

NB: Unofficial translation. Legally valid only in Finnish and Swedish

Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Finland

Child Welfare Act

(No. 417/2007; amendments up to 1292/2013 included)

Chapter 1 – General provisions

Section 1 – Objective

The objective of this Act is to protect children's rights to a safe growth environment, to balanced and well-rounded development and to special protection.

Section 2 – Responsibility for a child's wellbeing

- (1) The primary responsibility for a child's wellbeing rests with the child's parents and other custodians. The child's parents and custodians must safeguard the child's balanced development and wellbeing in the manner laid down in the Child Custody and Right of Access Act (361/1983).
- (2) The public authorities that work with children and families must support parents and custodians in their child upbringing and must endeavour to provide families with the necessary assistance at a sufficiently early stage, and must refer the child and the family to the child welfare services where necessary.
- (3) Child welfare must provide parents, custodians and other persons responsible for child care and upbringing with support in child care and upbringing by arranging the necessary services and support measures. Under the conditions laid down below in this Act, a child may be placed away from home or other measures taken to arrange care for and custody of the child.

Section 3 (88/2010) – Child welfare

- (1) Child welfare provision is child-specific and family-specific.
- (2) Child-specific and family-specific child welfare consists of an investigation of the need for child welfare measures, a client plan and the provision of support in open care (non-residential care).
- (3) Child-specific and family-specific child welfare also includes emergency placement of a child and taking a child into care, as well as substitute care and after-care related to these.

Section 3 a (88/2010) – Preventive child welfare

- (1) In addition to child welfare the municipalities provide preventive child welfare as referred to in Chapter 2, with the aim of promoting the wellbeing of children and young people when a child or a family is not a client of child welfare services.

- (2) Preventive child welfare is used to promote and safeguard the growth, development and wellbeing of children and to support parenting. Preventive child welfare includes support and special support provided in the context of for instance education, youth work, day care, prenatal and child health clinic services and other social and health care services.
- (3) When the child is a child welfare client, the support referred to in subsection 2 is provided as part of open or substitute care or after-care.

Section 4 – *Main principles of child welfare*

- (1) Child welfare must promote the favourable development and wellbeing of the child. Child welfare must provide support in child upbringing and care for parents, custodians and other persons responsible for child care and upbringing. Child welfare must be aimed at preventing child and family problems and intervening sufficiently early if problems are found. When assessing the need for child welfare and in the provision of child welfare, it is first and foremost the interests of the child that must be taken into account.
- (2) When assessing the interests of the child, consideration must be given to the extent to which the alternative measures and solutions safeguard the following for the child:
- 1) balanced development and wellbeing, and close and continuing human relationships;
 - 2) the opportunity to be given understanding and affection, as well as supervision and care that accord with the child's age and level of development;
 - 3) an education consistent with the child's abilities and wishes;
 - 4) a safe environment in which to grow up, and physical and emotional freedom;
 - 5) a sense of responsibility in becoming independent and growing up;
 - 6) the opportunity to become involved in matters affecting the child and to influence them; and
 - 7) the need to take account of the child's linguistic, cultural and religious background.
- (3) In child welfare, action must be taken with as much sensitivity as possible, and assistance in open care must be given precedence, unless the interests of the child demand otherwise. If substitute care is needed in view of the interests of the child, this must be arranged without delay. When providing substitute care, the aim of reuniting the family must be taken into account in a manner that accords with the child's interests.

Section 5 – *Views and wishes of the child or young person*

The children's right to obtain information in a child welfare case affecting them, and the opportunity for them to present a view on the case, must be safeguarded for the child in a manner in keeping with their age and level of development. When assessing that of the need for child welfare, a decision concerning a child or young person or the provision of child welfare, must pay special attention to the views and wishes of the child or young person.

Section 6 – *Children and young people*

In this Act, anyone under 18 years of age is considered to be a child and anyone 18-20 years of age a young person.

Chapter 2 – Promoting the wellbeing of children and young people

Section 7 – *Monitoring and promoting the wellbeing of children and young people*

- (1) The municipal bodies responsible for social services must work together with the municipalities' other authorities to monitor and promote the wellbeing of children and young people, and must eliminate, and prevent the emergence of, disadvantageous factors concerning the circumstances in which they are brought up.
- (2) The municipal bodies responsible for social services must provide information on the circumstances in which children and young people are being brought up and on any social problems arising, and must provide expert assistance for other public authorities and for residents of, and organizations operating within, the municipality.

Section 8 – *Developing services to support upbringing*

- (1) When arranging and developing social and health-care services, child day care, education services and other services intended for children, young people and families with children, the municipalities must ensure that these services provide support in child upbringing for parents, custodians and other persons responsible for child care and upbringing, and that the special support needs of children, young people and families with children are investigated. Where necessary, the municipalities must arrange activities to assist children and young people in need of special support. (911/2012)
- (2) When services are being arranged and developed, special consideration must be given to the needs and wishes of children and young people.

Section 9 (1292/2013) – *Pupil and student welfare*

Provisions on the right of the pupils in the preschool and basic education referred to in the Basic Education Act (628/1998) and in the education referred to in the Act on Upper Secondary Schools (629/1998) and the Act on Vocational Education (630/1998) to pupil and student welfare are laid down in the Act on Pupil and Student Welfare (1287/2013).

Section 10 – *Taking children into consideration in services for adults*

- (1) The need for care and support for a child must be investigated and adequate care and support safeguarded when the child's parent, custodian or other person responsible for the care and upbringing of the child
 - 1) is being provided with substance abuse and mental health services or other social and health care services during which the person's capacity to give their fullest attention to the child's care and upbringing is deemed to have deteriorated;
 - 2) is in pre-trial detention; or
 - 3) is serving a prison service.

(88/2010)
- (2) Where necessary, the social and health care authorities must arrange essential services for the special protection of pregnant women and unborn children.

Chapter 3 – Arranging child welfare

Section 11 – *Arranging and developing child welfare services*

- (1) The municipalities must ensure that preventive child welfare and child-specific and family-specific child welfare are arranged in such a way that the content and extent of such services accord with the need prevailing within the municipality. Child-specific and family-specific child welfare must be arranged to the extent necessary at the times of day when they are needed.
- (2) Child welfare must be of such a nature that it guarantees the assistance and support needed by those children, young people and their families who require such services.
- (3) In each municipality, the functions involved in child welfare provision are the responsibility of the body referred to in section 6(1) of the Social Welfare Act (710/1982) (*municipal body responsible for social services*). When arranging child welfare, the municipal body responsible for social services must cooperate as necessary with the municipality's various administrative bodies, other public authorities, other municipalities, joint municipal boards and other service-providing organizations and institutions, with the aim of arranging services that are sufficient and meet the need and of safeguarding expertise within the municipality.

Section 12 – *Plan for the wellbeing of children and young people (1292/2013)*

- (1) Each municipality, or two or more municipalities together, must draw up a plan, which will be subject to approval by the council of each of the municipalities involved and will be reviewed at least once every four years, concerning the actions of the municipality or municipalities to promote the wellbeing of children and young people and to arrange and develop child welfare services. The plan must be taken into account in the drawing up of the budget and financial plan referred to in section 65 of the Local Government Act (365/1995).
- (2) The plan must include information on the following for the plan period:
 - 1) the circumstances in which children and young people are being brought up, and the state of their wellbeing;
 - 2) activities and services for promoting the wellbeing of children and young people and for problem prevention;
 - 3) the need for child welfare within the municipality;
 - 4) the resources reserved for child welfare;
 - 5) the child welfare services system available for fulfilling the duties laid down in the Child Welfare Act;
 - 6) the arrangements for cooperation between the different public authorities and the organizations and institutions producing services for children and young people; and
 - 7) how the plan is to be put into effect and monitored.

Section 13 (88/2010) – *Municipal officeholders who decide on child welfare measures*

- (1) In cases concerning an emergency placement under section 38(1) of this Act or termination of an emergency placement under section 39(1), the decision-making power is exercised by a municipal officeholder appointed by the municipal body responsible for social services who is professionally qualified as a social worker in accordance with section 3 of the Act on Qualification Requirements for Social Welfare Professionals (272/2005).

- (2) The municipal officeholder directing social services, as determined under the municipality's regulations, who satisfies the qualification requirements under section 10(1) of the Act on Qualification Requirements for Social Welfare Professionals, or some other officeholder designated by the officeholder directing social services who satisfies the qualifications referred to in section 10(1) or 10(2) or section 3 of the said Act decides on matters regarding continuation of an emergency placement under section 38(3) of this Act, taking into care under section 43(3) and related substitute care, change of the substitute care place during the period the child is in care or during emergency placement referred to in section 43(3) and termination of care under section 47. The municipal officeholder directing social welfare services or the municipal officeholder designated by him or her also decides whether to submit an application for an examination to be made of a child referred to in section 28 or for taking a child into care, and for the related substitute care, as referred to in section 43(2).
- (3) In cases referred to in subsection 2 above the officeholder must be someone other than the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b. The officeholder who has made the decision on an emergency placement under section 38(1) may not make a decision on continuation of the placement.
- (4) Provisions on the municipal officeholders deciding on restrictions and restrictive measures are laid down in Chapter 11.

Section 13 a (88/2010) – Placement of a child in a prison family department

Decision on placement of a child with his or her parent serving a prison sentence or in detention prison in the family department of the prison is made by the officeholder determined in accordance with section 13 after the officeholder has consulted the Criminal Sanctions Agency. Decision on placement of a child according to section 37(3) is made by the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b after the social worker has consulted the Criminal Sanctions Agency.

Section 13 b (88/2010) – Social worker responsible for the affairs of a child

A social worker must be appointed to be in charge of the affairs of a child who has become a child welfare client (*social worker responsible for the child's affairs*). The social worker responsible for the child's affairs must be professionally qualified as a social worker in accordance with section 3 of the Act on Qualification Requirements for Social Welfare Professionals.

Section 14 – *Safeguarding multiprofessional expertise*

- (1) The municipalities must ensure that social workers responsible for a child's affairs have at their disposal expertise in child growth, development and health care, and legal and other expertise necessary in child welfare work.
- (2) Each municipality, or two or more municipalities together, must set up a team of child welfare experts consisting of social and health-care representatives, child growth and development experts and other experts needed in child welfare work. The team of child welfare experts will assist social workers in preparations for taking a child into care and for substitute care, and in other aspects of child welfare provision. The team of experts will also issue opinions where necessary for decision-making on child welfare measures.

Section 15 – *Special health-care obligations*

Health centres and hospital districts must provide expert assistance in child-specific and family-specific child welfare and, where necessary, arrange an examination of the child and health-care and therapy services for the child. Services needed by children in connection with the investigation of suspected sexual abuse or assault must be arranged such that they can be provided urgently.

Section 16 (88/2010) – *Municipality responsible for arranging child welfare*

- (1) The child's or young person's municipality of residence is responsible for arranging child welfare. If the municipality where the child or young person is mainly living is not his or her municipality of residence under section 2 or section 3, paragraph 1, of the Municipality of Residence Act (201/1994), the child's or young person's municipality of domicile is responsible for arranging child welfare.
- (2) Notwithstanding what is provided in subsection 1 the child's temporary municipality of residence is responsible for making a decision on emergency placement referred to in section 38 (1) if the child's municipality of residence or domicile is not known when the decision is being made or the decision cannot be delayed without endangering the achievement of the purpose of an emergency placement. After the provision of emergency placement the responsibility for arranging services is transferred to the child's municipality of residence or domicile, where a decision on changing the substitute care place is made taking into account what is provided in sections 50 and 54, where necessary. If the child moves from his or her municipality of residence or domicile during an emergency placement the responsibility for arranging services is not transferred to the new municipality of domicile before the emergency placement is terminated.
- (3) Municipalities can agree on arranging child welfare in a manner deviating from what is laid down in this section, if that is in the best interests of the child.

Section 16a (88/2010) – *Municipality responsible for the costs of child welfare*

- (1) The child's municipality of residence is responsible for covering the costs of child welfare, unless otherwise provided by law.
- (2) If the municipality in which the child or young person is mainly living is not his or her municipality of residence under section 2 or 3 (1) of the Municipality of Residence Act, the costs of institutional care or family care arranged through a supportive measure in open care shall be covered by the child's or young person's municipality of domicile, except for the costs of institutional care or family care for a period longer than 14 days that are covered by the child's or young person's municipality of residence.
- (3) The costs of substitute care shall be covered by the municipality where the need arose for arranging substitute care. The costs of after-care are covered by the municipality that was responsible for covering the costs of substitute care. If after-care is arranged on the basis of a placement through a supportive measure in open care for a period longer than six months as referred to in section 75(1), the costs of after-care shall be covered by the municipality that was the child's municipality of residence at the time when the placement was terminated. If after-care is arranged on discretionary basis in accordance with section 75(2) the municipality where the decision on after-care is made is responsible for covering the costs.

Section 16b (88/2010) – *The placing municipality's responsibility to provide services*

- (1) The municipality where a child or young person is placed through a supportive measure in open care or is placed in substitute care or is in after-care (*placement municipality*) must arrange, in cooperation with the municipality responsible under section 16(1) or section 17 (*placing municipality*), the services and support measures necessary for the custody or care of the child or young person. The placement municipality is entitled to be reimbursed by the placing municipality for the costs incurred in arranging services and support measures.
- (2) Provisions on the obligation of a placement municipality to arrange health-care services as a supportive measure in open care or health-care services needed by a child or young person who is placed in substitute care or is in after-care, in a situation referred to in subsection 1, are laid down in section 69 of the Health Care Act (1326/2010). Provisions on the obligation of a placement municipality to arrange basic education as a supportive measure in open care or for a child placed in substitute care or a child who is in after-care are laid down in the Basic Education Act, and provisions on reimbursement for the costs incurred in this are laid down in section 41 of the Act on Central Government Transfers to Local Government for Basic Public Services (1704/2009).

Section 16c (88/2010) – *Compensations between municipalities*

Where a municipality has on the basis of this Act provided family care or institutional care to clients other than those referred to in section 14 of the Social Welfare Act, the provisions of section 42(1) and 42(3) of the said Act are applied to compensations between municipalities.

Section 17 (437/2009) – *Arranging child welfare in certain special situations*

- (1) If, by virtue of Council Regulation 2201/2003/EC concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and in matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation 1347/2000/EC, or a treaty binding on Finland a case concerning the placement of a child in family care or institutional care has to be decided in Finland but no municipality is obliged under section 16 to arrange the care or custody in question, the decision on arranging this shall be made by the municipal authorities of the child's most recent permanent or temporary place of residence. If the child has had no permanent or temporary place of residence in Finland, the decision-making power shall rest with the authorities of the municipality in which both or one of the child's parents are/is residing permanently or temporarily or, if neither parent is residing permanently or temporarily in Finland, with the authorities of the municipality in which both or one of the child's parents were/was last residing permanently or temporarily. If neither of the parents has resided permanently or temporarily in Finland, the decision-making power shall rest with the authorities of the City of Helsinki. If a decision is taken to arrange family care or institutional care for the child in Finland, the responsibility for arranging this and for the costs incurred shall lie with the municipality whose authorities decided the case as outlined above.
- (2) Arranging child welfare for a child whose parents are or have been, or one of whose parents is or has been, a Finnish citizen but who, according to investigations by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, have/has no permanent or temporary place of residence in Finland and who, according to preliminary information obtained by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, cannot be deemed to be receiving appropriate care in the child's country of domicile or temporary residence, shall be the responsibility of the municipality determined on the basis of the provisions of subsection 1. Child

welfare may be arranged under this subsection only if the Regulation or treaty binding on Finland referred to in subsection 1 does not provide otherwise.

- (3) The municipality concerned may request executive assistance through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for conducting an investigation abroad into the need for child welfare. An investigation may also be conducted abroad by someone who is qualified under section 33 of the Consular Services Act (498/1999) to perform the duties of a public notary.
- (4) If the child is in a state that is party to the Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children made in Hague on 19 October 1996 or if there is otherwise reason to assume that authorities of such a state have access to information that is of significance for the protection of the child, the request for investigating the need for child welfare can be addressed to the Ministry of Justice.

Section 18 (88/2010) – *Relationship with other laws*

The Act on Planning and Government Grants for Social Welfare and Health Care (733/1992) and the Act on Central Government Transfers to Local Government for Basic Public Services applies to the activities arranged by municipalities under this Act, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 19 – *Client fees*

Client fees may be collected for child welfare in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Client Fees in Social Welfare and Health Care (734/1992).

Chapter 4 – **Involvement of the child**

Section 20 – *Ascertaining the child's views and hearing the child*

- (1) In the provision of child welfare, the child's wishes and views must be ascertained and they must be taken into account in a way that is appropriate for the child's age and level of development. The child's views must be established with sensitivity and in a manner that does not cause unnecessary harm to the relationship between the child and the child's parents or others close to the child. The way in which the child's views are ascertained and the principal substance of these views must be entered in the client documents concerning the child.
- (2) Children of twelve years of age or more, must be reserved an opportunity to express their views in a child welfare case concerning them, in accordance with section 34 of the Administrative Procedure Act (434/2003).
- (3) Only in cases where ascertaining the child's views would endanger the child's health or development, or if it is otherwise manifestly unnecessary, may this not be undertaken.
- (4) In connection with ascertaining the views of the child and hearing the child, the child must not be given any information that would endanger the child's development or which is contrary to some other very important private interest of the child.

Section 21 – *Exercising a child's right to be heard*

In addition to the child's custodian or other legal representative, a child who is twelve years of age or more is entitled to be heard in a child welfare case concerning said child.

Section 22 – *Designating a guardian to deputise for a custodian*

- (1) If the following circumstances apply in a child welfare case, the child must be designated a guardian who may deputise for a custodian in exercising the child's right of action:
 - 1) there is good cause to assume that the custodian is unable to supervise the child's interests in the case without prejudice; and
 - 2) designation of a guardian is necessary in order to investigate a case or otherwise to safeguard the interests of the child.
- (2) An application for designating a guardian may be submitted by a registry office functioning as guardianship authority as laid down in the Guardianship Services Act (442/1999), or by a municipal body responsible for social services, or by the custodian.
- (3) The designation of a guardian may be made by a registry office functioning as guardianship authority if the custodian and the municipal body responsible for social services concur with the decision. The guardian shall otherwise be designated by a court of law. The designation of a guardian is subject to the provisions concerning designation of a guardian's deputy laid down in the Guardianship Services Act or in another act.

Section 23 – *Fees and costs of a guardian*

The costs incurred in designating a guardian referred to in section 22 above and the fees and costs of the guardian will be met by the municipality which, under sections 16 and 17, is responsible for arranging child welfare.

Section 24 – *Responsibility for safeguarding the interests of the child*

- (1) Social workers responsible for a child's affairs must oversee compliance with the interests of the child and must, by right of office, provide assistance for children or young people in exercising their right to be heard and, where necessary, must direct the child or young person to seek legal aid or ensure that an application is made for a child's guardian in situations referred to in section 22.
- (2) The municipal body responsible for social services must be represented in any pre-trial investigation of, and court proceedings on, a punishable act alleged to have been committed by a child, and during the handling by a municipal body responsible for education of any matter concerning the expulsion from school of a child of compulsory schooling age, unless the municipal body responsible for social services deems such presence to be unnecessary. Where necessary, the municipal body must refer the child to conciliation under the Act on Conciliation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases (1015/2005).

Chapter 5 – **Becoming a child welfare client**

Section 25 (88/2010) – *Duty to notify*

- (1) Persons employed by, or in positions of trust for,
- 1) social and health-care services and child day care,
 - 2) education services;
 - 3) youth services;
 - 4) the police service;
 - 5) the Criminal Sanctions Agency;
 - 6) fire and rescue services;
 - 7) social welfare and health care service providers;
 - 8) education or training provider;
 - 9) a parish or other religious community;
 - 10) a reception centre and organisation centre referred to in section 3 of the Act on Reception of People Seeking International Protection (746/2011);
 - 11) a unit engaged in emergency response centre activities; or
 - 12) a unit engaged in morning and afternoon activities for schoolchildren

as well as persons working in a principal/contractor relationship or as independent professionals, and all health care professionals have a duty to notify the municipal body responsible for social services without delay and notwithstanding confidentiality provisions if, in the course of their work, they discover that there is a child for whom it is necessary to investigate the need for child welfare on account of the child's need for care, circumstances endangering the child's development, or the child's behaviour.

(911/2012)

- (2) Persons other than those referred to in subsection 1 may also submit such a notification, notwithstanding any confidentiality regulations that may apply.
- (3) Persons referred to in subsection 1 have a duty, notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, to notify the police when they have cause to suspect on the basis of circumstances that have come to their knowledge an act punishable under Chapter 20 of the Penal Code (39/1889). (542/2011)
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1 and 3, any separate provisions or regulations concerning Christian Confirmation or other form of pastoral care will apply. (542/2011)

Section 25a (88/2010) – *Request for assessing need for child welfare*

The notification duty referred to in section 25 can be implemented notwithstanding confidentiality provisions also by a request for investigating the need for child welfare made together with the child or his or her parent, provided that

- 1) the request is made without delay; and
- 2) the person with notification duty referred to in section 25(1) specifies the reasons why the request was made.

Section 25b (88/2010) – *Keeping of register*

The municipal body responsible for social services must keep a register of child welfare notifications and requests for investigating the need for child welfare made instead of child welfare notifications, and their content.

Section 25c (88/2010) – *Anticipatory child welfare notification*

- (1) The persons referred to in section 25(1) shall, notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, before the birth of a child make an anticipatory child welfare notification if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the child will need supportive child welfare measures immediately after birth.
- (2) In urgent cases the social authority on duty shall without delay assess the need for social services for the persons subject to anticipatory child welfare notification. Social services needed immediately after the birth of a child can also be assessed together with a social worker employed in child welfare services.
- (3) Proceedings in a child welfare case will be initiated and a child welfare client relationship will start after the child's birth as laid down in section 26.

Section 25d (88/2010) - *Child welfare authorities' notification duty and supplying confidential information to the police*

- (1) If a child moves away from the municipality during the time in which the need for child welfare under section 27 is being investigated or at a time when the child is otherwise a child welfare client, the municipal body responsible for social services must, without delay and notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, notify the child's new municipality of residence or new municipality of domicile referred to in section 16(1) about the move. Where necessary, the new municipality of residence or domicile must also be supplied, without delay, with any documents on the case that are essential for assessing the need for child welfare or for arranging child welfare measures. The child's new municipality of residence or domicile must continue with the investigation or other child welfare measures taking into account what is provided in section 16.
- (2) When decision on an emergence placement or change of the substitute care place is made while a matter concerning taking into care and substitute care is pending at an administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court, the decision-maker shall inform the Administrative Court or the Supreme Administrative Court of the decision made.
- (3) Notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, the child welfare authorities must notify the police if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that in the environment within which a child is being brought up, the child has been the subject of an action punishable under Chapter 21 of the Penal Code, for which the maximum penalty prescribed is at least two years imprisonment. The child welfare authorities are obliged to notify the police of any actions punishable under Chapter 20 of the Penal Code that a child has been subject to, as provided in section 25(3) of this Act.

Section 26 (88/2010) – *Initiation of proceedings in a child welfare case and the start of a client relationship*

- (1) Proceedings are initiated in a child welfare case upon application or when a social worker or other child welfare worker receives a request for assessment of a child's need for child welfare or a child welfare notification or otherwise becomes aware of a child who may be in need of child welfare.
- (2) Once proceedings are initiated in a child welfare case, the social worker or other child welfare worker must assess immediately the child's possible urgent need for child welfare. In addition, the social worker must decide no later than seven days after receipt of the notification or other message, whether, on this basis, to begin investigating the need for child welfare referred to in section 27, or whether the case is clearly of a kind that does not require measures to be taken.

- (3) A child welfare client relationship begins when, following the initiation of proceedings in a child welfare case referred to in subsection 1, child welfare measures are taken urgently or a decision is taken to investigate the need for child welfare referred to in section 27. The social worker must make an entry in the child welfare documents to the effect that a child welfare client relationship has begun, and must immediately notify the custodian and the child of this, but nevertheless giving due consideration to the provisions of section 11 of the Act on the Status and Rights of Social Welfare Clients.

Section 27 – Investigating the need for child welfare

- (1) The social worker responsible for the child's affairs must investigate the child's situation. The investigation must include an assessment of the circumstances in which the child is being brought up, and of the prospects for the custodians or other persons who are at that time responsible for the child's care and upbringing to see to this care and upbringing, and of the need for child welfare measures. The extent of the investigation will be as required by the circumstances of the case in question. In conducting the investigation, the social worker may, where necessary, contact persons who are close to the child as well as various cooperating parties and experts in the manner laid down in sections 16 and 17 of the Act on the Status and Rights of Social Welfare Clients.
- (2) The investigation must be conducted without undue delay. It must be completed no more than three months after the initiation of proceedings in the child welfare case. After completion of the investigation, the custodian and the child must be notified of the continuation of the child welfare client relationship. Correspondingly, notification must be given if the client relationship is terminated, taking due account of the provisions laid down in section 11 of the Act on the Status and Rights of Social Welfare Clients. The client relationship is terminated if the investigation gives no cause for pursuing child welfare measures.

Section 27a (598/2013) – Monitoring the observance of prescribed times

- (1) The National Institute for Health and Welfare must ask municipalities and joint municipal authorities to supply twice a calendar year the information necessary for monitoring and supervising that the prescribed times laid down in section 26 (2) and section 27(2) are observed. The information may not include identification data on individuals.
- (2) Municipalities and joint municipal authorities must supply the information referred to in paragraph 1 to the National Institute for Health and Welfare free of charge.
- (3) The National Institute for Health and Welfare must forward the information referred to in paragraph 1 to the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health for its national guidance and supervision duties.

Section 28 (1380/2010) – Court authorization for examining a child

- (1) Upon application by a municipal officeholder referred to in section 13(2) and 13(3), an administrative court may authorize an examination of the child by a physician or other expert if the examination is essential for investigating the need for child welfare but the custodian forbids an examination. The views of the child must be ascertained before an application is submitted, unless this is impossible in view of the child's age, level of development or other circumstances.

- (2) The authorization referred to in subsection 1 above is issued for a fixed period. Before the authorization is issued, the administrative court must hear the views of the child's custodian and of the child if the child is at least twelve years of age. If there is an extremely pressing reason for doing so, authorization may be issued even where it has not been possible to hear these views.
- (3) When deciding on issuing authorization, the administrative court may stipulate that an authorized examination may proceed despite any appeal.
- (4) For the purpose of ensuring that the administrative court's authorization decision is complied with, the provisions of the Act on the Enforcement of Decisions Concerning Child Custody and Right of Access (619/1996) apply to the obligations imposed on the custodian, as applicable.

Chapter 6 – Rules of procedure

Section 29 – Access to the child

- (1) When putting child welfare measures into effect, the social worker responsible for the child's affairs, or other child welfare worker, must see the child in person sufficiently often, as specified in the client plan. (976/2013)
- (2) When arrangements are being made to see the child in person, the aim must be to cooperate with the custodian or other person responsible for the child's care and upbringing.
- (3) The social worker or other child welfare worker is entitled to see the child where necessary, even without the consent of the custodian, if this is considered to be in the child's interests in view of the child's age or development, or the child's circumstances in some other respect. The reasons for seeing the child against the wishes of the custodian must be entered in the documents concerning the child. The custodian must be notified of this access to the child, unless this would clearly not be in the child's interests.

Section 30 – Client plan

- (1) A client plan must be drawn up for every child who is a child welfare client, unless the client relationship is terminated after an investigation of the need for child welfare or the situation is one of temporary advice and guidance.
- (2) Unless there is a clear impediment, the client plan must be drawn up and reviewed in cooperation with the child and custodian, and, where necessary, with the child's other legal representative, parent, other person responsible for the child's care and upbringing or person close to the child, and any party closely involved with the child's care. The client plan will include reference to the particular circumstances and matters which the plan seeks to address, the child's and the child's family's support needs, services and other supportive measures with which the support needs are intended to be met, and the estimated time within which the objectives are intended to be reached. The client plan must also refer to any dissenting views of the parties involved concerning the need for support and the arrangement of services and other support measures. The client plan must be reviewed where necessary, and at least once a year.
- (3) A client plan for a child taken into care will additionally include reference to the purpose and objectives of substitute care, and the arrangement of special support and assistance for the child, the child's parents, custodians and other persons

responsible for the child's care and upbringing. The plan will also set out how contact with the child is to be made and how collaboration is to be achieved between the child's parents and other persons close to the child, and how at the same time the objective of reuniting the family is to be taken into account in a manner that is in the child's interests. A separate client plan offering parenting support for the parents of a child taken into care must be drawn up, unless this is deemed unnecessary. Where necessary, the plan will be drawn up in cooperation with other social and health-care organizations, such as substance abuse and mental health services.

- (4) A client plan for a child or young person in after-care will include reference to the purpose and objectives of after-care and the arrangement of special support and assistance for the child or young person and for the child's parents, custodians and other persons responsible for the child's care and upbringing.
- (5) Where necessary, the client plan will be supplemented with a separate care and upbringing plan.

Section 31 – *Negotiations on matters concerning the client*

- (1) Negotiations must be held for the purpose of investigating the need for child welfare and arranging the provision of child welfare and, where necessary and on the basis of an assessment by a child welfare worker, these may involve the child, the parents and custodians, other persons responsible for the child's care and upbringing and persons closely involved with the child's care, other persons close to the child or family, and official bodies and other cooperating parties.
- (2) Information necessary for investigating the child's need for support and for arranging the care needed by the child may be given to participants in the negotiations in the manner laid down in sections 16 and 17 of the Act on the Status and Rights of Social Welfare Clients and in section 26(3) of the Act on the Openness of Government Activities (621/1999).

Section 32 – *Identifying the network of people close to the child*

- (1) Before a child's placement away from home, it is necessary to investigate what opportunities there are for the child to live with the parent with whom the child does not primarily reside, with the relatives or with other persons close to the child, or for these parties otherwise to participate in supporting the child. This process may be omitted if it is not required on account of the urgency of the case or for some other justified reason. A matter concerning the child's accommodation or placement location must always be resolved in a manner consistent with the child's interests.
- (2) The municipal body responsible for social services must take measures to arrange care of the child by agreement between the parents or by a court decision if this is deemed appropriate in view of the child's interests.
- (3) A person entrusted with care of the child alongside or in place of the child's parents and with whom the child resides, must safeguard the conditions referred to in sections 4(1) and 4(2) of the Family Carer Act (312/1992) for the child's care and upbringing as necessary.

Section 33 – *Documentation*

- (1) Child welfare workers must note down all information affecting the arrangement of the child welfare measures needed by the child or young person in the documents concerning the child or young person, starting with the initiation of proceedings in the

child welfare case referred to in section 26(1), and all information necessary for planning, implementing and monitoring the measures.

- (2) Further provisions on drawing up child welfare documents may be given by Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

Chapter 7 – **Open care**

Section 34 – *Obligation to provide support in open care*

- (1) The municipal body responsible for social services must provide support in open care in accordance with this Chapter without delay if:
 - 1) the circumstances in which the children are being brought up are endangering or failing to safeguard their health or development; or
 - 2) the children's behaviour is endangering their health or development.
- (2) The purpose of support in open care is to promote and support the child's development and to support and enhance the upbringing skills and opportunities of the parents, custodians and persons responsible for the child's care and upbringing.
- (3) Assistance in open care will be provided wherever possible in cooperation with the child and the parents, and with the custodians or other persons responsible for the child's care and upbringing.

Section 35 – *Safeguarding the means of support and accommodation*

- (1) If the need for child welfare is to a significant extent due to inadequate means of support, poor living conditions or lack of accommodation, or if these factors form a material impediment to the rehabilitation of the child and family, the municipality must, without delay, arrange sufficient financial support and rectify the deficiencies in living conditions or arrange for accommodation that meets the need.
- (2) Adequate financial support and accommodation must also be arranged for a child or young person for whom after-care is being provided under section 75(1) if the child's or young person's rehabilitation so requires.

Section 36 (911/2012) – *Other child welfare support in open care*

- (1) In addition to social services such as home-help services referred to in section 17(1) and 17(2) of the Social Welfare Act, social assistance and preventive social assistance under the Social Assistance Act (1412/1997) and child day care referred to in the Children's Day Care Act (36/1973), the municipal body responsible for social services must, wherever necessary, arrange the following as child welfare support in open care, giving due consideration to the client plan based on the support needs of the child and family:
 - 1) support for investigating a problem situation involving the child and family;
 - 2) financial and other support for the child's schooling and in acquiring an occupational qualification, obtaining accommodation, finding work, in free-time pursuits, maintaining close human relationships and satisfying other personal needs;
 - 3) a support person or support family;

- 4) care and therapy services supporting the child's rehabilitation;
 - 5) family work;
 - 6) placement of the whole family in family or institutional care referred to in section 37;
 - 7) peer group activities;
 - 8) holiday and recreational activities; and
 - 9) other services and supportive measures to support the child and family.
- (2) The social services and child day care that are necessary for the child's health or development shall be arranged in accordance with the needs assessed by the social worker responsible for the child's affairs in the client plan for the child or the child's parent.

Section 37(88/2010) – Placement as support in open care

- (1) Family or institutional care may be arranged as support in open care for a child together with a parent, custodian or other person responsible for the child's care and upbringing, in the manner referred to in the client plan and in the form of care in which the need for support is assessed or in the form of rehabilitative care.
- (2) Placement as support in open care may also be arranged on a short-term basis for the child alone. Such placement requires the consent of the child's custodian and, if the child is twelve years of age or more, the consent of the child. The preconditions for the placement are that it is necessary for:
 - 1) assessing the child's need for support;
 - 2) rehabilitating the child; or
 - 3) arranging care for the child temporarily on account of the custodian or other person in charge of the child's care and upbringing being ill, or for some other similar reason.
- (3) A child under two years may be placed as support in open care with his or her parent serving a prison sentence or in detention imprisonment in the prison's family ward. The placement of a child under three years may continue in the family ward if it is absolutely in the child's best interests to do so.

Section 37a (88/2010) – General preconditions for using a placement in open care

- (1) Placement as support in open care may not, however, be arranged for the child if the preconditions for taking the child into care under section 40 are met. Nor may placement as support in open care be arranged repeatedly for the child unless a new short-term placement is essential in view of the interests of the child.
- (2) If the child has more than one custodian and the views of one of more of these custodians can not be heard on account of travel arrangements, illness or some other reason, or if the custodians have differing views concerning the child's placement, the placement may nevertheless proceed if the custodian with whom the child is living, or with whom the child will live during the period of placement, agrees to it and the placement is considered to be in the child's interests.
- (3) When the decision about a placement is made, the objectives and estimated duration of the placement must be specified. If the placement is for the child alone under section 37(2) or 37(3), the preconditions for continuing the placement and the alternatives available must be assessed no later than three months after the start of the placement. If the placement continues, an assessment must be made every three months. The

possible need for taking the child into care must also be investigated in connection with the assessment.

Chapter 8 – **Emergency placement of a child**

Section 38 – *Emergency placement of a child*

- (1) If a child is in immediate danger for a reason referred to in section 40 below, or is otherwise in need of urgent placement and substitute care, the child may be placed with urgency in family care or institutional care, or the care and custody the child requires may be arranged in some other way. The decision on an emergency placement is made by the officeholder determined in accordance with section 13(1), and an emergency placement based on the officeholder's decision may last 30 days at most. (88/2010)
- (2) Notwithstanding what is provided in subsection 1 an emergency placement may last without a separate decision for more than 30 days if:
 - 1) The officeholder determined in accordance with section 13(2) and 13(3) submits within 30 days from the start of the emergency placement an application for taking into care referred to in section 43(2) to an administrative court; or
 - 2) proceedings in the case of taking into care have already been initiated at an administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court before the decision on the child's emergency placement is made.

(88/2010)

- (3) If 30 days is not enough to investigate the need for taking into care, the officeholder determined in accordance with section 32(2) and 32(3) may make a decision on continuing the emergency placement by 30 days at most if:
 - 1) it is not possible to decide on necessary child welfare measures without further investigations;
 - 2) it is not possible to obtain necessary further information within 30 days from the start of the emergency placement; and
 - 3) decision on continuation of the placement is in the best interests of the child.

(88/2010)

- (4) While an emergency placement is being undertaken, the municipal body responsible for social services is entitled to take decisions on the child's affairs to the extent necessary in view of the purpose of the emergency placement and in the manner laid down in section 45.

Section 39 (88/2010) – *Termination of emergency placement*

- (1) When the grounds for emergency placement no longer exist or when the placement has been cancelled under circumstances referred to in subsection 2 below, the officeholder determined in accordance with section 13(1) must without delay make a decision on termination of the emergency placement.

- (2) An emergency placement is cancelled if a decision on taking into care referred to in section 43(1) has not been made or an application on taking into care referred to in section 43(1) has not been submitted to an administrative court within 30 days of the commencement of the emergency placement or before termination of the continuation of an emergency placement made under section 38(3).
- (3) When proceedings in a case concerning taking into care or substitute care have been initiated at an administrative court, the emergency placement is cancelled if:
 - 1) the administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court issues a decision on an interlocutory order referred to in section 83; or
 - 2) the administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court issues a decision on the application or appeal regarding taking into care or substitute care.

Section 39a (88/2010) – *Investigating the views of the parties concerned*

Before issuing decision on emergency placements referred to in section 38(1) and 38(4) and section 39(1) the opinions of the child, a parent, custodian and other person in charge of the care and upbringing of the child must be ascertained. It is not necessary to make the investigation if the delay in handling the case will cause harm to the child's health, development or security.

Chapter 9 – **Taking into care**

Section 40 – *Duty to take a child into care and provide substitute care*

- (1) Children must be taken into care and substitute care must be provided for them by the municipal body responsible for social services if
 - 1) their health or development is seriously endangered by lack of care or other circumstances in which they are being brought up; or
 - 2) they seriously endanger their health or development by abuse of intoxicants, by committing an illegal act other than a minor offence or by any other comparable behaviour.
- (2) Taking a child into care and provision of substitute care may, however, only be resorted to if
 - 1) the measures referred to in Chapter 7 would not be suitable or possible for providing care in the interests of the child concerned or if the measures have proved to be insufficient
 - 2) substitute care is estimated to be in the child's interests in accordance with section 4.

Section 41 – *Preparations for taking a child into care and substitute care*

- (1) Cases relating to taking a child into care and substitute care are prepared by the social worker responsible for the child's affairs in cooperation with another social worker or some other employee familiar with child welfare. Legal expertise and other expertise necessary for the implementation of child welfare must be available to support the preparation work.
- (2) In addition to what is provided in section 20 of the Act on the Status and Rights of Social Welfare Clients on the right of access to information by municipal social services bodies, the social worker referred to in subsection 1 above has the right to

obtain views from the parties referred to in the said provision if they are needed for preparing the taking into care, for deciding on taking a child into care or for providing substitute care.

Section 42 (88/2010) – *Hearing of parties concerned*

- (1) Before making a decision on taking a child into care and substitute care referred to in section 43(1)–(3) and a decision on termination of care referred to in section 47(1), the child's own views must be ascertained and an opportunity must be reserved for the child to be heard in accordance with section 20.
- (2) A child's parent, custodian and persons in charge of the care and upbringing of the child during or immediately before the preparation of the case must be reserved an opportunity to be heard in matters referred to in subsection 1 as provided in section 34(1) of the Administrative Procedure Act.
- (3) The hearing may be omitted if
 - 1) it can be considered justified on the basis of lack of contact between the child and the person to be heard and the hearing cannot be presumed to be necessary for clarifying the matter;
 - 2) the place of residence or whereabouts of the person to be heard cannot be determined by reasonable means; or
 - 3) if the hearing may cause serious harm to the child's development or security and omitting the hearing can be considered necessary in view of the best interests of the child.
- (4) Persons who have not been heard for reasons referred to in subsection 3 must, however, be notified of decisions on taking a child into care, substitute care or termination of care as provided on verifiable service in the Administrative Procedure Act. The reasons for not the hearing the persons concerned must be recorded in the documents regarding the child.

Section 43 (88/2010) – *Making decisions on taking a child into care and placement in substitute care*

- (1) Decisions on taking a child into care and substitute care are made by municipal officeholders determined in accordance with section 13(2) and 13(3) after the social worker responsible for the child's affairs has prepared the case if the custodian or a child of 12 years of age or more does not oppose the taking into care and related placement into substitute care.
- (2) If the child's custodian or a child of 12 years of age or more opposes the taking into care or related placement into substitute care, the case is decided by an administrative court on application by a municipal officeholder determined in accordance with section 13(2) and 13(3) after the social worker responsible for the child's affairs has prepared the case.
- (3) A decision on changing the substitute care place during the period the child is in care and during emergency placement is made by the officeholder determined in accordance with section 13(2) and 13(3) after the social worker responsible for the child's affairs has prepared the case.

Section 44 – *Applications to administrative court*

- (1) An application by the municipal officeholder referred to in section 43(2) concerning taking a child into care and related placement into substitute care addressed to an administrative court must include

- 1) a demand that the child be taken into care and placed in substitute care and justifications for the demand;
 - 2) a client plan regarding the child under section 30;
 - 3) a report on the supportive measures in open care given or offered to the family and the child;'
 - 4) a report on the charting of the network of persons close to the child referred to in section 32(1);
 - 5) a description of the place of substitute care;
 - 6) a plan for maintaining contact between the child and persons close to the child;
 - 7) a plan for or report on examination of the child's state of health under section 51;
 - 8) a report on ascertaining of views and hearing under section 42;
 - 9) expert opinions where necessary; and
 - 10) any other reports and documents with a potential bearing on the decision.
- (88/2010)

- (2) Client plans and other documents referred to in subsection 1 may be submitted separately when necessary if it has not been possible to draw them up on account of the urgency of the application.

Section 45 – *Custody of children taken into care*

- (1) When a child has been taken into care, the municipal body responsible for social services has the right, in order to implement the purpose of taking the child into care, to decide on the child's whereabouts and care, upbringing, supervision and other care and the instruction and health care necessary for the provision of these.
- (2) The officeholder determined in accordance with section 13(2) and 13(3) above or the social worker referred to in subsection 1 of the same section or the director of an institution decides on restrictions on contact between the child that has been taken into care and the child's parents and other persons close to the child as provided in sections 62 and 63. (88/2010)
- (3) In situations referred to in subsections 1 and 2 above, efforts must be made to cooperate with the children, parents and custodians concerned, and the interests of the child concerned must be given priority.

Section 46 – *Decisions on the custody of a child during care*

- (1) During care the parents can agree that the custody of the child is entrusted to both parents together or that the custody is entrusted to one of the parents. The agreement must be confirmed as laid down in the Child Custody and Right of Access Act. An ordinary court of law may decide who is to have custody or guardianship of the child as provided in the Child Custody and Right of Access Act or the Guardianship Services Act. (88/2010)
- (2) If, on the basis of the Child Custody and Right of Access Act, a child's custody has been given to persons who have made a commission agreement under the Family Carer Act instead of the child's parents, the municipal body responsible for social services may pay them a compensation for the child's maintenance and care and, when necessary, a remuneration, and support the child's care and upbringing in other ways, too. Before submitting an application or report to a court on the transfer of the child's custody to persons who have made a commission agreement, the municipal body responsible for social services must agree with them on the supportive

measures referred to in this subsection and on remuneration and compensation. At the same time an assessment must be made about whether it is necessary to designate a separate guardian for the child.

Section 47 (1380/2010) – *Duration and termination of care*

- (1) Taking into care is valid indefinitely. When the need for care and substitute care under section 40 no longer exists, the municipal officeholder determined under section 13(1) and 13(2) must make a decision on terminating the care after the social worker responsible for the child's affairs has prepared the case. Care must not be terminated even if the conditions for taking a child into care no longer exist if termination is manifestly not in the interests of the child in the manner referred to in subsection 3.
- (2) The social worker responsible for the child's affairs must assess the conditions for continuing care when the client plan is reviewed, when a child or custodian applies for termination of care or when it otherwise proves necessary.
- (3) When a child's interests are being considered in a case concerning termination or care, in addition to what is said in section 4(2), the following must be taken into account: the duration of substitute care, the quality of the affection between the child and the party providing substitute care, interaction between the child and the parents and the child's views.
- (4) Care is terminated when the child concerned becomes 18 years of age.

Section 48 – *Non-validity of care decisions*

Decisions on taking a child into care are cancelled if implementation has not begun within three months of the decision becoming legally valid.

Chapter 10 – **Substitute care**

General provisions on substitute care

Section 49 (88/2010) – *Substitute care*

- (1) A child's substitute care means arranging the care and upbringing of a child that has been taken into care, placed urgently or placed on the basis of an interlocutory order referred to in section 83 of the Act away from the child's own home.
- (2) A child's substitute care may be arranged in the form of family care, institutional care or in some other way required by the child's needs.
- (3) A child that has been taken into care may be placed temporarily for a maximum period of six months under the care and upbringing of a parent or other custodian when the child's return home is being prepared after placement away from home or when it is otherwise justified in terms of the child's interests for some other reason.
- (4) Notwithstanding what is provided in subsection 3, a child may be placed in the care and upbringing of his or her parent serving a prison sentence or in detention imprisonment in the prison's family ward at most until the child will be two years old. The placement of a child under three years may continue in the family ward if it is absolutely in the child's best interests to do so.

Section 50 (88/2010) – *Choosing a place for substitute care*

When a place is chosen for substitute care, particular attention must be paid to the justification for taking the child into care, the child's needs, maintenance of relations with siblings and other close human relations and the continuation of the care. In addition, the child's linguistic, cultural and religious background must be taken into account as far as possible. Institutional care is arranged if substitute care for the child cannot be provided in the best interests of the child in family care or elsewhere by means of sufficient supportive measures.

Section 50 amended by Act 316/2011 enters into force on 1 January 2012. The previous wording is:

When a place is chosen for substitute care, particular attention must be paid to the justification for taking the child into care, the child's needs, maintenance of relations with siblings and other close human relations and the continuation of the care. In addition, the child's linguistic, cultural and religious background must be taken into account as far as possible

Section 51 (88/2010) – *Examining a child's state of health*

When a child is placed in substitute care, the child's state of health must be examined unless it was not possible to examine it earlier or unless adequate information for arranging the care of the child during substitute care is not available for some other reason.

Section 52 – *Cooperation during substitute care*

In order to safeguard the continuity of the child's care, the social worker responsible for the child's affairs or some other child welfare employee and the employee responsible for the child's care and upbringing in substitute care must cooperate with the child placed in substitute care, the child's parents and custodian and a representative of the place of substitute care.

Children's status in substitute care

Section 53 – *Disclosing information to children and opportunity for discussion*

- (1) The social worker responsible for a child's affairs must ensure that it has been explained to the child in substitute care, in a manner suited to the child's age and development level, why the child has been taken into care and the measures which have been or will be taken in the child's case.
- (2) A child must be provided, in a manner to be recorded in detail in the client plan, with adequate opportunity to meet the social worker responsible for the said child's affairs or some other child welfare employee in person without the presence of other people and to discuss matters concerning the child and the provision of substitute care.

Section 54 – *Human relations and contacts*

- (1) Children in substitute care must be guaranteed human relations that are important, continuous and safe for their development. Children have the right to meet their parents, siblings and other people close to them by receiving visitors or by making visits outside the place of substitute care and to keep in contact otherwise by telephone or by sending and receiving letters or comparable confidential messages or other deliveries.

- (2) The municipal body responsible for social services and the place of substitute care must support and promote contact between children and their parents and other persons close to the children concerned. Children's substitute care must be arranged so that the distance of the place is not an obstacle to contact with persons close to the children.

Section 55 – *Disposable funds*

- (1) When children or young people are placed outside their own homes under provisions concerning placement as a supportive measure in open care, substitute care or after-care, the municipality must ensure that their studies and leisure activities are supported financially if necessary.
- (2) In addition to financial support referred to in subsection 1 above, children or young people must be given in a calendar month the following disposable funds for their own use for personal needs depending on age and growth environment:
 - 1) to children under 15, an amount equalling their personal needs; and
 - 2) to children or young people of 15 years of age or more at least an amount equalling one third of the amount of municipal maintenance allowance laid down for a single child under section 9 of the Security of Child Maintenance Act (580/2008). (88/2010)
- (3) Notwithstanding what is provided in the Guardianship Services Act, underage persons have the right to decide on spending the funds paid under subsection 2.
- (4) The place where a child is placed must keep a record of payments of disposable funds to the child. The records must be sent annually for information to the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b. (88/2010)

Family care

Section 56 – *Arranging substitute care as family care*

What is provided in sections 25, 26 and 26a of the Social Welfare Act and in the Family Carer Act applies to family care.

Institutional care

Section 57 – *Child welfare institutions*

Child welfare institutions in which substitute care of a child referred to in this Act and placement as a supportive measure in open care referred to in section 37 include children's homes, correctional schools and other comparable child welfare institutions.

Section 58 – *Circumstances in which children are brought up and facilities*

- (1) What is provided in section 1 of the Child Custody and Right of Access Act must be complied with in child care and upbringing and arrangement of circumstances in which children are brought up. Child care and upbringing must be arranged so and children must be treated so that their privacy is respected.
- (2) Child welfare institutions must have adequate and appropriate facilities and operating equipment.
- (3) An institution may have one or more residential units. The units may also operate separately from each other.

Section 59 – *Number of children and young people to be cared for together*

- (1) A maximum number of seven children or young people may be cared for in a residential unit. A maximum of 24 children or young people may be placed in one building. If institutional care is arranged for a child together with a parent, custodian or other person responsible for the child's care and upbringing, more children may be cared for together.
- (2) A residential unit must have a minimum of seven employees in care and upbringing work. If there is more than one residential unit in the same building, there must be a minimum of six employees in care and upbringing work per residential unit. If an employee in care and upbringing work lives together with the children or young people to be cared for, exceptions can be made concerning the said numbers of personnel.
- (3) In urgent cases it is possible to make temporary exceptions to the numbers of children referred to in subsection 1 if it is necessary in order to arrange care for a child.
- (4) In situations referred to in subsections 1-3 above, the number of personnel must be in appropriate proportion to the number of children or young people to be cared for, the care and upbringing required by them and the nature of operations, giving due consideration to what is provided in section 60.

Section 60 – *Personnel*

- (1) Child welfare institutions must have a number of professional social welfare and other personnel that is sufficient with regard to the care and upbringing required by the children and young people.
- (2) Directors responsible for care and upbringing duties in an institution must have the qualifications laid down in section 10(4) of the Act on Qualification Requirements for Social Welfare Professionals.
- (3) The special needs of the clientele and the nature of operations in the operating unit must be taken into account in the qualifications for personnel in care and upbringing work.

Chapter 11 – **Restrictions in substitute care**

Section 61 – *Scope of application for the provisions*

- (1) Restrictions referred to in sections 62 and 63 of this Chapter can be applied during the placements referred to in section 49. Restrictive measures referred to in sections 64–74 can only be applied to substitute care arranged as institutional care. Special care referred to in section 71 can be arranged for children aged 12 years or more. (88/2010)
- (2) Provisions laid down in this Chapter relating to the restrictive authority given to directors of or other personnel in child welfare institutions apply to all child welfare institutions referred to in section 57 regardless of whether the personnel concerned is in a public-service or other employment relationship unless otherwise separately provided by law. Provisions on the public criminal liability of persons other than those in public service employment relationships are laid down in Chapter 40, section 12 of the Penal Code.

Section 62 – *Restrictions on contact*

- (1) The rights of children in substitute care to keep in contact with their parents or other persons close to them may be restricted by a decision referred to in section 63 if it has not been possible to reach agreement on contact in the client plan referred to in section 30 or otherwise for some special reason with the children concerned and their parents or other close persons and if:
 - 1) the contact endangers the purpose of a child's substitute care and the restriction is necessary for the child's care and upbringing; or
 - 2) the contact endangers a child's life, health, development or safety; or
 - 3) the restriction is necessary because of the safety of the parents or other children in the family or the family care home or other children or personnel in an institution; or
 - 4) a child of 12 years of age or more opposes contact; the same applies to children under 12 years of age if they are sufficiently developed for their views to be taken into account.

- (2) On the grounds referred to above in subsection 1 it is possible:
 - 1) to restrict children's rights to meet their parents or other people close to them;
 - 2) to restrict children's rights to keep in contact with persons close to them by telephone or using other devices or means of contact;
 - 3) to read and withhold private letters sent by children or addressed to them or other similar confidential messages or inspect and withhold some other delivery; and
 - 4) for the place of substitute care to confiscate for the duration of the restriction all communication means or equipment held by the children concerned or restrict their use.

- (3) On the grounds referred to in subsection 1, children's whereabouts may be kept from parents or custodians. (88/2010)

- (4) Restriction of contact referred to in sections 1-3 above can only be applied to the extent it is necessary in each individual case to achieve the purpose laid down in law. Any letters withheld and other confidential messages must be kept separate from other documents relating to the children concerned so that they may only be read by the parties referred to in section 63(2).

Section 63 – *Decisions concerning restrictions on contact*

- (1) A decision must be made concerning restrictions on contact referred to above in section 62(1-3) which must be issued for a fixed term and last for a maximum of one year at a time. The decision must include the reason for the restriction, the persons restricted, the kind of contact the restriction concerns and to what extent the restriction is enforced.

- (2) Decisions on restricting contact are made by the officeholder determined in accordance with section 13(2) and 13(3) after the social worker responsible for the child's affairs has prepared the case or in cases of emergency placement and when necessary in other urgent situations by a social worker referred to in section 13(1). The director of a child welfare institution may also decide on a short-term restriction not exceeding 30 days referred to in section 62(1) and 62(2). If it is necessary to continue the restriction or to decide on a restriction lasting longer than 30 days, the officeholder determined in accordance with section 13(2) and 13(3) will make the

decision after the social worker responsible for the child's affairs has prepared the case. Restrictions on contact must be lifted as soon as they are no longer necessary in the manner referred to in section 62(1). (88/2010)

Section 64 (88/2010) – *General requirements for application of restrictive measures*

During substitute care arranged in the form of institutional care, restrictive measures may only be applied to a child under sections 65-73 of this Act to the extent that is necessitated by the purpose of the decision on taking the child into care, the child's own or another person's health or safety or safeguarding some other interests laid down in the above-mentioned provisions. Such measures must be implemented in a manner as safe as possible and respecting the child's human dignity.

Section 65 – *Confiscation of substances and objects*

- (1) If a child is in possession of substances used for intoxication or equipment specifically suited to using such a substance, these must be confiscated by the institution. Also substances or objects that a child is in possession of and that are meant for harming the child or another person must be confiscated by the institution. The institution is allowed to confiscate substances or objects with characteristics that render them suitable for endangering the child's own or another person's life, health or safety or damaging property if the child is likely to use these substances or objects in the manner referred to in this provision. What is laid down elsewhere in law applies to handing over or destroying confiscated possessions. Provisions are laid down in section 60 of the Alcohol Act (1143/1994) concerning destruction of alcoholic beverages or other substances containing alcohol and of beverages referred to in section 34(5) of the Alcohol Act. On termination of substitute care in an institution, all confiscated possessions must be returned to the child unless otherwise provided elsewhere in legislation concerning the return or destruction of possessions.
- (2) Confiscation referred to in subsection 1 above may be carried out by the director of an institution or a person who is a member of the institution's care or upbringing personnel. The director or a member of the care and upbringing personnel designated by the director must be informed of such matters without delay, and this person must make a decision on confiscation if the possessions are not returned.
- (3) Substances and objects in a child's possession other than those referred to in subsection 1 which are likely to cause serious harm to the provision of substitute care for the child concerned or other children or to public order in the institution may also be confiscated by the institution. Decisions on such confiscation are made by the institution's director or a member of the care and upbringing personnel designated by the director. The measure may not continue longer than is necessary for the reasons mentioned in the provision and for the child's care and upbringing.

Section 66 – *Bodily search and physical examination*

- (1) If there is a justified reason to suspect that children have in their clothing or otherwise on them substances or objects referred to in section 65(1), a *bodily search* may be carried out on them for the purpose of investigating the matter. This search is to be carried out by the director of the institution or a member of the care and upbringing personnel designated by the director. The search must be carried out in the presence of another member of the care and upbringing personnel unless there are special reasons to proceed otherwise. The person carrying out the search and the other

person present must be of the same sex as the child unless the person concerned is a health-care professional.

- (2) If there is a justified reason to suspect that children have been using intoxicating substances referred to in section 65(1), a *physical examination* may be carried out which may comprise a breath test or blood, hair, urine or saliva samples. Decisions on performing a physical examination are made and examinations carried out by the institution director or a member of the care and upbringing personnel or some other person with a suitable professional qualification for the task designated by the director. The examination must be carried out so that it does not cause unnecessary harm to the child.
- (3) If a physical examination is carried out by other than a health-care professional, there must be present another person who is a member of the care and upbringing personnel or some other person with a suitable professional qualification. Blood samples may only be taken by health-care professionals. Physical examinations must not be carried out or attended by persons not of the same sex as the child unless such a person is a health-care professional.
- (4) Notwithstanding what is provided in subsections 1 and 3 above, persons carrying out a bodily search or a physical examination and persons present need not, however, be of the same sex as the child if immediate action is required to ensure the child's or another person's safety.

Section 67 – *Inspection of possessions and deliveries. Leaving deliveries unforwarded*

- (1) If there is a justified reason to suspect that a child is in possession of substances or objects referred to in section 65(1) or the child's whereabouts need to be ascertained urgently for the purpose of implementing the purpose of substitute care, the premises that the child occupies or the child's possessions may be inspected. (88/2010)
- (2) If there is a justified reason to suspect that a letter or some other similar confidential message or delivery addressed to a child contains substances or objects referred to in section 65(1), the contents of the delivery may be inspected without reading the letter or other confidential message.
- (3) Decisions on inspections referred to in subsections 1 and 2 above are made and the inspections are carried out by the institution director or a member of the care and upbringing personnel designated by the director. Inspections must be carried out in the presence of the child concerned and another member of the institution's care and upbringing personnel. Premises occupied or possessions held by a child may, however, for special reasons also be inspected without the presence of the child or another person. The reason for the inspection must be explained to the child.
- (4) In addition, the social worker responsible for a child's affairs referred to in section 13b has for special reasons the right to decide that a message referred to in subsection 2 or some other delivery must be left totally or partly unforwarded to the child, if the content of the message or delivery can be assessed with justification and taking the overall situation into account as endangering the child's or some other person's life, health, safety or development. The delivery must be forwarded to the social worker responsible for the child's affairs without delay for decision-making. For making the decision the social worker may read a private letter or some other confidential message, if there is in an individual case a justified reason to suspect that the content of the message may endanger the child's or some other person's life, health, safety or development. (88/2010)

Section 68 – *Restraining a child physically*

- (1) In order to calm a child, an institution's director or a member of the care and upbringing personnel may restrain children physically if it is likely that they may, judging from confused or threatening behaviour, harm themselves or others and if restraining is necessary to prevent immediate danger to the child's or some other person's life, health or safety or significant damage to property. Restraining must be therapeutic in nature and justified in view of the overall situation, giving due consideration to the child's behaviour and the circumstances. Physical restraining may involve moving the child. Restraining must cease as soon as it is no longer necessary.
- (2) Persons resorting to physical restraining must submit a written report to the director of the institution. If the institution director resorts to restraining a child physically, the written report must be submitted to the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b. (88/2010)
- (3) Provisions on excessive physical restraining are laid down in Chapter 4, section 6(3) and section 7 of the Penal Code.

Section 69 – *Restrictions on freedom of movement*

- (1) Children may be prohibited for a fixed period from leaving an institution's grounds, the institution or the premises of a certain residential unit if it is necessary for their care, if it is in their own interests and if
 - 1) the decision on taking the children concerned into substitute care has been made on the grounds that they have seriously endangered their health or development by using intoxicants, by committing an illegal act other than a minor offence or by other comparable behaviour; or
 - 2) children in an institution behave in the manner referred to in paragraph 1; or
 - 3) the restriction is otherwise necessary for the children's care in order to protect them from behaviour that would cause them serious harm. (88/2010)
- (2) Restrictions referred to in subsection 1 above must not continue longer than seven days without a new decision. Restrictions may not continue for longer than 30 days without interruption. Restrictions must not be imposed on a larger scale or for a longer period than the child's care and upbringing necessitate. The measure must also be terminated as soon it is no longer necessary in the manner referred to in subsection 1.
- (3) The director of an institution or a member of the care and upbringing personnel designated by the director may decide on a restriction of a maximum of seven days. Decisions on longer restrictions of a maximum duration of 30 days are made by the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b. The social worker responsible for the child's affairs must be notified of the matter without delay for the purpose of making a decision. (88/2010)

Section 70 – *Isolation*

- (1) A child may be isolated from other children in the institution if, on the basis of his/her behaviour he/she poses a danger to him/herself or others or if isolation is necessary for some other particularly justified reason in terms of his/her life, health or safety. Isolation must not be ordered on a larger scale or for a longer period than the child's care necessitates. Isolation must not continue uninterrupted for longer than 24 hours without a new decision. Isolation must be terminated as soon as it is no longer necessary.

- (2) Decisions on isolation are made by the director of an institution or a member of the care and upbringing personnel designated by the director. The isolation must take place under the continuous watch of the institution's care and upbringing personnel. When a child is ordered to be isolated, orders must be issued at the same time specifying whose duty it is to see to the child's safety. The circumstances of the child during isolation must be arranged so that the child receives sufficient care and has an opportunity to talk to an attendant.
- (3) Isolation can only be continued by a new decision without interruption if the conditions for isolation laid down in subsection 1 continue to exist. A further condition is that it is still not expedient or possible to arrange care of the child in any other way. The total duration of isolation must never exceed 48 hours.
- (4) A medical examination must be carried out by a physician before a decision is taken to continue isolation unless it is manifestly unnecessary. Where necessary, a medical examination of the child must also be carried out at the beginning of or during isolation.
- (5) The director of the institution concerned or a member of the care and upbringing personnel designated by the director must notify the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b of the isolation or its continuation without delay. (88/2010)

Section 71 (88/2010) – *Special care*

Special care means special multiprofessional care to be arranged in a child welfare institution for a child aged 12 years or more in substitute care, during which care the child's freedom of movement may be restricted to the extent required by the care as provided in sections 72 and 73 below.

Section 72 (88/2010) – *Provision of special care*

- (1) During substitute care, special care may be arranged for children if their extremely important private interest so necessitates in order to interrupt a vicious circle of substance abuse or crime or when the children's own behaviour otherwise seriously endangers their lives, health or development. The purpose of special care is to stop behaviour that harms the children themselves and to allow provision of comprehensive care for them. A further precondition is that it is not possible to arrange substitute care otherwise, giving due consideration to the need for care of the child concerned, and that health care services are not suitable to be used instead of special care.
- (2) Decisions on starting or continuing special care are made by the officeholder referred to in section 13(2) and 13(3) after the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b has prepared the case. The decision must be based on a multiprofessional assessment of the child's situation made for the purpose of arranging special care on the basis of expert opinions in upbringing, social work, psychology and medicine.
- (3) Special care may be arranged for a maximum of 30 days. The period is calculated from actual commencement of special care. A decision on the provision of special care will expire if it is not possible to start implementation within 90 days of making the decision. For an extremely pressing reason, special care may be continued by a maximum of 60 days if the provision of substitute care for the child continues to necessitate this on the basis of justifications referred to in subsection 1. Special care must be terminated without delay if it proves ineffective in achieving the objectives

set for it or when the need for it ceases. The social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b makes the decision on termination.

Section 73 – *Implementation of special care*

- (1) Special care may be arranged in a child welfare institution that has sufficient expertise in upbringing, social work, psychology and medicine available for arranging special care. The institution must have personnel that the task requires and who hold appropriate professional qualifications. It must also have facilities appropriate for providing special care in terms of health and other conditions. Children may be prevented from leaving these facilities without authorization or supervision.
- (2) During special care, the persons with the expertise referred to in subsection 1 must see the child regularly and participate in planning, implementing and assessing the child's special care. During special care, necessary medical examinations of the child must be carried out by a physician. These and other measures concerning the provision of special care and their impact on the child and the child's situation and on the arrangement of future substitute care for the child must be recorded during special care. If necessary, further provisions on the content of the records may be issued by a Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.
- (3) Client plans for children must be reviewed when special care is terminated.

Section 74 – *Recording of restrictive measures. Impact on client plan and care and upbringing plan*

- (1) In order to ensure monitoring and supervision of the application of restrictive measures referred to in sections 65–70, the child welfare institution concerned must record in the appropriate manner the restrictive measures it uses. The records must include a description of the restrictive measure concerned, justification for and the duration of the measure, the name of the person who made the decision on the measure, the name of the person who carried the measure out in practice and of the person present during the measure and, when necessary, the special reason referred to in section 66(1) and section 67(3). In addition, the potential impact of the measure on the care and upbringing plan must be mentioned. The records must also specify how the child concerned was heard before the decision on the restrictive measure was made or implemented and the child's views on the matter. The content of the records must be sent to the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b for information. If necessary, further provisions on the content of the records may be issued by decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. (88/2010)
- (2) When a client plan for a child is reviewed, an assessment must be made in particular of the achievement of the objectives of the restrictive measures applied to the child and of their impact on the client plan. If a need for immediate revision of the client plan arises, the director of the institution or a member of the institution's care and upbringing personnel designated by the director must notify the social worker responsible for the child's affairs referred to in section 13b of the matter without delay. (88/2010)
- (3) Sufficient dialogue must be carried out with the child concerning the reasons for restrictive measures applied to him/her and the potential impact of these measures on the care and upbringing plan and the client plan.

Chapter 12 – **After-care**

Section 75 – *Children’s and young people’s entitlement to after-care*

- (1) Municipal bodies responsible for social services must provide after-care for children or young people in accordance with this Chapter after the termination of substitute care referred to in section 40. After-care must also be provided after termination of placement carried out as a supportive measure in open care referred to in section 37 if the placement has lasted at least six months without interruption and has been applied to the child alone.
- (2) After-care can also be provided for young people other than those referred to in subsection 1 who have been clients of child welfare services.
- (3) The duty of a municipality to provide after-care terminates when five years have passed since the child was last a client of child welfare services after termination of placement outside the home referred to in subsection 1. The duty to provide after-care terminates at the latest when the young person concerned becomes 21 years of age.

Section 76 – *Content of after-care*

- (1) The municipality must provide after-care giving due consideration to the client plan drawn up in accordance with section 30(4) on the basis of the needs of the child or young person concerned, by supporting the child or young person and their parents and custodians and persons in charge of their care and upbringing as provided in Chapter 7 of this Act on measures supporting open care, in section 46(2) on supporting family carers after transfer of custody, in section 54 on human relations and contacts and in this Chapter.
- (2) When after-care is terminated, the social worker concerned must, where necessary, draw up a plan together with the young person, recording the services and supportive measures available to the young person after the termination of after-care.

Section 77 – *Funds for promoting independence*

- (1) When a child or young person has been placed outside the home under provisions concerning placement as a supportive measure in open care, substitute care referred to in section 40 or after-care, a sum equivalent to at least 40 per cent of the child’s or young person’s income, compensation or receivables referred to in section 14 of the Act on Client Fees in Social and Health Care Services must be reserved per month for the purpose of promoting independence. Child allowance will not be taken into account, however, when the amount is calculated.
- (2) If a child or young person does not have income, compensation or receivables referred to in section 14 of the Act on Client Fees in Social and Health Care Services or if they are insufficient, the municipal body responsible for social services must support young people who are in the process of gaining independence on the termination of the placement with necessary funds for covering expenses relating to accommodation, education and training and other processes of gaining independence.
- (3) Municipal bodies responsible for social services have the right to decide on the time of payment of the funds for gaining independence. In principle, such funds must be given to a child or young person in the process of gaining independence on the termination of after-care or, for a special reason relating to supporting or safeguarding the child’s or young person’s process of gaining independence, at the latest when the person concerned becomes 21 years of age.

- (4) Municipal bodies responsible for social services must submit a report on the accrual and payment of the funds reserved for promoting independence when the placement is terminated and during placement if so requested by a custodian, a guardian or a child who is 15 years of age or older.

Chapter 13 – Supervision

Section 78 – *Notification concerning child to be placed by municipal authorities*

In situations referred to in section 16(2) of this Act in which a child is placed outside the municipality making the placement, the placing municipality must notify the municipal body responsible for social services in the placement municipality of the placement and termination of placement of the child in order to allow for provision of the services and supportive measures needed for the child and for implementation of supervision of the place of substitute care, and this municipal body must maintain a register of children placed in its territory.

Section 79 (1380/2010) – *Supervision of substitute care*

- (1) It is the duty of the placing municipality to supervise conformity of the placement of a child in family care or institutional care with this Act and the giving to the child the services and supportive measures which are needed during the placement and which must be provided by the placement municipality under section 16b.
- (2) The operation of the place of substitute care is also supervised by the placement municipality and the relevant Regional State Administrative Agency. In carrying out supervision they must cooperate with the placing municipality referred to in subsection 1.
- (3) If the placing municipality finds grievances or inadequacies in the operation of the place of substitute care that may affect the care of the children placed, it must, confidentiality obligations notwithstanding, without delay notify the placement municipality referred to in subsection 2, the Regional State Administrative Agency concerned and any other municipalities it knows to have placed children in the same place of substitute care.

Section 80 (1566/2009) – *Other supervision (925/2011)*

- (1) In addition to what is provided in section 79 above, the Regional State Administrative Agencies must monitor the operation of child welfare institutions through inspections carried out on their own initiative and specifically supervise the application of restrictive measures carried out in child welfare institutions under Chapter 11 of this Act. In carrying out supervision, Administrative Agencies may reserve an opportunity for children to have a confidential discussion with a representative of the Administrative Agency.
- (2) Private service providers that provide 24-hour child welfare services by pursuing business or professional activity must obtain the authorization referred to in the Act on Supervision of Private Social Services (603/1996) before establishing or expanding operations or making substantial changes in operations. Provisions concerning the application and issuing of permits and supervision of private institutions are laid down in the said Act. (925/2011)

Section 81 – *Supervision of care provided for privately placed children*

- (1) Municipal bodies responsible for social services must be notified without delay of children placed in a private home on a permanent basis by other than municipal bodies responsible for social services. Both custodians of children and persons under whose care the children concerned have been placed are under obligation to make such a notification. Provisions on the content of the notification may be issued by a Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.
- (2) When an municipal body responsible for social services receives such a notification, it must ascertain if the conditions in the private home concerned are suitable for child care and upbringing, if the person who has taken charge of the child is capable of looking after the child and if the placement is in the interests of the child. The placement must be approved by decision.
- (3) The municipal body responsible for social services must explain to the person who has taken charge of the child this person's rights and obligations and, if necessary, it must support this person by providing supportive measures in accordance with Chapter 7 to promote the child's care and upbringing.
- (4) The requirements for continuing placement referred to in subsection 2 above and the need for supportive measures under subsection 3 must be monitored as necessary. Municipal bodies responsible for social services must maintain a register of children placed privately in the municipality.
- (5) If a private home or care and upbringing provided there are found to be inappropriate or inadequate, the relevant municipal body responsible for social services must try to correct the situation. If a correction cannot be achieved, the municipal body may prohibit the child concerned from being kept in such a private home. The municipal body must then ensure that the care and upbringing is arranged in accordance with the child's interests and needs.

Chapter 14 – **Administrative court processing**

Section 82 – *General provisions concerning processing*

What is provided in the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act (586/1996) applies to processing of cases referred to in this Act in administrative courts and the Supreme Administrative Court unless otherwise provided in this Act.

Section 83 (88/2010) – *Interlocutory order*

When a case concerning taking into care or substitute care of a child is pending at an administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court, the court handling the matter may at its own initiative or at the child's or the child's parent's or custodian's request issue an interlocutory order concerning the child's whereabouts and the arrangement of the care and upbringing of the child during the court proceedings. The order may be issued without hearing the parties concerned if the case cannot be delayed.

An interlocutory order is in force until:

- 1) an administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court issues a decision in the case of taking into care;
- 2) an administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court cancels the interlocutory order or changes in; or

- 3) a decision on urgent placement of a child as referred to in section 38 is made during the validity of the interlocutory order.

Section 84 – *Preparatory oral hearing by administrative court*

- (1) After the institution of proceedings concerning taking into care, an administrative court may, in addition to written preparation of the case, conduct a limited oral hearing laid down in section 37(2) of the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act in order to find out the demands of the parties concerned and justifications for them. The purpose of the hearing is in particular to identify the difference of opinion between the parties concerned and the authority that has made the application or decision and to determine what evidence can be presented to support the demands. No oral evidence can be given or experts heard in this hearing.
- (2) After the limited oral hearing referred to in subsection 1, the processing of the case will continue in written form or an oral hearing can be conducted as provided in sections 37 and 38 of the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act.

Section 85 – *Administrative court quorum*

- (1) An administrative court decision may be given by a single legally trained member of the administrative court:
 - 1) in a matter referred to in section 28 regarding authorization to search a child; and
 - 2) in a matter referred to in section 83 concerning the issue of an interlocutory order.

88/2010
- (2) In a matter referred to in subsection 1, an administrative court may also give a decision in a composition including a legally trained member of the administrative court and an expert member if both agree on the decision.
- (3) In addition, the composition for giving a decision laid down in subsection 1 or 2 may arrange for a preparatory oral hearing referred to in section 84(1) to be conducted.
- (4) Other provisions on the presence of a quorum in administrative courts are issued in the Administrative Courts Act (430/1999).

Section 86 – *Hearing children in administrative courts*

- (1) Children may be heard in person by administrative courts or the Supreme Administrative Court if a child requests it or consents to it. In connection with the hearing children may not be given such information that could seriously endanger their health or development. Children under 12 years of age may, however, only be heard in person if the hearing is necessary for settling the case and it is estimated that the hearing will not cause the child concerned significant harm. (88/2010)
- (2) Children may also be heard in person so that only one or more members of the court and the child concerned are present if this procedure is necessary to protect the child or to ascertain the child's independent views. The parties concerned and the authority making the application or decision must be reserved an opportunity to see the case material drawn up or recorded about the content of the hearing and to give an opinion on its content. The right of the parties concerned to receive information

may be limited if information is withheld to protect the child or to safeguard some other extremely important interest of the child. (88/2010)

- (3) Hearing a child in person may take place in oral proceedings or in some other manner decided by the court.

Section 86a (721/2011) – *Representative and counsel*

When hearing a case referred to in this Act at an administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court a lawyer, a public legal aid attorney or a licensed counsel referred to in the Act on Licensed Counsels (715/2011) can serve as representative or counsel to a private party to the proceedings.

Section 87 – *Appointment of legal advisor for a child*

- (1) An administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court may appoint a legal advisor for a child for court processing of a case if the child or the child's legal representative so requests or if the court otherwise deems such an appointment necessary.
- (2) If an administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court appoints a legal advisor in spite of the fact that the child or the child's legal representative has not informed the court of their desire to have one, what is provided in the Legal Aid Act (257/2002) applies as appropriate to appointing a legal advisor and to the fee and compensation payable to the legal advisor regardless of whether the child has been or will be granted legal aid referred to in the Legal Aid Act. To this extent the legal aid is free of charge.

Section 88 – *Urgency of proceedings*

Matters of child- and family-specific child welfare referred to in this Act must be processed as urgent.

Chapter 15 – **Appeals**

Section 89 (88/2010) – *Right of appeal*

- (1) A child's parent or custodian and a person in charge of the care and upbringing of the child during or immediately before the preparation of the case may independently submit appeals concerning:
- 1) an emergency placement referred to in section 38(1);
 - 2) continuation of an emergency placement referred to in section 38(3);
 - 3) taking into care referred to in section 43(1) and related substitute care;
 - 4) change of the substitute care place made during the period the child is in care or of emergency placement referred to in section 43(3); and
 - 5) termination of the substitute care referred to in section 47.
- (2) Appeals concerning placement in the form of a supportive measure in open care referred to in section 37 may be submitted by a child's custodian and by the parent living with whom the decision concerns.

- (3) Appeals concerning restrictions on contact referred to in section 63 may be submitted separately by a child of 12 years of age or more, a child's parent or custodian or any other person whose contact with the child has been restricted by a decision.
- (4) Appeals concerning restrictive measures referred to in sections 65, 67(4), 69, 70 and 72 may be submitted separately by the child's custodian.
- (5) In addition to what is provided in subsections 1–4 of this section, appeals may be separately submitted by children aged 12 or more in child welfare matters concerning themselves.
- (6) Otherwise, what is provided in the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act applies to the right of appeal and exercise of the right to be heard.

Section 90 – *Appeals to administrative court*

- (1) Decisions by municipal officeholders under municipal bodies responsible for social services may be appealed directly to an administrative court as provided in the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act concerning:
 - 1) emergency placement referred to in section 38(1);
 - 2) continuation of emergency placement referred to in section 38(3);
 - 3) taking into care and related substitute care referred to in section 43(1);
 - 4) changing of the place of substitute care during care or emergency placement referred to in section 43(3);
 - 5) termination of care referred to in section 47;
 - 6) restrictions on contact referred to in section 63;
 - 7) confiscation of substances and objects referred to in section 64;
 - 8) leaving a delivery unforwarded as referred to in section 67(4);
 - 9) restrictions on freedom of movement referred to in section 69;
 - 10) isolation referred to in section 70; and
 - 11) special care referred to in section 72.
- (88/2010)
- (2) Decisions by persons other than officeholders under municipal bodies responsible for social services concerning restrictions and restrictive measures may be appealed as provided in subsection 1. Appeals must be submitted within 30 days of receiving notification of the decision. (88/2010)
- (3) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, what is provided in Chapter 7 of the Social Welfare Act and in the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act applies to appeals.

Section 91 – *Implementation of decisions not yet legally valid*

- (1) Decisions concerning taking a child into care, termination of care, substitute care, emergency placement, restrictions on contact and restrictive measures referred to in section 89(4) may be implemented immediately regardless of appeals if the implementation cannot be postponed without endangering the child's health or development and an authority or a court has ordered the decision to be implemented promptly. (88/2010)
- (2) Provisions concerning implementation of authorization to carry out an examination of a child are laid down in section 28(3).
- (3) When an appeal has been submitted, an appeal authority may prohibit implementation of a decision or order the implementation to be interrupted.

Section 92 – *Appeals to Supreme Administrative Court*

- (1) Decisions by administrative courts concerning taking a child into care and substitute care referred to in section 43, termination of care referred to in section 47, restrictions on contact referred to in section 63, authorization to examine a child referred to in section 28, safeguarding means of support and accommodation referred to in section 35, after-care referred to in sections 75 and 76, prohibitions referred to in section 81(5) and the provision and cost responsibility between municipalities referred to in section 16, 16a and 16b may be appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court as provided in the Administrative Judicial Procedures Act. Decisions by administrative courts concerning the provision and cost responsibility between municipalities referred to in sections 16, 16a and 16b of this Act may be appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court if the Supreme Administrative Court grants leave to appeal the case. (88/2010)
- (2) The authority making an application or a decision may appeal administrative court decisions in cases referred to in subsection 1 to the Supreme Administrative Court.
- (3) Decisions by administrative courts concerning anything other than child- or family-specific child welfare referred to in subsection 1 may not be appealed.
- (4) Decisions made by administrative courts during processing in order to forbid or interrupt implementation of an appealed decision may not, however, be appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court.
- (5) Interlocutory orders issued by administrative courts referred to in section 83 may not be appealed separately.

Chapter 16 – **Special provisions**

Section 93 – *Further provisions*

Further provisions on the implementation of this Act may be given by Government decree.

Chapter 17 – **Entry into force provisions**

Section 94 – *Entry into force*

- (1) This Act enters into force on 1 January 2008. Measures necessary for the implementation of this Act may be undertaken before the Act's entry into force.
- (2) This Act repeals the Child Welfare Act (683/1983) adopted on 5 August 1983 including later amendments to it.
- (3) If the Child Welfare Act of 1983 is referred to elsewhere in legislation, this Act applies instead.

Section 95 – *Transitional provisions*

- (1) The maximum number of children cared for in a residential unit of a child welfare institution referred to in section 59(1) of this Act and the minimum number of personnel per residential unit in a child welfare institution referred to in subsection 2 of the same section are to be applied in all child welfare institutions at the latest 3 years from the entry into force of this Act. (88/2010)
- (2) This Act does not apply to appeals or submissions concerning decisions made before the entry into force of this Act or to processing of such cases in a higher appeal authority.

**Entry into force and application of amendments:
316/2011**

- (1) This Act enters into force on 1 January 2012.
- (2) Measures necessary for the implementation of this Act may be undertaken before the Act's entry into force.

543/2011

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2012.

721/2011

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2013.

752/2011

This Act enters into force on 1 September 2011.

925/2011

This Act enters into force on 1 October 2011.

911/2012

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2013.

598/2013

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2014. In 2014 the information referred to in section 27 a (1) is collected only once.

976/2013

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2014.

1292/2013

This Act enters into force on 1 August 2014.