

<u>The birth mother</u>
<u>The biological father</u> if he was married to the mother at the time of the birth or if he went on to marry the mother after the birth (even if the marriage was void)
<u>The father, if he was named on the birth certificate</u> and the birth had been registered or re-registered/amended after 1 st December 2003
If donor sperm is used at a licensed UK fertility clinic a non-biological father who has consented to fertility treatment alongside the birth mother, can be registered on the birth certificate and will have PR
<u>Adopted parents</u> (who hold an Adoption Order (this removes PR from the natural parent(s)))
<u>The holder of a Parental Responsibility Agreement:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can be made by an unmarried father and mother - can be made by a step parent (including married/unmarried/civil partner) by order of the court or with consent of the other natural parent
<u>The holder of a Parental Responsibility Order made by the court:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be made by the father, second female parent, spouse or civil partner of a parent with PR
<u>The holder of a Residence Order</u> (made before 22 nd April 2014) – the order must still be in force. Since 22 nd April 2014 it has been replaced with a Child Arrangements Order
<u>The holder of a Child Arrangements Order</u> (may provide PR):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the Child Arrangements Order involves the child living with a person (part or full time), the court must <i>provide</i> a Parental Responsibility Order - If the Child Arrangements Order involves the child spending time with or having contact with a person, the court must <i>consider</i> providing a Parental Responsibility Order
<u>The holder of a Special Guardianship Order:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An order made by a Family Court
<u>A Legal Guardian:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed by the court if there is no parent with PR - Through a will in the event of the death of the person(s) with PR
<u>A local authority</u> who has PR for a child as:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an Emergency Protection Order (short-lived) - an Interim or Final Care Order (the local authority decides what extent others with PR may contribute as long as it is for the welfare/safeguarding of the child) <p><i>A child may be looked after/accommodated by a Local Authority under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989 with no Care Order in place – PR then still remains with the parent/guardian</i></p>
<u>Female partner of the birth mother named as a parent on the birth certificate</u>
If both are married or in a civil partnership at the time of the birth and the child was conceived via artificial insemination on or after 06/04/2009 then the female partner can be registered on the birth certificate and will have PR
If both are not married or in a civil partnership and the female partner consents to be the second legal parent at a licensed UK fertility clinic then they can be registered on the birth certificate and will have PR
<u>The holder of a Parental Order</u> (removes PR from surrogate parent(s)) – To apply for a Parental Order at least one of the intended parents must be a gamete provider and both intended parents must be a couple