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Parental Authority

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARENTS TOWARD CHILDREN Setting the Scene

Parental authority refers to the rights and duties of parents toward their children.

What are these rights and duties? What happens if parents separate?

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Ministère de la Justice



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This pamphlet is up to date to November 11, 2019.

It has general information only. If you need legal advice on a specific situation, consult a lawyer or a notary.

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Parental authority refers to the rights and duties of parents toward their children until they turn 18.

Rights and Duties of Parents

Parents have these rights and duties toward their children:

- custody
- supervision
- ensuring their physical and emotional health and safety
- education
- generally caring for them

Parental authority gives parents the right to make all decisions necessary for the well-being of their children. For example, parents can make these decisions:

- where the children will live
- health care decisions (children 14 and over can make some decisions on their own)
- passing on religious beliefs

Take note!

Parents can temporarily give someone else certain parts of their parental authority, such as custody, supervision or education. For example, this happens when they leave their children with a teacher, babysitter or sports coach.

When Parents Break Up

While parents are living together, they use their parental authority together. It doesn't matter whether the parents are married or unmarried.

What happens if the parents split up? If only one parent has custody of the children, the other parent still keeps all the rights and duties of parental authority, except custody.

Being with the children means the parent with custody has parental authority every day, while the other parent has it from a distance. But the parent without custody must be consulted on all major decisions affecting the children.

What is a major decision? Here are examples:

- choice of school
- health care necessary for a child's health
- some medical treatments, such as braces
- long-term activities and hobbies

Careful!

New partners of a parent don't have parental authority, even if they act like a parent.

When Parents Don't Agree on **Major Decisions**

When parents can't agree on a major decision involving the children, one parent can go to court to have a judge decide, no matter who has custody.

For example, a parent can ask for a judge's decision if one parent refuses to give the other parent important information about the children.

The judge will decide based on the children's best interests.



Losing Parental Authority

In rare cases, a parent can lose all or part of parental authority and the right to make decisions regarding children.

Only a judge can take away parental authority. It is a very serious step. In legal terms, it's called "depriving" a parent of parental authority.

Judges have removed parental authority in cases of cruelty, violence and sexual abuse or when parents have abandoned their children.

Parents who lose parental authority lose rights toward their children, but still have certain duties toward them. For example, they must still provide for their children financially.

Parents who lose parental authority can ask a judge to get it back. But there is an exception: if someone else has adopted the children, a parent who lost parental authority will never get it back. Adoption puts an end to the relationship between the parent who lost parental authority and the children.

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