



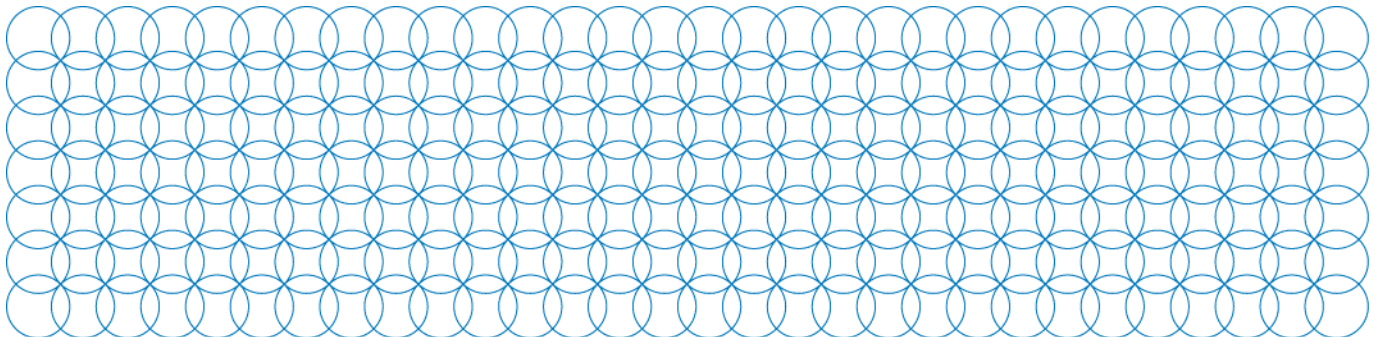
Ministry of
JUSTICE

Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 – Court Rules

Consultation Paper [CP 02/08]

Published on 31 January 2008

This consultation will end on 24 April 2008





Ministry of
JUSTICE

Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 – Court Rules

A consultation produced by the Ministry of Justice.

**This information is also available on the Ministry of Justice website:
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Executive summary

The Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 (the Act) received Royal Assent in July 2007. The aim of the Act is to provide protection to those at risk of forced marriage and to provide recourse for those who have already been forced into marriage. The Act also sends out a strong signal that forced marriage is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

The Act itself provides the overall framework for the courts to make a Forced Marriage Protection Order. This gives the courts a wide discretion to deal flexibly and sensitively with the circumstances of each individual case, employing civil remedies that will offer protection to victims without criminalising members of their family. The Government has announced its intention to implement the Act in Autumn 2008.

When a new court order is introduced it is usually accompanied by procedural rules. These court rules support the implementation of the Act by setting out the detail of how an application should be made and how the court will deal with it. Such detail would include who should be served with an application, what notice is required and how to apply to become a party.

The rules for the Act are made as a statutory instrument and will amend the existing Family Proceedings Rules 1991. The Family Proceedings Rule Committee (the Committee), with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, will make the rules. The Committee has already considered the draft rules and approved them for consultation. As part of the overall implementation of the Act, there will be amendments made to other existing family court legislation.

This consultation sets out the general approach adopted by the draft rules for applications for Forced Marriage Protection Orders. Generally, the rules are based upon family court rules for orders under Part 4 Family Law Act 1996. The consultation highlights the main areas where these rules are different. Those familiar with existing family court rules and procedure will be in a position to comment.

Rules of court provide the detail and technical aspects that support the implementation of the Act in the court. We recognise the separate need to ensure the public have access to clearly written leaflets and information to ensure that anyone making an application knows what to do. This public information will be developed for the implementation of the Act.

Consequently, this consultation is primarily aimed at professional family court users familiar with family court rules, practice and procedure as provided by the Family Proceedings Rules 1991, the County Court Rules 1981 and the Rules of the Supreme Court 1965 etc. Such professional users will be in a position to advise and explain the rules to victims and third parties when the Act comes into force.

Introduction

This paper sets out for consultation the court rules to support the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007. The consultation is primarily aimed at a limited number of stakeholders who have the specialised knowledge and experience to comment on the proposed rule changes and who have an interest in the rules and procedures of family courts in England and Wales. We consider the amendments will not be of significant interest to the public beyond the field of professional court users and the judiciary.

This consultation is being conducted in line with the Code of Practice on Consultation issued by the Cabinet Office and falls within the scope of the Code. The consultation criteria, which are set out on page 20 have been followed.

The changes proposed in the draft rules will not, in our view, particularly affect any specific groups and are unlikely to lead to additional costs or savings for businesses, charities, the voluntary sector or the public sector. Consequently, no Impact Assessment accompanies this paper. If you disagree with this conclusion you are invited to send your responses as part of your overall response to this paper.

A partial regulatory impact assessment was completed for the Bill. A final impact assessment and equality impact assessment will be completed for the implementation of the Act and published once it comes into force.

Copies of the consultation paper are being sent to:

Association of Lawyers for Children
Association of District Judges
Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO)
Bar Council
CAFCASS
CAFCASS Cymru
Council of HM Circuit Judges
Commission for Equality and Human Rights
DCSF
Home Office
Family Justice Council
Family Law Bar Association
Forced Marriage Unit
Justices' Clerks' Society
Law Society
Legal Services Commission
Magistrates' Association
Official Solicitor and Public Trustee
Senior Judiciary
Resolution

However, this list is not meant to be exhaustive or exclusive and responses are welcomed from anyone with views on the subject covered by this paper.

Reference to Part 4 Family Law Act 1996 Rules

Within this consultation, reference is made to the rules for Part 4 Family Law Act 1996 applications as provided by the Family Proceedings Rules 1991. In all cases this means the rules applying to Part 4 prior to its amendment by the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004.

The proposals

Background

The Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 (the Act) inserts a new Part 4A into the Family Law Act 1996 and enables the court to make a Forced Marriage Protection Order (the order) for the purposes of protecting a person being forced into marriage or a person who has been forced into marriage.

The order is modelled on Part 4 Family Law Act 1996 orders (non-molestation and occupation) and many of the provisions replicate these domestic violence provisions. The order may contain prohibitions, restrictions or requirements or such other terms as the court thinks appropriate to stop or change the behaviour or conduct of those who would force the victim into marriage. Where a forced marriage has taken place, courts can make orders to protect the victim and help remove them from that situation.

The court may add a power of arrest where there is significant risk of harm either to the intended victim or to somebody else in connection with the intended marriage. Breach of an order made under the Act is not a criminal offence, but a constable may arrest a person whom he has reasonable cause to suspect is in breach or otherwise in contempt of the order. Breach is dealt with as contempt of court with the courts having the usual full range of sanctions available to them.

Given this background, the draft rules for a Forced Marriage Protection Order are based upon the rules for Part 4 Family Law Act 1996 applications as provided by the Family Proceedings Rules 1991 (prior to their amendment pursuant to the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004). However there are exceptions to this where necessary to reflect the requirements and purpose of the Act. The rules will be made as an amendment to the existing Family Proceedings Rules 1991, and relevant provisions of the County Court Rules 1981 and the Rules of the Supreme Court 1965 will apply unless otherwise stated.

The Act is designed to have a deterrent effect. We are assuming that there will be a relatively low volume of cases initially and so we intend that a small number of courts will hear applications under the Act, during the first phase of implementation. It also enables us to build up experience and expertise in a small number of courts in areas where we anticipate most cases arising. Therefore, these draft rules will apply only in the High Court and county courts. We intend to review the number and location of courts as part of the ongoing monitoring of the Act.

The Rules

The draft rules for Forced Marriage Protection Orders are set out at Annex A in the form of a statutory instrument. The new rules are to be inserted at the end of Part III of the Family Proceedings Rules 1991. The detail in relation to forms will be completed at a later stage and will reflect the style and content of court forms for Part 4 Family Law Act 1996 applications.

As mentioned above, the Act was modelled on Part 4 of the Family Law Act 1996, which primarily relates to occupation and non-molestation orders. Consequently, the rules for Forced Marriage Protection Orders have been drafted, so far as possible, to follow the Part 4 procedure and in particular Rules 3.8 and 3.9 of the Family Proceedings Rules 1991, which set out the procedure for the making of non-molestation orders.

However, as a result of some of the features of the Act, the new rules differ from Part III of the Family Proceedings Rules 1991 in several key respects:

- The person to be protected by an order need not be the applicant. (A consultation has already been issued on the role of the third party applicant and can be obtained using the contact details in this consultation.) The rules reflect this provision, for example rule 3.28 (service by the court) is disapplied in relation to third party applicant organisations. Rule 3.30 also provides for evidence from a non-party. The substance of the rule is taken in part from Rule 31.17 of the Civil Procedure Rules 1998.
- As someone can apply on behalf of another, the rules provide that the victim should be served with a copy of the application and may apply to be made a party to the proceedings.
- The rules reflect that an order can be directed at persons who are not respondents, but who are or may become involved in other respects as well as respondents. The rules also reflect that such persons and anyone else in breach of an order can be subject to a power of arrest.
- The rules make no special requirement for leave for applicants under 16.
- Certain minors may bring or defend proceedings without the assistance of a next friend or guardian ad litem (appointed by the court to look after the best interests of the child during the course of legal proceedings) either where leave of the court is obtained or a solicitor considers that the minor is able to give instructions. Rule 9.2 and Rule 9.2A of the Family Proceedings Rules 1991 are therefore applied.

For completeness the following parts of the Family Proceedings Rules 1991 will apply, save to the extent that they are modified by the draft rules:

- Part I (Preliminary) - on commencement, interpretation etc.

- Part VII (Enforcement of Orders) - enforcement of money orders, committal and injunction
- Part VIII (Appeals)
- Part IX (Disability) - persons under disability and minors suing by next friend etc.
- Part X (Procedure - General) - service, notice, filing of documents, costs etc

By virtue of rule 1.3(1) of the Family Proceeding Rules 1991, the County Court Rules 1981 and the Rules of the Supreme Court 1965 will apply unless individual rules provide otherwise.

Conclusion

The consultation sets out the general approach adopted by the draft rules for applications for Forced Marriage Protection Orders and highlights the main aspects where it departs from rules for Part 4 orders (prior to its amendment by the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004).

We would welcome your views on the draft rules. A summary of your responses will be provided to the Family Proceedings Rule Committee and the Lord Chancellor before the rules are made. A Statutory Instrument for the rules will be made in time for implementation of the Act in Autumn 2008.

Questions

Do you have any comments on the draft rules? If so, please state them

Do you have any comments on any other part of this consultation? If so, please state them

Annex A – Draft Statutory Instrument

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

200[] No. [] (L.[])

FAMILY PROCEEDINGS

SUPREME COURT OF ENGLAND AND WALES

COUNTY COURTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

THE FAMILY PROCEEDINGS (AMENDMENT) RULES 20[]

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	***
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		***
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	***

The Family Proceedings Rule Committee makes the following Rules in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40(1) of the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act 1984.

Citation and Commencement

1. These Rules may be cited as the Family Proceedings (Amendment) Rules 200[] and shall come into force on [].

Amendments to the Family Proceedings Rules 1991

2. The Family Proceedings Rules 1991 are amended in accordance with rules 3 and 4.
3. After rule 3.24 insert—

“3.25 Interpretation

- (1) In rules 3.26 to 3.33, “a forced marriage protection order” means an order under section 63A of the Family Law Act 1996.
- (2) In rules 3.26 to 3.33, “the person who is the subject of the proceedings” means the person who -
 - (a) needs to be protected from being forced into a marriage or from any attempt to be forced into a marriage; or
 - (b) has been forced into a marriage; or
 - (c) is protected by a forced marriage protection order.

3.26 Applications under Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996 for forced marriage protection orders

- (1) An application for a forced marriage protection order, including an application for a forced marriage protection order which is made in other proceedings which are pending, shall be made in Form FL401A.
- (2) An application for a forced marriage protection order made by an organisation shall state –
 - (a) the name and address of the person submitting the application; and
 - (b) the position which he holds in the organisation.
- (3) Where an application is made without notice it shall be supported by a sworn statement explaining why notice has not been given.

3.27 Leave stage for forced marriage protection orders

- (1) Where the leave of the court is required to apply for a forced marriage protection order, the person seeking leave shall file -
 - (a) a written request for leave in Form (A) setting out -
 - (i) the reasons for the application;
 - (ii) the applicant’s connection with the person who is the subject of the proceedings;
 - (iii) the applicant’s knowledge of the circumstances of the person who is the subject to the proceedings; and
 - (iv) the applicant’s knowledge of the wishes and feelings of the person who is the subject of the proceedings;and
 - (b) a draft of the application for the making of which leave is sought together with sufficient copies for one to be served on each respondent and the person who is the subject of the proceedings.
- (2) On considering a request for leave filed under paragraph (1), the court shall –
 - (a) grant the request, whereupon the court shall inform the person making the request, the respondent, the person who is the subject of the proceedings and any such other persons as the court requires to be notified of the decision, or
 - (b) direct that a date be fixed for the hearing of the request, whereupon the court shall fix such a date and give such notice as the court directs to the person making

the request, the respondent, the person who is the subject of the proceedings and such other persons as the court requires to be notified, of the date so fixed.

- (3) Where leave is granted to bring proceedings the application shall proceed in accordance with rule 3.26.

3.28 Service of the application for a forced marriage protection order

- (1) In every application made on notice the applicant shall serve a copy of the application together with notice of any hearing or directions appointment set by the court in Form FL402 on -

- (a) the respondent,
- (b) the person who is the subject of the proceedings (if not the applicant); and
- (c) any other person directed by the court

personally not less than 2 days before the date on which the application will be heard.

- (2) The court may abridge the period specified in paragraph (1).
- (3) When an application is served on the person who is the subject of the proceedings it shall be accompanied by a notice in Form [B] informing him of how to apply to become a party to the proceedings.
- (4) Where the applicant is acting in person and is not an organisation, service of the application shall be effected by the court if the applicant so requests.
This does not affect the court's power to order substituted service.
- (5) Where an application for a forced marriage protection order is pending, the court shall consider (on the application of a party, or the person who is the subject of the proceedings, or of its own motion) whether to exercise its powers to transfer the hearing of that application to another court and shall make an order for transfer in Form FL417 if it seems necessary or expedient to do so.
- (6) The applicant shall file a statement in Form FL415 after he has served the application.

3.29 Becoming a party to proceedings for a forced marriage protection order

- (1) In proceedings to which rules 3.25 to 3.33 apply, a person may file a request in Form [C] that he or another person -

- (a) be joined as a party, or
- (b) cease to be a party.

- (2) On considering a request under paragraph (1) the court shall-

- (a) grant the request without a hearing or representations, save that this shall be done only in the case of a request under paragraph 1(a), whereupon the proper officer shall inform –

- (i) the parties, and
- (ii) the person who is the subject of the proceedings (if not a party), and
- (iii) any other person directed by the court,

of that decision, or

- (b) order that a date be fixed for consideration of the request, whereupon the proper officer shall give notice of the date so fixed, together with a copy of the request –

- (i) in the case of a request under paragraph (1)(a) to the applicant, the person who is the subject of the proceedings, and any other person directed by the court, and
 - (ii) in the case of a request under paragraph(1)(b), to the parties, the person who is the subject of the proceedings (if not a party), and any other person directed by the court, or
 - (c) invite the parties, the person who is the subject of the proceedings (if not a party), or any other person directed by the court to make written representations, within a specified period, as to whether the request should be granted; and upon the expiry of the period the court shall act in accordance with subparagraphs (a) or (b).
- (3) In proceedings to which rules 3.25 to 3.33 apply the court may direct—
- (a) that a person who would not otherwise be a respondent under these rules be joined as a party to the proceedings; or
 - (b) that a party to the proceedings cease to be a party.

3.30 The court’s power to order evidence in proceedings for a forced marriage protection order

- (1) The court considering an application under Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996 may make an order that any person, including a person who is not a party to the proceedings (“a non-party”), shall attend an appointment before the court and/or produce any documents that are specified or described in the order.
- (2) The power set out in paragraph (1) is exercisable -
 - (a) on the application of a party to the proceedings;
 - (b) on the application of the person who is the subject of the proceedings;
 - (c) on the application of a non-party; or
 - (d) of the court’s own motion.
- (3) An application for disclosure shall be supported by evidence.
- (4) The court may make an order under paragraph (2)(c) only where disclosure is necessary in order to deal fairly with the application or to save costs.
- (5) An order made under paragraph (1) shall –
 - (a) specify the documents or the classes of documents which the respondent to the order must disclose; and
 - (b) require the respondent to the order, when making disclosure, to specify any of those documents -
 - (i) which are no longer in his control; or
 - (ii) in respect of which he claims a right or duty to withhold inspection.
- (6) Such an order may –
 - (a) require the respondent to the order to indicate what has happened to any documents which are no longer in his control; and
 - (b) specify the time and place for disclosure and inspection.
- (7) This rule does not limit any other power which the court may have to order disclosure.

- (8) A person may apply, without notice, for an order permitting him to withhold disclosure of a document on the ground that disclosure would damage the public interest.
- (9) Unless the court orders otherwise, an order of the court under paragraph (8) –
- (a) shall not be served on any other person; and
 - (b) shall not be open to inspection by any person.
- (10) A person who wishes to claim that he has a right or a duty to withhold inspection of a document, or part of a document, shall state in writing –
- (a) that he has such a right or duty; and
 - (b) the grounds on which he claims that right or duty.
- (11) The statement referred to in paragraph (10) shall be made to the person wishing to inspect the document.
- (12) A party or the person who is the subject of a forced marriage protection order may apply to the court to decide whether a claim made under paragraph (10) should be upheld.
- (13) For the purpose of deciding an application under paragraph (8) (application to withhold disclosure) or paragraph (10) (claim to withhold inspection) the court may –
- (a) require the person seeking to withhold disclosure or inspection of a document to produce that document to the court; and
 - (b) invite any person, whether or not a party, to make representations.
- (14) An application under paragraph (8) or paragraph (10) shall be supported by evidence.
- (15) This rule does not affect any rule of law which permits or requires a document to be withheld from disclosure or inspection on the ground that its disclosure or inspection would damage the public interest.

3.31 Hearing of applications for forced marriage protection orders

- (1) The hearing of a forced marriage protection order shall be in chambers unless the court otherwise directs.
- (2) A record of the hearing shall be made in Form [D].
- (3) The order made on the hearing shall be issued in Form FL404B.
- (4) The applicant shall serve—
- (a) a copy of the order;
 - (b) a copy of the record of the hearing; and
 - (c) where the order is made without notice, a copy of the application together with any statement supporting it;

on the respondent, the person who is the subject of the proceedings (if not the applicant), and any other person named in the order personally as soon as reasonably practical.

- (5) Where the applicant is acting in person and is not an organisation, service of the documents listed at paragraph (4) shall be effected by the court if the applicant so requests.
- (6) The court may direct that a further hearing be held to consider any representations made by respondent, the person who is the subject of the proceedings (if not the applicant), or any other person named in the order.
- (7) An application to vary or discharge an order made under Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996 shall be made in Form FL403 and this rule shall apply to the hearing of such an application.

3.32 Enforcement of orders made on applications under Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996

- (1) Subject to the modifications in paragraphs (2) to (9), rule 3.9A shall apply to orders made under Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996 as it applies to orders made under Part IV of that Act.
- (2) In rule 3.9A(1) –
 - (a) for “occupation order” substitute “forced marriage protection order”; and
 - (b) for “Form FL406” substitute “Form FL406A”.
- (3) In rule 3.9A(1A) -
 - (a) Omit the words, “the court makes a non-molestation order under the Act or”
 - (b) for “the applicant’s address” substitute “ the address of the person who is the subject of the proceedings”;
 - (c) in subparagraph (a), for “Form FL404a or FL406, as the case may be” substitute “Form FL406A”;
 - (d) in subparagraph (b), after respondent insert “and any other person named in the order”.
- (3) In rule 3.9A(2) -
 - (a) in subparagraph (a), for “an occupation order or, as the case may be, any provisions of a non-molestation order” substitute “a forced marriage protection order”;
 - (b) in subparagraph (a), for “the applicant’s address” substitute “the address of the person who is the subject of the proceedings”.
- (4) For rule 3.9A(3) substitute the following:

“(3) An application for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the respondent, or any other person named in the order, or any other person in breach of the order shall be:

 - (a) made in Form FL407A; and
 - (b) accompanied by a sworn statement.

(3A) An application for the issue of a warrant for arrest made by a person who is not the subject of the proceedings or the person who applied for the order shall be made in Form FL407A and shall be treated, in the first instance, as application for leave and rule 3.27 shall apply.”

(3B) The warrant shall be issued in Form FL408.”
- (5) In rule 3.9A(5) -
 - (a) for “Part IV” substitute “Part 4A”; and

(b) for the sentence beginning “and CCR Order 29” substitute

“and CCR Order 29, rule 1 shall have effect, as if for paragraph (3) there was substituted the following –

“(3) At the time when the order is drawn up, the proper officer shall, where the order made is (or includes) a forced marriage protection order, issue a copy of the order, indorsed with or incorporating a notice as to the consequences of disobedience, for service in accordance with paragraph (2).”

(6) In rule 3.9(A)(6), after “the respondent” insert “or any other person named in the order”.

(7) In rule 3.9A(7)(b) –

(a) after “applicant” insert “and the person who is the subject of the order (if not the applicant)”; and

(b) after “the respondent” insert “or any other person named in the order”.

(8) In rule 3.9A(9), after “the respondent” insert “or any other person named in the order”.

(9) In rule 3.9A(10) -

(a) for “an occupation order” substitute “a forced marriage protection order”;

(b) for “section 47(2) or (3)” substitute “section 63I”; and

(c) for “section 47(8)” substitute “section 63J(2)”.

3.33 Applications under Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996: bail

(1) Subject to the modifications in paragraphs (2) to (4), rule 3.10 shall apply to orders made under Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996 as it applies to orders made under Part IV of that Act.

(2) In rule 3.10(1) –

(a) for “occupation order” substitute “forced marriage protection order”;

(b) for “section 47(2) or (3)” substitute “section 63H (2) or (4)”;

(c) for “section 47(8)” substitute “section 63J(2)”.

(3) In rule 3.10(3), for “on the applicant for the Part IV order” substitute:

“on -

(a) the applicant for the forced marriage protection order;

(b) the person who is the subject of the proceedings (if not the applicant);

and

(c) any other person named in the forced marriage protection order.”

(4) In rule 3.10(4), omit subparagraphs (b) and (c).

4. In rule 9.1(3), after “the Act of 1989” insert “, to proceedings under Part 4A of the Family Law Act 1996,”.

Questionnaire

We would welcome responses to the following questions set out in this consultation paper.

Do you have any comments on the draft rules? If so, please state them

Do you have any comments on any other part of this consultation? If so, please state them

Thank you for participating in this consultation exercise.

About you

Please use this section to tell us about yourself

Full name	
Job title or capacity in which you are responding to this consultation exercise (e.g. member of the public etc.)	
Date	
Company name/organisation (if applicable):	
Address	
Postcode	
If you would like us to acknowledge receipt of your response, please tick this box	<input type="checkbox"/> (please tick box)
Address to which the acknowledgement should be sent, if different from above	

If you are a representative of a group, please tell us the name of the group and give a summary of the people or organisations that you represent.

How to respond

Please send your response by 24 April 2008 to:

Louis Akinlode
Ministry of Justice
Family Relationships Branch 2
Post Point 4.17
4th Floor Selborne House
54-60 Victoria Street
London
SW1E 6QW

Tel: 020 7210 8320

Fax: 020 7210 8681

Email: Forced.Marriages@hmcourts-service.gsi.gov.uk

Extra copies

Further paper copies of this consultation can be obtained from this address and it is also available online at www.justice.gov.uk

Publication of response

A paper summarising the responses to this consultation will be published in 3 months time. The response paper will be available online at www.justice.gov.uk

Representative groups

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent when they respond.

Confidentiality

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that

confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Ministry.

The Ministry will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA and in the majority of circumstances, this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

The consultation criteria

The six consultation criteria are as follows:

1. Consult widely throughout the process, allowing a minimum of 12 weeks for written consultation at least once during the development of the policy.
2. Be clear about what your proposals are, who may be affected, what questions are being asked and the time scale for responses.
3. Ensure that your consultation is clear, concise and widely accessible.
4. Give feedback regarding the responses received and how the consultation process influenced the policy.
5. Monitor your department's effectiveness at consultation, including through the use of a designated consultation co-ordinator.
6. Ensure your consultation follows better regulation best practice, including carrying out an Impact Assessment if appropriate.

These criteria must be reproduced within all consultation documents.

Consultation Co-ordinator contact details

If you have any complaints or comments about the consultation **process** rather than about the topic covered by this paper, you should contact Laurence Fiddler, Ministry of Justice Consultation Co-ordinator, on 020 7210 2622, or email him at consultation@justice.gsi.gov.uk.

Alternatively, you may wish to write to the address below:

**Laurence Fiddler
Consultation Co-ordinator
Ministry of Justice
5th Floor Selborne House
54-60 Victoria Street
London
SW1E 6QW**

If your complaints or comments refer to the topic covered by this paper rather than the consultation process, please direct them to the contact given under the **How to respond** section of this paper at page 18.

