

Abstract

The work follows the current legislation dealing with matters of parenthood. It is designed in accordance with the breakdown of motherhood and fatherhood. After an introduction, defining the purpose and need for legal regulation of family issues, follow the main chapters dealing with different issues. First, attention is paid to the determination of motherhood. This section is divided into three chapters, the first of which is further divided for clarity even in the following sections. The first chapter is devoted to the issue of child identity undetected. This chapter is further divided into parts and special sections devoted to the identity of unidentified child, called the found child, another sub-chapter describes the legislation and the possibility of using the birth mother's identity and privacy of anonymous births, and the last sub-sections deal with the problem of their baby boxes, and legal issues. In other chapters of the work deals with the erroneous entry in the matrix and the state where the child is born outside the medical facility.

Then follow chapters on the determination and denial of paternity. The work follows a system of three statutory presumptions of paternity and the subsequent denial of the possibility of paternity. So the first presumption of paternity mother indicating her husband, the second assumption-based affirmative declaration of the parents and the third assumption, which is paternity determined by the court. In the following chapter on denial of paternity - the denial of mother's husband, a denial of paternity determined by an affirmative statement of parents and the possibility of denial of paternity of the highest state representative.

The next two chapters are devoted to work in assisted reproductive issues and legal issues it presents. The chapter on the so-called Children of the tube describes recent new legislation in this area. In contrast, the chapter on maternity replacement is about possibilities and also the problems that this method does and seeks to outline the possible legislation on this because the institute is still missing.

The last chapter is devoted to work on right to knowledge of their genetic origin. Explores the general definition of the right to know their genetic origin, further modification of this law in our legal system and also the main problem is with regard to the right to know their genetic origins, brings assisted reproduction. Finally, it also focuses on breaking issues and maintaining donor anonymity in cases of assisted reproduction.

