

**DECLARATION IN LIEU OF CERTIFICATION OR AFFIDAVIT**  
(articles 46 and 47 of the Decree of the President of the Italian Republic no. 445 of 28 December 2000) to be filled in if only one parent is present

I, the undersigned, (name and surname) \_\_\_\_\_  
Born in (place) \_\_\_\_\_ on (date) \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ Tax Identification no. \_\_\_\_\_  
permanent address in (city) \_\_\_\_\_ (address) \_\_\_\_\_  
Identity document no. \_\_\_\_\_, aware of the penal sanctions in the event of untruthful statements, pursuant to the penal code and any other law (in particular art. 76 of the Decree of the President of the Italian Republic no. 445/2000)

**DECLARE THAT**

- I am
  - a parent of the child (name e surname).....
  - Born in (place..... on (date) ...../...../..... Tax Identification no. ....
  - permanent address in (city) ..... (address) .....
- the other parent is:
  - Name and surname of the other parent.....
  - Born in (place..... on (date) ...../...../..... Tax Identification no. ....
  - permanent address in (city) ..... (address) .....

**DECLARE THAT**

- I have been informed of the legislation concerning the expression of consent for children under the age of 18, as in attachment.
- that my marital status is as follows:
  - married  single  widow  separated  divorced, in the following situation:
    - joint custody  custodial parent  non-custodial parent
- for the purposes of Article 137 of the Civil Code, the other parent cannot sign the consent form because s/he is absent for:
  - impediment (absence or other)
- for the purposes of the legislation on the exercise of parental responsibility after separation, termination of civil effects, annulment, nullity of marriage, limited to decisions on matters of ordinary administration (art. 337-ter, paragraph 4 of the Civil Code), the judge established
  - that the undersigned exercises the authority separately

Place and date

The declarant

This declaration was signed in the presence the employee who ascertained the identity of the signer.

Date                      Signature of the employee \_\_\_\_\_

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Information on the processing of personal data (Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679). The personal data collected for the purposes of this procedure will be processed with paper and electronic means exclusively in the context of the procedure for which this declaration is made and I, the undersigned, have all the rights provided for in article 15 of the same regulation.

**INFORMATION NOTICE TO PARENTS FOR THE  
EXPRESSION OF CONSENT TO HEALTH TREATMENTS  
FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18**

On the basis of the provisions of the Civil Code, parental responsibility over children is exercised by mutual agreement by both parents (art. 316, paragraph 1) or by a single parent in case of distance, incapacity or other impediment of the other parent (art. 317, paragraph 1).

In the case of ordinary medical treatments (medical examinations, medications, etc.) the consent of only one of the parents is sufficient in application of the general principle that the acts of ordinary administration can be carried out separately by each parent.

In the event of separation, dissolution, cessation of civil effects, annulment, nullity of marriage and in proceedings relating to children born out of wedlock, parental responsibility is normally exercised by both parents and the judge can establish that the parents exercise parental responsibility separately for decisions on matters of ordinary administration (art. 337-ter, paragraph 3).

**CIVIL CODE**

**Art. 316 (Parental responsibility)**

Both parents have parental responsibility which is exercised by mutual agreement taking into account the child's abilities, natural inclinations and aspirations. Parents by mutual agreement establish the child's habitual residence.

In the event of a dispute on matters of particular importance, each of the parents can appeal to the judge without formalities, indicating the measures that they consider most suitable.

The judge hears the opinion of the parents and the minor child who has reached the age of twelve and even younger if capable of discernment. The judge suggests the determinations that are considered the most useful in the interest of the child and the family unit. If the conflict persists, the judge attributes the power of decision to the parent who is more suitable to look after the interests of the child in the specific case.

Parents exercise parental responsibility over a recognized child. If the parents recognize a child born out of wedlock, the exercise of parental responsibility belongs to both. The parent who does not exercise parental responsibility supervises the child's education, upbringing and living conditions.

**Art. 317 (Impediment of a parent)**

In case of distance, incapacity or other impediment that makes it impossible for one of the parents to exercise parental responsibility, this is exercised exclusively by the other.

The parental responsibility of both parents does not cease following separation, dissolution, cessation of civil effects, annulment, nullity of the marriage [omissis].

The following articles of the Civil Code apply to the exercise of parental responsibility in the event of separation, dissolution, termination of civil effects, annulment, nullity of marriage and in proceedings relating to children born out of wedlock:

**Art. 337-ter (Provisions about children)**

The minor child has the right to maintain a balanced and ongoing relationship with each of the parents, to receive care, education, instruction and moral assistance from both parents and to maintain meaningful relationships with the ancestors and relatives of each parental branch.

[omissis] Parental responsibility is exercised by both parents. Decisions of greatest interest to the children about education, upbringing, health and the choice of the habitual residence of the minor are assumed by mutual agreement taking into account the abilities, natural inclination and aspirations of the children. In case of disagreement, the decision is left to the judge. Limited to decisions on matters of ordinary administration, the judge may establish that parents exercise parental responsibility separately [omissis].

**Art. 337-quater (Custody to a single parent and opposition to shared custody)**

[omissis] The parent to whom the children are entrusted exclusively has the exclusive exercise of parental responsibility over them, unless otherwise provided by the judge; s/he must comply with the conditions determined by the judge. Unless otherwise stated, the decisions of greatest interest to the children are taken by both parents. The parent to whom the children are not in custody has the right and the duty to supervise their education and upbringing and can appeal to the judge when s/he considers that the decisions have been taken are prejudicial to their interests.