

Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 Childrens Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment

March 2018



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

CARERS (SCOTLAND) ACT 2016
CHILDRENS RIGHTS AND WELLBEING IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(REVIEWED AND UPDATED FOR COMMENCEMENT
ON 1 APRIL 2018)

Title of Policy	Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (“the Act”)
Summary of aims and desired outcomes of Policy	<p>It is the intention of the Scottish Government that Scotland’s estimated 745,000 adult carers and 44,000 young carers^{1 2} should be better supported on a more consistent basis so that they can continue to care, if they so wish, in good health and to have a life alongside caring. In relation to young carers, the intention is similar to that for adult carers but that young carers should have a childhood similar to their non-carer peers.</p> <p>The Act will realise this ambition by ensuring better and more consistent support for carers and young carers so that they can continue to care, if they so wish, in better health and to have a life alongside caring.</p>
Directors: Division: Team	Directorate for Health and Social Care Integration: Care, Support and Rights Division: Carers Policy Branch.

¹ Scottish Health Survey (SHeS). The number of carers identified through the SHeS is much higher than the number identified through the Census 2011. That figure stands at 492,231 adult carers and young carers combined. We believe that the difference is due primarily to the SHeS being an interview survey where each adult answers the question separately, rather than one person answering for the whole household: this more readily helps people to identify themselves as carers. The question is: *“Do you look after, or give any regular help or support to family members, friends, neighbours, or others because of either a long-term physical condition, mental ill-health or disability; or problems related to old age?”*

² The Scottish Government published Scotland’s Carers, An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland on 24 March 2015 <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0047/00473691.pdf>. This data is presented on the basis of under 16s and over 16s, as the weighting in the SHeS is designed for this age split. Since the Bill’s definition of young carer relates to under 18s (or a carer who has attained the age of 18 while a pupil at a school, and has since attaining that age remained a pupil at that or another school), the figures presented here make an estimate, based on the data, to include 16 and 17 year-olds.

Executive summary

1. The aim of this Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) is to identify, research, analyse and record the anticipated impact of the Act on children's human rights and wellbeing in Scotland.
2. The CRWIA has been informed by a range of evidence. All provisions of the Act have been considered against the available evidence and assessed under:
 - the general principles and 41 articles under Part 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. These articles set out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all children everywhere are entitled to;
 - the three Optional Protocols to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; and
 - the eight wellbeing indicators developed as part of the Scottish Government's Getting It Right For Every Child approach. These indicators are: Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected, Responsible, Included.
3. The original CRWIA that was published for the introduction of the Carers (Scotland) Bill can be accessed at:
4. This impact assessment is one of a package to accompany the Act. The others are: Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment (BRIA); Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA); and Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA).
5. The Scottish Government has decided to use some of the regulation-making powers in the Act. Where regulation-making powers are not being used the Government may consider these, where appropriate, in the future. Whilst the Act comes into force on 1st April 2018, certain provisions and regulations have been commenced earlier to enable local authorities to fulfil their duties under the Act. Commencement Orders have been laid in order to enable this to happen.
6. An Implementation Steering Group (ISG) has been established to help inform successful implementation of the Act and to provide views on draft regulations and guidance. Several other working groups have also been established to help inform specific sections of the Act. Further information about membership of the ISG and working groups are described below at ***Who was involved in this CRWIA?***

Background

Policy Aims

7. It is the intention of the Scottish Government that Scotland's 745,000 adult carers and 44,000 young carers should be better supported on a more consistent basis so that they can continue to care if they so wish, in good health and to have a life alongside caring. In relation to young carers, the intention is similar to that for adult carers, but that young carers should have a childhood similar to their non-carer peers. The objective of the Act is to make real this ambition by furthering the rights of both adult and young carers.

8. The Scottish Government is supporting unpaid adult and young carers through a range of policies as set out in their manifesto and Programme for Government. From 2007/08 to 2016/17 the Scottish Government has invested nearly £136 million towards a range of programmes and initiatives to support these policies.

9. The case for the Act is set out fully in the Policy Memorandum published alongside the Carers Bill³ on its introduction to the Scottish Parliament on 9th March 2015.

10. The Act provisions closely align with the Healthier, Wealthier and Fairer Strategic Objectives, but also cut across the Smarter objective.

11. The Act contributes to the following National Outcomes:

- We live longer, healthier lives;
- We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society;
- We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need;
- Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed
- We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions; and
- Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.

Who was involved in this CRWIA?

12. The implementation of the Act has involved colleagues from within the Scottish Government and a range of external stakeholders.

13. The ISG membership includes carers, carer representatives, local authorities, health boards, COSLA, and other interests including: Care Inspectorate; Healthcare Improvement Scotland (HIS); and Royal College of General Practitioners Scotland.

14. Stakeholders have had the opportunity to express views about the Act provisions and draft regulations. This includes via:

- Implementation Steering Group;
- Working Groups on specific provisions;

³ [http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/S4_Bills/Carers%20\(Scotland\)%20Bill/b61s4-introd-pm.pdf](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/S4_Bills/Carers%20(Scotland)%20Bill/b61s4-introd-pm.pdf)

- Monitoring and evaluation Group;
- Local Carer Leads Group;
- Stakeholder Development Day and other events;
- Formal public consultations; and
- Informal consultations.

15. Early consultations were held with the following areas of the Scottish Government with policy responsibility for children and young people:

- Children's Rights and Wellbeing
- Looked After Children Unit
- Kinship Care
- Equalities Unit

16. The Scottish Government, in partnership with COSLA, have established pilots in nine integration authority areas to test some of the Act provisions before the Act comes into force on 1 April 2018. These pilots operated from April to October 2017. An evaluation report was produced which was based on the evidence and data gathered, helping to inform the implementation of the Act, and to encourage sharing of good practice between Health and Social Care Partnerships (HSPCs).

17. Whilst all of the provisions tested are potentially relevant to children and young people, two of the pilots focussed on testing of the new young carer statement (YCS).

18. The Scottish Government also invited health boards to submit proposals to test the provision on carer involvement in the hospital discharge of cared-for persons. These pilots have now concluded. Monitoring and evaluation forms to assist with evidence and data gathering have been issued, and an evaluation report will be produced with a view to informing the implementation of the Act.

19. All Pilot areas were supported by the Scottish Government. The Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC) and NHS Education for Scotland (NES) also supported the relevant pilots.

20. Additionally, the Scottish Government has issued a readiness toolkit in June and November 2017. This is a voluntary framework for: integration authorities; local authorities where children's services aren't delegated; ADES; COSLA and Social Work Scotland to self-evaluate and self-assess local activity and progress which supports implementation of the Act. The aim of the toolkit is to:

- stimulate strategic discussions, internal challenge and a review of existing plans;
- map and measure progress leading to commencement;
- identify areas where more work needs to be done;
- identify opportunities for sharing learning with other integration authorities; and
- form the basis for further discussion with Chief Officers, Directors, health and social care leads, COSLA and Scottish Government.

Scope of this CRWIA

21. Consideration has been given to whether any of the Act's provisions could be thought to breach any of the restrictions set out in section 29 of the Scotland Act 1998, subsection (2). This includes consideration as to whether the provisions are compatible with the European Convention of Human Rights. After due consideration it has been concluded that none of the Act's provisions are outside the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament. For completeness, **Annex A** describes the impact of the Act's provisions on children and young people, and compliance with United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)⁴ requirements.

22. The Act may directly affect the estimated 44,000 children and young people who are young carers in Scotland. Children and young people who have health problems or a disability could also be indirectly affected as their parents or guardian might benefit from the provisions of the Act within their role as carers.

23. This CRWIA should be read in conjunction with the other impact assessments conducted for the Act.

24. The scope of this CRWIA is focused on the possible impacts as a result of implementing the provisions in the Act. The previous version of the CRWIA describes all of the provisions which may have an impact on children and young people. For the purposes of this review and updated CRWIA the Regulations (and associated provisions) which have already been laid, and the remaining Regulations laid in February 2018 are included.

Commencement regulations

25. The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Commencement No. 2 and savings provision) Regulations 2017 were laid before Parliament on 17th May 2017. This describes the provisions of the Act that will come into force on 31st May 2017, and on 1st October 2017.

Early commencement of provisions

26. The main provisions of the Act come into force on 1st April 2018. In order for any duties to operate, local eligibility criteria must be in place. To allow sufficient time to enable local eligibility criteria to be published, the order set out a date for commencement of 1st October 2017 for section 21 and other associated provisions. It also set out a commencement date of 31st May 2017 for a number of provisions under which Scottish Ministers are making regulations, including those associated with the setting of local eligibility criteria.

Waiving of charges

27. The Carers (Waiving of Charges for Support) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 require local authorities to waive charges where services are provided to adult carers under section 3(4) of the Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Act 2013.

⁴ https://downloads.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/UNCRC_united_nations_convention_on_the_rights_of_the_child.pdf?_ga=2.199809774.1791625911.1518523665-1329357965.1518523665

28. Scottish Ministers have amended these regulations to maintain this position so that support for carers which will be provided under the Carers Act cannot be charged from 1st April 2018.

29. To avoid leaving a period where there is no legal requirement for waiving of charges, the commencement order brought section 26 of the Act into force on the 31st May 2017 for the purpose of enabling regulations to be made, but retains the requirement for waiving of charges for services provided to adult carers under section 3(4) of the 2013 Act.

30. The purpose of the commencement order was to enable certain provisions to commence earlier than 1st April 2018, in order for local authorities and other delivery partners to prepare and manage their business, and carry out their duties as prescribed in the Act. The Scottish Government does not expect there to be any adverse impact as a result of this commencement order.

Regulations and possible impacts on children and young people

The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Agreements of a Specified Kind) Regulations 2017

Regulations

31. These Regulations provided for under section 1(3)(a) were made on 25 July 2017 and came into force on 1 October 2017.

32. This was to ensure clear definitions under the Act were in place in order for local authorities to set their first local eligibility criteria from 1 October 2017.

Provision

33. Section 1 describes the key definitions of “carer”, “young carer” and “adult carer” for the purposes of the Act.

Possible impact of regulations under section 1(3)(a)

34. This ensures that one of the key policy intentions of the Act of widening access to support for carers will be achieved, with the inclusion of kinship carers.

35. The distinctions between who is: a carer of a looked after child; a carer of a non-looked after child; and an “informal” kinship carer, is important to understand in the totality of the Act and for wider policy considerations. However, the process of establishing whether the kinship carer has an “agreement” under section 12 of the Looked After Children (Scotland) Regulations 2009 takes place before a local or responsible authority considers preparing an adult carer support plan (ACSP) or young carer statement (YCS).

36. The inclusion of kinship carers as defined above for the purposes of the Act reinforces the policy intention that the new legislation extends the reach of support available to eligible carers.

37. Kinship carers can often be in need of further support in addition to the financial assistance that may be offered to help meet their particular needs. By enabling support to kinship carers through the provisions of the Act, cared-for children will also be better supported.

38. The number of additional people who may request or be offered an ACSP or YCS, and receive support as an eligible carer, is not expected to be significant.

39. The Scottish Government expects there to be a positive impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Prescribed Days) Regulations 2017

Regulations

40. These Regulations provided for under section 22(2) were laid on 16 June 2017, and came into force on 1 October 2017.

Provision

41. Section 21 provides that each local authority must set local eligibility criteria to apply in its area. The local eligibility criteria is the criteria by which the local authority determines whether it is required to provide support to meet the identified needs of carers.

42. Section 22 provides that each local authority must publish its local eligibility criteria.

Possible impact of regulations under section 22(2)

43. The intention of these regulations is to prescribe to local authorities (a) that local eligibility criteria should be published within 6 months from 1 October 2017 and (b) that the first review of these criteria should be within three years.

44. These regulations enable local authorities to plan to undertake their duties, and provide a level of democratic accountability at a local service delivery level.

45. The Scottish Government believes there is no adverse impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Adult Carers and Young Carers: Identification of Outcomes and Needs for Support) Regulations 2018

Regulations

46. These Regulations provided for under sections 8 and 14 were laid on 15 February 2018, and will come into force on 1 April 2018.

Provision

47. These Regulations provide for further clarity about the identification of an adult carer's or young carer's personal outcomes and needs for support to be undertaken by the responsible (local) authority.

48. An adult carer's or young carer's personal outcomes and needs for support must be identified through conversation between the responsible (local) authority and the carer. An adult carer's or young carer's personal outcomes and needs for support must be reviewed when the adult carer support plan or young carer statement is reviewed.

Possible impact of regulations under sections 8 and 14

49. The identification of personal outcomes and needs for support are integral to the duty to prepare the adult carer support plan and young carer statement. The Scottish Government believes there is no adverse impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Review of Adult Carer Support Plans and Young Carer Statements) Regulations 2018

Regulations

50. These Regulations provided for under sections 10 and 16 were laid on 2 February 2018, and will come into force on 1 April 2018.

Provision

51. These Regulations provide for the "trigger" circumstances in which an adult carer support plan or young carer statement must be reviewed outwith planned review times.

Possible impact of regulations under sections 10 and 16

52. A review of an ACSP or YCS will ensure that the individual needs of an adult carer or young carer are being appropriately considered and supported whenever there is a substantial change of circumstances, including the health and wellbeing of the cared-for adult or cared-for child.

53. The Scottish Government believes there is no adverse impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Short Breaks Services Statements) Regulations 2018

Regulations

54. These Regulations provided for under section 35(4) were laid on 2 February 2018, and will come into force on 1 April 2018.

Provision

55. These Regulations make provision about the preparation, publication and review of short breaks services statements.

Possible impact of regulations under section 35(4)

56. The Scottish Government believes there is no adverse impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2018

Regulations

57. These Regulations provided for under section 43 were laid on 2 February 2018, and will come into force on 1 April 2018.

Provision

58. These Regulations provide for the transition from the provision of support to carers under existing legislation to support provided under the Carers Act.

59. These Regulations provide that existing support to the adult carer or young carer must continue until “trigger” circumstances require an adult carer support plan (ACSP) or young carer statement (YCS) to be prepared, as well as the periods within which an ACSP or YCS must be offered to the carer.

Possible impact of regulations under section 43

60. These regulations provide for continuity of existing support services to adult carers and young carers. The Scottish Government believes there is no adverse impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

The Carers (Waiving of Charges for Support) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2018

Regulations

61. These Regulations provided for under section 87(5) were laid on 2 February 2018, and will come into force on 1 April 2018.

Provision

62. These Regulations ensure that costs incurred by a local authority in the provision of support to a carer are not charged to that carer.

Possible impact of regulations under section 87(5)

63. The Scottish Government believes there is no adverse impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

The Self-directed Support (Direct Payments) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2018

Regulations

64. These Regulations provided for under sections 15 and 22(1) of the Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Act 2013 were laid on 2 February 2018, and are due to come into force on 1 April 2018.

Provision

65. These Regulations to maintain the requirement that local authorities cannot means test or require a contribution from a carer where carer support is being delivered by way of a direct payment.

Possible impact of regulations under section 87(5)

66. The Scottish Government believes there is no adverse impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Prescribed Local Authority Functions etc.) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 2017

Regulations

67. These amending Regulations were laid on 7 November 2017, and will come into force on 1 April 2018.

Provision

68. These Regulations remove section 3 from the entry for the Social Care (Self-directed support) (Scotland) Act 2013 from the list of enactments in the schedule of the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014, as this provision is repealed by the Carers Act. It also provides that the functions conferred on a local authority under sections 6, 24, 25, 31, 34 and 35 of the Carers Act are ones which must be delegated to Integration Authorities. This amendment ensures that provisions in the Carers Act are consistent with the way other social care functions have been delegated to Integration Authorities.

Possible impact of regulations under section 87(5)

69. These amending Regulations allow responsibility for a number of local authority related functions for carers to be passed to Integrated Authorities so that they can direct their the way they are carried out, updating existing legislation in order for the Carers Act to function as intended. There is no adverse impact on children and young people as a result of these provisions.

I confirm that this CRWIA sufficiently demonstrates that the impact of the Carers (Scotland) Act has been assessed:

<p>Name and job title of a Deputy Director or equivalent</p> <p><i>Jamie MacDougall</i></p> <p>Jamie MacDougall Deputy Director Care Support and Rights Division</p>	<p>Date this version authorised: 20 March 2018</p>
---	---

IMPACT OF CARERS (SCOTLAND) ACT 2016 PROVISIONS AND COMPLIANCE WITH UNCRC REQUIREMENTS

Act - Provision	Aims of measure	Likely to impact on	Compliance with UNCRC requirements	Contribution to wellbeing indicators
<p>s1 – Meaning of carer</p>	<p>This section defines a “carer” as an individual who provides or intends to provide care for another individual.</p> <p>There are further provisions which govern who can be considered to be a carer under the Act.</p> <p>Parents of children and young people who require additional care over and above that required because of the child’s age are included within the definition of “carer” under the Act. Persons who provide care under virtue of a contract are generally excluded from being ‘carers’ within the meaning of the Act, but this is subject to a power for the Scottish Ministers to adjust this by regulations.</p>	<p>Cared-for children and young people will experience an indirect positive impact as a result of the provision.</p>	<p>Parents, kinship carers and/or guardians who provide additional care to children and young people over and above that required because of the child’s age, will fall within the definition on carer in the Act. They will therefore be eligible for an adult carer support plan (ACSP) and may benefit from all other provisions that relate to carers under the Act.</p> <p>There is evidence to suggest that parents of such children and young people are in need of better support. By better supporting the carer, the cared-for person will also be better supported.</p>	<p>The provision does not infringe upon any of the indicators. It is likely to have a positive impact on the following indicators:</p> <p><u>Healthy, Nurtured, Included</u></p> <p>Research shows that the outcomes of the cared-for person are inextricably linked to the outcomes of the carer. Cared-for children and young people are likely to benefit from any therapeutic benefit or support received as a result of the new rights conferred upon their carer.</p>
<p>The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Agreements of a Specified</p>	<p>This Regulation specifies that a kinship care agreement under regulation 12 of the Looked After Children (Scotland) Regulations 2009 cannot be viewed as a</p>	<p>Cared-for children who are looked after by a kinship carer with an agreement under</p>	<p>Support under the Act will be available to kinship carers with an agreement under regulation 12 of the Looked After Children (Scotland) Regulations 2009, only if they provide additional care to the child or young person over and above that required</p>	

<p>Kind) Regulations 2018</p>	<p>“contract” for the purposes of the Act.</p>	<p>regulation 12 of the Looked After Children (Scotland) Regulations 2009 will experience an indirect positive impact as a result of this Regulation. In very rare circumstances, a young person under the age of 18 may be undertaking a kinship caring role as defined above and will benefit from the support provided to them as a carer.</p>	<p>because of the child’s age.</p> <p>There is evidence to suggest that kinship carers in this situation are in need of further support on top of kinship allowance or assistance to help meet their particular needs as an unpaid carer and by better supporting them, the cared-for child will also be better supported.</p>	
<p>s2 – Meaning of young carer</p>	<p>This section defines a “young carer” as a carer who is under 18 years old or who has reached 18 years while a pupil at school and since attaining that age remains a pupil at that or another school.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may experience a direct impact from this provision.</p>	<p>The provision complies with Article 1 – definition of a child as every human being below the age of 18.</p>	<p><u>All wellbeing indicators have the potential to be met.</u></p> <p>The Act defines young carers as any carer under 18. This means that, by law, any young person under the age of 18 with caring responsibilities may benefit from all the provisions within the Act which apply to young carers, such as the right to ask for or be offered a young carer statement.</p>
<p>s4 – Meaning of personal outcomes</p>	<p>Personal outcomes are defined in the Act, in relation to carers, as including outcomes which would, if achieved, enable carers to provide or continue to provide</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may experience a direct impact from this</p>	<p>Organisations representative of young carers have questioned whether this provision complies with Article 31 – right to leisure, play and culture.</p> <p>It was felt that personal outcomes should be</p>	<p><u>All wellbeing indicators have the potential to be met.</u></p> <p>Personal outcomes are relevant to the consideration of a carer’s needs for</p>

	care for the cared-for persons.	provision.	<p>defined in relation to a child's rights, rather than in relation to the caring role.</p> <p>Personal outcomes are fundamental to the assessment of a carer's needs for support under Part 2 of the Act. The intention is that personal outcomes are identified which include outcomes which when achieved enable carers to provide or continue to provide care for the cared for person. Within this there is scope to set personal outcomes creatively so that a child's right to leisure, play and culture can be achieved, if these are outcomes identified by the child or young adult. The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Adult Carers and Young Carers: Identification of Outcomes and Needs for Support) Regulations 2018 (made under Section 14 of the Act) make clear that identification of personal outcomes and needs for support are integral to the duty to prepare the young carer statement (sections 12, 15 and 17 below). The policy memorandum to the Act is clear that the intention for young carers is that they should have a childhood similar to their non-carer peers.</p> <p>In cases where the carer is very young (under 5) the focus will be on providing adequate support to the cared-for person so that the child can be managed out of their caring role.</p>	support under Part 2 of the Act and provision of such support under Part 3. The extent to which wellbeing indicators may be met will be contingent upon the particular personal outcomes the child or young person chooses to set and the extent to which they regard these personal outcomes as having been achieved.
s6 – Duty to prepare an adult carer support plan	The Act places a duty on the responsible local authority to offer an adult carer support plan (ACSP) to those persons it identifies as a carer or to those carers who request an ACSP.	<p>The duty to offer an ACSP is placed on responsible local authorities. The Act confers a right on adult carers to request an ACSP.</p> <p>Children and young people who require care over and</p>	<p>The provision does not infringe upon any UNCRC Article. Scottish Government considers that it gives further effect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Article 3 – Best interests of the Child; •Article 5 – Parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities; •Article 6 – Life, survival and development; •Article 7 – Birth Registration, name, nationality, care; •Article 9 – Separation from parents; •Article 18 (1,2) – Parental responsibilities and 	<p>The provision does not infringe upon any of the indicators.</p> <p>The provision may have a positive effect on the following indicators:</p> <p><u>Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected Included</u></p> <p>The right to an adult carer support plan</p>

		<p>above that required because of their age may experience an indirect positive impact as their parents/guardians may be better supported in their caring role, which will ultimately be of benefit to the child/young person.</p>	<p>state assistance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Article 23 – Children with disabilities; •Article 24 – Health and health services; •Article 27(1-3) – Adequate standard of living. <p>Adult carers of children and young people who require care over and above that required because of the child's age will be able to assert their right to request an ACSP which the responsible local authority will be under a duty to prepare. The ACSP will be used to identify the adult carer's personal outcomes and needs for support. The carer's identified needs are assessed against the local eligibility criteria to determine whether support will be provided.</p> <p>There is evidence to suggest that better supporting an adult carer will improve their health and wellbeing which will enable them to continue in their caring role. The child or young person, will be better supported by their parent/guardian/carer and, reducing the risk of the caring relationship reaching crisis point.</p>	<p>for carers of children and young people may result in an improvement in the carer's health and wellbeing. This has the potential to lead to benefits for their child in terms of helping the parent to discharge their parental responsibilities and supporting the child to grow up in a healthy, nurturing and safe environment.</p>
<p>s9 – Content of adult carer support plan</p>	<p>This provision sets out what information an ACSP must contain. Among other provisions, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the adult carer is able and willing to provide care for the cared-for person; • the support generally available to the adult carer and the cared-for person in the area of the responsible authority. 	<p>Cared-for children and young people may be indirectly affected as the adult carer support plan may record, for example, information about the cared-for child's needs for support.</p>	<p>The provision requires to be considered in the context of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 16 – Right to Privacy <p>In order to comply with the requirements of the Act's provisions about the content of the ACSP and in particular provisions which require the inclusion of information about the caring role, local authorities may record information about the cared-for person. Some stakeholders expressed concern about Data Protection and information sharing in this regard. In particular, it has been highlighted this could present a risk to the right to privacy of the cared-for person.</p>	<p>As above.</p> <p>Furthermore, guidance produced under the Act will enhance the Respected indicator. A cared-for child will be required to give explicit consent for any of their personal sensitive data to be recorded, handled and/or shared as part of their parent or guardian's adult carer support plan.</p>

			<p>The Privacy Impact Assessment prepared for the Act sets out how the Scottish Government will ensure that an individual's right to privacy will be protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Scottish Government considers that as a result of the provision, the following Articles will be given further effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Article 5 – Parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities; •Article 8 – Protection and preservation of identity; •Article 9 – Separation from Parents; •Article 12 – Respect the views of the child; •Article 13 – Freedom of expression. 	
<p>s11 – Adult carer support plan: provision of information to carer etc.</p>	<p>This section provides that the responsible local authority must provide the information contained in the ACSP to the adult carer to whom the plan relates and to any other person(s) at the carer's request.</p> <p>Subsection (2) provides that local authority does not have to provide this information where it considers it would not be appropriate.</p>	<p>Cared-for children and young people may be indirectly affected as the adult carer support plan may record, for example, information about the cared-for child's needs for support.</p>	<p>The provision requires to be considered in the context of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 16 – Right to Privacy <p>The provision sets out that the information contained within the ACSP should be provided to the adult carer. The adult carer may also specify any other person with whom they would like to share their ACSP.</p> <p>In complying with this provision, information held on the ACSP may be shared. Some stakeholders are concerned that this may not be consistent with data Protection principles and the right to privacy of the cared-for person (cared-for child or young person) if the ACSP contains any of their personal sensitive data. However, the provision sets out that the local authority does not have to provide this information where it considers doing so would be inappropriate. In practice, this might be invoked if the local authority is in a situation where they do not have the consent of the cared-for person to share the information contained within the ACSP beyond the adult carer.</p>	<p>As above</p>

			<p>As the intention is to create guidance which will set out the requirement to obtain explicit consent from the cared-for for their information to be shared, Scottish Government would consider that this provision gives further effect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 3 – Best interests of the child; • Article 8 – Protection and preservation of identity; • Article 12 – Respect for the views of the child. <p>In addition, Scottish Government would consider that the provision gives further effect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 5 – Parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities; • Article 9 – Separation from parents; • Article 18 (1,2) – Parental responsibilities and state assistance. 	
s12 – Duty to prepare a young carer statement	The Act places a duty on the responsible authority to offer a YCS to those persons it identifies as a young carer or to young carers who request a YCS.	This may be of direct benefit to children and young people who have caring responsibilities. Cared-for young people may experience an indirect positive impact if the person caring for them is a child or young person (e.g. their sibling). This is because the young carer will be better supported in their caring role which will ultimately be of	<p>Some stakeholders felt that by making provision for a separate support plan for young carers, the Act could counter the spirit of Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC). They felt it could also undermine the child's plan and the intention for there to be one plan for every child.</p> <p>It is the intention of the Scottish Government that the YCS will complement and be consistent with existing legislation which promotes the rights and wellbeing of children and young people, including the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. The introduction of a YCS provides for the situation where a young carer may not have an established child's plan. The intention and focus of the child's plan and young carer statement are different. The child's plan brings together into one place all the support a child receives. However it is not a vehicle with which to assess all of a child's needs and therefore other assessment or support</p>	<p><u>The provision is expected to have a positive effect on all wellbeing indicators.</u></p> <p>The preparation of a YCS may lead to improved support for the young carer. This could mean that the young carer receives additional help to ensure they are living in a nurturing and safe home; the young carer receives a break from caring and is able to pursue other opportunities such as sport and leisure; that they receive help to overcome any inequalities experienced as a result of their caring role.</p> <p>The Act aims to respect the young person's caring responsibilities. It aims to help them to achieve their personal outcomes, which may include</p>

		<p>benefit to the child/young person being cared for.</p>	<p>tools such as the young carer statement are also required.</p> <p>With regards to young carers at independent schools, the Act provides under s20 that the responsible authority for preparing a YCS is the directing authority of the independent school. The Scottish Government acknowledges that workforce development will be necessary to implement the Act's provisions. It is expected that such facilities will be made available to directing authorities of independent and grant-aided schools.</p> <p>We would therefore consider that it gives further effect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Article 2 – Non-discrimination; •Article 3 – Best interests of the Child; •Article 5 – Parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities; •Article 6 – Life, survival and development; •Article 7 – Birth Registration, name, nationality, care; •Article 8 – Protection and preservation of identity; •Article 9 – Separation from parents; •Article 12 – Respect for the views of the child; •Article 15 – Freedom of association; •Article 17- Access to information; mass media; •Article 18 (1,2) – Parental responsibilities and state assistance; •Article 23 – Children with disabilities; •Article 24 – Health and health services; •Article 26 – Social security; •Article 27(1-3) – Adequate standard of living; •Article 28 – Right to education; •Article 30 – Children of minorities/indigenous groups; •Article 31 – Leisure, play and culture. 	<p>developing skills or entering further education. Throughout the Act there are provisions which ensure that the young carer's views are sought and respected taken into account as far as practicable in relation to decisions that may affect them.</p>
--	--	---	---	--

<p>s15 – Content of young carer statement</p>	<p>This provision sets out what information a YCS must contain. These provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the young carer is able and willing to provide care for the cared-for person; • Whether the nature and extent of the care provided by the young carer is appropriate; • the support generally available to the young carer and the cared-for person in the area of the responsible authority 	<p>Children and young people who are young carers will be directly affected by this provision as the content of the YCS will contain information which pertains directly to them in relation to their role as a young carer.</p> <p>Cared-for young people may be indirectly affected if it is their sibling who provides them with care.</p>	<p>As with s9 and s11, the provision requires to be considered in the context of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 16 – Right to Privacy. <p>The YCS will set out information pertaining to the young carer’s caring role as well as information relating to the cared-for person, who may be a disabled child or young person.</p> <p>Some stakeholders are concerned about information sharing. In particular, it has been highlighted there could be a risk to the right to privacy of the cared-for person.</p> <p>As with s8, we would consider that this provision gives further effect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 8 – Protection and preservation of identity • Article 12 – Respect the views of the child; • Article 13 – Freedom of expression. 	<p>As above.</p>
<p>s17 – Young carer statement: provision of information to carer</p>	<p>This section provides that the responsible authority must provide the information contained in the YCS to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the young carer to whom the YCS relates; • any other person the young carer requests. <p>Subsection 3 sets out that the responsible authority does not have to provide this information where it considers it would not be appropriate.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers will be directly affected.</p> <p>Young people who are the cared-for may be indirectly affected as the YCS may record, for example, information about their needs for support.</p>	<p>Originally the Carers (Scotland) Bill contained provisions which provided that the information contained in the YCS should be automatically provided to the young carers named person service and that the named person service should also be notified if a young carer was offered or requested a young carer statement. Some stakeholders raised concerns that this may prevent young carers from coming forward to request a young carer statement and that both provisions mitigated against the young carers right to privacy.</p> <p>Scottish Government recognised those concerns and brought forward an amendment to remove those provisions from the Carers Bill, relying instead on the agreed framework under section 26 of the Children and Young People</p>	<p>As above.</p> <p>Young carers will be able to determine with whom the information in the young carer statement is shared.</p> <p>With reference to section 26 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, the information contained in a YCS can only be shared with the young carer’s named person service provider if the nature of that information is such that it is relevant to or necessary for the exercise of the named person’s functions (and does not prejudice the conduct of any criminal investigation or prosecution of any offence).</p>

		<p>(Scotland) Act 2014 Act. This provides the framework under which such information may be shared between service providers and the named person service provider.</p> <p>As with s9, 11 and 15, the provision requires to be considered in the context of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 16 – Right to Privacy <p>The remaining provisions set out that the information contained within the YCS should be provided to the young carer. The young carer may also specify any other person with whom they would like to share their YCS. In complying with this provision, information held on the YCS may be shared. However, the provision sets out that the local authority does not have to provide this information where it considers doing so would be inappropriate. In practice, this might be invoked if the local authority is in a situation where they do not have the consent of the cared-for person to share the information contained within the YCS beyond the young carer.</p>	<p>In deciding what information to share, the local authority / health board with responsibility for the YCS must have regard to the views of the child / young carer, bearing in mind their age and maturity. It must also be considered that the likely benefit to the child/young person's well-being of sharing the information contained in a YCS outweighs any likely adverse effect of doing so.</p>
--	--	--	---

<p>s21 – Duty to set local eligibility criteria</p>	<p>This section requires the local authority to set local eligibility criteria for its area. Local eligibility criteria are defined as the conditions which a local authority must use to establish whether it is required to provide support to a carer to meet the carer’s identified needs.</p> <p>Before setting its local eligibility criteria, the local authority must involve and consult with such persons and bodies representative of carers as considered appropriate by the local authority. It must also take such steps as it considers appropriate to involve carers.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may be directly affected by this provision.</p>	<p>The provision does not infringe upon any UNCRC Article.</p> <p>Scottish Government consider that it gives further effect to the general principles of the UNCRC. That is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 2 – Non-discrimination; • Article 3 – Best interests of the child; • Article 6 – Life, survival and development; and • Article 12 – Respect for the views of the child. <p>The evidence gathered during consultation indicated strong support for children and young people to have a genuine input into the services that affect them.</p> <p>By ensuring that local authorities must consult with groups representative of carers (including young carers) the Act will enable children and young people to be involved in the setting of local eligibility criteria.</p>	<p>The provision will have a positive effect on the following wellbeing indicators:</p> <p><u>Respected.</u> <u>Responsible.</u></p> <p>Young carers must be involved and consulted by the local authority before it sets its eligibility criteria. In practice, this might mean a group of young carers are consulted and/or organisations representative of young carers.</p>
<p>s22 – Publication and review of criteria</p> <p>Regulations under 22 (2) and (3) - The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Prescribed Days) Regulations</p>	<p>This section requires that each local authority must publish and review its local eligibility criteria.</p> <p>These Regulations prescribe to local authorities the date from which the six month period of publication of their local eligibility criteria begins; and prescribe a period by which the local authority must have reviewed its local eligibility criteria.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may be indirectly affected by this provision</p> <p>Through the publication of the local eligibility criteria, children and young people who are carers will be able to access the information on their right to</p>	<p>These provisions and Regulations do not infringe upon any UNCRC article.</p> <p>Scottish Government consider that they gives further effect to the general principles of the UNCRC. That is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 42 – Knowledge of rights. 	<p>The provisions and Regulations will have a positive effect on the following wellbeing indicator:</p> <p><u>Included.</u></p>

2017		support under the Act.		
<p>s24 – Duty to provide support</p>	<p>Where a carer has needs which have been identified in the course of preparing a YCS and which cannot be met through the provision of general services in the responsible local authority's area (for example information and advice), the local authority is required to apply its local eligibility criteria.</p> <p>Needs which meet local eligibility criteria are referred to as "eligible needs".</p> <p>This section places a duty on the responsible local authority to provide support to the carer to meet those eligible needs. The responsible local authority also has a power to provide support to meet needs which do not meet the eligibility criteria.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers who have eligible needs may benefit directly from this provision.</p> <p>Cared-for young people whose parents or guardians have eligible needs may benefit indirectly from this provision.</p>	<p>The Act places a duty on local authorities to provide support to meet a carer's eligible needs. The provision has the potential to advance several of the UNCRC Articles for young carers. Which Articles are engaged will be dependent on the nature of the support to be provided to the young carer. For example, if the young carer identifies a break from caring to pursue leisure activities as a personal outcome they wish to achieve and the local authority determines that the young carer is eligible to receive support, then support can be provided to the young carer to facilitate this outcome. This could be seen to further Article 31 – the right to leisure, play and culture – which may have otherwise been infringed by the young person's caring responsibilities.</p> <p>Cared-for young people whose parents or guardians may also benefit from this provision similarly stand to have several of their rights advanced. Evidence shows that families with children who have care needs over and above those required because of the child's age, such as disabled children, are often deprived of basic necessities, such as food, heating, leisure time, or specialist equipment, to sustain the health and wellbeing of their families. This carries repercussions for the cared-for person as the carer may not be able to source affordable and appropriate childcare.</p> <p>Therefore, if the adult carer has eligible needs and subsequently receives support, the Act could advance a disabled child's rights under, e.g. Article 24 – Health and health services.</p>	<p>There is the potential for a positive impact on <u>all wellbeing indicators</u> where the young carer has eligible needs and receives support under this provision.</p>

<p>s25 – Provision of support to carers: breaks from caring</p>	<p>This section requires a local authority to consider whether any support provided under section 24 should include a break from caring.</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
<p>s27 – Duty to involve carers in carer services</p>	<p>This section requires each local authority and health board to take steps to involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carers; • such persons and bodies representative of carers as the local authority or health board considers appropriate; in carer services. <p>“Carer services” is defined as all services provided by the local authority or health board to carers (in their role as such) and cared-for persons (in relation to care which they receive).</p> <p>S27(5)(a) of the Act provides that children’s services may be excluded from being ‘carer services’ Such services are only be excluded where equivalent consultation with carers and carer representatives has been carried out under the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. The purpose of this is to avoid unnecessary duplication of consultation requirements.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may directly benefit from this provision.</p>	<p>As with s21 the provision does not infringe upon any UNCRC Article.</p> <p>The Scottish Government consider that this provision gives further effect to the general principles of the UNCRC. That is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 2 – Non-discrimination; • Article 3 – Best interests of the child; • Article 6 – Life, survival and development; and • Article 12 – Respect for the views of the child. <p>The evidence gathered during consultation indicated strong support for children and young people to have a genuine input into the services that affect them.</p> <p>The nature of this provision means that local authorities will have to consult with carers, young carers, and bodies representative of both groups in the provision of carer services. This will ensure that the views and interests of young carers will be taken into account by local authorities.</p>	<p>It is considered that the provision will have a positive effect on the following wellbeing indicators:</p> <p><u>Respected.</u> <u>Responsible.</u></p> <p>Young carers must be involved and consulted by the local authority. In practice, this might mean a group of young carers are consulted and/or an organisation representative of young carers. This will ensure that young carers have valued input into the services and decisions which will impact them directly.</p>

<p>s28 – Carer involvement in hospital discharge of cared-for persons</p>	<p>This section requires that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before a cared-for person is discharged from hospital, the relevant health board must involve the carer in the discharge. • The health board must take appropriate steps to inform the carer of the intention to discharge the cared-for person and invite the carer to give views about the discharge and take account of these views “as far as it is reasonable and practicable to do so”. • The section applies where the health board can identify a cared-for person’s carer “without delay” and where the cared-for person is likely to require further care after discharge. 	<p>Young people and children who are young carers may be directly affected by these provisions</p> <p>Young people who are the cared-for person may be affected indirectly as a result of this.</p>	<p>This provision does not infringe upon any UNCRC Article.</p> <p>The Scottish Government considers that it gives further effect to the general principles of the UNCRC. That is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 2 – Non-discrimination; • Article 3 – Best interests of the child; • Article 6 – Life, survival and development; • Article 12 – Respect for the views of the child and • Article 13 – Freedom of expression. <p>These provisions will ensure that young carers have their opinions and views listened to in the hospital discharge of their cared-for person, impacting on decisions which may directly affect their caring role.</p> <p>Cared-for young people may benefit indirectly from this as a result of their carer bring fully prepared in their caring role before, during and after hospital discharge.</p>	<p>It is considered that the provision will have a positive effect on the following wellbeing indicators:</p> <p><u>Respected.</u> <u>Responsible.</u></p>
<p>s29 – Involvement of, assistance to and collaboration with carers</p>	<p>This section requires a local authority to have regard to the general principles in section 1 of the Social Care (Self-directed Support)(Scotland) Act 2013 when exercising functions under Part 2 (ACSP and YCS) and Part 3 (provision of support to carers) of this Act.</p> <p>These general principles are that the carer must have as much involvement as he or she wishes in relation to the preparation of</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may directly benefit from this provision.</p>	<p>As above.</p> <p>The nature of this provision means that young carers are involved in the preparation of their Young Carer Statement. This will give them the opportunity to express their views and for these to be listened to and respected by service providers. Some young carers statements will be prepared by health boards and directing authorities (for pre-school children and children at grant-aided or independent schools, respectively).</p> <p>It is intended that equivalent provisions for young carer involvement in these circumstances will be set</p>	<p>As above.</p>

	<p>the ACSP or YCS and the provision of support under s24 of the Act, and that the local authority must collaborate with the carer in respect of those matters. The carer must also be provided with any assistance reasonably required in order to be able to express views or make an informed choice about options for self-directed support.</p>		<p>out in directions or guidance.</p>	
<p>s30 – Care assessments: duty to take account of care and views of carers</p>	<p>This section makes consequential amendments to section 12A of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 and section 23 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, which concern assessments of people in need of community care services and of children affected by disability respectively.</p> <p>The amendments require the authority preparing such assessments to take into account the care which is provided, or to be provided by any carer. This can be identified by reference to the information contained in the ACSP or YCS.</p> <p>The local authority must also take into account the views of the carer, so far as it is reasonable and practicable to do so, when determining the needs of the person being assessed and deciding what services to provide and how to provide them.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers will benefit directly from this provision.</p>	<p>As above.</p> <p>The nature of this provision means that the views of young carers and the nature and the extent of the care they are willing to provide will be taken into account when an assessment of the cared-for person is carried out.</p>	<p>As above.</p>

<p>s31 – Duty to prepare local carer strategy</p>	<p>This section requires that each local authority and health board must jointly prepare a local carer strategy.</p> <p>Before preparing its local carer strategy, the local authority and relevant health board must jointly consult with such persons and bodies representatives of carers as they consider appropriate. It must also take such steps as it considers appropriate to involve relevant carers.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may benefit directly from this provision.</p>	<p>Scottish Government do not consider that the provision infringes upon any UNCRC Article.</p> <p>Scottish Government consider that it gives further effect to the general principles of the UNCRC. That is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 2 – Non-discrimination; • Article 3 – Best interests of the child; • Article 6 – Life, survival and development; and • Article 12 – Respect for the views of the child. <p>The evidence gathered during consultation indicated strong support for children and young people to have a genuine input into the service(s) that affect them.</p> <p>By ensuring that local authorities and health boards jointly consult with carers, young carers and organisations representative of these groups in the preparation of the local carer strategy, the views of young carers will be taken into account.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
<p>s32 – Preparation of local carer strategy</p>	<p>This section sets out a non-exhaustive list of factors to which the local authority must have regard in preparing its local carer strategy. This specifically includes the SHANARRI wellbeing indicators under the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may benefit indirectly from this provision.</p>	<p>Scottish Government considers that this provision gives further effect to the general principles of the UNCRC. That is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 3 – Best interests of the Child • Article 24 – Health and health services <p>This is because the local carer strategy must be developed taking into account the SHANARRI wellbeing indicators and the aims under s9 of the Children and Young people(Scotland) Act 2014. These are that the local authority must ensure that children’s services in the area concerned are provided in the way which—</p> <p>(i) best safeguards, supports and promotes the wellbeing of children in the area concerned,</p>	<p>This provision will ensure that a local authority gives due consideration to <u>all wellbeing indicators</u> when preparing its local carer strategy.</p>

			(ii) ensures that any action to meet needs is taken at the earliest appropriate time and that, where appropriate, action is taken to prevent needs arising, (iii) is most integrated from the point of view of recipients, and (iv) constitutes the best use of available resources.	
s34 – Information and advice service for carers	<p>This section provides that each local authority must establish and maintain an information and advice service for carers in its area.</p> <p>The information and advice must be provided in a manner that is accessible and proportionate to the needs of the persons to whom it is provided.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may benefit directly as a result of this provision.</p> <p>Cared-for young people may benefit indirectly as their carers will benefit directly.</p>	<p>The provision does not infringe upon any UNCRC Article.</p> <p>Scottish Government consider that it could give further effect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 17 – Access to information; mass media; and • Article 24 – Health and health services. <p>The nature of the provision is such that the information and advice service must be accessible and proportionate to young carers. For instance, this may involve the use of social media as an information and advice platform.</p>	<p>The provision may have a positive effect on the following wellbeing indicators:</p> <p><u>Respected.</u> <u>Responsible.</u> <u>Included.</u> <u>Healthy.</u></p> <p>The information and advice must be provided to the young carer in a form that is appropriate and accessible. Such information and advice could improve the young carer’s health and wellbeing.</p>
s35 – Short breaks services statements Regulations under s35(4) - The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 (Short Breaks Services Statements) Regulations 2018	<p>This section requires each local authority to prepare and publish a short breaks services statement.</p> <p>This must accessible to and proportionate to the needs of the persons to whom it is provided.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may benefit directly from this provision.</p>	<p>As above.</p> <p>The nature of the provision is such that the short breaks services statement must be published in an accessible format for the young carer. For instance, this may involve the use of social media as a platform for advertising any short breaks services in the local authority’s area.</p>	<p>As above.</p>

<p>s36 – Carers’ charter</p>	<p>This section requires that Scottish Ministers prepare a Carers’ charter to set out the rights of carers as provided in or under the Carers (Scotland) Act 2016. The charter may contain other information such as rights that Scottish carers have under or by virtue of other Scottish and/or UK legislation or international conventions.</p>	<p>Children and young people who are young carers may directly benefit from this provision.</p>	<p>The provision is not considered to infringe upon any UNCRC Article.</p> <p>Scottish Government consider that it could give further effect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 17 – Access to information; mass media. • Article 47 – Knowledge of rights. <p>Young people who are young carers will benefit from access to information contained in the carers’ charter.</p>	<p>The provision may have a positive impact on the following wellbeing indicators:</p> <p><u>Included.</u> <u>Responsible.</u></p>
-------------------------------------	--	---	--	--



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

© Crown copyright 2018

OGL

This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated. To view this licence, visit nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available at www.gov.scot

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at
The Scottish Government
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

ISBN: 978-1-78851-743-0 (web only)

Published by The Scottish Government, March 2018

Produced for The Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA
PPDAS389546 (03/18)

W W W . G O V . S C O T