



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

Published 20 December 2020

SP Paper 898

4th Report, 2020 (Session 5)

Equalities and Human Rights Committee Comataidh Co-ionannachd agus Còraichean Daonna

Stage 1 Report on United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill



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Equalities and Human Rights Committee

To consider and report on matters relating to equal opportunities and upon the observance of equal opportunities within the Parliament (and any additional matter added under Rule 6.1.5A). In these Rules, “equal opportunities” includes the prevention, elimination or regulation of discrimination between persons on grounds of sex or marital status, on racial grounds or on grounds of disability, age, sexual orientation, language or social origin or of other personal attributes, including beliefs or opinions such as religious beliefs or political opinions. Human rights, including Convention rights (within the meaning of section 1 of the Human Rights Act 1998) and other human rights contained in any international convention, treaty or other international instrument ratified by the United Kingdom.



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Summary of conclusions and recommendations

Recommendation on the general principles of the Bill

The Committee unanimously recommends to the Parliament that the general principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill be agreed to.

Support for the Bill

The Committee gathered evidence from individuals and groups who would benefit or be impacted by the legislation, for example, children and young people's groups, human rights experts, public authorities, equality organisations, academics, legal experts and legal practitioners. Evidence received by the Committee shows widespread support across the range of stakeholders for the incorporation of UNCRC into Scots law and the strengthening of children's rights in Scotland.

Evidence did however highlight some specific areas of the Bill where the Scottish Government could improve upon or strengthen.

The Committee asks the Scottish Government to set out how it intends to work with stakeholders, including children and young people, to develop the guidance to accompany implementation of the Bill. Also, the Committee asks the Scottish Government for its views on how it will address in guidance the transition from childhood into adulthood.

Part 1 of the Bill

Method of incorporation of the UNCRC requirements

In considering the method of incorporation taken by the Bill, the Committee has considered all the information at its disposal, including the Scottish Government's consultation. On balance the Committee believes the Bill's approach is appropriate. However, as the Committee responsible for scrutinising the age of criminal responsibility legislation at Stage 1, we have some sympathy with the point being made about the potential risk of incorporation being seen as having achieved the minimum UNCRC standards.

In our human rights report, [Getting Rights Right](#), the Committee emphasises the need to also identify opportunities to advance rights. The Committee therefore recommends the Scottish Government should, in i) its guidance to public authorities on the Bill, ii) any supporting documentation for conducting Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessments and, iii) when preparing and reviewing its Children's Rights Scheme, make it clear that opportunities to advance

children's rights should form part of the process.

Interpretation of the UNCRC Requirements

Section 4 of the Bill sets out that a court or tribunal may take into account the texts of the UNCRC and the two optional protocols that have not been incorporated (e.g. Preambles), when they are determining a case.

The Committee heard strong views from many witnesses that section 4 should be amended to include additional sources.

The Committee understands that sometimes too much information could restrict practical implementation and make the Bill less effective. In this case however, the Committee is persuaded by the arguments that other sources of interpretation should be included on the face of the Bill, as these sources would not be determinative, and the list of sources would be non-exhaustive. This approach is attractive to the Committee because of its transparency and because it demonstrates to public authorities tasked with implementing the Bill the variety of sources that may be used by courts and tribunals. This, the Committee considers, would lead to a better understanding of the culture change required, where UNCRC rights are understood to be ever developing, inter-related and indivisible.

The Committee recommends the Scottish Government amends the Bill so that courts and tribunals ‘must’, rather than ‘may’, take into account the whole of the text of the UNCRC and the two optional protocols, when they are determining a case.

In addition, the Committee recommends the Scottish Government brings forward amendments at Stage 2, so that courts and tribunals ‘may’ look at a range of other UN materials, as listed: treaty body decisions; other relevant optional protocols (including opinions under the third protocol); general comments, concluding observations, and recommendations (UNCRC and other relevant international treaties); comparative law; and reports resulting from Days of General Discussion.

Part 2 of the Bill

Need for a ‘due regard’ duty

It was argued by some that introducing a ‘due regard’ duty on public authorities, in addition to the compliance duty, would strengthen the Bill.

The Committee notes the good arguments for inclusion of a ‘due regard’ duty. Nevertheless, it is not convinced this would be the best approach. We believe the duty to not act incompatibly is clear and robust. Adding a further layer of complexity, to what

is already a novel Bill, runs the risk of diluting the Bill's impact through lack of clarity. The Committee does, however, acknowledge the need for further stimulus around public authorities taking a proactive approach and this is addressed throughout this report.

Inclusion of the Scottish Parliament as a public authority

While there has been support for the inclusion of the Scottish Parliament as a public authority, detailed discussion on the matter has been limited. In principle, the Committee would like to see the Scottish Parliament included within the definition of a public authority and therefore subject to the duty not to act in a way which is incompatible with the UNCRC requirements. Currently however, there appears to be insufficient evidence on the matter to take a definitive view. We are also conscious it would be unhelpful for the Bill to be judicially reviewed, potentially delaying commencement.

The Committee asks the Scottish Government for an update on the officials' discussions to inform Stage 2.

A 'hybrid' public authority

The Committee has heard significant evidence that the definition of a public authority, as set out in the Human Rights Act 1998, on which this Bill's provisions are based, is being interpreted by the courts in a way that would be contrary to the spirit and intention of this Bill. We recognise this issue could either be addressed by amending the definition in the Bill or by providing absolute clarity on this point in the guidance issued to public authorities. The latter option, the Committee notes, does not stop the courts from interpreting the definition more narrowly over time.

The Committee recommends the Scottish Government undertakes a further investigation, with the involvement of the main stakeholders, as to how the definition could be tightened to avoid similar issues arising as those experienced with the Human Rights Act 1998 and provide an update to the Committee in advance of Stage 2 proceedings.

Court processes and remedies for breach of the duty on public authorities

The approach in Part 2 of the Bill means that existing courts and tribunals (as opposed to a new court or tribunal) would be used, and, for the most part, no new judicial remedies are created by the Bill. Several submissions raised issues around the ability of children to obtain access to justice within existing systems, which were described as "designed by adults, for adults".

The Committee asks the Scottish Government how it intends to take account of the implications of the Bill for legal aid and for this information to be made available to the Committee in advance of Stage 2.

The Committee asks the Lord President in advance of Stage 2 to reflect on this

evidence and to provide further details on progress being made on a child-friendly court system in preparation for the Bill.

Effective Remedies

It is not clear to the Committee that Part 2 of the Bill does enough to ensure that the judicial remedies that can be provided by courts and tribunals will be effective in practice. For example, will they focus on what a child or young person might want, or ensure changes in the public authority concerned for the benefit of other rights holders in future.

The Committee asks the Scottish Government to amend the Bill to ensure the rights holder has a right, under section 8 of the Bill, to an effective remedy. For example, section 8 could be amended to require courts to issue a remedy which is ‘just, effective and appropriate’. Furthermore, the Committee asks the Scottish Government to amend the Bill to define what constitutes an effective remedy.

As part of its consideration of what constitutes an effective remedy, the Committee asks the Scottish Government for its views on the use of structural interdicts to address systemic rights breaches in advance of Stage 2.

Also, the Committee asks the Scottish Government to amend the Bill to require courts and tribunals to ask for the child’s views on what would constitute an effective remedy in their case. The Committee is aware of precedent in other legislation e.g. section 11 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (as amended by the Children (Scotland) Act 2020 (when it comes into force)).

Who can bring court proceedings?

Section 7 of the Bill says that a person, defined as an individual or organisation, can bring court proceedings in respect of an alleged breach of the (section 6) duty on public authorities. The Scottish Government intends that section would interact with existing law which can require the individual or organisation to have ‘standing’. In other words, that that individual or organisation has satisfied a specific test which determines whether they can bring a court action in the individual case.

The Committee understands that the Scottish Government’s policy intention is that, in judicial review proceedings on the UNCRC requirements, the test of ‘sufficient interest’ would determine which individuals and organisations have standing to raise court proceedings. The Committee asks the Scottish Government to provide greater clarity on its policy intention on the face of the Bill. In particular, the Committee asks the Scottish Government to bring forward an amendment at Stage 2, so that section 7 refers explicitly to the test of ‘sufficient interest’.

Time limits for bringing court proceedings

The Committee notes there have been mixed views on whether it is correct to exclude the period when a young person is under 18 when calculating the time limits for raising court proceedings under section 7 of the Bill. The principal view is that the approach is beneficial, and child focused. As such, the Committee is content with the time limits as drafted in section 7. The Scottish Government's commitment to consider any arising issues is welcomed by the Committee.

Part 3 of the Bill

Children's Rights Scheme (the Scheme)

Ministerial discretion and the contents of the Scheme

Sections 11-13 of the Bill require Scottish Ministers to publish a Children's Rights Scheme (the Scheme) to report on compliance with the UNCRC requirements, to be reviewed and reported on annually.

Several of the responses to the call for views and oral evidence suggest that the language at section 11(3) of the Bill needs to be strengthened. While the Bill states the Scheme "may" include certain arrangements around children's rights, stakeholders have called for this to be changed to "must".

The Committee asks the Scottish Government to strengthen section 11(3) by amending the wording from 'may' to 'must' in the Bill.

Additional Scheme requirements

The Committee has heard there should be changes to the content of the Scheme on the face of the Bill, including, for example, the addition of the protected characteristics and vulnerable groups, access to advocacy, legal aid, human rights education and a child-friendly complaints mechanism. Also, arrangements for reporting and the involvement of children and young people in the Scheme.

The Committee asks the Scottish Government, in advance of Stage 2, to set out whether the Children's Rights Scheme will be strengthened to include any of the additional requirements identified by stakeholders as set out above.

Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessments (CRWIAs)

A number of witnesses raised concerns that Ministers have discretion in relation to decisions of a strategic nature. The Committee recognises there may be a need to retain some discretion around CRWIAs and strategic decision making, however we do not consider the case for this has been fully set out by the Scottish Government and a lack of transparency around how this would be used in practice remains.

The Committee has deliberated over stakeholder concerns regarding Ministerial discretion around carrying out CRWIAs in relation to decisions of a strategic nature. The Committee therefore asks the Scottish Government to remove Ministerial discretion at section 14(3) of the Bill. If this is not removed, then the Scottish Government must provide clear information around what decisions of a strategic nature would and would not be considered appropriate for a CRWIA to be carried out.

Mandatory CRWIA duty on all public authorities

The Committee has given very careful consideration to the suggestion to make the duty to carry out CRWIAs mandatory for all public authorities. We know there are already issues with public authorities implementing the Public Sector Equality Duty, this is compounded by a cluttered impact assessment landscape. At this time, we do not therefore consider taking this approach would have the desired impact and may, in fact, be counterproductive by making the process bureaucratic and potentially “tick box”.

Reporting duty of listed authorities

Section 15 requires public authorities listed in section 16 to publish a report every three years on actions taken to ensure compliance with UNCRC requirements set out in section 6 of the Bill.

The Committee however recommends the Scottish Government amends section 15(1) to include future actions public authorities have identified for the coming three-year reporting period. The Committee believes this would support the desired culture shift anticipated by the Bill.

Participation and child-friendly reports

The Committee agrees with the Deputy First Minister that public authorities must ensure their staff are trained to undertake CRWIAs, including the participation of children and young people, and to understand how to take a human rights-based approach to their role. Our human rights work has shown that by taking a human rights-based approach, savings in resources can be achieved as needs are met.

In relation to requiring public authorities to produce child-friendly CRWIAs, the Committee asks the Scottish Government to bring forward an amendment at Stage 2 to give effect to this proposal.

Part 4 of the Bill

Court powers to determine compatibility; court powers to deal with incompatible legislation and legislative powers to make remedial legislation

Compatibility with UNCRC requirements statement

Other than Government Bills, there are a few other types of Bills that can be introduced into the Scottish Parliament. These are Member's Bills, Committee Bills, Private Bills and Hybrid Bills. The Committee notes that Member's Bills and Committee Bills are types of Public Bills. Public Bills can change the public and general law. This is law that affects people right across Scotland.

In principle, the Committee can see merit in extending a statement of compatibility with UNCRC requirements to Member's Bills and Committee Bills as these are Public Bills. We note, however, the Committee has not had an opportunity to explore what this would mean in practice with the Parliamentary Authorities. The Committee will therefore seek written evidence to inform Stage 2 proceedings.

Power to strike down future legislation

Where legislation is incompatible with the UNCRC requirements, a court can (depending on the type of legislation in question) make a 'strike down declarator' or an 'incompatibility declarator' (sections 20-22).

Views were received that the 'strike down' power could be extended to future legislation. Although legal and human rights' witnesses, including the Law Society, JustRight, Faculty of Advocates, SHRC and Children's Commissioner were happy to accept what the Scottish Government has said on legislative competence, academics offered a more nuanced view.

The Committee recognises that the majority view welcomes the power for courts to 'strike down' old incompatible legislation (legislation which pre-dates the Bill), or make a declaration that new legislation is incompatible with the UNCRC (legislation which post-dates the Bill). However, we ask the Scottish Government to respond to the points raised by Dr Boyle, Professor Norrie and Professor McHarg and consider whether the Bill's approach to future legislation could include 'strike down' powers while remaining within the competence of the Parliament.

Reports in response to declarators

Section 23 of the Bill provides that where either type of declarator is made, Scottish Ministers must, within six months, take steps including publishing a report setting out what steps (if any) they intend to take in response to the declarator and laying it before the Scottish Parliament.

Several stakeholders commented unfavourably on the fact that Scottish Ministers were under a duty to report to the Parliament (under section 23) but not a duty to take action to remedy the issue.

It is concerning to the Committee that there is a significant gap in views around

the requirement to report and the obligation to act. The Committee would find it helpful to receive more detailed information on how this duty is intended to meet the threshold of an ‘effective remedy’ in advance of Stage 2 proceedings.

The Committee welcomes the Deputy First Minister’s commitment to investigate expanding the duty to include a requirement for the report to be produced in a child-friendly way. The Committee would find it helpful to receive an update on the outcome of the Scottish Government’s considerations on this matter in advance of Stage 2.

Part 7 of the Bill

Commencement

Section 40 of the Bill sets out how the Bill will be commenced, with some provisions coming into force the day after Royal Assent, for example, around regulation making powers. The main commencement provision of the Bill enables Scottish Ministers to set the coming into force date by regulation.

Despite strong support for the Bill, some witnesses and respondents to the call for views have commented that there is no commencement date for the Bill and are frustrated by this.

The Committee acknowledges the need for public authorities to prepare for the Bill coming into force. Public authorities, however, should already have many of the mechanisms in place through other legislation and therefore the Committee is not convinced of the argument that significant additional preparation time is required.

This year has been hard on children and young people who have been significantly impacted by the pandemic. Children need to have their rights protected, respected and fulfilled as a matter of urgency. It is vital to ensure a generation of children and young people do not suffer the long-term impacts of the crisis. The Bill presents an opportunity to give young people greater protection and put them at the centre.

The Committee therefore recommends the Scottish Government amends the commencement provision at Stage 2 to ensure the Bill commences 6 months after Royal Assent.

Costs and demand

The Financial Memorandum to the Bill focuses on the implementation costs of the Bill over three years.

It estimates costs to empower children to claim their rights. This would include children’s rights awareness-raising and participation with children, young children and families and

a social marketing campaign. There are also costs estimated to embed children's rights in public services. This would include funding to help support the public sector to deliver on respecting, protecting and fulfilling children and young people's rights. The fund will be used in capacity-building and awareness raising activities with practitioners in public services in Scotland.

The total estimated cost is £2,085,000.

Some concerns have been raised with the Committee about resourcing to implement the Bill. However, in the absence of any costed evidence from stakeholders on any additional resource needed, the Committee does not wish to make recommendations at this time. We encourage stakeholders to keep working with the Scottish Government and the Committee will monitor whether resources become a barrier to the Bill's implementation.

Introduction

1. The [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child \(Incorporation\) \(Scotland\) Bill](#) is a Scottish Government Bill. It was introduced by the Deputy First Minister and Cabinet Secretary for Education and Skills, John Swinney MSP in the Scottish Parliament on 1 September 2020 and referred to the Equalities and Human Rights Committee (“the Committee”) as lead committee at Stage 1. The Committee is required to report to the Scottish Parliament on the general principles of the Bill.
2. Accompanying documents for the Bill can be found [here](#).
3. The Scottish Government has produced the following impact assessments for the Bill:
 - [Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment](#)
 - [Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment](#)
 - [Equality and Fairer Scotland Impact Assessment](#)
4. The Scottish Parliament Information Centre has prepared a [briefing for the Bill](#). This contains further information on the Bill’s provisions and information on international rights system, human rights in Scotland, and children’s rights policy and legislation in Scotland.

Equalities and Human Rights Committee consideration of the Bill

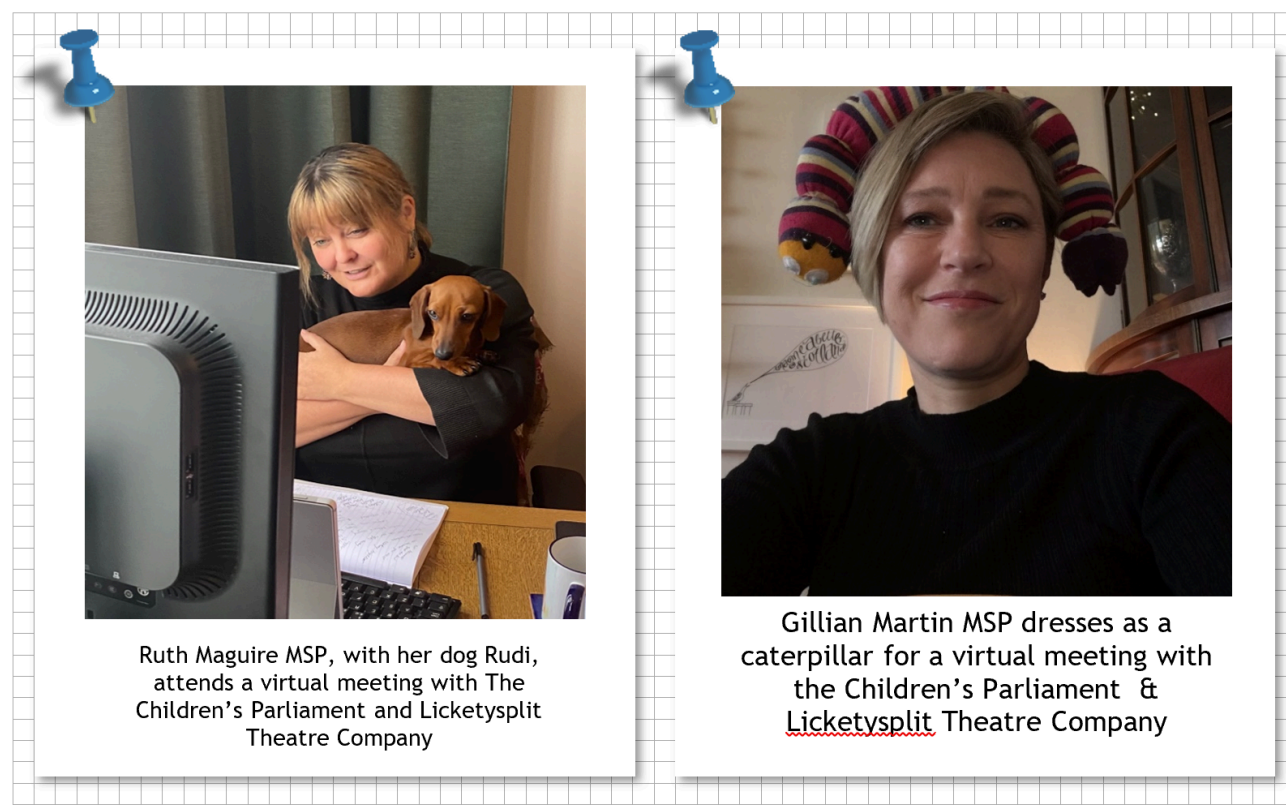
5. In order to inform scrutiny of the Bill, the Committee issued [a call for evidence](#) on 7 September 2020, which closed on 16 October 2020. The Committee received 153 written submissions on the Bill, about two thirds of these were from a range of organisations in the public and third sector. Where permission has been granted, these submissions are available on our [website](#) along with a [summary of written evidence](#).

Engagement with children and young people

6. In addition to this consultation work, the Committee was keen to hear views from as many children and young people as possible. As such, the Committee developed several resources with the assistance of the Children's Parliament, Children in Scotland and Together Scotland (Scottish Alliance for Children's Rights) and the Parliament's Outreach, Public Information Services and the Gaelic team—
- Leaflet and Gaelic leaflet on how to submit your views
 - Easy read booklet on how to submit your views
 - Facilitators pack and Gaelic Facilitators for adults working with children and young people (including schools)
 - Additional PowerPoint presentation for schools
 - How to submit your views in BSL video and video transcript.
7. These resources helped children and young people respond to a dedicated [call for views](#). The Committee received more than 50 written responses. This is a significant and encouraging rate of response as it is the first time any parliamentary committee has issued such a call for views.
8. Submissions were received from children and young people as individuals, or as part of a group such as a primary school, high school, modern apprentices, and through activities with other children's organisations.
9. The time and thought the children and young people had given to their responses was clearly reflected in the wide and very interesting ways in which they gave their views to the Committee, including reflective writing and drawings, as well as stop motion videos.
10. This demonstrates how engaged our young people are, and can be, when given the opportunity. and, where permission has been granted, the submissions are available [on our website](#) along with a [summary of the responses](#) received.
11. Additionally, the Committee undertook seven engagement calls with a range of children and young people who would not ordinarily provide their views directly to Parliament as detailed below.

- **28 October 2020:** session with 12 to 18 year olds hosted by Together (Scottish Alliance for Children's Rights)
 - **3 November 2020:** session hosted by the Scottish Commission for People with Learning Disabilities (SCLD)
 - **4 November 2020:** session hosted by Who Cares? Scotland
 - **7 November 2020:** session with children under 12 hosted by Together (Scottish Alliance for Children's Rights)
 - **11 November 2020:** session with unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and young people who have been victims of trafficking, hosted by Aberlour Guardianship
 - **17 November 2020:** session hosted by Children and Young People's Centre for Justice (CYCJ) and Scottish Throughcare and Aftercare Forum (Staf)
 - **18 November 2020:** session with young black and people of colour (PoC), hosted by Intercultural Youth Scotland.
12. A session scheduled for 3 November 2020, hosted by LGBT Youth Scotland for young LGBTI people had to be cancelled at short notice, but LGBT Youth Scotland provided a [note of subsequent discussions](#).

Members attending virtual engagement events on 7 November 2020.



Source: The Scottish Parliament

13. The Committee took oral evidence on the Bill at four meetings during November and December 2020. Links to official reports of those meetings are available at

Annexe A.

14. The Committee appreciates all those individuals and organisations who provided written and oral evidence. We would especially like to thank those children and young people who shared their views through the video calls, artwork, stop motion videos and creative writing. The Committee would also like to express its gratitude to the interpreters, youth organisations, and schools that helped children respond to the children and young people's call for views and take part in the engagement activities.

Consideration by other committees

15. The Finance and Constitution Committee issued a call for evidence on the Financial Memorandum for the Bill and received two responses. The Finance and Constitution Committee forwarded these submissions to the Committee. These are considered in more detail later in this report.
16. The Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee (DPLR) considered the Bill on 8 and 15 December 2020. The Committee notes DPLR's [report](#) and that it is content with the delegated powers provisions contained in the Bill and with the choice of procedure applicable in each case.

Background to the Bill

Purpose of the Bill

17. The Bill aims to incorporate the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the first two optional protocols to the UNCRC into Scots law.
18. The rights in the UNCRC are guaranteed to every child whatever their ethnicity, gender, religion, language, abilities or any other status. The UNCRC consists of 54 articles. Articles 1-42 contain the substantive rights and obligations which State Parties must uphold and give effect to. For example, the right to education (Article 28), and the right to be protected from violence (Articles 19 and 34). Articles 43-52 concern procedural arrangements for the signature, ratification and amendment of the UNCRC and establish the Committee of the Rights of the Childⁱ. The rights of the child are interdependent and indivisible, meaning they must be seen as a whole, and no right is more important than another.
19. The Scottish Government ran a [consultation](#) on the proposed legislation from 22 May to 28 August 2019. It focused on three themes:
 - legal mechanisms for incorporating the UNCRC into domestic law
 - embedding children’s rights in public services
 - enabling compatibility and remedies.
20. The consultation [analysis](#) published on 19 November 2019, shows there was widespread support for the incorporation of the UNCRC, with only 4 out of 134 respondents expressing general opposition.
21. According to the Policy Memorandum, the Scottish Government is taking a ‘maximalist’ approach which means the rights and obligations in the UNCRC and optional protocols are being incorporated to the maximum extent possible within the powers of the Scottish Parliament. The intention is that the Bill will result in the highest protection for children’s rights within the boundaries of the devolved settlement as provided for in the Scotland Act 1998ⁱⁱ.
22. As referred to in the Policy Memorandum there have been a number of Acts that give effect to rights and obligations in the UNCRC in Scotland, for example the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 on child welfare and protection, the Commissioner for Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2003, the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007 that relates to people working with children, and the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, amongst othersⁱⁱⁱ.

ⁱ The Committee for the Rights of the Child is the body which supervises the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Committee was created by the Convention on February 27th, 1991.

ⁱⁱ United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill (SP Bill 80), [Policy Memorandum](#), Paragraph 7.

ⁱⁱⁱ United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill (SP Bill 80), [Policy Memorandum](#), The Approach to Implementing Children’s Rights in Scotland

23. In evidence to the Committee, John Swinney, the Deputy First Minister and Cabinet Secretary for Education and Skills (the Deputy First Minister) said—

” The bill will deliver a revolution in children’s rights, requiring that children’s rights must be respected, protected and fulfilled. It will drive a culture of everyday accountability for children’s rights and will require public authorities to act consistently to uphold those rights^{iv}.

International and the UK context

24. Scotland would be the first country in the UK to incorporate the UNCRC.
25. In 2004, the Welsh Government formally adopted the UNCRC as the basis of policy making relating to children and young people. Subsequently, it legislated to place a duty on Ministers to have ‘due regard’ to the UNCRC when developing or reviewing legislation and policy under the [Rights of Children and Young Persons \(Wales\) Measure 2011](#). This means Ministers must give appropriate weight to the requirements of the UNCRC, balancing them against all other factors relevant to the decision in question. It also makes provision for a Children’s Rights Scheme at Section 2.
26. The Scottish Human Rights Commission (SHRC) stated that “Incorporating international human rights treaties into domestic law is a critical component of securing their realisation”. It also reflected on international practice on incorporation of the UNCRC: “In doing so it will follow in the footsteps of many other jurisdictions around the world including Norway, Belgium, Spain and most recently Sweden”^v.
27. Elin Saga Kjørholt (UNICEF (Norway)), told the Committee how it is important to incorporate all the rights together so that you don’t have a fragmented approach. UNCRC incorporation in Norway had been very successful in helping to raise awareness of children as rights holders, including the legal sector. Public authorities became more committed to upholding children’s rights than before; it has “changed the culture on how we view children and children’s rights”^{vi}.
28. UNICEF commissioned a [report](#) that looked at the implementation of the UNCRC in countries beyond the UK, compiling evidence on the most effective, practical and impactful ways of embedding children’s rights into domestic law and policy development processes. Twelve countries were examined^{vii} to demonstrate the various ways different countries have chosen to legislate for children’s rights and to implement the different articles of the Convention.
29. From an international perspective, Dragan Nastic (UNICEF UK) said the Bill is unique because no other country has gone that far in their process of incorporation

to Date, Paragraphs 25-30

^{iv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 1.

^v The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 3.

^{vi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 5.

^{vii} Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain and Sweden.

and that UNICEF has promoted and publicised the Bill in other countries and he hoped that it will lead the way in the UK and around the world^{viii}.

Support for the Bill

30. Nearly all the respondents to the Committee's call for views support the objective of the Bill, to incorporate the UNCRC into Scots law.
31. Bruce Adamson, (The Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland) (the Children's Commissioner) explained that "fully and directly incorporating the UNCRC into domestic law is the most important thing that we can do to ensure that children's rights are respected, protected and upheld".^{ix} He added—
- ” The bill is really strong. It builds on an understood framework that we already know through the Human Rights Act 1998 and, importantly, it strengthens it. It has not only the legal compatibility obligation, but the scheme and the additional measures of implementation that are very useful in making rights real.^x
32. Juliet Harris (Together (Scottish Alliance for Children's Rights) (Together Scotland)) said that the very process of incorporation brings about a culture change in which children and young people are better recognised as rights holders. She reflected on the passage of the Children and Young People Act 2014, seven years ago, and said "we're living that culture change."^{xi}
33. Dragan Nastic (UNICEF UK) congratulated Scotland on an excellent Bill that would lead to better and effective realisation of children's rights. He noted that as well as directly incorporating the UNCRC, the Bill includes a package of active and reactive implementation measures.
34. A member of the Children's Parliament said—
- ” We need our rights so that bad things don't happen to us.^{xii}
35. A former Member of the Scottish Youth Parliament for LGBT Youth Scotland told them—
- ” Incorporation will mean protections that need to be guaranteed and safety for children and young people. It is easier to look at a written document that says that these are the things I should have, rather than kind of guessing what you think you should have. This is empowering for me as a young person.^{xiii}
36. Our engagement activities and responses to the Committee's dedicated young persons' call for views showed children and young people are excited about the

viii The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 5.

ix The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 2.

x The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 2.

xi The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 2.

xii Children's Parliament, Written Evidence

xiii The Scottish Youth Parliament, Written Evidence

incorporation of the UNCRC into Scots law. Children and young people recognised how important it is for their voices to be heard, and for their rights to be respected. They emphasised too, the importance of awareness of the UNCRC, not just among children and young people but also among adults.

37. For example, one young person who talked with LGBT Youth Scotland said—

” I think as with everything it would take a while for the culture to seep in - legislation is the first step. Once that’s legalised – then it goes into popular culture - the more the effect of a thing being seen or experiences - LEAD TO CULTURE CHANGE.^{xiv}

38. An engagement participant from Children in Scotland told the Committee—

” COVID has meant there have been big discrepancies - depending on [children’s] background, age and where they live and the school they go to. If the UNCRC had already been incorporated into law, it would have helped to address these discrepancies.^{xv}

39. Police Scotland, COSLA, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (GCHSCP) all supported the general principals of the Bill.

40. Mike Burns (GCHSCP) said “the bill builds on the bedrock of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, which encapsulates quite a number of the UNCRC’s articles, and the getting it right for every child policy direction, which we have been implementing in Scotland since 2006”.^{xvi}

41. Comprehensive, co-produced guidance was highlighted by public authorities as key to implementation of the Bill.

42. Eddie Follan (COSLA) said we need guidance that is “developed in partnership with us, that builds on best practice and that looks at what is in place and works at the moment. We also need to make sure that that guidance is fully consulted on and fully informed by the views of children and young people”.^{xvii}

43. Similarly, Mike Burns (GCHSCP) considered the issue of guidance significant and said there needs to be to “alignment, coordination and cohesion”.^{xviii}

44. Rosemary Agnew (Scottish Public Services Ombudsman (SPSO)) welcomed the Bill, but she warned there needed to be a cohesive approach to the transition from childhood to adulthood, as the Bill refers to a child up to the age of 18, but often those who need the support of public services need it beyond the age of 18.^{xix}

45. **The Committee asks the Scottish Government to set out how it intends to work with stakeholders, including children and young people, to develop the**

^{xiv} LGBT Youth Scotland, [Engagement Note](#), 23 November 2020

^{xv} Session with 12-18 year olds, Together (Scottish Alliance for Children’s Rights), [Engagement Note](#), 28 October 2020

^{xvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 36.

^{xvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 34

^{xviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 36.

^{xix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 4.

guidance to accompany implementation of the Bill. Also, the Committee asks the Scottish Government for its views on how it will address in guidance the transition from childhood into adulthood.

46. The evidence received by the Committee shows widespread support across a range of stakeholders for the incorporation of UNCRC into Scots law and the strengthening of children's rights in Scotland.
47. Evidence did however highlight some specific areas of the Bill where the Scottish Government could improve upon or strengthen. This report therefore focuses on these areas and the related sections of the Bill (in chronological order). Consequently, not all provisions are covered by the Report.

Part 1 of the Bill

These four articles of the UNCRC are known as the "General Principles".



Source: UNICEF

Incorporation of the UNCRC requirements

48. Part 1, sections 1-5, incorporates the UNCRC requirements into Scots law in so far as possible within the Scottish Parliament's powers. The incorporated provisions are defined in the schedule of the Bill as the 'UNCRC requirements'.

Method of incorporation

49. Direct incorporation, i.e. directly transferring the Convention into Scots law was the favoured approach.
50. Josh Kennedy (The Scottish Youth Parliament (the SYP)) told the Committee how the SYP had campaigned for several years on UNCRC incorporation. In their 2016-21 'Lead the Way' manifesto, 76% of young people supported direct incorporation of the UNCRC. He said—
- ” UNCRC rights are universal and equal. Scotland can set a leading example for the world by not cherry picking which UNCRC rights should apply and keeping intact the principles of universality, indivisibility and interdependence on human rights, which is extremely important.^{xx}
51. Together Scotland considered it an extremely strong Bill that has been drafted in a very inclusive way—

^{xx} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 4.

” The drafters have listened to children and young people who said that they wanted full and direct incorporation because they wanted to know that the rights in the bill were the same rights as those in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which other children across the world also enjoy. From education, health and social work through to transport, policing and the environment, full and direct incorporation provides clarity that children and young people have the rights in the UNCRC. It means that those rights are not just something that we need to think about but are embedded in everything that we do.^{xxi}

52. On the other hand, Professor Kenneth Norrie (University of Strathclyde) would have preferred the Bill to convert the substantive rights of the UNCRC into specific Scottish rights as he believed this would make the law more accessible. He referred to recent legislation to raise the age of criminal responsibility from 8 to 12 years and argued it would have been easier to legislate that “children below a certain age have a right to have their behaviour dealt with in a welfare-based system rather than by the general courts”.^{xxii}

53. Professor Norrie also expressed concern direct incorporation might create a lack of motivation to advance children’s rights: “We must remember that the UN convention ticks minimum standards”.^{xxiii}

54. UNICEF however, noted—

” Scotland is the first country in the UK to fully and directly incorporate the UNCRC into its domestic law. This model of incorporation is very rare in common law countries where the majority tend to amend existing legislation rather than incorporate the UNCRC into the national legal framework. Thus, this Bill acquires an additional significance and provides a strong model of incorporation with the potential to be world-leading if supported by effective implementation.^{xxiv}

55. The Committee acknowledges the concerns raised by Professor Norrie. In considering the method of incorporation taken by the Bill, the Committee has considered all the information at its disposal, including the Scottish Government’s consultation. On balance the Committee believes the Bill’s approach is appropriate. However, as the Committee responsible for scrutinising the age of criminal responsibility legislation at Stage 1, we have some sympathy with the point being made about the potential risk of incorporation being seen as having achieved the minimum UNCRC standards.

56. **In our human rights report, Getting Rights Right, the Committee emphasises the need to also identify opportunities to advance rights. The Committee therefore recommends the Scottish Government should, in i) its guidance to public authorities on the Bill, ii) any supporting documentation for conducting Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessments and, iii) when preparing and reviewing its Children’s Rights Scheme, make it clear that opportunities to**

^{xxi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 November 2020, Official Report Col 26.

^{xxii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 3.

^{xxiii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 3.

^{xxiv} UNICEF, Written Evidence

advance children’s rights should form part of the process.

Section 4: Interpretation of the UNCRC requirements

57. Section 4 sets out that a court or tribunal may take into account the texts of the UNCRC and the two optional protocols that have not been incorporated (e.g. Preambles), when they are determining a case. The Explanatory Notes to the Bill state that—

” Since some treaty text, or preamble text, not included in the schedule may have a bearing on the interpretation of text that is included in the schedule, section 4 confirms that a court or tribunal that is determining a question about the UNCRC requirements may take into account any text of the treaty that is not currently set out in the schedule, as well as the treaty’s preamble, so far as it is relevant to the interpretation of the UNCRC requirements in a case.^{xxv}

58. Unlike the Human Rights Act 1998, where courts can rely on case law from the European Court of Human Rights, there is no body of case law on the UNCRC from an international court.

59. The Committee heard strong views from many witnesses including academics, legal professionals, National Human Rights Institutions (the Children’s Commissioner and the Scottish Human Rights Commission (SHRC)) and children and young people’s and equality organisations, that section 4 of the Bill should be amended to include additional sources.

60. Dr Katie Boyle (Stirling University) said—

” We need to have reference to other bodies in order to fully understand how the UNCRC has been developed and interpreted over time, particularly in relation to children’s economic and social rights. I recommend that the interpretation clause be expanded to include treaty body decisions, optional protocols, general comments, recommendations and comparative law.^{xxvi}

61. In relation to any unintended consequences, Dr Boyle said—

” ...there might be a fear that that would make all those decisions binding, but that is not what an interpretation clause does. It asks the interpreter to have regard to the other instruments in order to help them to understand the meaning of the rights.^{xxvii}

62. Janys Scott (Faculty of Advocates) and other legal practitioners welcomed additional interpretative sources “as long as that element is not determinative”.^{xxviii}

^{xxv} The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill, Explanatory Notes

^{xxvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 6.

^{xxvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 6.

^{xxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 6.

63. Further reasons for the inclusion of additional sources of interpretation were provided by Together Scotland and the Scottish Youth Parliament.
64. Juliet Harris (Together Scotland) reminded the Committee that the UNCRC is 30 years old and should be viewed as a living document, and as such section 4 needs to be amended—
- ” to provide that the courts may also consider General Comments, Concluding Observations, opinions under the third optional protocol and reports resulting from Days of General Discussion as well as comparative law and future advances.^{xxix}
65. She gave examples of general comments on the right to inclusive education, and on women and girls with disabilities.^{xxx}
66. While, Josh Kennedy (Scottish Youth Parliament) echoed the points raised by Juliet Harris (Together) and talked about inclusion of other sources providing an important level of accountability for decision makers.^{xxxi}
67. Susie Fitton (Inclusion Scotland) argued that direct reference should be made to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to provide for the courts “to take account of those critical sources and take the widest approach possible to ensuring that disabled children’s rights are upheld”.^{xxxii}
68. On a technical point, Professor Elaine Sutherland (Stirling University) suggested wording at section 4 should be amended from “the court *may* take into account the convention and the two ratified optional protocols”, to ‘*must*’ or ‘*shall*’, as it “would seem odd, when looking at convention rights, not to look at the convention and, where relevant, the optional protocols”.^{xxxiii}
69. John Swinney, Deputy First Minister and Cabinet Secretary for Education and Skills, advised the issue is under active consideration—
- ” We are looking at a range of issues that have emerged around the drafting of the bill and the reactions from different interested parties, which get into the issue of what degree of detail it would be advisable, or not advisable, to have in the bill.^{xxxiv}
70. The Deputy First Minister committed to look carefully at what the Committee says on this matter and confirmed he is keen to proceed with the objective of “maximum agreement” on the Bill’s provisions.^{xxxv}
71. The Committee understands that sometimes too much information could restrict practical implementation and make the Bill less effective. In this case however, the

xxix The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 8.

xxx The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 9

xxxi The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 10.

xxxii The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 45.

xxxiii The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 8.

xxxiv The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 4.

xxxv The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 4.


Committee is persuaded by the arguments that other sources of interpretation should be included on the face of the Bill, as these sources would not be determinative, and the list of sources would be non-exhaustive. This approach is attractive to the Committee because of its transparency and because it demonstrates to public authorities tasked with implementing the Bill the variety of sources that may be used by courts and tribunals. This, the Committee considers, would lead to a better understanding of the culture change required, where UNCRC rights are understood to be ever developing, inter-related and indivisible.

72. **The Committee recommends the Scottish Government amends the Bill so that courts and tribunals ‘*must*’, rather than ‘*may*’, take into account the whole of the text of the UNCRC and the two optional protocols, when they are determining a case.**
73. **In addition, the Committee recommends the Scottish Government brings forward amendments at Stage 2, so that courts and tribunals ‘*may*’ look at a range of other UN materials, as listed: treaty body decisions; other relevant optional protocols (including opinions under the third protocol); general comments, concluding observations, and recommendations (UNCRC and other relevant international treaties); comparative law; and reports resulting from Days of General Discussion.**

Part 2 of the Bill

Need for a ‘due regard’ duty

74. Section 6 of the Bill would place a duty on public authorities, such as local authorities and health boards, not to act in a way which is incompatible with the UNCRC requirements (as set out in the schedule of the Bill).
75. In response to the Scottish Government committing to incorporate the UNCRC in 2018, the Independent Advisory Group (convened by Together and the Children’s Commissioner) drafted their own Children’s Rights (Scotland) Bill. This was presented to the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Children and Young People on 20 November 2018 – Universal Children’s Day. It had a dual duties approach – to provide both a duty to not act incompatibly and a duty to have due regard.
76. The Scottish Government consulted on this approach. The Policy Memorandum states that many respondents were attracted to this idea on the basis that it would provide both a ‘proactive’ and ‘reactive’ protection for children’s rights.^{xxxvi}

 The Scottish Government considers that a proactive approach is inherent in acting compatibly with human rights and was concerned that such an approach risked causing unnecessary duplication and confusion. As is the case under the HRA, the compatibility duty in the Bill is a continuing obligation.^{xxxvii}
77. There was debate about whether introducing a ‘due regard’ duty on public authorities, in addition to the compliance duty, would strengthen the Bill.
78. Kavita Chetty (Scottish Human Rights Commission) (SHRC) argued that it was important to add a duty to have ‘due regard’. She said this approach “would provide clarity on the obligation of conduct or process and would ensure that there was rights-based decision making as part of the “due regard” duty”.^{xxxviii}
79. The Human Rights Consortium Scotland shared this view and likened the approach to “the public sector equality duty that requires public bodies to have due regard to promote equality of opportunity between different disadvantaged groups”.^{xxxix}
80. Other human rights experts were less enthusiastic.
81. Bruce Adamson, (the Children’s Commissioner) considered that although the duty to have ‘due regard’ might be a helpful addition, the key duty was not to act incompatibly and that would drive change.^{xl}
82. Although Wales had opted for a ‘due regard’ duty, Dragan Nastic (UNICEF)

^{xxxvi} The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill, Policy Memorandum, paragraph 86

^{xxxvii} The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill, Policy Memorandum, paragraph 86

^{xxxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 14.

^{xxxix} Human Rights Consortium Scotland, Written Evidence

^{xl} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 12.

explained this was because incorporating the UNCRC is outwith its powers.^{xli}

83. Young people’s organisations, Together and the Scottish Youth Parliament thought the policy intent behind the inclusion of the ‘due regard’ duty in the draft Bill, i.e. promoting a proactive approach to children’s rights, remained important, but they along with Who Cares? Scotland, suggested an alternative approach would be to strengthen Part 3 of the Bill as a way of delivering that original policy intention.
84. The Deputy First Minister explained that the Scottish Government had not legislated for dual duties because the Bill establishes the highest standard—

” Essentially, we are saying to public authorities that they must satisfy themselves that their approaches are fundamentally compatible with the expectations of the UNCRC.^{xlii}

85. He added—

” A duty to have “due regard to” the UNCRC would perhaps be more arguable territory, whereas a duty to “act compatibly with” it will place on public authorities an obligation that will—to be blunt—be more difficult for them to wriggle out of. My judgment is that we should establish a clear approach in trying to secure the highest standard of action.^{xliii}

86. The Committee notes the good arguments for inclusion of a ‘due regard’ duty. Nevertheless, it is not convinced this would be the best approach. We believe the duty to not act incompatibly is clear and robust. Adding a further layer of complexity, to what is already a novel Bill, runs the risk of diluting the Bill’s impact through lack of clarity. The Committee does however acknowledge the need for further stimulus around public authorities taking a proactive approach and this is addressed throughout this report.

The definition of a public authority

Under section 6 of the Bill, the definition of a ‘public authority’ is not exhaustively defined, although its meaning has been considered before the UK courts in relation to the equivalent definition in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Inclusion of the Scottish Parliament as a public authority

87. Section 6 says a public authority would include Scottish Ministers, but not the Scottish Parliament.
88. Dr Boyle (Stirling University)^{xliv}, Professor Tisdall (The University of Edinburgh)^{xlv} and Professor Sutherland (Stirling University)^{xlvi} suggested that the Parliament should be included in the definition. Andy Sirel, (JustRight Scotland), wondered if its inclusion would raise any issues of legislative competence under the Bill and

^{xli} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 15.

^{xlii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 6.

^{xliii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 6.

^{xliv} Dr Boyle, Written Evidence

suggested it may be worth exploring further to understand the implications.^{xlvi} Dr Boyle considered this issue and stated—

” Indeed, the Policy Memorandum suggests that a provision requiring future Acts of the Scottish Parliament to be compatible with UNCRC would effectively change the power of the Parliament and is, therefore, beyond its current powers (para.107). This in itself is a contested position. Ideally the Scottish Parliament would also be under a duty to comply.^{xlvi}

89. The Deputy First Minister said the Parliament needs to reflect carefully as there are some complex issues to be resolved—

” The Scottish Parliament is a product of the Scotland Act 1998—it does not have the ability to amend that act and we have to act compatibly with it. It may well be that, if the Parliament was to decide to pursue that particular approach, it would have to be careful to act within its legislative competence in respect of which obligations it could take on. The committee will be familiar with the fact that we have had to craft the bill carefully to ensure that we do not move into areas where we would transgress on legislative competence on any issues around the application of the bill.^{xlvi}

90. He added that he had written to the Parliament’s Presiding Officer to encourage dialogue between Scottish Parliament and Government officials on the question.

91. While there has been support for the inclusion of the Scottish Parliament as a public authority, detailed discussion on the matter has been limited. In principle, the Committee would like to see the Scottish Parliament included within the definition of a public authority and therefore subject to the duty not to act in a way which is incompatible with the UNCRC requirements. Currently however, there appears to be insufficient evidence on the matter to take a definitive view. We are also conscious it would be unhelpful for the Bill to be judicially reviewed, potentially delaying commencement.

92. **The Committee asks the Scottish Government for an update on the officials’ discussions to inform Stage 2.**

A ‘hybrid’ public authority

93. Section 6 also recognises the possibility of a ‘hybrid’ authority, in other words where a ‘public authority’ might, depending on the circumstances, include a private sector or voluntary sector body carrying out public functions.

xlvi Professor Tisdall, Written Evidence

xlvi The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 9.

xlvi The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Cols 49-50.

xlvi Dr Boyle, Written Evidence

xlvi Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 7.

94. Susie Fitton (Inclusion Scotland) explained that the definition of a public authority is very important for disabled children, as they can be “impacted by the decisions and actions of private housing providers, residential care providers, private childcare providers, private foster carers and public schools”. She listed the type of rights breaches that might arise, such as negligent practice in relation to seclusion and restraint in private childcare provision, provision of adaptations in private rented housing, and poor physical access in schools.ⁱ
95. Who Cares? Scotland also raised concerns about private sector bodies in the context of its work—

” Particularly in the care and protection system, there are a great variety of private providers who carry out essential services for Care Experienced children and young people – from the operation of children’s homes, to the provision of mental health services. Many of these private providers have a great deal of power to impact on Care Experienced children’s rights being upheld and protected, therefore they must come within the scope of the duties on public authorities.ⁱⁱ
96. Several stakeholders including academics and legal practitioners argued that the current human rights case law on which private sector bodies are included in the definition of a public authority is unsatisfactory.
97. Also, they considered relying on this case law runs the risk of excluding certain private sector bodies that carry out important public sector functions. Dr Boyle had a major concern that “when children interact with any form of public service that has been outsourced to a private body, they may ultimately not have the human rights protection that they deserve”,ⁱⁱⁱ citing the *Ali v Serco Ltd* case in Scotland, where she said, “the motivation of the private provider currently supersedes the protection of the rights holder”.^{liii}
98. Legal practitioners also sought clarity on this point. Janys Scott (Faculty of Advocates), considered it important to clarify if a private organisation is exercising a public function.^{liv} Andy Sirel (JustRight Scotland) spoke about the need for local authorities and private parties to be certain about their obligations when entering into a procurement exercise.^{lv}
99. In tackling this issue, Professor McHarg suggested the Australian example of the [Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities](#) might offer a better approach to defining a public authority in this context.^{lvi}
100. Bruce Adamson, the Children’s Commissioner, also believed the definition should

ⁱ The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 48.

ⁱⁱ Who Cares? Scotland, Written Evidence

ⁱⁱⁱ The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 6.

^{liii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 7.

^{liv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 30.

^{lv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 32.

^{lvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 7.

be strengthened.^{lvii}

101. Rosemary Agnew (Scottish Public Services Ombudsman) said it was important to focus on the function, but equally on the obligation which needs to follow the child and that the crucial question to ask is “whether the child’s rights and the protection of them are as strong now as they would be if a public service had been delivering the service directly”.^{lviii}
102. While Kavita Chetty (SHRC) advised—

” [...] it is a well-established principle of international law, including explicitly in the UNCRC general comment 16, that the state cannot divest itself of its human rights responsibilities by outsourcing or delegating them. If Scotland is to fulfil its international obligations in the way that the bill intends, it must ensure that those accountability gaps do not persist through the contracting-out of services that are not caught by the definition in the bill.”^{lix}
103. Public authority witnesses were mostly content with the definition of a ‘public authority’ as drafted, although a few were open-minded about extending the definition.
104. Alistair Hogg (Scottish Children Reporters Administration (SCRA)) was supportive of expanding the definition saying, “if you were carrying out a public function, you should be covered by the expectation to observe the UNCRC”.^{lx}
105. Eddie Follan (COSLA) considered any issues could be addressed in guidance on the legal duties of public bodies, however, he said COSLA would be open to a discussion on how it could be extended.^{lxi}
106. The Deputy First Minister was very clear that a public authority “cannot divest itself of, or escape, its obligations under the UNCRC and pass them on to some other body”. He considered it “important that any public authority that asks any other body to act on its behalf must satisfy itself that that body is acting in a fashion that is compliant with the UNCRC” and was anxious to ensure the Bill’s provisions “are sufficiently restrictive to ensure that no arrangements enable that to happen”.^{lxii}
107. The Committee has heard significant evidence that the definition of a public authority, as set out in the Human Rights Act 1998, on which this Bill’s provisions are based, is being interpreted by the courts in a way that would be contrary to the spirit and intention of this Bill. We recognise this issue could either be addressed by amending the definition in the Bill or by providing absolute clarity on this point in the guidance issued to public authorities. The latter option, the Committee notes, does not stop the courts from interpreting the definition more narrowly over time.
108. **The Committee recommends the Scottish Government undertakes a further investigation, with the involvement of the main stakeholders, as to how the**

^{lvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 16.

^{lviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 18.

^{lix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 17.

^{lx} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 39.

^{lxi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 38.

^{lxii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 8.

definition could be tightened to avoid similar issues arising as those experienced with the Human Rights Act 1998 and provide an update to the Committee in advance of Stage 2 proceedings.

Court processes and remedies for breach of the duty on public authorities

109. A key component of Part 2 of the Bill is that if there is an alleged breach of the duty on public authorities (contained in section 6) an individual or organisation can raise court proceedings seeking “judicial remedies” in respect of that alleged breach of the UNCRC requirements (section 7). Separately, section 7 of the Bill envisages that UNCRC issues could arise as part of ongoing court proceedings on another matter.
110. The approach in Part 2 of the Bill means that existing courts and tribunals (as opposed to a new court or tribunal) would be used, and, for the most part, no new judicial remedies are created by the Bill.
111. Several submissions raised issues around the ability of children to obtain access to justice within existing systems. UNICEF UK, SHRC and the Children’s Commissioner argued that improving access to justice for children was required in the context of the Bill. Kavita Chetty (SHRC) referred to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment 5, that for children to access justice they need child-friendly information, advice, advocacy, support for advocacy, access to complaints procedures and access to assistance.^{lxiii}

Child-friendly court system

112. While Professors Norrie and McHarg emphasised the positive features of the Bill that improved the accessibility of the court system to children, such as the role of the Children’s Commissioner in raising court proceedings, others considered accessibility of the court system to children and young people in practice presented difficulties.
113. Oonagh Brown (SCLD), told the Committee courts are not accessible in relation to the needs of many children and young people or adults with disabilities. For example, “there is a lack of accessible information on taking legal cases, there are attitudinal barriers to do with their ability to take such cases and there is a lack of specialist awareness of learning disability among legal professionals and within the courts”.^{lxiv}
114. Andy Sirel (JustRight Scotland) talked about the practicalities of a child pursuing a case, for example, against a corporate parent. He said they would need to be able to instruct a lawyer, qualify for and obtain legal aid and engage an advocate. As such he considered—“The real burden therefore lies with the child and not the

^{lxiii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 20.

^{lxiv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Cols 48-49.

public authority.”^{lxv}

115. Professor Sutherland said the court system was “designed by adults for adults. In fact, it is intimidating to a lot of adults, so how much more so must it be to a child?”^{lxvi} She said, nonetheless, being able to seek remedy in courts and tribunals is essential in influencing how public authorities exercise their functions but, along with Dr Boyle, The Law Society, and Professor Tisdall, she agreed it should be a last resort, as did several respondents to the call for views.^{lxvii}
116. Some witnesses highlighted examples of good practice. Professor Tisdall referred to the [Additional Support Needs Tribunal for Scotland](#).^{lxviii} Also highlighted, was the [children’s hearings system](#), which the Children’s Commissioner said shows very good practice.^{lix} In addition, YouthLink Scotland referred to the [Barnahus model](#), a specific legal approach, well-developed in Scandinavian countries, which aims to respond to the needs of children when gathering their evidence for the purpose of court proceedings.

Advocacy services

117. It was stressed by a range of witnesses, including Professors Sutherland and Tisdall, that advocacy services are necessary to help make courts and tribunals more accessible to children and young people.
118. Professor Sutherland said parents may advocate on behalf of their child, but there are children who may be in foster or residential care who need to know that there is someone independent of the organisation who can help if their rights are not being respected.^{lxx} She said—

” We must consider developing a child advocacy service.”^{lxxi}

119. Members of the Committee heard how important advocacy was from the young unaccompanied asylum seekers they spoke to with Aberlour Guardianship about Article 25 of the UNCRC, which says someone who works for the government should check up on the care, protection and health of children and young people when they’re away from their families—

” Yes, I’m really happy I’ve got a home like other children and I’m okay. Really happy even though my family is not here. I have a Guardian and a social worker who checks up on me and I’m really thankful for that.”^{lxxii}

^{lxv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 37.

^{lxvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 12.

^{lxvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 13.


^{lxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 41.

^{lix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 19.

^{lxx} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Cols 13-14.

^{lxxi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 14.

120. On the need for independent advocacy, Susie Fitton (Inclusion Scotland) urged the Committee to consider how provisions on that can be strengthened in the Bill, for example, through an amendment that adds a requirement on the Scottish Ministers to set out a process for child-friendly and accessible complaints in the children's rights scheme.^{lxxiii}
121. The Royal College of Psychiatrists in Scotland wrote that "While the ability to seek action in this way can act as a powerful incentive for change, (...) this needs to be backed up by support and guidance for families who feel forced to take this measure. This includes access to free independent advisors".^{lxxiv}
122. Carly Elliot, (Who Cares? Scotland) talked about the benefits of advocacy services—

 The role of advocacy services is incredibly important in that regard. If the bill was able to focus more robustly on the provision of services such as advocacy, children and young people could be supported to challenge rights abuses without having to step into the legal sphere. I do not think that any of us wants children to have to go to court, either directly or with other organisations through the sufficient interest test. We want to keep them out of that space.^{lxxv}

Legal aid system

123. Problems with the legal aid system as it applied to children, such as the eligibility criteria, were highlighted by Professor Tisdall, JustRight Scotland, and the Faculty of Advocates.
124. Witnesses noted the legal aid system, which was currently [under review](#) by the Scottish Government. Professor Tisdall considered children's rights to legal aid should be addressed through the Bill, as did Andy Sirel (JustRight Scotland) who suggested the Committee should consider "whether there should be something in the Bill that relates to free access to legal advice or other legal instruments, such as there is in the South African directive".^{lxxvi} YouthLink Scotland referred to research suggesting there was a "social return" for the money invested.
125. **The Committee asks the Scottish Government how it intends to take account of the implications of the Bill for legal aid and for this information to be made available to the Committee in advance of Stage 2.**
126. When asked about the accessibility of the existing court system, the Deputy First Minister emphasised a range of arrangements are already in place. He highlighted the main such mechanism, by which the voice of children and young people can be heard, is through the Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland.^{lxxvii}

^{lxxii} Aberlour Guardianship, [Engagement Note](#), 11 November 2020

^{lxxiii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 50.

^{lxxiv} Royal College of Psychiatrists in Scotland, Written Evidence


^{lxxv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 29.

^{lxxvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 42.

^{lxxvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 8.

127. The Deputy First Minister was resolute in his thinking that creating another element of court or tribunal infrastructure is not a solution. His preference would be to ensure that the arrangements of the court and tribunal system in Scotland today are accessible and compatible with addressing the interests of children and young people.^{lxxviii}
128. **The Committee asks the Lord President in advance of Stage 2 to reflect on this evidence and to provide further details on progress being made on a child-friendly court system in preparation for the Bill.**

Effective Remedies

129. Depending on the court or tribunal, and on the court procedure involved, available remedies might include, for example—
- a court order to stop an act which is threatened or is ongoing
 - a court order requiring a person or organisation to do something they are legally required to do
 - damages, an order to pay a sum of money
 - a court order overturning the original decision and giving the issue back to the decision maker to look at again.
130. Dr Boyle, supported by SHRC and Together Scotland, said that the requirement for an effective remedy should appear on the face of the Bill. Dr Boyle advised that while the Policy Memorandum states that the Bill includes ‘effective remedies’ for violations of the UNCRC—
-  The Bill does not provide a definition of what constitutes an ‘effective remedy’ nor does it compel the court to ensure the remedy deployed meets the threshold of an ‘effective remedy’.^{lxxix}
131. She recommended that the Bill should include the right to an effective remedy, or that the courts should have to strike the balance of ensuring that remedies are “just, effective and appropriate”.^{lxxx}
132. Dr Boyle further explained there is an opportunity to refocus on what an effective remedy means by asking what the threshold is for it to be effective. She advised there is case law on this—

^{lxxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 8.

^{lxxix} Dr Boyle, written Evidence

^{lxxx} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 11.

” The courts were used to doing that under European Union law, but we have now lost the right to an effective remedy under EU law as a result of Brexit. We have the right to an effective remedy under the ECHR but, again, that was not incorporated as part of the Human Rights Act 1998, so there is a gap in provision there. The UNCRC bill presents an opportunity to address that gap for children.^{lxxxix}

133. Together Scotland said remedies need to be considered in line with principles 19-23 of the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy, such as—

- **Restitution:** as required to restore the situation before the breach occurred - for example restoration of liberty, return to place of residence, restoration of family life or other measures as appropriate.
- **Rehabilitation:** including medical and psychological care, as well as legal and social services.
- **Satisfaction:** may include public disclosure of an accurate account of the violation, public apology, investigation or other measures as appropriate.
- **Guarantee of non-repetition:** including measures to protect human rights defenders, providing human rights education as a priority to all sectors of society, promoting mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflicts, reviewing and reforming laws which have contributed to the violation or other measures as appropriate.^{lxxxii}

134. Furthermore, Rosemary Agnew (SPSO) considered it important that remedies should drive organisational change and, vitally, should consider what children might want as a remedy.

Remedies for systemic issues

135. An example of a serious rights violation was drawn to the Committee’s attention. Who Cares? Scotland said—

” Child abuse has long featured in the history of Care Experienced people’s lives in Scotland...We encourage the committee to consider this response, with a particular focus on our assessment of what effective redress can include in both financial and non-financial terms. Importantly, for many Care Experienced people, non-financial redress must include varied options including apologies from the state and the offer of free therapeutic support. This combination of non-financial redress is important in leading out reparative justice which seeks to reverse the feeling of self-blame that many individuals experience when the subject of systemic rights failures.^{lxxxiii}

136. Dr Boyle said that remedies like individual awards of damages were often not the

^{lxxxix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 15.

^{lxxxii} Together (Scottish Alliance for Children’s Rights), Written Evidence

^{lxxxiii} Who Cares? Scotland, Written Evidence

best way of fixing systemic issues affecting multiple individuals.^{lxxxiv}

137. Kavita Chetty (SHRC) expanded on this saying consideration should be given to empowering the courts to grant so-called ‘structural interdicts’. These would involve a direction to public authorities to implement a certain change, with their success in this regard then being potentially monitored by the courts.^{lxxxv} Dr Boyle advised that the national task force on human rights leadership is looking at ‘structural interdicts’.^{lxxxvi}
138. In response to whether the Bill does enough to ensure that the judicial remedies that courts and tribunals can provide would be effective in practice, the Deputy First Minister said—

” The mechanisms are there, but the earlier part of that process is more important. I would consider it a bit of a failure, frankly, if the remedy route had to be pursued.^{lxxxvii}
139. By way of further explanation, the Deputy First Minister said—

” I see it as an opportunity for us to make significant progress on changing the way in which public authorities act and operate. If a remedy is sought through a court or tribunal, we will have to face that, but I would rather have the cultural change than rely on a series of remedies to change the way in which we go about addressing these issues.^{lxxxviii}
140. **It is not clear to the Committee that Part 2 of the Bill does enough to ensure that the judicial remedies that can be provided by courts and tribunals will be effective in practice. For example, will they focus on what a child or young person might want, or ensure changes in the public authority concerned for the benefit of other rights holders in future.**
141. **The Committee asks the Scottish Government to amend the Bill to ensure the rights holder has a right, under section 8 of the Bill, to an effective remedy. For example, section 8 could be amended to require courts to issue a remedy which is ‘just, effective and appropriate’. Furthermore, the Committee asks the Scottish Government to amend the Bill to define what constitutes an effective remedy.**
142. **As part of its consideration of what constitutes an effective remedy, the Committee asks the Scottish Government for its views on the use of structural interdicts to address systemic rights breaches in advance of Stage 2.**
143. **Also, the Committee asks the Scottish Government to amend the Bill to require courts and tribunals to ask for the child’s views on what would constitute an effective remedy in their case. The Committee is aware of**

^{lxxxiv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 15.

^{lxxxv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 21.

^{lxxxvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 15.


^{lxxxvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 9.

^{lxxxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 9.

precedent in other legislation e.g. section 11 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (as amended by the Children (Scotland) Act 2020 (when it comes into force)).

Who can bring court proceedings?

144. Section 7 of the Bill says that a person, defined as an individual or organisation, can bring court proceedings in respect of an alleged breach of the (section 6) duty on public authorities.
145. Section 10 of the Bill would specifically allow the Children’s Commissioner to raise court proceedings.
146. Witnesses were generally positive about the proposed approach. Bruce Adamson, the Children’s Commissioner, advised he had made a number of interventions at the Court of Session and recently at the Supreme Court, relying on the rules of court. However, he considered it useful to have the power set out specifically in the Bill, as it is essential to be able to intervene in cases before the court, and to initiate cases where there is a strategic need to do so.^{lxxxix}
147. The SHRC argued that it should be in the same position as the Children’s Commissioner under section 10. It commented—

 This would allow for different issues to be brought before the courts depending on the strategic priorities and differing interests of the two institutions.^{xc}
148. Judicial review is an existing type of court procedure which, in practice, would be one of the key court procedures which is likely to be used. The Government has said that, for court actions for judicial review, organisations can represent children in court actions if they satisfy the test of ‘standing’, which requires them to have ‘sufficient interest’ in the subject matter of the case.^{xc} However, this is not explicitly stated in the Bill.
149. On section 7, witnesses including Professor McHarg, JustRight Scotland and the Faculty of Advocates said they were pleased that the test of ‘sufficient interest’ envisaged for judicial review actions, as opposed to the (more restrictive) victim test appearing in the Human Rights Act. They highlighted the potential role this test gave organisations in raising court proceedings on behalf of children.
150. Several witnesses including JustRight Scotland, Together, the Scottish Youth Parliament and Inclusion Scotland said that, while they supported the Scottish Government’s policy intention in relation to this aspect, they thought the drafting could be improved to provide greater clarity on the face of the Bill.
151. The SYP wrote, “MSYPs have told us they would like to see a wide variety of

^{lxxxix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Cols 22-23.

^{xc} Scottish Human Rights Commission, Written Evidence

^{xc} Emails from the Scottish Government Bill Team to SPICe, dated 24 and 29 September 2020.

individuals and bodies granted the ability to bring forward proceedings”. They supported this approach as they believed it would help ensure that vulnerable children and young people can be represented in cases. SYP echoed Together’s view that the legislation could be further enhanced by including some clarity on the “sufficient interest” approach on the face of the Bill.

152. Andy Sirel (JustRight Scotland) explained his concern is that at a UK policy level, there is some negativity towards the role of third sector organisations in judicial review actions. An explicit requirement in section 7 might “future proof” the role of organisations in raising court proceedings under the UNCRC legislation. Although, Andy Sirel recognised that as ‘sufficient interest’ was a test interpreted by the courts, there was still a risk, regardless of what was said in the legislation, courts would start to interpret the test to take a more restrictive approach to the role for representative organisations.^{xcii}
153. Several witnesses including Who Cares? Scotland, Inclusion Scotland and the SCLD, highlighted that public interest organisations would need training on how to bring legal cases on behalf of children. Oonagh Brown (SCLD) for example, said it thought its sector had been left behind in this regard and needed ‘upskilling’.^{xciii}
154. In response to calls to amend section 7 to provide greater clarity for organisations that might wish to challenge a public authority, the Deputy First Minister said, “what we have in the Bill is sufficiently workable to enable that opportunity to be taken”. He however confirmed that he would revisit the provision to ensure there is nothing inherent in the drafting of the Bill that would prevent the facility from being utilised.^{xciv}
155. **The Committee understands that the Scottish Government’s policy intention is that, in judicial review proceedings on the UNCRC requirements, the test of ‘sufficient interest’ would determine which individuals and organisations have standing to raise court proceedings. The Committee asks the Scottish Government to provide greater clarity on its policy intention on the face of the Bill. In particular, the Committee asks the Scottish Government to bring forward an amendment at Stage 2, so that section 7 refers explicitly to the test of ‘sufficient interest’.**


Time limits for bringing court proceedings

156. Section 7 of the Bill also sets out time limits for bringing court proceedings under the Bill in respect of an alleged breach of the public authority duty.
157. There is a default rule of one year (with the possibility of an extension) applying if there are not more stringent requirements associated with the court procedure being used.

^{xcii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Cols 35-36.

^{xciii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Cols 52-53.

^{xciv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Cols 4-5.


158. For judicial review proceedings, the effect of section 7 is that the procedure's usual (short) three-month time limit would apply, unless the court extends the deadline.
159. When calculating the one-year time limit under section 7 of the Bill, any period for which a person is under 18 is to be excluded. This also applies to the three-month time limit for judicial review claims.
160. This means that, for example, if a child has his or her rights breached at the age of 5, he or she could wait until the age of 18 to challenge that breach in court. As under 18s are the rights holders in the UNCRC, this seems likely to impact on the relevant time limits in a significant number of cases.
161. The dominant view expressed was that the exclusion of the period when a young person was under 18 was beneficial. Witnesses, including Professors Norrie and Sutherland, JustRight Scotland, Together Scotland and the SCLD, said it was appropriate given the developing capacity and confidence of children and young people with age.
162. Andy Sirel (JustRight Scotland) was particularly concerned about recent case law suggesting that time limits in some circumstances ran from the point the decision was made, not when the rights holder became aware of the decision.^{xcv}
163. A range of witnesses (including the Children's Commissioner, SHRC and several legal academics) felt that these provisions should help address barriers in access to information, advice and support which may have prevented younger children from raising court proceedings within a year.
164. Furthermore, Who Cares? Scotland and SCLD, said the approach accurately reflected where the balance of power lay between public authorities and children and young people.
165. The Faculty of Advocates was concerned about the effect of the exclusion of the period when a young person was under 18, when calculating the time limits—
 This extended time limit will place an onerous burden on public authorities in terms of record keeping, and ensuring all material evidence required in support of the decisions they make is preserved.^{xcvi}
166. Janys Scott, (Faculty of Advocates) suggested there might be a possible distinction between judicial review proceedings (which she said required a short time limit to be effective) and a right to claim damages (which could still be an effective remedy some years later). She considered that, where the sum of damages being claimed was small, it was relevant to consider whether it was proportionate in terms of associated costs on public authorities to review a decision made many years earlier.^{xcvii}
167. The Law Society of Scotland said that the absence of time limits might lead to delays in bringing court proceedings relating to children, with a consequent negative effect on children.^{xcviii} Professor Sutherland had also considered the issue of delay

^{xcv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Cols 37.

^{xcvi} Faculty of Advocate, Written Evidence

^{xcvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 35.

from this perspective but was not concerned by it. She said all the provision did was create a benefit for children and there was nothing in it stopping a child from bringing proceedings as soon as he or she was aware of the possibility.^{xcix}

168. Like the Faculty of Advocates, the Law Society also acknowledged the practical issues for public authorities associated with court proceedings raised 10-15 years later.^c
169. Alistair Hogg (SCRA) also said that it recognised the points being made by the Faculty, and that its own record-keeping practices would have to change if section 7 became law.^{ci} Glasgow City Council, also said the resources for effective record keeping would be critical.^{cii}
170. Regarding the cost of record keeping, the Deputy First Minister was clear—
 There are already arrangements in place for ensuring that there is record keeping of the required nature and quality, and public authorities have a duty to fulfil those. I do not envisage a situation in which record keeping becomes an obstacle to the successful application of the bill's provisions.^{ciii}
171. Nevertheless, he said if a practical issue emerges, the Scottish Government will consider it.
172. The Committee notes there has been mixed views on whether it is correct to exclude the period when a young person is under 18 when calculating the time limits for raising court proceedings under section 7 of the Bill. The principal view is that the approach is beneficial, and child focused. As such, the Committee is content with the time limits as drafted in section 7. The Scottish Government's commitment to consider any arising issues is welcomed by the Committee.

xcviii The Law Society for Scotland, Written Evidence

xcix The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 17.

c The Law Society of Scotland, Written Evidence

ci The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Cols 40

cii The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Cols 41.

ciii The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 5.

Part 3 of the Bill

Children’s Rights Scheme

173. Sections 11-13 of the Bill require Scottish Ministers to publish a Children's Rights Scheme (the Scheme) to report on compliance with the UNCRC requirements, to be reviewed and reported on annually.
174. There is widespread support for the Scheme as detailed in the Bill, and the duties on public authorities to report.
175. A range of witnesses however wanted to see some aspects of the Scheme strengthened.

Ministerial discretion and the contents of the Scheme

176. In line with several of the responses to the call for views, the Committee has heard evidence that the language at section 11(3) of the Bill needs to be strengthened. While the Bill states the Scheme “may” include certain arrangements around children’s rights, stakeholders have called for this to be changed to “must”.
177. Dr Boyle, Professor Kay Tisdall, SHRC and UNICEF UK agreed the wording in section 11(3) should be amended from ‘may’ to ‘must’, as did Who Cares? Scotland.
178. Dr Boyle said that the ‘arrangements’ in section 11(3) are obligations under the UNCRC and so form compulsory, rather than discretionary, components of UNCRC compliance. As such, Dr Boyle argued that “it should be made clear that the duties set out in section 11(3) are not exhaustive”.^{civ}
179. The Deputy First Minister said he was amenable to considering whether the Bill could be “stronger to fulfil the objectives that we have set out in the policy memorandum and in our aspirations around the bill”.^{cv}
180. **The Committee asks the Scottish Government to strengthen section 11(3) by amending the wording from ‘may’ to ‘must’ in the Bill.**

Additional Scheme requirements

181. Many witnesses such as, Together Scotland, Who Cares? Scotland, IYS, YouthLink Scotland, Inclusion Scotland, SYP, SHRC and the Children’s Commissioner, suggested specific requirements to strengthen the Scheme—
 - reference to support for children with protected characteristics or vulnerabilities
 - access to advocacy services for children and young people

^{civ} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 12.

^{cv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 10.

- arrangements for child-friendly complaints mechanisms, and
- human rights education.

182. These are addressed in more detail in the following paragraphs, as well as related matters around the reporting arrangements and the involvement of children and young people in the Scheme.

Children with protected characteristics or vulnerabilities

183. Juliet Harris (Together Scotland) called on Scottish Ministers—

” ...to include in the Children’s Rights Scheme a provision that requires them to report every year and set out steps taken to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of children with protected characteristics or with vulnerabilities.^{cvi}

184. This suggestion was widely supported by other stakeholders.

185. She referred to the consultation events the Committee has been involved with and said they tell us that particular children struggle to access their rights, children whose first language is not English, those who might face food poverty, or who cannot go to school.^{cvi}

186. Oonagh Brown (SCLD) also wanted the Scheme to refer to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), so young people with learning disabilities, alongside those with other protected characteristics, see themselves in the Bill; otherwise they might not see the Bill as being helpful to them in realising their human rights.^{cvi}

187. In addition, Together Scotland stated the Scheme should require Ministers every year to set out what they are doing to collect data and analyse the impact of the measures in the Scheme.

188. Oonagh Brown (SCLD) said it is important to include the data disaggregation for children and young people with learning disabilities.^{cix}

189. Who Cares? Scotland called for child-friendly versions of reporting methods to be implemented—

” Within the Children’s Rights Scheme, the requirement for public authorities to report on their activity provides an opportunity for Scotland to provide supportive measures, whilst also ensuring compliance with their duties. We ask the committee to consider the accountability mechanisms that may be required following reporting cycles and in the periods between reporting expectations.^{cx}

^{cvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 6.

^{cvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 6.

^{cvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 45.

^{cix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 55.

^{cx} Who Cares? Scotland, Written Evidence

Involvement of children and young people

190. Children and young people’s organisations were interested to learn what involvement children and young people will have in the development of the Scheme and how involvement will be representative of all children and young people.
191. There was strong support for the views of young people to be included in reporting. Calls for specific reference to be made to young Black and People of Colour, those with care experience, young carers and those with disabilities were suggested to ensure the voices of children and young people in these groups can be heard.
192. Afrika Priestley (Intercultural Youth Scotland (IYS)) said engagement with Black and People of Colour children and young people is crucial to ensure anti-racism and awareness is instilled—

” To ensure that children’s rights are respected by the Government, schools, hospitals, the police and so on, [...], we must take action to dismantle the systemic racism and bias in those institutions that withholds so many of those rights. An awareness and a rich understanding of young people’s intersectional characteristics are required to truly respect them.^{cxix}

193. Beth Cadger (Article 12) explained barriers to participation have long been an issue for children and young people from marginalised groups, such as Gypsy Travellers, though the pandemic has highlighted how much of a barrier to participation is through lack of digital access. She called on this to be addressed to allow children and young people from these groups to participate fully.^{cxii}
194. Carly Elliott (Who Cares? Scotland) explained why care-experienced children need to be included—

” When the state makes the difficult decision to intervene in the life of a care-experienced child or young person, it does not just disrupt their family construct—the child is entered into a world that is full of formal meetings and quasi-legal processes. The challenge that the child faces in having their rights met and upheld, and even in understanding what their rights are, cannot be overestimated.^{cxiii}

195. A young person with Additional Support Needs (ASN) told the Committee what they felt is important—

” All people with disabilities should have the opportunity to achieve. All teachers and lecturers should be trained and have the knowledge and time for someone with ASN. There needs to be more awareness around hidden disability. Disabilities doesn’t end when you turn 18. Need support for transition.^{cxiv}

196. On culture change and respect for young people, an engagement participant from YouthLink Scotland said—

^{cxix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 44.

^{cxii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 42.

^{cxiii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 7.

^{cxiv} Scottish Commission for People with Learning Disabilities, [Engagement Note](#), 3 November 2020

” [the Bill] will help emphasise that children and young people have as much of a right to a say as anyone else in the country.^{cxv}

197. Participants from the Committee’s youth justice and throughcare engagement work were keen that involvement isn’t a tick-box exercise.
198. They also encouraged involvement to be more engaging and less structured, avoiding ‘Scottish Government’ language. A participant said of engagement work “they use us as a product, not as human beings. Like coming to us to run workshops - what will we gain out of that? Just so we don’t feel like we’re just being used as a product or pawns on a chess board”. Other participants felt “Young people should be more included and see their suggestions being put in place. So often they are asked for their views, they make suggestions, and nothing changes”.^{cxvi}
199. Together Scotland stated implementation of a similar Scheme in Wales had found gaps in certain areas such as children’s participation and argued that this could have been due to failure to specify these parts of the Scheme.^{cxvii}

Access to advocacy services

200. The Committee heard about the importance of advocacy in children and young people’s lives.
201. Carly Elliott (Who Cares? Scotland) described current situations relating to treatment of children and young people during Covid-19—
- ” Most prominent are issues about contact with family members. Some children have been told that they are not allowed to have contact with their mum, dad, brothers or sisters due to family members living in different levels. They have been told that, if they have contact with family, they will have to isolate alone in their room for seven days on their return to their care placement.^{cxviii}
202. Kevin Kane (YouthLink Scotland) advised YouthLink Scotland had run workshops on the future of youth work in Scotland. He said, “it came up time and time again that children and young people need support and advocacy to enable them to access their rights”.^{cxix}
203. On access to advocacy, Together Scotland commented specifically sections 11(3) and 13(3) on the Scheme should be amended so that Ministers are required to set out and report annually on what they are doing to ensure advocacy services for children and young people are available, accessible, acceptable and of high

^{cxv} Session with 12-18 year olds (Together (Scottish Alliance for Children’s Rights), [Engagement Note](#), 28 October 2020.

^{cxvi} CYCJ (Children and Young People’s Centre for Justice) & Staf (Scottish Throughcare and Aftercare Forum), [Engagement Note](#), 17 November 2020

^{cxvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 29.

^{cxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 7.

^{cxix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 29.

quality.^{cxx}

204. In a recent report on the impacts of Covid-19 on Young Black and PoC, Afrika Priestly (IYC) said, “around half of respondents said that they didn't feel comfortable enough to speak to their teachers about their concerns. Increased police presence in lockdown showed in the report that young people were scared to leave their houses and access open community spaces due to fear of prejudice, racial profiling and racial treatment from authorities. important that advocacy services have underwent awareness and anti-racist training as racism exists within those parameters too”.^{cxxi}
205. Professor Tisdall (The University of Edinburgh) said “an increasing amount of advocacy is available for children, and we know that the Scottish Government wants to join it up. The bill is an opportunity to do so”.^{cxxii}

Child-friendly complaints system

206. There was a lot of discussion around what a child-friendly complaints system could comprise and how it could be provided for by the Bill.
207. The SPSO emphasised that the courts would be a little used route overall and complaints procedures, including the procedures available through the SPSO, would be important in practice.^{cxxiii}
208. Bruce Adamson, the Children’s Commissioner, explained that Scotland does not have a children’s ombudsperson model, and therefore his job is not to deal with complaints, but rather to look at how strategic litigation can be used. In terms of complaints mechanisms, he pointed to the work of the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman and the judicial systems, but said—
- ” This is not a substitute for a child-friendly complaints system or child-friendly justice.”^{cxxiv}
209. Many witnesses, including Professors Sutherland and Tisdall and Dr Boyle emphasised the importance of child-friendly administrative complaints procedures applying across all policy sectors. Professor Tisdall commented that having a stand-alone child-friendly complaints system was “quite radical” and referred to research for the Children’s Commissioner for England, which found that “even the idea of a child understanding and wanting to make a complaint was actually quite a big hurdle”.^{cxxv}
210. Written evidence suggested alternative routes for seeking initial redress, highlighting the need for procedures to be local, accessible and child friendly. The Centre for Excellence for Children's Care and Protection (CELCIS) stated—

^{cxx} Together Scotland, Written Evidence

^{cxxi} Intercultural Youth Scotland, Supplementary Written Evidence

^{cxxii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 42.

^{cxxiii} Scottish Public Services Ombudsman, Written Submission

^{cxxiv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 23.

^{cxxv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 12 November 2020, Official Report Col 42.

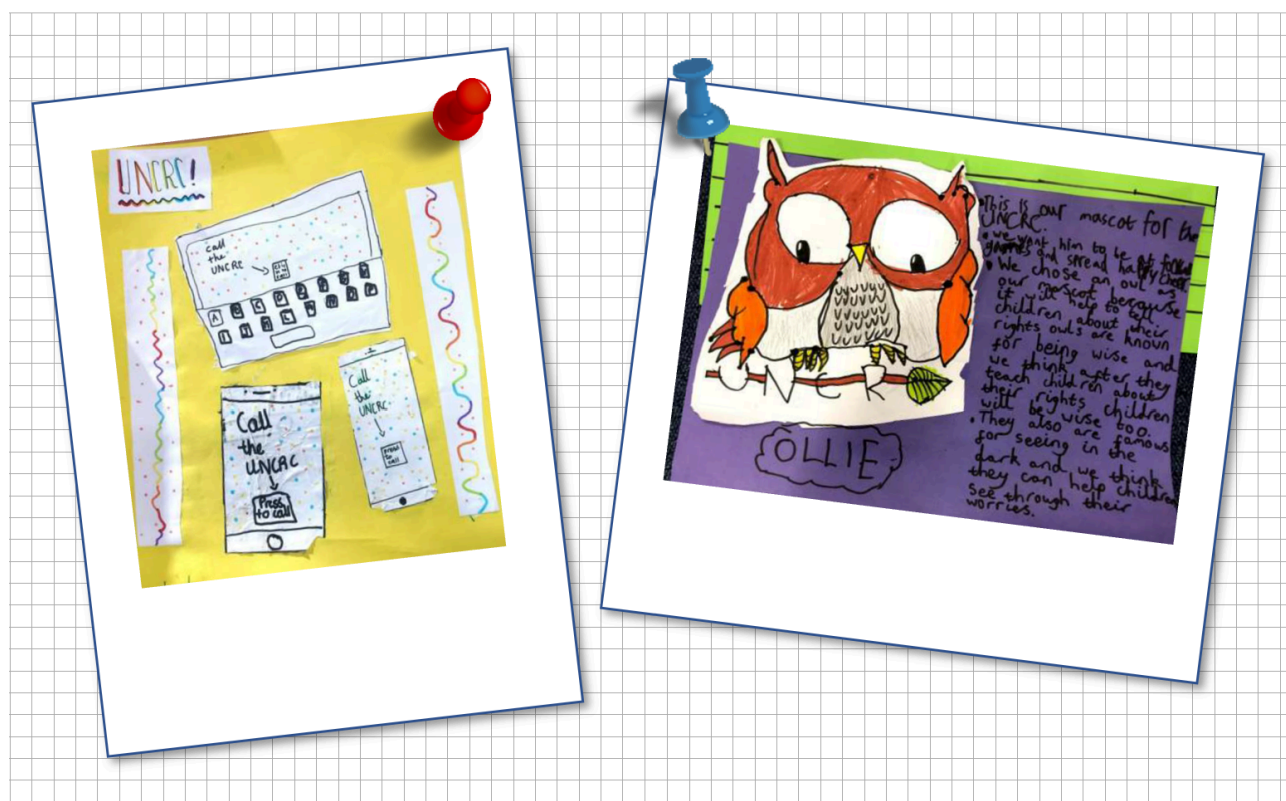
” Children may find legal action and court processes difficult to navigate and, at times, traumatic (...) One possibility would be to introduce a complaints mechanism which would reduce the need to go to court. It is important that any complaints mechanism put in place is simple to access and use and is also child-friendly. The development of local and uniform processes across all Public Authorities in Scotland could enable swift redress and the prevention of further breaches.^{cxxvi}

211. Kavita Chetty (SHRC), Alistair Hogg (SCRA) and Juliet Harris (Together Scotland) considered there was an opportunity for the Children’s Rights Scheme to include a specific requirement on Scottish Ministers to report on topics relating to *access to justice*, including:

- child-friendly information for children and parents about; i) children’s rights; and ii) avenues of redress when things go wrong
- support for children with protected characteristics or vulnerabilities
- child-friendly complaints procedures
- advocacy services
- legal aid.

Human rights education

School children designed an digital App and a rights mascot for the UNCRC.



Source: Submissions from school children at St Louise Primary School, East Kilbride.

212. For children to be able to pursue breaches of their rights, Professors Sutherland and McHarg spoke about the necessity of awareness raising of the existence of children's rights.
213. Children from the Children's Parliament told the Committee about the importance of learning about their rights, so they could stand up for them if something was wrong—

” I ran a campaign called 'We Want Grass'. It was because our playground was full of concrete and dirt and there was sharp bits of wood on the paths. We wanted grass to play on. ^{cxxvii}

214. Dragan Nastic (UNICEF UK) highlighted positive steps in Scotland in this regard, including the fact that over 50% of schools in Scotland were involved in UNICEF's rights respecting school scheme. ^{cxxviii} He also referred to the Welsh Children's Rights Scheme which deals with specific mechanisms in Wales for child-friendly information, advice, advocacy, support for self-advocacy and access to independent complaints procedures and suggested that Scotland could follow this example. ^{cxxix}
215. Article 12 highlighted the importance of targeted rights education to marginalised

^{cxxvii} Session with Children Under 12 (Together), [Engagement Note](#), 7 November 2020

^{cxxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 9.

^{cxxix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 20.

children and young people, stating many young Gypsy Travellers were unfamiliar with human rights and the UNCRC.^{cxxx}

216. From our engagement work with children and young people we heard lots of reasons why rights should be taught.
217. Youth justice-experienced young people told us—
“A lot of professionals automatically assume as young people with lived experience we know about our rights when we don’t.”^{cxxxix}
“I think the adult should learn more about the rights and take more time with young people instead of just looking at files.”^{cxxxix}
218. Participants also highlighted that “Language is important, use everyday language, use pictures, graphics etc. and keep things clear and simple. Needs to be accessible without diluting the content”.
219. In response to calls to specify added requirements or greater detail within the Children’s Rights Scheme, the Deputy First Minister cautioned against the Bill becoming “too complex and prescriptive”, highlighting the need for the Scheme to be able to adapt in future years if standards move even further ahead.^{cxxxix}
220. The Committee has heard there should be changes to the content of the Scheme on the face of the Bill, including, for example, the addition of the protected characteristics and vulnerable groups, access to advocacy, legal aid, human rights education and a child-friendly complaints mechanism. Also, arrangements for reporting and the involvement of children and young people in the Scheme.
221. **The Committee asks the Scottish Government, in advance of Stage 2, to set out whether the Children’s Rights Scheme will be strengthened to include any of the additional requirements identified by stakeholders as set out above.**

Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessments

222. Scottish Ministers will have a legal duty to carry out a child rights and wellbeing impact assessment (CRWIA) on all primary legislation they intend to introduce in the Scottish Parliament, and most secondary legislation (section 14(2)).
223. CRWIAs must also be carried out in relation to decisions of a strategic nature (section 14(3)). Details of this will be set out in the Scheme.
224. Most respondents to the call for views commented positively to the introduction of CRWIAs. However, some felt that section 14(3) would be more effective if Ministers


^{cxxx} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 56.

^{cxxxix} CYCJ (Children and Young People’s Centre for Justice) & Staf (Scottish Throughcare and Aftercare Forum), [Engagement Note](#), 17 November 2020

^{cxxxix} CYCJ (Children and Young People’s Centre for Justice) & Staf (Scottish Throughcare and Aftercare Forum), [Engagement Note](#), 17 November 2020

^{cxxxix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 10.

had less discretion in determining when a CRWIA was required. Section 14(5) says that Ministers can publish a CRWIA in such a manner as Ministers “consider appropriate”.

225. The Children’s Commissioner described impact assessments as a “vital tool”, noting the legal obligation on Scottish Ministers as an important way of ensuring their impact.^{cxxxiv}
226. Rosemary Agnew (SPSO) warned against introducing CRWIAs in a “silo” but integrating them in a meaningful way, with resources available for public bodies.^{cxxxv}
227. Dragan Nastic (UNICEF UK) said that the CRWIA provisions in the Bill represent one area where Scotland “goes further than anywhere else in the world”. However, in agreement with previous witnesses, he highlighted the wording in section 14(3) around discretionary assessment of decisions of a strategic nature as vague, and recommended the formulation used in the European Commission template for this. Regarding what should be subject to assessment, Dragan Nastic said every decision with a direct or indirect impact on children should have an impact assessment.^{cxxxvi}
228. Mike Burns (Glasgow City Council/HSCP) welcomed the Ministerial duty on CRWIAs, highlighting the need to ensure this leads to a focus not just on planning but also on delivery.^{cxxxvii}
229. Scottish Women’s Aid considered this level of ministerial discretion could result in an inconsistent approach to undertaking CRWIAs.^{cxxxviii}
230. Families Outside welcomed further clarity on what would constitute a, “decision of a strategic nature,” as set out in section 14(3) and believed subsection (4) could be strengthened so that, on an annual basis within the Scheme, Ministers could identify upcoming decisions where an Impact Assessment would be required.^{cxxxix}
231. On the level of Ministerial discretion, the Deputy First Minister explained—
 I do not want the use of the words “as the Scottish Ministers consider appropriate” to be interpreted in any way as a route through which to wriggle out of responsibilities. If it were to be perceived in that way, I would look again at the provision.^{cxl}
232. The Committee notes the legal duty on Ministers to carry out CRWIAs on all primary legislation and most secondary legislation has been welcomed and that CRWIAs can also be carried out in relation to decisions of a strategic nature.
233. A number of witnesses raised concerns that Ministers have discretion in relation to

^{cxxxiv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 27.

^{cxxxv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Cols 28-9.

^{cxxxvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 29.

^{cxxxvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 46.

^{cxxxviii} Scottish Women’s Aid, Written Submission

^{cxxxix} Families Outside, Written Evidence

^{cxl} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 12.

decisions of a strategic nature. The Committee recognises there may be a need to retain some discretion around CRWIAs and strategic decision making, however we do not consider the case for this has been fully set out by the Scottish Government and a lack of transparency around how this would be used in practice remains.

234. **The Committee has deliberated over stakeholder concerns regarding Ministerial discretion around carrying out CRWIAs in relation to decisions of a strategic nature. The Committee therefore asks the Scottish Government to remove Ministerial discretion at section 14(3) of the Bill. If this is not removed, then the Scottish Government must provide clear information around what decisions of a strategic nature would and would not be considered appropriate for a CRWIA to be carried out.**

Mandatory CRWIA duty on all public authorities

235. Together Scotland and SCLD called for a mandatory CRWIA duty on all public authorities, with Together stating the lack of mandatory provision in the Welsh scheme has been identified as a weakness. SCLD and Inclusion Scotland expressed concerns around quality and uptake of non-mandatory assessments stating this had resulted in some situations where the needs of disabled children and young people had not been met.^{cxli}
236. Carly Elliott (Who Cares? Scotland) said “when done right and used well, [CRWIAs] can lead to effective rights-based decision making and planning, which is incredibly important to the overall policy intention of the bill”.^{cxlii} Kevin Kane (YouthLink Scotland) said the higher the quality and “obligatory nature” of the impact assessment, the greater chance of success.^{cxliii} Beth Cadger (Article 12) said a “tick box” approach needed to be avoided if assessments were to be meaningful.^{cxliv} The Children’s Commissioner also stressed the importance of training and support, otherwise there is a “risk of straying into tokenism and bureaucracy”.^{cxlv} Afrika Priestley (IYS) advised although consultation forums are in place to involve young people, they do not consider the lived experiences of young Black and People of Colour people who face challenges. In large mixed group settings their words can be lost, misinterpreted and diluted with other young people who don’t face the same barriers including systemic racism and lower socio-economic background.^{cxlvi}
237. Alistair Hogg (SCRA) welcomed the expectation around CRWIAs. He acknowledged the benefits and the ability to uncover overlooked areas, though he noted the impact assessment landscape had become over-populated and urged the Scottish Government to consider an overall assessment, bringing together all the elements to be considered, with children’s rights and welfare “absolutely central to

^{cxli} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 57.

^{cxlii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 32.

^{cxliii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 27.

^{cxliv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 57.

^{cxlv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 58.

^{cxlvi} Intercultural Youth Scotland, Supplementary Written Evidence

that”.^{cxlvii}

238. In relation to the efficacy of public authority CRWIAs and the need for them to become mandatory, the Deputy First Minister said—

” This comes down to how seriously the questions are taken by public authorities and whether assessments are truly built into the process of policy consideration.^{cxlviii}

239. The Committee has given very careful consideration to the suggestion to make the duty to carry out CRWIAs mandatory for all public authorities. We know there are already issues with public authorities implementing the Public Sector Equality Duty, this is compounded by a cluttered impact assessment landscape. At this time, we do not therefore consider taking this approach would have the desired impact and may, in fact, be counterproductive by making the process bureaucratic and potentially “tick box”.

Reporting duty of listed authorities

240. Section 15 requires public authorities listed in section 16 to publish a report every three years on actions taken to ensure compliance with UNCRC requirements set out in section 6 of the Bill.
241. The first three-year reporting period begins on the day section 15 comes into force. Section 15(1) sets out reporting duties of authorities listed in section 16(1). The listed authorities are detailed below and are the same as those in schedule 1 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.
242. Juliet Harris (Together Scotland) called on the duty for public authorities to be “not just retrospective but a planning and reporting duty” because—
- ” If, every three years, public bodies had to set out not just what they have done but what they plan to do over the next three years, for scrutiny by children and young people and civil society, that would significantly strengthen the proactive approach of the bill.^{cxlix}
243. **The Committee recommends the Scottish Government amends section 15(1) to include future actions public authorities have identified for the coming three-year reporting period. The Committee believes this would support the desired culture shift anticipated by the Bill.**

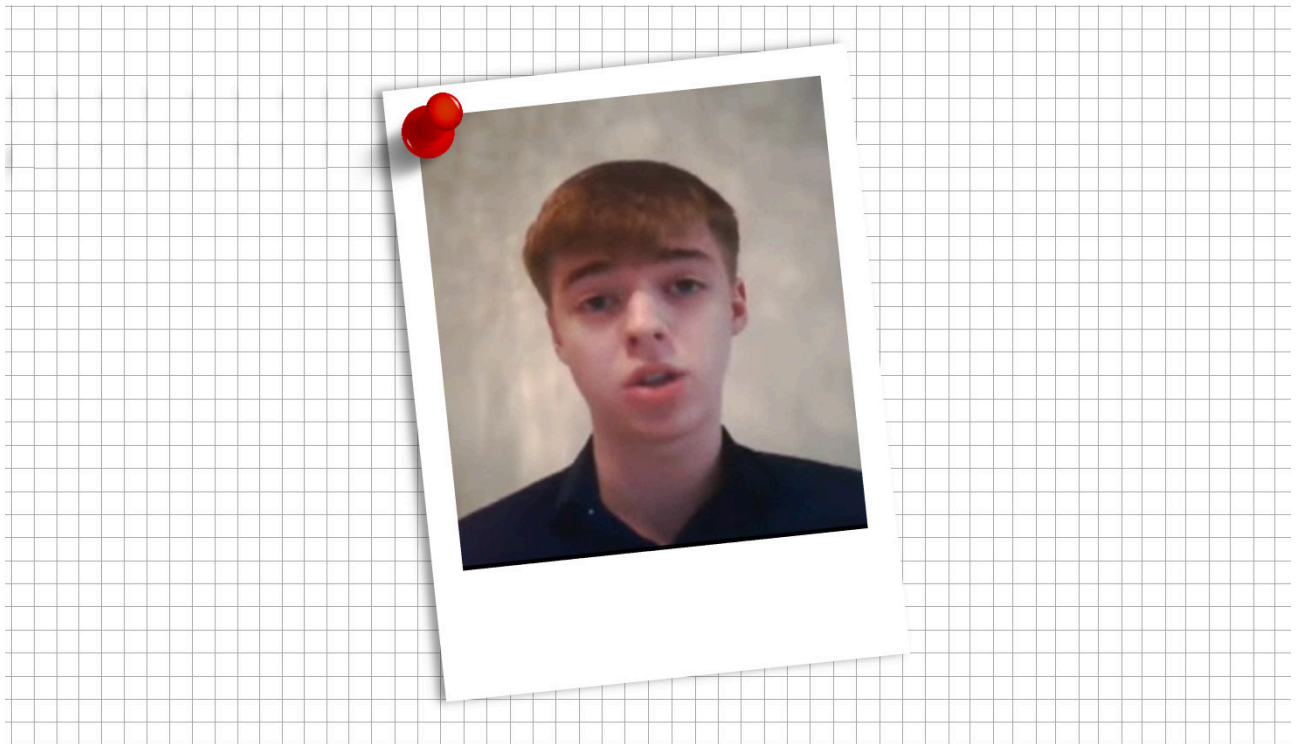
^{cxlvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 46.

^{cxlviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 13.

^{cxlix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 15.

Participation and child-friendly reports

Josh Kennedy, Member of the Scottish Youth Parliament giving evidence to the Committee on 26 November 2020.



Source: The Scottish Parliament

- 244. Josh Kennedy (SYP) and Beth Cadger (Article 12) said CRWIAs should be published in a child-friendly format. The SYP suggested there should be mandatory provision to children's participation in decision-making, awareness raising, rights-based budgeting and the preparation of CRWIA.^{cl}
- 245. Carly Elliot (Who Cares? Scotland) and Kevin Kane (YouthLink Scotland) stressed the need for effective training to ensure CRWIAs are taken forward correctly.
- 246. Eddie Follan (COSLA) advised they are getting much better at doing impact assessments when they are designing services at a local level, and crucially, getting better at doing them with children and young people.^{cli}
- 247. In response to the need for training to ensure CRWIAs are meaningful, the Deputy First Minister emphasised it's about the operating culture of organisations. They must have personnel who have the skills, perspective and outlook to ensure that issues are handled properly and that processes are gone through properly and meaningfully to inform policy making.^{clii}
- 248. The Committee agrees with the Deputy First Minister that public authorities must ensure their staff are trained to undertake CRWIAs, including the participation of children and young people, and to understand how to take a human rights-based

^{cl} Scottish Youth Parliament, Written Submission

^{cli} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 45.

^{clii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 14.

approach to their role. Our human rights work has shown that by taking a human rights-based approach, savings in resources can be achieved as needs are met.

249. **In relation to requiring public authorities to produce child-friendly CRWIAs, the Committee asks the Scottish Government to bring forward an amendment at Stage 2 to give effect to this proposal.**

Part 4 of the Bill

Court powers to determine compatibility; court powers to deal with incompatible legislation and legislative powers to make remedial legislation

250. The focus of Part 4 is on the compatibility of legislation with UNCRC requirements. It says—

- All Government Bills (but not other types of Bill) must be introduced with a statement from the Member introducing the Bill about its compatibility with the UNCRC requirements (section 18).
- Certain types of legislation (whenever made) must be interpreted and given effect to in a way which is compatible with the UNCRC requirements (the interpretative obligation, found in section 19).
- Where legislation is incompatible with the UNCRC requirements, a court can (depending on the type of legislation in question) make a ‘strike down declarator’ or an ‘incompatibility declarator’ (sections 20-22).
- Where either type of declarator is made, Scottish Ministers must, within six months, take steps including publishing a report setting out what steps (if any) they intend to take in response to the declarator and laying it before the Scottish Parliament (section 23).

251. For primary legislation, the proposed distinction in sections 20-22 of the Bill is between existing legislation and future legislation. For existing legislation, a strike down declarator could be made. For future legislation an incompatibility declarator could be made.^{cliii}

252. In the Policy Memorandum, the Scottish Government explained it wanted the courts to be able to make strike down declarators in respect of all primary legislation. However, its view is that, for future primary legislation, it would not be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament to give courts that power.

253. There has been general support for Part 4 of the Bill. Some witnesses said they would have preferred strike down powers for all legislation (for example, JustRight Scotland and SHRC), but they accepted the limitations imposed by what was in the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament.

254. A couple of local authorities raised concerns about possible unintended consequences of legislation being struck down, and the need for this to be monitored, East Renfrewshire Council stated—

^{cliii} The effect of a strike down declarator is that, from the point it is granted, that legislation no longer forms part of Scots law (to the extent of the incompatibility). On the other hand, with an incompatibility declarator the legislation remains law unless and until further legislation changes that.

- ” Care will need to be taken to ensure that there are no unintended consequences. The impact of any changes on local authority resources and responsibilities as a result of any changes will need to be monitored carefully.^{cliv}

Compatibility with UNCRC requirements statement

255. Under section 18, all Government Bills (but not other types of Bill) must be introduced with a statement from the Member introducing the Bill about its compatibility with the UNCRC requirements (section 18).
256. Dr Katie Boyle commented—
- ” Ideally a Member’s Bill and a Committee Bill would also be covered by this provision, although it may well be that their exclusion is due to parliamentary resource constraints supporting Members in this regard. Nonetheless, the Government should be pressed further as to why non-Government Bills are excluded from this obligation.^{clv}
257. Professor McHarg agreed, noting this would bring it in line with section 31 of the Scotland Act (i.e. statements on legislative competence).
258. In addition, Dr Boyle suggested that, each time a new Bill is introduced, the UNCRC legislation could require the Committee responsible for scrutinising the Bill to have regard to UNCRC compliance. Furthermore, that the Equalities and Human Rights Committee should perform an overarching pre-legislative scrutiny role.
259. The Deputy First Minister considered the matter of extending compatibility with UNCRC requirements statements to other types of legislation a matter for the Parliament to decide.^{clvi}
260. Other than Government Bills, there are a few other types of Bills that can be introduced into the Scottish Parliament. These are Member’s Bills, Committee Bills, Private Bills and Hybrid Bills. The Committee notes that Member’s Bills and Committee Bills are types of Public Bills. Public Bills can change the public and general law. This is law that affects people right across Scotland.
261. **In principle, the Committee can see merit in extending a statement of compatibility with UNCRC requirements to Member’s Bills and Committee Bills as these are Public Bills. We note, however, the Committee has not had an opportunity to explore what this would mean in practice with the Parliamentary Authorities. The Committee will therefore seek written evidence to inform Stage 2 proceedings.**

^{cliv} East Renfrewshire Council, Written Evidence

^{clv} Dr Boyle, supplementary written evidence

^{clvi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 17.

Power to strike down future legislation

262. Where legislation is incompatible with the UNCRC requirements, a court can (depending on the type of legislation in question) make a ‘strike down declarator’ or an ‘incompatibility declarator’ (sections 20-22).
263. Legal witnesses, including the Law Society, JustRight, Faculty of Advocates, SHRC and Children’s Commissioner were happy to accept what the Scottish Government has said on legislative competence and it was just the academics who offered a more nuanced view.
264. Dr Boyle considered whether the statutory power to strike down future legislation if not compatible with the UNCRC is within the legislative competence of the Parliament. Here she said the key issue is whether this power would ‘modify’ either section 28 or section 29 of the Scotland Act. She said she cannot offer a “clear recommendation” on this topic but recommends—

” seeking views from a breadth of constitutional law experts on this issue.^{clvii}

265. Professor McHarg also considered this point and said it is “a novel issue” which has not been tested in court..^{clviii} Her overall conclusion was that while there is “room for doubt” as to whether the Scottish Parliament could legislate to create a future strike down power, the case is “at least arguable”. She made several technical arguments in relation to this, including, for example—

” The *purpose* of protecting the provisions governing the Parliament’s legislative competence against modification might be thought to be to prevent the Parliament from seeking to *weaken* the competence constraints so as to *expand* its legislative competence; not to prevent it from creating *additional* competence constraints which have the effect of *narrowing* its legislative competence.^{clix}

266. Professor Norrie also considered the issue of whether a statutory power to strike down future legislation is within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament. He makes a similar point to Professor McHarg—

” I find the Scottish Government’s view...that conferring a power on the courts to strike down *future* primary legislation would be the Parliament imposing a limitation on its own powers, and that it is not within its legislative competence to do so, unpersuasive. The Scottish Parliament’s powers are, of course, limited (primarily by the terms of the Scotland Acts) and there is no doubt that an Act of the Scottish Parliament alone would be unable to *increase* its own powers. But a self-imposed *constraint* on its powers seems to me to be a quite different thing.^{clix}

^{clvii} Dr Boyle, Supplementary Written Evidence

^{clviii} Professor McHarg, Supplementary Written Evidence: considers the existing Supreme Court case of *Scottish Continuity Bill Reference* (2018) dealt with a distinct issue, because that was about attempting to play a condition on the future exercise of the *UK Parliament’s* legislative powers, not the Scottish Parliament’s. The case is available at: <https://www.supremecourt.uk/cases/uksc-2018-0080.html>

^{clix} Professor McHarg, Supplementary Written Evidence

267. Aside from the issue associated with the Scotland Act, Professor McHarg made a practical point, “perhaps such a strike down power would be ineffective, because it, itself, could be overridden by future legislation”.^{clxi}
268. In this regard, while noting the issue has never been decided directly in a UK court, Professor McHarg suggests that the current session of the Scottish Parliament may not be able to bind future sessions of the Scottish Parliament. Here she discusses the approach in constitutional law to the UK Parliament, where she says legislation which attempts to bind future parliaments is valid but ineffective. She also discusses equivalent approaches in other countries. In this regard, she comments—
- “The justification is ultimately a democratic one – that later generations should not be absolutely bound by the value choices of earlier generations.”^{clxii}
269. On whether the Scottish Parliament could bind a future parliament, Professor Norrie appeared to reach a different conclusion to Professor McHarg, commenting—
- “A Parliament of unlimited sovereignty, such as the UK Parliament at Westminster cannot (at least in constitutional theory) limit its own right to make legislation in the future in whatever terms it wishes, but the Scottish Parliament is in a very different position. It has limits imposed on it externally (by the UK Parliament) and the very concept of limited powers is inherent in its design.”^{clxiii}
270. He suggested “a better approach” to the strike-down power would be to allow it for existing *and* future legislation. However, the Scottish Parliament should also be allowed to suspend the strike down power in relation to future legislation it decides ought not to be subject to this power. It would then retain all the legislative powers it currently has but, in addition—
- ” The Parliament would then be forced to be honest about its desire to legislate in a manner that was inconsistent with the UNCRC.^{clxiv}
271. On the issue of legislative competence and strike down powers, the Deputy First Minister considered it is an issue “that must be carefully navigated”. He emphasised there are “aspects of the UNCRC that cannot be put in domestic law because of limitations in our legislative competence”. He continued—
- ” Based on its existing provisions, the bill has been certified as having legislative competence—we are confident about that. However, we have to be careful, and the issue will have to be handled with great care when it comes to stage 2 and stage 3 amendments. I do not think that we would have to go very far to reach territory in which legislative competence might be contested.^{clxv}
272. The Committee notes the very fine balance to be struck on what can and cannot be included in the Bill. There are a range of legal arguments to be considered on a

clx [1] Professor Norrie, Supplementary Written Evidence

clxi Professor McHarg, Supplementary Written Evidence

clxii Professor McHarg, Supplementary Written Evidence

clxiii Professor Norrie, Supplementary Written Evidence

clxiv Professor Norrie, Supplementary Written Evidence

clxv The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 16.

statutory power to strike down future legislation. The Committee also notes the point in question has never been directly tested in court.

273. **The Committee recognises that the majority view welcomes the power for courts to ‘strike down’ old incompatible legislation (legislation which pre-dates the Bill), or make a declaration that new legislation is incompatible with the UNCRC (legislation which post-dates the Bill). However, we ask the Scottish Government to respond to the points raised by Dr Boyle, Professor Norrie and Professor McHarg and consider whether the Bill’s approach to future legislation could include ‘strike down’ powers while remaining within the competence of the Parliament.**

Reports in response to declarators

274. Several stakeholders commented unfavourably on the fact that Scottish Ministers were under a duty to report to the Parliament (under section 23) but not a duty to take action to remedy the issue.
275. Section 23 provides that where either type of declarator is made, Scottish Ministers must, within six months, take steps including publishing a report setting out what steps (if any) they intend to take in response to the declarator and laying it before the Scottish Parliament.
276. Several stakeholders commented unfavourably on the fact that Scottish Ministers were under a duty to report to the Parliament (under section 23) but not a duty to take action to remedy the issue.
277. The Children’s Commissioner said in response to a question about the reporting duty at section 23—
- ” The ministerial reporting is really important, because we see, particularly from experience in international fora such as the European Court of Human Rights, that the execution of judgments and implementation can be very slow. The reporting duty is therefore very useful.^{clxvi}
278. He argued in his submission that the reporting duty at section 23 is insufficient to meet the threshold of providing an ‘effective remedy’ and as such should be expanded to include a duty to take action to remedy the incompatible legislation.^{clxvii} Together Scotland also made this point in its written submission.
279. On the duty to report, Professor Norrie appeared to disagree with other stakeholders who had suggested it should be strengthened into a duty to take action (at least to the extent that involves legislation). He commented:

clxvi The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 30.

clxvii The Commissioner for Children and Young People Scotland, Written Evidence

” I would never support *requiring* a Government to introduce legislation. I much prefer a duty on it to give consideration to the matter and, if it decides not to introduce legislation, to have a duty to explain to the Parliament why it takes that view. If the Parliament is unpersuaded by the Scottish Government’s explanation, then there are various options for the introduction of amending legislation. But governments should never be placed in a position in which it is obliged to introduce legislation which it does not, itself, support.^{clxviii}

280. The Deputy First Minister was confident section 23 provides for a combination of the obligation to report and the action that flows from it. He said section 23 creates a framework and this means it can cope with future issues that might arise.^{clxix}

281. **It is concerning to the Committee that there is a significant gap in views around the requirement to report and the obligation to act. The Committee would find it helpful to receive more detailed information on how this duty is intended to meet the threshold of an ‘effective remedy’ in advance of Stage 2 proceedings.**

282. Together thought that, in relation to the duty to report in section 23, there should be a duty to publish a child-friendly version of that report—

” ...we think that that duty should include a requirement to publish child-friendly versions of what they are doing to action incompatibility declarators. If a case has got as far as court, it is essential that the ministers speak to children and young people about the action that they will take to remedy an incompatibility declarator.^{clxx}

283. Carly Elliott, (Who Cares? Scotland) talked about the group of young people they supported to meet Committee Members. She said, “It is notable that they were particularly interested in the complicated part, which uses phrases such as “incompatibility declarator” and “strike down” powers”. Going forward, she highlighted the need for inclusion, and the recognition of the importance of feedback to children and young people in accessible ways.^{clxxi}

284. On the suggestion that the duty to report should include the duty to report in a child-friendly way, the Deputy First Minister acknowledged the challenge to move from a “difficult to navigate piece of legislation, to communication that can be understood, valued and appreciated and which is meaningful for children and young people”. He confirmed he would seek to address this point.^{clxxii}

285. **The Committee welcomes the Deputy First Minister’s commitment to investigate expanding the duty to include a requirement for the report to be produced in a child-friendly way. The Committee would find it helpful to receive an update on the outcome of the Scottish Government’s considerations on this matter in advance of Stage 2.**

clxviii Professor Norrie, Supplementary Written Evidence

clxix The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 17.

clxx The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 33.

clxxi The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 33.

clxxii The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 17.

Part 7 of the Bill

286. Section 40 of the Bill sets out how the Bill will be commenced, with some provisions coming into force the day after Royal Assent, for example, around regulation making powers. The main commencement provision of the Bill is governed by section 40(2) which enables Scottish Ministers to set the coming into force date by regulation.
287. Despite strong support for the Bill, some witnesses and respondents to the call for views have commented that there is no commencement date for the Bill and are frustrated by this.
288. The Children's Commissioner strongly supported a commencement date being added to the face of the Bill. He stated there is "no justification for delay...children's rights need to be real".^{clxxiii}
289. Kavita Chetty (SHRC) said in her view the Bill should have a "specified commencement date as soon as is practicable".^{clxxiv}
290. Juliet Harris, (Together Scotland) told the Committee that having a commencement date was key, and that the Bill must commence within 6 months of Royal Assent. They said that this has been a dire year for children, thousands of children and their families have been plunged into poverty, 76,000 young people have had the uncertainty of the exam fiasco thinking that their future prospects were going to be dictated by the schools that they went to, and countless children unable to access their right to education during the pandemic—
- ” We therefore have to make sure that the bill commences within six months, that the rights of children and young people are at the forefront of Covid recovery, and that they have tangible rights in law that they can draw on and use to counter the disproportionate impact that 2020 has had on their rights and prospects so far.^{clxxv}
291. Kevin Kane (YouthLink Scotland) said that we “can’t afford to write a whole generation off as covid-19 generation”. He argued the Bill’s commencement must be a priority—
- ” it will provide much-needed protection for us, as children, to enable us to navigate our way through the pandemic and the resulting recovery period. We anticipate that many public authorities will be prepared for the commencement of the bill. With those factors in mind, we believe that it is reasonable and practical to call for a commencement date by the end of 2021, but we acknowledge that that should be the absolute latest date.^{clxxvi}
292. Oonagh Brown (SCLD) also supported a speedy commencement, of up to 6 months

clxxiii The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Cols 26-27.

clxxiv The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 28.

clxxv The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 11.

clxxvi The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 13.

of the Bill being passed. She said that children with learning disabilities cannot wait as this is “clearly illustrated in the evidence that we presented on the higher rates of mortality for children and young people with learning disabilities”.^{clxxvii}

293. Beth Cadger (Article 12) agreed and said commencement should happen as soon as possible, there should be no delay, especially given the current circumstances.^{clxxviii}
294. Susie Fitton (Inclusion Scotland) said that given the pressing need for incorporation, commencement should be as quick as possible, and by the end of 2021 at the latest. They understand that public authorities and the Scottish Government are under pressure, but it is even more important because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the impact on children and young people.^{clxxix}
295. Dragan Nastic (UNICEF UK) compared the commencement experiences of Iceland and Sweden. In Iceland, the commencement took place following the passage of the legislation while in Sweden it was delayed by a year and a half to allow preparation time.^{clxxx}
296. Eddie Follan (COSLA) stated the three-year implementation period is welcome but warned against “rushing through a commencement date”, urging a focus on getting implementation right.^{clxxxi}
297. Assistant Chief Constable Ritchie (Police Scotland) agreed that knowing the timescales for implementation is important in order to understand expectations and potential demand on services.^{clxxxii}
298. Similarly, Alistair Hogg (SCRA) said that public bodies may need time to prepare for commencement, however the stipulation of a commencement date would focus preparation efforts.^{clxxxiii}
299. Mike Burns (Glasgow City Council/HSCP) said there needed to be opportunities for public bodies to come together and discuss the detail of the changes, and three years should allow for this.^{clxxxiv}
300. The Deputy First Minister noted that there is a “very active debate about the appropriate moment for commencement”. He indicated the Bill is to be commenced as quickly as possible, although is keen to hear views and actively look at the issue. In addition, the Deputy First Minister noted commencement would need to allow adequate opportunity for adaptations.^{clxxxv}
301. The Committee acknowledges the need for public authorities to prepare for the Bill

^{clxxvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 46.

^{clxxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 46.

^{clxxix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 26 November 2020, Official Report Col 46.

^{clxxx} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 20.

^{clxxxi} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 42.

^{clxxxii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 43.

^{clxxxiii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 44.

^{clxxxiv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 45.

^{clxxxv} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 4.


coming into force. Public authorities, however, should already have many of the mechanisms in place through other legislation and therefore the Committee is not convinced of the argument that additional preparation time is required.

302. This year has been hard on children and young people who have been significantly impacted by the pandemic. Children need to have their rights protected, respected and fulfilled as a matter of urgency. It is vital to ensure a generation of children and young people do not suffer the long-term impacts of the crisis. The Bill presents an opportunity to give young people greater protection and put them at the centre.
303. **The Committee therefore recommends the Scottish Government amends the commencement provision at Stage 2 to ensure the Bill commences 6 months after Royal Assent.**

Costs and demand

304. The Financial Memorandum to the Bill focuses on the implementation costs of the Bill over three years. It estimates costs to empower children to claim their rights. This would include children's rights awareness-raising and participation with children, young children and families and a social marketing campaign. There are also costs estimated to embed children's rights in public services. This would include funding to help support the public sector to deliver on respecting, protecting and fulfilling children and young people's rights. The fund will be used in capacity-building and awareness raising activities with practitioners in public services in Scotland.
305. The total estimated cost is £2,085,000.
306. In terms of other costs, the Financial Memorandum notes:
- The Bill may result in one off costs for other authorities in the Scottish Administrations relating to updating training materials, reporting procedures and guidance. These "minimal costs should be accommodated within the regular review and update process".
 - Costs to the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Services of changes to their IT system, where required, will be kept under review.
 - If a public authority identifies an issue of compliance in respect of policy or practice, the central implementation team will offer support and policy advice as appropriate.
307. In response to the call for views, the Faculty of Advocates said:
- "...the financial consequences are potentially very significant and likely to be underestimated in the Financial Memorandum... We do not consider that the £2 million budget set out in the Financial Memorandum is realistic. The budget does not take into account the cost to public authorities of fulfilling their obligations in terms of children accessing their rights under the Bill. The budget does not factor in the cost of litigation to public authorities, the Scottish Legal Aid Board and the Children's Commissioner."^{clxxxvi}

308. Eddie Follan (COSLA) also had concerns about the £2.1 million three-year implementation programme with costs largely being for training. He said “parity” was needed as there are 250,000 people working in local government, and training should not just focus on children’s services, social work and education, but must also be about housing, transport and all other parts of the public sector.^{clxxxvii}
309. Colleges Scotland, when responding to the Finance and Constitution Committee referred to the Foundation Apprenticeship programme, and their responsibility to ensure that the rights of children and young people are respected, protected and fulfilled while attending college campuses, like other senior phase, secondary school environments. They asserted that colleges as public bodies should be in receipt of available funding to support compliance with their duties.
310. Assistant Chief Constable Ritchie (Police Scotland) said much would depend on the extent of the legislation, but officers would need significant instruction “which might go beyond the training and information packages that we normally do for legislative change”. However, they are committed to working on the Bill.^{clxxxviii}
311. Alistair Hogg (SCRA) asked the Scottish Government to produce tools to assist organisations to work out whether they are compliant with the UNCRC. Although they thought they were generally compliant, being an organisation with children and young people core to their operation, Alistair Hogg said if any gaps did arise as a result of such an exercise then they would need resources to address them.^{clxxxix}
312. The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS), which responded to the Finance and Constitution Committee’s call for views, advised it has already taken a number of steps to ensure that it has due regard to the rights of the child through the work it has done in relation to the attendance of children at court, and would continue this work to minimise the trauma they experience and ensure that the best possible evidence is captured. SCTS said—

 “It is likely that the provisions of the Bill will lead to an increase in actions raised in the courts, however the extent of this is unclear, as a consequence it has not been possible to include estimates of the cost within the Financial Memorandum.”^{cxc}
313. Also, SCTS advise potentially the Bill will require amendment of the SCTS’ case management systems as reflected at paragraph 20 of the Financial Memorandum. Though SCTS advised it is working with the Scottish Government to identify potential costs.
314. Bruce Adamson (the Children’s Commissioner) said experience in other countries has shown there has not been a significant need for additional resources. He pointed to Article 4 of the Convention, which focuses on using available resources to the maximum extent possible and advocated rights-based budgeting. An approach he considered leads to better and more cost-effective decision making in the long term.^{cxc} The Children’s Commissioner did say however “if there was

^{clxxxvii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 47.

^{clxxxviii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 47.

^{clxxxix} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 49.

^{cxc} Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service, Written Evidence

consistent failure by public authorities, the cost of using the litigation powers would increase over time”.^{cxcii}

315. On financial provision for public authorities to implement the Bill the Deputy First Minister said “public authorities do not have to reinvent the wheel. The programme will provide approaches, materials and interventions to enable them to be clear about and aware of all the issues with which they must wrestle and to ensure that those are reflected in the priorities that they take forward”.
316. As such he confirmed to the Committee the Scottish Government would “spend a relatively small amount of public money, in the grand scheme of things, on the promotion of awareness of children’s rights. We spend an awful lot more money as a society on the delivery of public services as they affect children”.^{cxci}
317. Some concerns have been raised with the Committee about resourcing to implement the Bill. However, in the absence of any costed evidence from stakeholders on any additional resource needed, the Committee does not wish to make recommendations at this time. We encourage stakeholders to keep working with the Scottish Government and the Committee will monitor whether resources become a barrier to the Bill’s implementation.

^{cxci} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Cols 31-32.

^{cxcii} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 19 November 2020, Official Report Col 32.

^{cxci} The Equalities and Human Rights Committee, 3 December 2020, Official Report Col 18.

Recommendation on the general principles of the Bill

318. The Committee unanimously recommends to the Parliament that the general principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill be agreed to.

Annexe A: Minutes of meetings

The Committee considered the Bill at the following meetings—

- 15th Meeting, 2020 (Session 5), Thursday 3 September 2020
- 20th Meeting, 2020 (Session 5), Thursday 8 October 2020
- 21st Meeting, 2020 (Session 5), Thursday 29 October 2020
- 23rd Meeting, 2020 (Session 5), Thursday 12 November 2020
- 24th Meeting, 2020 (Session 5), Thursday 19 November 2020
- 25th Meeting, 2020 (Session 5), Thursday 26 November 2020
- 26th Meeting, 2020 (Session 5), Thursday 3 December 2020
- 27th Meeting, 2020 (Session 5), Thursday 10 December 2020

