



Written Information on Adoption

Additional Information for Parents
of an Aboriginal Child in Out-of-
Home Care

Introduction

This booklet provides important information for parents who are considering the adoption of their child who is Aboriginal. It is to be read in addition to the “*Mandatory Written Information on Adoption. Information for Parents*”.

The law governing adoption, the NSW *Adoption Act 2000*, requires that if a parent is considering giving consent to their child’s adoption, the parent must have the opportunity to read the information in this booklet and talk with an appropriately qualified Aboriginal person to ensure they understand the contents before they give their consent.

Even if you are not Aboriginal, the information contained in this booklet applies to you if your child is Aboriginal.

1. Overview

What is Adoption?

Adoption is the legal process by which all the legal rights and responsibilities of being a parent are transferred from the child's biological parent(s) to the adoptive parent(s).

NSW Legislation (*Adoption Act 2000*), allows for the adoption of an Aboriginal child, but only when the making of an adoption order is clearly preferable and in the best interests of the child to any other care arrangement.

Adoption is a major life decision, for parents and their child. It is important to carefully consider other possible care arrangements and placement options before you decide to give consent to your child's adoption.

What are the legal effects of adoption in NSW?

- Adoption is the legal process which permanently transfers all the legal rights and responsibilities of being a parent from you as the child's parent(s) (or anyone who has parental responsibility for the child), to the adoptive parent(s). Adoption orders are made in the Supreme Court of NSW.
- **Once an adoption order is made, it is final.** An adoption order can only be discharged if the adoption order was obtained by fraud, duress or other improper means.
- A new birth certificate will be created once your child is adopted, naming the adoptive parent(s) as the child's legal parents.
- A child's surname is often changed to the same surname of the adoptive parent(s). Sometimes the child's original surname from their birth family might be kept, or used as their middle name, but this may not always be the case.
- **The child's first name(s) do not generally change**, however in consultation with you, an additional middle name may be added if *the Court is satisfied that the name change is in the best interests of the child...*
- A child's right to automatically inherit from you changes to automatically inherit from their adoptive parents.
- The child may continue (as part of the Adoption Plan agreed to by all parties) to have contact with you and members of his or her family, extended family and/or Aboriginal community after an adoption. Contact is agreed on by all parties and must consider the best interests of the child.

What are the Pathways to Adoption?

There are a number of ways adoption can be raised and considered as a placement option:

1. When a birth parent requests adoption for their child

At any time prior to or after a child's birth, a parent may approach Community Services or a non-government adoption service provider about an adoption service for their child.

2. When a child is in need of a permanent placement

The Children's Court care plan may include a statement that adoption will be pursued for a child. This would occur in situations where:

- adoption has been discussed with the family during case planning and it has been agreed that adoption is appropriate for the child, or
- adoption is deemed to be in the child's long term interests, with or without parental agreement
- the Magistrate may decide that adoption should be considered.

3. Out-of-Home Care Adoption

Adoption of a child in a permanent placement can be requested by the child, their authorised (foster) carer, parent, Community Services or a non-government organisation. Adoption can be raised at any time after placement of the child with their permanent carers.

Adoption Consent

Consent for the adoption of a child can be given in one of the following ways:

1. Consent of Parent or Person who Holds Parental Responsibility for the Child

The Court cannot make an adoption order unless consent has been given by each of the child's parents and anyone who has parental responsibility for the child. In every adoption, all reasonable attempts are made to encourage both parents to participate in decisions made about their child.

2. Child Over 12 years of Age Gives 'Sole' Consent

Where an Aboriginal child is

- 12 or more years of age, and
- of sufficient maturity, and
- the child has been cared for by the proposed adoptive parent(s) for at least 2 years,

In this circumstance, the only consent required for an adoption, is that of the child.

Children giving 'sole' consent will be given the same opportunity for 'adoption counselling' as parents would if they were giving consent. Every effort is made to let parents know if their child is considering or has given 'sole' consent to their adoption.

3. Dispense with the Requirement to Give Consent

The Court may dispense with a parent's consent if there are specific grounds to do so, being

- the parent cannot be identified or located, or
- the parent is in such a physical or mental condition and is not capable of properly considering whether they should give consent, or
- there is serious concern for the welfare of the child, or
- the child has established a stable relationship with their authorised carers and adoption is in the child's best interest.

Alternatives to Adoption – Have you considered other care options?

Adoption is **permanent** and so it is important to consider all the care options available for you and your child. If you are considering adoption but aren't completely sure if this is the best care arrangement one option is to ask for your child to be placed in voluntary temporary care with an authorised carer.

If your child is placed in temporary care you are able to visit them and it gives you time to consider your situation, speak with members of your family and/or community, and consider the alternatives to adoption.

Alternatives to adoption include:

- raising your child yourself
- asking family, extended family or an Aboriginal person from your kinship group or community to care for your child,
- your child entering out-of-home care, (foster care) with an authorised permanent (foster) carer(s)

In these circumstances Children's Court Orders can be made that:

- places your child under the Parental Responsibility of the Minister to 18 years, or
- give sole or partial parental responsibility to an authorised carer or family member.

2. Aboriginal People and Adoption

In the *Adoption Act 2000* an Aboriginal child means “a child descended from an Aboriginal person”. The legal definition of an “Aboriginal person” is drawn from the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Aboriginal person means a person who:

- (a) is a member of the Aboriginal race of Australia, and
- (b) identifies as an Aboriginal person, and
- (c) is accepted by the Aboriginal community as an Aboriginal person.

Given the displacement that has occurred over generations for many Aboriginal people it is not always possible to meet all three requirements. Therefore a child may also be considered to be Aboriginal if the Court is satisfied that the child is of Aboriginal descent..

In Aboriginal communities, the responsibility of raising children is often seen as the responsibility of the entire family rather than the biological parents alone, and so adoption was not necessary and an unknown practice in traditional Aboriginal culture. If parents could not raise their child for any number of reasons, family, extended family and or community stepped in and did so. This still remains the case in many Aboriginal families and communities today.

Within the Aboriginal community, relative or kinship care placements are the preferred care arrangements for Aboriginal children who are unable to live with their parents. These are placements with a carer(s) from within the child’s family, extended family or Aboriginal community and assist the child to maintain their connection and sense of belonging to their family, community and Aboriginal culture.

However it is recognised that in some circumstances parents may not feel that relative, kinship or foster care placements are viable options and may consider adoption.

The *Adoption Act 2000* does allow for Aboriginal children to be adopted. Additional requirements must be met under the *Adoption Act 2000*, prior to an adoption order being made for an Aboriginal child

The Stolen Generation

It is important to acknowledge past practices and the impact of forced removals on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Between 1909 and 1969 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were taken from their families without parental consent and placed in institutions or mission dormitories - many were fostered or adopted. The generations of children who were taken from their families became known as the Stolen Generations.

The forced removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children broke important cultural, spiritual and family ties which affected not only individuals, but whole families and even whole communities and resulted in long lasting feelings of loss and grief. No-one really knows how many children were taken and no-one will ever know the true effects that these forcible removal policies have had on generation after generation of families and communities

Today, the Law through the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle and Aboriginal consultation requirements seek to protect future generations of Aboriginal children from the devastating effects of the past that separated children from their families, communities, and culture.

3. Legislative Requirements

The Law seeks to protect future generations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from past practices that separated children from their families, communities, and culture. Therefore, an adoption of an Aboriginal child is not to occur unless the Court is satisfied that an adoption order is preferable, and in the child's best interests, to any other order which could be taken by law.

One of the objectives of the *Adoption Act 2000* is to ensure that a child who is adopted is assisted to know and have access to his or her birth family and cultural heritage. Identifying and preserving a child's name or given names, identity, language and cultural ties must be taken into consideration when making a decision about the adoption of an Aboriginal child.

Aboriginal people should be given the opportunity to participate with as much self determination as possible in decisions relating to the placement of Aboriginal children for adoption.

Adoption Counselling

If you are considering adoption for your child, the *Adoption Act 2000* requires that an approved Aboriginal person with relevant experience working with Aboriginal children provide 'adoption counselling' to you, your family or kinship group in relation to care options for your child. This includes:

- the effects of adoption (what adoption means legally, and emotionally)
- alternatives to adoption and the possibility of your child being cared for within their culture in the Aboriginal community

The *Adoption Act 2000* requires that:

If parent(s) refuse 'adoption counselling' they must be provided with this written information which details matters that would have been discussed by the adoption counsellor. Those who do not wish to participate in counselling cannot consent to their child's adoption until at least seven days after being given this written information.

As a parent of an Aboriginal child you will be asked to sign a document confirming you have:

1. Been given an opportunity to participate in 'adoption counselling' with someone from the Aboriginal community, and

Been provided with the Mandatory Written Information on Adoption – Additional Information for Parents of an Aboriginal Child and understood the contents

OR

2. Declined to receive 'adoption counselling', and

Been provided with the Mandatory Written Information on Adoption – Additional Information for Parents of an Aboriginal Islander Child and understood the contents.

Consultation with Aboriginal People and Organisations

The *Adoption Act 2000* requires participation of Aboriginal people and organisations when making important decisions about the care of Aboriginal children.

If you are considering adoption for your child the following people must be consulted about the placement of your child for adoption:

- An approved Aboriginal person with experience in working with Aboriginal children who can provide you and your family with advice and assistance about care options for your child; **or**
- A person nominated by you, the child's parent(s), extended family or kinship group, who is recognised by the Aboriginal community to which your child belongs, with expertise in adoption or Out-of-Home-Care of Aboriginal children; **and**
- A local, community-based and relevant Aboriginal organisation.

Aboriginal community and organisations can assist you if you are considering adoption for your child.

Community and Organisations can offer additional information, and perhaps different perspectives or ideas about care arrangements for your child.

Consultation with Aboriginal community and Aboriginal organisations may help in:

- Seeking support from within your family and/or community so you can raise your child.
- Exploring alternative placement options for your child, this might mean discussing placement options with your family, extended family or community and arranging a relative or kinship care placement.
- Identifying people within the Aboriginal community that could be consulted about supporting your child's Aboriginal cultural heritage, if it is not possible for your child to live with relatives or an Aboriginal family.
- Discussions about what might be contained in an adoption plan to assist your child to develop a healthy and positive cultural identity.
- Developing a cultural support plan that assists your child to learn about their culture and maintain links to their Aboriginal family community and culture throughout their growing years.

You have a right for your information to be private and confidential.

If you are concerned about your family or people in your community knowing you are considering adoption for your child, please let your caseworker know your concerns as soon as possible.

Aboriginal Child Placement Principles

The Aboriginal Child Placement Principles outline a general order of placement for the adoption of Aboriginal children.

The purpose of the Principles is to enhance and preserve an Aboriginal child's sense of identity by seeking to place them with adoptive parent(s) belonging to the same Aboriginal community or communities as their birth parents or if not possible with adoptive parent(s) from another Aboriginal community.

The Principles aim is to ensure that, recognition is given to an Aboriginal child's right to be raised in their own culture and to the importance and value of the Aboriginal community in raising,— *'growing up'*— Aboriginal children.

Generally adoption of a child by their relative or kinship carer is not supported as such adoptions cause significant changes to a child's family tree.. For example if a child is adopted by their maternal grandparents, their mother becomes the child's sister after adoption, thus changing their place within the family. Parental Responsibility Orders to relatives is usually a more appropriate order to adoption

The general order of placement for an Aboriginal child under the *Adoption Act 2000* is:

- a. With an adoptive parent or parents belonging to the Aboriginal community, or one of the communities, to which the birth parent or parents belong. If this is not possible then;
- b. With an adoptive parent or parents from another Aboriginal community. If this is not possible then;
- c. With a non-Aboriginal adoptive parent or parents

Adoptive parents of an Aboriginal child

It is expected that the adoptive parents of an Aboriginal child are committed to supporting the child to learn about his or her Aboriginal culture and heritage.

Adoptive parents undergo comprehensive assessment. The assessment looks carefully at whether the adoptive family

- can assist the child to develop a healthy and positive cultural identity
- has knowledge of or is willing to learn about the child's heritage
- can help the child if the child encounters racism or discrimination.

Your child will not be placed with a non-Aboriginal prospective adoptive parent(s) unless they can demonstrate their ability to commit and undertake these tasks.

Adoption Plans

Today, open adoption allows your child to retain links with their Aboriginal family, community and significant people.

Your views will be sought about post adoption contact with your child, and sharing information. An Adoption Plan will be developed to include arrangements that are agreed to by you, the adoptive parents and the child (age appropriate).

The Adoption Plan will include things such as:

- Arrangements for contact, and information sharing between you, your child, siblings and other family members after adoption
- How your child will learn about their Aboriginal identity and culture

You are encouraged to participate in developing a cultural support plan for your child by providing information such as:

- ***Where do you come from or where is your area/s of belonging?***
 - ❖ the traditional community/country/nation of one or both parents;
 - ❖ the community(ies) where you or your child was born;
 - ❖ the community(ies) where you were raised or lived most of your life;
 - ❖ the community where you currently reside; and
 - ❖ language group(s).
- ***Who are your family/kinship or community ties?***
 - ❖ blood related (mum, dad, brother, grandparent, cousin, aunty);
 - ❖ marriage (aunty, uncle, cousin);
 - ❖ community or non-related family (Elder, neighbour, friend);
 - ❖ kinship relationship (Elder, aunty, uncle, community);
 - ❖ people within the community whom you feel a sense of belonging.
- ***Community and cultural activities and events your child could participate in***

This information will be used in the development of a cultural support plan for your child to ensure they develop a healthy and positive cultural identity and maintain a sense of belonging to their Aboriginal community(ies) and culture.

Adoption is a major life decision for you and your child. It is important you take your time and consider all options available to you.

Remember support is always available to help you make important decisions about the care of your child and help you through the adoption process.

If you have any questions about the information you have just read or any other questions about adoption or other possible care arrangements for your child please don't hesitate to ask your adoption caseworker, they are there to help.