

THIS DECLARATION MUST BE MADE BEFORE A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MAGISTRATE, COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS, PRACTISING SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, LICENSED CONVEYANCER, AUTHORISED ADVOCATE OR AUTHORISED LITIGATOR, BY ONE PARENT ONLY.

STATUTORY DECLARATION OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PARENTAGE

required for the purposes of the
Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953, Sections 10 and 10A

I, (your full name)

of (address)

do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the mother/father/parent* of the (sex of child).....
(delete as appropriate)

child born to me/(full name of child's mother)
(delete as appropriate)

on the (date of child's birth in words)

at (precise place of child's birth)

and that I/(full name of child's father/parent*) am/is the child's father/parent*
(delete as appropriate) (delete as appropriate)

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of **The Statutory Declarations Act 1835.**

Declared by the said

.....

at

this day of

..... Two Thousand

and.....

before me

Signature

Name

Designation
(JP, Magistrate etc)

Address

.....

Signature
of
Declarant

Form 16

* "Parent" means the mother's female partner who under the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008 is to be treated as a parent of the child.

**(SEE
OVER)**

Where the parents are acting together this form of statutory declaration may be used for either of the following purposes:-

1. First registration of a birth

The law requires that if the particulars of the child's father/parent* are to be entered in the birth register when the parents are not married to, or in a civil partnership with, each other those particulars may only be entered:-

if the mother and father/parent* attend at the registrar's office together and both sign the register, or

if either parent attends alone to give information for the registration and produces a declaration of acknowledgement of parentage made by the other parent, or

if either parent attends alone and produces a relevant Court Order naming a person as putative father/parent*, in which case the child's permission must also be obtained if he or she is 16 or over.

2. Re-registration of a birth

The law also allows births which have been registered without any particulars of the father or parent* being shown to be re-registered to show those particulars in the ways described above, except that the Registrar General's authority must first be obtained.

Parental Responsibility

The mother of the child and the father if he is married to the mother, automatically have parental responsibility. Where the parents are not married to each other the father will acquire parental responsibility when the birth is registered or re-registered to include the father's details where he and the mother have acknowledged that he is the father of the child.

The mother of the child and the parent* if she is in a marriage or civil partnership with the mother, automatically have parental responsibility. Where the mother and parent* are not in a marriage or civil partnership with each other the parent* will acquire parental responsibility when the birth is registered or re-registered to include the parent's* details where she and the mother have acknowledged that she is the parent* of the child.

Once parental responsibility is acquired only a court can remove it. If you require further information you may wish to contact Parentline Plus on 0808 800 2222 or seek legal advice.

*"Parent" means the mother's female partner who under the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008 is to be treated as a parent of the child.