
(Registered on the Records on the 21st March, 1972.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 4th day of February 1972

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD BALNIEL

MRS. SECRETARY THATCHER

SIR MARTIN CHARTERIS

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN

SIR MICHAEL ADEANE

MR. PYM

MR. CORFIELD

MR. MAURICE MACMILLAN

Child
Protection
(Guernsey)
Law, 1972.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 5th day of January 1972, in the words following, viz.:—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 22nd day of February 1952, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth:—

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'1. That, in pursuance of their Resolution of the 30th day of April 1969, the States of Deliberation at a meeting held on the 29th day of September 1971 approved a Bill or "Projet de Loi" entitled "The Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972" and requested the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto. 2. That the said Bill or "Projet de Loi" is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed. And most humbly praying that Your Majesty might be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or "Projet de Loi" of the States of Guernsey entitled "The Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972" and to order that the same shall have force of law in the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou.'

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said Projet de Loi into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi."

HER MAJESTY having taken the said Report into consideration is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou.

AND HER MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Projet de Loi (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the

1972. Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

AND the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other Her Majesty's Officers for the time being in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. G. Agnew.

Projet de Loi referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

PROJET DE LOI

ENTITLED

(No. 11
—1972)

THE CHILD PROTECTION (GUERNSEY) LAW, 1972

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SCHEDULE: Amendments and repeals.

PROJET DE LOI

ENTITLED

THE CHILD PROTECTION (GUERNSEY) LAW,
1972

THE STATES, in pursuance of their Resolution of the thirtieth day of April, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, have approved the following provisions which, subject to the Sanction of Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council, shall have force of law in the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou.

PART I

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Interpretation

1. (1) In this Law, except where the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

Interpretation.

“the Bailiff” includes the Deputy Bailiff, a Lieutenant Bailiff or the Juge Délégué;

“the Board” means the States Children Board constituted under the provisions of the States Children Board and Public Assistance (Amendment) (Guernsey) Law, 1970(a);

“guardian” means a person appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the guardian of a child;

“the Island of Guernsey” means the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou;

“the Law of 1928” means the Law entitled “Loi ayant rapport à l'Asile des Enfants” registered on the twenty-fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight(b);

“officer of police” means a member of the salaried police force of the Island of Guernsey and, within the limits of his jurisdiction, a member of the special constabulary of the Island of Guernsey;

“parent”—

(a) in relation to a child adopted in pursuance of an adoption order made under the Adoption (Guernsey) Law, 1960(c), or an adoption order made in any part of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or the Island of Jersey, means the person or

(a) Ordres en Conseil No. XII of 1970.

(b) Ordres en Conseil Vol. VIII, p. 238; Vol. XI, p. 91; Vol. XXI, p. 34; No. I of 1971.

(c) Ordres en Conseil Vol. XVIII, p. 192.

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persons by whom he was adopted, to the exclusion of his natural parents;

- (b) in relation to a child who is illegitimate, means his mother, to the exclusion of his father;

“place of safety” has the meaning assigned to it by the Law entitled “Loi ayant rapport à la protection des enfants et des jeunes personnes” registered on the tenth day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen(d);

“probation order” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 2 of the Law entitled “Loi relative à la Probation de Délinquants” registered on the twenty-third day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine(e);

“relative” has the same meaning as in the Adoption (Guernsey) Law, 1960;

“the Royal Court” means the Royal Court sitting as an Ordinary Court;

“supervision order” has the same meaning as in the Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967(f);

“the upper limit of the compulsory school age” means the age at which education ceases to be compulsory by law.

(2) Except where the context otherwise requires, the expression “child”—

- (a) in Part II and Part IV of this Law, means a person under the age of eighteen years;
- (b) in Part III of this Law, means a person who has not attained the upper limit of the compulsory school age.

(d) Ordres en Conseil Vol. V, p. 345.

(e) Ordres en Conseil Vol. VIII, p. 363.

(f) Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXI, p. 34; No. I of 1971.

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(3) Except where the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Law to any other enactment shall be construed as including a reference to that enactment as amended, repealed, replaced, extended or applied by or under any other enactment including this Law.

PART II

Foster children

2. It shall be the duty of the Board to satisfy itself as to the well-being of children who are foster children within the meaning of this Part of this Law and, for that purpose, to secure that, so far as appears to the Board to be appropriate, the children are visited from time to time by a person authorised by the Board in that behalf and that such advice is given as to the care and maintenance of the children as appears to be needed.

Duty of the Board to ensure well-being of foster children.

3. (1) In this Part of this Law "foster child" means, subject to the following provisions of this section, a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age whose care and maintenance are undertaken by a person who is not a relative or guardian of his.

Meaning of "foster child".

(2) A child is not a foster child within the meaning of this part of this Law while he is in the care of the Board or is boarded out by the Board.

(3) A child is not a foster child within the meaning of this Part of this Law while he is in the care of any person—

- (a) in premises in which any parent, adult relative or guardian of his is for the time being residing;
- (b) in any school in which he is receiving full-time education;

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(c) in any hospital for the time being administered by the States; or

(d) in any home or institution not specified in this section and maintained by the States.

(4) A child is not a foster child within the meaning of this Part of this Law at any time while his care and maintenance are undertaken by a person, other than a relative or guardian of his, if at that time—

(a) that person does not intend to, and does not in fact, undertake his care and maintenance for a continuous period of more than six days; or

(b) that person is not a regular foster parent and does not intend to, and does not, in fact, undertake his care and maintenance for a continuous period of more than twenty-seven days;

and for the purposes of this subsection a person is a regular foster parent if, during the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date on which he begins to undertake the care and maintenance of the child in question, he had, otherwise than as a relative or guardian, the care and maintenance of one or more children either for a period of, or periods amounting in the aggregate to, not less than three months or for at least three continuous periods each of which was of more than six days.

(5) A child is not a foster child within the meaning of this Part of this Law while he is in the care of any person in compliance with a supervision order or probation order or by virtue of a fit person order or by virtue of an Act of Court made under Article 5 of the Law entitled “Loi ayant rapport aux Faibles d’Esprit” registered on the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-six(g).

(g) Ordres en Conseil Vol. VIII, p. 13.

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(6) A child is not a foster child for the purposes of this Part of this Law while he is placed in the care and possession of a person who proposes to adopt him under arrangements made by the Board or while he is a protected child within the meaning of Part V of the Adoption (Guernsey) Law, 1960.

4. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, a person who proposes to maintain as a foster child a child not already in his care shall give written notice thereof to the Board not less than two weeks and not more than four weeks before he receives the child, unless he receives him in an emergency; and a person who maintains a foster child whom he received in an emergency or who became a foster child while in his care shall give written notice thereof to the Board not later than forty-eight hours after he receives the child or, as the case may be, after the child becomes a foster child.

Duty of persons maintaining foster children to notify the Board.

(2) Every such notice shall specify the date on which it is intended that the child should be received or, as the case may be, on which the child was in fact received or became a foster child and the premises in which the child is to be or is being kept.

(3) A person shall not be required to give notice under subsection (1) of this section in relation to a child if—

- (a) he has on a previous occasion given notice under that subsection in respect of that or any other child, specifying the premises at which he proposes to keep the child in question; and
- (b) he has not, at any time since that notice was given, ceased to maintain at least one foster child at those premises and been required by virtue of the following provisions of this section to give notice under sub-

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section (7) of this section in respect of those premises.

(4) Where a person who is maintaining one or more foster children changes his permanent address or the premises in which the child is, or the children are, kept he shall, not less than two weeks and not more than four weeks before the change, or, if the change is made in an emergency, not later than forty-eight hours after the change, give written notice to the Board, specifying the new address or premises.

(5) If a foster child dies, the person who was maintaining him shall, within forty-eight hours thereof, give to the Board and to the person from whom the child was received notice in writing of the death.

(6) Where a foster child is removed or removes himself from the care of the person maintaining him, that person shall at the request of the Board give to the Board the name and address, if known, of the person, if any, into whose care the child has been removed.

(7) Subject to the provisions of the following subsection, where a person who has been maintaining one or more foster children at any premises ceases to maintain foster children at those premises and the circumstances are such that no notice is required to be given under subsection (4) or subsection (5) of this section, that person shall, within forty-eight hours after he ceases to maintain any foster children at those premises, give notice in writing thereof to the Board.

(8) A person need not give the notice required by the last foregoing subsection in consequence of his ceasing to maintain foster children at any premises if, at the time he so ceases, he intends within twenty-seven days again to maintain any of them

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as a foster child at those premises; but, if he subsequently abandons that intention or the said period expires without his having given effect to it he shall give the said notice within forty-eight hours of that event.

(9) A person maintaining or proposing to maintain a foster child shall at the request of the Board give to the Board the following particulars, so far as known to him, that is to say, the name, sex, and date and place of birth of the child, and the name and address of every person who is a parent or guardian of the child or from whom the child has been or is to be received.

5. (1) A person authorised by the Board to visit foster children may at all reasonable times, after producing, if asked to do so, some duly authenticated document showing that he is so authorised, inspect any premises in the whole or any part of which foster children are to be or are being kept.

Power to inspect premises, impose conditions, or prohibit the keeping of foster children.

(2) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Bailiff by information on oath—

(a) that there is reasonable cause to believe that a foster child is being kept in any premises, or in any part thereof; and

(b) that admission to those premises or that part thereof has been refused to a person authorised by the Board to visit foster children or that such a refusal is apprehended or that the occupier is temporarily absent;

the Bailiff may grant a warrant authorising any person authorised as aforesaid to enter the premises, if need be by force, at any time within forty-eight hours of the issue of the warrant, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

(3) Where a person is keeping or proposes to keep foster children in premises used, while foster

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children are kept therein, wholly or partly for that purpose, the Board may impose on him requirements, to be complied with, after such time as the Board may specify, whenever a foster child is kept in the premises, as to—

- (a) the number, age and sex of the foster children who may be kept at any time in the premises or any part thereof;
- (b) the accommodation and equipment to be provided for the children;
- (c) the medical arrangements to be made for protecting the health of the children;
- (d) the giving of particulars of the person for the time being in charge of the children;
- (e) the number, qualifications or experience of the persons employed in looking after the children;
- (f) the keeping of records;
- (g) the fire precautions to be taken in the premises;
- (h) the giving of particulars of any foster child received in the premises and of any change in the number or identity of the foster children kept therein;

but any such requirement may be limited to a particular class of foster children kept in the premises and any requirement imposed under paragraphs (b) to (h) of this subsection may be limited by the Board so as to apply only when the number of foster children kept in the premises exceeds a specified number.

(4) Where a person proposes to keep a foster child in any premises and the Board is of the opinion that—

- (a) the premises are not suitable premises in which to keep foster children; or

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(b) that person is not a suitable person to have the care and maintenance of foster children; or

(c) it would be detrimental to that child to be kept by that person in those premises;

the Board may impose a prohibition on that person under subsection (5) of this section.

(5) A prohibition imposed on any person under this subsection may—

(a) prohibit him from keeping any foster child in premises specified in the prohibition; or

(b) prohibit him from keeping any foster child in any premises in the Island of Guernsey; or

(c) prohibit him from keeping a particular child specified in the prohibition in premises so specified.

(6) Where the Board has imposed a prohibition on any person under subsection (5) of this section, the Board may, if it thinks fit, cancel the prohibition, either of its own motion or on an application made by that person on the ground of a change in the circumstances in which a foster child would be kept by him.

(7) Where the Board imposes a requirement on any person under subsection (3) of this section as respects any premises, it may prohibit him from keeping foster children in the premises after the time specified for compliance with the requirement unless the requirement is complied with.

(8) Any requirement or prohibition imposed under this section shall be imposed by notice in writing served on the person on whom it is imposed.

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Appeal
against
require-
ment or
prohibition
imposed
under
section five.

6. (1) Any person aggrieved by any requirement or prohibition imposed under the last foregoing section may, within fourteen days from the date on which he is notified of the requirement or prohibition, or, in the case of a prohibition imposed under subsection (5) of that section, within fourteen days from the refusal by the Board to accede to an application by him for the cancellation of the prohibition, appeal to the Royal Court, and where the appeal is against such a requirement the requirement shall not have effect while the appeal is pending.

(2) Where the Royal Court allows such an appeal it may, instead of cancelling the requirement or prohibition, vary the requirement or allow more time for compliance with it or, where an absolute prohibition has been imposed, substitute for it a prohibition to use the premises after such time as the Royal Court may specify unless such specified requirements as the Board had power to impose under the last foregoing section are complied with.

(3) Any notice by which a requirement or prohibition is imposed on any person under the last foregoing section shall contain a statement informing him of his right to appeal against the requirement or prohibition and of the time within which he may do so.

(4) Any requirement or prohibition specified or substituted under this section by the Royal Court shall be deemed for the purposes of this Part of this Law, other than this section, to have been imposed by the Board under the last foregoing section.

Disqualifi-
cation for
keeping
foster
children.

7. (1) A person shall not maintain a foster child if—

(a) an order has been made against him under this Part of this Law removing a child from his care;

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- (b) an order has been made under subsection (5) of section fifteen of this Law refusing his registration under Part III of this Law or an order has been made under section nineteen of this Law cancelling his registration under that Part of this Law or the registration under that Part of this Law of any premises occupied by him;
- (c) an order has been made under the Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967, by virtue of which a child was removed from his care;
- (d) he has been convicted of any offence specified in the First Schedule to the Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967, in respect of a child or has been placed on probation or discharged absolutely or conditionally for any such offence;
- (e) his rights and powers with respect to a child have been vested in the Board under section twenty-five of this Law;
- (f) an order has been made under section thirty-two of the Adoption (Guernsey) Law, 1960, for the removal of a protected child who was being kept or was about to be received by him;

unless he has disclosed that fact to the Board and obtained the consent of the Board.

(2) Where this section applies to any person, otherwise than by virtue of this subsection, it shall apply also to any other person who lives in the same premises as he does or who lives in premises at which he is employed.

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Removal of
foster
children
kept in
unsuitable
surround-
ings.

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of the next following subsection, the Royal Court may, upon application being made to it in that behalf by the Board and if satisfied that a foster child is being kept or is about to be received by any person who is unfit to have his care, or in contravention of the last foregoing section or of any prohibition imposed by the Board under section five of this Law, or in any premises or any environment detrimental or likely to be detrimental to him, make an order for his removal to a place of safety until he can be restored to a parent, relative or guardian of his, or until other arrangements can be made with respect to him; and on proof that there is imminent danger to the health or well-being of the child the power to make an order under this section may be exercised by the Royal Court on the application of a person authorised to visit foster children.

(2) The Board shall cause a notice in writing of its intention to make an application to the Royal Court for an order under this section in respect of any foster child to be served on the person by whom the child is being kept or is about to be received not less than three days before the day on which the application is intended to be made; and the Royal Court shall not make an order under this section upon such application unless such notice has been served on that person.

(3) An order under this section may be executed by any person authorised to visit foster children or by any officer of police.

(4) An order under this section made on the ground that a prohibition of the Board under section five of this Law has been contravened may require the removal from the premises of all the foster children kept there.

(5) The Board may receive into its care any child removed under this section and the provisions

of the Law of 1928 shall apply to any such child received into the care of the Board notwithstanding that the child may have attained the upper limit of the compulsory school age and as if the references in those provisions to the Children's Home (gallitized "Asile pour des Enfants") included references to any other place under the control of the Board.

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(6) Where a child is removed under this section the Board shall, if practicable, inform a parent or guardian of the child.

9. (1) A person who is maintaining a foster child for reward shall be deemed to have no interest in the life assurance of the child and if such person, directly or indirectly, insures or attempts to insure the life of the child he shall be guilty of an offence.

Avoidance
of insurances
on lives of
foster
children
maintained
for reward.

(2) A person who knowingly issues or attempts to issue to or for the benefit of a person who is maintaining a foster child for reward, or to any person on behalf of a person who is maintaining a foster child for reward, a policy on the life of the child shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

10. (1) Where a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age resides during school holidays in a school to which this section applies, then, if he so resides for a period exceeding two weeks, the provisions of this Part of this Law shall apply in relation to him as if paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section three of this Law were omitted, but subject to the modifications specified in the next following subsection.

Extension of
Part II to
certain
school
children
during
holidays.

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(2) Where this Part of this Law applies to a child by virtue of subsection (1) of this section—

- (a) subsections (1) to (8) of section four, subsections (3) to (8) of section five and section eleven of this Law shall not apply; but
- (b) the person undertaking the care and maintenance of children in the school during the school holidays shall, not less than two weeks before this Part of this Law first applies to a child in that school during those holidays, give written notice to the Board that children to whom this Part of this Law applies will reside in the school during those holidays, and any such notice shall state the estimated number of the children.

(3) The Board may exempt any person from the duty of giving notices under this section, and any such exemption may be granted for a specified period or indefinitely and may be revoked at any time by notice in writing served on that person.

(4) This section applies to any school which is an independent school within the meaning of the Education (Guernsey) Law, 1970(h).

Extension of
Part II to
certain
children
above
compulsory
school age.

11. Where a child is a foster child on attaining the upper limit of the compulsory school age, this Part of this Law shall apply in relation to him as it applies in relation to a foster child, until the earliest of the following events, that is to say, until—

- (a) he would, apart from that limit, have ceased to be a foster child;
- (b) he reaches the age of eighteen; or

- (c) he lives elsewhere than with the person with whom he was living when he attained the said limit.

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12. (1) A person shall be guilty of an offence if— Offences.

- (a) being required, under any provision of this Part of this Law, to give any notice or information, he fails to give the notice within the time specified in that provision or fails to give information within a reasonable time, or knowingly makes or causes or procures another person to make any false or misleading statement in the notice or information;
- (b) he refuses to allow the visiting of any foster child by a person authorised by the Board to visit foster children or the inspection, under the power conferred by subsection (1) of section five of this Law, of any premises or wilfully obstructs a person entitled to enter any premises by virtue of a warrant under subsection (2) of that section;
- (c) he fails to comply with any requirement imposed by the Board under this Part of this Law or keeps any foster child in any premises in contravention of a prohibition so imposed;
- (d) he maintains a foster child in contravention of section seven of this Law; or
- (e) he refuses to comply with an order under this Part of this Law for the removal of any child or obstructs any person in the execution of such an order.

(2) Where section seven of this Law applies to any person by virtue only of subsection (2) of that section, he shall not be guilty of an offence under paragraph (d) of the last foregoing subsection if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason-

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able grounds for believing, that a person living or employed in the premises in which he lives was a person to whom that section applies.

Penalties.

13. A person guilty of an offence under the last foregoing section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Prohibition
of
anonymous
advertisements
offering to
undertake
care of
children.

14. (1) No advertisement indicating that a person will undertake, or will arrange for, the care and maintenance of a child shall be published, unless it truly states that person's name and address.

(2) A person who causes to be published or knowingly publishes an advertisement in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

PART III

Regulation of nurseries and child-minders

Registration
by the
Board of
nurseries
and child-
minders.

15. (1) The Board shall keep a register—

- (a) of premises, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or for a part or parts thereof of a duration, or an aggregate duration, of two hours or longer or for any longer period not exceeding six days;
- (b) of persons who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

(2) The register kept under subsection (1) of this section shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times.

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(3) Any person receiving or proposing to receive children as mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of this section may make application to the Board for registration thereunder, and on receipt of such an application the Board shall, subject to the provisions of this section, register the premises to which or the person to whom the application relates.

(4) The Board may by order refuse to register any premises if it is satisfied that any person employed or proposed to be employed in looking after children at the premises is not a fit person to look after children, or, where the premises were not at the commencement of this Law in use for the reception of children as mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection one of this section, if the Board is satisfied that the premises are not fit to be used for that purpose whether because of the condition thereof or of the equipment thereof or for any reason connected with the situation, construction or size thereof or with other persons therein.

(5) The Board may by order refuse to register any person if they are satisfied that that person, or any person employed or proposed to be employed by him in looking after children, is not a fit person to look after children or that the premises in which the children are received or proposed to be received are not fit to be used for the purpose whether because of the condition thereof or of the equipment thereof or for any reason connected with the situation, construction or size thereof or with other persons therein.

(6) An application for the registration under this section of any premises shall be of no effect unless it contains a statement with respect to each person employed or proposed to be employed in looking after children at the premises, and each person who has attained the age of sixteen years

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and though not so employed or proposed to be so employed, is normally resident at the premises, whether or not—

- (a) there has been made against him any such order as is mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of section seven of this Law;
- (b) he has been convicted as is mentioned in paragraph (d) thereof;
- (c) his rights and powers with respect to a child have been vested as is mentioned in paragraph (e) thereof; or
- (d) an order has been made under section thirty-two of the Adoption (Guernsey) Law, 1960, for the removal of a child from his care;

and an application for the registration under this section of a person shall be of no effect unless it contains a similar statement with respect to him, each person employed or proposed to be employed by him in looking after children and each person other than himself who has attained the age of sixteen years and, though not so employed or proposed to be so employed, is normally resident at the premises in which the children are received or proposed to be received.

(7) A person who, in any such application as aforesaid, makes, with respect to himself or another, any such statement as aforesaid which is false and is known to him to be false or recklessly makes, with respect to himself or another, such a statement which is false shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

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Power to
impose re-
quirements
in connec-
tion with
registration.

16. (1) The Board may by order require that no greater number of children shall be received in premises registered under the last foregoing section than may be specified in the order.

(2) The Board may by order require, in the case of a person registered under the last foregoing section, that the number of children received in his home as mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of that section shall not at any time exceed such number as may be specified in the order; and in making an order under this subsection the Board shall have regard to the number of any other children who may from time to time be in the home.

(3) The Board may by order made as respects any premises or person registered under the last foregoing section require the taking of precautions against the exposure of the children received in the premises to infectious diseases.

(4) The Board may by order made as respects any premises registered under the last foregoing section impose requirements for securing—

- (a) that a person with such qualifications as may be specified by the Board shall be in charge of the premises and of the persons employed thereat;
- (b) that the premises shall be adequately staffed, both as respects the number and as respects the qualifications or experience of the persons employed thereat, and adequately equipped;
- (c) in the case of premises which at the commencement of this Law were in use for the reception of children as mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the last foregoing section, that such repairs shall be carried out on the premises or such alterations thereof or additions thereto shall be made, as may be specified in the order;

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- (d) that the premises shall be kept safe and adequately maintained and the equipment thereof shall be adequately maintained;
- (e) that there shall be adequate arrangements for feeding the children received in the premises and that an adequate and suitable diet shall be provided for them;
- (f) that the children received in the premises shall be under medical supervision;
- (g) that records shall be kept in relation to the children received at the premises containing such particulars as may be specified by the Board.

(5) An order under paragraph (c) of the last foregoing subsection may be made either on registration or at any time within one month thereafter, and any other order under this section may be made either on registration or at any subsequent time.

(6) The Board may by order made as respects any person registered under the last foregoing section impose requirements for securing—

- (a) that there shall be available, for looking after the children received by him as mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of that section, persons adequate in number and in qualifications or experience;
- (b) that the premises in which the children are received shall be kept safe and adequately maintained and the equipment thereof shall be adequately maintained;
- (c) that there shall be adequate arrangements for feeding the children so received and that an adequate and suitable diet shall be provided for them;

- (d) that records shall be kept in relation to the children so received containing such particulars as may be specified by the Board.

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(7) An order under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent order of the Board.

(8) In the case of premises which at the commencement of this Law were in use for the reception of children as mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the last foregoing section, no requirement shall be imposed under paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (4) of this section so as to require anything to be done before the expiration of a reasonable time from the commencement of this Law.

17. (1) The Board shall issue certificates of registration under section fifteen of this Law, and any such certificate shall specify the situation of the premises to which, or the name and address of the person to whom, the registration relates and any requirement imposed under the last foregoing section.

Certificates
of registra-
tion.

(2) On any change occurring in the circumstances particulars of which are stated in a certificate issued under this section, the Board shall issue an amended certificate.

(3) Where the Board is satisfied that any certificate under this section has been lost or destroyed, the Board shall, on payment of such fee not exceeding fifty new pence as it may determine, issue a copy of the certificate.

18. (1) If at any time after the expiration of three months from the commencement of this Law a child is received in any premises as mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section fifteen of this Law and the premises are not registered under that section or any requirement imposed under section sixteen of this Law is contravened or not complied

Penalties.

1972. with, the occupier of the premises shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Where at any such time as aforesaid a person receives as mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section fifteen of this Law a child of whom he is not a relative, then if he is not registered under section fifteen of this Law, or if he contravenes or fails to comply with any requirement imposed under section sixteen of this Law, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Where a person has been registered under section fifteen of this Law and while he is so registered he acquires a new home, then until he has given notice thereof to the Board he shall not, for the purposes of the last foregoing subsection, be treated as being registered in relation to the reception of children in the new home.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both.

Cancellation of registration.

19. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, where—

(a) there has been a contravention of, or non-compliance with, any requirement imposed under section sixteen of this Law in relation to any premises or person registered under section fifteen of this Law; or

(b) it appears to the Board as respects any premises or person registered under the said section fifteen, that circumstances exist which justify a refusal under subsection (4), or subsection (5) of that section to register the premises or person;

the Board may by order cancel the registration.

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(2) Where a requirement to carry out repairs or make alterations or additions has been imposed under paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section sixteen of this Law, the registration of the premises shall not be cancelled by virtue of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section on the grounds that the premises are not fit to be used for the reception of children if—

- (a) the time limited by subsection (8) of the said section sixteen for complying with the requirements has not expired; and
- (b) it is shown that the condition of the premises is due to the repairs not having been carried out or the alterations or additions not having been made.

20. (1) Not less than fourteen days before making Appeals. an order under this Law refusing an application for registration, cancelling any registration, or imposing any requirement under section sixteen of this Law, the Board shall serve on the applicant, on the occupier of the premises to which the registration relates, or on the person registered, as the case may be, notice of its intention to make such an order.

(2) Every such notice shall state the grounds on which the Board intends to make the order and shall contain an intimation that if within fourteen days after the receipt of the notice the said applicant, occupier or person informs the Board in writing of his desire to show cause, in person or by a representative, why the order should not be made, the Board shall before making the order afford him an opportunity so to do.

(3) If the Board after giving the said applicant, occupier or person such an opportunity as aforesaid, decides to refuse the application, cancel the registration, or impose the requirement, as the case may be, it shall make an order to that effect and shall serve a copy of the order on him.

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(4) A person aggrieved by an order under this Part of this Law refusing an application for registration or cancelling any registration, or imposing any requirement under section sixteen of this Law, may appeal to the Royal Court; and an order cancelling any registration shall not take effect until the expiration of the time within which an appeal may be brought under this section or, where such appeal is brought, before the determination of the appeal.

(5) An appeal under this section shall be brought within twenty-one days from the date on which a copy of the order to which the appeal relates was served on the person desiring to appeal.

(6) The copy of any order under this Part of this Law which shall be served on any person in accordance with the provisions of this section shall contain a statement informing him of his right to appeal to the Royal Court and the time within which he may do so.

(7) Where the Royal Court allows an appeal under this section, it may vary or reverse the decision of the Board to which the appeal relates and the Board shall give effect to the order of the Royal Court varying or reversing such decision and, in particular, shall issue any necessary certificate under section seventeen of this Law and make any necessary entry in the register under section fifteen of this Law.

Inspection.

21. (1) Any person authorised in that behalf by the Board may at all reasonable times, after producing, if asked to do so, some duly authenticated document showing that he is so authorised—

(a) enter any premises which are used for the reception of children as mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section fifteen

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of this Law, and may inspect the premises and the children so received therein, the arrangements for their welfare, and any records relating to them kept in pursuance of this Part of this Law; or

- (b) enter the home of a person registered under the said section fifteen and may inspect it and any children received there as mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of that section, the arrangements for their welfare and any records relating to them kept in pursuance of this Part of this Law.

(2) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Bailiff by information on oath—

- (a) that there is reasonable cause to believe that children are being received in a person's home or in any other premises in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Law; and
- (b) that admission to that home or those premises has been refused to a person authorised as aforesaid or that such refusal is apprehended or that the occupier is temporarily absent;

the Bailiff may grant a warrant authorising any person authorised as aforesaid to enter that home or those premises, as the case may be, if need be by force, at any time within forty-eight hours of the issue of the warrant, for the purpose of inspecting that home or those premises.

(3) Any person who obstructs the exercise of any such power as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

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Exemption
of certain
institutions
from pro-
visions of
Part III.

22. (1) Nothing in this Part of this Law shall apply—

- (a) to the reception of children in any hospital, home or institution as are mentioned in subsection (3) of section three of this Law;
- (b) to the reception of children in any school, being an institution of which the sole or main purpose is the provision of education for children of compulsory school age, notwithstanding that they are received to be looked after and not for the purpose of education;
- (c) to the reception of children in any nursery school, that is to say, any school which is used mainly for the purpose of providing education for children who have not attained the age of five years and which is maintained or assisted by the States.

Exclusion
of section
eighteen
and section
twenty-one
where Part
II applies.

23. (1) Where premises falling within paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section fifteen of this Law are used mainly for the reception of children for periods exceeding six days and in such circumstances that the provisions of Part II of this Law apply, section eighteen and section twenty-one of this Law shall not apply to the premises and the provisions of that Part of this Law as to entry and inspection shall extend to all children received in the premises.

(2) Where a person receives children into his home in such circumstances that apart from this subsection he would be required by subsection (2) of section eighteen of this Law to be registered under section fifteen of this Law, then so far as provision for entry and inspection as respects any child received into his home is made by or under the provisions of Part II of this Law or by or under

any enactment relating to the boarding-out of children by the Board—

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- (a) section eighteen and section twenty-one of this Law shall not apply;
- (b) the said provision for entry and inspection shall apply in relation to all the children aforesaid.

24. Where premises registered under section fifteen of this Law are used wholly or mainly for the reception of children as mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of that section, the provisions of Part II of this Law as to entry and inspection shall not apply in relation to any children received at the premises, and the provisions of section twenty-one of this Law shall apply in relation to all children received thereat.

Exclusion of Part II where premises are registered under Part III.

PART IV

Assumption by the Board of parental rights

25. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Law, the Board may resolve with respect to any child in its care, otherwise than in pursuance of any order made under the Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967, in whose case it appears—

Assumption by the Board of parental rights.

- (a) that his parents are dead and that he has no guardian; or
- (b) that a parent or guardian of his (hereafter in this Part of this Law referred to as the person on whose account the resolution was passed)—
 - (i) has abandoned the child;
 - (ii) suffers from some permanent disability rendering the said person incapable of caring for the child;

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- (iii) suffers from a mental ailment within the meaning of the Mental Treatment Law (Guernsey) 1939⁽ⁱ⁾ or is a mentally deficient person within the meaning of the Law entitled "Loi ayant rapport aux Faibles d'Esprit" registered on the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, and by reason thereof is unfit to have the care of the child;
- (iv) is of such habits or mode of life as to be unfit to have the care of the child; or
- (v) has so persistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent or guardian as to be unfit to have the care of the child;

that all the rights and powers which the deceased parents would have if they were still living, or, as the case may be, all the rights and powers of the person on whose account the resolution was passed, shall vest in the Board.

(2) In the case of a resolution passed by virtue of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section, unless the person on whose account the resolution was passed has consented in writing to the passing of the resolution, the Board, if the whereabouts of the said person are known to it, shall forthwith after the passing of the resolution serve on him notice in writing of the passing thereof; and, if, not later than one month after such a notice is served on him, the person on whose account the resolution was passed serves a notice in writing on the Board objecting to the resolution, the resolution shall, subject to the

(i) Ordres en Conseil Vol. XI, p. 405.

provisions of subsection (4) of this section, lapse on the expiration of fourteen days from the service of the notice of objection.

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(3) Every notice served by the Board under the last foregoing subsection shall inform the person on whom the notice is served of his right to object to the resolution and of the effect of any objection made by him.

(4) Where a notice has been served on the Board under subsection (2) of this section, the Board may not later than fourteen days from the receipt by it of the notice and subject to the provisions of the next following subsection, apply to the Royal Court for an order under this subsection and in that event the resolution shall not lapse by reason of the service of the notice until the determination of the application; and the Court may, on hearing an application by the Board under this subsection, order that the resolution shall not lapse by reason of the service of the notice:

Provided that the Court shall not so order unless satisfied—

- (i) that the child had been, and at the time when the resolution was passed remained, abandoned by the person who made the objection; or
- (ii) that that person is unfit to have the care of the child by reason of a mental ailment within the meaning of the Mental Treatment Law (Guernsey) 1939 or is a mentally deficient person within the meaning of the Law entitled "Loi ayant rapport aux Faibles d'Esprit" registered on the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-six; or

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(iii) that that person is unfit to have the care of the child by reason of his habits or mode of life; or

(iv) that that person is unfit to have the care of the child by reason of his persistent failure to discharge the obligations of a parent or guardian.

(5) The Board shall cause a notice in writing of its intention to make an application to the Royal Court for an order under this section to be served on the person who made the objection as aforesaid not less than three days before the day on which the application is intended to be made; and the Court shall not make an order under this section unless such notice has been served on that person.

(6) Where, after a child has been received into the care of the Board, otherwise than in pursuance of any order made under the Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967, the whereabouts of any parent or guardian of his have remained unknown for not less than twelve months, then, for the purposes of this section, the parent or guardian shall be deemed to have abandoned the child.

Effect of
assumption
by the
Board of
parental
rights.

26. (1) While a resolution passed by virtue of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the last foregoing section is in force with respect to a child, all rights and powers which the deceased parents would have if they were still living shall, in respect of the child, be vested in the Board in accordance with the resolution.

(2) While a resolution passed by virtue of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of the last foregoing section is in force with respect to a child, all rights and powers of the person on whose account the reso-

lution was passed shall, in respect of the child, be vested in the Board in accordance with the resolution.

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(3) While a resolution passed by virtue of the last foregoing section is in force with respect to a child, the provisions of the Law of 1928 shall apply in relation to the child notwithstanding that he may have attained the upper limit of the compulsory school age and as if references in those provisions to the Children's Home (gallicized "Asile pour des Enfants") included references to any other place under the control of the Board.

(4) Without prejudice to the power of the Board to board out a child with respect to whom a resolution under the last foregoing section is in force, the Board may allow the child, either for a fixed period or until the Board otherwise determines, to be under the charge and control of a parent, guardian, relative or friend and may make such other arrangements with respect to the child as seem appropriate to the Board.

(5) A resolution under the last foregoing section shall not relieve any person from any liability to maintain, or contribute towards the maintenance of, the child.

(6) A resolution under the last foregoing section shall not authorise the Board to cause a child to be brought up in any religious creed other than that in which he would have been brought up but for the resolution.

(7) Any person who—

- (a) knowingly assists or induces or persistently attempts to induce a child to whom this subsection applies to run away; or

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- (b) without lawful authority takes away such a child; or
- (c) knowingly harbours or conceals such a child who has run away or who has been taken away or prevents him from returning;

shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months or to both.

(8) The last foregoing subsection applies to any child in the care of the Board with respect to whom a resolution is in force under the last foregoing section and for whom accommodation is being provided by the Board whether in a home under the control of the Board or elsewhere in pursuance of arrangements made by the Board under the Law of 1928 for the boarding out of the child; and references in that subsection to running away or taking away or returning are references to running away or taking away from, or to returning to, a place where accommodation is or was being so provided.

(9) Where the Board has, in accordance with this section, allowed any person to take over the care of a child with respect to whom a resolution under the last foregoing section is in force and has by notice in writing required that person to return the child at a time specified in the notice (which, if that person has been allowed to take over the care of the child for a fixed period, shall not be earlier than the end of that period) any person who harbours or conceals the child after that time or prevents him from returning as required by the notice shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months or to both.

27. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Law, a resolution under section twenty-five of this Law shall continue in force until the child with respect to whom it was passed attains the age of eighteen.

1972.
Duration
and rescis-
sion of
resolutions
under
section
twenty-five.

(2) A resolution under section twenty-five of this Law may be rescinded by resolution of the Board if it appears to them that the rescinding of the resolution will be for the benefit of the child.

(3) Subject to the provisions of the next following subsection, the Royal Court may, upon application being made to it in that behalf—

(a) in the case of a resolution passed by virtue of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section twenty-five of this Law, by a person claiming to be a parent or guardian of the child;

(b) in the case of a resolution passed by virtue of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of the said section twenty-five, by the person on whose account the resolution was passed;

and if satisfied that there was no ground for the making of the resolution or that the resolution should in the interests of the child be determined, may by order determine the resolution, and the resolution shall thereupon cease to have effect.

(4) A person desiring to make an application to the Royal Court under the last foregoing subsection shall serve on the Board, not less than three days before the day on which the application is intended to be made, a notice in writing of his intention to make the application; and the Court shall not make an order under this section upon such application unless such notice has been served on the Board.

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Application of foregoing provisions of Part IV to children already subject, or becoming subject, to orders of any court.

28. (1) The passing of a resolution with respect to a child under section twenty-five of this Law, shall not affect any supervision order or probation order made with respect to him by any court.

(2) Where an order of any court is in force giving the custody of a child to any person, the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Law shall have effect in relation to the child as if for references to the parents or guardian of the child or to a parent or guardian of his there were substituted references to that person.

(3) The Royal Court may entertain an application to appoint a guardian of a child notwithstanding that, by virtue of a resolution under section twenty-five of this Law, the Board has parental rights with respect to him; but where on such an application the Court appoints a guardian the resolution shall cease to have effect.

Meaning of "parents or guardian" in Part IV.

29. Save as expressly provided in the last foregoing section, any reference in this Part of this Law to the parents or guardian of a child shall be construed as a reference to all the persons who are parents of the child or who are guardians of the child.

Duty of parents of children in care of the Board to maintain contact with the Board.

30. (1) The parent of a child who is in the care of the Board, otherwise than in pursuance of an order made under the Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967, shall keep the Board informed of the parent's address.

(2) A parent who knowingly fails to comply with subsection (1) of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds:

Provided that it shall be a defence in any proceedings under this subsection to prove that the defendant was residing at the same address as the other parent of the child and had reasonable cause to believe that the other parent had kept the Board informed of the address of both.

1972.

PART V

Miscellaneous

31. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, section twenty-eight and section thirty of the Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967, shall apply to children in the care of the Board, otherwise than in pursuance of any order made under that Law, as they apply to children committed to the care of the Board as a fit person.

Contributions in respect of children in care of the Board.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section and to the provisions of the said Law of 1967 as to appeals, a contribution order made under section twenty-eight of the said Law of 1967 in respect of a child in the care of the Board, otherwise than in pursuance of an order made under the said Law of 1967, shall remain in force so long as he remains in the care of the Board as aforesaid.

(3) In the application of section thirty of the said Law of 1967 to children in the care of the Board as mentioned in the last foregoing subsection, subsection (4) of that section shall have effect as if for paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) thereof there were substituted—

“after the child has ceased to be in the care of the Children Board”.

32. Any notice required to be served or given and any information required to be given under this Law shall be validly served or given—

Service of notices, etc.

1972.

- (a) on or to the Board, if delivered by hand to the office of the Board or sent by registered post or by recorded delivery service to the office of the Board;
- (b) on or to any person, if delivered to him, left, or sent by registered post or by recorded delivery service to him at his usual or last known place of abode.

Amend-
ments and
repeals.

33. (1) The Laws described in the first column of Part I of the Schedule to this Law shall have effect subject to the amendments set out in the second column of that Schedule.

(2) The Laws described in the first column of Part II of the Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed to the extent specified in that Schedule.

Citation,
commence-
ment and
extent.

34. (1) This Law may be cited as the Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972.

(2) This Law shall come into force on such day as shall be appointed in that behalf by Ordinance of the States.

(3) This Law shall have effect in the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou.

1972.

SCHEDULE Section thirty-three
Amendments and repeals

PART I

Amendments

Law	Amendment
The Family Allowances (Guernsey) Law, 1950(j).	Immediately after section eleven there is hereby inserted the following section— “11A. A child in respect of whom there is in force a resolution of the Children Board passed under section twenty-five of the Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972, shall not, for the purposes of this Law, be treated as included in any family: Provided that this section shall not have effect as respects any period during which the child is boarded out by the Children Board or is allowed by the Board to be under the control of a parent, guardian, relative or friend of the child.”
The Adoption (Guernsey) Law, 1960.	In subsection (3) of section five, immediately before the full stop at the end thereof, there are hereby inserted the words “or by virtue of section twenty-six of the Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972”. Immediately after sub-section (3) of section fourteen there is hereby inserted the following subsection—

(j) Ordres en Conseil Vol. XIV, p. 332; Vol. XXI, p. 34;
No. I of 1971.

1972.

Law	Amendment
	<p>“(4) Where an adoption order is made in respect of an infant in respect of whom a resolution is in force under section twenty-five of the Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972, the resolution shall cease to have effect.”.</p>
	<p>In paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section twenty-six, immediately after the words “relative of his”, there are hereby inserted the words “but who proposes to adopt him”.</p>
	<p>Immediately after section thirty-two there is hereby inserted the following section—</p>
<p>“Avoidance of insurances on lives of protected children.</p>	<p>32.A(1) A person who maintains a protected child shall be deemed to have no interest in the life assurance of the child and if such person, directly or indirectly, insures or attempts to insure the life of the child he shall be guilty of an offence.</p>
	<p>(2) A person who knowingly issues or attempts to issue to or for the benefit of a person who is maintaining a protected child, or to any person on behalf of a person who is maintaining a protected child, a policy on the life of the child shall be guilty of an offence.</p>

1972.

Law	Amendment
The Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967.	<p>(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both."</p> <p>In paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section twenty-seven, for the words "under Article 2 of the Law of 1917." there are hereby substituted the words "under section eight of the Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972" and for the words "infants improperly kept" there are hereby substituted the words "foster children from unsuitable surroundings".</p>

PART II

Repeals

Law	Extent of repeal
The Law entitled "Loi ayant rapport à la protection des enfants et des jeunes personnes" registered on the tenth day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen.	Part I.
The Adoption (Guernsey) Law, 1960.	<p>In section twenty-six—</p> <p>(a) in subsection (1), the words "but is not a child in relation to whom the provisions of Part I of the Law of 1917 apply,";</p>

1972.

Law	Extent of repeal
	(b) in subsection (2) the words from and including the words "by reason" to and including the words "that subsection, nor".
The Children and Young Persons (Guernsey) Law, 1967.	Subsection (7) of section eight. Subsection (8) of section ten. Section twenty-five.

(Registered on the Records on the 21st March, 1972.)

Convention
on the
Contract
for the
International
Carriage of
Goods by
Road
(CMR).

The Deputy Bailiff having this day placed before the Court a copy of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), signed at Geneva on the 19th day of May, 1956 (Cmnd. 3455) together with a letter from the Office of the Lieutenant-Governor dated the 16th March, 1972, intimating that a declaration has been made under Article 46 of the said Convention and it will enter into force in the Bailiwick of Guernsey with effect from 1st June, 1972, the Court, after having heard Her Majesty's Comptroller thereon, ordered:—

1. That the said Convention and letter be registered on the records of this Island.
2. That an extract of this present Act, together with copies of the said Convention and letter, be sent by Her Majesty's Greffier to the Clerk of the Court of Alderney and to the Seneschal of Sark for registration on the records of those Islands respectively.

(Registered on the Records on the 10th April, 1972.)

1972.

The Bailiff having this day placed before the Court a Warrant of His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Charles Piercy Mills, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and upon whom has been conferred the Distinguished Service Cross, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey and its Dependencies, extending the appointment of James Wolfe Murray as Her Majesty's Sergeant of the Royal Court of this Island for a further period of one year until the 20th day of April, 1973, the Court, after the reading of the said Warrant and after having heard Her Majesty's Procureur thereon, ordered that the said Warrant be registered on the records of this Island, the said Warrant being in the following terms:—

H.M.
Sergeant—
Extension of
Appointment.

WARRANT

By His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Charles Piercy Mills, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and upon whom has been conferred the Distinguished Service Cross, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey and its Dependencies:

To JAMES WOLFE MURRAY, now Sergeant of the Royal Court of Guernsey:

WHEREAS by Warrant under his hand and seal dated the twenty-ninth day of December, nineteen hundred and sixty-seven His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Cyril Frederick Charles Coleman, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, Companion of the

1972.

Distinguished Service Order, Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, then Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey and its Dependencies, was pleased to appoint you to the Office of Sergeant of the Royal Court of Guernsey.

AND WHEREAS the said Warrant ordains that your appointment shall cease to have effect on the twentieth day of April, nineteen hundred and seventy-one, being the day following the day when you the said James Wolfe Murray attain the age of sixty-five years.

AND WHEREAS on the second day of April nineteen hundred and seventy-one your Appointment was extended until the twentieth day of April nineteen hundred and seventy-two.

AND WHEREAS I have thought fit to extend your Appointment until the twentieth day of April nineteen hundred and seventy-three.

I DO HEREBY ordain that in your Warrant of Appointment the words "nineteen hundred and seventy-two" shall be deleted and the words "nineteen hundred and seventy-three" shall be substituted therefor.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Guernsey this twenty-ninth day of March, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.

C. P. MILLS,

Vice Admiral

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief.