it shall prepare a report on that person in accordance with the prescribed requirements and transmit the report to the Central Authority in the Republic. 10

(3) If an adoptable child is available for adoption, the Central Authority will prepare a report on the child in accordance with the prescribed requirements and transmit it to the competent authority in the non-convention country concerned.

(4) If the Central Authority and the competent authority in the non-convention country concerned both agree to the adoption, the Central Authority will refer the application for adoption together with all relevant documents and the reports contemplated in subsections (2) and (3) to the children's court for consideration in terms of section 240. 15

(5) The court may make an order for the adoption of the child if the requirements of section 231 regarding persons who may adopt a child are complied with, the application has been considered in terms of section 240 and the court is satisfied that— 20

- (a) the adoption is in the best interests of the child;
- (b) the child is in the Republic;
- (c) the child is not prevented from leaving the Republic—
 - (i) under a law of the Republic; or 25
 - (ii) because of an order of a court of the Republic;
- (d) the arrangements for the adoption of the child are in accordance with the prescribed requirements;
- (e) the competent authority of the non-convention country concerned has agreed to the adoption of the child; 30
- (f) the Central Authority has agreed to the adoption of the child; and
- (g) the name of the child has been in the RACAP for at least 60 days and no fit and proper adoptive parent for the child is available in the Republic.

(6) (a) The Central Authority of the Republic may withdraw its consent to the adoption of the child within a period of 140 days from the date on which it has consented to the adoption, if it is in the best interests of the child to do so. 35

(b) In the event of the Central Authority of the Republic withdrawing its consent, the child must be returned to the Republic forthwith in the prescribed manner.

(7) An order of court contemplated in subsection (5) takes effect only after the period referred to in subsection (6) has lapsed and the Central Authority has not withdrawn its consent within the stated period. 40

(8) This section does not apply to a child habitually resident in the Republic and who is to be placed for adoption outside the Republic with a family member of that child or with a person who will become an adoptive parent jointly with the child's biological parent. 45

(9) The provisions of Chapter 15 apply to the adoption of a child referred to in subsection (8).

Issue of adoption compliance certificate

263. If the children's court has approved the adoption of a child in terms of section 261 or 262, the Central Authority may issue an adoption compliance certificate. 50

Adoption of child from convention country by person in Republic

264. (1) A person habitually resident in the Republic who wishes to adopt a child habitually resident in a convention country must apply to the Central Authority.

(2) If the Central Authority is satisfied that the applicant is fit and proper to adopt, it shall prepare a report on that person in accordance with the requirements of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption and any prescribed requirements and transmit the report to the central authority of the convention country concerned. 55

(3) If an adoptable child is available for adoption, the central authority of the convention country concerned shall prepare a report on the child in accordance with the requirements of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption and transmit it to the Central Authority.

(4) If the Central Authority and the central authority of the convention country concerned both agree to the adoption, the central authority in that country will refer the application for adoption for the necessary consent in that country. 5

Adoption of child from non-convention country by person in Republic

265.(1) A person habitually resident in the Republic who wishes to adopt a child habitually resident in a non-convention country must apply to the Central Authority. 10

(2) If the Central Authority is satisfied that the applicant is fit and proper to adopt, it shall prepare a report on that person in accordance with the requirements of the non-convention country concerned and transmit the report to the competent authority of that country.

(3) If an adoptable child is available for adoption, the competent authority of the non-convention country concerned shall prepare a report on the child in accordance with the prescribed requirements and transmit it to the Central Authority. 15

(4) If the Central Authority and the competent authority of the non-convention country concerned both agree to the adoption, the competent authority of that country will refer the application for adoption for the necessary consent in that country. 20

Recognition of inter-country adoption of child from convention country

266.(1) The adoption in a convention country of a child habitually resident in that convention country by a person habitually resident in the Republic shall be recognised in the Republic if an adoption compliance certificate issued in that country is in force for the adoption. 25

(2) The adoption in a convention country of a child habitually resident in that convention country by a person habitually resident in another convention country shall be recognised in the Republic if an adoption compliance certificate issued in the convention country where the adoption was granted is in force for the adoption.

(3) If an adoption compliance certificate was not issued in the relevant convention country, the Central Authority may issue a declaration recognising the adoption. 30

(4) A declaration in terms of subsection (3) is, upon production by any person in a court, admissible as evidence in any proceedings before the court.

(5) The adoption of a child referred to in subsections (1) and (2) shall not be recognised if a declaration is made in terms of section 270 that an adoption or a decision in terms of article 27 of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption has no effect in the Republic. 35

Evidentiary value of adoption compliance certificate of convention country

267. Subject to section 270, an adoption compliance certificate is evidence, for the purposes of the laws of the Republic, that the adoption to which the certificate relates — 40

(a) was agreed to by the central authorities of the countries mentioned in the certificate; and

(b) was carried out in accordance with the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption and the laws of the countries mentioned in the certificate.

Recognition of inter-country adoption of child from non-convention country

268. The Central Authority may issue a declaration recognising the adoption of a child in a non-convention country if —

- (a) the adoption is in accordance with and has not been rescinded under the law of the country in which the adoption order was made; and 5
- (b) the adoption in that country has the same effect it would have had if the order had been made in the Republic.

Effect of recognition of inter-country adoption

269. If the adoption of a child is recognised in terms of section 266 or 268, the adoption has in the Republic the effects set out in section 242. 10

Refusal to recognise inter-country adoption or Article 27 decision

270. (1) The Central Authority may declare that an adoption to which section 266 or 268 applies or a decision made in terms of article 27 of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption may not be recognised in the Republic if the adoption or decision is manifestly contrary to public policy in the Republic, taking into account the best interests of the relevant child. 15

(2) If the Central Authority declares that an adoption or decision referred to in subsection (1) may not be recognised, the adoption or decision has no effect in the Republic.

Application to children's court for inter-country adoption of child 20

271. (1) In the event of a refusal to recognise an inter-country adoption as contemplated in section 270, an application for the adoption of a child from a convention country or a non-convention country may be made to the children's court.

(2) The provisions of Chapter 15, with the necessary changes which the context may require, apply to the adoption of a child referred to in subsection (1). 25

Access to information

272. Subject to the provisions of section 248 with regard to access to the adoption register, read with such changes as the context may require, the Central Authority may disclose to a person older than 18 years who, as a child, was adopted in accordance with the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, any information in the records of the Central Authority concerning that person's origin. 30

Processing or facilitating inter-country adoption

273. No person may process or facilitate an inter-country adoption otherwise than in terms of this Chapter.

CHAPTER 17 35**CHILD ABDUCTION****Purposes of Chapter**

274. The purposes of this Chapter are —

- (a) to give effect to the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction; and
- (b) to combat parental child abduction. 40

Hague Convention on International Child Abduction to have force of law

275. The Hague Convention on International Child Abduction is in force in the Republic and its provisions are law in the Republic, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Central Authority

276. (1) For the purposes of the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction, "Central Authority" — 5

- (a) in relation to the Republic, means the Chief Family Advocate appointed by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development in terms of the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act; or
- (b) in relation to a convention country, means a person or office designated for such convention country under Article 6 of the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction; 10

(2) The Chief Family Advocate must perform the functions assigned by the Convention to Central Authorities.

Delegation of powers and duties 15

277. (1) The Central Authority of the Republic may, subject to such conditions as he or she may impose, delegate or assign any powers or duties conferred or imposed upon him or her under the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction to any family advocate appointed in terms of the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act.

(2) The delegation, assignment and conditions imposed must be in writing. 20

Powers of court

278. (1) In ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or retention within the meaning of Article 3 of the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction, a High Court may, prior to the making of an order for the return of the child, request the Central Authority to provide a report on the domestic circumstances of the child prior to the alleged abduction. 25

(2) The court may, prior to the making of an order for the return of the child, order interim protective relief for the child, the applicant or the defendant.

(3) The court must, in considering an application in terms of this Chapter for the return of a child, afford that child the opportunity to raise an objection to being returned and in so doing must give due weight to that objection, taking into account the age and maturity of the child. 30

Legal representation

279. A legal representative must represent the child, subject to section 55, in all applications in terms of the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction. 35

Regulations

280. (1) The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development may make regulations —

- (a) to give effect to any provisions of the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction; and 40
- (b) prescribing fees and providing for the recovery of any expenditure incurred in connection with the application of the Convention.

(2) A regulation made under subsection (1) may prescribe a penalty of a fine or of imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months for any contravention thereof or failure to comply therewith. 45

CHAPTER 18

TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN

Purposes of Chapter

281. The purposes of this Chapter are—

- (a) to give effect to the UN Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons; and
- (b) generally to combat trafficking in children.

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UN Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons to have force of law

282. The UN Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons is in force in the Republic and its provisions are law in the Republic, subject to the provisions of this Act.

International co-operation

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283. (1) The President may on such conditions as he or she deems fit—

- (a) enter into an agreement with a foreign State that is not a State Party to the UN Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons in respect of any matter pertaining to trafficking in children; and
- (b) enter into an agreement with a foreign State that is a State Party to the UN Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons in respect of any matter pertaining to trafficking in children for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of the Protocol or to facilitate the application of the principles contained therein.

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(2) An agreement contemplated in subsection (1) may not be in conflict with the provisions of the UN Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons.

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(3) The President may agree to any amendment or revocation of an agreement contemplated in subsection (1).

(4) An agreement contemplated in subsection (1) or any amendment to or revocation thereof, shall not be of any force or effect until such agreement, amendment or revocation has been approved by Parliament.

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Trafficking in children prohibited

284. (1) No person, natural or juristic, or a partnership may traffic a child or allow a child to be trafficked.

(2) It is no defence to a charge of contravening subsection (1) that—

- (a) a child who is a victim of trafficking or a person having control over that child has consented to—
 - (i) the intended exploitation; or
 - (ii) the adoption of the child facilitated or secured through illegal means; or
- (b) the intended exploitation or adoption of a child referred to in paragraph (a) did not occur.

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(3) In order to establish the liability, in terms of subsection (1), of an employer or principal, the conduct of an employee or agent of or any other person acting on behalf of the employer or principal may be attributed to the employer or principal if that person is acting—

- (a) within the scope of his or her employment;
- (b) within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority; or
- (c) with the express or implied consent of a director, member or partner of the employer or principal.

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(4) A finding by a court that an employer or principal has contravened subsection (1) serves as a ground for revoking the licence or registration of the employer or principal to operate.

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Behaviour facilitating trafficking in children prohibited

285. (1) No person, natural or juristic, or a partnership, may —

- (a) knowingly lease or sublease or allow any room, house, building or establishment to be used for the purpose of harbouring a child who is a victim of trafficking; and
- (b) advertise, publish, print, broadcast, distribute or cause the advertisement, publication, printing, broadcast or distribution of information that suggests or alludes to trafficking by any means, including the use of the Internet or other information technology.

(2) Every Internet service provider operating in the Republic must report to the South African Police Service any site on its server that contains information in contravention of subsection (1).

Assistance to child who is victim of trafficking

286. (1) With due regard to the safety of a child and without delay —

- (a) the Director-General: Foreign Affairs must facilitate the return to the Republic of a child who is a citizen or permanent resident of the Republic and who is a victim of trafficking; and
- (b) the Director-General: Home Affairs must —
 - (i) facilitate and accept the return of a child contemplated in paragraph (a);
 - (ii) issue such travel documents or other authorisations as may be necessary to enable such a child to travel to and enter the Republic;
 - (iii) at the request of another state that is a party to the UN Protocol to Prevent Trafficking in Persons or to an agreement relating to trafficking in children, verify that the child who is a victim of trafficking is a citizen or permanent resident of the Republic; and
 - (iv) upon the child's entry into the Republic refer the child to a designated social worker for investigation in terms of section 155(2).

(2) (a) If it is essential in the best interests of a child who has been trafficked, the Director-General must authorise an adult at state expense to escort the child from the place where the child was found to the place from which the child was trafficked.

(b) The Director-General may not act in terms of paragraph (a) unless he or she is satisfied that the parent, guardian, care-giver or other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child does not have the financial means to travel to the place where the child is in order to escort the child back.

Trafficking of child by parent, guardian or other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of child

287. If a court has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of a child or any other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child, has trafficked the child or allowed the child to be trafficked, the court may —

- (a) suspend all parental responsibilities and rights of that parent, guardian, or other person; and
- (b) place that child in temporary safe care, pending an inquiry by a children's court.

Reporting of child who is victim of trafficking

288. An immigration official, police official, social worker, social service professional, medical practitioner or registered nurse who comes into contact with a child who is a victim of trafficking in the Republic must refer that child to a designated social worker for investigation in terms of section 289(1).

Child who is victim of trafficking found in Republic

289. (1) A child who is a victim of trafficking —

- (a) must be referred to a designated social worker for investigation in terms of section 155(2); and
- (b) may, pending such investigation, be placed in temporary safe care.

(2) If, after an investigation contemplated in subsection (1), an illegal foreign child is brought before the children's court, the court may order that the child be assisted in applying for asylum in terms of the Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998).

(3) A finding in terms of section 156 that an illegal foreign child who is a victim of trafficking is a child in need of care and protection serves as authorisation for allowing the child to remain in the Republic for the duration of the children's court order. 5

Repatriation of child who is victim of trafficking

290. (1) The Director-General may not return a child contemplated in section 289(2) to his or her country of origin or the country from where the child has been trafficked without giving due consideration to— 10

(a) the availability of care arrangements in the country to which the child is to be returned;

(b) the safety of the child in the country to which the child is to be returned; and

(c) the possibility that the child might be trafficked again, harmed or killed.

(2) (a) If it is essential in the best interests of a child who has been trafficked, the Director-General must authorise an adult at state expense to escort the child from the place where the child was found to the place from which the child was trafficked. 15

(b) The Director-General may not act in terms of paragraph (a) unless he or she is satisfied that the parent, guardian, care-giver or other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child does not have the financial means to travel to the place where the child is in order to escort the child back. 20

Extra-territorial jurisdiction

291. A citizen or permanent resident of the Republic, a juristic person or a partnership registered in terms of any law in the Republic that commits an act outside the Republic which would have constituted an offence in terms of this Chapter had it been committed inside the Republic, is guilty of that offence as if the offence had been committed in the Republic and is liable on conviction to the penalty prescribed for that offence. 25

CHAPTER 19

SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD

Surrogate motherhood agreement must be in writing and confirmed by High Court 30

292. (1) No surrogate motherhood agreement is valid unless—

(a) the agreement is in writing and is signed by all the parties thereto;

(b) the agreement is entered into in the Republic;

(c) at least one of the commissioning parents, or where the commissioning parent is a single person, that person, is at the time of entering into the agreement domiciled in the Republic; 35

(d) the surrogate mother and her husband or partner, if any, are at the time of entering into the agreement domiciled in the Republic; and

(e) the agreement is confirmed by the High Court within whose area of jurisdiction the commissioning parent or parents are domiciled or habitually resident. 40

(2) A court may, on good cause shown, dispose with the requirement set out in subsection (1)(d).

Consent of husband, wife or partner

293. (1) Where a commissioning parent is married or involved in a permanent relationship, the court may not confirm the agreement unless the husband, wife or partner of the commissioning parent has given his or her written consent to the agreement and has become a party to the agreement.

(2) Where the surrogatemother is married or involved in a permanent relationship, the court may not confirm the agreement unless her husband or partner has given his or her written consent to the agreement and has become a party to the agreement.

(3) Where a husband or partner of a surrogate mother who is not the genetic parent of the child unreasonably withholds his or her consent, the court may confirm the agreement.

Genetic origin of child

294. No surrogate motherhood agreement is valid unless the conception of the child contemplated in the agreement is to be effected by the use of the gametes of both commissioning parents or, if that is not possible due to biological, medical or other valid reasons, the gamete of at least one of the commissioning parents or, where the commissioning parent is a single person, the gamete of that person.

Confirmation by court

295. A court may not confirm a surrogate motherhood agreement unless—

- (a)** the commissioning parent or parents are not able to give birth to a child and that the condition is permanent and irreversible;
- (b)** the commissioning parent or parents —
 - (i)** are in terms of this Act competent to enter into the agreement;
 - (ii)** are in all respects suitable persons to accept the parenthood of the child that is to be conceived; and
 - (iii)** understand and accept the legal consequences of the agreement and this Act and their rights and obligations in terms thereof;
- (c)** the surrogate mother—
 - (i)** is in terms of this Act competent to enter into the agreement;
 - (ii)** is in all respects a suitable person to act as surrogate mother;
 - (iii)** understands and accepts the legal consequences of the agreement and this Act and her rights and obligations in terms thereof;
 - (iv)** is not using surrogacy as a source of income;
 - (v)** has entered into the agreement for altruistic reasons and not for commercial purposes;
 - (vi)** has a documented history of at least one pregnancy and viable delivery; and
 - (vii)** has a living child of her own;
- (d)** the agreement includes adequate provisions for the contact, care, upbringing and general welfare of the child that is to be born in a stable home environment, including the child's position in the event of the death of the commissioning parents or one of them, or their divorce or separation before the birth of the child; and
- (e)** in general, having regard to the personal circumstances and family situations of all the parties concerned, but above all the interests of the child that is to be born, the agreement should be confirmed.

Artificial fertilisation of surrogate mother

296. (1) No artificial fertilisation of the surrogate mother may take place—

- (a)** before the surrogate motherhood agreement is confirmed by the court;
- (b)** after the lapse of 18 months from the date of the confirmation of the agreement in question by the court.

(2) Any artificial fertilisation of a surrogate mother in the execution of an agreement contemplated in this Act must be done in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003).

Effect of surrogate motherhood agreement on status of child**297.**

(1) The effect of a valid surrogate motherhood agreement is that—

- (a) any child born of a surrogate mother in accordance with the agreement is for all purposes the child of the commissioning parent or parents from the moment of the birth of the child concerned; 5
- (b) the surrogate mother is obliged to hand the child over to the commissioning parent or parents as soon as is reasonably possible after the birth;
- (c) the surrogate mother or her husband, partner or relatives has no rights of parenthood or care of the child; 10
- (d) the surrogate mother or her husband, partner or relatives have no right of contact with the child unless provided for in the agreement between the parties;
- (e) subject to sections 292 and 293, the surrogate motherhood agreement may not be terminated after the artificial fertilisation of the surrogate mother has taken place; and 15
- (f) the child will have no claim for maintenance or of succession against the surrogate mother, her husband or partner or any of their relatives.

(2) Any surrogate motherhood agreement that does not comply with the provisions of this Act is invalid and any child born as a result of any action taken in execution of such an arrangement is for all purposes deemed to be the child of the woman that gave birth to that child. 20

Termination of surrogate motherhood agreement

298. (1) A surrogate mother who is also a genetic parent of the child concerned may, at any time prior to the lapse of a period of sixty days after the birth of the child, terminate the surrogate motherhood agreement by filing written notice with the court. 25

(2) The court must terminate the confirmation of the agreement in terms of section 295 upon finding, after notice to the parties to the agreement and a hearing, that the surrogate mother has voluntarily terminated the agreement and that she understands the effects of the termination, and the court may issue any other appropriate order if it is in the best interest of the child. 30

(3) The surrogate mother incurs no liability to the commissioning parents for exercising her rights of termination in terms of this section, except for compensation for any payments made by the commissioning parents in terms of section 301.

Effect of termination of surrogate motherhood agreement

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299. The effect of the termination of a surrogate motherhood agreement in terms of section 298 is that—

- (a) where the agreement is terminated after the child is born, any parental rights established in terms of section 297 are terminated and vest in the surrogate mother, her husband or partner, if any, or if none, the commissioning father; 40
- (b) where the agreement is terminated before the child is born, the child is the child of the surrogate mother, her husband or partner, if any, or if none, the commissioning father, from the moment of the child's birth;
- (c) the surrogate mother and her husband or partner, if any, or if none, the commissioning father, is obliged to accept the obligation of parenthood; 45
- (d) subject to paragraphs (a) and (b), the commissioning parents have no rights of parenthood and can only obtain such rights through adoption; and
- (e) subject to paragraphs (a) and (b), the child has no claim for maintenance or of succession against the commissioning parents or any of their relatives.

Termination of pregnancy

300. (1) A surrogate motherhood agreement is terminated by a termination of pregnancy that may be carried out in terms of the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1996 (Act No. 92 of 1996).

(2) For the purposes of the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1996, the decision to terminate lies with the surrogate mother, but she must inform the commissioning parents of her decision prior to the termination and consult with the commissioning parents before the termination is carried out. 5

(3) The surrogate mother incurs no liability to the commissioning parents for exercising her right to terminate a pregnancy pursuant to this section except for compensation for any payments made by the commissioning parents in terms of section 301 where the decision to terminate is taken for any reason other than on medical grounds. 10

Payments in respect of surrogacy prohibited

301. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), no person may in connection with a surrogate motherhood agreement give or promise to give to any person, or receive from any person, a reward or compensation in cash or in kind. 15

(2) No promise or agreement for the payment of any compensation to a surrogate mother or any other person in connection with a surrogate motherhood agreement or the execution of such an agreement is enforceable, except a claim for — 20

- (a) compensation for expenses that relate directly to the artificial fertilisation and pregnancy of the surrogate mother, the birth of the child and the confirmation of the surrogate motherhood agreement;
- (b) loss of earnings suffered by the surrogate mother as a result of the surrogate motherhood agreement; or 25
- (c) insurance to cover the surrogate mother for anything that may lead to death or disability brought about by the pregnancy.

(3) Any person who renders a bona fide professional legal or medical service with a view to the confirmation of a surrogate motherhood agreement in terms of section 295 or in the execution of such an agreement, is entitled to reasonable compensation therefor. 30

Identity of parties

302. (1) The identity of the parties to court proceedings with regard to a surrogate motherhood agreement may not be published without the written consent of the parties concerned. 35

(2) No person may publish any facts that reveal the identity of a person born as a result of a surrogate motherhood agreement.

Prohibition of certain acts

303. (1) No person may artificially fertilise a woman in the execution of a surrogate motherhood agreement or render assistance in such artificial fertilisation, unless that artificial fertilisation is authorised by a court in terms of the provisions of this Act. 40

(2) No person may in any way for or with a view to compensation make known that any person is or might possibly be willing to enter into a surrogate motherhood agreement.

CHAPTER 20

ENFORCEMENT OF ACT

Inspection of child and youth care centre, partial care facility, shelter and drop-in centre

304. (1) A person authorised by the Director-General, a provincial head of social development or a municipality may enter any child and youth care centre, partial care facility, shelter or drop-in centre or any place which on reasonable suspicion is being used as an unregistered child and youth care centre, partial care facility, shelter or drop-in centre, in order—

- (a) to inspect that centre, facility, shelter or place and its management; or
- (b) to observe or interview any child, or cause a child to be examined or assessed by a medical officer, social worker, psychologist or psychiatrist.

(2) (a) An identity card prescribed by regulation must be issued to each person authorised in terms of subsection (1).

(b) When inspecting such a centre, facility, shelter or place, a person authorised in terms of subsection (1) must, on demand, produce such an identity card.

(3) A person authorised in terms of subsection (1) may for the purposes of that subsection—

- (a) determine whether the centre, facility, shelter or place complies with—

- (iii) any structural, safety, health and other requirements as may be required by any law; and

- (iv) the provisions of this Act;

- (b) require a person to disclose information, either orally or in writing, and either alone or in the presence of a witness, about any act or omission which, on reasonable suspicion, may constitute an offence in terms of this Act, or a breach of a provision of this Act or of a condition of registration, and require that any disclosure be made under oath or affirmation;

- (c) inspect, or question a person about any record or document that may be relevant for the purpose of paragraph (b);

- (d) copy any record or document referred to in paragraph (c), or remove such record or document to make copies or extracts;

- (e) require a person to produce or deliver to a place specified by the authorised person, any record or document referred to in paragraph (c) for inspection;

- (f) inspect, question a person about and if necessary remove, any article or substance which, on reasonable suspicion, may have been used in the commission of an offence in terms of this Act or in breaching a provision of this Act or of a condition of registration;

- (g) record information by any method, including by taking photographs or making videos; or

- (h) exercise any other power or carry out any other duty that may be prescribed.

(4) A person authorised in terms of subsection (1) must—

- (a) provide a receipt for any record, document, article or substance removed in terms of subsection (3)(d) or (f); and

- (b) return anything removed within a reasonable period unless seized for the purpose of evidence.

(5) A person authorised in terms of subsection (1) must submit a report to the Director-General, the provincial head of social development or a municipality, as may be appropriate, on any inspection carried out by that person in terms of this section.

Offences

305. (1) A person is guilty of an offence if that person —

- (a) commits an act in contravention of the prohibition set out in section 12(2), (3), (4), (6), (7), or (8);
- (b) contravenes a provision of section 32(4), 74, 116(1), 123(1), (2) or (3), 127, 133(1), 249, 250(1), 252, 273, 301, 302 or 303; 5
- (c) fails to comply with section 12(5), 12(9), 57(2), 124, 126(1), 134(1) or 232(6);
- (d) fails to comply with a request in terms of section 57 (1);

- (k) knowing that a child in alternative care has absconded from or failed to return to that care, directly or indirectly counsels, induces or aids that child not to return to such care, or harbours or prevents the child from returning to that care; 10
- (l) hinders or obstructs—
 - (i) a police official or designated social worker in the execution of a warrant issued in terms of section 151(2); 15
 - (ii) a police official, social worker or authorised officer when removing a child to temporary safe care in terms of section 152(1);
- (m) hinders or interferes with a person in the execution of official duties in terms of section 304; 20
- (n) fails to comply with a request of a person in the execution of his or her official duties in terms of section 50(4) or section 304 or furnishes false or misleading information to such a person when complying with such a request;
- (o) falsely professes to be a person authorised in terms of section 50(4) or 304 or an assistant of such a person; 25
- (p) has been issued with a written notice as contemplated in section 153(1) and—
 - (i) refuses to leave the home or the place where the child resides; or
 - (ii) has contact with the child in contravention of the written notice;
- (q) contravenes or fails to comply with an order of a High Court, Divorce Court in a divorce case and children's court issued in terms of this Act, including section 153(6), or contravenes or fails to comply with any condition contained in such order; 30
- (r) commits an act in contravention of the prohibition set out in section 285(1); or
- (s) commits an act in contravention of the prohibition set out in section 284(1).
- (2)** A person unfit to work with children is guilty of an offence if that person — 35
 - (a) operates or assists in any way in operating a partial care facility, child and youth care centre, shelter or drop-in centre;
 - (b) assumes the foster care or temporary safe care of a child; or
 - (c) applies for the foster care, temporary safe care or adoption of a child.
- (3)** A parent, guardian, other person who has parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child, care-giver or person who has no parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child but who voluntarily cares for the child either indefinitely, temporarily or partially, is guilty of an offence if that parent or care-giver or other person — 40
 - (a) abuses or deliberately neglects the child; or
 - (b) abandons the child. 45
- (4)** A person who is legally liable to maintain a child is guilty of an offence if that person, while able to do so, fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, lodging and medical assistance.
- (5)** A person who is the owner, lessor, manager, tenant or occupier of any premises on which the commercial sexual exploitation of a child has occurred is guilty of an offence if that person, on gaining information of that occurrence, fails to promptly take reasonable steps to report the occurrence to the South African Police Service. 50
- (6)** Subject to subsection (8), a person convicted of an offence in terms of subsection (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment. 55
- (7)** A person convicted of an offence in terms of subsection (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) more than once is liable to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 20 years or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

(8) A person convicted of an offence in terms of subsection (1)(f) is, in addition to a sentence for any other offence of which he or she may be convicted, liable to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 20 years or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

CHAPTER 21

5

ADMINISTRATION OF ACT

Regulations

306. (1) The Minister may make regulations regarding—

- (a) any matter referred to in sections 160 and 253;
- (b) any matter that may be prescribed by the Minister in terms of this Act, after consultation with the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development where courts, court orders and the review of decisions by the courts are regulated; 10
- (c) codes of ethical practice for persons operating and assisting in the operation of child and youth care centres, partial care facilities, shelters and drop-in centres; 15
- (d) procedures for the interview of persons to be employed or engaged in child and youth care centres, partial care facilities, shelters and drop-in centres;
- (e) generally any other ancillary or incidental administrative or procedural matter that it is necessary to prescribe for the proper implementation or administration of this Act. 20

(2) Regulations made in terms of subsection (1) may—

- (a) apply—
 - (i) generally throughout the Republic or in a category of areas;
 - (ii) generally to all persons or to a category of persons; or 25
 - (iii) generally to all child and youth care centres, partial care facilities, shelters or drop-in centres or to a category of such centres, facilities, shelters or drop-in centres; or
- (b) differentiate between different—
 - (i) areas or categories of areas; 30
 - (ii) persons or categories of persons; or
 - (iii) child and youth care centres, partial care facilities, shelters or drop-in centres or categories of such centres, facilities, shelters or drop-in centres.

(3) Regulations made in terms of subsection (1) may provide that any person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision thereof is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to — 35

- (a) imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years;
- (b) an appropriate fine; or
- (c) both a fine and imprisonment. 40

Delegation of powers and duties by Minister

307. (1) The Minister may delegate any power or duty assigned to the Minister in terms of this Act to—

- (a) the Director-General or an officer in the employ of the Department;
- (b) an MEC responsible for social development, by agreement with the MEC; or 45
- (c) any organ of state, by agreement with that organ of state.

(2) A delegation in terms of subsection (1)—

- (a) is subject to any limitations, conditions and directions which the Minister may impose;
- (b) must be in writing; 50
- (c) may include the power to sub-delegate; and
- (d) does not divest the Minister of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty.

(3) The Minister may confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in consequence of a delegation or sub-delegation in terms of this section, subject to any rights that may have accrued to a person as a result of the decision. 55

(4) The Minister may —

- (a) not delegate a power or duty —
 - (i) to make regulations; or
 - (ii) to publish notices in the *Gazette*;
- (b) at any time withdraw a delegation.

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Assignment of powers and duties by Minister

308. (1) The Minister may assign any power or duty assigned to the Minister in terms of this Act to an MEC responsible for social development, by agreement with the MEC.

(2) An assignment in terms of subsection (1) —

- (a) is subject to any limitations, conditions and directions which the Minister may impose;
- (b) must be in writing;
- (c) may include the power to delegate; and
- (d) does not divest the Minister of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty.

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(3) The Minister may confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in consequence of an assignment in terms of this section, subject to any rights that may have accrued to a person as a result of the decision.

(4) The Minister may —

- (a) not assign a power or duty —
 - (i) to make regulations; or
 - (ii) to publish notices in the *Gazette*;
- (b) at any time withdraw an assignment.

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Delegation of powers and duties by MECs for social development

309. (1) An MEC for social development may delegate any power or duty assigned to the MEC in terms of this Act to —

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- (a) the provincial head of social development or an officer in the employ of the province concerned; or
- (b) any organ of state, by agreement with that organ of state.

(2) A delegation in terms of subsection (1) —

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- (a) is subject to any limitations, conditions and directions which the MEC may impose;
- (b) must be in writing;
- (c) may include the power to sub-delegate; and
- (d) does not divest the MEC of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty.

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(3) The MEC may confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in consequence of a delegation or sub-delegation in terms of this section, subject to any rights that may have accrued to a person as a result of the decision.

(4) The MEC may —

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- (a) not delegate a power or duty to publish notices in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) at any time withdraw a delegation.

Delegation of powers and duties by Director-General

310. (1) The Director-General may delegate any power or duty assigned to him or her in terms of this Act to —

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- (a) an official in the employ of the Department;
- (b) any organ of state, by agreement with that organ of state.

(2) A delegation in terms of subsection (1) —

- (a) is subject to any limitations, conditions and directions which the Director-General may impose;
- (b) must be in writing;
- (c) may include the power to sub-delegate, in the case of a delegation in terms of subsection (1)(b); and
- (d) does not divest the Director-General of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty.

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(3) The Director-General may—

- (a) confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in consequence of a delegation or sub-delegation in terms of this section, subject to any rights that may have accrued to a person as a result of the decision; and
- (b) at any time withdraw a delegation.

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Delegation of powers and duties by provincial heads of social development

311. (1) The provincial head of social development may delegate any power or duty assigned to him or her in terms of this Act to—

- (a) an officer in the employ of the province concerned;
- (b) any organ of state, by agreement with that organ of state.

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(2) A delegation in terms of subsection (1)—

- (a) is subject to any limitations, conditions and directions which the provincial head may impose;
- (b) must be in writing;
- (c) may include the power to sub-delegate, in the case of a delegation in terms of subsection (1)(b); and
- (d) does not divest the provincial head of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty.

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(3) The provincial head may—

- (a) confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in consequence of a delegation or sub-delegation in terms of this section, subject to any rights that may have accrued to a person as a result of the decision; and
- (b) at any time withdraw a delegation.

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Agency agreements

312. (1) The Minister may, subject to the departmental strategic plan, enter into an agreement with a designated child protection organisation or other appropriate person, for the provision of any service that may or must be provided in terms of this Act, by such organisation or person on an agency basis.

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(2) The Minister may delegate to such organisation or person such powers and duties in terms of this Act as may be required for the proper performance of the service.

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(3) Section 307 read with such changes as the context may require, applies in respect of any delegation in terms of subsection (2).

CHAPTER 22

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Amendment of laws

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313. The laws referred to in the second column of Schedule 4 are hereby amended to the extent indicated in the third column of the Schedule.

Transitional matters

314. Anything done in terms of a law repealed in terms of section 313 which can be done in terms of a provision of this Act, must be regarded as having been done in terms of that provision of this Act.

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Short title and commencement

315. This Act is called the Children's Act, 2005, and takes effect on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE 1

HAGUE CONVENTION ON PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND CO-OPERATION IN RESPECT OF INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION (29 May 93)

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5

PREAMBLE

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15

The States signatory to the present Convention,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Recalling that each State should take, as a matter of priority, appropriate measures to enable the child to remain in the care of his or her family of origin,

Recognizing that inter-country adoption may offer the advantage of a permanent family to a child for whom a suitable family cannot be found in his or her State of origin,

Convinced of the necessity to take measures to ensure that inter-country adoptions are made in the best interests of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights, and to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children,

Desiring to establish common provisions to this effect, taking into account the principles set forth in international instruments, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, of 20 November 1989, and the United Nations Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally (General Assembly Resolution 41/85, of 3 December 1986),

Have agreed upon the following provisions—

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CHAPTER I—SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION

Article 1

The objects of the present Convention are—

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(a) to establish safeguards to ensure that inter-country adoptions take place in the best interests of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights as recognized in international law;

(b) to establish a system of co-operation amongst Contracting States to ensure that those safeguards are respected and thereby prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children;

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(c) to secure the recognition in Contracting States of adoptions made in accordance with the Convention.

Article 2

(1) The Convention shall apply where a child habitually resident in one Contracting State ('the State of origin') has been, is being, or is to be moved to another Contracting State ('the receiving State') either after his or her adoption in the State of origin by spouses or a person habitually resident in the receiving State, or for the purposes of such an adoption in the receiving State or in the State of origin.

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(2) The Convention covers only adoptions which create a permanent parent-child relationship.

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Act No. 38, 2005

CHILDREN'S ACT, 2005

Article 3

The Convention ceases to apply if the agreements mentioned in Article 17, sub-paragraph c, have not been given before the child attains the age of eighteen years.

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CHAPTER II—REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTIONS**Article 4**

An adoption within the scope of the Convention shall take place only if the competent authorities of the State of origin—

- (a) have established that the child is adoptable; 10
- (b) have determined, after possibilities for placement of the child within the State of origin have been given due consideration, that an inter-country adoption is in the child's best interests; and
- (c) have ensured that— 15
 - (1) the persons, institutions and authorities whose consent is necessary for adoption, have been counselled as may be necessary and duly informed of the effects of their consent, in particular whether or not an adoption will result in the termination of the legal relationship between the child and his or her family of origin;
 - (2) such persons, institutions and authorities have given their consent freely, in the required legal form, and expressed or evidenced in writing; 20
 - (3) the consents have not been induced by payment or compensation of any kind and have not been withdrawn; and
 - (4) the consent of the mother, where required, has been given only after the birth of the child; and
 - (d) have ensured, having regard to the age and degree of maturity of the child, that 25
 - (1) he or she has been counselled and duly informed of the effects of the adoption and of his or her consent to the adoption, where such consent is required;
 - (2) consideration has been given to the child's wishes and opinions;
 - (3) the child's consent to the adoption, where such consent is required, has been given freely, in the required legal form, and expressed or evidenced in writing; and 30
 - (4) such consent has not been induced by payment or compensation of any kind.

Article 5

An adoption within the scope of the Convention shall take place only if the competent authorities of the receiving State—

- (a) have determined that the prospective adoptive parents are eligible and suited 35 to adopt;
- (b) have ensured that the prospective adoptive parents have been counselled as maybe necessary; and
- (c) have determined that the child is or will be authorized to enter and reside 40 permanently in that State.

CHAPTER III—CENTRAL AUTHORITIES AND ACCREDITED BODIES**Article 6**

(1) A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority to discharge the duties 45 which are imposed by the Convention upon such authorities.

(2) Federal States, States with more than one system of law or States having autonomous territorial units shall be free to appoint more than one Central Authority and to specify the territorial or personal extent of their functions. Where a State has 50 appointed more than one Central Authority, it shall designate the Central Authority to which any communication may be addressed for transmission to the appropriate Central Authority within that State.

Article 7

(1) Central Authorities shall co-operate with each other and promote co-operation amongst the competent authorities in their States to protect children and to achieve the other objects of the Convention.

(2) They shall take directly all appropriate measures to—

- (a) provide information as to the laws of their States concerning adoption and other general information, such as statistics and standard forms;
- (b) keep one another informed about the operation of the Convention and, as far as possible, eliminate any obstacles to its application.

Article 8

Central Authorities shall take, directly or through public authorities, all appropriate measures to prevent improper financial or other gain in connection with an adoption and to deter all practices contrary to the objects of the Convention.

Article 9

Central Authorities shall take, directly or through public authorities or other bodies duly accredited in their State, all appropriate measures, in particular to—

- (a) collect, preserve and exchange information about the situation of the child and the prospective adoptive parents, so far as is necessary to complete the adoption;
- (b) facilitate, follow and expedite proceedings with a view to obtaining the adoption;
- (c) promote the development of adoption counselling and post-adoption services in their States;
- (d) provide each other with general evaluation reports about experience with inter-country adoption;
- (e) reply, in so far as is permitted by the law of their State, to justified requests from other Central Authorities or public authorities for information about a particular adoption situation.

Article 10

Accreditation shall only be granted to and maintained by bodies demonstrating their competence to carry out properly the tasks with which they may be entrusted.

Article 11

An accredited body shall—

- (a) pursue only non-profit objectives according to such conditions and within such limits as may be established by the competent authorities of the State of accreditation;
- (b) be directed and staffed by persons qualified by their ethical standards and by training or experience to work in the field of inter-country adoption; and
- (c) be subject to supervision by competent authorities of that State as to its composition, operation and financial situation.

Article 12

A body accredited in one Contracting State may act in another Contracting State only if the competent authorities of both States have authorized it to do so.

Article 13

The designation of the Central Authorities and, where appropriate, the extent of their functions, as well as the names and addresses of the accredited bodies shall be communicated by each Contracting State to the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

CHAPTER IV — PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS IN INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION

Article 14

Persons habitually resident in a Contracting State, who wish to adopt a child habitually resident in another Contracting State, shall apply to the Central Authority in the State of their habitual residence. 5

Article 15

(1) If the Central Authority of the receiving State is satisfied that the applicants are eligible and suited to adopt, it shall prepare a report including information about their identity, eligibility and suitability to adopt, background, family and medical history, social environment reasons for adoption, ability to undertake an inter-country adoption, as well as the characteristics of the children for whom they would be qualified to care. 10

(2) It shall transmit the report to the Central Authority of the State of origin.

Article 16

(1) If the Central Authority of the State of origin is satisfied that the child is adoptable, it shall — 15

- (a) prepare a report including information about his or her identity, adoptability, background, social environment, family history, medical history including that of the child's family, and any special needs of the child;
- (b) give due consideration to the child's upbringing and to his or her ethnic, religious and cultural background; 20
- (c) ensure that consents have been obtained in accordance with Article 4; and
- (d) determine, on the basis in particular of the reports relating to the child and the prospective adoptive parents, whether the envisaged placement is in the best interests of the child. 25

(2) It shall transmit to the Central Authority of the receiving State its report on the child, proof that the necessary consents have been obtained and the reasons for its determination on the placement, taking care not to reveal the identity of the mother and the father if, in the State of origin, these identities may not be disclosed.

Article 17

Any decision in the State of origin that a child should be entrusted to prospective adoptive parents may only be made if — 30

- (a) the Central Authority of that State has ensured that the prospective adoptive parents agree;
- (b) the Central Authority of the receiving State has approved such decision, where such approval is required by the law of that State or by the Central Authority of the State of origin; 35
- (c) the Central Authorities of both States have agreed that the adoption may proceed; and
- (d) it has been determined, in accordance with Article 5, that the prospective adoptive parents are eligible and suited to adopt and that the child is or will be authorized to enter and reside permanently in the receiving State. 40

Article 18

The Central Authorities of both States shall take all necessary steps to obtain permission for the child to leave the State of origin and to enter and reside permanently in the receiving State. 45

Article 19

(1) The transfer of the child to the receiving State may only be carried out if the requirements of Article 17 have been satisfied.

(2) The Central Authorities of both States shall ensure that this transfer takes place in secure and appropriate circumstances and, if possible, in the company of the adoptive or prospective adoptive parents.

(3) If the transfer of the child does not take place, the reports referred to in Articles 15 and 16 are to be sent back to the authorities who forwarded them.

Article 20

The Central Authorities shall keep each other informed about the adoption process and the measures taken to complete it, as well as about the progress of the placement if a probationary period is required.

Article 21

(1) Where the adoption is to take place after the transfer of the child to the receiving State and it appears to the Central Authority of that State that the continued placement of the child with the prospective adoptive parents is not in the child's best interests, such Central Authority shall take the measures necessary to protect the child, in particular—

- (a) to cause the child to be withdrawn from the prospective adoptive parents and to arrange temporary care;
- (b) in consultation with the Central Authority of the State of origin, to arrange without delay a new placement of the child with a view to adoption or, if this is not appropriate, to arrange alternative long-term care; an adoption shall not take place until the Central Authority of the State of origin has been duly informed concerning the new prospective adoptive parents;
- (c) as a last resort, to arrange the return of the child, if his or her interests so require.

(2) Having regard in particular to the age and degree of maturity of the child, he or she shall be consulted and, where appropriate, his or her consent obtained in relation to measures to be taken under this Article.

Article 22

(1) The functions of a Central Authority under this Chapter may be performed by public authorities or by bodies accredited under Chapter III, to the extent permitted by the law of its State.

(2) **Any** Contracting State may declare to the depositary of the Convention that the functions of the Central Authority under Articles 15 to 21 may be performed in that State, to the extent permitted by the law and subject to the supervision of the competent authorities of that State, also by bodies or persons who—

- (a) meet the requirements of integrity, professional competence, experience and accountability of that State; and
- (b) are qualified by their ethical standards and by training or experience to work in the field of inter-country adoption.

(3) A Contracting State which makes the declaration provided for in paragraph 2 shall keep the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law informed of the names and addresses of these bodies and persons.

(4) **Any** Contracting State may declare to the depositary of the Convention that adoptions of children habitually resident in its territory may only take place if the functions of the Central Authorities are performed in accordance with paragraph 1.

(5) Notwithstanding any declaration made under paragraph 2, the reports provided for in Articles 15 and 16 shall, in every case, be prepared under the responsibility of the Central Authority or other authorities or bodies in accordance with paragraph 1.

CHAPTER V — RECOGNITION AND EFFECTS OF THE ADOPTION**Article 23**

(1) An adoption certified by the competent authority of the State of the adoption as having been made in accordance with the Convention shall be recognized by operation of law in the other Contracting States. The certificate shall specify when and by whom the agreements under Article 17, sub-paragraph c, were given. 5

(2) Each Contracting State shall, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, notify the depositary of the Convention of the identity and the functions of the authority or the authorities which, in that State, are competent to make the certification. It shall also notify the depositary of any modification in the designation of these authorities. 10

Article 24

The recognition of an adoption may be refused in a Contracting State only if the adoption is manifestly contrary to its public policy, taking into account the best interests of the child. 15

Article 25

Any Contracting State may declare to the depositary of the Convention that it will not be bound under this Convention to recognize adoptions made in accordance with an agreement concluded by application of Article 39, paragraph 2.

Article 26

- (1) The recognition of an adoption includes recognition of 20
- (a) the legal parent-child relationship between the child and his or her adoptive parents;
 - (b) parental responsibility of the adoptive parents for the child;
 - (c) the termination of a pre-existing legal relationship between the child and his or her mother and father, if the adoption has this effect in the Contracting State where it was made. 25

(2) In the case of an adoption having the effect of terminating a pre-existing legal parent-child relationship, the child shall enjoy in the receiving State, and in any other Contracting State where the adoption is recognized, rights equivalent to those resulting from adoptions having this effect in each such State. 30

(3) The preceding paragraphs shall not prejudice the application of any provision more favourable for the child, in force in the Contracting State which recognizes the adoption.

Article 27

(1) Where an adoption granted in the State of origin does not have the effect of terminating a pre-existing legal parent-child relationship, it may, in the receiving State which recognizes the adoption under the Convention, be converted into an adoption having such an effect— 35

- (a) if the law of the receiving State so permits; and 40
- (b) if the consents referred to in Article 4, sub-paragraphs c and d, have been or are given for the purpose of such an adoption.

(2) Article 23 applies to the decision converting the adoption. 45

CHAPTER VI — GENERAL PROVISIONS**Article 28**

The Convention does not affect any law of a State of origin which requires that the adoption of a child habitually resident within that State take place in that State or which prohibits the child's placement in, or transfer to, the receiving State prior to adoption. 50

Article 29

There shall be no contact between the prospective adoptive parents and the child's parents or any other person who has care of the child until the requirements of Article 4, sub-paragraphs a to c, and Article 5, sub-paragraph a, have been met, unless the adoption takes place within a family or unless the contact is in compliance with the conditions established by the competent authority of the State of origin. 5

Article 30

(1) The competent authorities of a Contracting State shall ensure that information held by them concerning the child's origin, in particular information concerning the identity of his or her parents, as well as the medical history, is preserved. 10

(2) They shall ensure that the child or his or her representative has access to such information, under appropriate guidance, in so far as is permitted by the law of that State.

Article 31

Without prejudice to Article 30, personal data gathered or transmitted under the Convention, especially data referred to in Articles 15 and 16, shall be used only for the purposes for which they were gathered or transmitted. 15

Article 32

(1) No one shall derive improper financial or other gain from an activity related to an inter-country adoption. 20

(2) Only costs and expenses, including reasonable professional fees of persons involved in the adoption, may be charged or paid.

(3) The directors, administrators and employees of bodies involved in an adoption shall not receive remuneration which is unreasonably high in relation to services rendered. 25

Article 33

A competent authority which finds that any provision of the Convention has not been respected or that there is a serious risk that it may not be respected, shall immediately inform the Central Authority of its State. This Central Authority shall be responsible for ensuring that appropriate measures are taken. 30

Article 34

If the competent authority of the State of destination of a document so requests, a translation certified as being in conformity with the original must be furnished. Unless otherwise provided, the costs of such translation are to be borne by the prospective adoptive parents. 35

Article 35

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall act expeditiously in the process of adoption.

Article 36

In relation to a State which has two or more systems of law with regard to adoption applicable in different territorial units -- 40

- (a) any reference to habitual residence in that State shall be construed as referring to habitual residence in a territorial unit of that State;
- (b) any reference to the law of that State shall be construed as referring to the law in force in the relevant territorial unit; 45
- (c) any reference to the competent authorities or to the public authorities of that State shall be construed as referring to those authorized to act in the relevant territorial unit;

- (d) any reference to the accredited bodies of that State shall be construed as referring to bodies accredited in the relevant territorial unit.

Article 37

In relation to a State which with regard to adoption has two or more systems of law applicable to different categories of persons, any reference to the law of that State shall be construed as referring to the legal system specified by the law of that State. 5

Article 38

A State within which different territorial units have their own rules of law in respect of adoption shall not be bound to apply the Convention where a State with a unified system of law would not be bound to do so. 10

Article 39

(1) The Convention does not affect any international instrument to which Contracting States are Parties and which contains provisions on matters governed by the Convention, unless a contrary declaration is made by the States Parties to such instrument.

(2) Any Contracting State may enter into agreements with one or more other Contracting States, with a view to improving the application of the Convention in their mutual relations. These agreements may derogate only from the provisions of Articles 14 to 16 and 18 to 21. The States which have concluded such an agreement shall transmit a copy to the depositary of the Convention. 15

Article 40

No reservation to the Convention shall be permitted. 20

Article 41

The Convention shall apply in every case where an application pursuant to Article 14 has been received after the Convention has entered into force in the receiving State and the State of origin. 25

Article 42

The Secretary General of the Hague Conference on Private International Law shall at regular intervals convene a Special Commission in order to review the practical operation of the Convention. 30

CHAPTER VII — FINAL CLAUSES

Article 43

(1) The Convention shall be open for signature by the States which were Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the time of its Seventeenth Session and by the other States which participated in that Session. 35

(2) It shall be ratified, accepted or approved and the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, depositary of the Convention.

Article 44

(1) Any other State may accede to the Convention after it has entered into force in accordance with Article 46, paragraph 1. 40

(2) The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the depositary.

(3) Such accession shall have effect only as regards the relations between the acceding State and those Contracting States which have not raised an objection to its accession in the six months after the receipt of the notification referred to in sub-paragraph b of Article 48. Such an objection may also be raised by States at the time when they ratify, 45

accept or approve the Convention after an accession. Any such objection shall be notified to the depositary.

Article 45

(1) If a State has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to matters dealt with in the Convention, it may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession declare that this Convention shall extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them and may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time. 5

(2) Any such declaration shall be notified to the depositary and shall state expressly the territorial units to which the Convention applies. 10

(3) If a State makes no declaration under this Article, the Convention is to extend to all territorial units of that State.

Article 46

(1) The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of three months after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval referred to in Article 43. 15

(2) Thereafter the Convention shall enter into force —

- (a) for each State ratifying, accepting or approving it subsequently, or acceding to it, on the first day of the month following the expiration of three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession; 20
- (b) for a territorial unit to which the Convention has been extended in conformity with Article 45, on the first day of the month following the expiration of three months after the notification referred to in that Article.

Article 47

(1) A State Party to the Convention may denounce it by a notification in writing addressed to the depositary. 25

(2) The denunciation takes effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the notification is received by the depositary. Where a longer period for the denunciation to take effect is specified in the notification, the denunciation takes effect upon the expiration of such longer period after the notification is received by the depositary. 30

Article 48

The depositary shall notify the States Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the other States which participated in the Seventeenth Session and the States which have acceded in accordance with Article 44, of the following— 35

- (a) the signatures, ratifications, acceptances and approvals referred to in Article 43;
- (b) the accessions and objections raised to accessions referred to in Article 44;
- (c) the date on which the Convention enters into force in accordance with Article 46;
- (d) the declarations and designations referred to in Articles 22, 23, 25 and 45;
- (e) the agreements referred to in Article 39;
- (f) the denunciations referred to in Article 47. 40

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention. 45

Done at The Hague, on the ____ day of ____ B— in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and of which a certified copy shall be sent, through diplomatic channels, to each of the States Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the date of its Seventeenth Session and to each of the other States which participated in that Session. 50

SCHEDULE 2**HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION**

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(Table of Contents)**PREAMBLE****CHAPTER I: SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION****CHAPTER II: CENTRAL AUTHORITIES****CHAPTER III: RETURN OF CHILDREN**

10

CHAPTER IV: RIGHTS OF ACCESS**CHAPTER V: GENERAL PROVISIONS****CHAPTER VI: FINAL CLAUSES**

15

The States signatory to the present Convention, Firmly convinced that the interests of children are of paramount importance in matters relating to their custody, Desiring to protect children internationally from the harmful effects of their wrongful removal or retention and to establish procedures to ensure their prompt return to the State of their habitual residence, as well as to secure protection for rights of access, Have resolved to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have agreed upon the following provisions —

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CHAPTER I—SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION**Article 1**

The objects of the present Convention are—

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- a. to secure the prompt return of children wrongfully removed to or retained in any Contracting State; and
- b. to ensure that rights of custody and of access under the law of one Contracting State are effectively respected in other Contracting States.

Article 2

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Contracting States shall take all appropriate measures to secure within their territories the implementation of the objects of the Convention. For this purpose they shall use the most expeditious procedures available.

Article 3

The removal or the retention of a child is to be considered wrongful where—

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- a. it is in breach of rights of custody attributed to a person, an institution or any other body, either jointly or alone, under the law of the State in which the child was habitually resident immediately before the removal or retention; and
- b. at the time of removal or retention those rights were actually exercised, either jointly or alone, or would have been so exercised but for the removal or retention. The rights of custody mentioned in sub-paragraph a above, may arise in particular by operation of law or by reason of a judicial or administrative decision, or by reason of an agreement having legal effect under the law of that State.

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Article 4

The Convention shall apply to any child who was habitually resident in a Contracting State immediately before any breach of custody or access rights. The Convention shall cease to apply when the child attains the age of 16 years.

Article 5

For the purposes of this Convention—

- a. 'rights of custody' shall include rights relating to the care of the person of the child and, in particular, the right to determine the child's place of residence;
- b. 'rights of access' shall include the right to take a child for a limited period of time to a place other than the child's habitual residence.

CHAPTER II—CENTRAL AUTHORITIES**Article 6**

A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority to discharge the duties which are imposed by the Convention upon such authorities.

Federal States, States with more than one system of law or States having autonomous territorial organisations shall be free to appoint more than one Central Authority and to specify the territorial extent of their powers. Where a State has appointed more than one Central Authority, it shall designate the Central Authority to which applications may be addressed for transmission to the appropriate Central Authority within that State.

Article 7

Central Authorities shall co-operate with each other and promote co-operation amongst the competent authorities in their respective States to secure the prompt return of children and to achieve the other objects of this Convention.

In particular, either directly or through any intermediary, they shall take all appropriate measures—

- a. to discover the whereabouts of a child who has been wrongfully removed or retained;
- b. to prevent further harm to the child or prejudice to interested parties by taking or causing to be taken provisional measures;
- c. to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues;
- d. to exchange, where desirable, information relating to the social background of the child;
- e. to provide information of a general character as to the law of their State in connection with the application of the Convention;
- f. to initiate or facilitate the institution of judicial or administrative proceedings with a view to obtaining the return of the child and, in a proper case, to make arrangements for organizing or securing the effective exercise of rights of access;
- g. where the circumstances so require, to provide or facilitate the provision of legal aid and advice, including the participation of legal counsel and advisers;
- h. to provide such administrative arrangements as may be necessary and appropriate to secure the safe return of the child;
- i. to keep each other informed with respect to the operation of this Convention and, as far as possible, to eliminate any obstacles to its application.

CHAPTER III—RETURN OF CHILDREN**Article 8**

Any person, institution or other body claiming that a child has been removed or retained in breach of custody rights may apply either to the Central Authority of the child's habitual residence or to the Central Authority of any other Contracting State for assistance in securing the return of the child.

The application shall contain—

- a. information concerning the identity of the applicant, of the child and of the person alleged to have removed or retained the child;
- b. where available, the date of birth of the child;
- c. the grounds on which the applicant's claim for return of the child is based; 5
- d. all available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be.

The application may be accompanied or supplemented by—

- e. an authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement;
- f. a certificate or an affidavit emanating from a Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State; 10
- g. any other relevant document. 15

Article 9

If the Central Authority which receives an application referred to in Article 8 has reason to believe that the child is in another Contracting State, it shall directly and without delay transmit the application to the Central Authority of that Contracting State and inform the requesting Central Authority, or the applicant, as the case may be. 15

Article 10

The Central Authority of the State where the child is shall take or cause to be taken all appropriate measures in order to obtain the voluntary return of the child. 20

Article 11

The judicial or administrative authorities of Contracting States shall act expeditiously in proceedings for the return of children.

If the judicial or administrative authority concerned has not reached a decision within six weeks from the date of commencement of the proceedings, the applicant or the Central Authority of the requested State, on its own initiative or if asked by the Central Authority of the requesting State, shall have the right to request the Central Authority of the requested State, that Authority shall transmit the reply to the Central Authority of the requesting State, or to the applicant, as the case may be. 25 30

Article 12

Where a child has been wrongfully removed or retained in terms of Article 3 and, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings before the judicial or administrative authority of the Contracting State where the child is, a period of less than one year has elapsed from the date of the wrongful removal or retention, the authority concerned shall order the return of the child forthwith. 35

The judicial or administrative authority, even where the proceedings have been commenced after the expiration of the period of one year referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall also order the return of the child, unless it is demonstrated that the child is now settled in its new environment. 40

Where the judicial or administrative authority in the requested State has reason to believe that the child has been taken to another State, it may stay the proceedings or dismiss the application for the return of the child.

Article 13

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, the judicial or administrative authority of the requested State is not bound to order the return of the child if the person, institution or other body which opposes its return establishes that— 45

- a. the person, institution or other body having the care of the person of the child was not actually exercising the custody rights at the time of removal or retention, or had consented to or subsequently acquiesced in the removal or retention; or 50
- b. there is a grave risk that his or her return would expose the child to physical or psychological harm or otherwise place the child in an intolerable situation.

The judicial or administrative authority may also refuse to order the return of the child if it finds that the child objects to being returned and has attained an age and degree of maturity at which it is appropriate to take account of its views.

In considering the circumstances referred to in this Article, the judicial and administrative authorities shall take into account the information relating to the social background of the child provided by the Central Authority or other competent authority of the child's habitual residence. 5

Article 14

In ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or retention within the meaning of Article 3, the judicial or administrative authorities of the requested State may take notice directly of the law of, and of judicial or administrative decisions, formally recognized or not in the State of the habitual residence of the child, without recourse to the specific procedures for the proof of that law or for the recognition of foreign decisions which would otherwise be applicable. 10

Article 15

The judicial or administrative authorities of a Contracting State may, prior to the making of an order for the return of the child, request that the applicant obtain from the authorities of the State of the habitual residence of the child a decision or other determination that the removal or retention was wrongful within the meaning of Article 3 of the Convention, where such a decision or determination may be obtained in that State. The Central Authorities of the Contracting States shall so far as practicable assist applicants to obtain such a decision or determination. 15 20

Article 16

After receiving notice of a wrongful removal or retention of a child in the sense of Article 3, the judicial or administrative authorities of the Contracting State to which the child has been removed or in which it has been retained shall not decide on the merits of rights of custody until it has been determined that the child is not to be returned under this Convention or unless an application under the Convention is not lodged within a reasonable time following receipt of the notice. 25

Article 17

The sole fact that a decision relating to custody has been given in or is entitled to recognition in the requested State shall not be a ground for refusing to return a child under this Convention, but the judicial or administrative authorities of the requested State may take account of the reasons for that decision in applying this Convention. 30

Article 18

The provisions of this Chapter do not limit the power of a judicial or administrative authority to order the return of the child at any time. 35

Article 19

A decision under this Convention concerning the return of the child shall not be taken to be a determination on the merits of any custody issue. 40

Article 20

The return of the child under the provision of Article 12 may be refused if this would not be permitted by the fundamental principles of the requested State relating to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

CHAPTER VI—RIGHTS OF ACCESS**Article 21**

An application to make arrangements for organizing or securing the effective exercise of rights of access may be presented to the Central Authorities of the Contracting States in the same way as an application for the return of a child. 5

The Central Authorities are bound by the obligations of co-operation which are set forth in Article 7 to promote the peaceful enjoyment of access rights and the fulfilment of any conditions to which the exercise of such rights may be subject. The Central Authorities shall take steps to remove, as ~~far~~ as possible, all obstacles to the exercise of such rights. The Central Authorities, either directly or through intermediaries, may initiate or assist in the institution of proceedings with a view to organizing or protecting these rights and securing respect for the conditions to which the exercise of these rights may be subject. 10

CHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS**Article 22**

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No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required to guarantee the payment of costs and expenses in the judicial or administrative proceedings falling within the scope of this Convention.

Article 23

No legalization or similar formality may be required in the context of this Convention. 20

Article 24

Any application, communication or other document sent to the Central Authority of the requested State shall be in the original language, and shall be accompanied by a translation into the official language or one of the official languages of the requested State or, where that is not feasible, a translation into French or English. 25

However, a Contracting State may, by making a reservation in accordance with Article 42, object to the use of either French or English, but not both, in any application, communication or other document sent to its Central Authority.

Article 25

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Nationals of the Contracting States and persons who are habitually resident within those States shall be entitled in matters concerned with the application of this Convention to legal aid and advice in any other Contracting State on the same conditions as if they themselves were nationals of and habitually resident in that State.

Article 26

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Each Central Authority shall bear its own costs in applying this Convention.

Central Authorities and other public services of Contracting States shall not impose any charges in relation to applications submitted under this Convention. In particular, they may not require any payment from the applicant towards the costs and expenses of the proceedings or, where applicable, those arising from the participation of legal counsel or advisers. However, they may require the payment of the expenses incurred or to be incurred in implementing the return of the child. 40

However, a Contracting State may, by making a reservation in accordance with Article 42, declare that it shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in the preceding paragraph resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice.

Upon ordering the return of a child or issuing an order concerning rights of access under this Convention, the judicial or administrative authorities may, where appropriate, direct the person who removed or retained the child, or who prevented the exercise of rights of access, to pay necessary expenses incurred by or on behalf of the applicant, including travel expenses, any costs incurred or payments made for locating the child, the costs of legal representation of the applicant, and those of returning the child.

Article 27

When it is manifest that the requirements of this Convention are not fulfilled or that the application is otherwise not well founded, a Central Authority is not bound to accept the application. In that case, the Central Authority shall forthwith inform the applicant or the Central Authority through which the application was submitted, as the case may be, of its reasons.

Article 28

A Central Authority may require that the application be accompanied by a written authorization empowering it to act on behalf of the applicant, or to designate a representative to act.

Article 29

This Convention shall not preclude any person, institution or body who claims that there has been a breach of custody or access rights within the meaning of Article 3 or 21 from applying directly to the judicial or administrative authorities of a Contracting State, whether or not under the provisions of this Convention.

Article 30

Any application submitted to the Central Authorities or directly to the judicial or administrative authorities of a Contracting State in accordance with the terms of this Convention, together with documents and any other information appended thereto or provided by a Central Authority, shall be admissible in the courts or administrative authorities of the Contracting States.

Article 31

In relation to a State which in matters of custody of children has two or more systems of law applicable in different territorial units—

- a. any reference to habitual residence in that State shall be construed as referring to habitual residence in a territorial unit of that State;
- b. any reference to the law of the State of habitual residence shall be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit in that State where the child habitually resides.

Article 32

In relation to a State which in matters of custody of children has two or more systems of law applicable to different categories of persons, any reference to the law of that State shall be construed as referring to the legal system specified by the law of that State.

Article 33

A State within which different territorial units have their own rules of law in respect of custody of children shall not be bound to apply this Convention where a State with a unified system of law would not be bound to do so.

Article 34

This Convention shall take priority in matters within its scope over the Convention of 5 October 1961 concerning the powers of authorities and the law applicable in respect of the protection of minors, as between Parties to both Conventions. Otherwise the present Convention shall not restrict the application of an international instrument in force between the State of origin and the State addressed or other law of the State addressed for the purposes of obtaining the return of a child who has been wrongfully removed or retained or of organizing access rights.

Article 35

This Convention shall apply as between Contracting States only to wrongful removals or retentions occurring after its entry into force in those States.

Where a declaration has been made under Article 39 or 40, the reference in the preceding paragraph to a Contracting State shall be taken to refer to the territorial unit or units in relation to which this Convention applies.

Article 36

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent two or more Contracting State, in order to limit the restrictions to which the return of the child may be subject, from agreeing among themselves to derogate from any provision of this Convention which may imply such a restriction.

CHAPTER VI—FINAL CLAUSES**Article 37**

The Convention shall be open for signature by the States which were Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the time of its Fourteenth Session.

It shall be ratified, accepted or approved and the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Article 38

Any other State may accede to the Convention. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Convention shall enter into force for a State acceding to it on the first day of the third calendar month after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

The accession will have effect only as regards the relations between the acceding State and such Contracting States as will have declared their acceptance of the accession. Such a declaration will also have to be made by any Member State ratifying, accepting or approving the Convention after an accession. Such declaration shall be deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; this Ministry shall forward, through diplomatic channels, a certified copy to each of the Contracting States.

The Convention will enter into force as between the acceding State and the State that has declared its acceptance of the accession on the first day of the third calendar month after the deposit of the declaration of acceptance.

Article 39

Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that the Convention shall extend to all the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, or to one or more of them. Such a declaration shall take effect at the time the Convention enters into force for that State.

Such declaration, as well as any subsequent extension, shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Article 40

If a Contracting State has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to matters dealt with in this Convention, it may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession declare that this Convention shall extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them and may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time. 5

Any such declaration shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and shall state expressly the territorial units to which the Convention applies.

Article 41

Where a Contracting State has a system of government under which executive, judicial and legislative powers are distributed between central and other authorities within that State, its signature or ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to this Convention, or its making of any declaration in terms of Article 40 shall carry no implication as to the internal distribution of powers within that State. 10 15

Article 42

Any State may, not later than the time of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at the time of making a declaration in terms of Article 39 or 40, make one or both of the reservations provided for in Article 24 and Article 26, third paragraph. No other reservations shall be permitted. 20

Any State may at any time withdraw a reservation it has made. The withdrawal shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The reservation shall cease to have effect on the first day of the third calendar month after the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 43

The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the third calendar month after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession referred to in Articles 37 and 38.

Thereafter the Convention shall enter into force—

1. for each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it subsequently, on the first day of the third calendar month after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession; 30
2. for any territory or territorial unit to which the Convention has been extended in conformity with Article 39 or 40, on the first day of the third calendar month after the notification referred to in that Article. 35

Article 44

The Convention shall remain in force for five years from the date of its entry into force in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 43 even for States which subsequently have ratified, accepted, approved it or acceded to it.

If there has been no denunciation, it shall be renewed tacitly every five years. 40

Any denunciation shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands at least six months before the expiry of the five year period. It may be limited to certain of the territories or territorial units to which the Convention applies.

The denunciation shall have effect only as regards the State which has notified it. The Convention shall remain in force for the other Contracting States. 45

Article 45

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall notify the States Members of the Conference, and the States which have acceded in accordance with Article 38, of the following—

1. the signatures and ratifications, acceptances and approvals referred to in Article 37; 50
2. the accession referred to in Article 38;

3. the date on which the Convention enters into force in accordance with Article 43;
4. the extensions referred to in Article 39;
5. the declarations referred to in Articles 38 and 40;
6. the reservations referred to in Article 24 and Article 26, third paragraph, and the withdrawals referred to in Article 42; 5
7. the denunciation referred to in Article 44. In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at The Hague, on the 25th day of October, 1980, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and of which a certified copy shall be sent, through diplomatic channels, to each of the States Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the date of its Fourteenth Session. 10

SCHEDULE 3

TEXT OF THE UN PROTOCOL TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, G.A. res. 55/25, annex II, 55 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 60, U.N. Doc. A/45/49 (Vol. I) (2001). 5

Preamble

The States Parties to this Protocol,

Declaring that effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights, *Taking into account* the fact that, despite the existence of a variety of international instruments containing rules and practical measures to combat the exploitation of persons, especially women and children, there is no universal instrument that addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons, 10 15

Concerned that, in the absence of such an instrument, persons who are vulnerable to trafficking will not be sufficiently protected,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which the Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration of, inter alia, an international instrument addressing trafficking in women and children, 20

Convinced that supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with an international instrument for the prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, will be useful in preventing and combating that crime, 25

Have agreed as follows:

I. General provisions

Article 1

Relation with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

1. This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It shall be interpreted together with the Convention. 35
2. The provisions of the Convention shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to this Protocol unless otherwise provided herein.
3. The offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as offences established in accordance with the Convention.

Article 2

Statement of purpose: the purposes of this Protocol are:

- (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
- (b) To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and 45
- (c) To promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives.

Article 3

Use of terms For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs; 5
- (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used; 10
- (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article; 15
- (d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age. 20

Article 4

Scope of application

This Protocol shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol, where those offences are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group, as well as to the protection of victims of such offences. 25

Article 5

Criminalization

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in article 3 of this Protocol, when committed intentionally. 30
2. Each State Party shall also adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences:
 - (a) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system, attempting to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article; 35
 - (b) Participating as an accomplice in an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article; and
 - (c) Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

II. Protection of victims of trafficking in persons**Article 6**

Assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons

1. In appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, each State Party shall protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons, including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential. 45
2. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal or administrative system contains measures that provide to victims of trafficking in persons, in appropriate cases:
 - (a) Information on relevant court and administrative proceedings; 50
 - (b) Assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.

3. Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of:
 - (a) Appropriate housing;
 - (b) Counselling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand;
 - (c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and
 - (d) Employment, educational and training opportunities.
4. Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care.
5. Each State Party shall endeavour to provide for the physical safety of victims of trafficking in persons while they are within its territory.
6. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered.

Article 7***Status of victims of trafficking in persons in receiving States***

1. In addition to taking measures pursuant to article 6 of this Protocol, each State Party shall consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases.
2. In implementing the provision contained in paragraph 1 of this article, each State Party shall give appropriate consideration to humanitarian and compassionate factors.

Article 8***Repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons***

1. The State Party of which a victim of trafficking in persons is a national or in which the person had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall facilitate and accept, with due regard for the safety of that person, the return of that person without undue or unreasonable delay.
2. When a State Party returns a victim of trafficking in persons to a State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had, at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party, the right of permanent residence, such return shall be with due regard for the safety of that person and for the status of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim of trafficking and shall preferably be voluntary.
3. At the request of a receiving State Party, a requested State Party shall, without undue or unreasonable delay, verify whether a person who is a victim of trafficking in persons is its national or had the right of permanent residence in its territory at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party.
4. In order to facilitate the return of a victim of trafficking in persons who is without proper documentation, the State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall agree to issue, at the request of the receiving State Party, such travel documents or other authorization as may be necessary to enable the person to travel to and re-enter its territory.
5. This article shall be without prejudice to any right afforded to victims of trafficking in persons by any domestic law of the receiving State Party.
6. This article shall be without prejudice to any applicable bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement that governs, in whole or in part, the return of victims of trafficking in persons.

III. Prevention, cooperation and other measures**Article 9*****Prevention of trafficking in persons***

1. States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures: 5
 - (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons; and
 - (b) To protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization.
2. States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. 10
3. Policies, programmes and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.
4. States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity. 15
5. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking. 20

Article 10***Information exchange and training***

1. Law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States Parties shall, as appropriate, cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to determine: 25
 - (a) Whether individuals crossing or attempting to cross an international border with travel documents belonging to other persons or without travel documents are perpetrators or victims of trafficking in persons; 30
 - (b) The types of travel document that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons; and
 - (c) The means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links between and among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them. 35
2. States Parties shall provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including protecting the victims from the traffickers. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and child- and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society. 40 45
3. A State Party that receives information shall comply with any request by the State Party that transmitted the information that places restrictions on its use. 50

Article 11***Border measures***

1. Without prejudice to international commitments in relation to the free movement of people, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent and detect trafficking in persons. 5
2. Each State Party shall adopt legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent, to the extent possible, means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol. 10
3. Where appropriate, and without prejudice to applicable international conventions, such measures shall include establishing the obligation of commercial carriers, including any transportation company or the owner or operator of any means of transport, to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of the travel documents required for entry into the receiving State. 15
4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with its domestic law, to provide for sanctions in cases of violation of the obligation set forth in paragraph 3 of this article.
5. Each State Party shall consider taking measures that permit, in accordance with its domestic law, the denial of entry or revocation of visas of persons implicated in the commission of offences established in accordance with this Protocol. 20
6. Without prejudice to article 27 of the Convention, States Parties shall consider strengthening cooperation among border control agencies by, inter alia, establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication. **Article 12** 25
Security and control of documents Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, within available means:
 - (a) To ensure that travel or identity documents issued by it are of such quality that they cannot easily be misused and cannot readily be falsified or unlawfully altered, replicated or issued; and 30
 - (b) To ensure the integrity and security of travel or identity documents issued by or on behalf of the State Party and to prevent their unlawful creation, issuance and use.

Article 13***Legitimacy and validity of documents*** 35

At the request of another State Party, a State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic law, verify within a reasonable time the legitimacy and validity of travel or identity documents issued or purported to have been issued in its name and suspected of being used for trafficking in persons.

IV. Final provisions 40**Article 14*****Saving clause***

1. Nothing in this Protocol shall affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law and, in particular, where applicable, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the principle of non-refoulement as contained therein. 45
2. The measures set forth in this Protocol shall be interpreted and applied in a way that is not discriminatory to persons on the ground that they are victims of trafficking in persons. The interpretation and application of those measures shall be consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination. 50

Article 15*Settlement of disputes*

1. State Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol through negotiation.
2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol that cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the court.
3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Protocol, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.
4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 16*Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession*

1. This Protocol shall be open to all States for signature from 12 to 15 December 2000 in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.
2. This Protocol shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.
3. This Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.
4. This Protocol is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Protocol. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

Article 17*Entry into force*

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force of the Convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.
2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the

relevant instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later.

Article 18

Amendment

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Protocol, a State Party to the Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The States Parties to this Protocol meeting at the Conference of the Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties to this Protocol present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. 5 10 15
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Protocol. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa. 20
3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.
4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party ninety days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment. 25
5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Protocol and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved. 30

Article 19

Denunciation

1. A State Party may denounce this Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General. 35
2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it.

Article 20

Depositary and languages

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Protocol. 40
2. The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol. 45

Act No. 38, 2005

CHILDREN'S ACT, 2005

SCHEDULE 4

No. and year	Title	Extent of repeal	
33 of 1960	Children's Act	The whole	5
93 of 1962	General Law Further Amendment Act	Section 1	
57 of 1972	Age of Majority Act	The whole	
74 of 1983	Child Care Act	The whole	10
82 of 1987	Children's Status Act	The whole	
133 of 1993	Prevention of Family Violence Act	Section 4	
192 of 1993	Guardianship Act	The whole	
72 of 1996	Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction Act	The whole	
86 of 1997	Natural Fathers of Children born out of Wedlock Act	The whole	