

CAFCASS DISSOLUTION

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Stage 1 & 2
The start of the
dissolution
process.

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Stage 2 & 3

After the business side is
addressed we have to seek
the child led approach for
fairness. The corruption
needs to stop...

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The closing of
CAFCASS
The new ICVER
assessments and
support will roll out
across the UK

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“Cafcass claims to put children’s “setting”. Yet the report found that Cafcass social workers “could ignore, dismiss, or sometimes misrepresent or manipulate children’s views”. Louise Tickle’s appraisal of the 2020 Ministry of Justice report.

The purpose of this program is to ensure the smooth transition of CAFCASS into full-scale termination. CAFCASS as detailed in various reports fails as both a business model and a successful body in terms of ‘fair and just’ representation. Currently CAFCASS causes more problems than solves and currently serves only a fictitious procedural purpose within the Family Courts. Within the new framework of the family courts CAFCASS will not be applicable. With the new Child Led Support system the elements of CAFCASS procedures will be mirrored in the new ‘Child Led’ support procedures when it comes to ‘Private’ and ‘Public’ law proceedings. Similarly, at the start of all ‘sections’ whereby the local authority has to be party from proceedings early on, the Child led support will issue an independent review officer, such as an ICVER or Family Ties person, to carry out a separate assessment- with the children and parents. This will involve two meetings if there are two parents and they’re separated, no matter the circumstance anyone with PR must be involved.

“Cafcass has “diluted” the independent role of children’s guardians by downplaying their powers and obligations, a professional body has alleged. Nagalro, which represents children’s guardians, family court advisers and independent social workers, issued a statement this week saying that recent court judgments critical of guardians suggested “children’s interests are being compromised” and that Cafcass should review its policies. It said text published on Cafcass’s website setting out children’s guardians’ duties and responsibilities “does not accurately reflect [their] legal powers and duties and... may impede guardians in carrying out a thorough investigation” on children’s behalf.” by [Alex](#)

[Turner](#) on September 6, 2019 in [Children](#)



We need to make a transition to fairness in the place of high level corruption and failings that are having long-term effects on families in the U.K and affecting Justice.

Step 1:

Company owners must approve the dissolution of the business. With corporations, the shareholders must approve the action; with CAFCASS board members granting formal approval.

The bylaws of a corporation and operations agreement will typically outline the dissolution process and needed approvals. To comply with corporation formalities, the board of directors should draft and approve the resolution to dissolve. Shareholders then vote on the director-approved resolution. Both actions will be recorded, thus documenting the decision and, where possible, member approval is recommended.

Step 2:

Filing the Certificate of Dissolution with the state.

After shareholders or members have voted for the dissolution, the dossier must be filed to the Ministry of Justice, in which the business was incorporated.

- The process for filing the Certificate of Dissolution (also called Articles of Dissolution) varies by country. Some require filing documents before notifying creditors and resolving claims; others require filing after that process.
- A full tax clearance will have to be disclosed and there will have to be a public body overseeing the process.

Step 3:

Although you're ending operations, your tax obligations do not immediately cease. You must formalize the business closing with government and local taxing agencies.

Remember payroll reporting obligations if you have employees.

Be sure to consult the audit office on your particular requirements.

Notify all financial sponsors your business is ending in a timely manner.

You must notify all of your company's creditors by mail, and

explain:

- That your corporation been dissolved or has filed the statement of intent to dissolve
- The mailing address to which creditors must send their claim(s)
- A list of the information that should be included in the claim
- The deadline for submitting claims (often 120 days from the date of the notice)
- A statement that claims will be barred if not received by the deadline
- The roll out plan for sister

Continued...

CAFCASS IS FAILING ACROSS THE BOARD & NEEDS REFORM!

“It is a long- established legal principle in England and Wales – expressed in statute, case law, procedure rules, practice directions and guidance – that people should be able to participate effectively in the court and tribunal proceedings that directly concern them. There is wide agreement among law reformers and commentators, as well as among the judiciary and legal practitioners, that participation is essential to the delivery of justice.”
CAFCASS REPORT 2020

“Cafcass failed to follow procedures in family court case”

A father complained about a Cafcass officer's report to the court in response to his ex-wife's application to emigrate with their children. **Summary 8 | March 2014**

agencies and the option for roles in other areas through a re training programme.

Place notices in the national papers about CAFCASS dissolution mandates.

Step 4:

Settling creditors' claims.

Creditor claims can be accepted or rejected by your company. Accepted claims must be paid or satisfactory arrangements made with creditors for repayment. For example, a creditor may agree to settle the claim for less (such as 80%) than the original amount.

With rejected claims, you must advise creditors in writing that your company rejects their claims. Be sure to have an attorney assist and advise you about the process and your state's related statutes.

Step 5:

Distribution of remaining assets

After paying claims, remaining assets may be distributed to company owners in proportion to the share of ownership.

To include within the assets are the Staff members. The board and committee members will dutifully resign, as they should have been sacked years ago.

The remaining frontline staff that wish to remain in gainful employment will be recruited to the 'Child-led training programme.' The current and in place ICVER scheme being operated by 'Family Ties' in the South West will roll out across the country and work with the same framework and child led approach resolving issues of conduct, and of complaint. In order to process the areas quickly and efficiently Family Ties have seen that a 40-day

We need to create a system that can be transparent in act, and in deliverance to its clients, & that supports justice - an EVIDENCED based system.

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assessment process is possible and receiving fantastic results. I will include an appraisal by business owner Jane Jenkins, who loves these new changes and wishes to help adopt the scheme nationwide.

Step 6:

ICVER will take over, as they have been in the South West since May.

There will need to be a registered framework of National compliance whereby the same services are delivered to the same standards throughout the UK and CAN NOT be amended through or within local councils. We need to remove the internal powers that drive corruption and collusion of services. The complicity of services to ignore policies and procedures has been varied throughout the UK creating pockets of bad management. We need to ensure all policy is enforceable BY LAW. This ensures that all persons, in EVERY sector, must be Child led, Child focused, and above all SAFE to practice and work with children.

During step 5 all CAFCASS staff retraining to join the new Child Led System will have to ensure they have up to date Acro and DBS. During this process anyone who has ANY child/ violence/ sexually based convictions will instantly be denied from the training scheme.

Continued...

“Cafcass was set up in 2001 to be the voice of children in family court cases, and to look after their welfare. It employs mainly experienced social workers as “family court advisers” who advise judges in most cases where there are disputes about

Child led support and ICVER will remain separate, in the best interest of children.

children, while its “children’s guardians” are appointed to represent minors’ interests in the most contested and entrenched cases.” Louise Tickle- The Guardian 2020

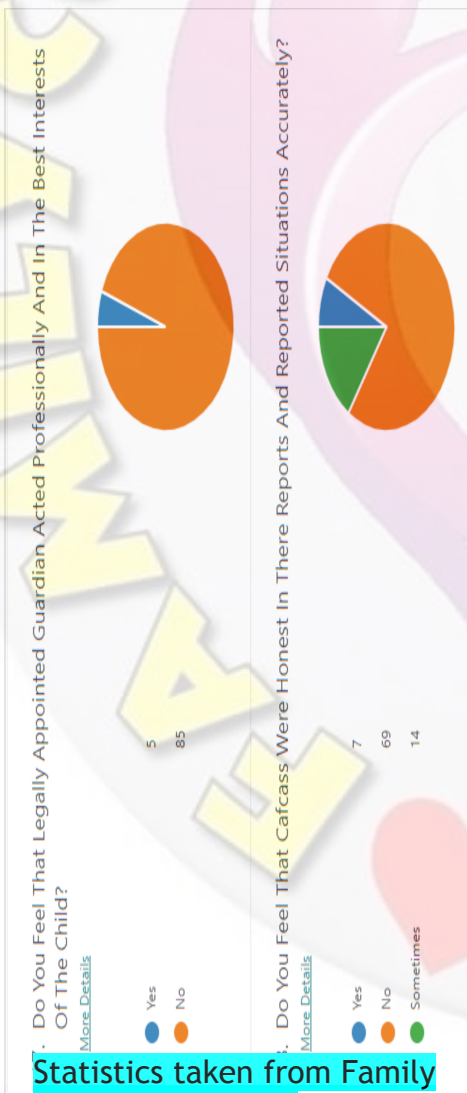
Step 7:

ICVER will replace the role and functionality of CAFCASS within the court as it is already. However, they will no longer work alongside the Child Led Support and all paperwork will be kept separate in terms of ‘amendments.’ Child Led support will no longer be able to amend, speak on behalf of, or use ICVER reports within their own summary. ICVER reports will be written independently of local authority, as was originally intended- for the court. Child led support will collate their own investigation and the evidence will then be correct and without coercion, and will create fair testimony to the judge. ALL ICVER staff can attend court and core group meetings upon request, but are not duty bound by the same codes of conduct as the Child Led support, they will operate to a separate framework and governing body. Any collusion between services will instantly result in expulsion, and will naturally assume that reports of that nature be withdrawn from court proceeding to ensure fairness.

The separation of Child Led Support, and ICVER, will create a much clearer image for the judicial process, as the two parties have not met. In criminal courts witnesses are prohibited from mixing. This should be the same in family court.

Step 8:

In order for this transition to work effectively there needs to be strict monitoring of services in the first 8 weeks and 3 months there after. The scrutiny in the start needs to be highly pressurized, so that there are no mistakes being made between services. The insurance of fairness brings about the necessity for a good ombudsman service. Step 8 would ensure the committees over seeing fairness were able to implement early and strict measures to stop corruption and collusion in its tracks. Fiscally there needs to be also the ability to adjust the volume of complaints effectively in order to not create more paperwork and office hours. There will be a database that will therefore take electronic complaints and triage them straight to the committee the committee has 6 weeks to decide on each case and there will be a strict policy that will ensure instant dismissals take place to ensure child, and public safety and above all justice. The committee will in this last stage ensure that they are on target. If after 6 months of the roll out there is a backlog of complaints there MUST be an interim assessment in order to pin point problem areas, as they occur. The regular training, and the insistence on protocol will mean rigidity where there have been grey areas. Criminal offences such as perjury WILL be recognized and there will be NO protection or immunity for court staff.



Statistics taken from Family Court Superheroes complaints form.

Ombudsman & Insurance of Justice

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Currently to date the Ministry of Justice has proclaimed CAF/CASS 'not fit for purpose' and the voice of the people within the aggrieved organizations we represent have echoed a real failing in safeguarding and other key areas of welfare.

The out of date policy and complaints procedure leaves the process open to corruption, collusion between services and admittance from the Ministry of Justice of failure.

We need to create a fair system that isn't marginalized in other areas we need to create a fair complaints process so that issues in they system are quickly addressed during the court processes. Factually incorrect statements mean that paperwork often impacts children and families lives- forever.

Any new Ombudsman would need to be overseen by a committee to ensure fairness and that all polices are being adhered to and not run by local government where the local authorities fairness depends on political party preference toward the Children's Act 1989, Human Rights Act 1998 & Equality Act 2010

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