

អ្នកចិត្ត.

The Uniform Parentage Act 2000

Section 301. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PATERNITY. The mother of a child and a man claiming to be the father of the child conceived as the result of his sexual intercourse with the mother may sign an acknowledgment of paternity with intent to establish the man's paternity.

Section 302. EXECUTION OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PATERNITY.

(a) An acknowledgment of paternity must:

- (1) be in a record;
- (2) be signed, or otherwise authenticated, under penalty of perjury by the mother and by the man seeking to establish his paternity;
- (3) state that the child whose paternity is being acknowledged;
 - (A) does not have a presumed father, or has a presumed father whose full name is stated; and
 - (B) does not have another acknowledged or adjudicated father;
- (4) state whether there had been genetic testing and, if so, that the acknowledging man's claim of paternity is consistent with the result of the testing; and
- (5) state that the signatories understand that the acknowledgment is the equivalent of a judicial adjudication of paternity of the child and that a challenge to the acknowledgment is permitted only under limited circumstances and is barred after two years.

(b) An acknowledgment of paternity is void if it:

- (1) states that another man is a presumed father, unless a denial of paternity signed or otherwise authenticated by the presumed father is filed with the [agency maintaining birth records];
- (2) states that another man is an acknowledged or adjudicated father; or
- (3) falsely denies the existence of a presumed, acknowledged, or adjudicated father of the child.

(c) A presumed father may sign or otherwise authenticate an acknowledgment of paternity.