

Declaration by the bride and bridegroom prior to verification of compliance with the conditions for marriage

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|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Surname | | First and middle name(s) | |
| Born on – date and year | Personal identification number | Place/country of birth | |
| Nationality* | Telephone number | *) If you are not a Norwegian citizen, you must produce documentation of lawful residence in Norway. See item 2 G overleaf. | |
| Current residence (full address) | | Present municipality of residence | |
| Residence after marriage (full address) | | Municipality of residence after marriage | |

Time and place of wedding

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|---|---|
| Where and when do you intend to get married? *) | *) You are not required to answer this question. The certificate of no impediment to marriage is valid for four months. |
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Before entering into marriage, the bride and bridegroom must separately answer the following questions in writing:

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| 1a. Who are you going to marry? | *) Section 3 of the Norwegian Marriage Act stipulates that marriage may not be contracted between relatives in direct line of ascent or descent or between brothers and sisters. The full text of Section 3 is given overleaf. |
| 1b. Are you so closely related to the person you are going to marry as mentioned in Section 3 of the Marriage Act? *) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

Previous marriages and children

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| 2a. Have you been married or registered as a partner before? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | 2b. How many times? | 2c. If the answer to Question 2a is yes, how was your last marriage / registered partnership dissolved? (By divorce, by dissolution (Section 24), by death?) |
| 2d. Name of your last spouse/partner | | If you answer yes to Question 2a and/or 3a, the person you are going to marry must sign below, as proof that he or she knows about this. |
| 3a. Do you have children with anyone other than the person you are going to marry, or any adopted children? (This question does not apply to children who have been given away for adoption.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | 3b. How many? | |
| 3c. Are you expecting a child with anyone other than the person you are going to marry? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | |

.....
Signature

Diseases

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|--|--|
| 4a. Do you have a contagious, sexually transmittable disease? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If you answer yes to Question 4, the person you are going to marry must sign below, as proof that he/she knows about this and has received verbal advice from a medical practitioner about the dangers of the disease. |
| 4b. If so, have you received verbal advice from a medical practitioner about the dangers of the disease? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

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Signature

I hereby solemnly declare that the answers given above are correct. I also solemnly declare that I am entering into marriage of my own free will and that I acknowledge that my future spouse has the same right to divorce as I have. (See item 2 H overleaf). I am aware that the penalty for giving false information is imprisonment for up to two years and that the penalty for bigamy is imprisonment for up to six years.

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|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Place and date | Signature (full name) |
|----------------|--------------------------------|

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| Do you wish the certificate of no impediment to marriage to be sent to the solemniser? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
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| If so, give the name, office and office address of the solemniser: | |
| | |

Information for the bride and bridegroom concerning verification of compliance with conditions for marriage

1. Verification of compliance with the conditions for marriage

Before a marriage may be contracted, it shall be verified that the conditions in the Norwegian Marriage Act have been fulfilled. Verification will be carried out by the Population Registry in the municipality of residence of one of the parties to the marriage.¹

2. Documentation

For the purpose of verifying whether the conditions for marriage have been fulfilled, the parties to the marriage must provide the following:

- A) *Declarations*² from both parties to the marriage (on the front of this form, Q-0150).
- B) *Name and age*: If the parties to the marriage are resident in Norway, the Population Registry will check that the information given by the parties on their declaration is correct. In other cases, other satisfactory proof of name and age must normally be submitted, for example a passport, bank card or Norwegian or foreign birth certificate.
- C) *Declarations from the bridesmaid and best man*, on form Q-0151. The bridesmaid and best man must be 18 years of age or older.
- D) *Previous marriage*: If the parties to the marriage have been married before, proof must be provided that the marriage has been terminated by death, divorce or dissolution (Section 24 of the Marriage Act). This does not apply if the divorce or death is registered in the Population Register. Foreign divorce certificates or decrees must first be approved by the County governor. Approval is not normally required of a divorce certificate of decree from another Nordic country. This also applies to a person who has previously entered into a registered partnership.
- E) *Information about division of joint estate*: Any person who has been married previously and lived in a regime of marital property (joint estate) on the termination of the marriage must submit a *declaration* from his/her previous spouse, heirs or the Probate Court that the joint estate has been divided or that division is in progress. The declaration from the previous spouse or heirs that the joint estate has been divided may be given on a special form, Q-0160. This declaration is not required if it can be proven in some other manner that the joint estate has been divided or that division is in progress. If more than two years have passed since the marriage was dissolved and it was terminated in a way other than by death, a statement from the person in question that the joint estate has been divided will suffice. This also applies to a person who has previously entered into a registered partnership.
- F) *Certificate of no impediment to marriage or sivilar documentation from a foreign national*: A foreign national who is not permanently resident in Norway must normally provide a certificate from a public authority in his/her home country stating that there is no impediment to his/her contracting marriage in Norway.
- G) *Lawful residence* A foreign national who intends to enter into marriage in Norway must prove documentation that he/she is lawfully resident in Norway. All foreign nationals who have a valid work permit, residential permit or settlement permit are in the country legally. There are also other legal grounds for residence.
- H) *Free will*: It is laid down in the Norwegian Marriage Act that marriage must be entered into freely. A marriage that is not contracted freely may be annulled (Section 16 of the Marriage Act). The penalty for forcing someone to marriage is imprisonment for up to six years (Section 222 of the Penal Code). It also follows from the Marriage Act that both spouses have an equal right to divorce.

3. Certificate of no impediment to marriage

When the verification authority (see Item 1) finds that the parties to the marriage fulfil the conditions for marriage, the parties will be issued with a certificate stating that there is no impediment to their entering into marriage. The certificate of no impediment to marriage will normally be sent to the bride's home address or it may be delivered in person against personal identification.

The certificate is valid for four months. If it is older than four months, compliance with the conditions for marriage will have to be reverified.

4. Marriage certificate

The Population Registry will issue a marriage certificate when it has received notification of the marriage. The bridal couple may be given a temporary marriage certificate by the solemniser.

5. Name

If the parties to the marriage wish to change their names after marriage, they must send a notification of change of name (form GA-7700) to the Population Registry. The form is available from the verification authority or the solemniser. It can also be loaded down from the Tax Services home page: www.skatteetaten.no.

The parties to the marriage may hand or send the form in with their declarations etc. They will then be issued with a marriage certificate with the new names after marriage. Norwegian citizens living abroad must normally apply to the authorities in their country of residence if they wish to change their names.

6. Information

More information about the contraction of marriage is to be found at www.odin.dep.no/bfd/ (in Norwegian only).

¹ In the case of persons who are living in Norway without being registered as residents, verification will be carried out by the Population Registry at their place of residence. When the parties to the marriage are living abroad, verification will normally be carried out by the Population Registry at one of the parties most recently registered place of residence in Norway. In the case of Norwegian citizens who have been allocated a personal identity number (for example for the issue of a passport) and who have never been registered as resident in Norway, verification will be carried out by the Central Office for Population Registration, Directorate of Taxes. Norwegian foreign missions only undertake verification for Norwegian citizens who have never been registered in the National Population Register (i.e. who have not been allocated a personal identity number) and who live permanently in the district covered by the foreign mission.

² Section 3 of the Norwegian Marriage Act reads (in translation): Marriage may not be contracted between relatives in direct line of ascent or descent or between brothers and sisters.

With regard to adopted children, the prohibition applies to both the natural relatives and the adoptive parents and their relatives. If the adopted child has been adopted anew, the County Governor may, however, consent to a marriage between the adopted child and one of the original adoptive parents or a relative of the latter.