

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)**

This form of statutory declaration may be used for either of the following purposes:-

1. First registration of a birth

The law requires that:-

(i) if the father's particulars are to be entered in the birth register when the parents are not married to each other, his particulars may only be entered if the person acknowledging himself to be the father attends at the registrar's office and signs the register along with the mother, or

if either parent attends alone to give information for the registration and produces a statutory declaration in the terms overleaf made by the other parent, or

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

OR

(ii) if the parent's* particulars are to be entered in the birth register when the parents are not in a civil partnership with each other, her particulars may only be entered if the person acknowledging herself to be the parent* attends at the registrar's office and signs the register along with the mother, or

if either parent attends alone to give information for the registration and produces a statutory declaration in the terms overleaf made by the other parent, or

if either parent attends alone and produces a relevant Court Order naming a person as putative 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 a child and the father if he is married to the mother, or the parent* if she is in a civil partnership with the mother, automatically have parental responsibility. Where the parents are not married to each other or in a civil partnership with each other, the father or parent* will acquire parental responsibility if he or she is named in the child's birth registration. If you need further information or advice about parental responsibility you should call Parentline Plus on 0808 800 2222 or obtain 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.