

Promulgation of the Children's Act

The Children's Act is hereby promulgated, cf. Consolidation Act No. 1047 of 8 November 2012, with the amendments resulting from Section 11 of Act No. 622 of 12 June 2013, Section 22 of Act No. 647 of 12 June 2013, Section 1 of Act No. 652 of 12 June 2013 and Sections 3 and 6 of Act No. 1313 of 27 November 2013.

Chapter 1

Registration of paternity in connection with birth

§ 1. If a child is born to a woman who is married to a man, the husband is considered the father of the child, cf. however subsection 2. Registration of paternity is carried out by the registrar of persons in connection with the registration of the child's birth.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1 does not apply if:

- 1) the spouses are separated at the time of the child's birth,
- 2) the mother has had another spouse or registered partner without being separated within the last 10 months before the child's birth, or
- 3) both spouses request that paternity proceedings be instituted.

Subsection 3. The provision in subsection 1 shall apply accordingly if the husband has died within the last 10 months before the birth of the child.

Subsection 4. The provision in subsection 3, cf. subsection 1, does not apply if

- 1) the spouses were separated at the time of death,
- 2) the mother has had another spouse or registered partner without being separated within the last 10 months before the child's birth, or
- 3) the mother requests that paternity proceedings be instituted.

Section 1 a. If a child is born to a woman who is married to a woman or has a registered partner, the sperm donor is registered as the father of the child when the conditions in section 27 a, subsection 1, are met, cf. however, subsection 3. Registration of paternity is carried out by the state administration in connection with the birth of the child.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1 shall apply correspondingly if the sperm donor has died before the birth of the child, but after the mother has received treatment with assisted reproduction.

Subsection 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 do not apply if

- 1) the mother has, within the last 10 months before the birth of the child, been married or in a registered partnership with someone other than the woman who has given consent pursuant to section 27 or section 27a(2), without being separated, or
- 2) a party covered by section 27 a requests that proceedings be instituted regarding paternity or co-maternity.

§ 2. If a child is born to an unmarried woman, a man is considered the father of the child if he and the mother declare in writing that they will jointly take care of and be responsible for the child. Registration of paternity is carried out by the registrar of persons in connection with the registration of the child's birth.

Subsection 2. If a child is stillborn or dies before the registration of the child's birth takes place, a man may, in connection with the registration of the child's birth, be registered as the father of the child if he and the mother jointly declare in writing that they wish him to be registered as the father.

Subsection 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 do not apply if

- 1) the mother has had another spouse or registered partner without being separated within the last 10 months before the child's birth, or
- 2) one or both parties are minors or under guardianship at the time of the declaration.

§ 3. If paternity is recognized before the child's birth pursuant to § 14, subsection 1, subsection 2, no. 1, or subsection 4, no. 1, it may be registered on this basis by the person registrar in connection with the registration of the child's birth.

Chapter 1a

Registration of co-maternity in connection with the birth

Section 3 a. If a child is born to a woman who is married to a woman or has a registered partner, the spouse or partner shall be registered as the co-mother of the child when the conditions in section 27 or section 27 a, subsection 2, are met, cf. however, subsection 2. The registration of the co-motherhood shall be carried out by the state administration in connection with the birth of the child.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1 does not apply if:

- 1) the spouses or registered partners are separated at the time of the child's birth,
- 2) the mother has been married or in a registered partnership with another man or woman without being separated within the last 10 months before the child's birth, or
- 3) both spouses or registered partners request that proceedings be instituted regarding paternity or co-maternity.

Subsection 3. The provision in subsection 1 shall apply accordingly if the spouse or registered partner has died before the birth of the child, but after the mother has received treatment with assisted reproduction, and the conditions in section 27 or section 27 a, subsection 2, are met, cf. however subsection 4.

Subsection 4. The provision in subsection 3, cf. subsection 1, does not apply if

- 1) the spouses or registered partners were separated at the time of death,
- 2) the mother has been married or in a registered partnership with another man or woman without being separated within the last 10 months before the child's birth, or
- 3) the mother requests that proceedings be instituted regarding paternity or co-maternity.

Section 3 b. If a child is born to an unmarried woman, a woman is considered to be the co-mother of the child if she and the mother declare in writing that they will jointly take care of and be responsible for the child, and the conditions in Section 27 or Section 27 a, subsection 2, are met, cf. however, subsection 3. The registration of the co-motherhood is carried out by the state administration in connection with the birth.

Subsection 2. If the child is stillborn or dies before the registration of the child's birth takes place, a woman may, in connection with the registration of the child's birth, be registered as a co-mother of the child if she and the mother declare in writing that they wish her to be registered as a co-mother, and the conditions in section 27 or section 27 a, subsection 2, are met, cf. however, subsection 3.

Subsection 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 do not apply if

- 1) the mother has been married or in a registered partnership with another man or woman without being separated within the last 10 months before the child's birth, or
- 2) one or both parties are minors or under guardianship at the time of the declaration.

Section 3 c. If co-maternity is recognized before the child's birth pursuant to Section 14(1), it may be registered on this basis by the person registrar in connection with the registration of the child's birth.

Chapter 2

Paternity and co-maternity case at the state administration

The beginning of the case

§ 4. Before the birth of the child, proceedings may be brought by the mother or by the state administration.

§ 5. If paternity or co-maternity is registered pursuant to Chapter 1 or 1a or recognized by the state administration, proceedings may be brought within 6 months of the child's birth by the mother, father, co-mother or the child's guardian.

Subsection 2. If paternity is registered pursuant to sections 1 or 1a, or if co-maternity is registered pursuant to section 3a, proceedings may be brought within the same period by the estate of the father or co-mother, unless the father or co-mother must be deemed to have acknowledged the child as his.

§ 6. A man who has had sexual relations with the mother during the period in which she became pregnant has the right to have a test carried out to determine whether he is the child's father, cf. however, subsection 2 and § 10. The request for this must be in writing and must be made within 6 months of the child's birth, unless a case concerning paternity or co-maternity is pending at the time of the request.

Subsection 2. If a man is registered as the child's father, or a woman is registered as the child's co-mother, paternity proceedings may not be brought pursuant to subsection 1, cf. sections 6 a and 6 b. Notwithstanding the first paragraph, a man may, however, bring paternity proceedings if, during the period in which the mother became pregnant, he was married to the mother without being separated or was living in a permanent cohabitation with her.

Section 6 a. A man or woman who has given consent or a declaration pursuant to sections 27, 27 a or 27 b may bring an action for paternity or co-maternity. Section 6, subsection 1, second sentence, shall apply accordingly.

§ 6 b. A man who has been married to the mother without being separated within the last 10 months before the birth of the child must be notified in writing of the birth of the child as soon as possible with guidance on his right to institute paternity proceedings. However, this does not apply if he is already a party to the proceedings.

Subsection 2. A woman who, within the last 10 months before the birth of the child, has been married or in a registered partnership with the mother without being separated, must be notified in writing of the birth of the child as soon as possible, with guidance on her right to file a co-maternity case. However, this does not apply if the woman is already a party to the case.

§ 7. If paternity or co-maternity is not registered, and if no action has been taken by others, the state administration shall take action, cf. however, subsection 2.

Subsection 2. If the child is dead, paternity or co-maternity shall only be established if the mother or someone with a legal interest in the child requests it.

Processing of the case

§ 8. The mother must state who is or may be the father of the child. She must also state whether she has undergone assisted reproduction treatment, if the child may have been conceived through this treatment, and if so, state who has consented to the treatment. The first and second clauses do not apply if subsections 2-4 apply.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1 does not apply to recognition of paternity or co-maternity pursuant to section 14, subsection 1.

Subsection 3. If paternity is registered pursuant to Chapter 1, or if paternity is acknowledged after the child's birth pursuant to Section 14, subsection 1, subsection 1 shall only apply if it is established or can be considered to be substantially confirmed that the man who is registered as the child's father, or who has acknowledged paternity, is not the child's father, cf. subsection 4.

Subsection 4. If the mother has undergone assisted reproduction treatment and paternity or co-maternity has been registered pursuant to Chapter 1 or 1a, or paternity or co-maternity has

been recognised after the birth of the child pursuant to Section 14, subsection 1, subsection 1 shall only apply if it can be considered to be substantially confirmed that the child was not conceived as a result of this treatment.

Subsection 5. If the mother does not provide the information set out in subsection 1, she must be advised of the implications this may have for her and the child.

§ 9. The parties to the case are

- 1) the child or his or her estate,
- 2) the mother or her estate,
- 3) a man who is registered as the father or has acknowledged paternity, or his estate,
- 4) a man who, according to the mother's information, is or may be the child's father, cf. section 8, or his estate,
- 5) a man who has the right to have his paternity tested, cf. sections 6 or 6a, or his estate,
- 6) a woman who is registered as a co-mother or has recognized co-motherhood, or her estate and
- 7) a woman who has the right to have it tested whether she is the child's co-mother, cf. section 6 a, or her estate.

Subsection 2. If the mother is dead, the state administration, at the request of the child's guardian, shall involve a man as a party if it is presumed that he is or may be the child's father.

§ 10. If the child was born as a result of a criminal act, the man who committed the act cannot become the child's father if the essential considerations for the child speak against it.

§ 11. The State Administration encourages the mother and the men who are parties to the case to participate in forensic genetic examinations if this may be of importance to the case.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1 may be applied to persons other than the parties to the case if it can be assumed to be of decisive importance to the case.

§ 12. The state administration may decide that a man who is undoubtedly not the child's father, and that a woman who cannot undoubtedly be considered the child's co-mother, must withdraw from the case.

§ 13. The state administration shall bring the matter before the court if

- 1) one of the parties to the case requests it,
- 2) the state administration finds it doubtful to continue processing the case,
- 3) a summons must be issued by notice in the Official Gazette or a request for a court hearing must be made pursuant to section 158 of the Administration of Justice Act,
- 4) the case cannot otherwise be concluded by recognition or dismissal by the state administration or
- 5) one of the parties is deprived of legal capacity pursuant to Section 6 of the Guardianship Act.

Recognition of paternity and co-maternity

§ 14. A man may acknowledge the paternity of a child if he and the mother declare that they will jointly take care of and be responsible for the child. However, this does not apply if the mother has been married or has had a registered partner without being separated within the last 10 months before the birth or expected birth of the child. The first and second sentences apply correspondingly to a woman's acknowledgement of co-maternity of a child if the conditions in § 27 or § 27 a, subsection 2, are met.

Subsection 2. A man who has had sexual relations with the child's mother during the period in which she became pregnant may acknowledge paternity if:

- 1) the mother has not had sexual relations with other men during this period and she has not been treated with assisted reproduction with donor sperm from another man, or
- 2) he is undoubtedly the father of the child.

Subsection 3. If the mother had sexual relations with other men during the period in which she became pregnant, or if she has been treated with assisted reproduction with donor sperm from another man, a man may acknowledge paternity if he and the mother declare that they will jointly take care of and be responsible for the child. The acknowledgement must be accepted by the other parties to the case.

Subsection 4. A man who is considered the father of the child under section 27, section 27 a, subsection 1, or section 27 b may acknowledge paternity if:

- 1) the mother, according to the information provided, during the period in which she became pregnant, did not have sexual relations with other men and she did not receive assisted reproduction treatment with donor sperm from another man, or
- 2) he is undoubtedly the father of the child.

Subsection 5. A woman who, pursuant to section 27 or section 27a, subsection 2, is considered the child's co-mother, may recognize co-maternity if, according to the information provided, the mother did not have sexual relations with a man during the period in which she became pregnant and she has not been treated with assisted reproduction with the consent of others, cf. sections 27, 27a or 27b.

Subsection 6. If the mother had sexual relations with a man during the period in which she became pregnant, a woman who is considered the child's co-mother under section 27 or section 27a, subsection 2, may acknowledge co-maternity if she and the mother declare that they will jointly take care of and be responsible for the child. This also applies in cases where the mother has been treated with assisted reproduction during the period in which she became pregnant, and where another person has given consent to the treatment and declared that he or she wants to be the father or co-mother of the child, cf. sections 27, 27a or 27b. The acknowledgement must be accepted by the other parties to the case.

Subsection 7. Recognition pursuant to subsections 1-6 shall be in writing. Recognition pursuant to subsections 3 and 6 may only be made during a meeting of the State Administration.

Subsection 8. If one of the parties is deprived of legal capacity pursuant to section 6 of the Guardianship Act, recognition pursuant to subsections 1-6 cannot take place. If the person acknowledging paternity or co-maternity is of limited capacity due to being a minor, the guardian must consent to the recognition. Section 257, subsection 1, 2nd sentence of the Administration of Justice Act shall apply accordingly.

Subsection 9. Before recognition pursuant to subsections 1-6, the man who acknowledges paternity or the woman who acknowledges co-maternity must be informed of the legal effects of the recognition and that the matter may be required to be decided in court.

Subsection 10. Paternity or co-maternity cannot be recognized before the birth of the child pursuant to subsection 2, no. 2, subsection 3, subsection 4, no. 2, subsections 5 and 6.

Chapter 3

Paternity and co-maternity case in court

Filing the case

§ 15. A case may only be brought before the court by the state administration.

Processing of the case

Section 16. The mother is obliged to appear in court and give evidence as to who is or may be the father of the child, and whether she has undergone assisted reproduction treatment, if the child may have been conceived through this treatment, and if so, who has consented to the treatment. Section 8(2)-(5) shall apply accordingly.

§ 17. The court shall involve the men and women mentioned in § 9 and other men or women who, according to the information, may be the father or co-mother of the child. §§ 6 b, 10 and 12 shall apply accordingly.

Section 18. The court shall order the conduct of forensic genetic examinations of the parties to the case if this may be of significance to the case. Section 11(2) shall apply accordingly.

Recognition of paternity and co-maternity

Section 19. Paternity and co-maternity may be recognized in court. Section 14 applies accordingly.

Judgment of paternity and co-maternity

§ 20. A man is judged to be the father if, according to the results of forensic genetic examinations, he is undoubtedly the father of the child.

Subsection 2. In other cases, a man shall be judged to be the father if he had sexual relations with the mother during the period in which she became pregnant, and there are no circumstances that make it unlikely that he is the father of the child. If the mother during the period in which she became pregnant had sexual relations with other men, it is also a condition that

- 1) none of these, according to the outcome of forensic genetic tests, is the child's father, or
- 2) it is most likely that none of these are the child's father.

Subsection 3. In decisions pursuant to subsection 2, second sentence, no. 2, importance shall be attached to whether the mother was married to or lived with one of the men during the period in which she became pregnant.

Subsection 4. A woman may be sentenced as a co-mother if, pursuant to section 27 or section 27a(2), she is considered to be the co-mother of the child.

Subsection 5. A man may be judged to be the father if he is considered to be the father of the child under section 27, section 27 a, subsection 1, or sections 27 b or 27 c.

Chapter 4

Resume

Section 21. If the paternity or co-maternity of a child has not been registered or established by recognition or judgment, the case shall be reopened at the request of the mother or her estate, the child or his guardian or estate, a man who has the right to have it proven whether he is the child's father pursuant to Section 6 or Section 6a, or a woman who has the right to have it proven whether she is the child's co-mother pursuant to Section 6a.

Subsection 2. Re-admission may only take place if it is assumed that a specific man can become the child's father or that a specific woman can become the child's co-mother.

Subsection 3. If the child is of legal age, the case cannot be reopened against his or her will.

§ 22. If the paternity of a child has been registered or established by acknowledgment or judgment, the case shall be reopened if the mother or her estate, the child or his guardian or estate and the father or his estate jointly request it.

Subsection 2. If the co-maternity of a child has been registered or established by recognition or judgment, the case shall be reopened if the mother or her estate, the child or his or her guardian or estate and the co-mother or her estate jointly request it.

Subsection 3. Re-admission pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 may only take place if it is made probable that a man can become the child's father or that a woman can become the child's co-mother.

§ 23. If an error has occurred in connection with the registration of paternity or co-maternity that may affect who is registered as the father or co-mother, the mother or her estate, the child's guardian or estate, the registered father or his estate, the registered co-mother or her estate, or a man or woman who, due to the error, has not been registered as the father or co-mother of the child, or his estate, may request that the case be reopened within 3 years after the child's birth.

Subsection 2. An action pursuant to subsection 1 may not be brought by the father or his estate or by the co-mother or her estate if he or she, with knowledge of or suspicion of the error, has acknowledged the child by treating it as his or her own. An action may also not be brought by the mother or her estate if she, with knowledge of or suspicion of the error, has allowed the father or co-mother to treat the child as her own.

Subsection 3. A case shall be reopened at the request of a man or a woman who, under section 6 b, must be notified of the birth of the child, if the notification has not reached the person concerned within 5 months after the birth. The request shall be made without undue delay after the person concerned has become aware of the birth of the child, and no later than 3 years after the birth.

Section 24. If the paternity or co-maternity of a child has been registered or established by recognition or judgment, the mother or her estate, the child's guardian or estate, the father or his estate or the co-mother or her estate may, within 3 years after the child's birth, request that the case be reopened if information has emerged about circumstances that may be assumed to result in a different outcome for the case, or if there is otherwise special reason to assume that the case will result in a different outcome.

Subsection 2. In decisions pursuant to subsection 1, particular importance shall be attached to:

- 1) how much time has passed since the child was born,
- 2) whether the father, with knowledge of or suspicion of the circumstances that raise doubts as to whether he is the father of the child, has acknowledged the child by treating it as his own,
- 3) whether the co-mother, with knowledge of or suspicion of the circumstances that raise doubts as to whether she is the co-mother of the child, has acknowledged the child by treating it as her own,
- 4) whether the mother, with knowledge of or suspicion of the circumstances mentioned in nos. 2 and 3, has allowed the father or co-mother to treat the child as her own,
- 5) if a party with knowledge of or suspicion of the circumstances that raise doubts as to who the child's father or co-mother is has not requested a retrial within a reasonable time, and
- 6) whether the child can be expected to have a father or a co-mother if the case is reopened.

Section 25. Reconsideration pursuant to sections 23 and 24 may be permitted after the expiry of the period in these provisions if very special reasons can be given for not having made the request earlier, the circumstances otherwise strongly support reconsideration and it must be assumed that a renewed consideration of the case will not cause significant disadvantages for the child.

Section 26. The decision as to whether a case should be reopened shall be made by the state administration.

Subsection 2. The State Administration shall bring the issue of reopening before the court if a party requests it within four weeks of the State Administration's decision.

Subsection 3. If the case is reopened, Chapters 2 and 3 shall apply accordingly, cf. however subsection 4.

Subsection 4. A man who has previously been a party to the case, but who, following the outcome of forensic genetic examinations or evidence of whether he had sexual relations with the mother during the period in which she became pregnant, has not been considered the father of the child, may not be re-involved against his will. However, this does not apply if he

has given false testimony to the court about matters of importance to the case or if, with his knowledge, there has been a mistake of identity, an exchange of genetic material or other similar error.

Chapter 5

Paternity, co-maternity and motherhood through assisted reproduction

Fatherhood and co-motherhood

Section 27. If a woman has been treated with assisted reproduction by a healthcare professional or under the responsibility of a healthcare professional, her spouse, registered partner or partner shall be deemed to be the child's father or co-mother if he or she has consented to the treatment and the child may be presumed to have been conceived as a result of the treatment, cf. however, Section 27a(1). The consent shall be in writing and contain a declaration that the man shall be the child's father or that the woman shall be the child's co-mother.

§ 27 a. If a woman who is married to a woman or has a registered partner or a female partner has been treated with assisted reproduction with the sperm of a known man by a healthcare professional or under the responsibility of a healthcare professional, the man is considered the father of the child if the child can be assumed to have been conceived as a result of this treatment and the man has declared in writing that he is to be the father of the child, cf. however subsection 2. The spouse, registered partner or partner of the woman to be treated must have given written consent to the treatment.

Subsection 2. The provision in subsection 1 shall not apply if the three parties mentioned in subsection 1 declare in writing that the spouse, registered partner or partner of the woman to be treated shall be the co-mother of the child. Thereafter, the spouse, registered partner or partner shall be deemed to be the co-mother of the child.

Section 27 b. In situations not covered by sections 27 or 27 a, a sperm donor is considered the father of a child who has been conceived with his sperm through assisted reproduction treatment of a woman other than his spouse or partner if:

- 1) the assisted reproduction is carried out by a healthcare professional or under the responsibility of a healthcare professional,
- 2) he has given written consent to a specific woman receiving the treatment,
- 3) the child must be presumed to have been conceived by this and
- 4) he has declared in writing that he is the father of the child.

Section 27 c. In cases not covered by sections 27, 27 a, 27 b or 28, a sperm donor is considered the father of a child conceived with his sperm through assisted reproduction, unless the sperm was used without his knowledge or after his death.

Section 28. Unless otherwise provided in Section 27, Section 27a(2), or Section 27b, a sperm donor is not considered the father of a child conceived with his sperm through assisted reproduction if the sperm is donated to a tissue culture center that distributes sperm, a healthcare professional, or a person working under the responsibility of a healthcare professional.

Section 29. The provisions of Chapters 1-4 shall otherwise apply correspondingly.

Motherhood

§ 30. A woman who gives birth to a child conceived through assisted reproduction is considered the mother of the child.

Chapter 6

Surrogacy

§ 31. An agreement that a woman who gives birth to a child shall hand over the child to another person after the birth is invalid.

Chapter 7

The state administration's duty to provide guidance

Section 32. The State Administration shall, to the extent necessary, provide guidance on matters relating to this Act, including assistance with the completion of forms, etc.

Chapter 8

Various provisions

Section 33. The Minister of Social Affairs, Children and Integration shall lay down rules on the processing of cases under this Act, including on the registration of paternity and co-maternity by the personal registrar and the state administration, on the state administration's processing of cases of paternity and co-maternity, on the calculation of the period in which the mother became pregnant, and on forensic genetic examinations.

Subsection 2. Forms for use in registering paternity and co-maternity and for use in acknowledging and making a declaration pursuant to sections 14, 19, 27, 27 a and 27 b shall be approved by the Minister for Social Affairs, Children and Integration. The Minister for Social Affairs, Children and Integration may decide that signatures on these forms shall be confirmed by a lawyer or two witnesses or in some other way.

Subsection 3. The Minister of Social Affairs, Children and Integration may decide that a recognition issued abroad shall be equated with a recognition for the state administration.

Section 33 a. Declarations pursuant to Section 2(1) must be submitted to the person registrar using the digital solution provided by the Ministry of Equality and the Church (digital self-service). Declarations that are not submitted using digital self-service will be rejected by the person registrar, cf. however, subsections 2 and 3.

Subsection 2. If there are special circumstances that mean that citizens cannot be expected to be able to use digital self-service, the person data controller must offer that the declaration can be submitted in a manner other than by digital self-service pursuant to subsection 1. The person data controller determines how a declaration covered by the first clause must be submitted, including whether it must be submitted orally or in writing.

Subsection 3. The personal data controller may, in exceptional circumstances, in addition to the cases mentioned in subsection 2, refrain from rejecting a declaration that has not been submitted via digital self-service if, based on an overall economic assessment, there are clear advantages for the personal data controller in receiving the declaration in a manner other than digitally.

Subsection 4. A digital declaration is deemed to have been made when it is available to the person registrar.

Section 34. The Government may enter into an agreement with other states on the relationship between Danish and foreign legal rules on the determination of paternity, co-maternity and maternity of children. The agreement shall apply in this country after publication in the Danish Official Gazette.

Subsection 2. The Minister for Social Affairs, Children and Integration may lay down rules on the relationship between Danish and other Nordic countries' rules on determining paternity, co-maternity and maternity of children.

Section 35. Decisions of the State Administration pursuant to this Act may not be appealed to any other administrative authority.

Chapter 9

Entry into force etc.

Section 36. The Act enters into force on 1 July 2002.

Subsection 2. The Act applies to children born after the Act enters into force. For children born before the Act enters into force, the rules previously in force apply, cf. however subsection 3.

Subsection 3. The provision in section 22, cf. section 26, also applies to children born before the Act enters into force.

§ 37. (Omitted).

Section 38. The Act does not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland, but may be brought into force for these parts of the country by royal decree with the deviations that the special Faroese or Greenlandic conditions require.

Act No. 133 of 2 March 2004 contains the following entry into force and transitional provisions. (The amendment concerns Section 2. The amendment concerns simplification of the rules on registration of paternity of stillborn children.)

§ 3

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 April 2004.

Subsection 2. The Act applies to children born after the Act enters into force.

Act No. 446 of 9 June 2004 contains the following entry into force and transitional provisions. (The amendment concerns Section 14. The amendment concerns simplification of rules in the area of family law, etc.)

Section 9

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 October 2004, cf. sections 10 and 11.

Paragraphs 2-6. (Omitted).

Subsection 7. Section 14(5), 2nd sentence, of the Children's Act as amended by section 8(1) of this Act, shall apply to children born after the Act's entry into force. For children born before the Act's entry into force, the rules previously in force shall apply.

Act No. 602 of 18 June 2012 contains the following entry into force and transitional provisions. (The amendment concerns sections 27 and 28. The amendment concerns the establishment of paternity in connection with artificial insemination.)

§ 4

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 October 2012.

Subsection 2. Sections 2 and 3, no. 2, of the Act shall apply to children conceived through artificial insemination carried out after the Act enters into force.

Act No. 622 of 12 June 2013 contains the following entry into force and transitional provisions. (The amendment to the Act concerns the transition to mandatory self-service for citizens.)

Section 17

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 December 2013.

Subsection 2. The Act shall only apply to applications, notifications, requests, notifications and declarations submitted after the Act enters into force.

Act No. 647 of 12 June 2013 contains the following entry into force and transitional provisions. (The amendment to the Act concerns the changed organisation of the state administrations.)

Section 25

The law comes into force on July 1, 2013.

Section 26

Subsection 1. Cases at the five state administrations that have not been processed completely when the Act comes into force shall be processed completely by the state administration.

Paragraphs 2-5. (Omitted).

Act No. 652 of 12 June 2013 contains the following entry into force and transitional provisions. (The amendment concerns co-motherhood.)

Section 8

The Act enters into force on 1 December 2013, cf. however section 9.

Section 9

(Omitted).

Act No. 1313 of 27 November 2013 contains the following entry into force and transitional provisions. (The amendment to the Act concerns assisted reproduction as terminology, exemptions regarding egg storage time, consent to treatment and expansion of the circle of persons responsible for reporting serious adverse events and side effects in the form of genetic disease, etc.)

§ 7

Subsection 1. The Act enters into force on 1 December 2013, cf. however subsections 2-5.

Subsection 2. Section 3, no. 1, and Section 4 shall enter into force on 2 December 2013.

Subsection 3. Sections 27, 27 a and 27 b of the Children's Act as amended by section 3, no. 2 of this Act shall only apply to children conceived through assisted reproduction, if consent to assisted reproduction and declaration of being the child's father or co-mother were given after the Act entered into force.

Subsection 4. Sections 27 c and 28 of the Children's Act, as amended by section 3, no. 2 of this Act, shall only apply to children conceived through assisted reproduction carried out after the Act's entry into force.

Subsection 5. The previously applicable provisions in sections 27 and 28 of the Children's Act continue to apply to children conceived through artificial insemination performed before the Act came into force.

Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Integration, January 10, 2014

PMV
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