This Revised Act is an administrative consolidation of the Child Care Act 1991. It is prepared by the Law Reform Commission in accordance with its function under the Law Reform Commission Act 1975 (3/1975) to keep the law under review and to undertake revision and consolidation of statute law.

All Acts up to and including the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023 (25/2023), enacted 20 July 2023, and all statutory instruments up to and including the Employment Permits (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2023 (S.I. No. 439 of 2023), made 4 September 2023, were considered in the preparation of this Revised Act.

Disclaimer: While every care has been taken in the preparation of this Revised Act, the Law Reform Commission can assume no responsibility for and give no guarantees, undertakings or warranties concerning the accuracy, completeness or up to date nature of the information provided and does not accept any liability whatsoever arising from any errors or omissions. Please notify any errors, omissions and comments by email to revisedacts@lawreform.ie.
Introduction

This Revised Act presents the text of the Act as it has been amended since enactment, and preserves the format in which it was first passed.

Related legislation

*Child Care Acts 1991 to 2022*: this Act is one of a group of Acts included in this collective citation, to be construed together as one (*Child Care (Amendment) Act 2022* (21/2022), s. 13(2)). The Acts in this group are:

- *Children Act 2001* (24/2001), ss. 7-15 and 267
- *Health Act 2004* (42/2004), s. 75 in so far as it amends the *Child Care Acts 1991 and 2001*
- *Child Care (Amendment) Act 2007* (26/2007), s. 1(2), pt. 2 and s. 21 in so far as it amends the *Child Care Acts 1991 and 2001*
- *Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011* (19/2011), ss. 1-26, 28-31, 34, 36, 46, 48
- *Child Care (Amendment) Act 2013* (5/2013)
- *Children and Family Relationships Act 2015* (9/2015), s. 175
- *Child Care (Amendment) Act 2015* (45/2015), other than ss. 14 and 15
- *Child Care (Amendment) Act 2022* (21/2022), other than ss. 9, 10, 11, 12

Annotations

This Revised Act is not annotated and only shows textual amendments. An annotated version of this revision is also available which shows textual and non-textual amendments and their sources. It also shows editorial notes including statutory instruments made pursuant to the Act and previous affecting provisions.

Material not updated in this revision

Where other legislation is amended by this Act, those amendments may have been superseded by other amendments in other legislation, or the amended legislation may have been repealed or revoked. This information is not represented in this revision but will be reflected in a revision of the amended legislation if one is available. A list of legislative changes to any Act, and to statutory instruments from
1972, may be found linked from the page of the Act or statutory instrument at www.irishstatutebook.ie.
CHILD CARE ACT 1991
REVISED
Updated to 1 September 2023

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Adoption Act, 1952 1952, No. 25

Adoption Act, 1964 1964, No. 2

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Children Act, 1908 8 Edw. 7, c. 67

Children Act, 1934 1934, No. 15

Children Act, 1941 1941, No. 12

Children (Amendment) Act, 1957 1957, No. 28

Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1913 3 & 4 Geo. 5, c. 7

Courts Act, 1964 1964, No. 11

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Defence Act, 1954 1954, No. 11

Guardianship of Infants Act, 1964 1964, No. 7

Health Act, 1953 1953, No. 26

Health Act, 1970 1970, No. 1

Health Acts, 1947 to 1986

Health (Amendment) Act, 1987 1987, No. 3

Interpretation Act, 1937 1937, No. 38

Judicial Separation and Family Law Reform Act, 1989 1989, No. 6

Local Government (Superannuation) Act, 1980 1980, No. 8

Mental Treatment Acts, 1945 to 1966

Misuse of Drugs Acts, 1977 and 1984

Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904 4 Edw. 7, c. 15

Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 14 & 15 Vict., c. 93

Public Offices Fees Act, 1879 42 & 43 Vict., c. 58

School Attendance Act, 1926 1926, No. 17
AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND FOR RELATED MATTERS. [10th July, 1991]

BE IT ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS AS FOLLOWS:

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Child Care Act, 1991.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such day or days as, by order or orders made by the Minister under this section, may be fixed either generally or with reference to any particular purpose or provision, and different days may be so fixed for different purposes and different provisions.

2.—(1) In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires—


2. “Act of 2011” means the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011;

3. “aftercare plan” means an aftercare plan prepared under section 45B or 45C;

4. “assessment of need” shall be construed in accordance with section 45A;

5. “broadcast” has the same meaning as it has in section 2 of the Broadcasting Act 2009;

6. “child” means a person under the age of 18 years other than a person who is or has been married;

7. “eligible adult”, subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), means a person aged 18, 19 or 20 years who was in the care of the Child and Family Agency for a period of not less than 12 months in the 5 year period immediately prior to the person attaining the age of 18 years;
“eligible child”, subject to subsections (1C) and (1D), means a child aged 16 years or over who—

(a) is in the care of the Child and Family Agency and has been in the care of the Agency for a period of not less than 12 months since attaining the age of 13 years, or

(b) was in the care of the Child and Family Agency for a period of not less than 12 months since attaining the age of 13 years but is no longer in the care of the Agency.

“functions” includes powers and duties;

F5[...]

F1["interim special care order" has the meaning assigned to it by Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011); ]

F6["Minister" means the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs.]

“parents” includes a surviving parent and, in the case of a child who has been adopted under the Adoption Acts, 1952 to 1988, or, where the child has been adopted outside the State, whose adoption is recognised by virtue of the law for the time being in force in the State, means the adoptor or adopters or the surviving adopter;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made by the Minister.

F3["publish" means publish, other than by way of broadcast, to the public or a portion of the public.]

F1["special care" has the meaning assigned to it by Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011);]

"special care order" has the meaning assigned to it by Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011);

"special care unit" has the meaning assigned to it by Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011).]

F2[(1A) (a) Where prior to the coming into operation of section 82 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013 a person was in the care of the Health Service Executive in accordance with this Act for any period of time in the 5 year period immediately prior to the person attaining the age of 18 years, that period of time shall be considered as time spent in the care of the Child and Family Agency for the purpose of satisfying the 12 month period referred to in the definition of eligible adult.

(b) Where a person was in the care of the Child and Family Agency for a period (including a period referred to in paragraph (a)) of less than 12 months in the 5 year period immediately prior to the person attaining the age of 18 years, a period of time spent by that person in accommodation made available by the Agency, or by the Health Service Executive prior to the coming into operation of section 82 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013, under section 5 in the 5 year period immediately prior to the person attaining the age of 18 years shall be reckonable for the purpose of satisfying the 12 month period referred to in the definition of eligible adult.

(1B) A reference in the definition of eligible adult to the care of the Child and Family Agency includes—

(a) a reference to the care of the Child and Family Agency pursuant to an interim special care order or a special care order under Part IVA, and

(b) on or after the coming into operation of section 10 of the Act of 2011, a reference to special care within the meaning of Part IVA.
(1C) (a) Where prior to the coming into operation of section 82 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013 a child was in the care of the Health Service Executive in accordance with this Act for any period of time since attaining the age of 13 years, that period of time shall be considered as time spent in the care of the Child and Family Agency for the purpose of satisfying the 12 month period referred to in the definition of eligible child.

(b) Where a child is or has been in the care of the Child and Family Agency for a period (including a period referred to in paragraph (a)) of less than 12 months since attaining the age of 13 years, a period of time spent by the child in accommodation made available by the Agency, or by the Health Service Executive prior to the coming into operation of section 82 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013, under section 5 since attaining the age of 13 years shall be reckonable for the purpose of satisfying the 12 month period referred to in the definition of eligible child.

(1D) A reference in the definition of eligible child to the care of the Child and Family Agency includes—

(a) a reference to the care of the Child and Family Agency pursuant to an interim special care order or a special care order under Part IVA, and

(b) on or after the coming into operation of section 10 of the Act of 2011, a reference to special care within the meaning of Part IVA.

(2) In this Act—

(a) a reference to a Part, section or Schedule is to a Part, section or Schedule of this Act unless it is indicated that a reference to some other enactment is intended;

(b) a reference to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph is to the subsection, paragraph or subparagraph of the provision in which the reference occurs, unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended;

(c) a reference to any other enactment shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended or extended by or under any other enactment, including this Act.

PART II

PROMOTION OF WELFARE OF CHILDREN

3.—(1) It shall be a function of the Child and Family Agency to promote the welfare of children who are not receiving adequate care and protection.

(2) In the performance of this function, shall—

(a) take such steps as it considers requisite to identify children who are not receiving adequate care and protection and co-ordinate information from all relevant sources relating to children;

(b) having regard to the rights and duties of parents, whether under the Constitution or otherwise—

(i) regard the welfare of the child as the first and paramount consideration, and

(ii) in so far as is practicable, give due consideration, having regard to his age and understanding, to the wishes of the child; and
(c) have regard to the principle that it is generally in the best interests of a child to be brought up in his own family.

(3) F17[The F12[Child and Family Agency]] shall, in addition to any other function assigned to it under this Act or any other enactment, provide child care and family support services, and may provide and maintain premises and make such other provision as it considers necessary or desirable for such purposes, subject to any general directions given by the Minister under section 69.

(4) F18[...]

Voluntary care.

4.—(1) Where it appears to F19[the F20[Child and Family Agency]] that a child requires care or protection that he is unlikely to receive unless he is taken into its care, it shall be the duty of F19[the F21[Agency]] to take him into its care under this section.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of Parts III, IV F22[, IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011)] and VI, nothing in this section shall authorise F23[the F20[Child and Family Agency]] to take a child into its care against the wishes of a parent having custody of him or of any person acting in loco parentis or to maintain him in its care under this section if that parent or any such person wishes to resume care of him.

(3) Where F24[the F20[Child and Family Agency]] has taken a child into its care under this section, it shall be the duty of F24[the F21[Agency]]—

(a) subject to the provisions of this section, to maintain the child in its care so long as his welfare appears to F24[the F21[Agency]] to require it and while he remains a child, and

(b) to have regard to the wishes of a parent having custody of him or of any person acting in loco parentis in the provision of such care.

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of Parts III, IV and VI, where F25[the F20[Child and Family Agency]] takes a child into its care because it appears that he is lost or that a parent having custody of him is missing or that he has been deserted or abandoned, F25[the F21[Agency]] shall endeavour to reunit with that parent where this appears to F25[the F21[Agency]] to be in his best interests.

(5) F26[A child who was taken into care under this section by the Health Service Executive before the coming into operation of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013 and who is in the care of the Health Service Executive immediately before the establishment day of that Agency shall be deemed to have been taken into care by the Agency and to be in its care on and from that day.]

Accommodation for homeless children.

5.—Where it appears to F27[the F28[Child and Family Agency]] that a child is homeless, the F29[Agency] shall enquiry into the child’s circumstances, and F30[if it] is satisfied that there is no accommodation available to him which he can reasonably occupy, then, unless the child is received into the F31[care of the F29[Agency]] under the provisions of this Act, F32[the F29[Agency]] shall take such steps as are reasonable to make available suitable accommodation for him.

Provision of adoption service.

6.—F33[[1] The F34[Child and Family Agency] shall provide, or ensure the provision of, a service for the adoption of children in accordance with the Adoption Act 2010.]

F33[[2] For the purposes of this section, the F34[Child and Family Agency] may enter into arrangements with an accredited body within the meaning of section 3 (1) of the Adoption Act 2010.]
The Child and Family Agency may take a child into its care with a view to his adoption and may maintain him in such care in accordance with the provisions of this Act until he is placed for adoption.

Without prejudice to Parts III, IV and VI, nothing in this section shall authorise the Child and Family Agency to take a child into its care against the wishes of a parent having custody of him or of any person acting in loco parentis or to maintain him in its care under this section if that parent or any such person wishes to resume care of him.

The provisions of section 10 shall apply with any necessary modifications in relation to any arrangement made under subsection (2).

(1) The Child and Family Agency shall establish one or more child care advisory committees to advise the Agency on the performance of its functions under this Act and the Agency shall consider and have regard to any advice so tendered to it.

A child care advisory committee that, before the amendment of this section by the Child and Family Agency Act 2013, was established for a functional area of the Executive and that was in existence immediately before the establishment of the Child and Family Agency shall be deemed to have been established by the Agency in compliance with subsection (1) of this section.

A child care advisory committee shall be composed of persons with a special interest or expertise in matters affecting the welfare of children, including representatives of voluntary bodies providing child care and family support services.

A person shall not receive any remuneration for acting as a member of a child care advisory committee, but the Child and Family Agency may make payments to any such member in respect of travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by him in relation to the business of the committee.

Payments under this section shall be in accordance with a scale determined by the Minister, with the consent of the Minister for Finance.

The Minister shall give general directions in relation to child care advisory committees which may include directions on any matter relating to the membership, constitution or business of committees (including a provision empowering a committee to co-opt one or more members) and each child care advisory committee shall comply with any such directions.

Directions given by the Minister for Health in relation to child care advisory committees in existence immediately before the establishment day of the Child and Family Agency shall, subject to the amendment or revocation of those directions under subsection (5B), apply to child care advisory committees established or deemed to have been established by the Agency, unless the Minister otherwise directs.

The Minister may amend or revoke directions given in relation to child care advisory committees.

(6) The Child and Family Agency may, with the consent of the Minister, and shall, if so directed by the Minister, establish more than one child care advisory committee and where more than one committee is established the provisions of subsection (1) shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Each child care advisory committee shall—

(a) have access to non-personal information in relation to child care and family support services in its area,

(b) consult with voluntary bodies providing child care and family support services in its area,
(c) report on child care and family support services in its area, either on its own initiative or when so requested by the F40[Child and Family Agency],

(d) review the needs of children in its area who are not receiving adequate care and protection,

and where more than one child care advisory committee is established F45[...], the provisions of this subsection shall apply with the necessary modifications.

8.—F46[(1) The Child and Family Agency shall—

(a) not later than 6 months after the establishment day of the Agency, prepare the report that, but for the amendment of this section by the Child and Family Agency Act 2013, the Health Service Executive would have been required to have prepared under this section, and

(b) annually thereafter prepare a report on the adequacy of the child care and family support services available.]

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), F47[the F48[Child and Family Agency]] in preparing a report under this section shall have regard to the needs of children who are not receiving adequate care and protection and, in particular—

(a) children whose parents are dead or missing,

(b) children whose parents have deserted or abandoned them,

(c) children who are in the care of F49[the F50[Agency]],

(d) children who are homeless,

(e) children who are at risk of being neglected or ill-treated, and

(f) children whose parents are unable to care for them due to ill-health or for any other reason.

F51[(3) The Child and Family Agency shall give notice of the preparation of a report under subsection (1) to—

(a) each child care advisory committee, and

(b) such bodies as the Agency sees fit whose purposes include the provision of child care and family support services,

and shall have regard to any views or information furnished by such committees or bodies in the preparation of the report.]

(4) F52[The F48[Child and Family Agency]] shall submit a copy of any report prepared under this section to the Minister and may make copies of any such report available to such bodies as are mentioned in subsection (3) (b).

9.—(1) F53[...]

F54[(2) Nothing in the Child and Family Agency Act 2013 shall empower the Child and Family Agency to delegate to a voluntary body or to any other person the duty conferred on it under section 4 to receive certain children into care or the power to apply for an order under Part III, IV, IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) or VI.]
Assistance for voluntary bodies and other persons.

10.— F55[…]

Research.

11.—(1) The Minister may conduct or assist other persons in conducting research into any matter connected with the care and protection of children or the provision of child care and family support services.

(2) F56[The F57[Child and Family Agency]] may conduct or assist other persons in conducting research into any matter connected with the functions assigned to F56[the F58[Agency]] under this Act.

PART III

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN EMERGENCIES

Power of Garda Síochána to take a child to safety.

12.—(1) Where a member of the Garda Síochána has reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) there is an immediate and serious risk to the health or welfare of a child, and

(b) it would not be sufficient for the protection of the child from such immediate and serious risk to await the making of an application for an emergency care order by F59[the F60[Child and Family Agency]] under section 13, F61[or an application for a warrant under section 35].

the member, accompanied by such other persons as may be necessary, may, without warrant, enter (if need be by force) any house or other place (including any building or part of a building, tent, caravan or other temporary or moveable structure, vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft) and remove the child to safety.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) are without prejudice to any other powers exercisable by a member of the Garda Síochána.

(3) Where a child is removed by a member of the Garda Síochána in accordance with subsection (1), the child shall as soon as possible be delivered up to the custody of the F60[Child and Family Agency].

(4) Where a child is delivered up to the custody of F62[the F60[Child and Family Agency]] in accordance with subsection (3), F62[the F63[Agency]] shall, unless it returns the child to the parent having custody of him or a person acting in loco parentis F64[or an order referred to in section 35 has been made in respect of the child], make application for an emergency care order at the next sitting of the District Court held in the same district court district or, in the event that the next such sitting is not due to be held within three days of the date on which the child is delivered up to the custody of F62[the F63[Agency]], at a sitting of the District Court, which has been specially arranged under section 13(4), held within the said three days, and it shall be lawful for F62[the F63[Agency]] to retain custody of the child pending the hearing of that application.

F65[5] Where a child was removed to safety in accordance with subsection (1) of this section or section 254(4) of the Children Act 2001 and the child is not delivered up to the custody of the Health Service Executive before the establishment day of the Child and Family Agency—

(a) the child shall as soon as possible be delivered up to the custody of the Agency,
Emergency care order.

13.—(1) If a justice of the District Court is of opinion on the application of F66[the F67[Child and Family Agency]] that there is reasonable cause to believe that—

(a) there is an immediate and serious risk to the health or welfare of a child which necessitates his being placed in the care of F66[the F67[Child and Family Agency]], or

(b) there is likely to be such a risk if the child is removed from the place where he is for the time being,

the justice may make an order to be known and in this Act referred to as an “emergency care order”.

(2) An emergency care order shall place the child under the care of F68[the F67[Child and Family Agency]] for a period of eight days or such shorter period as may be specified in the order.

(3) Where a justice makes an emergency care order, he may for the purpose of executing that order issue a warrant authorising a member of the Garda Síochána, accompanied by such other members of the Garda Síochána or such other persons as may be necessary, to enter (if need be by force) any house or other place specified in the warrant (including any building or part of a building, tent, caravan or other temporary or moveable structure, vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft) where the child is or where there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is and to deliver the child into the custody of the F67[Child and Family Agency].

(4) The following provisions shall have effect in relation to the making of emergency care orders—

(a) any such order shall, subject to paragraph (b), be made by the justice for the district in which the child resides or is for the time being;

(b) where a justice for the district in which the child resides or is for the time being is not immediately available, an order may be made by any justice of the District Court;

(c) an application for any such order may, if the justice is satisfied that the urgency of the matter so requires, be made ex parte;

(d) an application for any such order may, if the justice is satisfied that the urgency of the matter so requires, be heard and an order made thereon elsewhere than at a public sitting of the District Court.

(5) An appeal from an emergency care order shall not stay the operation of the order.

(6) It shall not be necessary in any application or order under this section to name the child if such name is unknown.

(7) (a) Where a justice makes an emergency care order, he may, of his own motion or on the application of any person, give such directions (if any) as he thinks proper with respect to—

(i) whether the address or location of the place at which the child is being kept is to be withheld from the parents of the child, or either of them, a person acting in loco parentis or any other person;

(ii) the access, if any, which is to be permitted between the child and any named person and the conditions under which the access is to take place;
(iii) the medical or psychiatric examination, treatment or assessment of the child.

(b) A direction under this subsection may be given at any time during the currency of the order and may be varied or discharged on the application of any person.

14.—(1) Where a child is delivered up to, or placed in the custody of, the Child and Family Agency under this Part, the Agency shall as soon as possible inform or cause to be informed a parent having custody of him or a person acting in loco parentis of that delivery or placement unless that parent or person is missing and cannot be found.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to have been informed of the placing of a child in the custody of the Child and Family Agency under section 13 if he is given or shown a copy of the emergency care order made under that section or if that person was present at the sitting of the court at which such order was made.

15.—The Child and Family Agency shall provide or make arrangements with the registered proprietors of children’s residential centres or with other suitable persons for the provision of suitable accommodation for the purposes of this Part.

PART IV

CARE PROCEEDINGS

16.—Where it appears to the Child and Family Agency that a child requires care or protection which he is unlikely to receive unless a court makes a care order or a supervision order in respect of him, it shall be the duty of the Agency to make application for a care order or a supervision order, as it thinks fit.

17.—(1) Where a justice of the District Court is satisfied on the application of the Child and Family Agency that—

(a) an application for a care order in respect of the child has been or is about to be made (whether or not an emergency care order is in force), and

(b) there is reasonable cause to believe that any of the circumstances mentioned at paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of section 18(1) exists or has existed with respect to the child and that it is necessary for the protection of the child’s health or welfare that he be placed or maintained in the care of the Child and Family Agency pending the determination of the application for the care order,

the justice may make an order to be known and in this Act referred to as an “interim care order”.

(2) An interim care order shall require that the child named in the order be placed or maintained in the care of the Child and Family Agency—

(a) for a period not exceeding twenty-nine days, or

(b) where the Child and Family Agency and the parent having custody of the child or person acting in loco parentis consent, for a period exceeding twenty-nine days,

and an extension or extensions of any such period may be granted (with the consent, where an extension is to exceed twenty-nine days, of the persons specified in paragraph (b)) on the application of any of the parties if the justice is satisfied that
grounds for the making of an interim care order continue to exist with respect to the
child.

(3) An application for an interim care order or for an extension of such an order
shall be made on notice to a parent having custody of the child or to a person acting
in loco parentis except where, having regard to the interests of justice or the welfare
of the child, the justice otherwise directs.

(4) Where an interim care order is made, the justice may order that any directions
given under subsection (7) of section 13 may remain in force subject to such variations,
if any, as he may see fit to make or the justice may give directions in relation to any
of the matters mentioned in the said subsection and the provisions of that section
shall apply with any necessary modifications.

Care order.

18.—(1) Where, on the application of the Child and Family Agency, the court is satis-
fied that—

(a) the child has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated, neglected or sexually
abused, or

(b) the child’s health, development or welfare has been or is being avoidably
impaired or neglected, or

(c) the child’s health, development or welfare is likely to be avoidably impaired
or neglected,

and that the child requires care or protection which he is unlikely to receive unless
the court makes an order under this section, the court may make an order (in this
Act referred to as a “care order”) in respect of the child.

(2) A care order shall commit the child to the care of the Child and Family Agency
for so long as he remains a child or for such shorter period as the court may
determine and, in such case, the court may, of its own motion or on the application
of any person, extend the operation of the order if the court is satisfied that grounds
for the making of a care order continue to exist with respect to the child.

(3) Where a care order is in force, the Child and Family Agency shall—

(a) have the like control over the child as if it were his parent; and

(b) do what is reasonable (subject to the provisions of this Act) in all the
circumstances of the case for the purpose of safeguarding or promoting the
child’s health, development or welfare;

and shall have, in particular, the authority to—

(i) decide the type of care to be provided for the child under section 36;

(ii) give consent to any necessary medical or psychiatric examination, treatment
or assessment with respect to the child; and

(iii) give consent to the issue of a passport to the child, or to the provision of
passport facilities for him, to enable him to travel abroad for a limited period.

(4) Any consent given by the Child and Family Agency in accordance with
this section shall be sufficient authority for the carrying out of a medical or psychiatric
examination or assessment, the provision of medical or psychiatric treatment, the
issue of a passport or the provision of passport facilities, as the case may be.

(5) Where, on an application for a care order, the court is satisfied that—

(a) it is not necessary or appropriate that a care order be made, and
(b) it is desirable that the child be visited periodically in his home by or on behalf of the
Child and Family Agency,

the court may make a supervision order under section 19.

(6) Between the making of an application for a care order and its determination, the court, of its own motion or on the application of any person, may give such directions as it sees fit as to the care and custody of, or may make a supervision order in respect of, the child who is the subject of the application pending such determination, and any such direction or supervision order shall cease to have effect on the determination of the application.

(7) Where a court makes a care order, it may in addition make an order requiring the parents of the child or either of them to contribute to the Child and Family Agency such weekly or other periodic sum towards the cost of maintaining the child as the court, having regard to the means of the parents or either of them, thinks fit.

(8) An order under subsection (7) may be varied or discharged on application to the court by the parent required to contribute or by the Child and Family Agency.

F86 Where a care order—

(a) has been made in respect of a child and—

(i) during the period for which the care order has effect a special care order or an interim special care order is made in respect of the child, and

(ii) the care order ceases to have effect during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect,

or

(b) has not been made in respect of a child and a special care order or an interim special care order has been made in respect of that child,

the Child and Family Agency may apply for a care order in respect of that child during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect.

(10) Where the District Court makes a care order, pursuant to the application referred to in subsection (9), during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect, it shall direct that the care order shall take effect immediately following the expiration of the special care order or, as the case may be, interim special care order.

19.—(1) Where, on the application of the Child and Family Agency with respect to a child, the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) the child has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated, neglected or sexually abused, or

(b) the child’s health, development or welfare has been or is being avoidably impaired or neglected, or

(c) the child’s health, development or welfare is likely to be avoidably impaired or neglected,

and it is desirable that the child be visited periodically by or on behalf of the Child and Family Agency, the court may make an order (in this Act referred to as a "supervision order") in respect of the child.

(2) A supervision order shall authorise the Child and Family Agency to have the child visited on such periodic occasions as the board may consider necessary.
in order to satisfy itself as to the welfare of the child and to give to his parents or to a person acting in loco parentis any necessary advice as to the care of the child.

(3) Any parent or person acting in loco parentis who is dissatisfied with the manner in which F89[the F88[Child and Family Agency]] is exercising its authority to have a child visited in accordance with this section may apply to the court and the court may give such directions as it sees fit as to the manner in which the child is to be visited and F89[the F88[Child and Family Agency]] shall comply with any such direction.

(4) Where a court makes a supervision order in respect of a child, it may, on the application of F89[the F88[Child and Family Agency]], either at the time of the making of the order or at any time during the currency of the order, give such directions as it sees fit as to the care of the child, which may require the parents of the child or a person acting in loco parentis to cause him to attend for medical or psychiatric examination, treatment or assessment at a hospital, clinic or other place specified by the court.

(5) Any person who fails to comply with the terms of a supervision order or any directions given by a court under subsection (4) or who prevents a person from visiting a child on behalf of F89[the F88[Child and Family Agency]] or who obstructs or impedes any such person visiting a child in pursuance of such an order shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £500 or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both such fine and such imprisonment.

(6) A supervision order shall remain in force for a period of 12 months or such shorter period as may be specified in the order and, in any event, shall cease to have effect when the person in respect of whom the order is made ceases to be a child.

(7) On or before the expiration of a supervision order, a further supervision order may be made on the application of F89[the F88[Child and Family Agency]] with effect from the expiration of the first mentioned order.

F90[(8) Where a supervision order—

(a) has been made in respect of a child and—

(i) during the period for which the supervision order has effect a special care order or an interim special care order is made in respect of the child, and

(ii) the supervision order ceases to have effect during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect,

or

(b) has not been made in respect of a child and a special care order or interim special care order has been made in respect of that child,

the F88[Child and Family Agency] may apply for a supervision order in respect of that child during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect.

(9) Where the District Court makes the supervision order, pursuant to the application referred to in subsection (8), during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect, it shall direct that the supervision order shall take effect immediately following the expiration of the special care order or, as the case may be, interim special care order.]
Proceedings under Guardianship of Infants Act, 1964, Judicial Separation and Family Law Reform Act, 1989, etc.

20.—Where in any proceedings under section 7, 8, 11, 11B or Part III of the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1964, or in any case to which—

(a) section 3(3) of the Judicial Separation and Family Law Reform Act, 1989,

(b) section 6(b) or 10(f) of the Family Law Act, 1995,

(c) section 5(2), 11(b) or 41 of the Family Law (Divorce) Act, 1996, or

(d) section 110(2), 115(c) or 141A of the Civil Partnership and Certain Rights and Obligations of Cohabitants Act 2010

relates, or in any other proceedings for the delivery or return of a child, it appears to the court that it may be appropriate for a care order or a supervision order to be made with respect to the child concerned in the proceedings, the court may, of its own motion or on the application of any person, adjourn the proceedings and direct the Child and Family Agency to undertake an investigation of the child’s circumstances.

(2) Where proceedings are adjourned and the court gives a direction under subsection (1), the court may give such directions as it sees fit as to the care and custody of, or may make a supervision order in respect of, the child concerned pending the outcome of the investigation by the Child and Family Agency.

(3) Where the court gives a direction under subsection (1), the Child and Family Agency shall undertake an investigation of the child’s circumstances and shall consider whether it should—

(a) apply for a care order or for a supervision order with respect to the child,

(b) provide services or assistance for the child or his family, or

(c) take any other action with respect to the child.

(4) Where the Child and Family Agency undertakes an investigation under this section and decides not to apply for a care order or a supervision order with respect to the child concerned, it shall inform the court of—

(a) its reasons for so deciding,

(b) any service or assistance it has provided, or it intends to provide, for the child and his family, and

(c) any other action which it has taken, or proposes to take, with respect to the child.

(5) Where the Health Service Executive was directed to undertake an investigation into a child’s circumstances and the investigation has not been undertaken or all matters relating to or arising from the investigation have not been concluded before the establishment day of the Child and Family Agency—

(a) any direction given under this section by the court to the Health Service Executive in respect of the child concerned shall be deemed to have been given to the Agency,

(b) the investigation may be completed by the Agency, and

(c) subsections (3) and (4) apply as though all of the investigation had been undertaken and completed by the Agency.

Effect of appeal from orders.

21.—An appeal from an order under this Part shall, if the court that made the order or the court to which the appeal is brought so determines (but not otherwise), stay the operation of the order on such terms (if any) as may be imposed by the court making the determination.
22.—The court, of its own motion or on the application of any person, may—

(a) vary or discharge a care order or a supervision order,

(b) vary or discharge any condition or direction attaching to the order, or

(c) in the case of a care order, discharge the care order and make a supervision order in respect of the child.

23.—Where a court finds or declares in any proceedings that a care order for whatever reason is invalid, that court may of its own motion or on the application of any person refuse to exercise any power to order the delivery or return of the child to a parent or any other person if the court is of opinion that such delivery or return would not be in the best interests of the child and in any such case the court, of its own motion or on the application of any person, may—

(a) make a care order as if it were a court to which an application had been made by F97[the F98[Child and Family Agency]] under section 18,

(b) make an order remitting the matter to a justice of the District Court for the time being assigned to the district court district where the child resides or is for the time being or was residing or was at the time that the invalid order was made or the application therefor was made; and where the matter has been so remitted F97[the F98[Child and Family Agency]] shall be deemed to have made an application under section 18,

(c) direct that any order under paragraph (a) shall, if necessary, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been made by a justice of the District Court for the time being assigned to a district court district, specified by the court, or

(d) where it makes an order under paragraph (b), make a temporary order under paragraph (a) pending the making of an order by the court to which the matter or question has been remitted.

F99[PART IVA

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE OR PROTECTION]

23A.—In this Part—

"Act of 2007" means the Health Act 2007;

"care requirements" means the care a child requires having regard to his or her behaviour;

"Children Act order" means—

(a) a reprimand referred to in section 98 of the Act of 2001,

(b) an order referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of section 98 of the Act of 2001, or

(c) a community sanction referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of section 115 of the Act of 2001 and such sanction is not subject to a condition referred to in paragraph (d) of section 117 of the Act of 2001;

"children detention order" has the meaning assigned to it by section 3 of the Act of 2001;

"custodial sentence" means—
(a) a children detention order but does not include a children detention order the making of which has been deferred under section 144 of the Act of 2001,

(b) a detention and supervision order referred to in section 151 of the Act of 2001, or

(c) a sentence referred to in section 155 (as amended by the Criminal Justice Act 2006) of the Act of 2001;

"family welfare conference" has the meaning assigned to it by the Act of 2001;

"guardian", in relation to a child, means a person who—

(a) is a guardian of a child pursuant to the Guardianship of Infants Act 1964, or

(b) is appointed to be a guardian of the child by—

(i) deed or will, or

(ii) order of a court in the State,

and has not been removed from office;

"interim special care order" means an order made under section 23L;

"relative" has the meaning assigned to it in section 23O (inserted by the Act of 2001);

"special care" shall be construed in accordance with section 23C;

"special care order" means an order made under section 23H;

"special care unit" means premises, or a part of premises, comprising secure residential accommodation in which a child, in respect of whom a special care order or an interim special care order has been made, is detained for the purpose of the provision to that child of special care and includes accommodation and facilities required for the provision of special care;

"suspended custodial sentence" means a custodial sentence which does not take effect immediately it is imposed and does not include—

(a) a children detention order the making of which has been deferred under section 144 of the Act of 2001, or

(b) a period of detention which has been suspended under section 144(9)(b) of the Act of 2001.

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23B.—(1) The F102[Child and Family Agency] shall provide special care to a child in respect of whom a special care order or an interim special care order has been made for the period for which that special care order or interim special care order has effect.

(2) The F102[Child and Family Agency] shall not detain a child in a special care unit unless the detention is pursuant to, and in accordance with, a special care order or an interim special care order made in respect of that child or the High Court has otherwise ordered.

(3) The F102[Child and Family Agency] shall—

(a) provide special care units, and

(b) maintain and administer special care units provided by it under paragraph (a),

and shall comply with regulations, if any, made under the Act of 2007 in relation to special care units and standards, if any, set out under section 8(1)(b) of the Act of 2007.
(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3) and subject to subsection (5), the Child and Family Agency may, for the purposes of this Part, enter into an arrangement with a person under section 58 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013 in respect of the provision by that person of special care and the provision, maintenance and administration of a special care unit.

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of section 58 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013 and to any term, condition or other matter relating to an arrangement under that section as the Child and Family Agency, in accordance with that section, considers appropriate, for the purposes of this Part—

(a) the provisions specified in subsection (6) shall apply to a person with whom that arrangement is entered into,

(b) the Child and Family Agency, in relation to an arrangement referred to in subsection (4), shall—

(i) supervise and monitor the special care unit provided, maintained and administered under the arrangement and the provision of special care in that unit, and

(ii) establish procedures for the notification to it of the release of a child pursuant to and in accordance with section 23NF(9),

(c) where a child, in respect of whom a special care order or an interim special care order has been made—

(i) is, without lawful authority or the consent or the knowledge of the Child and Family Agency or the person with whom such arrangement is entered into, removed from a special care unit provided pursuant to such arrangement,

(ii) absconds from a special care unit provided pursuant to such arrangement,

(iii) fails to return, or is prevented from returning, to a special care unit provided pursuant to such arrangement, or

(iv) is missing or is otherwise absent, without the consent or knowledge of the Child and Family Agency or the person with whom such arrangement has been entered into, from a special care unit provided pursuant to such arrangement or place to which he or she has been released in accordance with section 23NF or 23NG,

the person with whom such arrangement has been entered into shall forthwith inform the Child and Family Agency,

(d) guidelines prepared and published by the Child and Family Agency under section 23NO in respect of the procedures referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) of that section shall apply to a person with whom such arrangement has been entered into, and

(e) nothing in that arrangement or this Act shall be construed as permitting the person, with whom the arrangement referred to in subsection (4) was entered into, to apply for—

(i) a special care order or an interim special care order,

(ii) an extension, discharge or variation of such order, or

(iii) the release of the child under section 23NF(1) or 23NG,

or to make an application to the High Court in respect of proceedings under or pursuant to this Part.

(6) The provisions referred to in subsection (5)(a) are—
(a) subsections (1), (2) and (3),
(b) subsections (1) and (5) of section 23D,
(c) section 23E(6),
(d) paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (1) of section 23ND, and
(e) paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of section 23NF.

**23C.**—In this Part "special care" means the provision, to a child, of—

(a) care which addresses—

(i) his or her behaviour and the risk of harm it poses to his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare, and

(ii) his or her care requirements,

and includes medical and psychiatric assessment, examination and treatment, and

(b) educational supervision,

in a special care unit in which the child is detained and requires for its provision a special care order or an interim special care order directing the F106[Child and Family Agency] to detain the child in a special care unit, which the F106[Child and Family Agency] considers appropriate for the child, for the purpose of such provision and may, during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect, include the release of the child from the special care unit—

(i) in accordance with section 23NF, and

(ii) where the release is required for the purposes of section 23D or 23E, in accordance with section 23NG.

**23D.**—(1) Where a child is charged with an offence and the proceedings in respect of that charge have not been determined, subject to subsection (6) and section 23E, nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the F108[Child and Family Agency] from providing special care to such child in accordance with a special care order or an interim special care order.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), subject to subsection (6) and section 23E—

(a) where a child is charged with an offence and the proceedings in respect of that charge have not been determined, nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing—

(i) the F108[Child and Family Agency] from applying for a special care order or an interim special care order and, where the order is made in respect of that child, from applying for an extension of that order under section 23J or, as the case may be, section 23N, in respect of that child, or

(ii) the High Court from hearing and determining an application referred to in subparagraph (i),

and

(b) where a special care order or an interim special care order has been made in respect of a child and that child is charged with an offence during the period for which a special care order or an interim special care order has effect, nothing in this Act shall be construed as—
(i) requiring the special care order or interim special care order to be discharged,

(ii) preventing the F108[Child and Family Agency] from making an application to extend the period for which, under section 23J, a special care order or, under section 23N, an interim special care order, has effect, or

(iii) preventing the High Court from hearing and determining an application referred to in subparagraph (ii),

before the proceedings in respect of that charge are determined and the F108[Child and Family Agency] shall, as soon as practicable, inform the Court hearing that charge that the child is the subject of a special care order, or an interim special care order, and of the period for which the order has effect.

(3) Where a child is charged with an offence and the proceedings in respect of that charge have not been determined, without prejudice to section 24, when considering—

(a) an application for a special care order or an interim special care order in respect of that child,

(b) an application, in respect of that child, to extend the period for which—

(i) under and in accordance with section 23J, the special care order has effect, or

(ii) under and in accordance with section 23N, the interim special care order, has effect,

or

(c) an application under section 23NG, in respect of that child, to vary the special care order or interim special care order to authorise the release of a child from a special care unit for the purposes of the hearing of that charge and any other matter relating to the conduct of the proceedings in which that charge is heard,

the High Court shall have regard, at all times, to the rights of the child who is the subject of that application including his or her rights in the proceedings in which that charge is heard and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the High Court shall not make, or vary, such order or extend such period or give a direction in respect of such order, extension or variation which would prejudice, or otherwise interfere with, the rights of the child in the proceedings in which that charge is heard and the conduct of those proceedings.

(4) Where the F108[Child and Family Agency] makes an application—

(a) for a special care order or an interim special care order, or

(b) to extend the period for which—

(i) under section 23J, the special care order has effect, or

(ii) under section 23N, the interim special care order has effect,

in respect of a child who is charged with an offence and the proceedings in respect of that charge have not been determined, the F108[Child and Family Agency] shall—

(i) inform the High Court of—

(I) that charge and those proceedings,

(II) any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit, under section 23NG, for the purposes of the hearing of that charge and the conduct of those proceedings, and
(III) without prejudice to the generality of subparagraph (II), any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit, under section 23NG, for the purposes of subsection (5)(b) and (5)(c),

and

(ii) inform the Court hearing that charge—

(I) of the application referred to in paragraph (a) and, where the High Court makes a special care order or an interim special care order, to inform the Court hearing that charge that the order concerned was made and the period for which it has effect, or

(II) of the application referred to in paragraph (b) and where the order has been extended, to inform the Court hearing that charge of the period for which that order was extended.

(5) Where a special care order or an interim special care order has been made in respect of a child who is charged with an offence and the proceedings in respect of that charge have not been determined, the F108[Child and Family Agency] shall—

(a) convey the child to the Court hearing that charge,

(b) provide the child with access to the solicitor and counsel representing the child in the proceedings relating to that charge, and

(c) convey the child to any other place, or provide the child with access to any other person for the purposes of the representation of that child in, or any other matter relating to the hearing, or conduct, of those proceedings in respect of that charge.

(6) Where a child referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (2) is remanded in custody, whether pursuant to section 88 (as amended by the Criminal Justice Act 2006) of the Act of 2001 or otherwise, before the proceedings in respect of that charge are heard and determined, nothing in this Act shall be construed as operating to prevent the remand of that child in custody and—

(a) the F108[Child and Family Agency] shall not make an application for a special care order or an interim special care order or an application under section 23J or 23N in respect of that child and where such application was made but not determined before the child was remanded in custody, the F108[Child and Family Agency] shall withdraw the application, or

(b) where a special care order or an interim special care order has been made and has effect before the child is remanded in custody, nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the F108[Child and Family Agency] to continue to provide special care to that child and the F108[Child and Family Agency] shall apply to the High Court to have such special care order or interim special care order discharged.

(7) In this section, "Court hearing that charge" includes the Children Court referred to in section 71 (as amended by the Criminal Justice Act 2006) of the Act of 2001.
(c) the making of a children detention order has been deferred, in respect of that child, in accordance with section 144 of the Act of 2001,

(d) any detention imposed in accordance with section 144(9)(a) of the Act of 2001 on the child has been served,

(e) a period of detention, imposed in respect of the child in accordance with section 144(9)(b) of the Act of 2001, has been suspended, or

(f) a Children Act order has been made in respect of that child,

and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the Child and Family Agency from applying for a special care order or an interim special care order and, where the order is made in respect of such child, from applying for an extension under section 23J or 23N in respect of such child, or as preventing the High Court from hearing and determining such application.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), where a child is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order and during the period for which the order has effect a suspended custodial sentence is imposed on that child, the making of a children detention order has been deferred in respect of that child under section 144 of the Act of 2001, a period of detention has, under section 144(9)(b) of the Act of 2001, been suspended in respect of that child or a Children Act order is made in respect of that child, subject to subsections (7), (9) and (10), nothing in this Act shall be construed as—

(a) requiring the special care order or interim special care order to be discharged,

(b) preventing the Child and Family Agency from making an application to extend the period for which—

(i) under section 23J, such special care order has effect, or

(ii) under section 23N, such interim special care order, has effect,

or

(c) preventing the High Court from hearing and determining an application referred to in paragraph (b),

and the Child and Family Agency shall, as soon as practicable, inform the Court which imposed the suspended custodial sentence, deferred making the children detention order, suspended the period of detention or made the Children Act order that the child is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order and the period for which such order has effect.

(3) Where the Child and Family Agency makes an application—

(a) for a special care order or an interim special care order, or

(b) to extend the period for which, under section 23J, a special care order or, under section 23N, an interim special care order, has effect,

and at the time the application is made a suspended custodial sentence has been imposed in respect of the child who is the subject of that application, the Child and Family Agency shall—

(i) inform the High Court of—

(I) such suspended custodial sentence and any terms, conditions and other requirements of such sentence, and
(II) any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit, under section 23NG, for the purposes of such suspended custodial sentence and subsection (6),

and

(ii) inform the Court which imposed the suspended custodial sentence—

(I) of the application referred to in paragraph (a) and, where a special care order or interim special care order is made, to inform that Court accordingly and of the period for which the order has effect, or

(II) of the application referred to in paragraph (b), and where the order has been extended, to inform that Court of the period for which the order was extended.

(4) Where the F110[Child and Family Agency] makes an application—

(a) for a special care order or an interim special care order, or

(b) to extend the period for which, under section 23J, a special care order or, under section 23N, an interim special care order, has effect,

and at the time the application is made is the making of a children detention order has, in accordance with section 144 of the Act of 2001, been deferred in respect of the child who is the subject of that application, or a period of detention has, in respect of that child, been suspended under section 144(9)(b) of that Act, the F110[Child and Family Agency] shall—

(i) inform the High Court—

(I) that the making of a children detention order has been deferred under and in accordance with section 144 of the Act of 2001, that a period of detention has not been imposed at the time of the making of the application, and of any terms, conditions and other requirements of such children detention order or, in respect of such suspended period of detention, and

(II) of any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit, under section 23NG, for the purposes of such children detention order, or such suspension, and subsection (6),

and

(ii) inform the Court which deferred making such children detention order or suspended the period of detention—

(I) of the application referred to in paragraph (a) and, where a special care order or interim special care order is made, to inform that Court accordingly and the period for which the order has effect, or

(II) of the application referred to in paragraph (b), and, where the order has been extended, to inform that Court of the period for which the order was extended.

(5) Where the F110[Child and Family Agency] makes an application—

(a) for a special care order or an interim special care order, or

(b) to extend the period for which, under section 23J, a special care order or, under section 23N, an interim special care order, has effect,

and at the time the application is made is a Children Act order has been made in respect of the child who is the subject of that application, the F110[Child and Family Agency] shall—
(i) inform the High Court of—

(I) the Children Act order concerned and the terms, conditions and other requirements of that order, and

(II) any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit, under section 23NG, for the purposes of the Children Act order concerned and subsection (6),

and

(ii) inform the Court which made the Children Act order—

(I) of the application referred to in paragraph (a) and, where the special care order or the interim special care order is made, to inform that Court accordingly and the period for which the order has effect, or

(II) of the application referred to in paragraph (b), and, where the order has been extended, to inform that Court of the period for which the order was extended.

(6) Where a child is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order and during the period for which such order has effect—

(a) a suspended custodial sentence has been imposed in respect of that child,

(b) the making of a children detention order has, in respect of the child, been deferred under section 144 of the Act of 2001,

(c) a period of detention has been suspended in accordance with section 144(9)(b) of the Act of 2001, or

(d) a Children Act order is made in respect of the child,

the F110[Child and Family Agency] shall take all steps reasonably open to it to assist that child to comply with the terms, conditions and other requirements of the suspended custodial sentence referred to in paragraph (a), the children detention order referred to in paragraph (b), the suspension referred to in paragraph (c) or the Children Act order referred to in paragraph (d), and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, shall—

(i) convey that child to any place which that child is required to attend pursuant to the custodial sentence referred to in paragraph (a), the children detention order referred to in paragraph (b), the suspension referred to in paragraph (c), or the Children Act order referred to in paragraph (d), and

(ii) provide that child with access to any person for the purposes of complying with the terms, conditions or other requirements of the custodial sentence referred to in paragraph (a), the children detention order referred to in paragraph (b), the suspension referred to in paragraph (c), or the Children Act order referred to in paragraph (d).

(7) Where an application for a special care order or an interim special care order, or an application under section 23J or 23N, has been made in respect of a child and before that application has been determined—

(a) a custodial sentence is imposed on that child and is to take effect immediately,

(b) under section 144(9)(a) of the Act of 2001, a period of detention is imposed in respect of that child and such period of detention is to take effect immediately,

(c) a period of detention which had been suspended in accordance with section 144(9)(b) of the Act of 2001 is no longer suspended and such period of detention is to take effect immediately, or
(d) a suspended custodial sentence was imposed on that child but is no longer suspended and the custodial sentence is to take effect immediately,

the F110[Child and Family Agency] shall withdraw that application.

(8) Where an application for a special care order or an interim special care order, or an application under section 23J or 23N, has been made in respect of a child and before that application has been determined—

(a) a suspended custodial sentence is imposed on that child,

(b) the making of a children detention order has been deferred, in respect of that child, under section 144 of the Act of 2001 or a period of detention has been suspended, in respect of that child, under section 144(9)(b) of that Act, or

(c) a Children Act order has been made in respect of that child,

the F110[Child and Family Agency] shall inform the High Court as soon as practicable of the suspended custodial sentence referred to in paragraph (a), the children detention order or suspension referred to in paragraph (b) or the Children Act order referred to in paragraph (c) and of any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit under section 23NG for the purposes of complying with such suspended custodial sentence, children detention order, suspension or Children Act order.

(9) Where a child is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order and during the period for which such order has effect—

(a) a custodial sentence is imposed on that child and is to take effect immediately it is imposed, or

(b) a suspended custodial sentence was imposed on that child but is no longer suspended and the custodial sentence is to take effect immediately,

nothing in this Act relating to the provision of special care to that child pursuant to such special care order or interim special care order shall operate so as to prevent the child from serving that custodial sentence and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the F110[Child and Family Agency] shall, as soon as practicable, apply to the High Court to discharge such special care order or such interim special care order.

(10) Where a child is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order and the making of a children detention order has been deferred, in accordance with section 144 of the Act of 2001, in respect of that child, or a period of detention has been suspended in accordance with section 144(9)(b) of that Act, and during the period for which such special care order or interim special care order has effect—

(a) a period of detention is imposed under section 144(9)(a) of the Act of 2001, in respect of that child and such period of detention is to take effect immediately, or

(b) a period of detention which had been suspended in accordance with section 144(9)(b) of the Act of 2001 is no longer suspended and such period of detention is to take effect immediately,

nothing in this Act relating to the provision of special care to that child pursuant to such special care order or such interim special care order shall operate so as to prevent the child from being so detained and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the F110[Child and Family Agency] shall, as soon as practicable, apply to the High Court to discharge such special care order or such interim special care order.
(11) Where a child is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order and during the period for which such order has effect a suspended custodial sentence is imposed on that child—

(a) the [Child and Family Agency] shall inform the High Court of such suspended custodial sentence, any terms and conditions of such suspended custodial sentence and any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit, under section 23NG for the purposes of complying with such suspended custodial sentence, and

(b) subject to subsection (9), the [Child and Family Agency] shall, in accordance with such special care order or interim special care order and this Act, continue to provide special care to that child.

(12) Where a child is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order and during the period for which such order has effect the making of a children detention order has been deferred, in accordance with section 144 of the Act of 2001, in respect of that child or a period of detention has been suspended in accordance with section 144(9)(b) of that Act—

(a) the [Child and Family Agency] shall inform the High Court of such deferral or such suspension and of any terms and conditions of such deferral or suspension and of any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit, under section 23NG, for the purposes of complying with such deferral or suspension, and

(b) subject to subsection (10)(a) or (10)(b), the [Child and Family Agency] shall, in accordance with such special care order or such interim special care order and this Act, continue to provide special care to the child.

(13) Where a child is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order and during the period for which such order has effect a Children Act order is made in respect of that child—

(a) the [Child and Family Agency] shall inform the High Court of such Children Act order, any terms and conditions of such Children Act order and any matter requiring the release of the child from the special care unit, under section 23NG for the purposes of complying with such Children Act order, and

(b) the [Child and Family Agency] shall, in accordance with such special care order or interim special care order and this Act, continue to provide special care to that child.

(14) In this section references to a custodial sentence being served means, in the case of a custodial sentence which is a detention and supervision order, that the period for which that order was made has expired.]
(i) the provision, or the continuation of the provision, by the F112[Child and Family Agency] to the child of care, other than special care, and

(ii) treatment and mental health services, under, and within the meaning of, the Mental Health Act 2001,

will not adequately address that behaviour and risk of harm and those care requirements, and

(c) having regard to paragraph (b), the F112[Child and Family Agency] is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the child requires special care to adequately address—

(i) that behaviour and risk of harm, and

(ii) those care requirements,

which it cannot provide to the child unless the High Court makes a special care order in respect of that child,

the F112[Child and Family Agency] shall make arrangements to carry out the consultation referred to in subsection (3).

(3) The F112[Child and Family Agency]—

(a) shall, subject to subsection (4), consult with—

(i) the child,

(ii) the parent having custody of the child, unless the parent is dead, missing or cannot be found, and

(iii) a guardian, if any, or a person, if any, acting in loco parentis, unless that guardian or person is missing or cannot be found,

and

(b) may, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, consult with—

(i) a relative of the child, or

(ii) a person who, in the opinion of the F112[Child and Family Agency], has knowledge of that child and his or her family or other circumstances,

in relation to the behaviour and risk of harm referred to in subsection (2)(a), the care requirements referred to in subsection (2)(b), the proposal to provide special care to the child and the detention of the child in a special care unit for that purpose.

(4) Where the F112[Child and Family Agency], having regard to the protection of the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe it is not in the best interests of the child to consult with all or any of the following persons, it shall not consult with that person:

(a) the child;

(b) a parent having custody of the child;

(c) the guardian;

(d) a person acting in loco parentis.

(5) The F112[Child and Family Agency] shall, subject to subsection (6), convene a family welfare conference in accordance with section 7 (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) of the Act of 2001 if it is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the child requires special care, after having carried out the
consultations in accordance with *subsection (3)* or not carried them out in accordance with *subsection (4).*

(6) Notwithstanding *subsection (5)*, where the **Child and Family Agency** is satisfied that, having regard to the protection of the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, there is reasonable cause to believe that it is not in the best interests of the child to convene the family welfare conference referred to in *subsection (5)*, it may decide not to convene that conference.

(7) Where a family welfare conference—

(a) has been convened in accordance with *subsection (5)* and the **Child and Family Agency** has had regard to the recommendations, if any, notified under section 12 of the Act of 2001, or

(b) has not been convened in accordance with *subsection (6),*

and the **Child and Family Agency** is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the child requires special care it shall make a determination as to whether the child requires special care.

(8) Where the **Child and Family Agency** determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that for the purposes of protecting the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, the child requires special care the **Child and Family Agency** shall apply to the High Court for a special care order.

(9) Where the **Child and Family Agency** applies for a special care order and, in accordance with *subsection (4),* it did not carry out the consultation referred to in *subsection (3),* it shall inform the High Court that the consultation was not carried out and of the grounds for not carrying out that consultation.

(10) Where the **Child and Family Agency** applies for a special care order and it did not convene a family welfare conference in accordance with *subsection (6),* it shall inform the High Court that it did not convene that conference and of the grounds for not convening that conference.

(11) The **Child and Family Agency** shall prepare and publish guidelines relating to the procedures for—

(a) carrying out a consultation for the purposes of this section, and

(b) convening a family welfare conference for the purposes of this section.]*

F114[Notice of application for special care order or interim special care order.]

23G.—(1) An application for a special care order or an interim special care order shall, subject to *subsection (6) and section 23L(3),* be made on notice to—

(a) a parent having custody of the child, unless the parent is dead, missing or cannot be found,

(b) a guardian of the child, if any, or a person, if any, acting *in loco parentis* unless that guardian or that person is dead, missing or cannot be found, and

(c) a guardian *ad litem,* where such guardian is appointed in accordance with *section 26* (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) in respect of proceedings under this Part and whose appointment has effect in accordance with *section 26(4).*
(2) Where having regard to all the circumstances of a child the [Child and Family Agency] considers it appropriate for that child, it may inform any of the following persons of an application for a special care order or an interim special care order:

(a) a relative of the child;

(b) a person who, in the opinion of the [Child and Family Agency], has knowledge of that child and his or her family or other circumstances.

(3) The [Child and Family Agency] shall inform the Garda Síochána of an application for a special care order or an interim special care order including an application for an interim special care order referred to in section 23L(3).

(4) The [Child and Family Agency] shall, for the purposes of subsection (1), take all steps reasonably open to it to locate a person referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1).

(5) The High Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, may direct that, in addition to the persons referred to in subsections (1) and (2), another person, who has knowledge of that child and his or her family or other circumstances, be informed of an application for a special care order or an interim special care order.

(6) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1), the High Court, on the application of the [Child and Family Agency], may, having regard to the interests of justice or the protection of the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, direct that an application referred to in subsection (1) shall be made otherwise than on notice to a named person being a person to whom, pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1), such application is to be made on notice and the High Court may make such other provision and give other directions in respect of such notice, as it, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

23H.—(1) Where the High Court is satisfied that—

(a) the child has attained the age of 11 years,

(b) the behaviour of the child poses a real and substantial risk of harm to his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare,

(c) having regard to that behaviour and risk of harm and the care requirements of the child—

(i) the provision, or the continuation of the provision, by the [Child and Family Agency] to that child of care, other than special care, and

(ii) treatment and mental health services under, and within the meaning of, the Mental Health Act 2001,

will not adequately address that behaviour and risk of harm and those care requirements,

(d) having regard to paragraph (c), the child requires special care to adequately address—

(i) that behaviour and risk of harm, and

(ii) those care requirements,

which the [Child and Family Agency] cannot provide to the child unless a special care order is made in respect of that child,

(e) the [Child and Family Agency] has carried out the consultation referred to in section 23F(3) or, where the [Child and Family Agency] has not carried out that consultation, the High Court is satisfied that it is in the best
interests of the child not to have carried out that consultation having regard to the grounds provided in accordance with section 23F(9),

(f) in respect of the family welfare conference referred to in section 23F(5)—

(i) the F118[Child and Family Agency] has convened the family welfare conference and the F118[Child and Family Agency] has had regard to the recommendations notified in accordance with section 12 of the Act of 2001, or

(ii) it is in the best interests of the child that the family welfare conference was not convened having regard to the information and grounds provided in accordance with section 23F(10),

(g) for the purposes of protecting the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, the child requires special care, and

(h) having regard to paragraphs (a) to (g), the detention of the child in a special care unit, as it is required for the purpose of providing special care to him or her, is in the best interests of the child,

the High Court may make a special care order in respect of that child.

(2) A special care order shall specify the period for which it has effect and that period shall not exceed 3 months from the day on which that order is made unless that period is extended under section 23J and shall—

(a) commit the child in respect of whom it is made to the care of the F118[Child and Family Agency],

(b) direct the F118[Child and Family Agency] to detain that child in a special care unit, which the F118[Child and Family Agency] considers appropriate for that child, for the purpose of providing that child with special care, and

(c) direct the F118[Child and Family Agency] to provide special care to the child and to generally care for and maintain the child,

and the High Court may make such other provision and give directions, as it, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(3) For the purposes of executing a special care order the High Court may—

(a) make an order directing a person who has actual custody of the child to deliver that child to the custody of the F118[Child and Family Agency],

(b) make an order directing the Garda Síochána to search for and find the child and to deliver the child to the custody of the F118[Child and Family Agency], at a special care unit specified by the F118[Child and Family Agency], and

(c) issue a warrant authorising a member of the Garda Síochána, accompanied by such other members of the Garda Síochána or such other persons as may be necessary, to enter, if need be by force, any house or other place specified in the warrant, including any building or part of a building, tent, caravan, or other temporary or moveable structure, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft where the child is, or where there are reasonable grounds for believing that he or she is, and to deliver the child into the custody of the F118[Child and Family Agency] at the special care unit in which the child is to be detained,

and the High Court may, in respect of such order or warrant, give directions as, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, it considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(4) Where the High Court makes a special care order the F118[Child and Family Agency] shall inform the Garda Síochána immediately that the special care order has
been made and of the terms and conditions of that order and an order made, or warrant issued, if any, under this section and an order, if any, made under section 23NA(1).

(5) A person shall be deemed to have been given, or shown, a copy of a special care order or an order made, or warrant issued, under subsection (3) if that person was present at the sitting of the High Court at which that special care order or that order was made or that warrant was issued.

[Review of special care order.

23I.—(1) The High Court shall carry out a review referred to in subsection (4) in each 4 week period for which a special care order has effect and the High Court shall, when making the special care order, or extending it pursuant to an application under section 23J, specify the date or dates for such review.

(2) A review under this section shall, subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), if any, be made on notice to the persons referred to, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1).

(3) The Child and Family Agency—

(a) may, where it considers it appropriate to the circumstances of the child, inform a person referred to in section 23G(2), and

(b) shall, where a direction has been made under section 23NA(2)(b), inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made,

of a review under this section.

(4) The High Court shall, when carrying out a review under this section, consider whether the child continues to require special care to adequately address his or her behaviour, the risk of harm to his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare posed by that behaviour and his or her care requirements and shall have regard to an assessment made in accordance with section 23ND(4).

(5) The High Court may vary a special care order pursuant to a review under this section and may make such other provision and give directions as it, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(6) Where a day is specified for a review under this section and on that day the child concerned is—

(a) pursuant to section 23NF, outside the State for the purpose referred to in section 23NF(2)(c), or

(b) pursuant to section 23NG, released from the special care unit for a purpose referred to in section 23NG(1),

the review may be held on such date notwithstanding that the child is outside the State or released from the special care unit for such purpose.

[Extension of period for which special care order has effect.

23J.—(1) Where a special care order has been made in respect of a child and the Child and Family Agency is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that—

(a) the child is benefiting from the special care provided to him or her pursuant to the order,

(b) notwithstanding paragraph (a) and having regard to the assessments made by the Child and Family Agency under section 23ND(4), the risk of harm to the child posed by his or her behaviour continues to exist,
(c) the child requires the continuation of the provision to him or her of special care to adequately address that behaviour and risk of harm and his or her care requirements which the F122[Child and Family Agency] cannot continue to provide to the child unless the period for which that special care order has effect is extended,

(d) the provision of—

(i) care by the F122[Child and Family Agency] to the child, other than special care, and

(ii) treatment and mental health services, under, and within the meaning of, the Mental Health Act 2001, will not adequately address that behaviour or risk of harm or the care requirements of the child, and

(e) the continuation of the provision of the special care and, for that purpose, the continuation of the detention of the child in a special care unit, is required to protect his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare,

the F122[Child and Family Agency] shall, subject to subsection (2), apply to the High Court to extend the period for which the special care order has effect for the purpose of continuing the provision of special care to that child.

(2) Not more than 2 applications may be made under this section.

(3) An application under this section shall, subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), be made on notice to the persons referred to in, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1).

(4) The F122[Child and Family Agency]—

(a) may, where it considers it appropriate to the circumstances of the child, inform a person referred to in section 23G(2), and

(b) shall, where a direction has been made under section 23NA(2)(b), inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made, of an application under this section.

(5) The first application under this section shall be made before the expiration of the period specified in the special care order in accordance with section 23H(2).

(6) The final application under this section shall be made before the expiration of the period for which the special care order was extended pursuant to the first application.

(7) Where the High Court is satisfied that—

(a) the conditions specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (1) are satisfied in respect of the child, and

(b) the continuation of the detention of the child in a special care unit is in the best interests of the child,

the High Court may, subject to subsection (8), extend the period for which the special care order has effect and the High Court may, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, vary the special care order and make such other provision and give directions as it considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(8) Each extension of the period for which a special care order has effect shall not exceed 3 months.
(9) Where the High Court extends the period for which a special care order has effect (in this section referred to as the “extended period”) the extended period shall take effect—

(a) pursuant to the first application, immediately following the expiration of the period specified in the special care order in accordance with section 23H(2), and

(b) pursuant to the final application, immediately following the expiration of the previous extended period.

(10) Where an order was made under section 23NA(1) in respect of a child who is the subject of an application under this section, the High Court may, on the application of the Child and Family Agency, extend the period for which that order has effect.

(11) An application under this section may be made, and heard, in respect of a child who, pursuant to section 23NF, is outside the State for the purpose referred to in section 23NF(2)(c).

23K.—Where the Child and Family Agency is taking all steps reasonably open to it to make a determination under section 23F in respect of a child and has not yet made that determination but it is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that—

(a) the child has attained the age of 11 years,

(b) the behaviour of the child poses a real and substantial risk of harm to his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare of that child,

(c) the risk of harm referred to in paragraph (b) is immediate,

(d) having regard to that behaviour and risk of harm and having assessed the care requirements of that child—

(i) the provision, or the continuation of the provision, by the Child and Family Agency to the child of care other than special care, and

(ii) treatment and mental health services under, and within the meaning of, the Mental Health Act 2001,

will not adequately address that behaviour and risk of harm and those care requirements,

(e) having regard to paragraph (d), the child requires special care to adequately address—

(i) that behaviour and risk of harm, and

(ii) those care requirements,

which it cannot provide to the child unless the High Court makes an interim special care order in respect of that child,

(f) for the purposes of protecting the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, the child requires special care, and

(g) having regard to paragraph (c), the child requires special care immediately and before it has made a determination under section 23F,

the Child and Family Agency shall, as soon as possible, apply to the High Court for an interim special care order.]
F127[interim special care order.]

23L.—(1) Where the High Court is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that—

(a) the child has attained the age of 11 years,

(b) the F128[Child and Family Agency] is taking all steps reasonably open to it to make a determination under section 23F,

(c) the behaviour of the child poses a real and substantial risk of harm to his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare,

(d) the risk of harm, referred to in paragraph (c), is immediate,

(e) having regard to that behaviour and risk of harm and the care requirements of the child—

(i) the provision, or the continuation of the provision, by the F128[Child and Family Agency] to that child of care, other than special care, and

(ii) treatment and mental health services under, and within the meaning of, the Mental Health Act 2001, will not adequately address that behaviour and risk of harm and those care requirements,

(f) having regard to paragraph (e), the child requires special care to adequately address—

(i) that behaviour and risk of harm, and

(ii) those care requirements, which the F128[Child and Family Agency] cannot provide to the child unless an interim special care order is made in respect of that child,

(g) for the purposes of protecting the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, the child requires special care,

(h) having regard to paragraph (d), the child requires special care immediately and it is required to be provided before the determination under section 23F is made in respect of that child, and

(i) having regard to paragraphs (a) to (h), the detention of the child in a special care unit, as it is required for the purpose of providing special care to him or her, is in the best interests of the child,

the High Court may make an interim special care order in respect of that child.

(2) An interim special care order shall specify the period for which it has effect and that period shall not exceed, subject to subsection (3), 14 days from the day on which that order is made unless that period is extended under section 23N and shall—

(a) commit the child in respect of whom it is made to the care of the F128[Child and Family Agency],

(b) direct the F128[Child and Family Agency] to detain that child in a special care unit, which the F128[Child and Family Agency] considers appropriate for that child, for the purpose of providing that child with special care, and

(c) direct the F128[Child and Family Agency] to provide special care to, and to generally care for and maintain, that child,

and the High Court may make such other provision and give directions, as it, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.
(3) An application for an interim special care order may be made ex parte where the High Court is satisfied that the interests of justice, the welfare of the child or the protection of the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child so require, and, subject to section 23M(6), where an interim special care order is made pursuant to an ex parte application the period for which such interim special care order has effect shall not exceed 8 days from the day on which it is made.

(4) For the purposes of executing an interim special care order the High Court may—

(a) make an order directing a person who has actual custody of the child to deliver that child to the custody of the Child and Family Agency,

(b) make an order directing the Garda Síochána to search for and find the child and to deliver the child to the custody of the Child and Family Agency, at a special care unit specified by the Child and Family Agency, and

(c) issue a warrant authorising a member of the Garda Síochána, accompanied by such other members of the Garda Síochána or such other persons as may be necessary, to enter, if need be by force, any house or other place specified in the warrant, including any building or part of a building, tent, caravan, or other temporary or moveable structure, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft where the child is, or where there are reasonable grounds for believing that he or she is, and to deliver the child into the custody of the Child and Family Agency at the special care unit in which the child is to be detained,

and the High Court may, in respect of such order or warrant, give directions as, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, it considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(5) Where the High Court makes an interim special care order, the Child and Family Agency shall inform the Garda Síochána immediately that the interim special care order has been made and of the terms and conditions of that order and an order made, or warrant issued, if any, under this section and section 23NA(1).

(6) A person shall be deemed to have been given, or shown, a copy of an interim special care order or an order made, or warrant issued, under subsection (4) if that person was present at the sitting of the High Court at which that interim special care order or that order was made or that warrant was issued.

(7) If the Child and Family Agency does not know the name of a child in respect of whom the application for an interim special care order is made, the Child and Family Agency may make the application for the interim special care order without naming the child and the application shall contain such information in respect of the child to enable him or her to be identified for the purposes of the interim special care order.

23M.—(1) Where, in accordance with section 23L(3), the High Court makes an interim special care order pursuant to an ex parte application—

(a) the High Court shall appoint a day for which the hearing of an application for an interim special care order on notice to the persons referred to in section 23G(1) is returnable to the High Court, and, subject to subsection (7), the day appointed for such hearing shall not exceed 8 days from the day on which that interim special care order is made pursuant to the ex parte application,

(b) the High Court shall, subject to a direction under subsection (2), direct that a copy of the interim special care order made pursuant to the ex parte application and, subject to subsection (3), notice of the hearing referred to in paragraph (a), be served on a person referred to in, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 23G(1),

(c) the High Court, where it makes an appointment under section 26 (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) in respect of the proceedings, shall
direct that a copy of the interim special care order made pursuant to the ex parte application and notice of the hearing referred to in paragraph (a) be served on a person appointed under that section, and

(d) the High Court may direct that a person referred to in section 23G(2) and section 23G(5), be informed of the making of that interim special care order and of the hearing referred to in paragraph (a),

and the High Court may direct that other information and documents be served on such persons and it may make such other provision and give directions, as it, having regard to all the circumstances, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(2) The High Court, on the application of the F130[Child and Family Agency], may, having regard to the interests of justice or the protection of the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, direct that a copy of the interim special care order referred to in subsection (1)(b) not be served on a person referred to in subsection (1)(b).

(3) The High Court may, in respect of the hearing referred to in subsection (1)(a), make a direction under section 23G(6).

(4) The F130[Child and Family Agency]—

(a) may inform a person referred to in section 23G(2) of the hearing referred to in subsection (1)(a), and

(b) shall, for the purposes of the hearing referred to in subsection (1)(a) and subject to a direction under subsection (2), take all steps reasonably open to it to locate a person referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 23G(1).

(5) Where the High Court makes an interim special care order at the hearing referred to in subsection (1)(a), it shall, when specifying, in accordance with section 23L(2), the period for which that order is to have effect, take into account the period for which the interim special care order made pursuant to the ex parte application has had effect and the cumulative period of the first-mentioned interim special care order and the interim special care order made pursuant to the ex parte application shall not, in accordance with section 23L(2), exceed 14 days.

(6) Where, at the hearing referred to in subsection (1)(a), the High Court—

(a) makes an interim special care order, the interim special care order made pursuant to the ex parte application shall cease to have effect immediately following the making of the first-mentioned interim special care order, or

(b) refuses to make an interim special care order it shall discharge the interim special care order made pursuant to the ex parte application.

(7) Where the High Court makes an interim special care order pursuant to an ex parte application for a period which is less than 8 days, the day appointed for the hearing referred to in subsection (1)(a) shall not exceed the period for which such order is made.

(8) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the High Court may give directions as it considers necessary and in the best interests of the child in respect of an application made ex parte for an interim special care order and in respect of the hearing referred to in subsection (1)(a) including directions relating to the service of a copy of the interim special care order made ex parte or pursuant to the hearing referred to in subsection (1)(a).]
23N. —(1) Where an interim special care order has been made in respect of a child and the *[Child and Family Agency]* has not yet made a determination under *section 23F* in respect of that child but it is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the conditions specified in *paragraphs (a) to (e) of section 23J(1)* are satisfied in respect of the child, the *[Child and Family Agency]* shall, subject to *subsections (2) and (8)*, apply to the High Court to extend the period for which the interim special care order has effect for the purpose of continuing the provision of special care to that child.

(2) Not more than one application may be made under this section.

(3) An application under this section shall, subject to a direction under *section 23NA(2)(a)*, be made on notice to the persons referred to in, and in accordance with, *paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1)*.

(4) The *[Child and Family Agency]*—

(a) may, where it considers it appropriate to the circumstances of the child, inform a person referred to in *section 23G(2)*, and

(b) shall, where a direction was made under *section 23NA(2)(b)*, inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made,

of an application under this section.

(5) An application under this section shall be made before the expiration of the period specified in the interim special care order in accordance with *section 23L(2)*.

(6) Where the High Court is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that—

(a) the *[Child and Family Agency]* is taking all steps reasonably open to it to make a determination in respect of the child under *section 23F*,

(b) the conditions specified in *paragraphs (a) to (e) of section 23J(1)* are satisfied in respect of the child, and

(c) the continuation of the detention of the child in a special care unit is in the best interests of the child,

the High Court may, subject to *subsections (7) and (8)*, extend the period for which the interim special care order has effect, and the High Court may, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, vary the interim special care order and make such other provision and give directions as it considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(7) The extension of the period for which the interim special care order has effect shall not exceed 21 days.

(8) An application to extend the period for which an interim special care order has effect shall not be made in respect of an interim special care order, referred to in *section 23L(3)*, which has been made pursuant to an *ex parte* application and in respect of which the hearing referred to in *section 23M(1)(a)* has not taken place.

(9) Where the High Court extends the period for which an interim special care order has effect (in this section referred to as the "extended period") the extended period shall take effect immediately following the expiration of the period specified in the interim special care order in accordance with *section 23L(2)*.

(10) Where an order was made under *section 23NA(1)* in respect of a child who is the subject of an application under this section, the High Court may, on the application of the *[Child and Family Agency]*, extend the period for which that order has effect.
An application under this section may be made, and heard, in respect of a child who, pursuant to section 23NF, is outside the State for the purpose referred to in section 23NF(2)(c).

23NA. — (1) Where the High Court has made a special care order or an interim special care order in respect of a child, it may, on the application of the Child and Family Agency, make an order, for the duration of the period for which that special care order or interim special care order has effect, directing the Garda Síochána, when requested by the Child and Family Agency, to search for and find the child and to deliver the child to the custody of the Child and Family Agency at a special care unit specified by the Child and Family Agency where the child—

(a) is, without lawful authority or the consent or knowledge of the Child and Family Agency, removed from the custody of the Child and Family Agency or from a special care unit,

(b) absconds from a special care unit or the custody of the Child and Family Agency,

(c) fails to return, or is prevented from returning to—

(i) a special care unit, or

(ii) the custody of the Child and Family Agency,

or

(d) is missing or is otherwise absent, without the consent or knowledge of the Child and Family Agency, from a special care unit or place to which he or she has been released under section 23NF or 23NG.

(2) Where the High Court makes a special care order or an interim special care order, the High Court, having regard to the interests of justice or the protection of the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, on its own motion or on the application of a parent, a guardian of the child, a person in loco parentis or the Child and Family Agency—

(a) may, for the purpose of protecting the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child—

(i) give directions in relation to the withholding of the address of the special care unit from a named person,

(ii) give directions in relation to the access, if any, to the child by a named person and the conditions under which that access is to be permitted, and

(iii) direct that, notwithstanding sections 23I(2), 23J(3), 23N(3), 23NE(6), 23NE(7), 23NE(8), 23NF(4) and 23NG(3), a review under section 23I and an application under sections 23J, 23N, 23NE, 23NF and 23NG, or any of them, shall be made otherwise than on notice to a named person, being a person to whom notice of such review or application is made pursuant to those sections,

and

(b) may, where it has made a direction under section 23G(5), for the purpose of protecting the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, direct that the person referred to in that subsection be informed of a review under section 23I and an application under sections 23J, 23N, 23NE, 23NF and 23NG, or any of them.

(3) Where the High Court makes a special care order or an interim special care order and before that order was made the Child and Family Agency was unable to locate—
(a) a parent having custody of the child concerned,

(b) a guardian of the child, if any, or

(c) a person in loco parentis,

the F135[Child and Family Agency] shall take all steps reasonably open to it to find that parent, guardian or person and, subject to a direction under subsection (2)(a) and section 23M(2), or any other order or direction of the High Court, inform him or her—

(i) that a special care order or an interim special care order has been made in respect of the child and the terms and conditions of that order,

(ii) of the name and location of the special care unit in which the child is detained, and

(iii) of an order made, or warrant issued, if any, under section 23H or 23L, an order, if any, made under subsection (1), and a direction, if any, made under subsection (2).

(4) Where the High Court makes a direction referred to in section 23G(6) and, following that direction, makes a special care order or an interim special care order in respect of the child, subject to that direction, or other order or direction of the High Court including a direction referred to in subsection (2)(a), the F135[Child and Family Agency] shall take all steps reasonably open to it to inform that parent or person—

(a) that the special care order or interim special care order has been made in respect of the child and the terms and conditions of that order,

(b) of the name and location of the special care unit in which the child is detained, and

(c) of an order made, or warrant issued, if any, made under section 23H, or 23L, an order, if any, made under subsection (1), and a direction, if any, made under subsection (2).

(5) Where the High Court makes a special care order or an interim special care order, the F135[Child and Family Agency], may apply to the High Court for an order to require a parent, or both parents, to pay to the F135[Child and Family Agency] a sum of money as a contribution towards the cost of maintaining the child, in each week or other period and the application shall be on notice to the parent concerned or both of them.

(6) Where—

(a) an application under subsection (5) is made, the High Court shall have regard to the means of a parent, or both parents, and where it makes the order it may give directions and make such other provision as it considers necessary, and

(b) the High Court makes the order referred to in subsection (5), a parent, or both parents, may apply to the High Court to vary or discharge the order to pay the sum of money referred to in subsection (5).

(7) Where the High Court makes an interim special care order, the F135[Child and Family Agency] shall, as soon as possible, take all steps reasonably open to it to make a determination, in respect of the child concerned, under, and in accordance with, section 23F.

(8) A person shall be deemed to have been given, or shown, a copy of an order referred to in subsection (1) if that person was present at the sitting of the High Court at which that order was made.
(9) The duration of the period for which the order made under subsection (1) has
effect, may be extended with an application under section 23J or 23N.

**F136** Failure to find child.

23NB.—(1) Where a child, in respect of whom a special care order or an interim
special care order has been made, has not been found within 3 days of the making
of that order the **F137**[Child and Family Agency] shall, on notice to the persons referred
to in subsection (3), notify the High Court as soon as practicable after those 3 days
have expired, that the child has not been found and of all steps taken, and proposed
to be taken, by the **F137**[Child and Family Agency] and the Garda Síochána to find
the child.

(2) The High Court may, following the notification under subsection (1), give
directions and make such other provision in relation to that order and the execution
of that order as it considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(3) A notification under subsection (1) shall, subject to a direction referred to in
section 23G(6) or 23M(2), and section 23NA(2)(a), be made on notice to a person
referred to in, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1).

(4) Where a direction was made under section 23NA(2)(b), the **F137**[Child and Family
Agency] shall inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made, of the
notification under this section.

(5) Where the **F137**[Child and Family Agency] considers it appropriate to the
circumstances of the child, it may inform a person referred to in section 23G(2)
of the notification under this section.

**F138** Appeal and staying of order.

23NC.—Where—

(a) a special care order or an interim special care order, or

(b) an extension under section 23J or 23N,

is appealed, the High Court, may direct that the special care order, interim special
care order or extension is to be stayed pending the hearing and determination of the
appeal.

**F139** Functions of **F140**[Child and Family Agency] when providing
special care.

23ND.—(1) Where a special care order or an interim special care order has effect
the **F140**[Child and Family Agency]—

(a) shall have the like control over the child as if it were a parent of that child,

(b) shall do what is reasonable, subject to this Part, to promote his or her health,
development or welfare and protect his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare, having regard to all the circumstances of the child,

(c) shall have the authority to decide on the special care to be provided to the
child having regard to his or her care requirements and the special care unit
in which a child is to be detained,

(d) shall have the authority to give consent to any medical or psychiatric
examination, treatment or assessment in respect of the child,

(e) shall have the authority to give consent to the application for, and issuing of,
a passport to the child, or the provision of passport facilities to the child, for
the purpose of—

(i) obtaining medical or psychiatric assessment, examination and treatment
outside the State,
(ii) permitting the child to reside, outside the State, with a parent or relative, or

(iii) obtaining such assessment, examination and treatment referred to in subparagraph (i) and permitting such residence referred to in subparagraph (ii), in accordance with section 23NF, and

(f) shall take all steps that are reasonably open to it to prevent the child from absconding from the special care unit or the custody of the \[Child and Family Agency\].

(2) Where the \[Child and Family Agency\] has given its consent in accordance with this section, such consent shall be sufficient authority for the carrying out of any medical or psychiatric assessment or examination, or the provision to the child of medical or psychiatric treatment, or the issue of a passport or the provision of passport facilities.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1)(d) or (2) shall be construed as making ineffective any consent which would have been effective if those provisions had not been enacted.

(4) Where a child is detained in a special care unit, the \[Child and Family Agency\]—

(a) shall, from time to time, continue to assess his or her care requirements, and

(b) having made an assessment referred to in paragraph (a), shall from time to time—

(i) assess the effect of the special care provided to the child in relation to his or her care requirements, the behaviour of the child and risk of harm posed by that behaviour, and

(ii) satisfy itself that the child continues to require special care to adequately address that behaviour and risk of harm and those care requirements.

(5) The \[Child and Family Agency\] may release the child from the special care unit for the purpose referred to in section 23NF(2)(c), in accordance with section 23NF.

(6) The \[Child and Family Agency\] may transfer a child from one special care unit to another special care unit.

(7) Where the \[Child and Family Agency\] proposes to transfer a child to another special care unit, subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), the \[Child and Family Agency\] shall—

(a) notify, subject to paragraph (b)—

(i) a parent having custody of the child unless the parent is dead, missing or cannot be found, and

(ii) a guardian, if any, of the child unless the guardian is missing or cannot be found, of that proposal, or

(b) where the transfer is required for the immediate safety of the child, notify—

(i) a parent having custody of the child unless the parent is dead, missing or cannot be found, and

(ii) a guardian, if any, of the child unless the guardian is missing or cannot be found,
of the location of the special care unit to which the child has been transferred.

(8) The F140[Child and Family Agency] shall, for the purposes of subsection (7), take all steps reasonably open to it to locate a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (7).

23NE.—(1) Where a special care order or an interim special care order has effect and the F142[Child and Family Agency] is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that—

(a) the care requirements of the child have changed and the child no longer requires special care, or

(b) the child is not benefiting from special care,

the F142[Child and Family Agency] shall, subject to subsection (6), apply to the High Court to have the special care order or the interim special care order discharged.

(2) A special care order or an interim special care order shall cease to have effect when the child in respect of whom it was made attains 18 years of age.

(3) The High Court may, subject to subsections (7) and (8), discharge a special care order or an interim special care order—

(a) of its own motion,

(b) on the application of a parent of the child, a guardian of the child or a person in loco parentis, or

(c) on the application of the F142[Child and Family Agency] pursuant to section 23D or 23E, or both of them.

(4) The High Court may vary a special care order or an interim special care order—

(a) of its own motion,

(b) on the application of the F142[Child and Family Agency], or

(c) on the application of a person referred to in subsection (3)(b).

(5) When considering an application to discharge or vary a special care order or an interim special care order under this section, other than an application referred to in subsection (3)(c), the High Court shall satisfy itself that the discharge or variation is in the best interests of the child, having regard to his or her behaviour and the risk of harm it poses to his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare.

(6) An application referred to in subsection (1), (3)(c) or (4)(b) shall, subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), be made on notice to the persons referred to in, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1) and where—

(a) a direction has been made under section 23NA(2)(b), the F142[Child and Family Agency] shall inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made of the application, and

(b) the F142[Child and Family Agency] is satisfied it is appropriate to the circumstances of the child, it may inform a person referred to in section 23G(2) of the application.

(7) An application referred to in subsection (3)(a) or (4)(a) shall, subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), be made on notice to the F142[Child and Family Agency] and the persons referred to in, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1), and—
(a) where a direction has been made under section 23NA(2)(b), the F142[Child and Family Agency] shall inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made of the application, and

(b) where the F142[Child and Family Agency] is satisfied it is appropriate to the circumstances of the child, it may inform a person referred to in section 23G(2).

(8) An application referred to in subsection (3)(b) or (4)(c) shall be made on notice to the F142[Child and Family Agency], and subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), the persons, other than the person making the application, referred to in, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1), and—

(a) the person making the application may inform a person referred to in section 23G(2) of the application, and

(b) where a direction has been made under section 23NA(2)(b), the person making the application shall inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made of that application.

F143[Release from special care unit under special care order or interim special care order.

23NF.—(1) Notwithstanding the detention of a child in a special care unit pursuant to a special care order or an interim special care order, the F144[Child and Family Agency] may apply to the High Court to vary that special care order or interim special care order to authorise the release of the child from the special care unit for all or any of the purposes referred to in subsection (2).

(2) The purposes referred to in subsection (1) are:

(a) to place the child in a children’s residential centre or to permit the child to reside with a parent or a relative, including a parent or relative who resides outside the State, for a specified period as the F144[Child and Family Agency] considers appropriate having regard to the care requirements of the child;

(b) the provision to the child of medical or psychiatric examination, treatment or assessment;

(c) the provision to the child, outside the State, of medical or psychiatric examination, treatment or assessment;

(d) release on compassionate grounds;

(e) educational and recreational outings from the special care unit;

(f) to promote the welfare of the child, having regard to his or her care requirements and to adequately address his or her behaviour and the risk of harm it poses to his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare.

(3) An application under this section may be made—

(a) with an application for a special care order or interim special care order,

(b) at a review under section 23I,

(c) with an application under section 23J or 23N, or

(d) at any other time during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect.

(4) An application referred to in subsection (3)(d) shall be made, subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), on notice to the persons referred to in, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1).
(5) Where the F144[Child and Family Agency] considers it appropriate to the circumstances of the child, it may inform a person referred to in section 23G(2) of an application referred to in subsection (3)(d).

(6) Where a direction has been made under section 23NA(2)(b) in respect of an application under this section, the F144[Child and Family Agency] shall inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made of an application referred to in subsection (3)(d).

(7) The High Court may—

(a) vary the special care order or interim special care order to authorise the release of the child from the special care unit during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect for all or any of the purposes referred to in subsection (2) where it is satisfied that the release is necessary for the protection of his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare and is in the best interests of the child,

(b) make such other provision and give directions in respect of the release as the High Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child,

(c) without prejudice to the generality of paragraphs (a) and (b), vary the special care order or interim special care order for a specified period or a number of specified periods and may include terms and conditions as the High Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(8) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (7), a variation under this section may provide for the care of the child during the release and where the release is for the purpose—

(a) referred to in subsection (2)(c), or

(b) referred to in subsection (2)(a) and the parent or relative concerned resides outside the State,

the variation, or direction, may provide—

(i) in respect of the purpose referred to in paragraph (a), for the placement of the child in a specified place in which such examination, treatment or assessment is to be provided to the child, or

(ii) in respect of the purpose referred to in paragraph (b), any matter relating to the residence of the child with the parent or relative concerned.

(9) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the F144[Child and Family Agency] may release a child from a special care unit where—

(a) the child requires medical treatment, assessment or examination immediately, or

(b) the release is required immediately on compassionate grounds.

(10) After a release referred to in subsection (9) the F144[Child and Family Agency] shall—

(a) inform the High Court as soon as practicable, of the release and the reasons for it,

(b) subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), inform a person referred to in section 23G(1)(a) as soon as possible of the release and the reasons for it unless he or she is dead, missing or cannot be found, and
(c) where appropriate to the circumstances of the child and subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), inform a person referred to in section 23G(1)(b) as soon as possible of the release and the reasons for it unless he or she is dead, missing or cannot be found.

(11) Where a child has been released from a special care unit under subsection (9) and the Child and Family Agency considers it appropriate, having regard to the circumstances of the child, it may, subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), inform any other person, including a person referred to in section 23G(2) of the release and the reasons for it.

(12) Where a child has been released under subsection (9) and a direction has been made under section 23NA(2)(b) in respect of an application under this section, the Child and Family Agency shall inform the person in respect of whom that direction was made, of the release under this section.

(13) Where a child is released for the purpose referred to in subsection (9)(a) the child may remain in the place in which such treatment, assessment or examination is provided to him or her for such period as is required for such treatment, assessment or examination.

(14) Where a child is released from the special care unit pursuant to this section, including a release referred to in subsection (9), the period of the release concerned shall be included in the period for which the special care order or the interim special care order has effect.

(15) Without prejudice to the generality of subsections (7) and (8), where a child is released from the special care unit—

(a) for the purpose referred to in subsection (2)(c), or

(b) the purpose, referred to in subsection (2)(a) and the parent or relative concerned resides outside the State,

the High Court shall satisfy itself of all factors relevant to the welfare of the child in respect of—

(i) the provision, referred to in subsection (2)(c), to the child of medical or psychiatric examination, treatment or assessment outside the State, or

(ii) the residence of the child with a parent or relative, referred to in subsection (2)(a), outside the State,

before it varies the special care order or the interim special care order concerned.]

23NG.—(1) Notwithstanding the detention of a child in a special care unit pursuant to a special care order or an interim special care order, the Child and Family Agency may apply to the High Court to vary that special care order or interim special care order to authorise the release of the child from the special care unit for all or any of the following:

(a) for the purposes referred to in section 23D(3)(c);

(b) for the purposes referred to in section 23D(4)(i) and section 23D(5);

(c) for the purposes of complying with any terms, conditions and other requirements of a Children Act order referred to in sections 23E(5)(i), 23E(8) and 23E(13);

(d) for the purposes of complying with any terms, conditions and other requirements of a children detention order the making of which has been deferred under section 144 of the Act of 2001, referred to in sections 23E(4)(i), 23E(8) and 23E(12);
(e) for the purposes of complying with any terms, conditions and other requirements of the suspension, under section 144(9)(b) of the Act of 2001, of a period of detention referred to in sections 23E(4)(i), 23E(8) and 23E(12);

(f) for the purposes of complying with a suspended custodial sentence referred to in sections 23E(3)(j), 23E(8) and 23E(11);

(g) for the purposes referred to in section 23E(6);

(h) for any other purpose in respect of which the release of the child is required pursuant to section 23D or 23E.

(2) An application under this section may be made—

(a) with an application for a special care order or interim special care order, at a review under section 23I or with an application under section 23J or 23N, or

(b) at any other time during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect.

(3) An application referred to in subsection (2)(b) shall be made, subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), on notice to the persons referred to in, and in accordance with, paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 23G(1).

(4) The High Court may—

(a) vary the special care order or interim special care order to authorise the release of the child from the special care unit during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect for all or any of the purposes referred to in subsection (1),

(b) make such other provision and give directions in respect of the release under this section as the High Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child,

(c) without prejudice to the generality of paragraphs (a) and (b), vary the special care order or interim special care order for a specified period or a number of specified periods and may include terms and conditions as the High Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the child, considers necessary and in the best interests of the child,

and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing where the release is for the purposes referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) or for any other purpose for which the release of the child is required pursuant to section 23D, the variation shall be made in accordance with section 23D(3).

(5) Where a child is released from the special care unit pursuant to this section the period of the release shall be included in the period for which the special care order or the interim special care order has effect.

F147 Hearing of proceedings.

23NH. Proceedings under this Part shall be heard otherwise than in public.

F149 Return of child to F150[Child and Family Agency] in certain circumstances.

23NI. (1) Where a child, in respect of whom a special care order or an interim special care order has been made—

(a) is, without lawful authority or the consent or the knowledge of the F150[Child and Family Agency], removed from the custody of the F150[Child and Family Agency] or a special care unit,

(b) absconds from a special care unit or the custody of the F150[Child and Family Agency],

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F150[Child and Family Agency]
(c) fails to return, or is prevented from returning, to—
   (i) a special care unit, or
   (ii) the custody of the F150[Child and Family Agency],
   or
   (d) is missing or is otherwise absent, without the consent or knowledge of the F150[Child and Family Agency], from the special care unit or place to which he or she has been released in accordance with section 23NF or 23NG,

the F150[Child and Family Agency] shall request the Garda Síochána to search for the child and return the child to the custody of the F150[Child and Family Agency] at the special care unit specified by the F150[Child and Family Agency].

(2) Where a request has, in accordance with subsection (1), been made, the Garda Síochána may take all reasonable measures to comply with the request.

(3) Where the F150[Child and Family Agency] has reasonable grounds for believing that a person can produce a child referred to in subsection (1), the F150[Child and Family Agency] shall apply to the High Court for an order directing that person to deliver the child to the care of the F150[Child and Family Agency].

(4) Where an application referred to in subsection (3) is made and the High Court is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person specified in the information can produce that child, the High Court may make an order directing that person to deliver up that child to the custody of the F150[Child and Family Agency] and may, for the purpose of that order, give directions as it considers necessary and in the best interests of the child.

(5) A person shall be deemed to have been given, or shown, a copy of a warrant issued under subsection (6) if that person was present at the sitting of the High Court at which the warrant was issued.

(6) Where the High Court is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a child referred to in subsection (1), and who is named in an application, is in a house or other place, including any building or part of a building, tent, caravan or other temporary or moveable structure, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, specified in the information, the High Court may, on the application of the F150[Child and Family Agency] in respect of a child referred to in subsection (1), issue a warrant authorising a member of the Garda Síochána, accompanied by such other members of the Garda Síochána or such other persons as may be necessary, to enter, if need be by force, and to search any house or other place specified in the warrant, where the child is, or where there are reasonable grounds for believing that he or she is, and to return the child to the custody of the F150[Child and Family Agency] at the special care unit specified by the F150[Child and Family Agency].

(7) An application for an order under subsection (3) may be made ex parte and may be heard if the High Court is satisfied—
   (a) of the urgency of the matter,
   (b) that it is necessary for the purpose of protecting the life, health, safety, development or welfare of the child, or
   (c) that it is in the interests of justice to do so.

(8) Where a member of the Garda Síochána has reasonable grounds for believing that—
   (a) there is an immediate and serious risk to the life, health, safety, development or welfare of a child referred to in subsection (1), and
(b) it would not be sufficient for the protection of that child from such immediate and serious risk to await the making of an application for a warrant under subsection (6),

the member, accompanied by such other persons as may be necessary, may, without a warrant, enter, if need be by force, any house or other place, including any building or part of a building, tent, caravan or other temporary or moveable structure, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, and remove the child to safety and return the child to the custody of the F150[Child and Family Agency] at the special care unit specified by the F150[Child and Family Agency].

(9) Subsection (8) is without prejudice to any other powers exercisable by a member of the Garda Síochána.

(10) Where a child is removed to safety by a member of the Garda Síochána in accordance with subsection (8), the child shall be returned to the custody of the F150[Child and Family Agency] at the special care unit specified by the F150[Child and Family Agency].

F151[Applications for special care orders or interim special care orders generally.]

23NJ.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the F152[Child and Family Agency] from applying for a special care order or an interim special care order, in respect of a child who has previously been the subject of—

(a) an application for a special care order or an interim special care order,

(b) a special care order, whether or not the period for which it had effect was extended in accordance with section 23J, or

(c) an interim special care order, whether or not the period for which it had effect was extended in accordance with section 23N.

(2) Where a special care order has been made in respect of a child, whether or not the period for which it had, or has, effect was extended in accordance with section 23J, the F152[Child and Family Agency] may apply for another special care order in respect of that child—

(a) at any time after the first-mentioned special care order ceased to have effect, or

(b) during the period for which the first-mentioned special care order has effect,

and where the High Court, pursuant to an application to which paragraph (b) refers, makes the special care order, the first-mentioned special care order shall cease to have effect immediately following the making of that special care order.

(3) Where an interim special care order has been made in respect of a child, whether or not the period for which it had effect was extended in accordance with section 23N, the F152[Child and Family Agency] may apply for another interim special care order in respect of that child, subject to subsection (4), at any time after the first-mentioned interim special care order ceased to have effect.

(4) Subsection (3) shall not apply in respect of a hearing, referred to in section 23MI(1)(a), held pursuant to the making of an interim special care order ex parte.

(5) Where an interim special care order has been made in respect of a child, whether or not the period for which it had, or has, effect was extended in accordance with section 23N, the F152[Child and Family Agency] may apply for a special care order in respect of that child—

(a) at any time after the interim special care order ceased to have effect, or

(b) during the period for which the interim special care order has effect,

and where the High Court, pursuant to an application to which paragraph (b) refers—
(i) makes the special care order, the interim special care order shall cease to have effect immediately following the making of that special care order, or

(ii) if the High Court refuses to make the special care order it shall discharge the interim special care order.

(6) The [Child and Family Agency] may apply for a special care order, or an interim special care order, in respect of a child who is, or has previously been the subject of an order of the High Court the effect of which was to detain a child in secure residential accommodation and such application may be made, in accordance with this Part—

(a) at any time after that High Court order ceased to have effect, or

(b) during the period for which that High Court order has effect,

and where the High Court, pursuant to an application to which paragraph (b) refers, makes the special care order or, as the case may be, the interim special care order it shall give directions in respect of the cessation of the effect of that High Court order.

23NK.—Where a child is in the care of the [Child and Family Agency] pursuant to a special care order or an interim special care order, the High Court may—

(a) of its own motion, or

(b) on the application of the [Child and Family Agency], a parent, the guardian of the child or a relative,

give directions or make an order on any question affecting the welfare of the child as the High Court thinks proper and may vary or discharge any such direction or order.

23NL.—(1) Where an existing order has effect in respect of a child on the day on which a special care order or an interim special care order is made in respect of that child, subject to subsection (2), the provision of special care to that child by the [Child and Family Agency] shall take precedence over the care provided to the child pursuant to such existing order during the period for which the special care order or interim special care order has effect.

(2) Where an existing order has effect for a specified period, nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed as affecting that period.

(3) In this section "existing order" means—

(a) an interim care order made under section 17,

(b) a care order made under section 18,

(c) an emergency order made under section 13, or

(d) a supervision order made under section 19.

23NM.—(1) The [Child and Family Agency] shall, from time to time during the period for which a special care order or an interim special care order has effect and subject to a direction under section 23NA(2)(a), provide—

(a) a parent having custody of the child unless the parent is dead, missing or cannot be found, and

(b) a guardian of the child unless the guardian is missing or cannot be found, or a relative,
with information relating to the child having regard to the special care provided to
him or her, his or her care requirements, the behaviour of the child before the
provision of special care and the risk it poses to his or her life, health, safety,
development or welfare.

(2) The F159[Child and Family Agency] shall, for the purposes of subsection (1), take
all steps reasonably open to it to locate a person referred to in paragraphs (a) and
(b) of subsection (1).

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), information provided
pursuant to that subsection includes information in respect of—

(a) the benefits of special care having regard to the care requirements of the
child, and

(b) an incident, if any, relating to the child which—

(i) has occurred in the special care unit or during a period for which the child
was released from the special care unit pursuant to section 23NF or 23NG, and

(ii) has had, or is likely to have, an adverse affect on that child.

23NN. — (1) A parent of a child who is the subject of a special care order or an interim
special care order, a guardian or a person who has a bona fide interest in the child,
may request, in writing, the F161[Child and Family Agency] to carry out an appraisal
of the child in respect of the special care provided to him or her, the care requirements
of the child, the behaviour of the child before the provision of such special care and
the risk such behaviour poses to his or her life, health, safety, development or welfare.

(2) Where a request under subsection (1) is made, the F161[Child and Family Agency]
shall, subject to subsection (3), carry out an appraisal referred to in subsection (1).

(3) Where, pursuant to a request referred to in subsection (1), the F161[Child and Family
Agency] decides not to carry out an appraisal, the F161[Child and Family Agency]
shall inform, in writing, the person who made the request of that decision and the reasons
for it.

(4) Where the F161[Child and Family Agency] decides not to carry out an appraisal
pursuant to a request referred to in subsection (1), the person who made that request
may appeal the decision in accordance with this section within 14 days of receipt of
the written notification in the prescribed form stating the reasons for the appeal.

(5) Where the F161[Child and Family Agency] receives an appeal under subsection
(4) it shall, with the consent of the Minister, appoint a person who—

(a) has, in the opinion of the F161[Child and Family Agency], the necessary
qualifications, training or experience, or a combination thereof, and

(b) is not an employee of the F161[Child and Family Agency].

(6) The person appointed pursuant to subsection (5) to consider an appeal under
subsection (4) shall—

(a) be independent in the performance of his or her functions,

(b) comply with guidelines issued under subsection (10) by the F161[Child and Family
Agency] in respect of the procedure to be followed with respect to the
consideration of the appeal,

(c) consider any written or oral objections made by the appellant in support of
the appeal,
(d) make a decision in writing determining the appeal as soon as practicable in all the circumstances of the case, and

(e) send a copy of the decision referred to in paragraph (d) to the appellant and the Child and Family Agency together with the reasons for that decision.

(7) The appellant or the Child and Family Agency may appeal to the High Court against the decision referred to in subsection (6)(d) on a point of law.

(8) An appeal under subsection (7) shall, where the appellant requests, be heard otherwise than in public.

(9) A decision of the High Court on an appeal under subsection (7) shall be final except that, by leave of the High Court, an appeal from the decision shall lie to the Supreme Court on a specified question of law.

(10) The Child and Family Agency shall issue guidelines in respect of the procedure to be followed in respect of an appeal under this section.]

F162[Guidelines. 23NO.—The Child and Family Agency shall prepare and publish guidelines in respect of—

(a) the procedures for—

(i) the discharge of children from special care units including the discharge or release of children who are to remain in the care of the Child and Family Agency pursuant to an order under the Act other than under this Part, and

(ii) the release, in accordance with section 23NF and 23NG, of children from a special care unit,

(b) (i) the provision of care under this Act to a child when a special care order or an interim special care order made in respect of that child ceases to have effect, and

(ii) the assistance which may be provided by the Child and Family Agency in accordance with an aftercare plan where a person has been the subject of an interim special care order or a special care order and is an eligible child or eligible adult,

and]

(c) informing the Garda Síochána and other persons, of children—

(i) who are, without lawful authority or the consent or knowledge of the Child and Family Agency, removed from the custody of the Child and Family Agency or a special care unit,

(ii) who abscond from a special care unit or the custody of the Child and Family Agency,

(iii) who fail to return, or are prevented from returning, to a special care unit or the custody of the Child and Family Agency, or

(iv) who are missing or otherwise absent, without the consent or knowledge of the Child and Family Agency, from the special care unit or place to which children are released in accordance with sections 23NF and 23NG.]

F165[Offences. 23NP.—(1) Without prejudice to the law relating to contempt of court, where the High Court—

(a) makes an order under section 23H(3)(a),
(b) makes an order under section 23L(4)(a), or
(c) makes an order under section 23NL(4),

and the person who has actual custody of the child has been given or shown a copy of the order referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) and has been required, by or on behalf of the F166[Child and Family Agency], to give up that child to the F166[Child and Family Agency], and that person fails or refuses to comply with the order, that person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a class B fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both.

(2) Without prejudice as to the law as to contempt of court, where a special care order or an interim special care order has been made in respect of a child, a person who—

(a) without lawful authority, removes that child from—

(i) a special care unit,

(ii) the custody of the F166[Child and Family Agency], any person who is taking care of the child on behalf of the F166[Child and Family Agency] or a person referred to in section 23B(4), or

(iii) the place to which he or she has been released under section 23NF or 23NG,

or

(b) prevents the child, where that child is released from the special care unit in accordance with section 23NF or 23NG, from returning to—

(i) the special care unit, or

(ii) the custody of the F166[Child and Family Agency] or a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii),

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a class B fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to have been given or shown a copy of an order referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (1) if that person was present at the sitting of the High Court at which that order was made.]
(b) is in an institution managed by or on behalf of a Minister of the Government or F168[the F169[Child and Family Agency]],

c is in an institution in which the majority of persons being cared for and maintained are being treated for acute illness,

(d) is in an institution for the care and maintenance of children with a disability,

(e) is in a mental institution within the meaning of the Mental Treatment Acts, 1945 to 1966,

(f) is detained in a children detention school or children detention centre within the meaning of the Children Act, 2001,

(g) is placed for adoption under an adoption order within the meaning of section 3 (1) of the Adoption Act 2010 or is the subject of an intercountry adoption effected outside the State recognised by that Act,

(h) is in the care of F168[the F169[Child and Family Agency]],

(i) is on holidays for a continuous period not exceeding 42 days,

(j) is placed with a person or body for primarily educational purposes, or

(k) is placed with a friend of the child’s parent or guardian for a period not exceeding 42 days, while the parent or guardian is on holidays;

"relative", in relation to a child, means a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt, whether of the whole blood, half blood or by affinity, and includes the spouse of any such person and any person cohabiting with any such person.

23P. — (1) A person arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement shall give notice to the F173[Child and Family Agency] in the manner specified in section 23Q not less than thirty days before the placement.

(2) Where a child is placed in a private foster care arrangement owing to an unforeseen emergency, both the person making the arrangement and the person undertaking it shall notify the F173[Child and Family Agency] in the manner specified in section 23Q as soon as practicable and not more than 14 days after the placement.

(3) Any person arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement who has submitted to the Health Service Executive before the establishment of the Child and Family Agency the information the Health Service Executive required in relation to the arrangement or undertaking shall be deemed to have complied with subsection (1).

23Q. — (1) Any person arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement shall submit to the F176[Child and Family Agency] in writing—

(a) the person’s name and address,

(b) the name, sex, date and place of birth and address of the child concerned,

(c) the name and address of the parent or guardian of the child,

(d) if the child’s residence is changed, the child’s new address,

(e) if the private foster care arrangement terminates, the reasons for its termination,

and any other information that the F176[Child and Family Agency] may consider necessary in relation to any persons involved in the arrangement.
(2) Any person arranging a private foster care arrangement shall submit to the [Child and Family Agency], in writing, the name and address of the person undertaking the arrangement and any other information in respect of that person that [the Agency] may consider necessary.

**23R.**—Any person arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement in respect of a child shall regard the child’s welfare as the first and paramount consideration.

(2) Any person undertaking such an arrangement shall take all reasonable measures to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of the child concerned.

(3) Any person arranging such an arrangement shall make all reasonable enquiries to ensure that the person undertaking it is in a position to comply with subsection (2).

**23S.**—(1) [The Child and Family Agency] shall appoint such and so many of its employees for the purposes of this Part.

(2) Each authorised officer shall be given a warrant of his or her appointment and, when exercising any power conferred by this Part, shall, on request by any person affected, produce the warrant or a copy thereof, together with a form of personal identification.

**23T.**—(1) Where the [Child and Family Agency] has received a notice in accordance with section 23P in respect of a private foster care arrangement, an authorised officer may at all reasonable times enter any premises (including a private dwelling) in which the child concerned is residing.

(2) A judge of the District Court may, if satisfied on the sworn information of an authorised officer that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a private foster care arrangement has been arranged or undertaken and that [the Agency] has not received the requisite notice, issue a warrant authorising an authorised officer, accompanied if necessary by other persons, to enter, if need be by reasonable force, and inspect any premises (including a private dwelling) in which the child may be residing.

(3) An authorised officer, on entering any such premises, shall investigate the care and attention that the child is receiving and the condition of the premises with a view to ensuring that the person undertaking the arrangement is complying with his or her duty to take all reasonable measures to safeguard the child’s health, safety and welfare.

(4) An authorised officer may request a member of the Garda Síochána to accompany him or her when carrying out an inspection.

**23U.**—If [the Child and Family Agency] believes—

(a) that a person who is arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement has not notified it under section 23P, or

(b) that such a person is not taking all reasonable measures to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of the child concerned,

it may apply to the District Court for one of the following orders:

(i) that a supervision order under section 19 be made in respect of the child,

(ii) that the child be taken into the care of [the Agency] under section 13, 17 or 18, or
(iii) that the arrangement be terminated and the child returned to his or her parents or guardian,

and the Court may order accordingly.

23V.—A person shall not arrange or undertake a private foster care arrangement for the purpose of adopting a child under an adoption order within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Adoption Act 2010 or an intercountry adoption effected outside the State recognised by that Act.

(2) Any person undertaking a private foster care arrangement in respect of a child shall not apply under those Acts to adopt the child unless—

(a) the child is eligible for adoption under the Adoption Act 2010, and

(b) the Child and Family Agency has consented to the continuance of the arrangement pending the completion of an assessment of that person under those Acts.

(3) If the Child and Family Agency believes that a person who is arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement is doing so in contravention of subsection (1) or (2), it may apply to the District Court for an order either—

(a) that the child be taken into its care under section 13, 17 or 18,

(b) that the arrangement be terminated and the child returned to his or her parents or guardian,

and the Court may order accordingly.

23W.—(1) Any person—

(a) who while arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement does not notify the Child and Family Agency under section 23P,

(b) who contravenes subsection (2) or (3) of section 23R,

(c) who refuses to allow an authorised officer to enter any premises in accordance with subsection (1) or (2) of section 23T or obstructs or impedes an authorised officer in the exercise of his or her powers under that section,

(d) who while arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement knowingly or wilfully makes or causes or procures any other person to make a false or misleading statement to the Child and Family Agency,

(e) who contravenes section 23V(1), or

(f) who does not comply with an order under paragraph (ii) or (iii) of section 23U or under section 23V(3),

is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500.

(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the District Court may by order prohibit the person from arranging or undertaking a private foster care arrangement for such period as may be specified in the order.

23X.—This Part is without prejudice to any other provision of this Act or any provision of the Children Act, 2001, which imposes, in the interests of a child, duties or obligations on the Child and Family Agency or a member of the Garda Síochána.
Welfare of child to be paramount.

F197[24.—(1) In any proceedings before a court under this Act in relation to the care and protection of a child, including proceedings before the High Court under Part IVA in relation to special care, the court shall regard the best interests of the child as the paramount consideration in the resolution of such proceedings.

(2) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1) what is in the best interests of the child, the court shall have regard to all of the factors or circumstances that it considers relevant to the child including—

(a) the child’s age, maturity and any special characteristics of the child,

(b) the benefit to the child of having a meaningful relationship with his or her parents and with any other relatives and persons who are involved in the child’s upbringing,

(c) the views of the child where he or she is capable of forming, and has chosen to express, such views,

(d) the physical, psychological and emotional needs of the child,

(e) the social, intellectual and educational needs of the child,

(f) the religious, spiritual, cultural and linguistic upbringing and needs of the child, and

(g) any harm which the child has suffered or is at risk of suffering, including harm as a result of household violence, and the protection of the child’s safety and psychological well-being.

(3) In this section, “household violence” has the same meaning as it has in section 31 (7) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1964.]

Power of court to join child as a party and costs of child as a party.

F198[Views of child

24A.— […]

25.—(1) If in any proceedings under Part IV F199[IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011)] or VI the child to whom the proceedings relate is not already a party, the court may, where it is satisfied having regard to the age, understanding and wishes of the child and the circumstances of the case that it is necessary in the interests of the child and in the interests of justice to do so, order that the child be joined as a party to, or shall have such of the rights of a party as may be specified by the court in, either the entirety of the proceedings or such issues in the proceedings as the court may direct. The making of any such order shall not require the intervention of a next friend in respect of the child.

(2) Where the court makes an order under subsection (1) or a child is a party to the proceedings otherwise than by reason of such an order, the court may, if it thinks fit, appoint a solicitor to represent the child in the proceedings and give directions as to the performance of his duties (which may include, if necessary, directions in relation to the instruction of counsel).

(3) The making of an order under subsection (1) or the fact that a child is a party to the proceedings otherwise than by reason of such an order shall not prejudice the power of the court under section 30(2) to refuse to accede to a request of a child made thereunder.

(4) Where a solicitor is appointed under subsection (2), the costs and expenses incurred on behalf of a child exercising any rights of a party in any proceedings under this Act shall be paid by the F200[Child and Family Agency] F201[the F202[Agency]]
may apply to the court to have the amount of any such costs or expenses measured or taxed.

(5) The court which has made an order under subsection (2) may, on the application to it of F201[the F200[Child and Family Agency]], order any other party to the proceedings in question to pay to F201[the F202[Agency]] any costs or expenses payable by F201[the F202[Agency]] under subsection (4).

F203[(6) In this section, where the proceedings are proceedings under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), "court" means the High Court.]

Appointment of guardian ad litem for a child.

26.—(1) If in any proceedings under Part IV F204[. IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011)] or VI the child to whom the proceedings relate is not a party, the court may, if it is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of the child and in the interests of justice to do so, appoint a guardian ad litem for the child.

(2) Any costs incurred by a person in acting as a guardian ad litem under this section shall be paid by the F205[Child and Family Agency]. The F205[Child and Family Agency] may apply to the court to have the amount of any such costs or expenses measured or taxed.

(3) The court which has made an order under subsection (1) may, on the application to it of F206[the F205[Child and Family Agency]], order any other party to the proceedings in question to pay to F206[the F207[Agency]] any costs or expenses payable by F206[the F207[Agency]] under subsection (2).

(4) Where a child in respect of whom an order has been made under subsection (1) becomes a party to the proceedings in question (whether by virtue of an order under section 25 (1) or otherwise) then that order shall cease to have effect.

F208[(5) In this section, where the proceedings are proceedings under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), "court" means the High Court.]

Power to procure reports on children.

27.—(1) In any proceedings under Part IV F213[IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011)] or VI the court may, of its own motion or on the application of any party to the proceedings, by an order under this section give such directions as it thinks proper to procure a report from such person as it may nominate on any question affecting the welfare of the child.

(2) In deciding whether or not to request a report under subsection (1) the court shall have regard to the wishes of the parties before the court where ascertainable but shall not be bound by the said wishes.

(3) A copy of any report prepared under subsection (1) shall be made available to the counsel or solicitor, if any, representing each party in the proceedings or, if any party is not so represented, to that party and may be received in evidence in the proceedings.

(4) Where any person prepares a report pursuant to a request under subsection (1), the fees and expenses of that person shall be paid by such party or parties to the proceedings as the court shall order.

(5) The court, if it thinks fit, or any party to the proceedings, may call the person making the report as a witness.

Jurisdiction.

28.—(1) The District Court and the Circuit Court on appeal from the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine proceedings under Part III, IV or VI F216[and summary proceedings for an offence under section 23NP (inserted by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011).]
(2) Proceedings under Part III, IV or VI F217[, and summary proceedings for an offence under section 23NP (inserted by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011),] may be brought, heard and determined before and by a justice of the District Court for the time being assigned to the district court district where the child resides or is for the time being.

F218[(3) The High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine—

(a) proceedings under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), other than proceedings under section 23NP (inserted by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011),

(b) any application or other matter under, and in accordance with, this Act (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) that relates to a special care order, an interim special care order or the hearing and determination of proceedings for special care under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011),

(c) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (b), any application or other matter under, and in accordance with, Part V (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) that relates to proceedings under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) for special care, and the hearing and determination of such proceedings other than proceedings under section 31(3) which relate to proceedings under Part IVA, and

(d) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (b), any proceedings relating to section 37 (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) in so far as they concern a child who is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order during the period for which the order concerned has effect.

(4) The District Court, and the Circuit Court on appeal from the District Court, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine an application for a care order or a supervision order notwithstanding that, at the time that application is made, a special care order or an interim special care order has effect in respect of the child concerned.]

29.—(1) Proceedings under F220[Part III, IV, IVA or VI] shall be heard otherwise than in public.

(2) The provisions of sections 33 (1), 33 (2) and 45 of the Judicial Separation and Family Law Reform Act, 1989, shall apply to proceedings under F220[Part III, IV, IVA or VI] as they apply to proceedings to which those provisions relate.

(3) The District Court and the Circuit Court on appeal from the District Court shall sit to hear and determine proceedings under Part III, IV or VI at a different place or at different times or on different days from those at or on which the ordinary sittings of the Court are held.

(4) Proceedings before the High Court in relation to proceedings under Part III, IV or VI shall be as informal as is practicable and consistent with the administration of justice.

F221[(5) Nothing contained in this section shall operate to prohibit—

(a) the preparation of a report of proceedings under F222[Part III, IV, IVA or VI] by—

(i) a barrister or a solicitor, F223[or]

(ii) F224[...]

(iii) a person falling within any other class of persons specified in regulations made under subsection (7) for the purposes of this subsection,
(b) the publication of a report prepared in accordance with paragraph (a), or

(c) the publication of the decision of any court in such proceedings,

in accordance with rules of court, provided that the report or decision does not contain any information which would enable the parties to the proceedings or any child to which the proceedings relate to be identified and, accordingly, unless in the special circumstances of the matter the court, for reasons which shall be specified in the direction, otherwise directs, a person referred to in paragraph (a) may, for the purposes of preparing such a report—

(i) attend the proceedings, and

(ii) have access to any [relevant documents],

subject to any directions the court may give in that behalf.

F226[(5A) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), nothing contained in this section shall operate to prohibit bona fide representatives of the Press from attending proceedings referred to in subsection (1).

(b) Subject to paragraphs (c) and (d), where, in proceedings referred to in subsection (1), a court is satisfied that it is necessary to do so—

(i) in order to preserve the anonymity of a party to the proceedings or any child to whom the proceedings relate,

(ii) by reason of the nature or circumstances of the case, or

(iii) as it is otherwise necessary in the interests of justice,

the court may, on its own motion, or on application to it by a party to the proceedings or by a person on behalf of a child to whom the proceedings relate, by order—

(I) exclude, or otherwise restrict the attendance of, bona fide representatives of the Press from the court during the hearing or particular parts of it, or

(II) prohibit or restrict the publication or broadcasting of any evidence given or referred to during the proceedings or any part of such evidence,

and any such order may, with regard to any restriction, contain such conditions as the court considers appropriate.

(c) In determining whether or not to make an order under paragraph (b), a court shall have regard to the desirability of promoting public confidence in the administration of justice and to any other matter that appears to it to be relevant and shall, in particular, have regard to the following:

(i) the best interests of a child to whom the proceedings relate;

(ii) the views, if any, of—

(I) a party to the proceedings, and

(II) a child to whom the proceedings relate who is, in the opinion of the court, capable of forming his or her own views;

(iii) whether information given or likely to be given in evidence is sensitive personal information;

(iv) the extent to which the attendance of bona fide representatives of the Press might inhibit or cause undue distress to a party to the proceedings or a child to whom the proceedings relate by reason of the emotional
condition or any medical condition, physical impairment or intellectual
disability of the party or the child concerned;

(v) the need to protect a party to the proceedings or a child to whom the
proceedings relate against coercion, intimidation or harassment;

(vi) whether information given or likely to be given in evidence might be
prejudicial to a criminal investigation or criminal proceedings; and

(vii) whether information of the type referred to in subparagraph (iii)
when taken together with other information would, if published or
broadcast, be likely to lead members of the public to identify a party to
the proceedings or a child to whom the proceedings relate.

(d) In considering the views of a child referred to in clause (II) of paragraph (c)(ii),
a court shall take account of the age and level of maturity of the child
concerned.

(e) Where evidence in proceedings referred to in subsection (1) concerns a matter
referred to in subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (c), an application under
paragraph (b) may be made by or on behalf of the Director of Public
Prosecutions.

(f) In this subsection—

"party to the proceedings" includes a witness in the proceedings;

"sensitive personal information" means information about a person that
would, in the ordinary course of events, be known only to the person or
members of the family, or friends, of the person, and includes but is not
limited to—

(i) information relating to the medical, psychiatric or psychological history
of the person,

(ii) information relating to the tax affairs of the person,

(iii) information relating to the sexual conduct or sexual orientation of the
person.]

F228[(5B) (a) Where the Minister is satisfied that the attendance by an officer of
the Minister at proceedings referred to in subsection (1) will assist the
Minister in—

(i) the performance of his or her functions pursuant to Part VA and any
regulations made thereunder, including the promotion of high professional
standards and good practice by guardians ad litem in the performance of
their functions under this Act, or

(ii) the review of the operation of this Act, in particular in relation to the
care and protection of children,

the Minister may grant an approval to the officer (in this subsection referred
to as an "approved officer") for the purposes of such attendance.

(b) An approval under paragraph (a) shall specify—

(i) the name of the approved officer to whom it is granted,

(ii) the purpose for which it is granted,

(iii) the period for which it is valid,

(iv) the proceedings that the approved officer is permitted to attend,
(v) the purposes for which information, obtained by the approved officer in the course of his or her attendance at proceedings in accordance with subparagraph (iv), may be processed, which shall include the preparation of a report under paragraph (c)(iii) and the assistance of the Minister for a purpose referred to in paragraph (a),

(vi) without prejudice to any other requirement of the Data Protection Regulation or the Data Protection Act 2018, a requirement that personal data and special categories of personal data contained in information obtained, by the approved officer in the course of his or her attendance at proceedings in accordance with subparagraph (iv), shall be kept in such form that does not permit the identification of the parties to the proceedings or any child to whom the proceedings relate, and

(vii) such other matters as the Minister considers appropriate.

(c) Subject to any directions the court may give, nothing contained in this section shall operate to prohibit for the purposes specified in an approval—

(i) the attendance of an approved officer at proceedings referred to in subsection (1),

(ii) the access by such officer to any relevant documents of the proceedings referred to in subsection (1), and

(iii) the preparation by such officer of a report of the proceedings to assist the Minister for a purpose referred to in paragraph (a), provided that the report does not contain any information which would enable the parties to the proceedings or any child to whom the proceedings relate to be identified.

(d) In this subsection—

"personal data" has the same meaning as it has in the Data Protection Regulation;

"proceedings" include proceedings commenced but not completed before the commencement of this subsection;

"special categories of personal data" has the same meaning as it has in the Data Protection Act 2018.

(6) F227[...]

(7) The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, make regulations specifying a class of persons for the purposes of subsection (5) if the Minister is satisfied that the publication of reports prepared in accordance with subsection (5)(a) by persons falling within that class is likely to provide information which will assist in the better operation of this Act, in particular in relation to the care and protection of children.

(8) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prejudice the generality of—

(a) any other provision of this Act (including this Act as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2007) or any thing which may be done under any such provision, or

(b) section 267(2) of the Children Act 2001.

(9) In subsection (5), "proceedings" include proceedings commenced but not completed before the commencement of that subsection.

F229[(10) In subsections (5) and (5B), "relevant documents", in relation to any proceedings referred to in those subsections, means any of the following documents]
(other than where the contents of any such document are expressed to be without prejudice or in terms having a like effect):

(a) the originating document in the proceedings;

(b) pleadings and other documents (including the terms of settlement, if any) produced to, or lodged with, the court or included in the book of pleadings;

(c) reports prepared in the course of the proceedings or otherwise under this Act and produced to, or lodged with, the court including—

(i) a report prepared by the Child and Family Agency, and

(ii) a report furnished by a guardian ad litem under section 35E(2); and

(d) any order, decision or judgment of the court in the proceedings.

30.—(1) It shall not be necessary in proceedings under Part III, IV F230[, IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011)] or VI for the child to whom the proceedings relate to be brought before the court or to be present for all or any part of the hearing unless the court, either of its own motion or at the request of any of the parties to the case, is satisfied that this is necessary for the proper disposal of the case.

(2) Where the child requests to be present during the hearing or a particular part of the hearing of the proceedings the court shall grant the request unless it appears to the court that, having regard to the age of the child or the nature of the proceedings, it would not be in the child’s interests to accede to the request.

F231(3) In subsection (1) and (2), where the proceedings are proceedings under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), “court” means the High Court.

31.—(1) No matter likely to lead members of the public to identify a child who is or has been the subject of proceedings under Part III, IV F232[. IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011)] or VI F233[shall be published or broadcast.]

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), the court may, in any case if satisfied that it is appropriate to do so in the interests of the child, by order dispense with the prohibitions of that subsection in relation to him to such extent as may be specified in the order.

(3) If any matter is published or broadcast in contravention of subsection (1), each of the following persons, namely—

(a) in the case of publication in a newspaper or periodical, any proprietor, any editor and any publisher of the newspaper or periodical,

(b) in the case of any other publication, the person who publishes it, and

(c) in the case of a broadcast, F234[any person] who transmits or provides the programme in which the broadcast is made and any person having functions in relation to the programme corresponding to those of an editor of a newspaper,

F235[shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

(i) on summary conviction, to a class A fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both, or
(ii) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding €50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or both.]

F236[(3A) (a) Where an offence under this section is committed by a body corporate and it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance, or was attributable to anywilful neglect, of a person who was a director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, or a person purporting to act in that capacity, that person, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of an offence and may be proceeded against and punished as if he or she were guilty of the first-mentioned offence.

(b) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (a) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his or her functions of management as if he or she were a director or manager of the body corporate.]

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect the law as to contempt of court.

(5) F237[...

F238[(5A) In this section, where the proceedings are proceedings under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), "court" means the High Court.]

Presumption and determination of age.

32.—In any application for an order under Part III, IV or VI, the court F239[, or for a special care order or an interim special care order under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), the High Court]] shall make due inquiry as to the age of the person to whom the application relates and the age presumed or declared by the court F240[, or as the case may be, the High Court,] to be the age of that person shall, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the true age of that person.

Rules of court.

33.—(1) For the purpose of ensuring the expeditious hearing of applications under Part III, IV or VI, rules of court may make provision for the service of documents otherwise than under section 7 of the Courts Act, 1964 (as amended by section 22 of the Courts Act, 1971) in circumstances to which the said section 7 relates.

F241[(1A) For the purposes of ensuring the expeditious hearing of applications and proceedings under, and in relation to, Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), rules of court may make provision for the service of superior court documents otherwise than under section 23 of the Courts Act 1971.]

(2) Rules of court may make provision for the furnishing of information and documents by parties to proceedings under Part III, IV F242[, IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011)] or VI to each other or to solicitors acting for them.

(3) This section is without prejudice to section 17 of the Interpretation Act, 1937, which provides for rules of court.

Failure or refusal to deliver up a child.

34.—(1) Without prejudice to the law as to contempt of court, where the District Court has made an order under Part III or IV directing that a child be placed or maintained in the care of F245[the F246[Child and Family Agency]], any person having the actual custody of the child who, having been given or shown a copy of the order and having been required, by or on behalf of F245[the F247[Agency]], to give up the child to F245[the F247[Agency]], fails or refuses to comply with the requirement shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £500 or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to have been given or shown a copy of an order made under Part III or IV if that person was present at the sitting of the court at which such an order was made.
Warrant to search for and deliver up a child

35.—Where a justice has made an order under Part IV directing that a child be placed or maintained in the care of the Child and Family Agency, a justice may for the purpose of executing that order issue a warrant authorising a member of the Garda Síochána, accompanied by such other members of the Garda Síochána or such other persons as may be necessary, to enter (if need be by force) any house or other place specified in the warrant (including any building or part of a building, tent, caravan, or other temporary or moveable structure, vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft) where the child is or where there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is and to deliver the child into the custody of the Child and Family Agency.

F250[PART VA

GUARDIANS AD LITEM]

F251[Interpretation (Part VA)

35A.— ...

F252[Order directing appointment of guardian ad litem

35B.— ...

F253[Appointment of guardian ad litem for child

35C.— ...

F254[Legal advice and legal representation

35D.— ...

F255[Functions of guardians ad litem appointed under section 35C

35E.— ...

F256[Powers of guardians ad litem appointed under section 35C

35F.— ...

F257[Provision of information by Child and Family Agency

35G. — ...

F258[Cessation of appointment and re-appointment of guardian ad litem

35H.—

F259[Costs

35I.— ...

F260[Regulations

35J.— ...]
F261[Provision of information by guardians ad litem to Minister]

F262[Authorisation]

F263[Notification of relevant matters]

F264[Revocation of authorisation]

F265[Cessation of authorisation]

F266[Contracts for services]

F267[Transitional and saving provisions (Part VA)]

PART VI

CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF F268[CHILD AND FAMILY AGENCY]

Accommodation and maintenance of children in care.

36.—(1) Where a child is in the F269[care of the F270[Child and Family Agency]], F271[subject to subsection (4)], F269[the F272[Agency] shall] provide such care for him, subject to its control and supervision, in such of the following ways as it considers to be in his best interests—

(a) by placing him with a foster parent, or

(b) by placing him in residential care (whether in a children’s residential centre registered under Part VIII, in a residential home maintained F269[by the F272[Agency]] or in a school or other suitable place of residence), or

(c) in the case of a child who may be eligible for adoption under the Adoption Acts, 1952 to 1988, by placing him with a suitable person with a view to his adoption, or

(d) by making such other suitable arrangements (which may include placing the child with a relative) F269[as the F272[Agency]] thinks proper.

(2) In this Act, “foster parent” means a person other than a relative of a child who is taking care of the child on behalf of F269[the F270[Child and Family Agency]] in accordance with regulations made under section 39 and “foster care” shall be construed accordingly.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent F269[the F270[Child and Family Agency]] sending a child in its care to any hospital or to any institution which provides nursing or care for children suffering from physical or mental disability.

F271[(4) A placement referred to in subsection (1) shall not be made in respect of a child who is the subject of a special care order or an interim special care order during the period for which that order has effect.]
37.—(1) Where a child is in the care of the Child and Family Agency, whether by virtue of an order under Part III or IV or otherwise, the Agency shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, facilitate reasonable access to the child by his parents, any person acting in loco parentis, or any other person who, in the opinion of the Agency, has a bona fide interest in the child and such access may include allowing the child to reside temporarily with any such person.

F277[(1A) Where a child is in the care of the Child and Family Agency pursuant to a special care order or an interim special care order, the Agency shall, subject to this Act, and to a direction, if any, given under section 23NA(2)(a) (inserted by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), and in accordance with that special care order or interim special care order and that direction, if any, facilitate reasonable access to the child in the special care unit by his or her parents, a person acting in loco parentis, a guardian or any other person who, in the opinion of the Agency, has a bona fide interest in the child.]

F278[(2) Any person who is dissatisfied with arrangements made by the Child and Family Agency under subsection (1) or (1A) or by the Health Service Executive under those subsections before the establishment of that Agency may apply to the court, and the court may—

(a) make such order as it thinks proper regarding access to the child by that person, and

(b) vary or discharge that order on the application of any person.]

(3) The court, on the application of the Child and Family Agency, and if it considers that it is necessary to do so in order to safeguard or promote the child’s welfare, may—

(a) make an order authorising the Agency to refuse to allow a named person access to a child in its care, and

(b) vary or discharge that order on the application of any person.

(4) This section is without prejudice to section 4 (2).

F279[(5) In this section, in proceedings under Part IVA (as amended by the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011), "court" means the High Court.]

38.—F282[The Child and Family Agency] shall make arrangements with the registered proprietors of children’s residential centres or with other suitable persons to ensure the provision of an adequate number of residential places for children in its care.

(2) The Minister may, with the approval of the Minister, provide and maintain a residential centre or other premises for the provision of residential care for children in care.

(3) The Minister shall make regulations with respect to the conduct of homes or other premises provided by the Child and Family Agency under this section and for securing the welfare of children maintained therein.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (3), regulations under this section may—

(a) prescribe requirements as to the maintenance, care and welfare of children while being maintained in centres,

(b) prescribe requirements as to the numbers, qualifications and availability of members of the staffs of centres,

(c) prescribe requirements as to the design, maintenance, repair, cleaning and cleanliness, ventilation, heating and lighting of centres,
(d) prescribe requirements as to the accommodation (including the amount of space in bedrooms, the washing facilities and the sanitary conveniences) provided in centres,

(e) prescribe requirements as to the food provided for children while being maintained in centres,

(f) prescribe requirements as to the records to be kept in centres and for the examination and copying of any such records or of extracts therefrom by officers of the Minister.

Regulations as to foster care.

39.—(1) The Minister shall make regulations in relation to the placing of children in foster care by F286[the F287[Child and Family Agency]] under section 36 and for securing generally the welfare of such children.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations under this section may—

(a) fix the conditions under which children may be placed in foster care;

(b) prescribe the form of contract to be entered into by F286[the F287[Child and Family Agency]] with foster parents;

(c) provide for the supervision and visiting by F286[the F287[Child and Family Agency]] of children in foster care.

Regulations as to residential care.

40.—(1) The Minister shall make regulations in relation to the placing of children in residential care (whether in children’s residential centres or in other institutions) by F288[the F289[Child and Family Agency]] under section 36 and for securing generally the welfare of such children.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations under this section may—

(a) fix the conditions under which children may be placed in residential care;

(b) prescribe the form of contract to be entered into by F288[the F289[Child and Family Agency]] with persons providing residential care;

(c) provide for the supervision and visiting by F288[the F289[Child and Family Agency]] of children in residential care.

Regulations as to placement with relatives.

41.—(1) The Minister shall make regulations in relation to the making of arrangements by F290[the F291[Child and Family Agency]] under section 36 (1) (d) for the care of children and for securing generally the welfare of such children.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations under this section may—

(a) fix the conditions under which children may be placed by F290[the F291[Child and Family Agency]] with relatives;

(b) prescribe the form of contract to be entered into by F290[the F291[Child and Family Agency]] with relatives;

(c) provide for the supervision and visiting by F290[the F291[Child and Family Agency]] of children placed with relatives.

Review of cases of children in care.

42.—(1) The Minister shall make regulations requiring the case of each child in the care of F292[the F293[Child and Family Agency]] to be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.
(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations under this section may make provision—

(a) as to the manner in which each case is to be reviewed,

(b) as to the frequency of reviews, and

(c) requiring the F293[Child and Family Agency] to consider whether it would be in the best interests of the child to be given into the custody of his parents.

Removal from placement.

43. — F295[(1) The Child and Family Agency may, in accordance with any regulations made by the Minister, remove a child in its care from the custody of any person with whom the child has been placed under section 36 before the establishment day of the Child and Family Agency.]

(2) Where a person refuses or neglects to comply with a request of F296[the F297[Child and Family Agency]] to deliver up a child in accordance with regulations made under subsection (1), F296[the F298[Agency]] may apply to the District Court for an order directing that person to deliver up the child to the custody of F296[the F298[Agency]] and the justice may, if he considers that it is in the best interests of the child so to do, make such an order.

(3) Without prejudice to the law as to contempt of court, where the District Court has made an order under subsection (2) (requiring that a child be delivered up to the custody of F296[the F297[Child and Family Agency]]), any person having the actual custody of the child who, having been given or shown a copy of the order and having been required, by or on behalf of F296[the F298[Agency]], to give up the child to F296[the F298[Agency]], fails or refuses to comply with the requirement shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £500 or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both such fine and such imprisonment.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to have been given or shown a copy of an order made under subsection (2) if that person was present at the sitting of the court at which such an order was made.

(5) Where a child is removed from the custody of a person in pursuance of this section, any contract between F296[the F297[Child and Family Agency]] and that person in respect of the child shall terminate immediately upon the removal.

(6) The provisions of this section are without prejudice to the power of F296[the F297[Child and Family Agency]] to apply for an order under Part III or IV.
(i) if the child is in its care under section 4, obtained the consent to the granting of the order of a parent having custody of the child at the relevant time or of a person (other than the foster parent or relative) acting in loco parentis to the child, or

(ii) if the child is in its care under section 18, given notice of the application to a parent having custody of the child at the relevant time or of a person (other than the foster parent or relative) acting in loco parentis to the child, and

(e) the child’s wishes have, in so far as is practicable, been given due consideration having regard to the age and understanding of the child.

(3) In determining whether a foster parent or relative has been taking care of a child for the period required by subsection (2)(a), any interruption of the placement during that period shall be disregarded unless the total number of days of interruption, whether consecutive or not, exceeds 30.

(4) The requirement of subsection (2)(d) as to the consent or notification of a parent or other person does not apply if—

(a) the court is satisfied that he or she is missing and cannot be found by the F300[Child and Family Agency], or

(b) the court, having regard to the child’s welfare, so directs.

(5) Subject to any conditions or restrictions imposed under subsection (6), an order under this section shall authorise the foster parent or relative to whom it is granted—

(a) to have, on behalf of the F300[Child and Family Agency], the like control over the child as if the foster parent or relative were the child’s parent, and

(b) to do, on behalf of the F300[Child and Family Agency], what is reasonable (subject to the provisions of this Act and of the regulations for the time being in force under this Act) in all the circumstances of the case for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the child’s health, development or welfare and, in particular, give consent to—

(i) any necessary medical or psychiatric examination, treatment or assessment with respect to the child, and

(ii) the issue of a passport to, or the provision of passport facilities for, the child to enable the child to travel abroad for a limited period.

(6) In granting the order, the court may impose any conditions or restrictions it thinks fit as to the extent of the authority of the foster parent or relative to whom the order is granted.

(7) Any consent given by a foster parent or relative of the child in accordance with an order under this section shall be sufficient authority for the carrying out of a medical or psychiatric examination or assessment, the provision of medical or psychiatric treatment, the issue of a passport or the provision of passport facilities, as the case may be.

(8) In the absence of a consent referred to in subsection (5) being given by the foster parent or relative to whom an order under this section was granted, the F300[Child and Family Agency] has authority to give consent in accordance with section 18(3) in relation to the child.

(9) Nothing in this section or section 18 shall be construed as making ineffective any consent that, by virtue of section 23 of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, would otherwise be an effective consent.
(10) Any arrangement that is in place or order that is in force under section 37 with respect to access to the child immediately before an order under this section is granted continues in place or in force, unless when granting the order—

(a) in the case of an arrangement under subsection (1) of section 37, the court makes an order under subsection (2) of that section, or

(b) in the case of an order under subsection (2) or (3) of section 37, the court varies or discharges that order.

(11) Subsection (10) is without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the court to make, at any time, an order under section 37 with respect to access to the child or to vary or discharge such an order, including an order continued or varied pursuant to that subsection.

(12) This section and section 43B are without prejudice to any other provisions of this Act, or any provisions of the regulations for the time being in force under this Act, that in the interests of a child in care assign functions to the Child and Family Agency.

(13) For the purpose of this section and section 43B, "relevant time" means—

(a) in relation to a child in care under section 4, immediately before the child was taken into care under that section, and

(b) in relation to a child in care under section 18, immediately before a care order was made in relation to the child.

(43B.— (1) The court may vary or discharge an order under section 43A or any condition or restriction attaching to that order on the application of any of the following persons:

(a) the Child and Family Agency;

(b) a foster parent or relative to whom the order was granted;

(c) a parent having custody of the child concerned at the relevant time;

(d) a person (other than the foster parent or relative to whom the order was granted) acting in loco parentis to the child concerned;

(e) a person who, in the opinion of the court, has a bona fide interest in the child concerned.

(2) An order under section 43A ceases to have effect—

(a) if the child concerned is in care under section 4, when care of the child is resumed by the parent or other person whose wishes the Child and Family Agency is required under that section to have regard to;

(b) if the child concerned is the subject of a care order, when the care order is discharged under section 22 or ceases to have effect under section 44(2),

(c) if the child concerned is, in accordance with section 43 and regulations made by the Minister, removed from the custody of the foster parent or relative to whom the order under section 43A was granted, immediately on the child's removal,

(d) if the foster parent or relative to whom the order under section 43A was granted requests the Child and Family Agency to remove the child concerned from his or her custody, when the child is removed in accordance with the request, or

(e) when the child concerned attains the age of 18 years or marries,
Children who become adopted.

44.—F303[(1) Where a child is adopted under the Adoption Act 2010 and the child, immediately before the adoption, was being maintained in foster care by the Child and Family Agency with the adopter or adopters, the Child and Family Agency, subject to—

(a) any general directions that may be given by the Minister, and

(b) any conditions that may be imposed by the Child and Family Agency, may contribute to the child’s maintenance as if the child continued to be in foster care.

(2) Where a child is adopted under the Adoption Act 2010, any care order in force in respect of the child ceases to have effect.]

F305[Aftercare plan]

45.—(1) Subject to section 45A and subsection (3), the Child and Family Agency shall, in accordance with sections 45B or 45C, prepare an aftercare plan for an eligible child or an eligible adult, as the case may be, setting out the assistance that may be provided by the Agency to the eligible child on or after he or she attains the age of 18 years or to the eligible adult.

(2) The Child and Family Agency shall, in accordance with section 45D, update an aftercare plan referred to in subsection (1).

(3) The assistance that may be provided by the Child and Family Agency to an eligible child or an eligible adult, as the case may be, in accordance with an aftercare plan referred to in subsection (1) or an updated aftercare plan referred to in subsection (2) may be provided for so long as—

(a) the Agency is satisfied as to his or her need for the assistance, and

(b) subject to subsection (4), he or she has not attained the age of 21 years.

(4) Where the Child and Family Agency is providing assistance to a person in accordance with an aftercare plan or an updated aftercare plan by arranging for the completion of his or her education and by contributing to his or her maintenance while he or she is completing his or her education, and that person attains the age of 21 years, the Child and Family Agency may continue to provide that assistance until—

(a) the completion of the course of education in which he or she is engaged, or

(b) the end of the academic year during which the person attains the age of 23, whichever is the earlier.

(5) The Child and Family Agency may, subject to its available resources, implement an aftercare plan or an updated aftercare plan.]
(a) education,
(b) financing and budgeting matters,
(c) training and employment,
(d) health and well-being,
(e) personal and social development,
(f) accommodation, and
(g) family support.]

F307[Aftercare plan - eligible child 45B.—(1) The Child and Family Agency shall, where any need is identified in an assessment of need carried out in respect of an eligible child in the care of the Agency, prepare an aftercare plan for that child.

(2) An eligible child who is no longer in the care of the Child and Family Agency, or his or her parent, guardian or a person acting in loco parentis to him or her, may request the Agency to prepare an aftercare plan for that eligible child.

(3) Upon receipt of a request under subsection (2), the Child and Family Agency shall, where any need is identified in an assessment of need carried out in respect of the eligible child to whom the request relates, prepare an aftercare plan for that child.

(4) An aftercare plan prepared under subsection (1) or (3) shall set out the assistance that the Child and Family Agency may provide to the eligible child on or after that child attaining the age of 18 years to meet his or her needs as identified in the assessment of need, being assistance which may be provided to that person—

(a) directly by the Agency, or
(b) in accessing a service which is provided by—

(i) a public body or a person on behalf of the public body, where he or she may be eligible for the service, or
(ii) any other person, not being a public body, referred to in subsection (7)(b).

(5) The Child and Family Agency shall prepare an aftercare plan under subsection (1) —

(a) at least 6 months before he or she attains the age of 18 years, or
(b) within 3 months of that child having become an eligible child, whichever is the later.

(6) Where the Child and Family Agency is required, in accordance with subsection (3), to prepare an aftercare plan following receipt of a request under subsection (2), the Agency shall prepare that plan—

(a) at least 6 months before the eligible child referred to in subsection (2) attains the age of 18 years, or
(b) within 3 months of receipt of that request,

whichever is the later.

(7) The Child and Family Agency, in preparing an aftercare plan for an eligible child under subsection (1) or (3) —
(a) shall consult with a public body which provides, or any person who provides on behalf of the public body, a service for which the child may be eligible, and

(b) may consult with any person, not being a public body, which provides or arranges to provide a service.

(8) Notwithstanding section 9 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013, where the Child and Family Agency, in preparing an aftercare plan under subsection (1) or (3) has been unable, after reasonable efforts have been made, to ascertain the views of the eligible child to whom the plan relates, the Agency shall prepare an aftercare plan for that eligible child.

(9) The Child and Family Agency, in preparing an aftercare plan under subsection (1) or (3) for an eligible child—

(a) shall take all reasonable steps to consult with each parent and guardian of, and person acting in loco parentis to, that child, and

(b) may consult with any other person who the Child and Family Agency considers has a close personal or professional relationship with that child,

unless the Agency considers that in all the circumstances it is not in the best interests of that child to consult with any of those persons.

(10) The Child and Family Agency shall, in preparing an aftercare plan for an eligible child under subsection (1) or (3), have due regard to the resources available to the Agency to implement that plan.

(11) In this section—

"guardian", in relation to an eligible child, means a person who—

(a) is a guardian of the child pursuant to the Guardianship of Infants Act 1964 and who—

(i) is a parent of the child and has custody of that child, or

(ii) not being a parent of the child, has custody of that child to the exclusion of any living parent of that child, or

(b) is appointed to be a guardian of the child by—

(i) deed or will, or

(ii) order of a court in the State,

and has not been removed from office;

"public body" has the same meaning as it has in section 2 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013;

"service" means a service or support, available to or accessible by the public generally or a section of the public, where the service or support would assist in meeting any need of a person identified in the assessment of need carried out in respect of that person.

45C.—(1) An eligible adult or a person authorised in writing to make a request on behalf of an eligible adult may request the Child and Family Agency to prepare an aftercare plan for the eligible adult where the Agency has not previously prepared a plan for that eligible adult.

(2) Upon receipt of a request under subsection (1), the Child and Family Agency shall, where any need is identified in an assessment of need carried out in respect of
the eligible adult, prepare an aftercare plan setting out the assistance that the Agency
may provide to the eligible adult to meet the needs as identified in the assessment,
being assistance which may be provided to that eligible adult—

(a) directly by the Agency, or
(b) in accessing a service which is provided by—

(i) a public body or a person on behalf of the public body, where that eligible
adult may be eligible for the service, or
(ii) any other person, not being a public body, referred to in subsection (4)(b).

(3) The Child and Family Agency shall prepare an aftercare plan under subsection
(2) within 3 months of receipt of a request made under subsection (1).

(4) The Child and Family Agency in preparing an aftercare plan under subsection
(2)—

(a) shall consult with a public body which provides, or any person who provides
on behalf of the public body, a service for which the eligible adult may be
eligible, and

(b) may consult with any person, not being a public body, which provides, or
arranges to provide, a service.

(5) The Child and Family Agency may, with the consent of the eligible adult, consult
with any person who the Agency considers may be of assistance to the Agency in
preparing the aftercare plan.

(6) The Child and Family Agency shall, in preparing an aftercare plan under subsection
(2), have due regard to the resources available to the Agency to implement that plan.

(7) Where on the coming into operation of this section the Child and Family Agency
is providing assistance to a person in accordance with section 45 (prior to the
amendment of that section by section 5 of the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2015)—

(a) the Agency shall continue to provide such assistance in accordance with that
section as if it had not been so amended, and

(b) if that person is an eligible adult he or she may make a request under subsection
(1).

(8) In this section, "public body" and "service" have the same meaning as they have
in section 45B.

F309[Review and
update of
aftercare plan] 45D.—(1) A person in respect of whom an aftercare plan is in operation, or a person
who is authorised in writing to make a request on his or her behalf, may request the
Child and Family Agency to review the operation of the plan where—

(a) there has been a significant change in the circumstances of the person to
whom the plan relates since the preparation of, or last review of, that plan,

(b) the assistance being provided under that plan is not meeting a need of the
person as identified in the assessment of need, or

(c) the person requires additional assistance—

(i) to that set out in that plan to meet the needs identified in the assessment
of need, or

(ii) to meet any additional need which has arisen since that assessment of
need was carried out.

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(2) Where the person referred to in subsection (1) satisfies the Child and Family Agency that paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (1) applies in respect of a request under that subsection, the Agency shall carry out a review of the operation of the aftercare plan within 3 months of receipt of a request made under that subsection.

(3) In carrying out a review under subsection (2), the Child and Family Agency shall consult with any public body which provides, or any person who provides on behalf of the public body, a service—

(a) referred to in the aftercare plan and identified by the Agency as being relevant to the review, or

(b) which is part of the additional assistance referred to in subsection (1)(c) and is additional to any service identified in the aftercare plan.

(4) In carrying out a review under subsection (2), the Child and Family Agency may consult with any person, not being a public body which provides a service—

(a) referred to in the aftercare plan and identified by the Agency as being relevant to the review, or

(b) which is part of the additional assistance referred to in subsection (1)(c) and is additional to any service identified in the aftercare plan.

(5) The Child and Family Agency shall, in reviewing an aftercare plan under subsection (2), take all reasonable steps to consult, with the consent of the person to whom the plan relates, with any person who the Agency considers may be of assistance to the Agency in reviewing that plan.

(6) The Child and Family Agency may update an aftercare plan following a review under subsection (2).

(7) The Child and Family Agency shall, in updating an aftercare plan under subsection (6), have due regard to the resources available to the Agency to implement any updated plan.

(8) In this section—

"public body" has the same meaning as it has in section 45B;

"service" has the same meaning as it has in section 45B save that for the purposes of this section the reference to "any need of a person identified in the assessment of need carried out in respect of that person" shall be taken to include any additional need of that person identified in a request under subsection (1)(c)(ii).]
produce the child named in the application, make an order directing that person to
deliver up the child to the custody of the F310[the F311[Child and Family Agency]]

(4) Without prejudice to the law as to contempt of court where the District Court
has made an order under subsection (3) directing that a child be delivered up to the
care of F310[the F311[Child and Family Agency]], any person having the actual
custody of the child who, having been given or shown a copy of the order and having been
required, by or on behalf of F310[the F313[Agency]], to give up the child to F310[the
F313[Agency]], fails or refuses to comply with the requirement shall be guilty of an
offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £500 or,
at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or
both such fine and such imprisonment.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to have been given
or shown a copy of an order made under subsection (3) if that person was present at
the sitting of the court at which such an order was made.

(6) A justice of the District Court may, if satisfied by information on oath that there
are reasonable grounds for believing that the child named in the application is in any
house or other place (including any building or part of a building, tent, caravan or
other temporary or moveable structure, vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft) specified
in the information, issue a warrant authorising a member of the Garda Síochána,
accompanied by such other members of the Garda Síochána or such other persons as
may be necessary to enter (if need be by force) and to search the house or other
place for the child; and if the child is found he shall be returned to the custody of
F310[the F311[Child and Family Agency]].

(7) An application for an order under subsection (3) may, if the justice is satisfied
that the urgency of the matter so requires, be made ex parte.

(8) An application for an order under subsection (3) or for a warrant under subsection
(6) may, if the justice is satisfied that the urgency of the matter so requires, be heard
and an order made thereon elsewhere than at a public sitting of the District Court.

(9) Without prejudice to section 28—

(a) an order under subsection (3) may be made by a justice of the District Court
for the time being assigned to the district court district where the person
specified in the information resides or is for the time being, and

(b) a warrant under subsection (6) may be issued by a justice for the time being
assigned to the district where the house or other place specified in the
information is situated,

and, in either case, where such justice is not immediately available the order may
be made, or the warrant issued, by any justice of the District Court.

47.—Where a child is in the care of F315[the F316[Child and Family Agency]] other than special care under Part IVA, the District Court may, of its own motion or
on the application of any person, give such directions and make such order on any
question affecting the welfare of the child as it thinks proper and may vary or discharge
any such direction or order.

48.—(1) On the commencement of Part IV any child who is in the care of a health
board pursuant to an order made under Part II or IV of the Children Act, 1908 shall
be deemed to be the subject of a care order committing him to the care of that health
board and the provisions of Part IV shall apply with the necessary modifications.

(2) Where, on the commencement of Part IV, a child is in the care of a health board
pursuant to an order made under section 21 or 24 of the Children Act, 1908 in respect
of the commission of an offence against him and the person charged with the
commission of the offence is acquitted of the charge or the charge is dismissed for
want of prosecution, any care order to which the child is deemed to be subject under subsection (1) shall fortieth be void, but without prejudice to anything that may have been lawfully done under it.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect an order made under Part II or IV of the Children Act, 1908 committing a child to the care of a relative or fit person other than a health board.

(4) On the commencement of Part III, any child who is being detained in a place of safety under any provision of the Children Act, 1908 shall be deemed to have been received into that place pursuant to an emergency care order on the date of such commencement.

(5) Where, on the commencement of Part II, a child is in the care of a health board otherwise than by virtue of a court order, he shall be deemed to have been taken into care under section 4 on the date of such commencement.

(6) Where, on the commencement of Part VI, a child is boarded-out by a health board, he shall be deemed to have been placed by the health board in foster care under an arrangement made under section 36.

(7) Where, on the commencement of Part VI, a health board is contributing towards the maintenance of a child in accordance with section 55 (9) (c) of the Health Act, 1953, the board may, subject to such conditions as it sees fit, continue to contribute to the maintenance of the child as if he were in foster care.

(8) Where, on the commencement of Part VI, a child is being maintained by a health board in a home or school approved by the Minister for the purposes of section 55 of the Health Act, 1953, he shall be deemed to have been placed in residential care by the health board under an arrangement made under section 36.

(9) Nothing in section 67 shall affect the operation of an order committing a child to a certified industrial school to which that section applies.

PART VII

SUPERVISION OF PRE-SCHOOL SERVICES

Definitions for Part VII.

49.—F318[...]

Regulations as to pre-school services.

50.—F319[...]

F320Notice to Health Service Executive.

51.—F321[...]]

Duty of person carrying on pre-school service.

52.—F322[...]

Supervision of pre-school services.

53.—F323[...]

Authorised persons.

54.—F324[...]
Inspection by authorised persons.

55.—F325[...]

Provision by health boards of pre-school services and information.

56.—F326[...]

Offences under Part VII.

57.—F327[...]

Exemptions from provisions of this Part.

58.—F328[...]

F329[PART VIIA

SUPERVISION OF EARLY YEARS SERVICES]

F330[Definitions for this part

58A.—In this Part—

"Agency" has the same meaning as it has in the Child and Family Agency Act 2013;

"arts" has the same meaning as it has in the Arts Act 2003;

"authorised person" means a person appointed under section 58I to be an authorised person for the purposes of this Part;

"competitive sport" has the same meaning as it has in the Irish Sports Council Act 1999;

"early years service" means a service providing—

(a) a pre-school service, or

(b) a school age service;

"pre-school child" means a child who has not attained the age of six years, and who is not attending a recognised school;

"pre-school service" means any pre-school, play group, day nursery, crèche, day-care or other similar service which caters for pre-school children;

"recognised school" has the same meaning as it has in the Education Act 1998;

"recreational sport" has the same meaning as it has in the Irish Sports Council Act 1999;

"register" means the register established and maintained in accordance with section 58C;

F331["school" has the same meaning as it has in the Education Act 1998;]

"school age child" means a child who is attending a school age service;

F332["school age service" means any early years service, play group, day nursery, crèche, day-care or other similar service which—

(a) caters for children under the age of 15 years enrolled in a school providing primary or post-primary education,
(b) provides a range of activities that are developmental, educational and recreational in manner, which take place outside of school hours, the primary purpose of which is to care for children where their parents are unavailable, and

(c) the basis for access to which is made publicly known to the parents and guardians of the children referred to in paragraph (a) of this definition, but excludes those services—

(i) solely providing activities relating to—

(I) the Arts,
(II) youth work,
(III) competitive or recreational sport,
(IV) tuition, or
(V) religious teaching,
or

(ii) for whom statutory provision for inspection exists, prior to the commencement of this section;

"youth work" has the same meaning as it has in the Youth Work Act 2001.

Regulations

58B.—(1) The Minister shall, after consultation with the Minister for Education and Skills and the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government, make regulations for the purpose of securing the health, safety and welfare and promoting the development of children attending early years services.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations may—

(a) prescribe any matter or thing referred to in this Part as prescribed or to be prescribed,

(b) prescribe requirements as to the heating, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, repair and maintenance of premises in which early years services are carried on and as to the equipment and facilities to be provided,

(c) provide for the enforcement and execution of the regulations by the Agency,

(d) prescribe the fees to be paid to the Agency by persons carrying on prescribed early years services towards the cost of inspections under this Part,

(e) prescribe the minimum level of qualifications for any class or classes of persons working in an early years service, and

(f) prescribe any additional particulars and details required in relation to the register.

(3) Regulations under this section may—

(a) make different provision for different classes of early years services,

(b) prescribe different requirements for different classes of early years services,

(c) provide for exemptions from any provision or provisions of the regulations for a specified class or classes of early years services.
58C.—(1) The Agency shall establish and maintain a register to be known as the register of prescribed early years services (the “register”).

(2) The register shall contain the names of persons who provide prescribed early years services (“registered providers”), the addresses of the premises on which those services are provided, the number of children each service can accommodate, the date of registration and any other details required by regulations made under section 58B.

(3) The register may be established and maintained in paper or electronic form.

(4) The register shall be available for inspection by members of the public, free of charge, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed.

58D.—(1) A person shall not provide a prescribed early years service unless his or her name is entered in the register as a provider of that service.

(2) The provider of a prescribed early years service or a person who proposes to provide a prescribed early years service shall make an application to the Agency to be registered in the register.

(3) An application under subsection (2) shall be in such form as may be prescribed and accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed.

(4) The period of a registration shall be 3 years from the date of registration.

(5) The Agency may, on application to it in that behalf by a person who is providing or proposes to provide a prescribed early years service—

(a) register the provider concerned,

(b) register that provider with a condition or conditions attached to that registration,

(c) refuse to register that provider or proposed provider.

(6) The Agency may remove a registered provider from the register.

(7) Where the Agency becomes aware that any particular entered in the register is incorrect it may amend the register to correct the matter.

(8) The Agency shall attach a condition to a registration, refuse a registration, or remove a registered provider from the register where it is satisfied that—

(a) the premises in which the prescribed early years service is, or is proposed to be, provided do not comply with regulations made under this Part, or

(b) the carrying on of the prescribed early years service concerned is not, or will not be, in compliance with such regulations.

(8A) The Agency shall refuse to register an applicant where the applicant—

(a) refuses to allow an authorised person, in accordance with subsection (1A) of section 58J, to enter the premises in which the applicant proposes to provide the prescribed early years service, or

(b) obstructs or impedes an authorised person in the exercise of any of his or her powers under subsection (3A) of that section.

(9) The Agency shall refuse to register an applicant and shall remove from the register a registered provider—

(a) who has been convicted of—

(i) an offence under this Part, or
(ii) any offence that in the Agency’s opinion renders such person unfit to carry on or be in charge of such service,

(b) who has failed to furnish, within 21 days or such further period as the Agency considers reasonable in the circumstances, the Agency with information the Agency has reasonably required for the performance of its functions under this Part, or has knowingly furnished the Agency with information that is false or misleading in a material particular, or

(c) who has, within the 12 months preceding the date on which registration or removal from the register would take effect, contravened a condition attached to the registration concerned.

(10) The registered provider, not less than 2 months before the expiry of the period of registration concerned, shall apply to the Agency in accordance with subsection (2) to be registered and, where the Agency does not propose to refuse to register or to attach a condition to the registration of the prescribed early years service concerned, it shall renew the registration and the date of registration shall be the day following the day of expiry of the previous registration.

(11) Where the Agency proposes to refuse to register an applicant, to remove a registered provider from the register, to attach a condition to, or amend or revoke a condition attached to, a registration, it shall notify in writing the applicant or the registered provider, as the case may be, of its proposal and of the reasons for it.

(12) A notification under subsection (11) shall include a statement that the person concerned may, within 21 days of the receipt by him of the notification—

(a) make representations to the Agency, or

(b) appeal to the District Court under section 58F against the decision.

(13) A person who has been notified of a proposal under subsection (11) may, within 21 days of the receipt of the notification, make representations in writing to the Agency and the Agency shall—

(a) before deciding the matter, take into consideration any representations duly made to it by that person, and

(b) notify the person in writing of its decision within 21 days of the receipt of any representations made to it and of the reasons for it.

(14) Where a registered provider ceases to provide a prescribed early years service that provider shall inform the Agency in writing as soon as reasonably practicable of that cessation.

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F337 Notice to Health Service Executive

58E.—A person who, before the amendment of this Part by the Child and Family Agency Act 2013, gave notice to the Health Service Executive in the manner prescribed under section 51 of the Child Care Act 1991 shall be deemed for the purposes of this Part to be a registered provider for a period of 3 years from the date of commencement of this section.

F338 Appeals to District Court

58F.—(1) A registered provider or an applicant, may, within 21 days of the receipt of the notification of a decision under section 58D, appeal to the District Court against a decision of the Agency to—

(a) refuse to register the applicant under section 58D,

(b) remove the registered provider from the register, or

(c) attach a condition, or amend or revoke a condition attached, to that registration.
(2) The court may, if it so thinks proper, confirm the decision of the Agency under section 58D or direct the Agency, as may be appropriate, to register an applicant, to restore the registration of a registered provider, to attach or withdraw a condition, or amend or revoke a condition, of the registration concerned.

(3) The jurisdiction conferred on the District Court by this section shall be exercised by the judge of the District Court for the time being assigned to the district court district in which the premises in which the registered provider provides the prescribed early years service, or the premises in which it is proposed that an applicant shall provide a prescribed early years service, is situated.

(4) A decision of the District Court under this section on a question of fact shall be final.

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F339 Duty of person providing early years service

58G.—It shall be the duty of every person providing an early years service to take all reasonable measures to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of children attending the service and to comply with regulations made by the Minister under this Part.

F340 Supervision of early years services

58H.—581[(1)] The Agency shall cause to be visited from time to time each prescribed early years service in order to ensure that the person carrying on the service is complying with this Part.

F341[(2)] The Agency may cause to be visited the premises in which an applicant proposes to provide a prescribed early years service to ascertain if the premises comply with this Part.

F342 Authorised persons

58I.—(1) The Agency shall appoint such and so many persons as it thinks fit to be authorised persons for the purposes of this Part.

(2) Every authorised person shall be furnished with a warrant of his or her appointment as an authorised person, and, when exercising any power conferred on an authorised person under this Part, shall, if requested by any person affected, produce the warrant to that person.

F343 Inspection by authorised persons

58J.—(1) An authorised person may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises in which a registered provider is providing a prescribed early years service for the purpose of ensuring compliance with this Part.

F344[(1A)] An authorised person may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises in which an applicant proposes to provide a prescribed early years service for the purpose of ascertaining if the premises comply with this Part.

(2) A judge of the District Court may, if satisfied on information on oath that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a prescribed early years service is being provided in any premises (including a private dwelling) by a person who is not a registered provider, issue a warrant authorising an authorised person to enter and inspect the premises.

(3) An authorised person who enters any premises in accordance with subsection (1) or (2) may make such examination into the condition of the premises and the care and attention which the children are receiving in those premises as may be necessary for the purposes of this Part.

F344[(3A)] An authorised person who enters any premises in accordance with subsection (1A) may make such examination into the condition of the premises as may be necessary for the purposes of this Part.
(4) A warrant under subsection (2) may be issued by a judge of the District Court for the time being assigned to the district court district where the premises, in which the prescribed early years service is being provided, are situated.

58K.—(1) A person who—

(a) refuses to allow an authorised person to enter any premises in accordance with subsection (1) or (2) of section 58J or who obstructs or impedes an authorised person in the exercise of any of his powers under subsection (3) of that section,

(b) contravenes a condition of registration under section 58D, or

(c) contravenes the requirements of this Part or of any regulations made thereunder,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a Class A fine.

(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Part the court may, either in addition to or in substitution for the imposition of a fine, by order declare that the person shall be prohibited for such period as may be specified in the order from carrying on an early years service.

(3) A person who contravenes an order made under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a Class A fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both.

58L.—For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the provisions of this Part shall not apply to—

(a) the care of one or more children undertaken by a relative of the child or children or the spouse of such relative,

(b) a person taking care of one or more children of the same family and no other such children (other than that person’s own such children) in that person’s home,

(c) a person taking care of not more than 6 children, of which not more than 3 are pre-school children, of different families (other than that person’s own such children) at the same time in that person’s home, except where that person has been continuously registered as an early years service for a period of one year, wishes to remain on the register, and continues to satisfy such conditions as may be prescribed.

PART VIII

CHILDREN’S RESIDENTIAL CENTRES

59.—In this Part—

“children’s residential centre” means any home or other institution for the residential care of children or other children who are not receiving adequate care and protection excluding—

(a) an institution managed by or on behalf of a Minister of the Government or the Child and Family Agency,

(b) an institution in which a majority of the children being maintained are being treated for acute illnesses,
(c) an institution within the meaning of the Mental Treatment Acts, 1945 to 1966,

(d) an institution which is a “certified school” within the meaning of Part IV of the Children Act, 1908, functions in relation to which stand vested in the Minister for Education;

“centre” means a children’s residential centre;

“registered proprietor”, in relation to a registered children’s residential centre, means the person whose name is entered in the register as the person carrying on the centre;

“the regulations” means the regulations under section 63.

Prohibition of unregistered children’s residential centres.

60.—(1) A person shall not carry on a children’s residential centre unless the centre is registered and the person is the registered proprietor thereof.

(2) A person shall not be in charge of a centre unless the centre is registered.

(3) Any person who contravenes a provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Registration of children’s residential centres.

61.—F354[(1) The Child and Family Agency shall establish and maintain a register of children’s residential services.]

F354[(1A) For the purpose of subsection (1), each register of children’s residential centres established by the Health Service Executive before the establishment day of the Child and Family Agency shall be deemed to have been established by the Child and Family Agency and shall be maintained by the Agency.]

(2) (a) There shall be entered in a register in respect of each centre registered therein the name of the person by whom it is carried on, the name of the person who is in charge of it, the address of the premises in which it is carried on, a statement of the number of children who can be accommodated in the centre, the date on which the registration is to take effect (referred to subsequently in this section as “the date of registration”) and such other (if any) particulars as may be prescribed.

(b) A register maintained under this section shall be made available for inspection free of charge by members of the public at all reasonable times.

(3) (a) F355[The Child and Family Agency] may, on application to it in that behalf by a person who proposes to carry on a centre F357[…], register or refuse to register the centre.

(b) Subject to the provisions of this section, the period of a registration shall be 3 years from the date of registration.

F358[(c) An application for registration made to the Health Service Executive before the establishment of the Child and Family Agency shall be deemed to have been made to the Child and Family Agency if the Health Service Executive has not, before the establishment day of the Agency, registered or refused to register the centre in relation to which the application was made.]

(4) F359[The Child and Family Agency] may remove a centre from the register.

(5) F360[The Child and Family Agency] shall not—
(a) refuse to register a centre in relation to which an application for its registration has been duly made, or

(b) remove a centre from the register,

unless—

(i) it is of opinion that—

(I) the premises to which the application or, as the case may be, the registration relates do not comply with the regulations, or

(II) the carrying on of the centre will not be or is not in compliance with the regulations, or

(ii) the applicant or the registered proprietor, as the case may be, or the person in charge or, as the case may be, proposed to be in charge of the centre has been convicted of an offence under this Part or of any other offence that is such as to render the person unfit to carry on or, as the case may be, to be in charge of the centre, or

(iii) the applicant or the registered proprietor, as the case may be, has failed or refused to furnish the F356[Child and Family Agency] with information requested by it pursuant to subsection (8) or has furnished the F356[Child and Family Agency] with information that is false or misleading in a material particular, or

(iv) the registered proprietor has, not more than one year before the date from which the registration or removal from the register would take effect, contravened a condition under subsection (6).

(6) (a) The F356[Child and Family Agency] may—

(i) at the time of registration or subsequently attach to the registration conditions in relation to the carrying on of the centre concerned and such other matters as it considers appropriate having regard to its functions under this Part,

(ii) attach different conditions to the registration of different centres, and

(iii) amend or revoke a condition of registration.

(b) Conditions imposed under this subsection or amendments and revocations under this subsection shall be notified in writing to the registered proprietor of the centre concerned.

F362[(6A) Conditions imposed, amended or revoked by a health board before the amendment of this subsection by the F363[Child and Family Agency Act 2013] shall be deemed to have been imposed, amended or revoked by the F363[Child and Family Agency].]

(7) An application for registration shall be in the prescribed form or in a form to the like effect.

(8) (a) The F356[Child and Family Agency] may request an applicant for registration or, as the case may be, a registered proprietor to furnish it with such information as it considers necessary for the purposes of its functions under this Part.

(b) A person who, whether in pursuance of a request or otherwise, furnishes information to F365[the F356[Child and Family Agency]] for the purposes of this Part that is false or misleading in a material particular shall be guilty of an offence unless he shows that, at the time the information was furnished F365[to the F366[Agency]], he was not aware that it was false or misleading in a material particular.
(9) The registered proprietor of a centre who proposes to carry on the centre immediately after the expiration of the period of registration of the centre may apply under subsection (3) to the Child and Family Agency not less than 2 months before such expiration for the registration of the centre and, if the Agency does not notify him before such expiration that it proposes to refuse to register the centre, it shall register the centre and its date of registration shall be the day following the day of such expiration.

(10) (a) Where a registered children’s residential centre commences to be carried on by a person other than the registered proprietor—

(i) the centre shall thereupon cease to be registered,

(ii) the person shall (if he has not done so before such commencement) apply not later than 4 weeks after it to the Child and Family Agency for the registration of the centre, and, if the application is granted, the date of registration of the centre shall be that of the day following the day of the cesser aforesaid,

(iii) if the application aforesaid is duly made, and is not refused then, during the period from the commencement aforesaid until the centre is registered, it shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 60 to be registered and there shall be deemed to be attached to the registration any conditions attached to the previous registration.

(b) A person who contravenes paragraph (a) (ii) shall be guilty of an offence.

(11) (a) Where the Child and Family Agency proposes to refuse to register a children’s residential centre, to remove a centre from the register, to attach a condition to, or amend or revoke a condition attached to, a registration, it shall not notify in writing the applicant or the registered proprietor, as the case may be, of its proposal and of the reasons for it.

(b) A person who has been notified of a proposal under paragraph (a) may, within 21 days of the receipt of the notification, make representations in writing to the Child and Family Agency and the Agency shall—

(i) before deciding the matter, take into consideration any representations duly made to it under this paragraph in relation to the proposal, and

(ii) notify the person in writing of its decision and of the reasons for it.

(12) A notification of a proposal of the Child and Family Agency under subsection (11) shall include a statement that the person concerned may make representations to the Agency within 21 days of the receipt of the notification and that the Agency may appeal to the District Court against the decision within 21 days from the receipt of the notification.

(13) Where, in relation to a children’s residential centre, there is a contravention of a condition of registration, the registered proprietor and the person in charge of the centre shall be guilty of an offence.
centre, to withdraw the condition or the amendment to or revocation of a condition, to attach a specified condition to the registration or to make a specified amendment to a condition of the registration.

(2) The jurisdiction conferred on the District Court by this section shall be exercised by the justice of the District Court for the time being assigned to the district court district in which the centre concerned is situated.

(3) A decision of the District Court under this section on a question of fact shall be final.

(4) Where a notification of a decision specified in subsection (1) (other than a decision to refuse to register a centre which was not registered or deemed to be registered at the time of the relevant application for registration) is given under section 61, then—

(a) during such period from such notification (not being less than 21 days) as the Child and Family Agency considers reasonable and specifies in the notification, the centre shall be treated as if the decision had not been made and, if the decision was to refuse an application under paragraph (a) of section 61 (10) for registration, be treated as if it had been registered and the registration had attached to it any conditions attached to the relevant registration that had ceased by virtue of subparagraph (i) of the said paragraph (a), and

(b) if an appeal against the decision is brought under this section, during—

(i) the period from the end of the period aforesaid until the determination or withdrawal of the appeal or any appeal therefrom or from any such appeal, and

(ii) such further period (if any) as the court concerned considers reasonable and specifies in its decision, the centre shall—

(I) be treated for the purposes of section 61 as if the appeal had been upheld, and

(II) if the appeal was against a decision of the Child and Family Agency to refuse an application under paragraph (a) of section 61 (10) for registration, be treated as if the registration had attached to it any conditions attached to the relevant registration that had ceased by virtue of subparagraph (i) of the said paragraph (a).

(5) The Child and Family Agency shall be given notice of an appeal under this section and shall be entitled to appear, be heard and adduce evidence on the hearing of the appeal.

63.—(1) The Minister shall, for the purpose of ensuring proper standards in relation to children’s residential centres, including adequate and suitable accommodation, food and care for children while being maintained in centres, and the proper conduct of centres, make such regulations as he thinks appropriate in relation to centres.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations under this section may—

(a) prescribe requirements as to the maintenance, care and welfare of children while being maintained in centres,

(b) prescribe requirements as to the numbers, qualifications and availability of members of the staffs of centres,

(c) prescribe requirements as to the design, maintenance, repair, cleaning and cleanliness, ventilation, heating and lighting of centres,
(d) prescribe requirements as to the accommodation (including the amount of space in bedrooms, the washing facilities and the sanitary conveniences) provided in centres,

(e) prescribe requirements as to the food provided for children while being maintained in centres,

(f) prescribe requirements as to the records to be kept in centres and for the examination and copying of any such records or of extracts therefrom by employees of the Child and Family Agency,

(g) provide for the inspection of premises in which centres are being carried on or are proposed to be carried on or that are reasonably believed by the Child and Family Agency to be premises in which a centre is being carried on and otherwise for the enforcement and execution of the regulations by the Child and Family Agency and its employees.

(3) (a) Where, in relation to a centre, there is a failure or refusal to comply with a provision of the regulations, the registered proprietor and the person in charge of the centre shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) A person who fails or refuses to comply with a provision of the regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) (a) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the Circuit Court may, on the application of the Child and Family Agency, brought not more than six months after the conviction or, in the case of an appeal against the conviction, the final determination of it or of any further appeal (if it is a determination affirming the conviction) or the withdrawal of any such appeal therefrom, by order declare that the person shall be disqualified during such period as may be specified in the order from carrying on, being in charge, or concerned with the management, of the centre to which the conviction related or, at the discretion of that Court, any centre.

(b) A person in respect of whom an order is made under this subsection shall not during the period specified in the order carry on, be in charge, or concerned with the management, of the centre specified in the order or, if the order so specifies, of any centre.

(c) A person who contravenes paragraph (b) shall be guilty of an offence.

(d) Notice of an application under this subsection shall be given to the person convicted of the offence concerned and he shall be entitled to appear, be heard and adduce evidence on the hearing of the application.

(e) The jurisdiction conferred on the Circuit Court by this subsection shall be exercised by the judge of the Circuit Court for the time being assigned to the circuit in which the premises concerned are situated.

(5) A person who wilfully obstructs or interferes with the Child and Family Agency or any of its employees in the performance of functions under the regulations or who fails or refuses to comply with a requirement of the Child and Family Agency or any of its employees under such regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

Offences under Part VIII.

64.—A person guilty of an offence under this Part shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Discontinuance of centre.

65.—(1) Where the registered proprietor of a children’s residential centre intends to cease to carry on the centre, he shall give six months’ notice in writing to the Child and Family Agency and at the expiration of six months from the date of
the notice (unless before that time the notice is withdrawn or the period of registration has expired) the centre shall cease to be registered under this Part.

(2) F384[The F383[Child and Family Agency]] may, if it so thinks fit, accept a shorter period of notice for the purposes of subsection (1) and the provisions of that subsection shall apply with the necessary modifications.

F385[(3) A notice given to the Health Service Executive before the establishment day of the Child and Family Agency in accordance with subsection (1) shall be deemed to have been given to the Child and Family Agency.]

Superannuation of certain staff.

66.—F387[(1) An employee of a children’s residential centre to which this section applies shall, for the purposes of sections 23, 60(6) and 61 of the Health Act 2004, be deemed to be employed by the F388[Child and Family Agency].]

(2) In this section, “employee” means a person employed by a children’s residential centre who is the holder in a whole time capacity of a position, the establishment, remuneration and conditions of service of which have been approved by the F388[Child and Family Agency], with the consent of the Minister.

(3) This section applies to a children’s residential centre which—

(a) is not directly operated or administered by F389[the F388[Child and Family Agency]],

(b) is funded by F389[the F388[Child and Family Agency]], and

(c) is specified by the Minister for the purpose of this section.

Transitional provisions.

67.—(1) On the commencement of this Part, every institution which, immediately before such commencement, was an industrial school certified in accordance with Part IV of the Children Act, 1908, functions in relation to which stood vested in the Minister, shall cease to be so certified and shall be deemed to be registered under this Part as a children’s residential centre.

(2) On the commencement of this Part, every school which, immediately before such commencement, was a school approved (or deemed to be approved) for the purposes of section 55 of the Health Act, 1953 shall be deemed to be registered under this Part as a children’s residential centre.

PART IX

ADMINISTRATION

Regulations.

68.—(1) The Minister may make regulations—

(a) for any purpose in relation to which regulations are provided for by any of the provisions of this Act, and

(b) for prescribing any matter or thing referred to in this Act as prescribed or to be prescribed.

(2) Every order and regulation made under any provision of an enactment repealed by this Act and in force immediately before such repeal shall continue in force under the corresponding provision, if any, of this Act, subject to such adaptations and modifications as the Minister may by regulations make to enable any such order or regulation to have effect in conformity with this Act.

(3) Every regulation made under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made and, if a resolution annulling the
regulation is passed by either House within the next 21 days on which that House has sat after the regulation is laid before it, the regulation shall be annulled accordingly but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Powers of the Minister.

69.—(1) The Minister may give general directions to the Child and Family Agency in relation to the performance of the functions assigned to it by or under this Act and the Agency shall comply with any such direction.

(2) The Minister may cause to be inspected any service provided or premises maintained by the Child and Family Agency, or by a person who is taking care of a child on behalf of the Child and Family Agency, under this Act, or by a person referred to in section 23B(4) (inserted by section 10 of the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011).

(3) An inspection under this section shall be conducted by a person authorised in that behalf by the Minister (in this section referred to as an authorised person).

(4) An authorised person conducting an inspection under this section may—

(a) enter any premises maintained by the Child and Family Agency, or by a person who is taking care of a child on behalf of the Child and Family Agency, under this Act, or by a person referred to in section 23B(4) (inserted by section 10 of the Child Care (Amendment) Act 2011) and make such examination into the state and management of the premises and the treatment of children therein as he thinks fit, and

(b) examine such records and interview employees of the Child and Family Agency or of a person referred to in paragraph (a) as he thinks fit.

(5) The Minister may direct the Child and Family Agency to supply him with such reports and statistics in relation to the performance of the functions assigned to it by or under this Act as he may require and the Agency shall comply with any such direction.

Charges for certain services.

70.—(1) In making available a service under section 3, 4 or 56, the Child and Family Agency shall from time to time determine in each case whether such service shall be provided without charge or at such charge as it considers appropriate.

(2) In making a determination in accordance with subsection (1) the Child and Family Agency shall comply with any general directions given by the Minister with the consent of the Minister for Finance.

(3) For the purposes of determining what charge, if any, should be made on any person for a service, the Child and Family Agency may require that person to make a declaration in such form as it considers appropriate in relation to his means and may take such steps as it thinks fit to verify the declaration.

(4) Where a person is recorded by the Child and Family Agency as entitled, because of specified circumstances, to a service without charge, he shall notify the Child and Family Agency of any relevant change in those circumstances.

(5) Any charge which may be made by the Child and Family Agency under this Act may, in default of payment, be recovered as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction from the person on whom the charge is made or, where the person has died, from his legal personal representative.

Prosecution of offences.

71.—(1) Summary proceedings for an offence under this Act may be brought and prosecuted by the Child and Family Agency or by any other person.
(2) Notwithstanding section 10 (4) of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, summary proceedings for an offence under this Act may be instituted within 12 months from the date of the offence.

(3) Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate or by a person purporting to act on behalf of a body corporate or an unincorporated body of persons and is proved to have been committed with the consent or approval of, or to have been attributable to any neglect on the part of, any person who, when the offence was committed, was director, member of the committee of management or other controlling authority of the body concerned, or the manager, secretary or other officer of the body, that person shall also be deemed to have committed the offence and may be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Functions of chief executive officer.

72.—F400[...]

Expenses.

73.—The expenses incurred by the Minister in the administration of this Act shall, to such extent as may be sanctioned by the Minister for Finance, be paid out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas.

PART X

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY

74.—(1) It shall be an offence for a person to sell, offer or make available a substance to a person under the age of eighteen years or to a person acting on behalf of that person if he knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the substance is, or its fumes are, likely to be inhaled by the person under the age of eighteen years for the purpose of causing intoxication.

(2) In proceedings against any person for an offence under subsection (1), it shall be a defence for him to prove that at the time he sold, offered or made available the substance he was under the age of eighteen years and was acting otherwise than in the course of or furtherance of a business.

(3) In proceedings against any person for an offence under subsection (1) it shall be a defence for him to prove that he took reasonable steps to assure himself that the person to whom the substance was sold, offered or made available, or any person on whose behalf that person was acting, was not under the age of eighteen years.

(4) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), a court by which a person is convicted of an offence under this section may order anything shown to the satisfaction of the court to relate to the offence to be forfeited and either destroyed or dealt with in such other manner as the court thinks fit.

(6) A court shall not order anything to be forfeited under this section unless an opportunity is given to any person appearing to the court to be the owner of or otherwise interested in it to show cause why the order should not be made.

(7) A member of the Garda Síochána may seize any substance which is in the possession of a child in any public place and which the member has reasonable cause to believe is being inhaled by that child in a manner likely to cause him to be intoxicated. Any substance so seized may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such a manner as a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Superintendent may direct.
This section is without prejudice to the provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Acts, 1977 and 1984.

Amendment of section 17 of the School Attendance Act, 1926.

75.—Section 17 of the School Attendance Act, 1926 (which deals with the failure of a parent to comply with the Act) is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of the following:

“(b) having heard the health board for the area in which he is resident, make a care order committing him to the care of that board and in such case the provisions of Part IV of the Child Care Act, 1991 shall apply as if the order were an order made thereunder.”.

Amendment of section 15 of the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1964.

76.—Section 15 of the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1964 (which gives power to the court to order repayment of costs of bringing up an infant) is hereby amended by the insertion in paragraph (b) after the words “assistance has been provided for the infant by a health authority under section 55 of the Health Act, 1953,” of the words “or that at any time the infant has been maintained in the care of a health board under section 4 of the Child Care Act, 1991”.

Amendment of section 16 of the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1964.

77.—Section 16 of the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1964 (which requires the court in making an order for the delivery of an infant to its parent to have regard to the conduct of the parent) is hereby amended by the insertion in paragraph (b) after the words “or to be provided with assistance by a health authority under section 55 of the Health Act, 1953” of the words “or to be maintained in the care of a health board under section 4 of the Child Care Act, 1991”.

Maintenance — saver in relation to members of Defence Forces.

78.—(1) Section 98 of the Defence Act, 1954 (which provides for deductions from pay of members of the Permanent Defence Force and reservists called out on permanent service in respect of court orders under sections 75, 82 or 99 of the Children Act, 1908) shall apply in like manner to an order made under section 18.

(2) Section 107 of the Defence Act, 1954 (which provides that court orders made under the aforementioned sections against a member of the Permanent Defence Force or a reservist during any period when he is called out on permanent service shall not be enforceable by imprisonment) shall apply in like manner in the case of an order made under section 18.

Repeals.

79.—The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column.
### SCHEDULE

**ENACTMENTS REPEALED**

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