

This leaflet has been adapted from that issued by the Midland Region Family Judges and Magistrates and is considered to set out basic guidelines which apply in most cases.

Other leaflets in the series:-

CHI01—What the court expects from parents considering asking for a court order

CHI02—Court Orders regarding children

CHI03—How do I apply for a court order in a children's matter?

CHI04—How do I apply for Parental Responsibility?

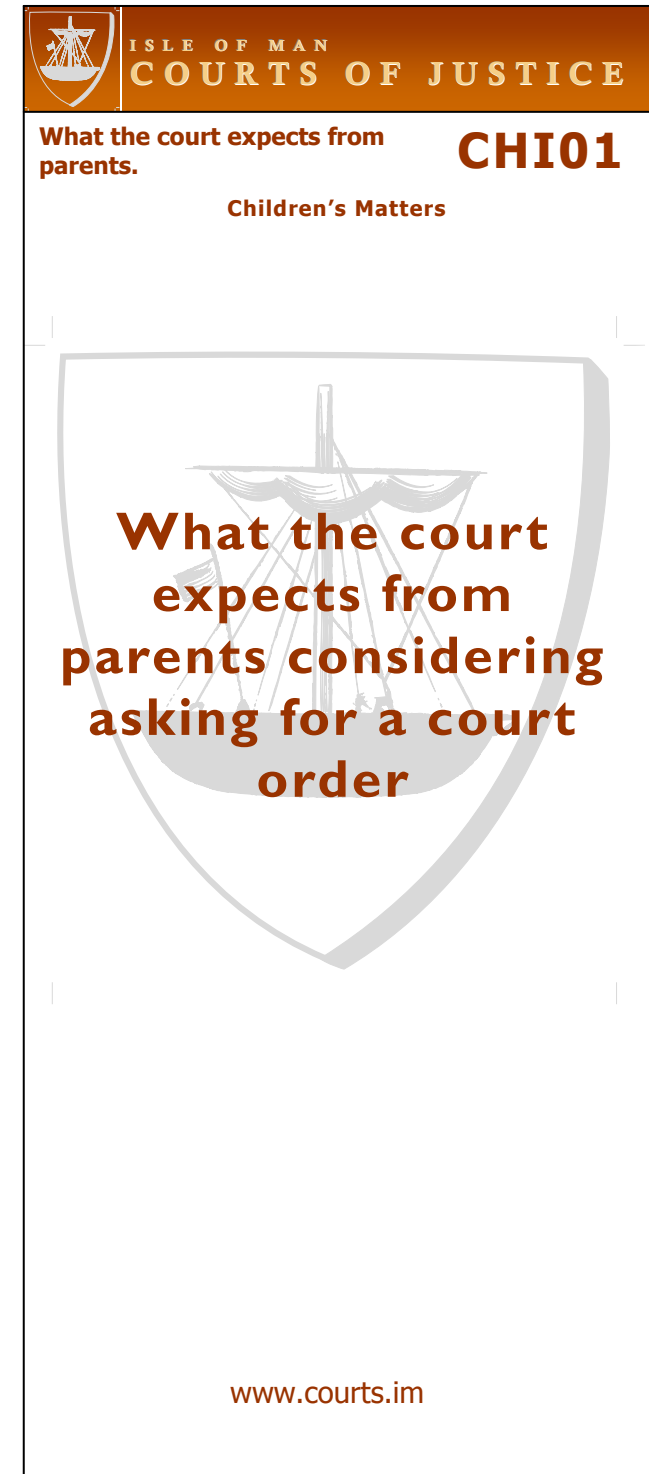
CHI05—Children's matters—directions appointments and hearings

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What the court expects from parents. CHI01

Children's Matters

What the court expects from parents considering asking for a court order

www.courts.im

The courts consider that these guidelines apply to all children and all parents. Please don't think that your case is an exception.

Are you a parent thinking of asking for a court order?

The court wants you to think about these things first:-

- As parents, you share responsibility for your children and have a duty to talk to each other and make every effort to agree about how you will bring them up;
- Even when you separate this duty continues.
- Try to agree the arrangements for your child. If talking to each other is difficult, ask for help. Trained mediators can help you to talk to each other and find solutions, even when things are hard. The court staff can give you details.
- If you cannot agree you can ask the court to decide for you. The law says that the court must always put the welfare of your child first. What you want may not be the best thing for your child. The court has to put your child first, however hard that is for the adults.
- Experience suggests that court-imposed orders work less well than agreements made between you as parents.

The court therefore expects you to do what is best for your child:-

- Encourage your child to have a good relationship with both of you.
- Try to have a good enough relationship with each other as parents, even though you are no longer together as a couple.
- Arrange for your child to spend time with each of you.

Remember, the court expects you to do what is best for your child even when you find that difficult:-

- It is the law that a child has a right to regular personal contact with both parents unless there is a very good reason to the contrary. Denial of contact is very unusual and in most cases contact will be frequent and substantial.
- The court may deny contact if it satisfied that your or your child's safety is at risk.
- Supervised contact at a contact centre should be reserved for those cases where it is really needed to safeguard the welfare of the child. Every effort should be made to agree unsupervised contact, or if needed, contact supervised by mutual friends, relatives or godparents.
- Sometimes a parent stops contact because she/he feels that she/he is not getting enough money from the other parent to look after the child. This is not a reason to stop contact.

Your child needs to:-

- Understand what is happening to their family. It is your job to explain.
- Have a loving, open relationship with both parents. It is your job to encourage this. You may be separating from each other, but your child needs to know that he/she is not being separated from either of you.
- Show love, affection and respect for both parents.

Your child should not be made to:-

- Blame him/herself for the break up.
- Hear you running down the other parent (or anyone else involved).
- Turn against the other parent because they think that is what you want.

You can help your child:-

- Think about how he or she feels about the break up.
- Listen to what your child has to say.
- About how he/she is feeling.
- About what he/she thinks of any arrangements that have to be made.
- Try to agree arrangements for your child (including contact) with the other parent.
- Talk to the other parent openly, honestly and respectfully.
- Explain your point of view to the other parent so that you don't misunderstand each other.
- Draw up a plan as to how you will share responsibility for your child.
- When you have different ideas from the other parent, do not talk about it when the children are with you.

If you want to change agreed arrangements (such as where your child lives or goes to school):-

- Make sure the other parent agrees.
- If you cannot agree, go to mediation. General information about mediation can be found at www.mediation-network.im
- If you still cannot agree, apply to the court.

If there is a court order in place:-

You must do what the order says, even if you don't agree with it. If you want to do something different you have to apply to the court to have the court order varied or discharged.