

Page 1 and 2 must be sent to the population register (folkeregisteret)
 Page 3 must be sent to the maintenance enforcement agency (trygdekontoret – national insurance office) if the parents do not live together
 Page 4 must be kept by the child's father
 Page 5 can be used as necessary

Acknowledgement of paternity

(Act of 8. April 1981 No 7 relating to children and parents (the Children's Act), § 4)

If paternity is acknowledged during pregnancy or at the time of birth, this form must be sent to the population register where the mother lives. In all other cases, the form must be sent to the population register where the child lives. If the parents were not living together when the child was born, the form must also be sent to the

maintenance enforcement agency (national insurance office) where the child lives. If this acknowledgement may change previous paternity (cf. the Children's Act § 7), this form must also be sent to the county national insurance office where the child lives.

1 Information about the child's father

Surname, first name(s)		D.o.b./ID no. (11 digits)
Home address	Postal code and district	Municipality

2 Information about the child's mother

Surname, first name(s)		D.o.b./ID no. (11 digits)
Home address	Postal code and district	Municipality

3 Information about the child

Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Girl <input type="checkbox"/> Boy	Date of birth	Municipality	Child expected born on
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4 Acknowledgement of paternity

I hereby acknowledge that I am the father of the child born /expected born	On date	By (name of the child's mother)
I am aware of the legal consequences of this acknowledgement in regards to family law and the right of inheritance. I am also aware of my duty to support the child in cooperation with its mother. (See information on the back of this form.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> I am living together with the child's mother	<input type="checkbox"/> I am not living together with the child's mother	
Place and date	Signature of the father	
If the father is under the age of 18, the person(s) who has (have) parental responsibility for him, must sign here.		

5 Confirmation

I hereby confirm that this acknowledgement was signed in my presence. The child's father has provided proof of his identification as indicated on the right	Type of identity documents	Date of issue
	Issued by	
<i>Must be signed and stamped by doctor/midwife (in connection with pregnancy check-up/birth), population register, maintenance enforcement agency, county national insurance office, judge, consulate official, or shipmaster</i>	Date, stamp and signature	

6 Approval by the child's mother

I hereby approve this acknowledgement of paternity: (Approval is required if paternity is acknowledged by a man the mother has not stated to be the father, or changement of previous paternity shall be based om this acknowledgement)	Signature of the child's mother
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Voluntary agreement about parental responsibility for the child (only valid if both parents have signed)

If no other agreements/decisions have been made, the mother has sole parental responsibility. Agreements concerning parental responsibility can also be made at a later date. A form for this may be obtained at the population register.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Parental responsibility shall be shared by the parents	<input type="checkbox"/> The father shall have sole parental responsibility
Place and date	Signature of the mother	Signature of the father

Family law and right of inheritance as a consequence of paternity being established when the parents of the child are not married to each other

Children born while the parents are separated

If the mother is legally separated when the child is born, and the husband acknowledges paternity, the child will be considered as being born within the marriage and include all legal effects that follows.

Children born by parents not married to each other

When the parents are not married to each other, the paternity of a child may be established as follows:

- 1 By the father acknowledging paternity in writing
 - a) to the doctor/midwife at a pregnancy check-up or in connection with the registration of birth
 - b) by appearing in person at the population register, maintenance enforcement agency (national insurance office), county national insurance office or before a judge. Abroad, paternity may be acknowledged by personal appearance before a Norwegian diplomatic or consular officer, or before the captain if the father is on board a Norwegian ship in foreign waters.

The mother must approve the acknowledgement, or the acknowledgement must be signed by the man she has reported to be the father.

- 2 By the father acknowledging paternity by signing the document prepared by the county national insurance office.
- 3 By court judgement in Norway.
- 4 By court judgement or by legally valid acknowledgement in Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Sweden. The main rule states that these also apply in Norway.

Public authorities are responsible for establishing paternity.

Parental responsibility

Acknowledgement/establishing of paternity does not automatically give any parental responsibility for the child. The child's mother will normally have sole parental responsibility. Parents may, however, agree to have joint parental responsibility, or that the father has sole parental responsibility. Agreements concerning parental responsibility must be reported to the population register before they are valid. If both parents sign the voluntary agreement concerning parental responsibility for the child on the front of this form, the population register will receive notification of the agreement. Otherwise, forms for agreements concerning parental responsibility can be obtained at the population register. If the parents do not agree as to who shall have parental responsibility, or where the child is to live permanently, each of them may bring the matter before a court of law.

If the parents have joint parental responsibility and one of them dies, the surviving parent will have sole parental responsibility. If the child lives with both parents and one parent dies, the surviving parent will have sole parental responsibility, even if the deceased parent was the only one to have parental responsibility. Otherwise a court of

law will decide who is to have parental responsibility. In this case, parental responsibility can also be given to a person other than the surviving parent.

Decisions regarding parental responsibility will primarily take into account the best interests of the child.

Guardianship

The person who has parental responsibility is usually also the child's legal guardian. If nobody has parental responsibility, or if the parent who has parental responsibility is a minor, a guardian will be appointed.

Visiting rights

A child has the right to spend time with both parents, even if they live apart. Both parents are mutually responsible for complying with visiting rights.

Parents may come to an agreement on visiting rights. If the parents disagree about visiting rights, or about their extent, each of them may bring the matter before a court of law. If one or both parents die, the child's relatives or others who are close to the child may claim visiting rights. A court of law, will decide whether, and to what extent, such visiting rights will be given. If the person who has parental responsibility or the person with whom the child lives, denies visiting rights, the person who has visiting rights can demand a new decision on parental responsibility and where the child is to live permanently.

Decisions on visiting rights will primarily take into account the best interests of the child.

Amendments

An agreement or decision concerning parental responsibility, visiting rights, or about where the child is to live, can be amended by (new) agreement between the parents. If the parents do not agree, each of them may bring the case before a court of law. Previous court judgements or decisions by the County Governor can only be amended on special grounds and provided that the amendment will be in the best interests of the child.

Information about the child

If one of the parents has sole parental responsibility, he or she must give the other parent information about the child when requested. The other parent also has the right to information about the child from kindergarten, school, health and social services, and the police as long as confidentiality does not apply to the parents. The right to information is, however, conditional upon such information not being harmful to the child. The County Governor can deny the person who does not have parental responsibility the right to information if this right proves to be misused.

Obligation to support the child

Parents have an obligation to support the child in accordance with their financial situation and the child's abilities and talents, when the child does not have the means to do so itself. Both parents have a joint obligation to provide what is necessary for the child, each according to their ability.

If one or both of the parents do not live with the child, he or she must pay regular contributions towards the support and education of the child. Supplementary contributions may also be required to cover extraordinary expenses such as confirmation, etc. Child support must be paid until the child is 18 years old. If the child wishes to continue ordinary school education (e.g. upper secondary school) after the age of 18, it is entitled to child support during this educational period.

The rules concerning child support also apply to others who have taken over parental responsibility after the death of the parents.

The parents may come to an agreement on the amount of child support to be paid to the child. Child support agreement forms can be obtained from the national insurance office (maintenance enforcement office), where also information on current regulation can be received. If the parents can not come to an agreement, each of them may request the national insurance office to decide the amount of child support. If the parents are not living together when the child is born, and they have not made a child support agreement, the national insurance office shall determine the amount of child support. The parents will then be summoned to the national insurance office to provide information about their jobs, education, income, and other situations of importance for determining the amount of child support.

Agreed or determined child support can be amended by (new) agreement. Each of the parents may also request the national insurance office to review the case if their financial situation or other circumstances changes.

Child support will be adjusted according to the cost of living index unless otherwise agreed or determined.

Further information can be obtained from the national insurance office.

Name

The person/persons having parental responsibility may choose the child's last name. The population register must receive notification of the name within six months of the child's birth. If such notification is not provided within six months, the child will normally be given the mother's last name.

Inheritance

In addition to the child and the mother/mother's family having mutual rights of inheritance, the child and the father/father's family also have mutual rights of inheritance once paternity has been legally established. Children born after 1 January 1965 have the same allodial privilege and qualified right of inheritance of agricultural land as they would if the parents were married to each other.

You will find more information on the Internet pages of the Ministry of Children and Family Affairs (Barne- og familie-departementet) www.odin.dep.no/bfd/, and The National Insurance Service (trygdeetaten) www.trygdeetaten.no