



Jersey

# **MARRIAGE AND CIVIL STATUS (JERSEY) LAW 2001**

## **Official Consolidated Version**

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Jersey

# MARRIAGE AND CIVIL STATUS (JERSEY) LAW 2001

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Jersey

## MARRIAGE AND CIVIL STATUS (JERSEY) LAW 2001<sup>1</sup>

A **LAW** to revise the law relating to the prohibited degrees of relationship for marriage, the solemnization of marriages, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and the appointment of the Superintendent Registrar, the registrars of parishes and other officers, and for connected purposes

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

### PART 1<sup>2</sup>

#### INTRODUCTION

##### *Interpretation*

#### **1 Interpretation**

(1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires –

“1995 Law” means the [Inquests and Post-Mortem Examinations \(Jersey\) Law 1995](#);

“acquired gender” has the meaning given by Article 1(2) of the [Gender Recognition \(Jersey\) Law 2010](#);

“alternative location”, in the case of the solemnization of an intended marriage at an approved open-air location, means an approved location that is not an open-air location, and is the location at which the marriage may be solemnized instead of at the approved open-air location;

“Amendment No. 5 Law” means the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 5) (Jersey) Law 2023;

“apostille” means a certificate of authenticity applied to a document in accordance with the process required under the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents done at the Hague on 5th October 1961;

“approved location” shall be construed in accordance with Article 23;

“approving authority” means the Connétable of the parish in which a location that is subject to an application for approval under the scheme in Article 23 is situated or

such other person to whom the Connétable may delegate the responsibility for approving locations for the purposes of this Law;

“authorized civil celebrant” means a person authorized as such under Article 82C(1);

“authorized religious official” means a person authorized as such under Article 82C(1);

“banns” means banns of matrimony;

“brother” includes a brother of the half-blood;

“certificate of freedom to marry” shall be construed in accordance with Article 14;

“certificate of no impediment to marriage” shall be construed in accordance with Article 16;

“child of the family”, in relation to any person, means another person who, before attaining the age of 18, has lived in the same household as that person and been treated by that person as a child of his or her family;

“civil marriage” means a marriage that is not solemnized according to any religious rites or usages;

“civil marriage celebrant” means the Superintendent Registrar or the Deputy Superintendent Registrar acting in relation to the celebration of a marriage or an authorized civil celebrant;

“civil partnership celebrant” means the Superintendent Registrar or the Deputy Superintendent Registrar acting in relation to the solemnization of a civil partnership or an authorized civil celebrant;

“clergyman” means the Dean, a priest or a deacon of the Anglican Church;

“conversion” means a conversion of a civil partnership to a marriage under this Law;

“conversion declaration form” shall be construed in accordance with Article 21;

“Dean” includes the Vice-Dean;

“deputy registrar” means a person appointed as such under Article 42(1A)(b);

“Deputy Superintendent Registrar” means a person employed under the [Employment of States of Jersey Employees \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#) as a Deputy Superintendent Registrar for the purposes of this Law or a person engaged as an assistant Deputy Superintendent Registrar under Article 41(1B);

“freedom to marry declaration” shall be construed in accordance with Article 10;

“governing authority” means the person or persons recognized by the members of a recognized and established religious organization as its governing authority;

“immigration officer” means an immigration officer appointed under Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 of the United Kingdom, as extended to the Bailiwick of Jersey by the Immigration (Jersey) Order 1993 or a person who carries out similar duties to such an officer in another jurisdiction;

“Inferior Number” means the Inferior Number of the Royal Court;

“marriage authority”, in relation to a jurisdiction outside Jersey, means the person or body responsible for the maintenance of public records of the formation and dissolution of marriages and civil partnerships;



“marriage celebrant” means, in relation to the solemnization of any marriage, any person mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) to (d) of Article 6;

“marriage schedule” shall be construed in accordance with Article 15;

“Minister” means the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs;

“notice of intended marriage” shall be construed in accordance with Article 10;

“notice of intended marriage form” shall be construed in accordance with Article 10;

“notices of intended marriage book” means the notices of intended marriage book held by the Superintendent Registrar under Article 24B(2)(c);

“officer of the Impôts” means the Agent of the Impôts, Deputy Agent of the Impôts or an officer of the Impôts appointed under Article 4 of the [Customs and Excise \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#);

“open-air location” means a location that is entirely in the open air or a covered temporary structure that is, at all times, exposed on all sides to the open air;

“licence”, “ordinary licence” and “special licence” shall be construed in accordance with Part 3;

“parish assembly” means, in relation to a parish, the assembly of principals and officers of the parish;

“prescribed” means, except in Articles 28(2) and 40, prescribed by Order of the Minister;

“register of approved locations” means the register kept pursuant to Article 24B(2)(d);

“register of authorized civil celebrants” means the register kept pursuant to Article 24B(2)(a);

“register of authorized religious officials” means the register kept pursuant to Article 24B(2)(b);

“registered medical practitioner” shall have the same meaning as in the [Medical Practitioners \(Registration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1960](#);

“registrar” means a person appointed as such under Article 42;

“relevant registrar” means –

- (a) in relation to a parish for which the relevant registration duties are for the time being performed by the Superintendent Registrar under Article 41A, the Superintendent Registrar or a Deputy Superintendent Registrar; and
- (b) in relation to a parish where the relevant registration duties are performed by a registrar appointed by the Connétable, that registrar;

“relevant registration duties” means the duties of registering births, deaths, marriages and civil partnerships (and the conversion of marriages to civil partnerships and *vice versa*) and “retained” in relation to those duties means that the duties are performed by a registrar appointed by the Connétable of the parish in which the event being registered takes place;

“religious marriage” means a marriage solemnized according to religious rites or usages;

“same sex marriage” means the marriage of 2 persons of the same sex and includes a marriage by conversion;

“signature verification form” shall be construed in accordance with Article 15(3);

“sister” includes a sister of the half-blood;

“Superintendent Registrar” means the person employed under the [Employment of States of Jersey Employees \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#) as the Superintendent Registrar for the purposes of this Law under Article 41;

“working day” means any day other than Christmas Day, Good Friday, a Sunday or a day observed as a bank holiday pursuant to the [Public Holidays and Bank Holidays \(Jersey\) Law 1951](#).<sup>3</sup>

- (2) For the purposes of this Law, relationship by blood shall include such a relationship even though arising otherwise than by lawful marriage.
- (3) In this Law, any reference to the registrar in relation to a marriage, birth, stillbirth or death means the registrar of the parish in which the marriage is solemnized or the birth, stillbirth or death occurs, and includes the registrar’s deputy.

### *Right to marry and restrictions on marriage*

## **2 Right to marry or convert civil partnership to marriage**

- (1) It shall be lawful –
  - (a) for 2 persons of the same sex to marry; and
  - (b) for civil partners to marry by converting their civil partnership to a marriage, if the marriage is solemnized in accordance with this Law.
- (2) Nothing in this Article affects the rights of 2 persons of the opposite sex to marry in accordance with this Law.

## **3 Restriction on marriage**

- (1) A marriage shall be void if at the time of the solemnization of the marriage either party is already lawfully married.
- (2) A marriage shall be void if at the time of the solemnization of the marriage either party is already in a civil partnership with a person, except that a solemnization of a marriage between civil partners converting their civil partnership to a marriage shall not be void if the marriage is solemnized in accordance with this Law.
- (3) A marriage between 2 persons is void if one of them is related to the other in a prohibited degree specified in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1.<sup>4</sup>
- (4) A marriage between 2 persons is void if one of them is related to the other in a prohibited degree specified in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 unless the younger has not at any time before reaching the age of 18 been a child of the family in relation to the other.<sup>5</sup>
- (5) <sup>6</sup>

- (6) Subject to paragraph (8), a marriage solemnized anywhere in the world after the date of the coming into force of the Amendment No. 5 Law is void if at the time of the solemnization of the marriage –
- (a) at least one party is domiciled in Jersey; and
  - (b) at least one party is under the age of 18.<sup>7</sup>
- (7) Subject to paragraph (8), a marriage solemnized in Jersey on or after the date of the coming into force of the Amendment No. 5 Law, is void if at the time of the solemnization of the marriage at least one party is under the age of 18.<sup>8</sup>
- (8) Any marriage to which paragraph (6) or (7) applies is not void by reason only of that paragraph if, before the coming into force of the Law mentioned in that paragraph, the parties to the intended marriage –
- (a) gave notice of intended marriage; or
  - (b) in accordance with Article 18, notified the Superintendent Registrar of a change of date,
- which would result in the intended marriage being solemnized after the coming into force of that Law.<sup>9</sup>

**4** <sup>10</sup>

## **5 Restriction on marriage by conversion**

- (1) A marriage which results from the purported conversion of a void civil partnership shall be void.
- (2) A marriage which results from the conversion of a civil partnership shall be void if –
- (a) the civil partnership is between 2 people who are within a prohibited degree of relationship;
  - (b) in the case of a conversion occurring on or after the date of the coming into force of the Amendment No. 5 Law, either party was under the age of 18 at the time of the conversion;
  - (c) in the case of a civil partnership formed before the coming into force of the Amendment No. 5 Law, at the time the civil partnership was formed, either party was under the age of 18 and consent had not been obtained, before the formation of the civil partnership, from a person specified in Schedule 2 to this Law as it stood at the time the civil partnership was formed;
  - (d) the civil partnership is between a person and –
    - (i) his or her former spouse's child or grandchild or former civil partner's child or grandchild,
    - (ii) his or her former spouse's adoptive child or adoptive grandchild or former civil partner's adoptive child or adoptive grandchild,
    - (iii) his or her father's former spouse or former civil partner or grandfather's former spouse or civil partner, or
    - (iv) his or her mother's former spouse or former civil partner or grandmother's former spouse or former civil partner; or

- (e) the civil partnership had itself been formed by the conversion of a marriage.<sup>11</sup>
- (3) Any marriage to which paragraph (2)(d) applies is not void by reason only of that paragraph if the younger party to the civil partnership has not, at any time before attaining the age of 18, been a child of the family in relation to the other party.<sup>12</sup>

*Persons authorized to solemnize marriage*

## **6 Persons authorized to solemnize marriages in Jersey**

- (1) A marriage may only be solemnized by –
  - (a) the Superintendent Registrar or a Deputy Superintendent Registrar;
  - (b) a clergyman;
  - (c) an authorized civil celebrant; or
  - (d) an authorized religious official.
- (2) Every civil marriage celebrant has a duty to solemnize the marriage of 2 persons –
  - (a) whether or not they are of the same sex or the opposite sex; and
  - (b) whether or not the marriage is by conversion.
- (3) <sup>13</sup>
- (4) The Superintendent Registrar shall not authorize a person as both an authorized civil celebrant and an authorized religious official.
- (5) Before solemnizing any marriage, an authorized civil celebrant must take an oath before the Royal Court to well and faithfully perform the duties imposed on him or her by or under this Law and to carry out such duties relating to the solemnization and registration of marriages as the Superintendent Registrar directs.
- (6) An authorized civil celebrant or an authorized religious official must carry out the solemnization of marriages –
  - (a) in compliance with the requirements of this Law and with any guidance issued by the Superintendent Registrar; and
  - (b) in such a way as to uphold the dignity and solemnity of marriage.
- (7) <sup>14</sup>

## **7 Religious marriages: no compulsion to solemnize, etc.<sup>15</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies to –
  - (a) a religious organization;
  - (b) a clergyman; and
  - (c) an authorized religious official.
- (2) In the case of an individual, this Article applies to the individual regardless of whether any religious organization to which the individual belongs consents to same sex marriage or to acquired gender marriage.
- (3) In the case of –

- (a) a same sex marriage; or
- (b) the marriage of 2 persons, at least one of whom the person to whom this Article applies (or, in the case where that person is a religious organization, the marriage celebrant) reasonably believes to be a person of an acquired gender,

a person to whom this Article applies must not be compelled, in any such case (whether by any provision of this Law, by any requirement imposed by another enactment, or by any other legal requirement, including a term of any contract), to do any of the things listed in paragraph (4) where the reason for not doing such a thing is that the marriage is a same sex marriage or an acquired gender marriage.

- (4) The things mentioned in paragraph (3) that a person must not be compelled to do in respect of a same sex marriage, or an acquired gender marriage are –
  - (a) solemnizing it;
  - (b) attending at it;
  - (c) consenting to it;
  - (d) applying for authorization for a person to solemnize it; or
  - (e) certifying any matter relating to it.
- (5) For the avoidance of doubt –
  - (a) a person must not be compelled to refrain from doing any of the things listed in paragraph (4); and
  - (b) a person may withdraw, and must not be compelled to refrain from withdrawing, a consent or certificate previously given or an application previously made.
- (6) Any duty of a clergyman to solemnize marriages (and any corresponding right of persons to have their marriage solemnized by a clergyman) is not extended by this Law to same sex or acquired gender marriages.
- (7) In this Article “acquired gender marriage” means a marriage solemnized or to be solemnized between 2 persons at least one of whom is of an acquired gender.

## PART 2<sup>16</sup>

### MARRIAGE AUTHORIZED UNDER MARRIAGE SCHEDULE OR CERTIFICATE OF NO IMPEDIMENT TO MARRIAGE ISSUED BY SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR

#### *Pre-marriage procedural requirements and solemnization of marriage*

## **8 Application for notice of intended marriage**

- (1) Where a marriage is intended to be solemnized on the authority of a marriage schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage issued by the Superintendent Registrar, one or both of the persons intending to marry, or that person’s or those person’s representative, must –

- (a) deliver to the Superintendent Registrar an application for a notice of intended marriage not earlier than 1 year before the day of the intended marriage; and
  - (b) pay the prescribed fee.
- (2) The application for a notice of intended marriage must –
  - (a) include such information as may be prescribed;
  - (b) be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require; and
  - (c) be accompanied by such documents that corroborate the information required under sub-paragraph (a) as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require, including (but not limited to) –
    - (i) evidence of the identity, residence and nationality of the parties,
    - (ii) evidence of the parties' immigration status in Jersey, and
    - (iii) evidence of any previous marriage or civil partnership and evidence that it has ended.

## **9 Consideration of application for notice of intended marriage**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar may consider the application for notice of intended marriage delivered under Article 8 before he or she has inspected the original or certified copy of any document delivered under Article 8(2)(c).
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar may request such other information or documents as he or she considers to be necessary and interview either or both of the parties to the intended marriage or any other person for the purpose of considering the application and in particular for the purpose of any of the following –
  - (a) verifying the accuracy of any information provided or the authenticity of any document;
  - (b) satisfying himself or herself that both parties are capable of consenting to the marriage and are entering into the marriage freely; and
  - (c) satisfying himself or herself whether any other ground exists for not issuing a notice of intended marriage.
- (3) The Superintendent Registrar may –
  - (a) reject any information or evidence provided under Article 8 and this Article if he or she has reasonable grounds for suspecting that information or evidence is false or inaccurate; and
  - (b) proceed under this Law as if that rejected information or evidence had not been provided.

## **10 Giving notice of intended marriage and making freedom to marry declaration**

- (1) The parties to the intended marriage must have been resident at their place of residence (whether in Jersey or elsewhere) for at least 7 days before they give notice of their intended marriage to the Superintendent Registrar.
- (2) Subject to paragraph (3), notice of intended marriage may not be given until the Superintendent Registrar has inspected the original or certified copies of all of the documents provided in corroboration (as required under Article 8(2)(c)) of the

information required under Article 8(2)(a) and has satisfied himself or herself of their authenticity.

- (3) A notice of intended marriage may be given despite the Superintendent Registrar not seeing the original or certified copy of a document referred to in paragraph (2) in a case where Article 24 applies or where the Superintendent Registrar has otherwise satisfied himself or herself that the parties to the intended marriage have corroborated the information provided under Article 8(2)(a) by some other means.
- (4) If the Superintendent Registrar is satisfied that the information and documents referred to in Articles 8 and 9 reveal no reason why the intended marriage between the parties cannot take place, the parties may give notice of their intended marriage in accordance with paragraph (5) or (6).
- (5) If the parties to the intended marriage attend the office of the Superintendent Registrar to give notice of their intended marriage they must, in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar –
  - (a) both sign the notice of intended marriage in respect of their intended marriage in the notices of intended marriage book; and
  - (b) each sign a freedom to marry declaration.
- (6) If the parties to the intended marriage do not intend to attend the office of the Superintendent Registrar to give notice of their intended marriage –
  - (a) the Superintendent Registrar must send to the parties a notice of intended marriage form in respect of their intended marriage and a freedom to marry declaration in respect of each of the parties; and
  - (b) the parties must sign and return the notice of intended marriage form and freedom to marry declarations to the Superintendent Registrar,
- (7) Upon receipt of the notice of intended marriage form and freedom to marry declarations under paragraph (6) the Superintendent Registrar must enter a notice of intended marriage in the notices of intended marriage book.
- (8) A notice of intended marriage form and the notices of intended marriage book shall be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar decides and must include the prescribed particulars.<sup>17</sup>
- (9) A freedom to marry declaration shall be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar decides, must include the prescribed particulars and must contain the following declaration –

“I [AB] solemnly declare that I know of no legal impediment to my intended marriage to BC on grounds of kindred or affinity or on any other ground and I have not at any time before attaining the age of 18, been a child of the family in relation to [BC].”<sup>18</sup>
- (10) In a case where paragraph (5) applies, the date upon which the parties sign the notice of intended marriage in the notices of intended marriage book is the date upon which the parties give notice of their intended marriage.
- (11) In the case where paragraph (6) applies, the date on which the Superintendent Registrar enters the details of the intended marriage in the notices of intended marriage book, shall be deemed to be the date on which the parties to the marriage have given notice of their intended marriage (whether or not that date is different to the date on which the parties to the marriage signed the notice of intended marriage form).

- (12) In the case where Article 24 applies and the Superintendent Registrar has not seen the original or a certified copy of a document submitted to him or her under Article 8 or 9 at the time of entering the details referred to in paragraph (11), the Superintendent Registrar must endorse upon the notices of intended marriage book and the notice of intended marriage that the notice of intended marriage is a provisional notice.

## **11 Publication of notice of intended marriage<sup>19</sup>**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar must publish the notice of intended marriage any time after the notice has been given provided that it must not be published more than one year before the intended date of the marriage and, subject to Article 24, must be published for a period of at least 25 clear days ending on the date of the marriage –
- (a) at the Office of the Superintendent Registrar;
  - (b) on the website of the States of Jersey; and
  - (c) in any other place that the Superintendent Registrar considers appropriate.
- (2) A notice of intended marriage shall be void after the expiry of 1 year beginning on the day on which it is first published.

## **12 Caveat against issue of marriage schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage**

- (1) A person having reason to believe that there is lawful cause to obstruct the issue of a marriage schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage may enter a caveat with the Superintendent Registrar against such issue.
- (2) A caveat shall be signed by or on behalf of the person by whom it is entered, state his or her place of residence and the grounds for entering the caveat.
- (3) Subject to paragraph (6), where a caveat is entered, the Superintendent Registrar shall not issue a marriage schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage until –
- (a) he or she has examined into the matter of the caveat and is satisfied that it ought not obstruct the issue of a marriage schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage; or
  - (b) the caveat is withdrawn by the person who entered it.
- (4) If the Superintendent Registrar is doubtful whether to issue a marriage schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage, he or she may refer the matter of the caveat to the Inferior Number.<sup>20</sup>
- (5) Where the matter of a caveat is referred to the Inferior Number, the Royal Court may uphold the caveat or order that the marriage schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage be issued and no appeal shall lie from the decision.<sup>21</sup>
- (6) Where a caveat is entered against a marriage on the ground that the persons to be married are not both at least 18, even if the caveat is withdrawn by the person who entered it, the Superintendent Registrar must not issue a marriage schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage unless satisfied, by the production of evidence, that the persons to be married are both aged at least 18.<sup>22</sup>
- (6A) Where a caveat is entered against a marriage on the ground that one of the persons to be married has, at any time before attaining the age of 18, been a child of the



family in relation to the other then, even if the caveat is withdrawn by the person who entered it, the Superintendent Registrar must not issue a marriage schedule or a certificate of no impediment to marriage unless a declaration is obtained from the Inferior Number under paragraph (7).<sup>23</sup>

- (7) In the case falling within paragraph (6A), one or both of the persons to be married may apply to the Inferior Number for a declaration to the effect that neither of them has, at any time before attaining the age of 18, been a child of the family in relation to the other and, accordingly, that there is no impediment (on the ground referred to in paragraph (6A)) to the solemnization of the marriage.<sup>24</sup>
- (8) The Inferior Number, in any proceedings before it under this Article, may order the person who entered the caveat to pay all or part of the costs of the proceedings and damages to the person against whose marriage the caveat was entered.<sup>25</sup>

### 13 <sup>26</sup>

#### 14 **Marriage in Jersey by non-Jersey resident: certificate of freedom to marry issued by other authority**

- (1) Any person, whose ordinary place of residence is outside Jersey, must, if he or she intends to marry in Jersey, deliver to the Superintendent Registrar a valid certificate of freedom to marry issued in respect of that person by the marriage authority in the jurisdiction of the person's ordinary place of residence.
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar may require a person who intends to marry in Jersey to deliver to the Superintendent Registrar a certificate of freedom to marry issued in respect of that person by the marriage authority of the jurisdiction in which that person previously resided or the jurisdiction of the person's nationality where –
  - (a) the person has been resident in his or her ordinary place of residence for a total period of less than 2 years; or
  - (b) the Superintendent Registrar reasonably considers that additional checks are necessary to satisfy himself or herself that no lawful impediment exists to prevent the person from freely entering into the intended marriage.
- (3) For the purposes of this Law, a certificate of freedom to marry is a document (whether or not described as a certificate of freedom to marry) that provides official confirmation from a marriage authority of any marriage or civil partnership entered into by the person in that jurisdiction.
- (4) The certificate of freedom to marry must –
  - (a) include the full names of the parties to the intended marriage and the approved location where the marriage is intended to be solemnized;
  - (b) be issued not more than 3 months before the intended date for solemnization of the marriage; and
  - (c) if it contains a date of expiry, contain a date that falls after the intended date of the solemnization of the marriage.<sup>27</sup>
- (4A) If the approved location which is included under paragraph (4)(a) is an open-air location, the certificate of freedom to marry may include an alternative location.<sup>28</sup>

- (5) The Superintendent Registrar may require the certificate of freedom to marry delivered under this Article to be authenticated by way of an apostille applied to the document or in such other manner as the Superintendent Registrar may reasonably require.
- (6) The Superintendent Registrar may refuse to issue a marriage schedule in respect of any person intending to marry in Jersey who fails to deliver to the Superintendent Registrar a valid certificate of freedom to marry required under paragraph (1) or (2) unless the Superintendent Registrar is satisfied –
  - (a) that the failure is beyond the control of the person in respect of whom the requirement applies; or
  - (b) that the marriage authority referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) does not issue such certificates.<sup>29</sup>

## **15 Issue of marriage schedule**

- (1) Where, under this Part, a marriage is intended to be solemnized in Jersey, one of the parties to the intended marriage must, subject to Article 24, at least 2 clear days and not more than 10 clear days before the day on which the marriage is to be solemnized, request the Superintendent Registrar to issue a marriage schedule.<sup>30</sup>
- (2) The request must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (3) The Superintendent Registrar must not issue a marriage schedule unless –
  - (a) both parties to the intended marriage have attended the office of the Superintendent Registrar (together or separately), and in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, have signed a signature verification form, and the Superintendent Registrar is satisfied that the signatures on the freedom to marry declarations are the signatures of the persons signing the signature verification form;
  - (b) each person who is required under Article 14 to provide a certificate of freedom to marry has delivered the original of a valid certificate to the Superintendent Registrar;
  - (ba) if the notice of intended marriage form included the particulars of an open-air location as well as an alternative location, both parties to the intended marriage have confirmed which of those 2 approved locations is to be the location at which the marriage is to be solemnized;
  - (bb) the Superintendent Registrar has endorsed a note upon the published notice of intended marriage, the notices of intended marriage book and on any electronic records so as accurately to record the approved location confirmed under sub-paragraph (ba);
  - (c) the prescribed fee has been paid; and
  - (d) if the marriage celebrant to be named in the marriage schedule is an authorized religious official, in the case of a same sex marriage, he or she consents to solemnizing the marriage.<sup>31</sup>
- (4) The Superintendent Registrar must refuse to issue a marriage schedule if he or she is satisfied that –
  - (a) any party to the marriage is incapable of consenting to the marriage or is not entering into the marriage freely; or

- (b) any other ground exists for not issuing a marriage schedule.
- (5) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the Superintendent Registrar must issue the marriage schedule to the marriage celebrant unless any lawful impediment has been shown to the satisfaction of the Superintendent Registrar.<sup>32</sup>
- (6) The marriage schedule and signature verification form shall be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may decide and contain such particulars as may be prescribed.
- (7) Upon issuing the marriage schedule, the Superintendent Registrar shall also issue to the marriage celebrant –
  - (a) 3 marriage certificates for completion at the solemnization of the marriage;
  - (b) a notice of time and location of the marriage; and
  - (c) the signature verification form signed by both parties to the intended marriage.
- (8) The marriage certificates shall be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar decides and must contain such particulars as may be prescribed.
- (9) A notice under paragraph 7(b) shall contain such particulars and be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar by notice requires.<sup>33</sup>
- (10) Subject to Article 24, if the marriage –
  - (a) is not solemnized on the date specified in the marriage schedule;
  - (b) is not solemnized in the location specified in the marriage schedule; and
  - (c) is solemnized earlier than the time specified in the marriage schedule, or more than 1 hour later than the time specified in the marriage schedule,the marriage schedule shall be void and no person shall solemnise the marriage on its authority.

## **16 Issue of certificate of no impediment by Superintendent Registrar for marriage outside Jersey**

- (1) A party to a marriage who is resident in Jersey and whose marriage is intended to be solemnized outside Jersey may request the Superintendent Registrar to issue a certificate of no impediment to marriage in respect of that person.
- (2) Subject to Article 24, the request must be made before the day on which the marriage is to be solemnized and must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (3) The Superintendent Registrar must not issue a certificate of no impediment to marriage under paragraph (1) unless –
  - (aa) the Superintendent Registrar is satisfied that both parties to the marriage will be aged 18 or over when the marriage is solemnized;
  - (a) the notice of intended marriage has been published in accordance with Article 11;
  - (b) the person requiring the certificate of no impediment to marriage has attended the office of the Superintendent Registrar and signed the certificate of no impediment to marriage in the Superintendent Registrar's presence; and
  - (c) the prescribed fee has been paid.<sup>34</sup>

- (4) The Superintendent Registrar must sign the certificate of no impediment to marriage and endorse upon it the date on which he or she signed it and must issue the certificate of no impediment to marriage to the party who requested it, or to his or her representative, unless –
  - (a) any lawful impediment has been shown to his or her satisfaction;
  - (b)
  - (c) any party to the marriage is incapable of consenting to the marriage or is not entering into the marriage freely; or
  - (d) any other ground exists for not issuing a certificate of no impediment to marriage.<sup>35</sup>
- (5) The certificate of no impediment to marriage –
  - (a) must state the date upon which notice of intended marriage was given;
  - (b) must state the residence of the person in respect of whom it relates; and
  - (c) may be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may decide and contain such particulars as may be prescribed.
- (6) A certificate of no impediment to marriage issued under this Article –
  - (a) is only valid for a marriage that takes place on the date and at the location indicated on the certificate; and
  - (b) shall remain valid for a period of 3 months from the date that notice of intention of marriage was given.
- (7) A certificate of no impediment to marriage shall be void if it is not issued in accordance with this Article and no person shall solemnize the marriage on its authority.

## **17 Solemnization of marriage**

- (1) This Article is subject to Article 24.<sup>36</sup>
- (2) Where a marriage schedule states that a marriage between the persons named in the marriage schedule is intended to be solemnized in an approved location and by the marriage celebrant named in that marriage schedule, the marriage must be solemnized in that location and by that marriage celebrant in accordance with this Article but otherwise according to such form and ceremony as those persons may see fit to adopt.
- (3) A marriage must be solemnized –
  - (a) between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
  - (b) by a marriage celebrant; and
  - (c) in the presence of 2 or more witnesses, in addition to the marriage celebrant.
- (4) The marriage celebrant must display a notice of the solemnization of the marriage, or cause a notice of the solemnization of the marriage to be displayed, at the approved location named in the marriage schedule for at least one hour before the commencement of the ceremony and until the conclusion of the ceremony.

- (5) The notice of the solemnization of the marriage displayed under paragraph (4) must contain the forenames and surnames of both parties to the marriage and the time, date and location of the solemnization of the marriage.
- (6) Members of the public shall be permitted to attend freely the solemnization of a marriage.
- (7) Each of the persons to the marriage shall, in some part of the marriage ceremony and in the presence of the witnesses and the marriage celebrant –
  - (a) make the following declaration –

“I solemnly declare that I know of no lawful reason why I, [AB] may not be joined in marriage to [CD]”; and
  - (b) say to the other person –

“I call upon the persons here present to witness that I, [AB], take you, [CD], to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband] [or spouse].”.
- (8) A civil marriage celebrant must not permit any marriage solemnized by him or her to include any religious ritual or symbol or permit prayers or any religious worship or service to be conducted during the marriage ceremony.
- (9) A civil marriage celebrant, if satisfied that the content of the marriage ceremony does not contravene paragraph (8), must permit any marriage solemnized by him or her to contain any of the following –
  - (a) hymns, songs or chants, whether or not they contain any references of a religious nature;
  - (b) readings from the bible or other holy books or any other reading that contains any references of a religious nature;
  - (c) vows or statements of commitment by the persons to each other that make any references of a religious nature, provided that any such vow or statement does not replicate any made in any religious marriage ceremony.
- (10) A marriage celebrant must permit candles, lights, incense, ribbons and other decorations provided that, in the case of a civil celebrant, he or she is satisfied that they are not used in contravention of paragraph (8).
- (11) After the parties have made the declaration under paragraph (7) the parties to the marriage and the witnesses must sign the marriage schedule and the marriage certificates.
- (12) The marriage celebrant, if satisfied that the parties celebrating the marriage are the same parties whose signatures are on the signature verification form given to him or her by the Superintendent Registrar, shall sign and date the marriage schedule and the marriage certificates.
- (13) The parties to the marriage shall be married upon the signing of the marriage schedule by the marriage celebrant.
- (14) Two of the marriage certificates may be kept by the parties to the marriage.
- (15) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as requiring a marriage celebrant to attend the solemnization of a marriage on a particular day or at a particular time.

**18 Changes to date, time or location of intended marriage**

- (1) Subject to Article 24, if the parties to an intended marriage wish to change the date or time of the marriage contained in the notice of intended marriage, both parties must notify the Superintendent Registrar in writing –
  - (a) in the case of a change of time, not later than 25 clear days before the date of the intended marriage;
  - (b) in the case of a change of date which is earlier than the date contained in the notice of intended marriage, not later than 25 clear days before the new date of the intended marriage;
  - (c) in the case of a change of date which is later than the date contained in the notice of intended marriage, not later than 25 clear days before the date contained in the notice of intended marriage.<sup>37</sup>
- (2) If the parties to a marriage intended to take place in Jersey wish to change the approved location, or alternative location, of the intended marriage contained in the notice of intended marriage, both parties must notify the Superintendent Registrar in writing of the new approved location, or new alternative location, (subject to Article 24) not later than 25 clear days before the date of the intended marriage.<sup>38</sup>
- (3) The Superintendent Registrar must, as soon as reasonably practicable after receiving notice under paragraph (1) or (2), and upon payment by the parties to the marriage of the prescribed fee, endorse a note of any change of date, time or location upon the published notice of intended marriage, the notices of intended marriage book and on any electronic records so as to accurately record the change of date, time or location, as the case may be.<sup>39</sup>
- (4) Where for any reason a marriage in respect of which a notice of intended marriage has been published is not to take place, the Superintendent Registrar must endorse a note in the notices of intended marriage book and on any electronic records to that effect.

*Marriage by Conversion***19 Application for conversion**

- (1) Subject to Article 24, where civil partners wish to convert their civil partnership to a marriage, one or both of the civil partners or that person's or those persons' representative, must –
  - (a) deliver to the Superintendent Registrar an application for a conversion not earlier than 1 year before the day of the intended conversion; and
  - (b) pay the prescribed fee.
- (2) The parties to the intended conversion must have been resident at their place of residence (whether in Jersey or elsewhere) for at least 7 days before they make their application to the Superintendent Registrar.
- (3) The application for a conversion must –
  - (a) include the prescribed information;
  - (b) be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require; and

- (c) be accompanied by such documents that corroborate the information required under sub-paragraph (a) as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require, including (but not limited to) –
  - (i) evidence of the identity, residence and nationality of the parties,
  - (ii) evidence of the parties' immigration status in Jersey, and
  - (iii) evidence that when the civil partnership was formed, if it had instead been a marriage, it would not have been a void marriage under Article 3.

## **20 Consideration of application for conversion**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar may consider the application for a conversion delivered under Article 19 before he or she has inspected the original or certified copy of any document referred to in Article 19(3)(c) but he or she must not issue a conversion declaration form unless the Superintendent Registrar has inspected the original or certified copy of those documents.
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar may request such other information or documents as he or she considers to be necessary and interview either or both of the parties to the intended conversion or any other person for the purpose of considering the application and in particular for the purpose of –
  - (a) verifying the accuracy of any information provided or authenticity of any document;
  - (b) satisfying himself or herself that both parties are capable of consenting to the conversion and are entering into the marriage freely; and
  - (c) satisfying himself or herself whether any other ground exists for not issuing a conversion declaration form.
- (3) If the Superintendent Registrar concludes that the information and documents referred to in Article 19(3) and paragraph (2) reveal no reason why the civil partners may not marry by conversion, the Superintendent Registrar must notify the civil partners of that conclusion and that the conversion declaration form may be issued.

## **21 Issue of conversion schedule<sup>40</sup>**

- (1) One or both of the parties to the intended marriage must, subject to Article 24, at least 2 clear days and not more than 10 clear days before the day on which the marriage by conversion is to be solemnized, request the Superintendent Registrar to issue a conversion schedule for signing by the parties to the civil partnership.<sup>41</sup>
- (2) The request must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (3) The Superintendent Registrar must not issue a conversion schedule unless –
  - (a) both parties to the intended conversion have, during the period specified in paragraph (1), attended the office of the Superintendent Registrar (together or separately), and –
    - (i) have brought with them the original or certified copy of the documents required under Articles 19(3)(c) and 20(2), and
    - (ii) in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar have signed a signature verification form;

- (ab) both parties to the intended conversion have confirmed the location of the solemnization of the marriage by conversion;
  - (b) subject to paragraph (5), the Superintendent Registrar has inspected the original or certified copies of all of the documents provided in corroboration of the information required under Articles 19(3) and 20(2) and has satisfied himself or herself of their authenticity; and
  - (c) the prescribed fee has been paid.<sup>42</sup>
- (4) Subject to paragraph (3) the Superintendent Registrar must refuse to issue the conversion declaration form to the marriage celebrant if he or she is satisfied that –
  - (a) any party to the civil partnership is incapable of consenting to the conversion or is not entering into the marriage freely; or
  - (b) any other ground exists for not issuing a conversion schedule.<sup>43</sup>
- (5) The Superintendent Registrar may issue a conversion schedule for completion by the parties to the civil partnership, despite not seeing the original or certified copy of a document referred to in paragraph (3)(b) in a case where Article 24 applies or where the Superintendent Registrar has otherwise satisfied himself or herself that the parties to the intended conversion have corroborated any information provided under Articles 19(3) and 20(2) by some other means.<sup>44</sup>
- (6) Upon issuing the conversion schedule the Superintendent Registrar shall also issue to the marriage celebrant –
  - (a) the form for entering details of the marriage by conversion into the conversion register held by the relevant registrar;
  - (b) 3 marriage certificates for completion at the solemnization of the marriage;
  - (c) a signature verification form, signed by both parties to the intended marriage.<sup>45</sup>
- (7) The conversion declaration form, signature verification form and the marriage certificates shall be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar decides and contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

## **22 Marriage by conversion**

- (1) This Article is subject to Article 24.
- (2) A marriage by conversion may be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. by a marriage celebrant.<sup>46</sup>
- (3) The marriage may be solemnized –
  - (a) upon payment to the Superintendent Registrar or a Deputy Superintendent Registrar of the prescribed fee; or
  - (b) upon such payment as any other marriage celebrant and the parties to the marriage may agree is payable for the services of the marriage celebrant.
- (4) If the civil partnership was formed in Jersey or elsewhere in the British Islands and the civil partners do not wish to have any ceremony other than making the declarations contained in paragraph (9), the marriage must be solemnized by Superintendent Registrar or a Deputy Superintendent Registrar at any approved location for the solemnization of civil marriages.<sup>47</sup>



- (5) If the civil partnership was formed outside the British Islands, or if the civil partners wish to have any ceremony in addition to making the declarations contained in paragraph (9), the marriage must be solemnized –
- (a) by a marriage celebrant, other than an authorized religious official, at any approved location for the solemnization of civil marriages; or
  - (b) by an authorized religious official at any approved location for the solemnization of marriages.<sup>48</sup>
- (6) Subject to paragraphs (7) and (8), a civil marriage celebrant must not permit any marriage ceremony solemnized by him or her under this Article to include any religious ritual or symbol or permit prayers or any religious worship, or service to be conducted during the marriage ceremony.<sup>49</sup>
- (7) A civil marriage celebrant must permit any marriage ceremony solemnized by him or her to contain any of the following –
- (a) hymns, songs or chants, whether or not they contain any references of a religious nature;
  - (b) readings from the bible or other holy books or any other reading that contains any references of a religious nature;
  - (c) vows or statements of commitment by the persons to each other that make any references of a religious nature, provided that any such vow or statement does not replicate any made in any religious marriage ceremony.<sup>50</sup>
- (8) A marriage celebrant must permit candles, lights, incense, ribbons and other decorations provided that, in the case of a civil celebrant, he or she is satisfied that they are not used in contravention of paragraph (6).
- (9) Each of the civil partners shall in the presence of the marriage celebrant make the following declaration to each other –
- “I (*AB*) solemnly declare that I am in a civil partnership with you (*CD*) and I know of no lawful reason why we may not convert our civil partnership into marriage.
- I understand that in making this declaration I will be converting our civil partnership into a marriage and that you (*CD*) will thereby become my lawful [husband][wife][spouse].”.
- (10) After the civil partners have made the declaration in paragraph (9), they shall sign the conversion declaration form and the marriage certificates in the presence of each other and the marriage celebrant.
- (11) The marriage celebrant, if satisfied that the parties converting the civil partnership are the same parties whose signatures are on the signature verification form given to him or her by the Superintendent Registrar, shall sign and date the conversion declaration form and the marriage certificates.
- (12) The parties to the conversion shall be married upon the signing of the conversion declaration form by the marriage celebrant.
- (13) Two marriage certificates may be kept by the parties to the conversion.
- (14) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as requiring a marriage celebrant to attend the solemnization of a marriage under this Article on a particular day or at a particular time.

- (15) If a civil partnership which is converted to a marriage under this Law was formed in Jersey or elsewhere in the British Islands –
- (a) the marriage must be treated as having been formed on the date on which the civil partnership was formed; and
  - (b) the civil partners must be treated as having married on the date on which the civil partnership was formed.<sup>51</sup>
- (16) If a civil partnership which is converted to a marriage was formed outside the British Islands –
- (a) the marriage must be treated as having been formed on the later of –
    - (i) the date on which the overseas civil partnership was registered (under the relevant law), or
    - (ii) 2nd April 2012 (being the date on which the [Civil Partnership \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) as originally enacted came into force); and
  - (b) the civil partners must be treated as having married on the date on which the marriage is treated as having been formed in accordance with subparagraph (a).<sup>52</sup>

## 23 Approved locations

- (1) Subject to Article 24, a marriage shall not be solemnized at a location unless it is an approved location.
- (1A) <sup>53</sup>
- (2) The Minister shall by Order establish a scheme for the approval by an approving authority of any location for the purpose of solemnizing marriages at that location.
- (3) The scheme shall not permit approval to be given in respect of a location unless the approving authority is of the opinion that the location is suitable for upholding the dignity and solemnity of marriage.
- (4) An approval for a location under the scheme must be –
- (a) an approval for religious marriages only to be solemnized at that location;
  - (b) approval for any marriage to be solemnized at that location; or
  - (c) <sup>54</sup>
- (5) An Order made under paragraph (2) may include provision in respect of any of the following matters –
- (a) the kinds of locations in respect of which approvals may be granted;
  - (b) the type and nature of an approval and any matter that is or is not relevant to an approval given;
  - (c) the procedures in relation to applications for approval and the determination of applications;
  - (d) the information required to be given in an application for approval and any supporting documents to be supplied;
  - (e) the persons to be consulted in relation to the application, revision or revocation of any approval;

- (f) the inspection of any location;
  - (g) the matters to be taken into account, or not to be taken into account, when determining whether to approve any location;
  - (h) the duration, renewal, revision or revocation of approvals;
  - (i) the conditions that shall or may be imposed on the grant or renewal of approvals;
  - (j) the determination and charging of fees in respect of applications for, or the grant of, the approvals and in respect of renewals, revisions or revocations of approvals, including any that must or may be payable before an application may be considered;
  - (k) the circumstances in which approvals shall or may be revoked;
  - (l) the review or appeal of any decision to refuse the approval, or the renewal of approval, or to impose conditions on the grant or renewal of approval or to revoke approval;
  - (m) any requirements as to the notification of any person of any matter related to the grant, renewal, revision or revocation of any approval, including any appeal; and
  - (n) any other purpose incidental to the approval of a location for the solemnization of marriages.
- (6) Approval shall not be given for the solemnization of same sex marriages at a location that is the usual place of public religious worship according to the rites of the Church of England.
- (7) Subject to paragraph (14), approval shall not be given for the solemnization of same sex marriages at a location that is certified by the Minister as the usual place of public religious worship of any religious organization unless –
- (a) the governing authority of every religious organization in respect of which that location has been certified as its usual place of public worship has given written consent to the use of that location for the solemnization of same sex marriages; and
  - (b) the owner or trustee of the location has given written consent to the use of that location for the solemnization of same sex marriages.
- (8) Neither a governing authority of a religious organization nor the owner or trustee of a location described in paragraph (7) shall be compelled to consent, or refrain from giving consent, to the approval of that location for the solemnization of same sex marriages where the reason for not consenting is that such marriages would be between 2 persons of the same sex and, where the governing authority or owner or trustee does so consent, they shall not be compelled by any person not to withdraw their consent.
- (9) An authorized civil celebrant shall not be authorized to solemnize any marriage in any building or part of a building which has been certified under paragraph (7) as a usual place of public religious worship.
- (10) An authorized religious official shall not be authorized to solemnize any marriage except in a location that –
- (a) has been certified under paragraph (7) as a usual place of public religious worship of the religious organization to which the official is affiliated; or

- (b) is approved by that religious organization for the purpose of solemnizing marriages according to the rites or usages of that religious organization to which the official is affiliated.
- (11) An approving authority shall not approve a location belonging to the Connétable or the parish unless the Minister consents to that location being an approved location.
- (12) The Minister may delegate the power to consent to a matter referred to in paragraph (11).
- (13) The Minister shall certify locations as usual places of public religious worship for the purposes of this Law.<sup>55</sup>
- (14) The Minister shall prescribe the process by which a location may be certified as a usual place of public religious worship including –
  - (a) the information that must be supplied with an application;
  - (b) the persons who may apply for the certificate;
  - (c) the locations that may or may not be certified; and
  - (d) the process by which a location may be certified.<sup>56</sup>
- (15) Any building that was registered under this Law for the solemnization of marriages immediately before the coming into force of the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018 –
  - (a) shall be deemed to have been certified under paragraph (13) as a usual place of public religious worship of the religious organization in favour of whom it was registered; and
  - (b) shall be deemed to be an approved location under this Article for the purpose of solemnizing marriages according to the rites or usages of that religious organization for a period of 12 months commencing on the day that the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018 comes into force.<sup>57</sup>
- (16) Despite the repeal of the Marriage and Civil Status (Approved Premises) (Jersey) Order 2002 –
  - (a) an approval of premises for the solemnization of marriages that was granted under that Order before the coming into force of the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018 shall be deemed to be an approval of a location under the scheme established under this Article;
  - (b) any premises that are deemed to be an approved location under sub-paragraph (a) shall be deemed to be an approved location for the purpose of solemnizing civil marriages of persons of the same sex and persons of the opposite sex;
  - (c) the deemed approval of a location shall end on the earlier of –
    - (i) the day on which the approval of the premises would have ended if the Marriage and Civil Status (Approved Premises) (Jersey) Order 2002 had not been repealed, or
    - (ii) the day on which the trustee or proprietor of the premises notifies the Superintendent Registrar that the trustee or proprietor no longer wishes to permit the solemnisation of civil marriages to be conducted at that location.

**23A** <sup>58</sup>**24 Marriage: special circumstances**

- (1) This Article applies where special circumstances exist such that persons intending to have their marriage solemnized on the authority of a marriage schedule or conversion declaration wish to –
  - (a) have their marriage solemnized in a location that is not an approved location;
  - (b) have their marriage solemnized at a time outside the hours of 8.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.;
  - (c) have their marriage solemnized earlier than 25 clear days after the publication of notice of marriage under Article 11; or
  - (d) change the date, time, approved location or alternative location of the marriage specified in the notice of intended marriage or application for a conversion.<sup>59</sup>
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), special circumstances are any of the following –
  - (a) one or both of the parties to the intended marriage are expected to die within 3 months of applying for notice of intended marriage under Article 8 or applying for a conversion under Article 19;
  - (b) whether before or after the delivery of an application for a notice of intended marriage under Article 8, or conversion under Article 19, one or both of the parties to the intended marriage are, or become, physically incapacitated such that it would be impossible to solemnize the marriage in an approved location;
  - (c) one or both of the parties to the intended marriage are unable to solemnize the marriage by reason of illness or unforeseen or unavoidable circumstances;
  - (d) one or both of the parties to the intended marriage are detained in prison or under the [Mental Health \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#), such that it would be impossible to solemnize the married at an approved location; or
  - (e) an emergency has arisen such that it is impractical or impossible for the location named in the marriage schedule or conversion declaration form to be used, or for the marriage celebrant named in the marriage schedule or conversion declaration form to solemnize the marriage.<sup>60</sup>
- (3) The Minister shall prescribe the requirements and procedures that shall apply for allowing persons to solemnize their marriage according to a wish referred to in paragraph (1), which may include any of the following –
  - (a) the application process for seeking to solemnize a marriage in special circumstances;
  - (b) the fees payable;
  - (c) the medical evidence, information or documents that must be provided, or need not be provided, in support of an application for permission to solemnize a marriage in special circumstances;
  - (d) the timescales that apply or may be disapplied for making applications, giving notice, issuing declarations, schedules or certificates or searches in relation to a marriage or a conversion in special circumstances;

- (e) the requirements for providing original documents and attending the office of the Superintendent Registrar;
- (f) the time and location for the solemnization of a marriage; and
- (g) the requirements for annotating any applications, notice, register or other document in consequence of any marriage being solemnized in special circumstances.

*Miscellaneous*

**24A Retention of marriage schedule or marriage conversion schedule<sup>61</sup>**

- (1) A marriage celebrant must return each marriage schedule, marriage conversion schedule, marriage certificate and signature verification form to the Superintendent Registrar as soon as reasonably practicable after the solemnization of a marriage.
- (2) If the relevant registration duties are retained by the parish in which a marriage is solemnized or converted –
  - (a) the Superintendent Registrar must, as soon as reasonably practicable upon receipt of the marriage schedule or marriage conversion schedule –
    - (i) complete the entries in the copy marriage register or copy marriage conversion register held by the Superintendent Registrar in respect of the marriage to which the marriage schedule or marriage conversion schedule (as the case requires) relates with the particulars contained in the schedule, and
    - (ii) return the original marriage schedule or marriage conversion schedule to the registrar of the parish in which the marriage was solemnized or converted; and
  - (b) the registrar of the parish must keep registers recording –
    - (i) in date order in which each marriage is solemnized, particulars of all marriages solemnized in his or her parish, and
    - (ii) in date order in which each civil partnership is converted to a marriage, particulars of all conversions occurring in his or her parish.
- (3) The Superintendent Registrar must pay a registrar the prescribed fee –
  - (a) for each marriage or conversion which the registrar records under paragraph (2)(b); and
  - (b) for the provision of registers and returns.
- (4) If the relevant registration duties are not retained by a parish the Superintendent Registrar –
  - (a) must keep for that parish –
    - (i) a register of marriages, and
    - (ii) a register of marriage conversions; and
  - (b) must, as soon as reasonably practicable, record in the applicable register for the parish –

- (i) in date order in which each marriage is solemnized, the particulars contained in the marriage schedule, and
- (ii) in date order in which each civil partnership is converted to a marriage, the particulars contained in the conversion schedule.

## **24B Keeping of information, books, indexes, registers etc. relating to marriage**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar must retain an electronic copy of every application, information and document provided to him or her from any person, whether received in electronic or paper form.<sup>62</sup>
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar must keep, in such form as he or she decides, and containing the prescribed particulars –
  - (a) a register of authorized civil celebrants;
  - (b) a register of authorized religious officials, and the religious organization that applied for the authorization of the religious official;
  - (c) a notices of intended marriage book;
  - (d) a register of approved locations;
  - (e) an index of the names of the parties to any marriage solemnized in Jersey under this Law.
  - (f)
  - (g) <sup>63</sup>
- (2A) The Superintendent Registrar must keep in such form as the Superintendent Registrar decides –
  - (a) a copy of the entries in the marriage registers held by each registrar and by each incumbent of an Anglican Church in which marriages may be solemnized;
  - (b) a copy of each marriage certificate or marriage conversion certificate signed by the parties to the marriage and the person officiating.<sup>64</sup>
- (3) The book, registers, indexes, notices and entries kept under paragraphs (2) and (2A) shall be open to public inspection free of charge during such hours at such locations as the Superintendent Registrar publishes.<sup>65</sup>
- (4) In relation to a parish where the relevant registration duties are performed by the Superintendent Registrar, the Superintendent Registrar must keep up to date and in such form and manner as he or she may determine, and containing the prescribed details –
  - (a) a register of all marriages that took place in the parish before the coming into force of the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018; and
  - (b) the marriage schedules and conversion schedules in respect of all marriages that take place in that parish.<sup>66</sup>
- (4A) In relation to a parish where the relevant registration duties are retained by the parish, the registrar must keep up to date and in such form and manner as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require and containing the prescribed details –

- (a) a register of all marriages that took place in the parish before the coming into force of the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018; and
  - (b) the marriage schedules and conversion schedules in respect of all marriages that take place in that parish.<sup>67</sup>
- (5) The registers to be kept under this Article shall be kept in permanent form, which may include their being kept on a computer.<sup>68</sup>
- (6) The Minister may prescribe the matters that may or must be endorsed upon any book, registers, indexes, notices or entries kept under this Law.

## **24C Official searches of records by Superintendent Registrar**

- (1) Any person may apply to the Superintendent Registrar for a search to be made of the books, indexes, registers, notices or entries held at the Office of the Superintendent Registrar and at the Royal Court and for the applicant to be supplied with a certificate containing details of such of the following matters that are held in any of those books, indexes, registers, notices or entries –
  - (a) any marriage or civil partnership to which the applicant was a party;
  - (b) any decree for a divorce, nullity of marriage or presumption of death in respect of a marriage to which the applicant was a party;
  - (c) any decree for the dissolution of a civil partnership, nullity of a civil partnership or presumption of death in respect of a civil partnership to which the applicant was a party;
  - (d) any gender recognition certificate issued in respect of the applicant;
  - (e) any change of name of the applicant;
  - (f) the birth of the applicant; and
  - (g) the death of any former spouse or civil partner of the applicant.
- (2) The applicant must pay the prescribed fee for any search conducted under this Article at the Office of the Superintendent Registrar or the Royal Court.
- (3) The application for a search under paragraph (1) shall be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require, and contain the prescribed information.
- (4) The Superintendent Registrar shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after receiving the application and prescribed fee –
  - (a) search the records of the Superintendent Registrar; and
  - (b) request the Judicial Greffier of the Royal Court to search the records of the Royal Court,and after such searches have been completed, issue to the applicant a search certificate setting out the information in paragraph (5)(a) or (5)(b), as the case may require.
- (5) The search certificate must –
  - (a) state that there is no trace of any previous marriage or civil partnership by the applicant in Jersey, if that is the case; or



- (b) if the search has confirmed the existence of a previous marriage or civil partnership by the applicant in Jersey, provide the date of and the parties to that previous marriage or civil partnership and, if it has ended, the date on which it ended and whether that was by nullity, dissolution or death; and
  - (c) provide details of any record of the birth of the applicant or change of name or any gender recognition certificate of the applicant.
- (6) A search certificate under this Article shall not be evidence of a person's residency in Jersey.

#### **24D Proof of certain matters not necessary to validity of marriages**

- (1) Subject to Article 24F, where a marriage has been solemnized under this Part, it shall not be necessary, in support of the marriage, to give any proof –
  - (a) that, before the marriage, either of the parties to be married resided, or resided for any period, at the location stated in the notice of intended marriage to be his or her place of residence;
  - (b)
  - (c) that the location in which the marriage was solemnized was an approved location at the time of the solemnization;
  - (d) that the marriage celebrant was authorized under this Law to solemnize the marriage and he or she solemnised the marriage in accordance with the conditions of his or her authorization,

nor shall any evidence be given to prove the contrary in any proceedings touching the validity of the marriage.<sup>69</sup>
- (2) A marriage purporting to be solemnized in accordance with Article 23 in a location which, at the time of the solemnization, is not an approved location shall be valid as if the location had been an approved location.
- (3) A civil marriage that is solemnized otherwise than in accordance with Article 17(8) or 22(6), as the case may be, shall be valid as if it had been solemnized in accordance with Article 17(8) or 22(6), as the case may be.

#### **24E Marriages void under this Part<sup>70</sup>**

If any persons knowingly and intentionally marry under this Part –

- (a) without having given due notice of intended marriage to the Superintendent Registrar;
- (b) without a marriage schedule or conversion declaration form, as the case may be, having been duly issued;
- (c) on the authority of a marriage schedule or a conversion declaration form that has been issued after one or both of the parties to the marriage have provided information or documents to the Superintendent Registrar that are false or inaccurate;
- (d) on the authority of a marriage schedule or a conversion declaration form when a party to the marriage has provided false information as to his or her immigration status;

- (e) on the authority of a marriage schedule which is void by virtue of Article 15(10);
  - (f) on the authority of a certificate of no impediment which is void by virtue of Article 16(7);
  - (g) in the case of a marriage purporting to be solemnized in an approved location, at any location that is not approved at the time the marriage is solemnized or, as the case may be, for the purposes of that marriage;
  - (h) in the absence of a marriage celebrant; or
  - (i) subject to Article 24, at a time, location or date that is not specified as the time, date or location of the marriage in the marriage schedule,
- the marriage shall be void.

## **24F Co-operation and disclosure**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar may disclose to any person any information or documents obtained by him or her in pursuance of any of his or her functions under this Law and request information and make such enquiries as he or she thinks fit for the purpose of –
  - (a) verifying the accuracy of any application or information delivered to him or her or the authenticity of any document provided to him or her under this Law; or
  - (b) determining whether any ground exists for the Superintendent Registrar to refuse to issue any notice, schedule, certificate or declaration.
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar may, in particular, disclose information or documents to, and request information from, the following persons and organizations in pursuance of his or her functions under this Law –
  - (a) the Attorney General;
  - (b) a police officer;
  - (c) an immigration officer;
  - (d) an officer of the Impôts;
  - (e) any Minister of the States of Jersey;
  - (f) any Connétable or employee of a parish;
  - (g) the Royal Court.
- (3) The Superintendent Registrar may, at the request of any person who carries out similar functions in another jurisdiction to the functions of the Superintendent Registrar in respect of the persons entering into a marriage or civil partnership in that other jurisdiction, disclose any information that the Superintendent Registrar reasonably believes may assist that other person in the exercise of his or her functions in that other jurisdiction.
- (4) The Superintendent Registrar may disclose information to, and request information from, any person who carries out similar functions in another jurisdiction to the functions of a police officer, an immigration officer or an officer of the Impôts investigating the immigration status of a person intending to marry in that other jurisdiction, any information that the Superintendent Registrar reasonably believes

may assist that other person in the exercise of his or her functions in that other jurisdiction.

## **24G Orders under this Part**

The Minister may by Order –

- (a) prescribe the information and particulars to be included in any application, certificate, declaration, form or notice under this Part and the manner in which that information or documents may or must be supplied;
- (b) amend any period specified in this Part.

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## **PART 3**

### **MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF ANGLICAN CHURCH**

## **25 Interpretation of Part 3**

In this Part, unless the context requires otherwise –

“licence” means an ordinary or special licence of the Dean;

“parish” means an ecclesiastical parish and includes an ecclesiastical district or parish established by any enactment or Order in Council or constituted under a scheme prepared by the Church Commissioners for England or, formerly, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and the expression “parish church” shall be construed accordingly.

## **26 Methods of solemnizing marriage**

A marriage according to the rites of the Anglican Church may be solemnized –

- (a) after the publication of banns; or
- (b) on the authority of a licence.

### *Marriage after publication of banns*

## **27 Place of publication of banns**

- (1) Subject to this Law, where it is intended to solemnize a marriage after the publication of banns, the banns shall be published –
  - (a) if the persons to be married reside in the same parish, in the parish church of that parish; or
  - (b) if the persons to be married reside in different parishes, in the parish church of each of those parishes.
- (2) In addition to the publication of banns in accordance with paragraph (1), banns may be published in any parish church which is the usual place of worship of either or both of the parties to be married, although neither of them resides in the parish to which the church belongs.

## **28 Time and manner of publication of banns**

- (1) Banns shall be published on 3 Sundays preceding the solemnization of the marriage during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service.
- (2) Banns shall be published in an audible manner and in accordance with the form of words prescribed by the rubric prefixed to the office of matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer.
- (3) The Churchwarden of a church in which marriages may be solemnized shall provide a book of banns conforming to such specifications as may be prescribed.
- (4) The officiating clergyman shall publish banns from the book of banns for the church and not from loose papers and, after each publication, the entry in the book shall be signed by him or her or by some person under his or her direction.

## **29 Notice to clergyman before publication of banns**

No clergyman shall be obliged to publish banns unless the persons to be married, at least one month before the day on which the marriage is to be solemnized, deliver to him or her a written notice stating –

- (a) the date of delivery of the notice;
- (b) the forenames, surname and place of residence of each of the persons to be married;
- (c) the period for which each of them has resided at his or her place of residence; and
- (d) the intended date for solemnization of the marriage.

### **30 Persons by whom banns may be published**

- (1) Subject to this Article, it shall not be lawful for any person other than a clergyman to publish banns.
- (2) Where, on any Sunday, in any church in which banns may be published, a clergyman does not officiate at the service at which it is usual in that church to publish banns, the banns may be published –
  - (a) by a clergyman at some other service at the church at which banns may be published; or
  - (b) subject to paragraph (3), by a layman during the course of a public reading authorized by the Dean of a portion or portions of the service of morning or evening prayer, the public reading being at the hour when the service at which it is usual to publish banns is commonly held or at such other hour as the Dean may authorize.
- (3) Banns shall not be published by a layman unless the incumbent or minister in charge of the said church, or some other clergyman nominated in that behalf by the Dean, has made or authorized to be made the requisite entry in the book of banns of the said church.
- (4) Where a layman publishes banns, he or she shall sign the book of banns provided under Article 28 and, for that purpose, shall be deemed to be the officiating clergyman within the meaning of that Article.

### **31 Certification of publication of banns**

- (1) Where a marriage is intended to be solemnized after the publication of banns and the persons to be married do not reside in the same parish, a clergyman shall not solemnize the marriage in the parish in which one of those persons resides unless there is produced to him or her a certificate that the banns have also been published, in accordance with this Part, in the parish in which the other person resides.
- (2) Where a marriage is intended to be solemnized in a church of a parish in which neither of the persons to be married resides, after the publication of banns in that church by virtue of Article 27(2), a clergyman shall not solemnize the marriage unless there is produced to him or her –
  - (a) if the persons to be married reside in the same parish, a certificate that the banns have been published in accordance with this Part in that parish; or
  - (b) if the persons to be married do not reside in the same parish, certificates that the banns have been published in accordance with this Part in each parish in which one of them resides.

- (3) A certificate required under this Article shall be signed by the incumbent or minister in charge of the building in which the banns were published or by another clergyman nominated in that behalf by the Dean.

### **32 Solemnization of marriage after publication of banns**

- (1) Subject to this Part, where banns have been published, the marriage shall be solemnized in the church or, as the case may be, one of the churches in which the banns have been published.
- (2) Where a marriage is not solemnized within 3 months after the completion of the publication of the banns, that publication shall be void and no clergyman shall solemnize the marriage on their authority.

### **33 Publication of banns elsewhere in the British Islands or in the Republic of Ireland**

Where a marriage is intended to be solemnized in Jersey after the publication of banns, between parties one of whom resides in Jersey and the other resides elsewhere in the British Islands or in the Republic of Ireland then, if banns have been published or proclaimed in any church of the parish or place in which that other party resides, according to the law or custom there prevailing, a certificate given in accordance with that law or custom that the banns have been so published or proclaimed shall, as respects that party, be sufficient for the purposes of Article 31, and the marriage shall not be void by reason only that the banns have not been published in the manner required for the publication of banns in Jersey.

#### *Marriage under licence*

### **34 Parish churches in which marriage may be solemnized by ordinary licence<sup>81</sup>**

Subject to this Part, the Dean shall not grant an ordinary licence for the solemnization of a marriage in any church other than –

- (a) the parish church of the parish in which one of the persons to be married has had his or her usual place of residence for 15 days immediately before the grant of the licence; or
- (b) a parish church which is the usual place of worship of one or both of the persons to be married.

### **35 Requirements for grant of licence**

- (1) The Dean must not grant any licence unless one of the persons to be married has sworn before the Dean that the person believes that there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or any other lawful cause, nor any suit commenced in any court, to bar or hinder the solemnization of the marriage in accordance with the licence.<sup>82</sup>
- (2) The Dean must not grant an ordinary licence unless one of the persons to be married has sworn before the Dean –

- (a) that one of them has had his or her usual place of residence in the parish in which the marriage is to be solemnized for 15 days immediately before the grant of the licence; or
- (b) that the parish church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of one or both of those persons.<sup>83</sup>
- (3) The Dean must not grant any licence for the solemnization of a marriage to which paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 applies unless the Dean has received a declaration in writing made by each of the persons to be married specifying how they are related and declaring that the younger has not, at any time before attaining the age of 18, been a child of the family in relation to the other.<sup>84</sup>
- (4) <sup>85</sup>

### 36 Caveat against licence of Dean

- (1) A person having reason to believe that there is lawful cause to obstruct the grant of a licence by the Dean may enter a caveat with the Dean against such grant.
- (2) A caveat must be signed by or on behalf of the person by whom it is entered, state his or her place of residence and the grounds for entering the caveat.
- (3) Subject to paragraph (6), where a caveat is entered the Dean must not issue a licence until –
  - (a) he or she has examined into the matter of the caveat and is satisfied that it ought not to obstruct the grant of the licence; or
  - (b) the caveat is withdrawn by the person who entered it.<sup>86</sup>
- (4) If the Dean is doubtful whether to grant a licence, he or she may refer the matter of the caveat to the Inferior Number.<sup>87</sup>
- (5) Where the matter of a caveat is referred to the Inferior Number, the Court may uphold or remove the caveat and no appeal shall lie from the decision of the Court.<sup>88</sup>
- (6) Where a caveat is entered against a marriage on the ground that the persons to be married are not both aged at least 18, the Dean must not issue a licence unless he or she is satisfied, by the production of evidence, that the persons to be married are both aged at least 18 (even if the caveat is withdrawn by the person who entered it).<sup>89</sup>
- (6A) Where a caveat is entered against a marriage on the ground that one of the persons to be married has, at any time before attaining the age of 18, been a child of the family in relation to the other, even if the caveat is withdrawn by the person who entered it, the Dean must not issue a licence unless a declaration is obtained from the Inferior Number under paragraph (7) (even if the caveat is withdrawn by the person who entered it).<sup>90</sup>
- (7) In the case described in paragraph (6A), one or both of the persons to be married may apply to the Inferior Number for a declaration to the effect that neither of them has, at any time before attaining the age of 18, been a child of the family in relation to the other and, accordingly, that there is no impediment (on the ground referred to in paragraph (6A)) to the solemnization of the marriage.<sup>91</sup>
- (8) The Inferior Number may, in any proceedings before it under this Article, order the person who entered the caveat to pay all or part of the costs of the proceedings and damages to the person against whose marriage the caveat was entered.<sup>92</sup>

**37 Marriage on authority of ordinary or special licence**

Where a marriage is not solemnized within 3 months after the grant of an ordinary or special licence, the licence shall be void and no clergyman shall solemnize the marriage on the authority of it.

*Miscellaneous***38 Witnesses**

A marriage solemnized according to the rites of the Anglican Church shall be solemnized in the presence of 2 or more witnesses in addition to the clergyman by whom the marriage is solemnized.

**39 Marriages void under Part 3<sup>93</sup>**

If any persons knowingly and intentionally marry according to the rites of the Anglican Church –

- (a) on the authority of a publication of banns or an ordinary licence, in any place other than a church in which banns may be published;
- (b) without banns having been duly published or a licence having been obtained;  
or
- (c) on the authority of a publication of banns which is void by virtue of Article 32(2) or on the authority of a licence which is void by virtue of Article 37,

or, if they knowingly and intentionally consent to or acquiesce in the solemnization of the marriage by any person who is not a clergyman, the marriage shall be void.

**40 Observance of liturgical rubric**

Every clergyman shall continue to observe the rules prescribed by the rubric prefixed to the office of matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer concerning the publication of banns and any Canon or regulations made under the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure 1974, as it applies to Jersey by virtue of The Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure 1984 (Channel Islands) Order 1984 concerning the solemnization of marriage, so far as they are consistent with the Law.

**40A** <sup>94</sup>



## PART 4

### REGISTRATION SERVICE

#### 41 Superintendent Registrar and Deputy Superintendent Registrars

- (1) A Superintendent Registrar and the Deputy Superintendent Registrars shall be States' employees (within the meaning of the [Employment of States of Jersey Employees \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#)) in the department for which the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs has responsibility.<sup>95</sup>
- (1A) The person holding the position of Superintendent Registrar immediately before the coming into force of the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018, having been appointed by the Minister as such, and any person holding the position of a Deputy Superintendent Registrar before the coming into force of that Law, having been appointed by the Minister as such, shall continue to hold the position to which he or she was appointed as if he or she had been employed in that position as a States' employee.<sup>96</sup>
- (1B) The Superintendent Registrar may from time to time engage the services of one or more persons to act as an assistant Deputy Superintendent Registrar who shall carry out such functions of the Superintendent Registrar under this Law as the Superintendent Registrar may from time to time require.<sup>97</sup>
- (1C) Any person who was a delegate of the Superintendent Registrar immediately before the coming into force of the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018, having been appointed by the Minister as such, shall from the date of the coming into force of that Law have the status of assistant Deputy Superintendent Registrar.<sup>98</sup>
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on him or her by and under this Law and any other enactment.
- (3) Each Deputy Superintendent Registrar and assistant Deputy Superintendent Registrar, as the case may be, shall have such powers as the Superintendent Registrar may delegate to him or her and shall be subject to the same duties, conditions and penalties as the Superintendent Registrar in respect of any such delegated power.<sup>99</sup>
- (4) A reference to the Superintendent Registrar in any enactment, whenever passed or made shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed in accordance with this Article.

#### 41A Performance of registration duties under this Law and the [Civil Partnership \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#)<sup>100</sup>

- (1) On the coming into force of this Article, the relevant registration duties for those parishes for which the Superintendent Registrar is, immediately before the commencement of this Article, acting in the capacity of parish registrar under Article 42(8), shall be the duty of the Superintendent Registrar, but subject to paragraph (2).
- (2) A Connétable may, give notice to the Superintendent Registrar in such form and manner as may be prescribed, and expiring not earlier than such time as may be prescribed, that the Connétable –

- (a) wishes the relevant registration duties to be performed, in respect of the parish, from the expiry of the time specified in the notice, by a parish registrar; or
  - (b) wishes those duties to cease to be performed, in respect of the parish, from the expiry of the time specified in the notice, by a parish registrar and thereafter to be performed by the Superintendent Registrar.
- (3) Where notice is given under paragraph (2), the Minister may by Order make such amendments to this Law or the [Civil Partnership \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) as appear necessary or expedient to give effect to the transfer of the duties referred to in paragraph (1) which is the subject of the notice.
- (4) Before making an Order under paragraph (3) the Minister must consult the Comité des Connétables.
- (5) For the sake of clarity, a notice under paragraph (2) may only require the transfer of all of the relevant registration duties.

## **42 Registrars and deputy registrars<sup>101</sup>**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar shall publish a role description in respect of the roles of registrar and deputy registrar in a parish and a scheme setting out the process for –
  - (a) the training and monitoring of registrars and deputy registrars;
  - (b) investigating complaints against a registrar or deputy registrar;
  - (c) the circumstances in which a person may or must be suspended or removed from the role of registrar or deputy registrar; and
  - (d) the review of any decision to suspend or remove a person from the role of registrar or deputy registrar.
- (2) In each parish in which the relevant registration duties are retained or, pursuant to a notice under Article 41A(2) are to be retained –
  - (a) having regard to the published role description for registrars, the Connétable of each parish shall appoint a person as the registrar of the parish; and
  - (b) having regard to the published role description for deputy registrars, the Connétable of each parish shall appoint one or more persons as a deputy registrar of the parish.<sup>102</sup>
- (3) In the case of each parish other than St. Helier, subject to paragraph (8), a person appointed under paragraph (2)(a) or (b) –
  - (a) must be resident in the parish of which he or she is appointed; and
  - (b) shall cease to be a registrar or deputy registrar, as the case may be, of that parish upon ceasing to reside in that parish.
- (4) A person appointed under paragraph (2)(a) or (b) shall be appointed for a term not exceeding 5 years and any person so appointed may be re-appointed at the end of that term.
- (5) A Connétable shall not appoint a person under paragraph (2)(a) or (b) unless he or she has notified the parish assembly of the intended appointment.
- (6) A person who is appointed to the position of registrar or deputy registrar must give the Connétable of the parish not less than 3 months' notice of his or her intention to vacate that position.

- (7) In a case where there is no registrar in a parish, a deputy registrar shall act as the registrar until such time as a new registrar is appointed.
- (8) The Connétable may appoint the Superintendent Registrar, a registrar, deputy registrar of a different parish or an employee of the parish, to be the registrar or deputy registrar of the parish if –
  - (a) the relevant registration duties are, or by virtue of a notice under Article 41A(2) will be, retained;
  - (b) there is no registrar or deputy registrar in a parish; and
  - (c) it appears to the Connétable, having made such enquiries as the Connétable considers reasonable, that there is no person resident in the parish who is qualified to be appointed to that role by reference to the role description published under Article 42(1) and willing to be so appointed.<sup>103</sup>

#### **43 Oath of office**

Before entering office, the Superintendent Registrar and every Deputy Superintendent Registrar, registrar and deputy registrar shall take an oath before the Royal Court to well and faithfully perform the duties of his or her office.

#### **44 Premises for Superintendent Registrar<sup>104</sup>**

The States shall provide and maintain for the Superintendent Registrar an office where records and documents required to be kept by the Superintendent Registrar under this Law and any other enactment may be kept in safe custody and protected from fire.

#### **45 Requirement to display name and office<sup>105</sup>**

- (1) In a parish where the relevant registration duties are retained, the registrar and each deputy registrar must display, on the exterior of any premises which that person uses as his or her office in that person's capacity as the registrar or deputy registrar of that parish, a notice stating the person's name and indicating whether he or she is the registrar or the deputy registrar.
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar must clearly display on the exterior of his or her office –
  - (a) a list of the parishes for which the Superintendent Registrar performs the relevant registration duties; and
  - (b) a list of the names and addresses of all of the registrars and deputy registrars for the parishes in which the relevant registration duties are retained.

#### **46 Provision of storage<sup>106</sup>**

- (1) The States must supply to each of the persons specified in paragraph (2) a durable and fire-resistant box in which the registers and other records in that person's custody for the purposes of this Law and the 2012 Law are to be stored when not in use.
- (2) The persons referred to in paragraph (1) are –

- (a) the registrar of each parish for which the relevant registration duties are for the time being retained; and
- (b) the incumbent of each Anglican church in which marriages may be solemnized.

#### **47 Provision of registers, forms and certificates**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar shall supply each registrar of a parish to which Article 41A(2)(a) applies for the time being and each incumbent of an Anglican church in which marriages may be solemnized with the required number of registers of marriage.<sup>107</sup>
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar shall supply each registrar of a parish to which Article 41A(2)(a) applies for the time being with the required number of registers of births, stillbirths and deaths.<sup>108</sup>
- (3) A register supplied pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) shall be in such form as the Superintendent Registrar decides and contain the prescribed particulars.<sup>109</sup>
- (4) The costs of supply of registers pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) to incumbents of Anglican churches within a parish and to the registrar of the parish shall be reimbursed to the Superintendent Registrar by the Connétable of the parish.
- (5) The Superintendent Registrar shall supply registered medical practitioners, free of charge, with the certificates required under Articles 61(3) and 64(1).<sup>110</sup>

#### **48 Delivery of registers and documents**

Any person who, by virtue of his or her office, is required by this Law to keep any book, register or official document shall, on ceasing to hold office, deliver up such books, register and official documents, and any storage provided under Article 46, to his or her successor.

### **PART 5<sup>111</sup>**

#### **REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND PARENTAL ORDERS**

#### **49 Interpretation of Part 5**

- (1) In this Part –
  - “Adopted Children Register” means the register maintained under Article 24 of the Adoption Law;
  - “Adoption Law” means the [Adoption \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#);
  - “agreed fatherhood conditions” means the conditions set out in paragraph 5 of Schedule A1 to the Children Law;
  - “agreed female parenthood conditions” means the conditions set out in paragraph 8 of Schedule A1 to the Children Law;
  - “Children Law” means the [Children \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#);

“Circumstance A”, “Circumstance B”, “Circumstance C” and “Circumstance D” are construed in accordance with Schedule A1 to the Children Law, and a reference to “Circumstances” is construed accordingly;

“informant” means the person giving the particulars of a birth, stillbirth or death for the purposes of registration;

“parental order” has the meaning given in the Children Law;

“parental responsibility agreement” has the meaning given in the Children Law;

“relevant fertility treatment” has the meaning given in the Children Law;

“second parent” has the meaning given in the Children Law;

“stillbirth” means the birth of a child after the 24th week of pregnancy (calculated from the mother’s last menstrual period) that does not, at any time after being expelled from its mother, breathe or show any other sign of life;

“stillborn child” is construed in accordance with the definition “stillbirth”.<sup>112</sup>

- (2) In this Part, any reference to the particulars of a birth, stillbirth, death, marriage or parental order means such particulars as shall be prescribed.<sup>113</sup>
- (3) In this Part, references to a register of births, stillbirths, parental orders, marriages or deaths are references, in relation to the registration of a birth, stillbirth, parental order, marriage or death (as the case may be), to the register kept for the purpose of that registration by the relevant registrar.<sup>114</sup>
- (3A) In this Part, references to a child whose parents were married to each other at the time of the child’s birth include a child who is the subject of an adoption order under Article 10 of the Adoption Law.<sup>115</sup>
- (3B)<sup>116</sup>
- (3) In this Part, any reference to the register of births, stillbirths or deaths means, in relation to the registration of a birth, stillbirth or death, the register kept for the purpose of such registration by the relevant registrar.
- (4) Except where the context requires otherwise, a reference in this Part to a birth means the birth of a child born alive.

#### **49A**<sup>117</sup>

### **50 Duty to register births and deaths**<sup>118</sup>

Subject to the other provisions of this Part, if the relevant registrar is informed of the particulars of a birth, stillbirth or death, the relevant registrar must register the birth, stillbirth or death in accordance with the prescribed requirements.

#### *Births*

### **51 Duty to inform relevant registrar of birth within 21 days**<sup>119</sup>

- (1) In the case of a birth, it shall be the duty of –
  - (a) the mother, father or second parent;

- (b)
- (c) in default of the people mentioned in sub-paragraph (a), every person who assisted at the birth, and the person having care of the child, to inform the relevant registrar, within the period of 21 days after the birth, of the particulars of the birth.<sup>120</sup>
- (1A) Despite paragraph (1), where any particulars come to the attention of the Superintendent Registrar relating to the birth of a child in a parish for which the relevant registration duties are retained, the Superintendent Registrar may inform the registrar of those particulars.<sup>121</sup>
- (2) The giving of the particulars and the signing of the register of births, in accordance with Article 72, by any one of the persons subject to the duty described in paragraph (1) shall act as a discharge of the duty of the other persons so subject.

## **52 Restriction on registration of birth after 21 days**

- (1) A birth may be registered more than 21 days and less than 6 months after it has taken place only pursuant to this Article or Article 53.
- (2) Any of the persons subject to the duty described in Article 51(1) shall inform the relevant registrar of the birth in accordance with paragraph (3).<sup>122</sup>
- (3) The informant must –
  - (a) make a solemn declaration, to the best of his or her ability, of the particulars of the birth –
    - (i) in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and
    - (ii) if the birth took place in a parish where the relevant registration duties are retained, in the presence of the registrar of the parish; and
  - (b) unless the birth was not registered within 21 days by reason of any fault of the relevant registrar or the Superintendent Registrar, on payment of the prescribed fee.<sup>123</sup>

## **53 Power of Superintendent Registrar to require information about birth**

- (1) Where Article 51 has not been complied with, the Superintendent Registrar may, by notice in such form as the Superintendent Registrar decides, and to the extent that he or she has not received a particular about the birth of a child, require the mother, father or second parent of the child, any person who assisted at the birth and any person having care of the child, to provide him or her, to the best of the person's ability, with the particulars of the birth.<sup>124</sup>
- (2) Subject to Article 54, the Superintendent Registrar must, if the parish has retained the relevant registration duties, inform the registrar of the parish in which the birth took place of the particulars of the birth or so many of them as the Superintendent Registrar has obtained.<sup>125</sup>

## **54 Restriction on registration of birth after 6 months**

- (1) A birth which has not been registered within 6 months after it has taken place may only be registered pursuant to an order of the Royal Court.

- (2) An application for an order under paragraph (1) may be made only by the Superintendent Registrar, through the intermediary of the Attorney General.
- (3) The Royal Court may, unless the birth was not registered previously by reason of any fault of the registrar or the Superintendent Registrar, order any person subject to the duty described in Articles 51 and 52 to pay all or part of the cost of the proceedings.<sup>126</sup>

## **55 Registration of father if parents neither married nor civil partners<sup>127</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if the mother and the father of a child were neither married to, nor civil partners of, each other at the time of the child's birth.
- (2) A person who is the child's father is not required under this Part to give particulars of the birth of the child and the relevant registrar must not enter the name of that person in the register of births as being the child's the father except –
  - (a) at the joint request of the mother and the person stating himself to be the child's father ("F");
  - (b) at the request of the mother, on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by the mother that that person is the child's father, and
    - (ii) a declaration by that person that he is the child's father;
  - (c) at the request of F on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by him that he is the child's father, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the mother that he is the child's father;
  - (d) at the request of the mother or F on production of –
    - (i) a copy of a parental responsibility agreement made between them in relation to the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the person making the request that the agreement was made in compliance with Article 9F of the Children Law and has not ceased to have effect by an order of the Royal Court;
  - (e) at the request of the mother or F on production of –
    - (i) a certified copy of an order under Article 9C of the Children Law giving F parental responsibility for the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the person making the request that the order has not ceased to have effect by an order of the Royal Court; or
  - (f) at the request of the mother or F on production of –
    - (i) a certified copy of an order under paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Children Law (and which is not an order under paragraph 4(3) of that Schedule) requiring F to make financial provision for the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the person making the request that the order has not been discharged.
- (3) If F makes a request to the relevant registrar under paragraph (2) the giving by F of particulars of the birth of the child and the signing of the register of births under Article 72 acts as a discharge of the duties imposed under Article 51 or 52.

(4) 128

**55A Registration of father if parents married or civil partners<sup>129</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if the mother and the father of a child were married to, or civil partners of, each other at the time of the child's birth.
- (2) The relevant registrar must not enter the name of a person in the register of births as the child's father except –
  - (a) at the joint request of the mother and her husband or civil partner;
  - (b) at the request of the mother, on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by her that her husband or civil partner is the child's father, and
    - (ii) a declaration by that person that he is the child's father;
  - (c) at the request of the mother's husband or civil partner on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by him that he is the child's father, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the mother that that person is the child's father; or
  - (d) at the request of a person on production of a declaration by him that he is –
    - (i) the child's father, and
    - (ii) married to, or the civil partner of, the child's mother.
- (3) If a person makes a request to the relevant registrar under paragraph (2), the giving by that person of particulars of the birth of the child and the signing of the register of births under Article 72 acts as a discharge of the duties imposed under Article 51 or 52.
- (4) 130

**55AA Registration of father if father dies while child *en ventre sa mère*<sup>131</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if –
  - (a) the mother and the father of a child were, at the time of the child's conception –
    - (i) married to or civil partners of each other; or
    - (ii) in a relationship that is similar to a marriage or civil partnership and that had existed, without breaking down, for a continuous period of at least 2 years;
  - (b) the child's father was alive at the time of the child's conception; and
  - (c) the child's father dies before the child is registered.
- (2) The child's mother may apply to the Superintendent Registrar for the child's father to be entered in the register of births by producing –
  - (a) the particulars set out in Article 46 (registration of births and stillbirths) of the [Marriage and Civil Status \(Jersey\) Order 2018](#);



- (b) a declaration by the mother that her late husband or civil partner was the child's father;
  - (c) a copy of the father's death certificate; and
  - (d) any other documentation that the Superintendent Registrar considers appropriate in the circumstances of the case.
- (3) On receiving an application under paragraph (2), the Superintendent Registrar must –
  - (a) enter the name of the person in the register of births as the child's father; or
  - (b) if the Superintendent Registrar is not satisfied that they should make the registration, refer the application to the Inferior Number.
- (4) If a reference is made under paragraph (3)(b), the Inferior Number may –
  - (a) direct the Superintendent Registrar to proceed with the registration in accordance with the instructions it considers necessary; or
  - (b) forbid further action by the Superintendent Registrar in relation to the matter.
- (5) If the Inferior Number forbids further action by the Superintendent Registrar in relation to the matter, the mother of the child may apply to the Inferior Number.
- (6) Upon an application under paragraph (5), the Inferior Number may order, as it considers necessary, that persons are convened, evidence is taken and enquiries are made, and may make any order that it considers fit.
- (7) The Judicial Greffier must, as soon as reasonably practicable, send a copy of an order made under paragraph (6) to the Superintendent Registrar.
- (8) If a person makes a request to the relevant registrar under paragraph (2), the giving by that person of particulars of the birth of the child and the signing of the register of births under Article 72 acts as a discharge of the duties imposed under Article 51 or 52.

### **55B Registration of second parent if parents neither married nor civil partners<sup>132</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if the mother and the second parent of a child were neither married to, nor civil partners of, each other at the time of the child's birth.
- (2) A woman who is the second parent of a child is not required under this Part to give particulars of the birth of the child and the relevant registrar must not enter that woman's name in the register of births as being the second parent of the child except –
  - (a) at the joint request of the mother and the woman stating herself to be the second parent of the child ("W");
  - (b) at the request of the mother, on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by the mother that that woman is the second parent of the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by that woman that she is the second parent of the child;
  - (c) at the request of W on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by W that she is the second parent of the child, and

- (ii) a declaration by the mother that W is the second parent of the child;
- (d) at the request of the mother or W on production of –
  - (i) a copy of a parental responsibility agreement between them in relation to the child, and
  - (ii) a declaration by the person making the request that the agreement was made in compliance with Article 9F of the Children Law and has not ceased to have effect by an order of the Royal Court;
- (e) at the request of the mother or W on production of –
  - (i) a certified copy of an order under Article 9D of the Children Law giving W parental responsibility for the child, and
  - (ii) a declaration, by the person making the request, that the order has not ceased to have effect by order of the Royal Court; or
- (f) at the request of the mother or W on production of –
  - (i) a certified copy of an order under paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Children Law (and which is not an order under paragraph 4(3) of that Schedule) requiring W to make financial provision for the child, and
  - (ii) a declaration, by the person making the request, that the order has not been discharged by an order of the Royal Court.
- (3) If W makes a request to the relevant registrar under paragraph (2), the giving by W of particulars of the birth of the child and the signing the register of births in accordance with Article 72 acts as a discharge of the duties imposed under Article 51 or 52.
- (4) <sup>133</sup>

### **55C Registration of second parent if parents married or civil partners<sup>134</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if the mother and the second parent of a child were married to, or civil partners of, each other at the time of the child's birth.
- (2) The relevant registrar must not enter a woman's name in the register of births as the second parent of the child except –
  - (a) at the joint request of the mother and her wife or civil partner;
  - (b) at the request of the mother, on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by the mother that her wife or civil partner is the second parent of the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the mother's wife or civil partner that she is the second parent of the child;
  - (c) at the request of the mother's wife or civil partner, on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by the mother's wife or civil partner that she is the second parent of the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the mother that her wife or civil partner is the second parent of the child; or

- (d) at the request of the second parent of the child on production of a declaration by her that she is –
  - (i) the second parent of the child, and
  - (ii) married to, or the civil partner of, the mother.
- (3) If a woman makes a request to the relevant registrar under paragraph (2), the giving by her of particulars of the birth of the child and the signing of the register of births in accordance with Article 72 acts as a discharge of the duties imposed under Article 51 or 52.
- (4) <sup>135</sup>

## **56 Re-registration of birth of child if parents neither married nor civil partners<sup>136</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if the child's mother and the child's father or second parent were neither married to, nor civil partners of, each other at the time of the child's birth, and no person has been registered as the father or second parent of the child.
- (2) The relevant registrar must re-register the birth to register the name of a person as the father or second parent –
  - (a) at the joint request of the mother and the father or second parent;
  - (b) at the request of the mother on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by the mother that that person is the father or second parent of the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by that person that that person is the father or second parent of the child;
  - (c) at the request of the father or second parent on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by that person that that person is the father or second parent of the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the mother that that person is the father or second parent of the child;
  - (d) at the request of the mother, father or second parent on production of –
    - (i) a copy of a parental responsibility agreement made between them in relation to the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration, by the person making the request, that the agreement was made in compliance with Article 9F of the Children Law and has not ceased to have effect by an order of the Royal Court;
  - (e) at the request of the mother, father or second parent on production of –
    - (i) a certified copy of an order under Article 9C or 9D of the Children Law giving the father or second parent parental responsibility for the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration, by the person making the request, that the order has not ceased to have effect by an order of the Royal Court; or
  - (f) at the request of the mother, father or second parent on production of –

- (i) a certified copy of an order under paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Children Law (and which is not an order under paragraph 4(3) of that Schedule) requiring the father or second parent to make financial provision for the child, and
  - (ii) a declaration, by the person making the request, that the order has not been discharged by an order of the Royal Court.
- (3) A birth may be re-registered in accordance with this Article only by, or with the authority of, the Superintendent Registrar and on payment of the prescribed fee.
- (4) On the re-registration of a birth to record the name of a person as the father or second parent, in addition to the requirements of Article 72, the register of births must be signed by the relevant registrar.
- (5) If the relevant registration functions are retained for the parish in which the birth occurred and the re-registration takes place more than 3 months after the birth, the register must be countersigned by the Superintendent Registrar.
- (6) <sup>137</sup>

**56A Re-registration of birth of child if father married to, or civil partner of, mother<sup>138</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if the birth has been registered of a child whose father and mother were married to, or civil partners of, each other, at the time of the child's birth, but no person has been registered as the child's father.
- (2) The relevant registrar must re-register the birth to register the name of the mother's husband or civil partner as the child's father –
  - (a) at the joint request of the mother and her husband or civil partner;
  - (b) at the request of the mother on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by her that her husband or civil partner is the child's father, and
    - (ii) a declaration by her husband or civil partner that he is the child's father;
  - (c) at the request of the mother's husband or civil partner on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by him that he is the child's father, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the mother that he is the child's father; or
  - (d) at the request of the father on production of a declaration by him that he is –
    - (i) the child's father, and
    - (ii) married to, or the civil partner of, the mother.
- (3) A birth may be re-registered in accordance with this Article only by, or with the authority of, the Superintendent Registrar and on payment of the prescribed fee.
- (4) On the re-registration of a birth to register the name of the father, in addition to the requirements of Article 72, the register must be signed by the relevant registrar.
- (5) If the relevant registration functions are retained for the parish in which the birth occurred, and the re-registration takes place more than 3 months after the birth, the Superintendent Registrar must countersign the register.

(6) 139

**56B Re-registration of birth of child if mother married to, or civil partner of, second parent<sup>140</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if the birth has been registered of a child whose mother was married to, or the civil partner of, another woman at the time of the child's birth, but no person has been registered as the child's father or second parent.
- (2) The relevant registrar must re-register the birth to register the name of the mother's wife or civil partner as the second parent of the child –
  - (a) at the joint request of the mother and her wife or civil partner;
  - (b) at the request of the mother on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by her that her wife or civil partner is the second parent of the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by her wife or civil partner that she is the second parent of the child;
  - (c) at the request of the mother's wife or civil partner on production of –
    - (i) a declaration by her that she is the second parent of the child, and
    - (ii) a declaration by the mother of the child that her wife or civil partner is the second parent of the child; or
  - (d) at the request of the second parent on production of a declaration by her that she is –
    - (i) the second parent of the child, and
    - (ii) married to, or the civil partner of, the mother.
- (3) A birth may be re-registered under this Article only by, or with the authority of, the Superintendent Registrar and on payment of the prescribed fee.
- (4) On the re-registration of a birth to register the name of the second parent, in addition to the requirements of Article 72, the register must be signed by the relevant registrar.
- (5) If the relevant registration functions are retained for the parish in which the birth occurred, and the re-registration takes place more than 3 months after the birth, the register must be countersigned by the Superintendent Registrar.
- (6) 141

**56C Re-registration of birth of child of female same-sex couple before commencement<sup>142</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if, before the commencement of this Article, a woman gives birth in Jersey to a child conceived as a result of –
  - (a) artificial insemination or fertility treatment, if –
    - (i) at the time of her insemination or treatment she was married to, or the civil partner of, another woman who had consented to her being so inseminated or treated, and

- (ii) the mother and her wife or civil partner make a declaration containing the prescribed particulars; or
- (b) relevant fertility treatment if –
  - (i) at the time of that treatment, another woman consented to her being so treated, and
  - (ii) the mother and the other woman make a declaration containing the prescribed particulars.
- (2) If this Article applies, the child's mother and her wife or civil partner, or in a case falling within paragraph (1)(b) the mother and the other woman, may apply for the birth of the child to be re-registered in accordance with paragraph (3).
- (3) The relevant registrar must re-register the birth to register the name of the wife or civil partner of the mother, or in a case falling within paragraph (1)(b) the other woman, as the second parent of the child –
  - (a) at the joint request of the child's mother and either her wife, civil partner or the other woman; and
  - (b) on production of the declaration referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) A birth must only be re-registered under this Article on payment of the prescribed fee and with the authority of the Superintendent Registrar.
- (5) On the re-registration of a birth to register the name of a person as the second parent, in addition to the requirements of Article 72, the register of births must be signed by the relevant registrar.
- (6) If the relevant registration functions are retained by the parish in which the birth occurred, and the re-registration takes place more than 3 months after the birth, the register of births must be countersigned by the Superintendent Registrar.
- (7) <sup>143</sup>

**56D Registration of father or second parent under certain provisions of [Children \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#)<sup>144</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if a child is born to whom any of paragraphs 11 to 15 of Schedule A1 to the [Children \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) apply.
- (2) The relevant registrar must not enter the name of a person in the register of births as the child's father or second parent unless –
  - (a) the mother requests the registrar to make the entry in the register and produces the relevant documents; or
  - (b) in the case of the death or inability of the mother, the relevant documents are produced by another person.
- (3) In this Article, “relevant documents” means –
  - (a) the consent in writing mentioned in paragraph 11(2)(c), 12(2)(e), 13(2)(c), 14(2)(d) or 15(2)(c) of Schedule A1 to the [Children \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#);
  - (b) a certificate from a registered medical practitioner as to the medical facts concerned; and

- (c) the other documentary evidence (if any) that the registrar considers appropriate.

## **57 Re-registration of child on marriage or civil partnership of parents<sup>145</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if, after a person's birth, the person's parents marry each other or enter into a civil partnership with each other.
- (2) If, under Article 55, 55B or 56, the name of the spouse or civil partner of the person's mother has already been entered in the register of births as the person's father or second parent, the spouse, civil partner or the person's mother must, not later than 3 months after the date of the solemnisation of the marriage or civil partnership, make a declaration as to the prescribed matters.
- (3) If the name of the spouse or civil partner has not been entered in the register of births as the person's father or second parent, the spouses or civil partners, following the solemnisation of their marriage, may make a declaration as to the prescribed matters.
- (4) A separate declaration must be made in respect of each person whose parents have married or entered into a civil partnership.
- (5) A person who applies under this Article must do so to the Superintendent Registrar and include in that application the prescribed particulars and evidence.
- (6) Paragraph (7) applies to a person who is required by or under this Law to register a marriage or civil partnership, or to make a return of the particulars of the marriage or civil partnership for the purposes of registration.
- (7) The person to whom this paragraph applies must countersign a declaration and deliver it to the Superintendent Registrar if the declaration is made immediately after the solemnisation of the marriage or civil partnership and in the person's presence.
- (8) A person requesting re-registration under this Article must pay the prescribed fee to the Superintendent Registrar.
- (9) The person countersigning the declaration under paragraph (7) is entitled to receive from the Superintendent Registrar one half of the fee paid under paragraph (8).
- (10) If a request for re-registration is made in accordance with this Article, the Superintendent Registrar must –
  - (a) if the relevant registration duties have not been retained –
    - (i) cause an entry to be made in the register for the parish in which the birth took place as if the child's parents had been married or in a civil partnership at the time of the child's birth; and
    - (ii) note the re-registration against the original entry; or
  - (b) if the relevant registration duties are retained by the parish –
    - (i) direct the registrar for the parish in which the birth took place to make an entry in the register of births as if the child's parents had been married or in a civil partnership at the time of the child's birth; and
    - (ii) note the re-registration against the original entry.
- (11) Both parents of the child must sign the new entry in the register of births.

- (12) If the Superintendent Registrar is not satisfied as to whether a re-registration should be made, before acting in accordance with paragraph (10) the Superintendent Registrar may refer the matter to the Inferior Number.
- (13) If the status of a person's parents is established by a judgment of the Royal Court, the Judicial Greffier must, as soon as reasonably practicable, send a copy of the relevant order to the Superintendent Registrar.

## **57A Re-registration of child following abolition of status of illegitimacy<sup>146</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if –
  - (a) a person was born before the relevant date;
  - (b) at the time of the person's birth the person's mother was married to a man who was not the person's biological father; and
  - (c) the mother's husband was presumed to be, and was registered as, the person's father (the "registered father") under Article 2(2) of the [Legitimacy \(Jersey\) Law 1973](#) (which was repealed on the relevant date).
- (2) An application to re-register the person's birth may be made to the Minister by –
  - (a) the person's mother and biological father;
  - (b) the person's registered father; or
  - (c) the person themselves, if the person is over the age of 18.
- (3) A separate application must be made in respect of each person to whom paragraph (1) applies.
- (4) An applicant must give notice of the application to the parties set out in paragraph (2).
- (5) An applicant must provide –
  - (a) in the case of –
    - (i) an application under paragraph (2)(a) –
      - (A) a declaration by the biological father that he is the person's father; and
      - (B) a declaration by the mother that the biological father is the person's father;
    - (ii) an application under paragraph (2)(b), a declaration by the registered father that he is not the person's father; or
    - (iii) an application under paragraph (2)(c), a declaration by the person that the registered father is not the person's biological father; and
  - (b) in any case –
    - (i) evidence (whether DNA evidence or other) that the registered father is not the biological father;
    - (ii) evidence that the parties set out in paragraph (2) have received notice of the application and do not object to the application proceeding;
    - (iii) the prescribed details; and



- (iv) the prescribed fee.
- (6) On receipt of an application, the Minister may –
  - (a) direct the Superintendent Registrar to re-register the birth in the manner described in paragraph (8); or
  - (b) refer the application to the Inferior Number, if the Minister is not satisfied as to whether the birth should be re-registered.
- (7) If the registered father is deceased, or his whereabouts cannot be ascertained having made due enquiry, the applicant notify the Minister, who must refer the matter to the Inferior Number.
- (8) If a reference is made under paragraph (6)(b) or (7), the Inferior Number may –
  - (a) direct the Superintendent Registrar to re-register the birth in accordance with the instructions it considers necessary; or
  - (b) forbid further action by the Superintendent Registrar in relation to the matter.
- (9) If the Inferior Number forbids further action by the Superintendent Registrar in relation to the matter, the applicant may apply to the Inferior Number.
- (10) Upon an application under paragraph (9), the Inferior Number may order, as it considers necessary that persons are convened, evidence is taken and enquiries are made, and may make any order that it considers fit.
- (11) The Judicial Greffier must, as soon as reasonably practicable, send a copy of an order made under paragraph (10) to the Superintendent Registrar.
- (12) If the Minister or the Inferior Number direct that the birth be re-registered, the Superintendent Registrar must –
  - (a) if the relevant registration duties have not been retained –
    - (i) cause an entry to be made in the register for the parish in which the birth took place as if the biological father had been registered in place of the registered father; and
    - (ii) note the re-registration against the original entry; or
  - (b) if the relevant registration duties are retained by the parish –
    - (i) direct the registrar for the parish in which the birth took place to make an entry in the register of births as if as if the biological father had been registered in place of the registered father; and
    - (ii) note the re-registration against the original entry.
- (13) A person applying for re-registration under this Article must pay the prescribed fee to the Superintendent Registrar.
- (14) In this Article, “relevant date” means the date on which paragraph 16 of the Schedule to the Civil Status (Abolition of Status of Legitimacy Etc.) (Jersey) Law 2025 came into force.

## **58 Further registration of name**

- (1) Where, within the period of one year following the birth of a child, the name of the child is altered from that registered, the father, mother or guardian of the child may, upon paying the prescribed fee and, where the name is given in baptism, upon

producing a certificate containing the prescribed information in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may decide, request the relevant registrar to register the name as altered.<sup>147</sup>

- (2) Where a request is made in accordance with paragraph (1) the registrar shall, without any erasure of the original entry, enter in the register the name given to the child as a result of the registration.<sup>148</sup>
- (3) Where the name of a child is altered in baptism, the person who performed the rite of baptism or who has custody of any register in which the baptism is recorded shall, on payment of a fee not exceeding such maximum as may be prescribed, issue the certificate required under paragraph (1).<sup>149</sup>

#### **58A Re-registration following giving of name<sup>150</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies where, within the period of 3 months following the birth of a child, the birth has been registered but no name has been recorded in the entry relating to the child.
- (2) If the relevant registration duties have been retained in the parish in which the birth occurred, the registrar must inform the Superintendent Registrar of the fact that no name has been recorded in the entry relating to the child.
- (3) On –
  - (a) the expiry of the period mentioned in paragraph (1) if the Superintendent Registrar is the relevant registrar; or
  - (b) on being informed as mentioned in paragraph (2),the Superintendent Registrar must notify a person whom the Superintendent Registrar knows to have parental responsibility for the child that no name has been recorded in respect of the child and that the person notified must, within one month, comply with paragraph (4).
- (4) A person complies with this paragraph if he or she –
  - (a) notifies the relevant registrar of the name of the child; and
  - (b) pays the prescribed fee.
- (5) If paragraph (4) is not complied with, or the Superintendent Registrar has been unable, despite making reasonable efforts to do so, to contact any person whom the Superintendent Registrar knows to have parental responsibility for the child, the Superintendent Registrar must notify the Minister.
- (6) On receipt of notice under paragraph (5), the Minister must choose a forename for the child and instruct the relevant registrar to enter that forename in the register.
- (7) The relevant registrar must annotate an entry made under paragraph (6) in the margin with the words “Forename(s) chosen by the Minister under Article 58A(6) of the Marriage and Civil Status (Jersey) Law 2001” and must sign and date the entry.

#### **58B Registration: confusing, embarrassing or offensive names<sup>151</sup>**

- (1) Paragraph (2) or (4) applies if the relevant registrar considers that a name which a person applying for the registration of a birth, or an amendment of such a registration

- (such person being referred to below as “the applicant”), seeks to give to a child is one which –
- (a) might reasonably be expected to cause mistake or confusion as to the child’s identity, or to cause embarrassment to the child;
  - (b) is sought for an improper purpose; or
  - (c) is, for any other reason, objectionable.
- (2) If the relevant registration duties are performed by the Superintendent Registrar and paragraph (1)(a), (b) or (c) applies he or she must –
- (a) register, or re-register the birth without the name applied for or refuse to amend the existing name recorded in the register; and
  - (b) notify the applicant of the decision.
- (3) In reaching a decision under paragraph (1), the Superintendent Registrar must have regard to –
- (a) the interests of the child and the applicant; and
  - (b) the public interest.
- (4) If the relevant registration duties are retained by the parish, the registrar of the parish must –
- (a) having regard to the interests mentioned in paragraph (3)(a) and (b), register, or re-register the birth without the name applied for, or refuse to amend the existing name recorded in the register; and
  - (b) notify the applicant and the Superintendent Registrar of the decision.
- (5) On receipt of notification under paragraph (4)(b), the Superintendent Registrar must determine whether the decision under paragraph (4) should be confirmed or not, and in doing so must have regard to the interests mentioned in paragraph (3)(a) and (b).
- (6) The Superintendent Registrar must notify the registrar and the applicant of a determination under paragraph (5).
- (7) If the Superintendent Registrar makes a decision under paragraph (2)(a) or confirms the decision of the registrar under paragraph (4)(a), the applicant may appeal against the decision to the Minister, who must determine the appeal having regard to the interests referred to in paragraph (3).
- (8) This Article has effect despite Articles 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59A.

## **59 Registration of birth of abandoned child**

- (1) Where the place and date of birth of a child who was abandoned are unknown and cannot be ascertained, the person having care of the child shall, within 21 days of the date on which the child is found, apply to the Superintendent Registrar for the birth to be registered in accordance with this Article.
- (2) On an application under this Article, the Superintendent Registrar must, subject to paragraph (3) –
- (a) if the child was found in a parish for which the relevant registration duties are performed by the Superintendent Registrar, cause the prescribed particulars to be recorded in the register of births for the parish; and

- (b) in any other case, direct the registrar of the parish where the child was found, to record the prescribed particulars in the register of births for the parish.<sup>152</sup>
- (3) The Superintendent Registrar shall not direct that a birth is registered in accordance with this Article if –
  - (a) he or she is satisfied that the child was not born in Jersey;
  - (b) the child has been adopted pursuant to a court order made in Jersey or elsewhere in the British Islands; or
  - (c) the birth of the child is known to have been previously registered under this Part.

### **59A Surname of child<sup>153</sup>**

- (1) The mother and either the father or second parent of a child may, on registering or re-registering their child's birth under this Part, choose the name to be registered as the child's surname.
- (2) The surname chosen by the child's parents in accordance with paragraph (1) must be evidenced by –
  - (a) the parents' joint request for registration or re-registration; or
  - (b) if only one of the parents registers or re-registers the birth –
    - (i) the request of the person registering or re-registering the birth, and
    - (ii) the production of a declaration by the other parent stating the parents' agreed choice of surname.
- (3) <sup>154</sup>
- (4) If a choice of surname is made in accordance with paragraph (1) and (2) on the re-registration of a child's birth, the mother and either the father or second parent may, at the same time, request the addition to or removal from the register of any forename for the child.
- (5) A request made under paragraph (4) must be evidenced in accordance with paragraph (2).
- (6) If the mother and the father or second parent of a child do not, in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2), jointly choose a surname for the child, the surname registered or re-registered for the child is to be that registered for the mother in the register of births.
- (7) But if the mother has been adopted, or has executed a deed poll that has been registered in the Royal Court, the child's surname is to be that –
  - (a) entered for the mother in the Adopted Children Register, if she has been adopted; or
  - (b) registered for the mother in the Royal Court, if she has executed a deed poll.

### **60 Short birth, adoption or parental order certificate<sup>155</sup>**

- (1) A person may request –

- (a) the relevant registrar to issue a short birth certificate, in the form that the Superintendent Registrar may by notice specify, containing the prescribed particulars in respect of a birth registered by the relevant registrar;
- (b) the Superintendent Registrar to issue a certificate, in the form that the Superintendent Registrar may by notice specify, containing the prescribed particulars –
  - (i) in respect of a birth for which an entry has been made in the Parental Orders Register maintained under Article 61A, or
  - (ii) in respect of a birth for which an entry has been made in the Adopted Children Register.
- (2) Unless the request under paragraph (1) is made at the time of registration of the birth, adoption or parental order (as the case may be) the person making it must provide the registrar to whom the request is made with whatever particulars may be necessary in order to find the entry in the register.
- (3) A person making a request under paragraph (1) must pay to the person to whom the request is made the sum prescribed for the provision of the certificate issued under that paragraph.

### *Stillbirths*

## **61 Registration of stillbirth**

- (1) Each of the people listed in paragraph (1A) is under a duty to –
  - (a) inform the relevant registrar of a stillbirth not later than 5 days after its occurrence;
  - (b) provide the relevant registrar with the prescribed particulars; and
  - (c) produce to the relevant registrar the certificate if one is given under paragraph (3).<sup>156</sup>
- (1A) Those people are –
  - (a) the mother and either the father or the second parent; and
  - (b) in default of the people referred to in sub-paragraph (a) every person who assisted at the stillbirth.<sup>157</sup>
- (2) The giving of the particulars, the production of any certificate given under paragraph (3) and the signing of the register of stillbirths, in accordance with Article 72, by any one of the persons subject to the duty described in paragraph (1), acts as a discharge of the duty of the other persons so subject.<sup>158</sup>
- (3) A registered medical practitioner who assisted at the stillbirth or, if there is none, a registered medical practitioner who has viewed the body of the stillborn child, shall as soon as is practicable –
  - (a) certify, in such form and manner as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require, the fact of the stillbirth and, to the best of the practitioner's knowledge and belief, the reason why the child was stillborn; and
  - (b) give the certificate to the informant.<sup>159</sup>

- (4) If paragraph (1) has not been complied with, the Superintendent Registrar may, by notice in writing, require any of the people referred to in paragraph (1A) to provide particulars of the stillbirth, to the best of their ability, to the Superintendent Registrar.<sup>160</sup>
- (5) A relevant registrar, upon registering a stillbirth, shall complete a certificate of registration of the stillbirth in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require and containing the prescribed particulars and give it to the informant.<sup>161</sup>

*Parental orders*<sup>162</sup>

**61A Parental Orders Register**<sup>163</sup>

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar must maintain a register, to be called the Parental Orders Register, in which there are to be made the entries that are –
  - (a) directed to be made by parental orders; or
  - (b) required to be made under Article 61B or 61E.
- (2) No other entries must be made in the Parental Orders Register.
- (3) A person –
  - (a) may request the Superintendent Registrar to issue a certificate (a “parental order certificate”), in the form that the Superintendent Registrar may specify, containing the prescribed particulars in respect of a parental order registered in the Parental Orders Register; and
  - (b) must, unless the request is made at the time of the registration, provide the Superintendent Registrar with any particulars that the Superintendent Registrar may require to enable the Superintendent Registrar to find the relevant entry in the Parental Orders Register.
- (4) A parental order certificate that appears to be signed by the Superintendent Registrar –
  - (a) must be treated, without any other proof of the entry in the Parental Orders Register, as evidence of the parental order to which it relates; and
  - (b) must, if paragraph (5) applies, be treated without any other proof of the entry in the Parental Orders Register, as if it were a certified copy of an entry in the register of births.
- (5) If a parental order certificate described in paragraph (4) contains the date of birth, or the country or the parish of birth, of the person who is the subject of the parental order, the certificate must be treated as evidence of the matters stated in it for the purpose of paragraph (4)(b).
- (6) The Superintendent Registrar must cause an index of the Parental Orders Register to be made and kept in the Superintendent Registrar’s office.
- (7) A person is entitled to search that index and to obtain a certified copy of an entry in the Parental Orders Register, subject to the same terms and conditions, including as to payment of fees, as apply to the registers of births, deaths and marriages.

- (8) The Superintendent Registrar must also keep other registers and books, and make the entries in those registers and books, that may be necessary to record and make traceable the connection between –
  - (a) an entry in the register of births marked “Parental Order” under Article 61B; and
  - (b) a corresponding entry in the Parental Orders Register.
- (9) The registers and books kept under paragraph (8) and any index of those registers and books are not to be open to public inspection or search.
- (10) But the Royal Court may order the Superintendent Registrar to provide a person with information contained in, or with a copy of, or extract from, those registers or books.

#### **61B Registration of parental orders<sup>164</sup>**

- (1) A parental order must contain a direction to the Superintendent Registrar to make an entry in the Parental Orders Register in the prescribed form.
- (2) The names to be specified as the names of the child are the forename or names and surname stated in the application for the parental order, but if –
  - (a) no forename is so stated, the forename to be entered is that chosen under Article 58A;
  - (b) no surname is so stated, the surname to be entered is that of the applicant, or in the case of a joint application –
    - (i) if the gametes of only one applicant were used in the conception of the child, the surname of the applicant whose gametes were used, and
    - (ii) if the gametes of both applicants were used, the surname of the applicant from whom the child derives their domicile of dependence in accordance with Part 5A.
- (3) If particulars of a child are to be entered in the Parental Orders Register, but the parish in which the birth of the child took place is not proved to the satisfaction of the Royal Court, the child is to be treated as born in the parish of St. Helier.
- (4) As soon as reasonably practicable after a parental order is made, the Judicial Greffier must cause the order to be sent to the Superintendent Registrar, and upon receipt the Superintendent Registrar must cause the prescribed particulars to be entered in the Parental Orders Register.
- (5) If, upon an application for a parental order in respect of a child, the court is satisfied that the child who is the subject of the application is a child to whom an entry in the register of births relates, the parental order made on the application must contain a direction to the Superintendent Registrar to cause the entry in the register of births to be marked with the words “Parental Order”.
- (6) If an entry is made in the Parental Orders Register, the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require a person to deliver to the Superintendent Registrar, not later than 28 days after the making of the entry, every certified copy of the original entry of birth that is in that person’s possession or control.

**61C Amendment of orders and rectification of registers<sup>165</sup>**

If a parental order has been amended under Article 9H of the Children Law –

- (a) a parental order certificate for the entry to which it relates in the Parental Orders Register must be a copy of the entry as amended, without the reproduction of any note or marking relating to the amendment or of any matter cancelled in accordance with the amendment; and
- (b) a copy or extract of an entry in a register, the marking of which has been cancelled, is treated as an accurate copy only if both the marking and the cancellation are omitted from the extract.

**61D Registration of baptism<sup>166</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies if a child in respect of whom a parental order has been made is baptised.
- (2) The person who has performed the rite of baptism or who has the custody of a register in which the baptism is registered must record in that register that the child is the child of the person in whose favour the parental order was made, instead of recording that the child is the child of a natural parent who did not apply for the parental order.

**61E Registration of a recognition order<sup>167</sup>**

- (1) If a recognition order is made under Article 9N of the Children Law, the Superintendent Registrar must enter in the Parental Orders Register the information contained in the order that the Judicial Greffier has sent to the Superintendent Registrar under Article 9N(6) of that Law, and any other information that may be prescribed.
- (2) An entry under paragraph (1) must be authenticated in any manner that may be prescribed.

**61F Disclosure of birth records of children subject to parental orders<sup>168</sup>**

- (1) Paragraph (2) applies if an application is made in the prescribed manner, and accompanied by the prescribed fee, by a person –
  - (a) who has attained the age of 18;
  - (b) who is the subject of a parental order; and
  - (c) whose birth is recorded in a register kept by the Superintendent Registrar.
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar must supply to the person described in paragraph (1) the information necessary to enable the person to obtain a certified copy of the record of the person's birth.
- (3) Paragraph (4) applies if an application is made in the prescribed manner, and accompanied by the prescribed fee, by a person –
  - (a) who is the subject of a parental order;
  - (b) whose birth is recorded in a register kept by the Superintendent Registrar; and
  - (c) who intends to marry or form a civil partnership in Jersey.



- (4) The Superintendent Registrar must inform the person described in paragraph (3) whether or not it appears from information contained in the register of births, or other records –
- (a) that the person and the intended spouse may be prohibited from marrying under Articles 3 and 5, or be within the degrees of relationship prohibited by Schedule 1; or
  - (b) that the person and the intended civil partner may not be eligible to form a civil partnership under Article 4 of the [Civil Partnership \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), or may be within the degrees of relationship prohibited by Schedule 2 to that Law.
- (5) Before information is supplied under paragraph (2) or (4), the Superintendent Registrar must inform the person in question of the availability of any counselling services approved by the Minister.

### *Deaths*

## **62 Duty to inform relevant registrar of death within 5 days<sup>169</sup>**

- (1) Where a person dies in Jersey, it shall be the duty of –
- (a) any relative of the deceased person in attendance during his or her last illness;
  - (b) any person present at the death;
  - (c) any person finding or taking charge of the body;
  - (d) any person causing disposal of the body; and
  - (e) where the death occurred in a dwelling, any occupant of the dwelling who knew of the happening of the death,
- to inform the relevant registrar, within the period of 5 days following the death or the finding of the body, to the best of his or her ability, of the particulars of the death and produce to the relevant registrar any certificate given under Article 64.<sup>170</sup>
- (2) The giving of the information, the production of any certificate given under Article 64 and the signing of the register of deaths, in accordance with Article 72, by any one of the persons subject to the duty described in paragraph (1) shall act as a discharge of the duty of the other persons so subject.

## **63 Power of Superintendent Registrar to require information about death**

- (1) Where Article 62 has not been complied with, the Superintendent Registrar may by notice in writing require any of the persons subject to the duty described in Article 62(1) to provide him or her, to the best of their ability, with the particulars of the death.
- (2) In the case of a death occurring in a parish which has retained the relevant registration duties, the Superintendent Registrar must inform the registrar of the parish in which the death took place of the particulars of the death, or so many of them as the Superintendent Registrar has obtained.<sup>171</sup>

**64 Certificate of fact and cause of death**

- (1) In the case of the death of any person, a registered medical practitioner qualified in relation to the death or, if there is none, any registered medical practitioner who has viewed the body after death shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable –
  - (a) certify in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require the fact of death and either –
    - (i) to the best of the practitioner's knowledge and belief, the cause of death, or
    - (ii) if the practitioner is unable to so certify the cause of death, that the cause of death is unknown; and
  - (b) give the certificate, containing prescribed particulars, to the informant.<sup>172</sup>
- (2) A registered medical practitioner is qualified in relation to the death of any person if –
  - (a) the practitioner attended the deceased during his or her last illness and within the period of 14 days preceding the date of death and has viewed the body after death; or
  - (b) the practitioner has viewed the body after death and the Viscount, having regard to the circumstances of the case, has authorized the practitioner to give the certificate under paragraph (1) and informed the relevant registrar of the authorization.<sup>173</sup>

**65 Duty of relevant registrar to notify Viscount of death<sup>174</sup>**

- (1) Where the relevant registrar is informed of the death of any person he or she shall, as soon as practicable, notify the Viscount of the death if the death is one –
  - (a) where the registered medical practitioner giving the certificate under Article 64 has been unable to certify the cause of death;
  - (b) where the certificate under Article 64 is given by a registered medical practitioner who is not qualified in relation to the death;
  - (c) which the relevant registrar has reason to believe to have been unnatural or to have been caused by neglect or any unlawful act or to have been attended by suspicious circumstances;
  - (d) which the relevant registrar has reason to believe must be notified to a police officer or the Viscount by any person under Article 2 of the 1995 Law;
  - (e) which appears to the relevant registrar to have occurred during a surgical operation or other medical procedure or before recovery from the effect of an anaesthetic.<sup>175</sup>
- (2) Paragraph (1) is in addition to and not in derogation of any duty of the relevant registrar under Article 2 of the 1995 Law.<sup>176</sup>

**66 Restrictions on registration of death**

- (1) Where –

- (a) a relevant registrar, pursuant to Article 65, has notified the Viscount of a death; or
  - (b) the Viscount –
    - (i) has been notified of a death under Article 2 of the 1995 Law or has a power or duty under that Law to hold an inquest concerning a death, and
    - (ii) has notified the relevant registrar that the death should not be registered,
- the relevant registrar shall not register the death until he or she has received from the Viscount either a certificate after inquest or notice that an inquest shall not be held.<sup>177</sup>
- (2) Where, in accordance with the 1995 Law, a finding of an inquest has been registered in the Royal Court or the Viscount has decided that an inquest shall not be held, he or she shall, as soon as practicable, give the relevant registrar the certificate or notice referred to in paragraph (1).<sup>178</sup>

## **67 Parish registrar must not register death more than 12 months after it occurs<sup>179</sup>**

A registrar of a parish which has retained the relevant registration duties –

- (a) must not register a death if registration is sought more than 12 months after the death occurred; and
- (b) must refer the case to the Superintendent Registrar.

## **67A Registration of death in exceptional circumstances<sup>180</sup>**

- (1) This Article –
  - (a) applies in the case of a death if –
    - (i) registration is sought more than 12 months after the death occurred, or
    - (ii) the Superintendent Registrar is satisfied that, by reason of the exceptional circumstances of the death, it is not practicable to fulfil any requirement relating to registration imposed by or under this Part; but
  - (b) does not apply to a death to which Article 66 applies.
- (2) If this Article applies to a death, the Superintendent Registrar –
  - (a) must refer the case to the Minister; and
  - (b) must not register the death unless authorised to do so under paragraph (3).
- (3) The Minister may –
  - (a) direct that any requirement imposed by or under this Part be dispensed with in relation to the death, and direct the registration of the death; or
  - (b) refer the case through the Attorney General to the Inferior Number for the Court's direction and authorisation.<sup>181</sup>

**68 Certificate of registration of death<sup>182</sup>**

A relevant registrar, upon registering a death, shall complete a certificate of registration of death in such form as the Superintendent Registrar may by notice require and containing the prescribed particulars and give it to the informant.

*Marriages***69 Duty to register marriage<sup>183</sup>**

The particulars of a marriage shall be registered in accordance with the prescribed requirements by –

- (a) in the case of a marriage solemnized in an Anglican church, the clergyman by whom the marriage is solemnized;
- (b) in any other case, by the relevant registrar for the parish in which the marriage was solemnized.

**70 Duty to record marriage<sup>184</sup>**

The particulars of the marriage shall be recorded and a record of the particulars of the marriage shall be held, in accordance with prescribed requirements, by the relevant registrar for the parish in which the marriage was solemnized.

**71 Power to ask for particulars of marriage<sup>185</sup>**

A person under a duty to register or record the particulars of a marriage (other than the Superintendent Registrar) may require the Superintendent Registrar to provide him or her with those particulars.

*General***72 Duty of informant to sign register<sup>186</sup>**

- (1) When giving particulars of a birth, stillbirth or death for the purpose of registration in the appropriate register, the informant must sign the entry in that register in the presence of the relevant registrar.
- (2) An entry of a birth, stillbirth or death of a child must not be admitted as proof of the information contained in it unless the entry –
  - (a) has been signed by the informant; and
  - (b) contains particulars of the qualifications required for the informant to give the information.
- (3) Paragraph (4) applies if the required particulars for the registration of an entry in a register maintained by the relevant registrar have been given and the entry has been signed by the informant.
- (4) The actions of the informant under paragraph (3) discharge any other person's obligation under this Law to give the required particulars and sign the entry.

**73 Declarations**

Every declaration made for the purposes of this Part shall be in such form and contain such information as the Superintendent Registrar may require and shall be made in the prescribed manner.

**74 Orders concerning registration**

The Minister shall by Order specify procedures and requirements for the registration of births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages and for the making of returns of information in connection therewith and in particular, but not by way of limitation, shall require –

- (a) the preparation and delivery of documents prior to and for the purposes of the recording of the particulars of a marriage (including marriages by conversion);
- (b) the keeping and delivery of books, registers and official documents for the purposes of this Law;
- (c) the making of entries of births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages (including marriages by conversion) in books and registers kept under this Law;
- (d) the provision of copies of such entries, on provision of such information and payment of such fee as may be specified;
- (e) the making of returns of information to the Superintendent Registrar and registrars;
- (f) the keeping of indexes by the Superintendent Registrar of returns of information made to him or her;
- (g) the making of returns of information by the Superintendent Registrar;
- (h) the making of returns from parish registrars or the Anglican Church.<sup>187</sup>

**75 Duty of Minister**

- (1) The Minister shall, each year, report to the States the number of births, stillbirths, marriages, including marriages by conversion and deaths registered, in the preceding year, pursuant to this Law.<sup>188</sup>
- (2) The Minister shall, 5 years after this Article comes into force and, thereafter, every fifth year, inspect every register kept by a relevant registrar pursuant to this Law for the purpose of assessing whether the relevant registrar is discharging his or her duties under this Law.<sup>189</sup>
- (3) A relevant registrar shall, when so requested by the Minister, produce to the Minister the registers kept by him or her, for the purposes of their inspection.<sup>190</sup>

**PART 5A<sup>191</sup>****PROVISIONS ON DOMICILE****75A Abolition of wife's domicile of dependence**

- (1) Unless paragraph (2) applies, at any time after the coming into force of this Article, the domicile of a married woman, instead of being the same as her husband's by

virtue only of marriage, is to be ascertained by reference to the same factors as in the case of any other individual capable of having an independent domicile.

- (2) If, immediately before this Article came into force, a married woman was treated as having her husband's domicile by dependence, the woman is to be treated as retaining that domicile (as a domicile of choice) unless and until it is changed by the acquisition or revival of another domicile, either on or after the coming into force of this Article.

**75AA Domicile of child conceived in Circumstance A or to parents married or in civil partnership<sup>192</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies in the case of a child –
  - (a) conceived in Circumstance A;
  - (b) conceived naturally and born to parents who are –
    - (i) married to each other; or
    - (ii) civil partners of each other; or
  - (c) conceived naturally and born to a woman whose husband or civil partner –
    - (i) was the biological father of the child; and
    - (ii) died before the birth of the child.
- (2) The child's domicile of dependence (and hence the child's domicile of origin) is derived from the child's father.

**75AB Domicile of child conceived in Circumstance B or to parents neither married nor in civil partnership<sup>193</sup>**

- (1) This Article applies in the case of a child –
  - (a) conceived in Circumstance B; or
  - (b) conceived naturally and born to parents who are not married to or in a civil partnership with each other.
- (2) The child's domicile of dependence (and hence the child's domicile of origin) is derived from the child's mother.

**75B Domicile of child conceived in Circumstance C or Circumstance D, or to whom paragraph 9 of Schedule A1 to the Children Law applies**

- (1) This Article applies in the case of a child –
  - (a) conceived in Circumstance C or Circumstance D; or
  - (b) to whom paragraph 9 (female same-sex couples: child born before commencement) or any of paragraphs 11 to 15 of Schedule A1 to the Children Law applies.<sup>194</sup>
- (2) The child's domicile of dependence (and hence the child's domicile of origin) is derived from the child's mother.

**75C Domicile of child subject to parental order**

- (1) This Article applies in the case of a child who is the subject of a parental order under Article 9G of the Children Law.
- (2) The child's domicile of dependence (and hence the child's domicile of origin) is that of the applicant for the parental order whose gametes were used in the child's conception.
- (3) If 2 people apply jointly for a parental order (the "applicants"), and the gametes of both applicants were used in the conception of the child, the child derives its domicile of dependence –
  - (a) from the male applicant if at the time of the child's birth the applicants were married to, or were civil partners, of each other; and
  - (b) from the female applicant if at the time of the child's birth the applicants were not married to, nor civil partners of, each other.
- (4) If a child is born as the result of a surrogacy arrangement entered into by the surrogate with 2 people, one of whom has died before the making of the parental order, the deceased person is to be treated, in the application of this Article, as if they were an applicant for the order.

**PART 6****OFFENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS****76 Offences relating to solemnization of marriage<sup>195</sup>**

- (1) A person commits an offence if he or she knowingly and voluntarily makes any false declaration, signs any false document, or otherwise provides false information for the purpose of –
  - (a) giving notice of intended marriage (including by conversion);
  - (b) obtaining a marriage schedule, marriage conversion schedule, or a certificate of no impediment to marriage; or
  - (c) having a marriage solemnized (including by conversion)."
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar commits an offence if he or she, knowingly and voluntarily –
  - (a) issues a marriage schedule, marriage conversion schedule or certificate of no impediment to marriage pursuant to a notice of intended marriage which is void by virtue of Article 11(2);
  - (b) issues a marriage schedule where there are fewer than 25 clear days between the date on which the notice of intended marriage was given and the date of the marriage specified on that notice, unless special circumstances exist under Article 24;
  - (c) issues a certificate of no impediment to marriage where there are fewer than 25 clear days between the date on which the certificate of no impediment to marriage was issued and the date of the marriage specified on the notice of intended marriage, unless special circumstances exist under Article 24;

- (d) issues a licence, schedule, or certificate on which a lawful objection has been entered unless the Superintendent Registrar has determined (in a case where he or she is empowered to do so) that the objection is without merit, or the Inferior Number has ordered that the schedule or certificate may nevertheless be issued;
  - (e) authorizes an authorized civil celebrant to solemnize a marriage in a location that is not an approved location, or only approved for the solemnization of marriages according to the rites or usages of a religious organization;
  - (f) authorizes an authorized religious official to solemnize a marriage in a location that is not an approved location for the solemnization of marriages according to the rites or usages of the particular religious organization that applied for the authorization of that official;
  - (g) authorizes the solemnization of a marriage between 2 persons of the same sex in a location that is not approved for the solemnization of same sex marriages; or
  - (h) authorizes an authorized religious official to solemnize a marriage of 2 persons of the same sex according to the rites or usages of a religious organization that has not consented to the solemnization of same sex marriage.<sup>196</sup>
- (3) A person commits an offence if he or she knowingly and voluntarily solemnizes a marriage declared void under this Law.
- (4) A person commits an offence if he or she knowingly and voluntarily solemnizes a marriage on the authority of a marriage schedule before the expiry of any period required by this Law to elapse between the issue of that schedule and the solemnization of the marriage.
- (5) A person commits an offence if he or she knowingly and voluntarily –
  - (a) solemnizes a marriage on the authority of a marriage conversion schedule which is void;
  - (b) solemnizes a marriage on the authority of a marriage conversion schedule before the expiry of any period required by this Law to elapse between the issue of that schedule and the solemnization of the marriage by conversion.
- (6) A person commits an offence if he or she knowingly and voluntarily –
  - (a) subject to sub-paragraph (b), solemnizes a marriage on the authority of a marriage schedule in a location other than that specified in the notice of intended marriage and the marriage schedule;
  - (b) in a case to which Article 24 applies, solemnizes a marriage on the authority of a marriage schedule, otherwise than at the location approved under that Article.
- (7) A person commits an offence if he or she, knowingly and voluntarily –
  - (a) subject to sub-paragraph (b), solemnizes a marriage on the authority of a marriage conversion schedule in a location other than that specified in the notice of intended conversion and the marriage conversion schedule; or
  - (b) in a case to which Article 24 applies, solemnizes a marriage by conversion, otherwise than at the location approved under that Article.



- (8) A person other than a marriage celebrant commits an offence if he or she solemnizes a marriage.
- (9) A person commits an offence if, knowingly and voluntarily, he or she makes a false declaration, signs any false document or otherwise provides false or inaccurate information for the purpose of an application for –
  - (a) an authorization of a person as an authorized civil celebrant or an authorized religious official; or
  - (b) approval of location as an approved location.
- (10) A person guilty of an offence under this Article is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, a fine or both.

## **77 Offences relating to registration**

- (1) It shall be an offence for a person, without reasonable cause or excuse, to fail to comply with a requirement imposed by or under this Law or an Order made under it or by any person pursuant to this Law or an Order made under it –
  - (a) to provide particulars of a birth, stillbirth, marriage (including a marriage by conversion) or death or make a declaration required by Article 57; or
  - (b) to complete or deliver any certificate.<sup>197</sup>
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.
- (3) It shall be an offence for a person –
  - (a) to refuse or, without reasonable excuse, omit to record or register any birth, stillbirth, death or marriage which he or she is required by this Law or an Order made under it to record or register;
  - (b) to register or cause to be registered, a birth, stillbirth, marriage or death otherwise than in accordance with the requirements of this Law or an Order made under it;
  - (c) to carelessly lose or damage a book, register or documents that he or she is required by this Law or an Order made under it to keep or to carelessly allow any such book, register or document to be damaged while in his or her keeping; or
  - (d) to fail, without reasonable excuse, to deliver any book, register, document or storage or make any return that he or she is required to deliver or make by this Law or an Order made under it.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (3) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.
- (5) It shall be an offence for a person to –
  - (a) knowingly provide false particulars for the purpose of the registration of a birth, stillbirth, marriage or death or the re-registration of a birth under this Law;
  - (b) voluntarily destroy, damage or alter, or cause to be destroyed, damaged or altered, any book, register or document required to be kept by this Law or an Order made under it;

- (c) forge or cause to be falsely made or forged any book, register or document required to be kept by this Law or an Order made under it or any certified copy of any entry made or document kept under this Law or an Order made under it; or
  - (d) voluntarily make or cause to be made a false entry in a book or register required to be kept by this Law or an Order made under it or certify a copy of such an entry, knowing it to be false.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (5) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or a fine, or both.

**77A** <sup>198</sup>**78 Searches**<sup>199</sup>

- (1) Every incumbent of an Anglican Church who keeps a register of marriages shall, at all reasonable hours, allow searches to be made in any register in his or her keeping and, upon payment of such fee as may be required by the incumbent, shall give a copy certified under his or her hand of any entry in such a register.
- (2) Every relevant registrar who keeps any register under this Law shall, at all reasonable hours, allow searches to be made in any such register in his or her keeping and, upon payment of the prescribed fee, shall give a copy certified under his or her hand of any entry in such a register.<sup>200</sup>
- (3) Any person shall be entitled, at such place and time as the Superintendent Registrar may publish –
  - (a) upon payment of the prescribed fee, to search the indexes maintained by the Superintendent Registrar pursuant to an Order made under Article 74;
  - (b) upon payment of the prescribed fee, to have a copy, certified under the hand of the Superintendent Registrar, of any entry in a book or register kept by him or her under this Law.
- (4) A copy of an entry provided in accordance with this Article shall be received as evidence of the birth, stillbirth, death, marriage or conversion to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry.

**79 Correction of errors in books and registers**

- (1) A person who finds an error, other than a clerical error, in an original entry in a book or register kept under this Law shall bring it to the attention of the Minister, through the intermediary of the Superintendent Registrar.
- (2) Upon being notified of an error, other than a clerical error, the Minister may grant permission for the error to be corrected or, if the Minister thinks fit, refer the matter to the Inferior Number, through the intermediary of the Attorney General.<sup>201</sup>
- (3) The Minister shall prescribe procedures for the correction of clerical errors in entries in books and registers kept under this Law, for the correction of discrepancies between original entries and copies thereof and for the correction of errors other than clerical errors, pursuant to permission granted by the Minister or the Inferior Number.<sup>202</sup>

**80 Witnesses for marriage<sup>203</sup>**

No person shall act, or be permitted to act, as witness to the solemnization of a marriage, unless he or she is aged at least 18 and is capable of understanding that ceremony.

**80A Provision of information to Superintendent Registrar or relevant registrar<sup>204</sup>**

- (1) All information delivered to the Superintendent Registrar or a relevant registrar under this Law –
  - (a) must be recorded in, or translated into, the English or French language; and
  - (b) if a document has been translated, the original document and a certified translation must be supplied to the Superintendent Registrar or the relevant registrar (as the case requires).
- (2) Except as otherwise provided under this Law or as prescribed, information required or authorised to be delivered to the relevant registrar under this Law may be delivered electronically.

**80B Signing of documents<sup>205</sup>**

- (1) A person who is required under this Law to sign a document may do so by signing with his or her usual signature or mark.
- (2) If the signature comprises letters or symbols that are not in current use in the English language the person signing the document must print his or her name in English or French.
- (3) A person who is required to sign a document under this Law who by reason of his or her physical incapacity is unable to sign or make a mark that is capable of being replicated by him or her may nominate a person (“representative”) to sign the document on his or her behalf.
- (4) In the case of a person who is unable to sign a marriage schedule, conversion schedule or marriage certificate, the same representative must sign that marriage schedule or conversion schedule, as the case may be and the marriage certificate.<sup>206</sup>
- (5) The Minister may prescribe –
  - (a) a description of the persons who may or must not be a representative;
  - (b) the requirements that must be satisfied before a representative signs a document on behalf of a person; and
  - (c) the particulars that must be provided in relation to the representative and documents that may or must be provided in relation to the representative;
  - (d) the duties of the Superintendent Registrar in relation to the recording of the signing of the documents by a representative.

**80C Fees and charges<sup>207</sup>**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar or the registrar of a parish may charge fees for such services incidental to his or her functions under this Law as may be prescribed.

- (2) The Superintendent Registrar or the registrar of a parish may refuse to issue a form, certificate, notice or schedule under this Law if the prescribed fee for that form, certificate, notice or schedule, has not been paid.
- (3) A fee paid under this Law is not refundable except in such circumstances as may be prescribed.

#### **80D Publications by Superintendent Registrar<sup>208</sup>**

- (1) The Superintendent Registrar may publish guidance for any purpose connected with this Law.
- (2) The Superintendent Registrar must publish any form, notice, guidance or other document that he requires or which he is required or permitted to publish under this Law in such manner as to draw it to the attention of any person affected by it.

#### **80E <sup>209</sup>**

#### **80F <sup>210</sup>**

#### **81 Savings**

- (1) The provisions of this Law are without prejudice to any rule of customary law or any other enactment as to void marriages.
- (2) <sup>211</sup>

#### **82 Power to make further provision in connection with marriages and registration of births, parental orders, marriages and deaths<sup>212</sup>**

- (1) <sup>213</sup>
- (2) The States may by Regulations amend Articles 1, 17, 22, 23 and Part 5.
- (3) The States may by Regulations make such amendments to any enactment (including this Law) as appear to the States to be expedient –
  - (a) for the general purposes, or any particular purpose, of this Law;
  - (b) in consequence of any provision made by or under this Law; or
  - (c) for giving full effect to this Law or any provision of it.
- (4) The Minister may prescribe any requirement in respect of the endorsement of any register, certificate, notice or index.
- (5) The Minister may prescribe such transitional arrangements as the Minister considers necessary or expedient in consequence of the coming into force of the Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018 for the purposes of this Law including any such arrangements in respect of –
  - (a) any notice, certificate, licence or schedules issued under this Law;
  - (b) any caveat, consent, authorization or approval given under this Law;

- (c) any forms, books, records, registers or other documents used or kept for the purposes of this Law;
  - (d) any fees paid or payable; and
  - (e) any other formality required under this Law.
- (6) The States may by Regulations amend this Law or any other enactment to make further provision that appears to the States to be necessary or expedient in connection with any amendment made by the Children and Civil Status (Amendments) (Jersey) Law 2024.<sup>214</sup>
- (7) In paragraph (6) “further provision” includes any consequential, incidental, supplemental or transitional provision.<sup>215</sup>

#### **82A Regulations and Orders<sup>216</sup>**

- (1) The Minister may by Order prescribe anything that may or shall be prescribed under this Law, other than anything that may be prescribed by Rules of Court.
- (2) The power to make Regulations or Orders includes power to make any supplementary, incidental, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provisions which appear to the States or the Minister, as the case may be, to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Regulations or Order.

#### **82B Applications<sup>217</sup>**

Subject to any provision of this Law and to anything provided for in an Order under Article 82A, the Superintendent Registrar may by notice –

- (a) provide for the form of any application to a relevant registrar, including the information which must be provided with the application; and
- (b) authorize a relevant registrar to require the provision of any evidence or information reasonably necessary to corroborate information supplied with any application so made.

#### **82C Scheme of authorization for civil celebrants and authorized religious officials<sup>218</sup>**

- (1) The Minister must, by Order, prescribe a scheme for the authorization by the Superintendent Registrar of persons as authorized civil celebrants, or as authorized religious officials, which must include –
  - (a) the procedures for applying to be authorized;
  - (b) the matters to be taken into account in determining whether to authorize a person provisionally or fully;
  - (c) such qualifications, awarded by such persons or bodies, as the Minister may consider appropriate;
  - (d) the duration and renewal of an authorization;
  - (e) the conditions that must or may be imposed on the grant or renewal of an authorization, including any condition in respect of the circumstances in which –

- (i) an authorized civil celebrant or an authorized religious official may or must solemnize a marriage,
    - (ii) an authorized civil celebrant may or must solemnize a civil partnership;
  - (f) the training and monitoring of authorized civil celebrants;
  - (g) the determination and charging of prescribed fees in respect of the grant of or renewal of an authorization and for the charging by the Superintendent Registrar for the training of an authorized civil celebrant or to a person seeking to be an authorized civil celebrant;
  - (h) the circumstances in which an authorization may or must be granted, renewed, suspended or revoked; and
  - (i) the review or appeal of any decision to refuse to grant or renew an authorization, impose a condition on the grant or renewal of an authorization or suspend or revoke an authorization.
- (2) Before solemnizing any marriage or civil partnership, an authorized civil celebrant must take an oath before the Royal Court to well and faithfully perform the duties imposed on him or her by or under this Law and the [Civil Partnership \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) and to carry out such duties relating to the solemnization and registration of marriages and civil partnerships as the Superintendent Registrar directs.
- (3) An authorized civil celebrant must carry out the solemnization of marriages and civil partnerships –
- (a) in compliance with the requirements of this Law and the [Civil Partnership \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) (as the case requires) and with any guidance issued by the Superintendent Registrar; and
  - (b) in such a way as to uphold the dignity and solemnity of marriage and civil partnership.
- (4) An authorized religious official must carry out the solemnization of marriages –
- (a) in compliance with the requirements of this Law and with any guidance issued by the Superintendent Registrar; and
  - (b) in such a way as to uphold the dignity and solemnity of marriage.

### **83 Transitional provisions**

The transitional provisions in Schedule 3 shall have effect.

### **84 Citation**

This Law may be cited as the Marriage and Civil Status (Jersey) Law 2001.

**SCHEDULE 1<sup>219</sup>**

(Article 3)

**RELATIONS WHOM IT IS PROHIBITED TO MARRY****1 Absolute prohibitions**

- (1) 2 people are within a prohibited degree of relationship if one falls within the list in sub-paragraph (2) in relation to the other.
- (2) The list referred to in sub-paragraph (1) is as follows –
  - Adoptive child
  - Child
  - Child via parental order
  - Former adoptive child
  - Former child via parental order
  - Grandchild
  - Adoptive grandchild
  - Grandchild via parental order
  - Former grandchild via parental order
  - Parent's sibling
  - Sibling of a person who is a parent via parental order
  - Sibling
  - Sibling via parental order
  - Sibling's child
  - Sibling of the child of a person who is a parent via parental order
- (3) In the list in sub-paragraph (2) –
  - “sibling” means a brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister;
  - “via parental order” means that a parental order or a recognition order (each as defined in the [Children \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#)) has been made conferring parental responsibility in respect of a child to a person named in the parental order or recognition order.

**2 Qualified prohibitions**

- (1) 2 people are within a prohibited degree of relationship if one falls within the list in sub-paragraph (2) in relation to the other.
- (2) The list referred to in sub-paragraph (1) is –

Adoptive child of former civil partner  
Child via parental order of former civil partner  
Adoptive child of former spouse  
Child via parental order of former spouse  
Adoptive grandchild of former civil partner  
Grandchild via parental order of former civil partner  
Adoptive grandchild of former spouse  
Grandchild via parental order of former spouse  
Child of former civil partner  
Child of former spouse  
Grandchild of former civil partner  
Grandchild of former spouse

- (3) In the list in sub-paragraph (2) “via parental order” means that a parental order or a recognition order (each as defined in the [Children \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#)) has been made conferring parental responsibility in respect of a child to a person named in the parental order or recognition order.



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## **SCHEDULE 2<sup>220</sup>**

**SCHEDULE 2A<sup>221</sup>**

(Article 59A(5))

**RE-REGISTRATION OF SURNAME OF CHILD****1 Application of Schedule 2A**

This Schedule applies in the case of a child who is not of full age and whose birth was first registered before Article 59A came into force.

**2 Re-registration of surname**

- (1) The relevant registrar shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, re-register the child's birth, so as to record the name chosen as the surname for the child by both the father and mother, where the choice of the father and mother of a child is evidenced by –
  - (a) their joint request for re-registration; or
  - (b) where only one of them re-registers the birth –
    - (i) the request of the person registering the birth, and
    - (ii) the production of a declaration made by the other of them stating his or her choice.
- (2) On the re-registration of a birth so as to record the surname chosen by the father and mother, in addition to the requirements of Article 72, the register of births shall be signed by the relevant registrar.
- (3)
- (3A) Where a child's birth is re-registered in accordance with this paragraph the father and mother may, at the same time, request the addition to or removal from the register of any forename for the child.
- (3B) A request under sub-paragraph (3A) shall be evidenced in accordance with sub-paragraph (1).
- (4) Where either the father or mother of the child is deceased –
  - (a) any reference in this paragraph (apart from sub-paragraph (3)) to the father and mother shall be construed as a reference to the survivor of them; and
  - (b) the evidence required for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b) shall be the request of the survivor of them for re-registration.

**SCHEDULE 3<sup>222</sup>**

(Article 83)

**TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

1. In this Schedule, “1842 Law” means the Loi (1842) sur l’Etat Civil.
- 2.
3. Any notice or consent given or other thing done under the Marriage of Infants (Jersey) Law 1961 shall have effect as if given or done under Article 6 of this Law.
4. Notice of marriage given in accordance with Article 29 of the 1842 Law before this Law comes into force shall be deemed to have been given in accordance with Article 8 of this Law.
5. The “Livre des Annonces de Mariages” maintained by the Superintendent Registrar in accordance with Article 30 of the 1842 Law shall continue to be maintained as the marriage notice book.
6. A caveat entered with the Superintendent Registrar in accordance with Article 34 of the 1842 Law before this Law comes into force shall be deemed to have been entered in accordance with Article 9 of this Law.
7. A licence of the Superintendent Registrar issued in accordance with Article 31 of the 1842 Law before this Law comes into force shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with Article 11 of this Law.
8. A certificate of the Superintendent Registrar issued in accordance with Article 32 of the 1842 Law before this Law comes into force shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with Article 13 of this Law.
9. A building registered under Article 38 of the 1842 Law before this Law comes into force shall be deemed to have been registered under Article 15 of this Law.
10. The book maintained by the Superintendent Registrar in accordance with Article 38 of the 1842 Law shall continue to be maintained as the register of buildings.
11. Where banns have been published or partly published before this Law comes into force, the 1842 Law shall continue to apply to the solemnization of the marriage by a minister of the Anglican Church as if this Law had not come into force.
12. A caveat entered with the Dean before this Law comes into force shall be deemed to have been entered in accordance with Article 36 of this Law.

## ENDNOTES

### Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement	Project No (where applicable)
Marriage and Civil Status (Jersey) Law 2001	<a href="#">L.31/2001</a>	1 May 2002 ( <a href="#">R&amp;O.13/2002</a> )	<a href="#">P.89/2001</a>
Children (Jersey) Law 2002	<a href="#">L.50/2002</a>	1 August 2005 ( <a href="#">R&amp;O.74/2005</a> )	<a href="#">P.200/2001</a>
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 7) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	<a href="#">R&amp;O.47/2005</a>	9 December 2005	<a href="#">P.61/2005</a>
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	<a href="#">R&amp;O.133/2005</a>	9 December 2005	<a href="#">P.217/2005</a>
Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 2008	<a href="#">L.9/2008</a>	29 February 2008	<a href="#">P.120/2007</a>
Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Law 2008	<a href="#">L.38/2008</a>	31 October 2008	<a href="#">P.61/2008</a>
Gender Recognition (Jersey) Law 2010	<a href="#">L.1/2010</a>	21 May 2010 ( <a href="#">R&amp;O.38/2010</a> )	<a href="#">P.174/2008</a>
Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 3) (Jersey) Law 2010	<a href="#">L.16/2010</a>	13 August 2010	<a href="#">P.123/2009</a>
Civil Partnership (Jersey) Law 2012	<a href="#">L.4/2012</a>	2 April 2012	<a href="#">P.85/2011</a>
Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2018	<a href="#">L.19/2018</a>	1 July 2018 – except Article 22 comes into force 31 July 2018 ( <a href="#">R&amp;O.68/2018</a> )	<a href="#">P.91/2017</a>
Sexual Offences (Jersey) Law 2018	<a href="#">L.20/2018</a>	23 November 2018 ( <a href="#">R&amp;O.112/2018</a> )	<a href="#">P.18/2018</a>
Marriage and Civil Status (Sexual Offences Amendment) (Jersey) Regulations 2018	<a href="#">R&amp;O.111/2018</a>	23 November 2018	<a href="#">P.107/2018</a>
States of Jersey (Transfer of Responsibilities and Functions) (Health and Social Services to Children and Housing) Order 2019	<a href="#">R&amp;O.100/2019</a>	9 October 2019	
Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment of Law) (Covid-19 – Temporary Amendment) (Jersey) Regulations 2020	<a href="#">R&amp;O.25/2020</a>	25 March 2020	<a href="#">P.23/2020</a>

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement	Project No (where applicable)
Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment of Law No. 2) (Covid-19 – Temporary Amendment) (Jersey) Regulations 2020	<a href="#">R&amp;O.36/2020</a>	3 April 2020	<a href="#">P.36/2020</a>
Covid-19 (Civil Partnership and Marriage) (Jersey) Regulations 2020	<a href="#">R&amp;O.66/2020</a>	20 May 2020	<a href="#">P.60/2020</a>
Covid-19 (Civil Partnership and Marriage No. 2) (Jersey) Regulations 2020	<a href="#">R&amp;O.83/2020</a>	17 June 2020	<a href="#">P.77/2020</a>
Covid-19 (Amendments – Extension, Suspension and Repeal) (Jersey) Regulations 2020	<a href="#">R&amp;O.115/2020</a>	30 September 2020	<a href="#">P.103/2020</a>
States of Jersey (Minister for Children and Education, Minister for Housing and Communities and Minister for External Relations and Financial Services) (Jersey) Order 2021	<a href="#">R&amp;O.29/2021</a>	2 March 2021	
Covid-19 (Amendments – Extension and Suspension) (Jersey) Regulations 2021	<a href="#">R&amp;O.52/2021</a>	29 April 2021	<a href="#">P.25/2021</a>
Covid-19 (Amendments – Further Extensions) (Jersey) Regulations 2021	<a href="#">R&amp;O.127/2021</a>	15 October 2021	<a href="#">P.84/2021</a>
Covid-19 (Amendments – Extensions to September 2022) (Jersey) Regulations 2022	<a href="#">R&amp;O.35/2022</a>	1 April 2022	<a href="#">P.28/2022</a>
Marriage and Civil Status (Amendment No. 5) (Jersey) Law 2023	<a href="#">L.6/2023</a>	24 March 2023	<a href="#">P.6/2022</a>
Civil Partnership (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 2023	<a href="#">L.5/2023</a>	24 March 2023	<a href="#">P.7/2022</a>
States of Jersey (Transfer of Justice Functions – Chief Minister to Justice and Home Affairs) Order 2023	<a href="#">R&amp;O.76/2023</a>	21 September 2023	
Children and Civil Status (Amendments) (Jersey) Law 2024	<a href="#">L.8/2024</a>	24 November 2025 ( <a href="#">R&amp;O.63/2025</a> )	<a href="#">P.104/2023</a>
Children and Civil Status (Consequential Amendments) (Jersey) Amendment Regulations 2025	<a href="#">R&amp;O.5/2025</a>	24 November 2025	<a href="#">P.89/2024</a>

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement	°Projet No (where applicable)
Children and Civil Status (Consequential Amendments) (Jersey) Amendment No. 2 Regulations 2025	<a href="#">R&amp;O.51/2025</a>	24 November 2025	<a href="#">P.55/2025</a>
Civil Status (Abolition of Legitimacy Etc.) (Jersey) Law 2025	<a href="#">L.16/2025</a>	24 November 2025	<a href="#">P.44/2025</a>

°Projets available at [statesassembly.gov.je](https://statesassembly.gov.je)

### Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
1 (4), (5), (6)	spent, omitted from this revised edition
18 (3)(j)	18 (3)(i)
(k)	(j)
83 (2), (3)	spent, omitted from this revised edition
SCHEDULE 3 PART 2	spent, omitted from this revised edition
SCHEDULE 3 PART 3	spent, omitted from this revised edition

### Table of Endnote References

- <sup>1</sup> *This Law has been amended by the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 7) (Jersey) Regulations 2005 and the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005. The amendments replace all references to a Committee of the States of Jersey with a reference to a Minister of the States of Jersey, and remove and add defined terms appropriately, consequentially upon the move from a committee system of government to a ministerial system of government substituted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>2</sup> *Part 1*
- <sup>3</sup> *Article 1(1)*
- <sup>4</sup> *Article 3(3)*
- <sup>5</sup> *Article 3(4)*
- <sup>6</sup> *Article 3(5)*
- <sup>7</sup> *Article 3(6)*
- <sup>8</sup> *Article 3(7)*
- <sup>9</sup> *Article 3(8)*
- <sup>10</sup> *Article 4*
- <sup>11</sup> *Article 5(2)*
- <sup>12</sup> *Article 5(3)*
- <sup>13</sup> *Article 6(3)*
- <sup>14</sup> *Article 6(7)*
- <sup>15</sup> *Article 7*
- <sup>16</sup> *Part 2*
- <sup>17</sup> *Article 10(8)*
- <sup>18</sup> *Article 10(9)*
- <sup>19</sup> *Article 11*
- <sup>20</sup> *Article 12(4)*

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- <sup>21</sup> Article 12(5) amended by L.16/2025
- <sup>22</sup> Article 12(6) substituted by L.6/2023
- <sup>23</sup> Article 12(6A) inserted by L.6/2023, amended by L.16/2025
- <sup>24</sup> Article 12(7) substituted by L.6/2023, amended by L.16/2025
- <sup>25</sup> Article 12(8) amended by L.16/2025
- <sup>26</sup> Article 13 deleted by L.6/2023
- <sup>27</sup> Article 14(4) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>28</sup> Article 14(4A) inserted by L.6/2023
- <sup>29</sup> Article 14(6) substituted by L.6/2023
- <sup>30</sup> Article 15(1) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>31</sup> Article 15(3) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>32</sup> Article 15(5) substituted by L.6/2023
- <sup>33</sup> Article 15(9) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>34</sup> Article 16(3) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>35</sup> Article 16(4) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>36</sup> Article 17(1) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>37</sup> Article 18(1) substituted by L.6/2023
- <sup>38</sup> Article 18(2) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>39</sup> Article 18(3) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>40</sup> Article 21 heading amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>41</sup> Article 21(1) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>42</sup> Article 21(3) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>43</sup> Article 21(4) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>44</sup> Article 21(5) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>45</sup> Article 21(6) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>46</sup> Article 22(2) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>47</sup> Article 22(4) amended by L.6/2023, L.5/2023
- <sup>48</sup> Article 22(5) amended by L.5/2023
- <sup>49</sup> Article 22(6) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>50</sup> Article 22(7) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>51</sup> Article 22(15) substituted by L.5/2023
- <sup>52</sup> Article 22(16) substituted by L.5/2023
- <sup>53</sup> Article 23(1A) inserted by R&O.83/2020, expired on 30 September 2022
- <sup>54</sup> Article 23(4) amended by R&O.83/2020, (c) expired on 30 September 2022
- <sup>55</sup> Article 23(13) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>56</sup> Article 23(14) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>57</sup> Article 23(15) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>58</sup> Article 23A inserted by R&O.115/2020, expired on 30 September 2022
- <sup>59</sup> Article 24(1) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>60</sup> Article 24(2) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>61</sup> Article 24A substituted by L.6/2023
- <sup>62</sup> Article 24B(1) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>63</sup> Article 24B(2) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>64</sup> Article 24B(2A) inserted by L.6/2023
- <sup>65</sup> Article 24B(3) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>66</sup> Article 24B(4) substituted by L.6/2023
- <sup>67</sup> Article 24B(4A) inserted by L.6/2023
- <sup>68</sup> Article 24B(5) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>69</sup> Article 24D(1) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>70</sup> Article 24E amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>71</sup> Cross heading inserted by R&O.66/2020, expired on 30 September 2022
- <sup>72</sup> Article 24H inserted by R&O.66/2020, expired on 30 September 2022
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- <sup>73</sup> Article 24I *inserted by R&O.66/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>74</sup> Article 24J *inserted by R&O.66/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>75</sup> Article 24K *inserted by R&O.66/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>76</sup> Article 24L *inserted by R&O.66/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>77</sup> Article 24M *inserted by R&O.66/2020, substituted by R&O.86/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>78</sup> Article 24N *inserted by R&O.83/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>79</sup> Article 24O *inserted by R&O.83/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>80</sup> Article 24P *inserted by R&O.83/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>81</sup> Article 34 *heading amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>82</sup> Article 35(1) *amended by L.19/2018, substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>83</sup> Article 35(2) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>84</sup> Article 35(3) *amended by L.19/2018, substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>85</sup> Article 35(4) *deleted by L.9/2008*
- <sup>86</sup> Article 36(3) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>87</sup> Article 36(4) *amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>88</sup> Article 36(5) *amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>89</sup> Article 36(6) *substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>90</sup> Article 36(6A) *inserted by L.6/2023, amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>91</sup> Article 36(7) *substituted by L.6/2023, amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>92</sup> Article 36(8) *amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>93</sup> Article 39 *amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023*
- <sup>94</sup> Article 40A *repealed by L.19/2018*
- <sup>95</sup> Article 41(1) *substituted by L.19/2018, amended by R&O.76/2023*
- <sup>96</sup> Article 41(1A) *inserted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>97</sup> Article 41(1B) *inserted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>98</sup> Article 41(1C) *inserted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>99</sup> Article 41(3) *substituted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>100</sup> Article 41A *inserted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>101</sup> Article 42 *substituted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>102</sup> Article 42(2) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>103</sup> Article 42(8) *substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>104</sup> Article 44 *substituted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>105</sup> Article 45 *substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>106</sup> Article 46 *substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>107</sup> Article 47(1) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>108</sup> Article 47(2) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>109</sup> Article 47(3) *substituted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>110</sup> Article 47(5) *substituted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>111</sup> Part 5 *heading substituted by L.8/2024*
- <sup>112</sup> Article 49(1) *substituted by L.8/2024*
- <sup>113</sup> Article 49(2) *amended by L.8/2024*
- <sup>114</sup> Article 49(3) *amended by L.6/2023, substituted by L.8/2024*
- <sup>115</sup> Article 49(3A) *inserted by L.8/2024, substituted by L.16/2025*
- <sup>116</sup> Article 49(3B) *inserted by L.8/2024, deleted by L.16/2025*
- <sup>117</sup> Article 49A *inserted by R&O.25/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>118</sup> Article 50 *substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>119</sup> Article 51 *heading amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>120</sup> Article 51(1) *amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023, L.8/2024*
- <sup>121</sup> Article 51(1A) *inserted by L.19/2018, amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>122</sup> Article 52(2) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>123</sup> Article 52(3) *substituted by L.6/2023*
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- <sup>124</sup> Article 53(1) substituted by L.19/2018, amended by L.8/2024
- <sup>125</sup> Article 53(2) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>126</sup> Article 54(3) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>127</sup> Article 55 substituted by L.8/2024
- <sup>128</sup> Article 55(4) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>129</sup> Article 55A inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>130</sup> Article 55A(4) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>131</sup> Article 55AA inserted by L.16/2025
- <sup>132</sup> Article 55B inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>133</sup> Article 55B(4) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>134</sup> Article 55C inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>135</sup> Article 55C(4) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>136</sup> Article 56 substituted by L.8/2024
- <sup>137</sup> Article 56(6) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>138</sup> Article 56A inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>139</sup> Article 56A(6) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>140</sup> Article 56B inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>141</sup> Article 56B(6) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>142</sup> Article 56C inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>143</sup> Article 56C(7) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>144</sup> Article 56D inserted by R&O.51/2025
- <sup>145</sup> Article 57 substituted by L.8/2024, L.16/2025
- <sup>146</sup> Article 57A inserted by L.16/2025
- <sup>147</sup> Article 58(1) amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023
- <sup>148</sup> Article 58(2) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>149</sup> Article 58(3) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>150</sup> Article 58A inserted by L.6/2023
- <sup>151</sup> Article 58B inserted by L.6/2023
- <sup>152</sup> Article 59(2) substituted by L.6/2023
- <sup>153</sup> Article 59A inserted by L.38/2008, substituted by L.8/2024
- <sup>154</sup> Article 59A(3) deleted by L.16/2025
- <sup>155</sup> Article 60 substituted by L.8/2024
- <sup>156</sup> Article 61(1) amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023, substituted by L.8/2024
- <sup>157</sup> Article 61(1A) inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>158</sup> Article 61(2) amended by L.8/2024
- <sup>159</sup> Article 61(3) amended by L.19/2018
- <sup>160</sup> Article 61(4) substituted by L.8/2024
- <sup>161</sup> Article 61(5) amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023
- <sup>162</sup> Cross heading inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>163</sup> Article 61A inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>164</sup> Article 61B inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>165</sup> Article 61C inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>166</sup> Article 61D inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>167</sup> Article 61E inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>168</sup> Article 61F inserted by L.8/2024
- <sup>169</sup> Article 62 heading amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>170</sup> Article 62(1) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>171</sup> Article 63(2) amended by L.6/2023, editorial change, “shall inform the registrar”  
deleted
- <sup>172</sup> Article 64(1) amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023
- <sup>173</sup> Article 64(2) amended by L.6/2023
- <sup>174</sup> Article 65 heading amended by L.6/2023
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- <sup>175</sup> Article 65(1) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>176</sup> Article 65(2) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>177</sup> Article 66(1) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>178</sup> Article 66(2) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>179</sup> Article 67 *substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>180</sup> Article 67A *inserted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>181</sup> Article 67A(3) *amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>182</sup> Article 68 *amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023*
- <sup>183</sup> Article 69 *amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023*
- <sup>184</sup> Article 70 *substituted by L.19/2018, amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>185</sup> Article 71 *amended by L.19/2018, L.6/2023*
- <sup>186</sup> Article 72 *substituted by L.8/2024*
- <sup>187</sup> Article 74 *amended by L.19/2018*
- <sup>188</sup> Article 75(1) *amended by L.19/2018*
- <sup>189</sup> Article 75(2) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>190</sup> Article 75(3) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>191</sup> Part 5A *inserted by L.8/2024*
- <sup>192</sup> Article 75AA *inserted by R&O.51/2025*
- <sup>193</sup> Article 75AB *inserted by R&O.51/2025*
- <sup>194</sup> Article 75B(1) *amended by R&O.51/2025*
- <sup>195</sup> Article 76 *substituted by L.19/2018, L.6/2023*
- <sup>196</sup> Article 76(2) *amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>197</sup> Article 77(1) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>198</sup> Article 77A *inserted by L.6/2023, deleted by L.8/2024*
- <sup>199</sup> Article 78 *substituted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>200</sup> Article 78(2) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>201</sup> Article 79(2) *amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>202</sup> Article 79(3) *amended by L.16/2025*
- <sup>203</sup> Article 80 *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>204</sup> Article 80A *inserted L.19/2018, substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>205</sup> Article 80B *inserted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>206</sup> Article 80B(4) *amended by L.6/2023*
- <sup>207</sup> Article 80C *inserted by L.19/2018, substituted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>208</sup> Article 80D *inserted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>209</sup> Article 80E *inserted by R&O.83/2020, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>210</sup> Article 80F *inserted by R&O.83/2020, amended by R&O.115/2020, R&O.52/2021, R&O.127/2021, R&O.35/2022, expired on 30 September 2022*
- <sup>211</sup> Article 81(2) *repealed by R&O.47/2005*
- <sup>212</sup> Article 82 *substituted by L.19/2018, heading amended by L.8/2024*
- <sup>213</sup> Article 82(1) *deleted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>214</sup> Article 82(6) *inserted by L.8/2024*
- <sup>215</sup> Article 82(7) *inserted by L.8/2024*
- <sup>216</sup> Article 82A *inserted by L.19/2018*
- <sup>217</sup> Article 82B *inserted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>218</sup> Article 82C *inserted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>219</sup> Schedule 1 *substituted by L.19/2018, L.6/2023 as amended by L.7/2023, amended by R&O.5/2025, R&O.51/2025*
- <sup>220</sup> Schedule 2 *substituted by L.19/2018, amended by R&O.100/2019, R&O.29/2021, deleted by L.6/2023*
- <sup>221</sup> Schedule 2A *inserted by L.38/2008, amended by L.16/2010, L.6/2023, L.16/2025*
- <sup>222</sup> Schedule 3 *amended by L.9/2008*
-