

Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Bill

[AS INTRODUCED]

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ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

Explanatory Notes, together with other accompanying documents, are printed separately as SP Bill 53-EN. A Policy Memorandum is printed separately as SP Bill 53-PM.

Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Bill

[AS INTRODUCED]

An Act of the Scottish Parliament to make provision for protecting persons from being forced into marriage without their free and full consent and for protecting persons who have been forced into marriage without such consent; for amending the jurisdiction of the sheriff court in relation to actions for declarator of nullity of marriage; and for connected purposes.

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PART 1

FORCED MARRIAGE PROTECTION ORDERS

Forced marriage protection orders

1 Forced marriage protection orders

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(1) The court may make an order for the purposes of protecting a person (a “protected person”)—

(a) from being forced into a marriage or from any attempt to force the person into a marriage, or

(b) who has been forced into a marriage.

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(2) In deciding whether to make such an order and, if so, what order to make, the court must have regard to all the circumstances including the need to secure the health, safety and well-being of the protected person.

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(3) In ascertaining the protected person’s well-being, the court must, in particular, have such regard to the person’s wishes and feelings (so far as they are reasonably ascertainable) as the court considers appropriate on the basis of the person’s age and understanding.

(4) For the purposes of this Part, a person (“A”) is forced into a marriage if another person (“B”) forces A to enter into a marriage (whether with B or another person) without A’s free and full consent.

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(5) For the purposes of subsection (4), it does not matter whether the conduct of B which forces A to enter into a marriage is directed against A, B or another person.

(6) In this Part—

“force” includes—

- (a) coerce by threats or other psychological means,
- (b) knowingly take advantage of a person's incapacity to consent to marriage or to understand the nature of the marriage,

and related expressions are to be read accordingly,

5 “forced marriage protection order” means an order under subsection (1).

2 Contents of orders

(1) A forced marriage protection order may contain such—

- (a) prohibitions, restrictions or requirements, and
- (b) other terms,

10 as the court considers appropriate for the purposes of the order.

(2) The terms of such an order may, in particular, relate to—

- (a) conduct outwith (as well as, or instead of, conduct within) Scotland,
- (b) persons who force or attempt to force, or may force or attempt to force, a protected person to enter into a marriage,

15 (c) persons who are, or may become, involved in other respects.

(3) A forced marriage protection order may, among other things, require a person—

- (a) to take the protected person to a place of safety designated in the order,
- (b) to bring the protected person to a court at such time and place as the court making the order may specify,
- 20 (c) to refrain from violent, threatening or intimidating conduct (whether against the protected person or any other person),
- (d) who is a person such as is mentioned in subsection (2)(b) or (c), to appear in court,
- (e) to disclose, if known, the whereabouts of such a person,
- 25 (f) to refrain from taking the protected person abroad,
- (g) to facilitate or otherwise enable the protected person or another person to return to the United Kingdom within such period as the court may specify,
- (h) to submit to the court such documents (including passports, birth certificates or other documents identifying the person and travel documents) as the court may specify,
- 30 (i) to provide the court with such other information as it may specify.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c), examples of involvement in other respects are—

- (a) aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring, encouraging or assisting another person to force, or to attempt to force, a person to enter into a marriage,
- 35 (b) conspiring to force, or to attempt to force, a person to enter into a marriage.

3 Applications for orders

(1) The court may make a forced marriage protection order on an application being made to it by—

(a) the protected person, or

(b) a relevant third party.

(2) An application may be made by any other person only with the leave of the court.

(3) In deciding whether to grant such leave, the court must have regard to all the circumstances including—

(a) the applicant's connection with the protected person,

(b) the applicant's knowledge of the circumstances of the protected person, and

(c) the wishes and feelings of the protected person so far as they are reasonably ascertainable.

(4) But the court need only have regard to those wishes and feelings so far as it considers it appropriate, on the basis of the protected person's age and understanding, to do so.

(5) An application made to the sheriff under this section is to be made by summary application.

(6) An application made to the sheriff under this section is to be made—

(a) to the sheriff in whose sheriffdom the protected person is ordinarily resident, or

(b) where the protected person is not ordinarily resident in Scotland, to the sheriff of the sheriffdom of Lothian and Borders at Edinburgh.

(7) In this section, "a relevant third party" means—

(a) a local authority,

(b) the Lord Advocate,

(c) a person specified, or falling within a description of persons specified, by order made by the Scottish Ministers.

4 Power to make orders without application

(1) The court may make a forced marriage protection order without an application being made to it where—

(a) civil proceedings are before the court,

(b) the court considers that a forced marriage protection order should be made to protect a person (whether or not a party to the civil proceedings), and

(c) a person who would be a party to any proceedings for the forced marriage protection order (other than as the protected person) is a party to the civil proceedings.

(2) Subsection (3) applies where—

(a) criminal proceedings are before the sheriff or the High Court, and

(b) the sheriff or the High Court considers that a forced marriage protection order should be made to protect a person (whether or not a party to the criminal proceedings).

(3) The sheriff or, as the case may be, the High Court may refer the matter to the Lord Advocate who may—

(a) apply under section 3 for a forced marriage protection order,

- (b) take such other steps as the Lord Advocate considers appropriate.

Interim orders

5 Interim orders

- 5 (1) The court may, in a case where it considers that it is equitable to do so, make a forced marriage protection order in the absence of a person who is, or would be, a party to proceedings for the order (and may do so whether or not the person has been given such notice of the application for the order as would otherwise be required by rules of court).
- (2) An order made by virtue of subsection (1) is an “interim forced marriage protection order”.
- 10 (3) In deciding whether to make an interim order by virtue of subsection (1), the court must have regard to all the circumstances including any risk of significant harm to the protected person or to another person if the order is not made immediately.
- (4) In this Part (unless the context otherwise requires), references to forced marriage protection orders include references to interim forced marriage protection orders.

Duration, variation, recall and extension

6 Duration of orders

A forced marriage protection order has effect—

- 20 (a) where the order specifies a period for which it is to have effect, until the expiry of that period (unless the order is recalled under section 7 or extended under section 8),
- (b) where no such period is specified, until the order is recalled under section 7.

7 Variation and recall of orders

- 25 (1) The court may vary or recall a forced marriage protection order on an application by—
- (a) any person who was or, in the case of an order made by virtue of section 4(1) or 5(1), would have been a party to the proceedings for the order,
- (b) the protected person (if not such a person), or
- (c) any other person affected by the order.
- 30 (2) In addition, the court may vary or recall a forced marriage protection order made by virtue of section 4(1) even though no application under subsection (1) of this section has been made to the court.
- (3) Section 5 applies to the variation of a forced marriage protection order as it applies to the making of an interim forced marriage protection order; and accordingly the references in that section to the making of such an interim order are to be read for the purposes of this subsection as references to varying a forced marriage protection order.
- 35 (4) In this Part, where a forced marriage protection order specifies a period for which it is to have effect, references to varying an order do not include extending any such period.

8 Extension of orders

- (1) This section applies where a forced marriage protection order specifies a period for which it is to have effect.
- (2) Before the expiry of the period, a person mentioned in subsection (3) may apply to the court for an extension of the order.
- (3) The persons are—
- (a) any person who was or, in the case of an order made by virtue of section 4(1) or 5(1), would have been a party to the proceedings for the order,
 - (b) the protected person (if not such a person),
 - (c) any other person affected by the order.
- (4) In addition, where the order was made by virtue of section 4(1), the court may before the expiry of the period extend the order even though no application has been made to the court.
- (5) An order may be extended on more than one occasion.
- (6) Section 5 applies to the extension of a forced marriage protection order as it applies to the making of an interim forced marriage protection order; and accordingly the references in that section to the making of such an interim order are to be read for the purposes of this subsection as references to extending such an order.

Offence

9 Offence of breaching order

- (1) Any person who, knowingly and without reasonable excuse, breaches a forced marriage protection order commits an offence.
- (2) A person guilty of such an offence is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both,
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years, to a fine, or to both.
- (3) A breach of a forced marriage protection order is not to be punishable other than in accordance with subsection (2).

Power to apply Part to civil partnerships

10 Power to apply Part to civil partnerships

- (1) The Scottish Ministers may by order make provision applying this Part (or particular provisions of it) to civil partnerships as it applies (or as the particular provisions of it apply) to marriages.
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may, for the purposes of the application mentioned in that subsection, make such modifications of enactments (including of this Act) as the Scottish Ministers consider necessary.

Supplementary

11 Guidance

- (1) The Scottish Ministers may give guidance to such persons or descriptions of persons as Ministers consider appropriate about—
- 5 (a) the effect of this Part or any provision of it,
 (b) other matters relating to forced marriages.
- (2) A person exercising public functions to whom guidance is given under subsection (1) must have regard to it in the exercise of those functions.
- 10 (3) The Scottish Ministers may not give guidance under subsection (1) to any court or tribunal.

12 Other protection or assistance against forced marriage

- (1) This Part does not affect any other protection or assistance available to a person who—
- 15 (a) is being, or may be, forced into a marriage,
 (b) is being, or may be, subjected to an attempt to force the person into a marriage, or
 (c) has been forced into a marriage.
- (2) In particular, it does not affect—
- 20 (a) the equitable jurisdiction of the High Court or the Court of Session,
 (b) any criminal liability,
 (c) any civil remedies under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (c.40),
 (d) any right to—
- 25 (i) an order under the Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act 1981 (c.59) relating to occupancy rights,
 (ii) an exclusion order under that Act,
- (e) any protection or assistance under the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (c.36) or the Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 00),
- (f) any claim in delict, or
- (g) the law of marriage.

13 Interpretation of Part

In this Part (except where the context otherwise requires)—

- 30 “court” means the Court of Session or the sheriff,
 “force” and related expressions have the meanings given by section 1(6),
 “forced marriage protection order” has the meaning given by section 1(6),
 “interim forced marriage protection order” has the meaning given by section 5(2),
 “marriage” means any religious or civil ceremony of marriage (wherever carried
 35 out and whether or not legally binding under the law of Scotland or any other
 place),
 “protected person” has the meaning given by section 1(1).

PART 2

DECLARATORS OF NULLITY OF MARRIAGE IN SHERIFF COURT

14 Action of declarator of nullity in sheriff court: jurisdiction

5 (1) Section 8 of the Domicile and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1973 (c.45) (jurisdiction of sheriff court in respect of certain actions) is amended as follows.

(2) In subsection (1)—

(a) the word “and” immediately following paragraph (a) is repealed, and

(b) after paragraph (b) insert “; and

(c) an action for declarator of nullity of marriage.”.

10 (3) After subsection (2) insert—

“(2A) The court shall have jurisdiction to entertain an action for declarator of nullity of marriage if (and only if)—

(a) either party to the marriage—

15 (i) was resident in the sheriffdom for a period of forty days ending with the date when the action is begun; or

(ii) had been resident in the sheriffdom for a period of not less than forty days ending not more than forty days before that date and has no known residence in Scotland at that date; and

(b) either—

20 (i) the Scottish courts have jurisdiction under the Council Regulation; or

(ii) the action is one to which subsection (2B) below applies and a condition mentioned in either subsection (2C) or (2D) is satisfied.

(2B) This subsection applies to an action—

25 (a) which is an excluded action; or

(b) where one of the parties to the marriage in question died before the date when the action is begun.

(2C) The condition is that either party to the marriage in question is domiciled in Scotland on the date when the action is begun.

30 (2D) The condition is that either party to the marriage in question died before the date when the action is begun and either—

(a) was at death domiciled in Scotland; or

(b) had been habitually resident in Scotland throughout the period of one year ending with the date of death.”.

35 (4) In subsection (3)—

(a) after “divorce” insert “or declarator of nullity of marriage”,

(b) after “subsection (2)”, where it first occurs, insert “or (2A)”, and

(c) for “or of” substitute “(2A) or”.

(5) In subsection (4), after “divorce” insert “or declarator of nullity of marriage”.

PART 3

GENERAL

15 Ancillary provision

- 5 (1) The Scottish Ministers may by order make such incidental, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision as they consider appropriate for the purposes, or in consequence, of any provision of this Act.
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may modify any enactment (including this Act).

16 Subordinate legislation

- 10 (1) Any power conferred by this Act on the Scottish Ministers to make orders is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), a statutory instrument containing an order under this Act (other than one under section 18(2)) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the Scottish Parliament.
- (3) No order under—
- 15 (a) section 10(1),
- (b) section 15(1) containing provisions which add to, replace or omit any part of the text of any Act,

may be made unless a draft of the statutory instrument containing the order has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, the Scottish Parliament.

17 Crown application

- 20 (1) No contravention by the Crown of—
- (a) section 9(1), or
- (b) any provision made by virtue of section 10,
- makes the Crown criminally liable.
- 25 (2) But the Court of Session may, on the application of any public body or office holder having responsibility for enforcing section 9(1) or any provision made by virtue of section 10, declare unlawful any act or omission of the Crown which constitutes such a contravention.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), section 9(1) and any provision made by virtue of section 10
- 30 apply to persons in the public service of the Crown as they apply to other persons.
- (4) Nothing in this section affects Her Majesty in Her private capacity.

18 Short title and commencement

- (1) The short title of this Act is the Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2010.
- 35 (2) This Act (other than this section) comes into force on such day as the Scottish Ministers may by order appoint.

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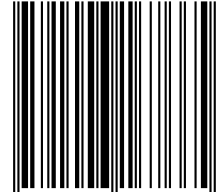
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