

## SELF-CERTIFICATION FORM FOR PARENTS

Statutory declaration in lieu of an oath (art. 47 – DPR 18/12/2000, n. 445)

The undersigned .....  
Born in ..... on the .....  
Residing in .....  
street ..... n. ....

conscious of the responsibilities and of the criminal sanctions under art. 76 of the DPR 445/2000 for false attestations and declarations and on my own personal responsibility,

### DECLARES

- that he is parent of the minor **surname name**  
born in **place of birth** on the **date of birth**

- that has been informed about the provisions which regulate the expressions of consent for the minor children, here attached (according to the Italian Civil Code).

- that my marital status is:  
 **married;**  **widower/widow;**  **divorced;**  **single.**

- that I'm in the situation of:  
 **shared custody;**  **foster parent;**  **non-custodial parent.**

- that, the article 317 of the Civil Code, assumes that the other parent **cannot** sign the consent because absent for  
 **distance;**  **obstacle**

- that according to Law of 8 february 2006 n. 54 – *Rules about separation of parents and shared custody of children* art. 1 (amending the Civil Code), in respect of matter of routine, the judge stated that:

the undersigned exerts the power separately

OTHER:

.....  
.....

Read, stated and signed

Tricesimo, on the date: .....

The undersigned (evident signature) .....

(art. 38 Uniform Code about administrative documentation – DPR 445/2000)

submitted together with an uncertified copy of ID card.

### DELEGATED FOR COLLECTION OF REPORTS/CERTIFICATIONS OF THE MINOR

The undersigned .....  
parent of the minor .....

### DELEGATE FOR COLLECTION OF REPORTS/CERTIFICATIONS OF THE MINOR

Mr. ....

(Parent's signature)

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PERSONAL DATAS COLLECTED IN THE PRESENT FORM WILL BE USED AS STATED BY PRIVACY LAW (D.LGS 196/03) AND USED ONLY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PERFORMANCE

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### **INFORMATIVE TO PARENTS FOR THE EXPRESSION OF THE CONSENT TO THE SANITARY PERFORMANCES FOR THE MINOR CHILDREN.**

According to the forecasts of the Civil Code, the parental status is exercised by mutual agreement by both parents (art. 316, paragraph 2, C.C.) or by a single parent if the other parent is dead or lapsed or suspended from his/her parental rights.

In cases of common medical treatments (visits, medications, etc.), it is enough that only one parent gives the consent in order to apply the general principle that acts of ordinary administration can be carried out by each parent separately (art. 320 cc)

In such cases the common consent is considered implicit.

#### **CIVIL CODE**

Art. 155 (Measures concerning children)

Even in the case of personal separation of parents, the minor child has the right to maintain a balanced and continuous relationship with each of them, to receive care, education and instruction from both and to maintain meaningful relationships with the ascendants and with the relatives of each parental branch.

In order to achieve the purpose indicated in the first subparagraph, the court which pronounces the personal separation of the spouses shall take the measures relating to the offspring with exclusive reference to the moral and material interest thereof.

It prioritizes the possibility that minor children remain entrusted to both parents or determines which of them the children are entrusted with, determines the timing and modalities of their presence with each parent, also fixing the measure and the way each of them must contribute to the maintenance, care, education and instruction of children. It takes note, if not contrary to the interests of the children, of the agreements between the parents.

It adopts any other measure concerning the offspring.

Parental rights are exercised by both parents. Decisions of greater interest for children relating to education, instruction and health are taken by mutual agreement, taking into account the capacities, natural inclination and aspirations of children. In case of disagreement the decision is put to the court.

**Limited to decisions on matters of ordinary administration, the court may decide that the parents exercise their authority separately.** Unless otherwise freely signed by the parties, each of the parents shall maintain the children in proportion to their own income; ... *omissis*.

Art. 316 (Exercising parental rights)

The child is subject to parental rights until the older age or the emancipation (artt. 2 and 390).

Parental rights are exercised by mutual agreement by both parents (artt. 155, 317, 327 and 343).

In case of contrast on matters of particular importance each of the parents may informally appeal to the court, indicating the measures it considers most appropriate. If there is a looming danger of serious injury to the child, the father may take urgent and unpostponable measures (art. 322).

The judge, having heard the parents and the child, if older than fourteen years, suggests the determinations which it considers most useful in the interest of the child and the family unit.

If the contrast persists the judge attributes the power of decision to the parent who, in the individual case, considers the most suitable to care for the interest of the child.

Art. 317 (Impediment of one of the parents)

In the case of remoteness, incapacity or other impediment that makes it impossible for one of the parents to exercise their powers, it is exercised exclusively on the other one.

The common parental responsibility does not cease when, as a result of separation, dissolution, annulment or cessation of the civil effects of the marriage, the children are entrusted to one of them.

The exercise of parental rights is regulated, in such cases, according to the provisions as exposed in art. 155.

(front/back)