ACJRD and the ACJRD Juvenile Justice Working Group

29th November, 2018.

Judge John O'Connor, 'Challenges in Adjudicating Capacity for Children to Participate in Court Proceedings - Theory and Practice' "Oliver tried to reply, but his tongue failed him. He was deadly pale, and the whole place seemed turning round and round." (Charles Dickens, Oliver Twist).

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 [CRC]-part1

- the benchmark for children rights
- children are rights holders.
- all the rights are interdependent
- a holistic approach towards children's rights
- Binding on Ireland –ratified 1992
- does not have an individual complaint procedure

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 [CRC]-part2

- Article 3 Best interests of the child
- Article 5 Evolving capacities child's 'competence to exercise his rights autonomously may be subject to limitations and fall under the responsibility of others, such as parents'
- Article 12 Voice of the Child & Article 42A of the Constitution
- Article 40 right to a fair trial for children &special treatment for children in accordance with their age and maturity.
- Child General Comment No 10 (2007 require a different treatment for children.
- General Comment 20 Adolescence is a life stage characterized by growing opportunities, capacities, aspirations, energy and creativity, but also significant vulnerability"

Guidelines on child-friendly justice adopted by the Council of Europe

A holistic approach to CRC

Interpreting children capacity rights in the Justice system

- Capacity is a legal test ultimately a judicial decision,
- Historically law made few concessions to children- exception Doli Incapax
- Rule 14.2 of the Beijing Rules (1985) juvenile justice proceedings should be in an atmosphere of understanding in which the child can participate.
- Article 29n of the Constitution –can't individually enforce the rights but can be used to interpret existing Irish Law Conway -v- Ireland, the Attorney General & ors [2017] IESC Clarke J

- European Court of Human Right ECHR
- Article 6 ECHR 'guarantees the right of an accused to participate effectively in a criminal trial.
- Bulger case *T. v. U.K.* (1999) Application No. 24724/94 and *V. v. U.K.* (1999) Application No. 24888/94,
- age, level of maturity and intellectual and emotional capacities, of the child.
- steps to be taken to promote his ability to understand and participate in the proceedings
- See also Güveç against Turkey, Salduz against Turkey , Panovitz against Cyprus and S.C. against the United Kingdom

Ireland

- Historic neglect of children rights
- Professor Ursula Kilkelly & academic development in last 20 years
- Children Act 2001 in compliance with CRC- but in Practice?
- Article 38 Irish Constitution a fair trial
- The Children Court
- Custody should be a last resort
- Establishment of Irish Youth Justice in 2006

Child-oriented justice system-working?

- Encouragement of the well-being of the child
- Proportionate to the circumstances of the child and the offence
- Diversion Garda Diversion Programme
- Cases should be dealt. more rapidly than adult criminal cases.?
- Substantial case law- two pronged test - a fair trial eg SW -v- DPP [2018] IEHC 364 and Donoghue -v- DPP [2014] IESC 56

Existing Child procedures in Ireland

- Adversarial
- Child doesn't usually participate in court Why?
- Child testimony under 14
- Criminal Procedure Act 1992 as amended
- Video link in practice

Age and maturity of the of the child

- The minimum age of criminal responsibility[MACR]
- Abolition of Doli Incapax and Section 52 (4) CA
- Section 75 Children Act very important.
- Section 77 Children Act Family Welfare Conference
- relationship between juvenile justice and children with specific vulnerabilities

Children's Rights and Developmental Psychology-Part 1

- Children up to 12 / 13 years of age do not perceive themselves as citizens who can be called to account for their behaviour by the state -Grisso,
- Large differences between the developmental maturity of individual children age 14-18. Age is a poor indicator of capacity.
- From the age of 15 the cognitive development of adolescents starts to finalise but some children have developmental delays, intellectual deficits, learning disabilities and emotional disorders,
- Wider environmental level, many children are exposed to violence, victimisation, domestic problems, care orders and substance abuse,
- A lack of life experience and knowledge of the justice system.

Children's Rights and Developmental Psychology-Part 2

- Children experience emotions such as nervous tension, insecurity and selfconsciousness during a court hearing
- Children value being heard in cases that affect them (Kilkelly, U., 2010]
- G. -v- Director of Public Prosecutions [2014] IEHC 33 par 92- O'Malley J.
- Roper v. Simmons (2005) 543 US 551
- quality of legal representation is of special importance to children

Fitness to Plead

- Competence to stand trial (or the capacity to defend) is defined in Section 4(2) of the Criminal Law (Insanity) Act 2006
- Best Interests" doesn't apply to the Criminal Law (Insanity) Act 2006
- Fitness to plead case DPP v- JM (No. 2) [2016] IEDC 12
- Recognise some children can't participate even if fit to plead

Requirements for effective participation

- Enhancement of capacity- using certain conversation techniques in court for effective participation.
- Who should be intermediaries?
- Training of key personnel -lawyers, gardai, social workers & judges
- Involve parents
- Involve the child

The Future - A paradigm shift?

- Change the method of Cross examination
- Advocates Gateway Tool Kit <u>https://www.theadvocatesgateway.org/toolkits</u>
- Ground Rule hearings Active role of Judge
- Practice Directions
- Legal aid linked to accreditation for lawyers
- Legal Regulatory Bodies to draw up rules for children involved in the juvenile justice system