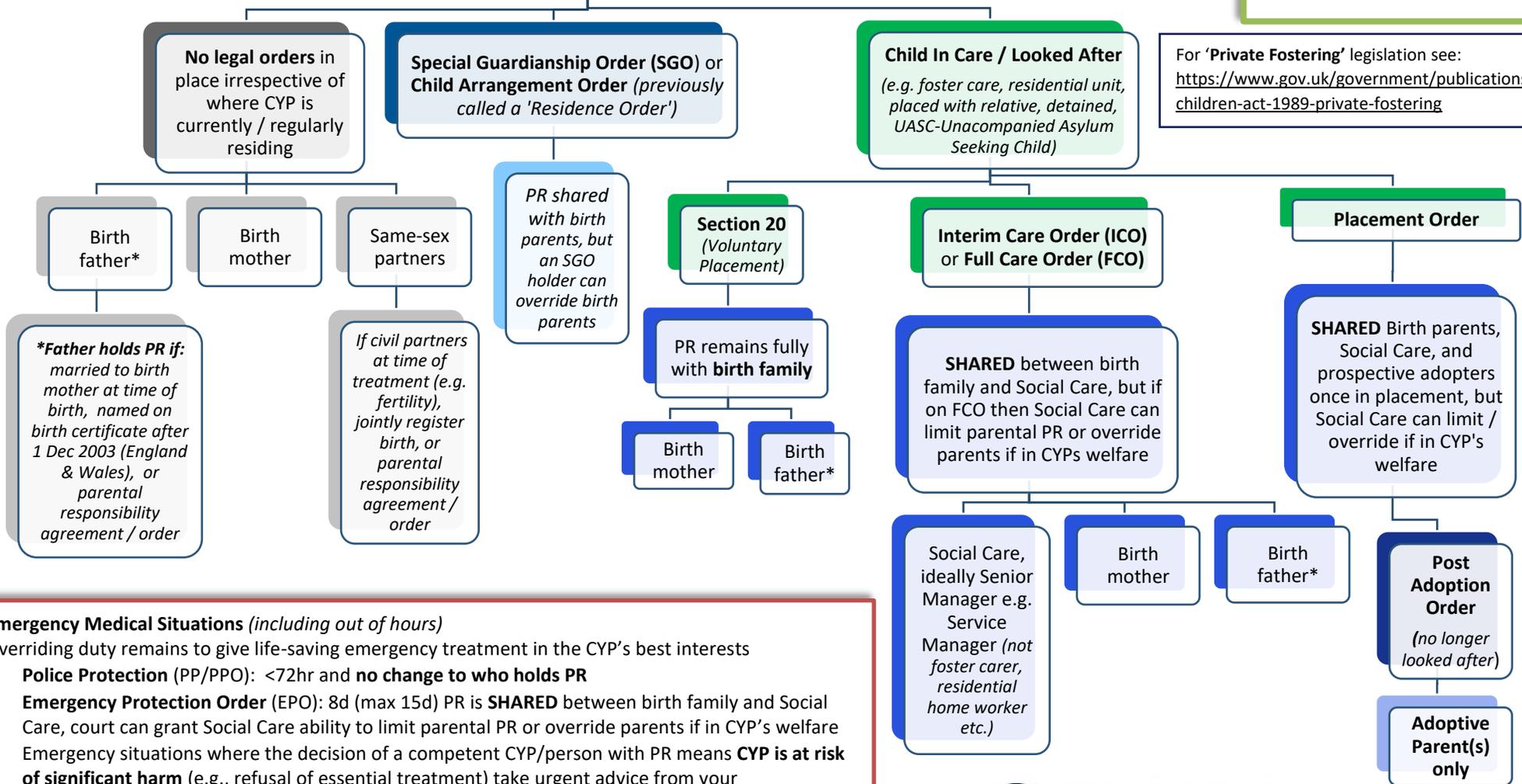


Who has Parental Responsibility (PR)?

If in doubt or Parental Responsibility (PR) is unclear: ask to see copies of any legal consent documents / court orders and take advice from your legal or other advisory service. This is not a comprehensive list of all forms of legal order but covers the main scenarios

Child or Young Person (CYP) has been assessed and is NOT believed competent to give their own consent at this time (e.g. as per GMC publication 0-18 years: guidance for all doctors, and following principles of Gillick competence)

Foster Carers may be authorised for routine health reviews and to access emergency healthcare, but NOT Immunisations / Blood Borne Infection (BBI) screening / Genetic testing / safeguarding medical examination (non-accidental injury, sexual assault) / surgery / anaesthesia etc.



For 'Private Fostering' legislation see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-act-1989-private-fostering>

Emergency Medical Situations (including out of hours)
 Overriding duty remains to give life-saving emergency treatment in the CYP's best interests

- **Police Protection (PP/PPO):** <72hr and **no change to who holds PR**
- **Emergency Protection Order (EPO):** 8d (max 15d) PR is **SHARED** between birth family and Social Care, court can grant Social Care ability to limit parental PR or override parents if in CYP's welfare
- Emergency situations where the decision of a competent CYP/person with PR means **CYP is at risk of significant harm** (e.g., refusal of essential treatment) take urgent advice from your organisation's **Legal Services / MDU / MPS** and contact **Social Care** – an emergency Court Order

