

Anerkendelse af faderskab

Acknowledgement of Paternity

Blanket 4 (Form 4)

Send blanketten til Familierektshuset (Please submit this form to Agency of Family Law)

Oplysninger om faren (Information about the father)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Fulde navn (Full name): | | |
| Adresse (Address): | Postnr. (Postcode): | By (City): |
| Land (Country): | | CPR-nr. (CPR no.): |
| Statsborgerskab (Citizenship): | | E-mail (E-mail): |

Oplysninger om moren (Information about the mother)

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Fulde navn (Full name): | | |
| Adresse (Address): | Postnr. (Postcode): | By (City): |
| Land (Country): | | CPR-nr. (CPR no.): |

Kontaktoplysninger (Contact information)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Telefonnummer (Telephone number): | E-mail (E-mail): |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|

Oplysninger om barnet (Information about the child)

| | |
|--|--|
| Er barnet født (Has the child been born)? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ja, oplys barnets cpr.nr./fødselsdato (Yes, please state child's CPR no.): | <input type="checkbox"/> Nej, oplys barnets forventede fødselsdato (No, please state child's expected date of birth): |

Anerkendelse af faderskabet *(Acknowledgement of paternity)*

Jeg erklærer, at jeg er bekendt med retsvirkningerne af en anerkendelse af faderskabet. Jeg er også bekendt med, at jeg i stedet for anerkendelse kan kræve sagen afgjort ved domstolene, medmindre denne erklæring afgives for en domstol. Afgivelse af urigtig erklæring kan straffes efter straffelovens § 163.

I hereby declare that I am familiar with the legal effects of acknowledgement of paternity. I am also familiar with the fact that instead of acknowledging paternity, I am entitled to have the case heard by the courts unless this declaration is submitted to a court. Submission of an incorrect declaration may be punished pursuant to Section 163 of the Danish Criminal Code.

Underskrift *(Signature)*

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Farens underskrift <i>(Father's signature)</i> : | Dato <i>(Date)</i> : |
|--|----------------------|

Underskrift fra 2 vitterlighedsvidner *(Signature of two attesting witnesses)*

Det bevidnes, at underskriften er ægte, og at dateringen er rigtig. Blanketten underskrives af en advokat eller to vitterlighedsvidner (vitterlighedsvidnerne skal underskrive samme dag som jer). Hvis erklæringen underskrives ved personligt møde for sognet, kommunen, Familieretshuset, retten eller en dansk repræsentation, er vidner ikke nødvendige.

I hereby attest that the signatures are genuine and that the date is correct. The form must be signed by a solicitor or two attesting witnesses (the attesting witnesses must sign on the same date as you). If the declaration is signed at an in-person meeting at the parish, municipality, Agency of Family Law, court or a Danish consulate/embassy, witnesses are not required.

Vitterlighedsvidne nr. 1 *(Attesting witness no. 1)*

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Fulde navn <i>(Full name)</i> : | Telefonnummer <i>(telephone number)</i> : | |
| Adresse <i>(address)</i> : | Postnr. <i>(Post code)</i> : | By <i>(City)</i> : |
| Underskrift <i>(Signature)</i> : | Dato <i>(Date)</i> : | |

Vitterlighedsvidne nr. 2 *(Attesting witness no. 2)*

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Fulde navn <i>(Full name)</i> : | Telefonnummer <i>(telephone number)</i> : | |
| Adresse <i>(address)</i> : | Postnr. <i>(Post code)</i> : | By <i>(City)</i> : |
| Underskrift <i>(Signature)</i> : | Dato <i>(Date)</i> : | |

Udfyldes af myndighederne *(To be completed by the authorities)*

| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indsendt <i>(Submitted)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Udfyldt ved personligt fremmøde <i>(Completed in person)</i> | Myndighedens kvittering (stempel) for modtagelsen (dato+underskrift) <i>Acknowledgement of authority (stamp) of receipt (date+ signature):</i> |
|---|---|

Se vejledning på næste side
(Please see guide overleaf)

Vejledning

Anerkendelse af faderskab

Får du barn med en kvinde, du ikke er gift med, kan du anerkende faderskabet til barnet via blanketten "Anerkendelse af faderskab". Fødes der tvillinger, skal du udfylde en blanket for hvert barn.

Anerkendelsen af faderskabet medfører fælles forældremyndighed i følgende situationer:

- Forældrene har eller har haft fælles folkeregisteradresse inden for de sidste 10 måneder før barnets fødsel
- Forældrene har været gift med hinanden inden for de sidste 10 måneder før barnets fødsel (det vil sige, de er skilt ved barnets fødsel) eller
- Forældrene er separeret på tidspunktet for barnets fødsel.

I øvrige situationer medfører anerkendelsen af faderskabet ikke fælles forældremyndighed. Du og moren vil kunne aftale fælles forældremyndighed.

Du skal sende blanketten til: Send blanketten til Familieretshuset. Du kan finde adresse og telefonnummer på www.familieretshuset.dk

Når faderskabet er fastslået

Bliver faderskabet fastslået, betyder det blandt andet:

- At du har forsørgelsespligt over for dit barn
- At du og dit barn har ret til at arve efter hinanden
- At du kan få samvær med dit barn
- At du kan få del i forældremyndigheden
- At dit barn kan få dit efternavn
- At dit barn kan få samme statsborgerskab som dig, hvis betingelserne herfor er opfyldt
- At du kan få forældremyndigheden ved aftale eller dom

Får du barn med en kvinde, du ikke er gift med

For at sikre barnets rettigheder i forhold til faren, herunder barnets ret til at kende sin biologiske baggrund, har moren pligt til at oplyse, hvem der er eller kan være barnets far.

Guide

Acknowledgement of paternity

If you have a child with a woman with whom you are not married, you are able to acknowledge paternity of the child by using the Acknowledgement of Paternity form. If twins are born, you will need to complete a separate form for each child.

Acknowledgement of paternity entails joint custody in the following situations:

- *The parents have or have had a joint address as listed in the national register within the ten (10) months before the birth of the child*
- *The parents have been married to each other within the ten (10) months before the birth of the child (i.e. they were divorced on the date of birth of the child)*
- *The parents were separated on the date of the birth of the child*

In other situations, acknowledgement of paternity does not entail joint custody. You and the mother are able to agree joint custody.

Please submit the form to: Submit this form to Agency of Family Law. The address and telephone number can be found at www.familieretshuset.dk

When paternity has been established

If paternity has been established, it means:

- *That you have a maintenance obligation to your child*
- *That you and your child are entitled to inherit from each other*
- *That you are entitled to contact with your child*
- *That you are entitled to share custody*
- *That your child is entitled to take your surname*
- *That your child is entitled to the same citizenship as you if the conditions for obtaining the citizenship are met*
- *That you can be granted joint custody by agreement or a court judgement*

Basis for acknowledgement

To ensure the child's rights as regards the father, including the right of the child to know his/her biological background, the mother is under obligation to state who is or could be the father of her child.

Familieretshuset kan indkalde både dig og andre mænd – som ifølge morens oplysninger er eller kan være barnets far – til et møde. Oplys moren, at det kun er dig, der kan være faren, kan Familieretshuset opfordre dig til at anerkende faderskabet skriftligt.

Familieretshuset kan også opfordre både dig og moren til at gennemgå retsgenetiske undersøgelser, der kan have betydning for sagen.

Har moren oplyst, at hun har haft seksuelt forhold til mere end én mand i den periode, hun blev gravid, kan faderskabet anerkendes af den mand, der ifølge retsgenetiske undersøgelser er barnets far. Udgifterne til retsgenetiske undersøgelser betales af Familieretshuset.

Kan Familieretshuset ikke afslutte sagen med en anerkendelse af faderskabet, vil den normalt blive indbragt for retten. Som part kan du når som helst – mens sagen bliver behandlet ved Familieretshuset – bede om at få den indbragt for retten.

Er faderskabet anerkendt, kan det normalt ikke ændres. Kun i helt særlige situationer kan sagen blive behandlet igen.

Børnebidrag

Når faderskabet er fastslået, tager Familieretshuset stilling til morens eventuelle ansøgning om børnebidrag.

Regler for sager om faderskab

Den 1. juli 2002 trådte børneloven i kraft (lov nr. 460 af 7. juni 2001). Loven indeholder nye regler for behandling af sager om faderskab. Børnelovens regler gælder for børn født den 1. juli 2002 eller senere. For børn født før den 1. juli 2002 gælder de tidligere faderskabsregler fortsat.

Yderligere vejledning

I Familieretshuset kan du få yderligere vejledning om reglerne og retsvirkningerne af faderskab samt om udfyldelse af denne blanket. Der kan endvidere søges information på Familieretshuset's hjemmeside www.familieretshuset.dk.

Behandling af personoplysninger

Familieretshuset udfører behandling af personoplysninger ved elektronisk databehandling, og databeskyttelsesforordningen gælder derfor for sagsbehandling af enhver art i Familieretshuset.

Ønsker du information herom, kan du læse mere på www.familieretshuset.dk/persondata

Agency of Family Law may call both you and other men – who according to the information provided by the mother are or could be the father of the child – for a meeting. If the mother states that only you can be the father, Agency of Family Law may encourage you to acknowledge paternity in writing. Agency of Family Law may also encourage both you and the mother to take forensic paternity tests that may affect the case.

If the mother has stated that she has had a sexual relationship with more than one man during the period in which she became pregnant, paternity can be acknowledged by the man who according to forensic paternity tests is the father of the child. The cost of forensic paternity tests is paid by Agency of Family Law.

If Agency of Family Law cannot close the case with an acknowledgement of paternity, the case will normally be brought before the courts. As a party, you may at any time – while the case is being processed by the State Administration – request that the case be brought before the courts.

If paternity has been acknowledged, it cannot usually be changed. Paternity cases can only be reviewed in very exceptional circumstances.

Child support

When paternity has been established, Agency of Family Law will make a decision on the mother's application for child support, if applicable.

Rules on paternity cases

The Danish Children Act came into force (Act no. 460 of 7 June 2001) on 1 July 2002. The law contains new rules for the processing of paternity cases. The provisions contained in the Danish Children Act apply to children born on 1 July 2002 or later. Previous paternity rules will continue to apply to children born before 1 July 2002.

Further information

Further information can be obtained from Agency of Family Law on the rules and legal effects of paternity and on the completion of this form. Information can also be found on Agency of Family Law website at www.familieretshuset.dk.

Processing of personal data

Agency of Family Law handles and processes personal data electronically. The General Data Protection Regulation is therefore in effect in regards to all processing of any kind in Agency of Family Law. If you would like further information, you can visit the following page

<https://familieretshuset.dk/en/the-agency-of-family-law/data-protection-policy>