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Children's rights in family law procedures participation

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CRC

- One of the pillars participation
- Opportunity of real participation
- Information
- Hearing the child's opinion
- Giving weight to the opinion
- Right not obligation
- Family law as an exemption





CRC

Art 17 child has a right to access to information

Art 13 freedom of expression

Art 12 (1) and (2)

- who is capable of forming his or her own views
- the right to express freely in every matters affecting the child
- views of the child should be given due weight in accordance with age and maturity



CRC

The child shall be provided the opportunity to be heard

No age is fixed but "evolving capacities" are taken into attention

Child-friendly or child focused manner





General Comment No. 7 (2005)

Implementing child rights in early childhood critical period

vulnerability of young children is high

having particular interests

holders of all rights

do have right to have their views respected

should be practiced in the daily life at home





General Comment No. 14 (2013)

Right to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration

right, principle and also a rule

Elements to be taken into account when assessing it:

child's views

he or she can influence the determination of his or her best interests

full participation is provided if the child is young or in a vulnerable situation



General Comment No. 12 (2009)

The right of the child to be heard Freely

without pressure – if he or she wishes

not manipulated or under undue influence

to express own views

Being given due weight

seriously considered

child's capacities depend on several factors



General Comment No. 12 (2009)

Directly or indirectly recommended – directly representative parent(!) lawyer, social worker, other appropriate person

represents only the child





General Comment No. 12 (2009)

Steps for the implementation

- 1. preparation a lot of matters
- 2. hearing listen and seriously consider

talking and not examination; confidentiality

3. assessment of capacity

if reasonable – significant factor

- 4. feedback outcome, how the views were
- 5. complaint procedure how to access

considered



Guidelines of European Council

Guideline of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on childfriendly justice 2010

- language which they understand
- information to the child and not only representative
- training for professionals
- own legal councel or representation
- exceptional diligence to avoid of any risks of
- court sessions to be adapted to a child



adverse consequences



Emerging issues

Many questions emerge

the basis of which is

- lack of knowledge
- doubt in the correctness

Attitude!

Change of attitude is needed

Independent holder of rights





Questions

- How is it possible to provide relevant information directly for the child?
- Is it sure that the child will not be traumatized?
- How is it possible to avoid traumatization?
- Who helps the child?
- Is it possible to distinguish the interest of the child and those of the parents?
- How do we know whether the child was manipulated?
- Is it worth hearing of a child?



Viewpoints in Hungary

Age has a crucial role

- The interests of the child cannot be managed independently
- Constant fear from the child being manipulated
- Fear of using too much time
- Usefulness
- Why?
- Important to discuss and think over





Problems

New Civil Code with family law from 2014 New Civil Procedural Code from 2018

Not enough attention Child over 14 whose parents divorce his or her opinion is crucial no definite rule to hear the child diverging opinions from the courts

2012: year of child-friendly justice

