

THE MARRIAGE LAW
ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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THE MARRIAGE LAW

The House of Representatives votes as follows:

PART I

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. This Law shall be cited as the Marriage Law of 2003. | Short title |
| 2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires- | Interpretation |
| "Court" means the Family Court established pursuant to: | |
| (a) the Family Courts Laws, | 23 of 1990
247 of 1990
231 of 1991
88(I) of 1994
33(I) of 1996
61(I) of 1997
26(I) of 1998
92(I) of 1998
46(I) of 1999
96(I) of 1999
58(I) of 2000 |
| (b) the Family Courts (Religious Groups) Laws, and | 87(I) of 1994
46(I) of 1995
52(I) of 1995
38(I) of 1996
29(I) of 1997
22(I) of 1998 |
| (c) section 21(I)A of the Courts Laws; | 14 of 1960
50 of 1962
11 of 1963
8 of 1969
40 of 1970
58 of 1972
1 of 1980
35 of 1982
29 of 1983 |

- 91 of 1983
- 16 of 1984
- 51 of 1984
- 83 of 1984
- 93 of 1984
- 18 of 1985
- 71 of 1985
- 89 of 1985
- 96 of 1986
- 317 of 1987
- 49 of 1988
- 64 of 1990
- 136 of 1991
- 149 of 1991
- 237 of 1991
- 42(I) of 1992
- 43(I) of 1992
- 102(I) of 1992
- 26(I) of 1993
- 82(I) of 1995
- 102(I) of 1996
- 4(I) of 1997
- 53(I) of 1997
- 90(I) of 1997
- 27(I) of 1998
- 53(I) of 1998
- 110(I) of 1998
- 34(I) of 1999
- 146(I) of 1999
- 41(I) of 2000
- 32(I) of 2001
- 40(I) of 2002

“Family Court” means the Family Court established pursuant to the Family Courts Laws of 1990 until 2000;

- 23 of 1990
- 247 of 1990
- 231 of 1991
- 88(I) of 1996
- 61(I) of 1997

- 26(I) of 1998
- 92(I) of 1998
- 46(I) of 1999
- 96(I) of 1999
- 58(I) of 2000

“Marriage Officer” means, for the purpose of this Law, the officer competent to solemnize weddings pursuant to section 3;

“Minister” means the Minister of Interior.

“Municipality”, “Mayor” and “municipal council” shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Municipalities Laws.

- 111 of 1985
- 1 of 1986
- 8 of 1986
- 25 of 1986
- 39 of 1986
- 50 of 1986
- 114 of 1986
- 121 of 1986
- 149 of 1986
- 14 of 1987
- 63 of 1987
- 165 of 1987
- 320 of 1987
- 39 of 1988
- 204 of 1988
- 119 of 1990
- 143 of 1991
- 190 of 1991
- 223 of 1991
- 40(I) of 1992
- 54(I) of 1992
- 87(I) of 1992
- 23(I) of 1994
- 37(I) of 1995
- 8(I) of 1996
- 65(I) of 1996
- 85(I) of 1996
- 20(I) of 1997

“notice” means the notice given pursuant to section 4.

“Register” means the register kept pursuant to section 28(2) and (3);

“Registrar of Marriages” or “Registrar” means the person appointed pursuant to section 28;

“Republic” means the Republic of Cyprus.

PART II MARRIAGE

3. (1) Marriage means the agreement to be united in marriage contracted between a woman and a man and solemnized by a Marriage Officer in accordance with the provisions of this Law or by a registered priest in accordance with the Rules of Greek Orthodox Church or the denominations of the religious groups recognized by the Constitution.

Contracting
marriage

(2) The Mayor, Vice-Mayor or any member of the municipal council duly authorized to this end by the Mayor, as well as any person designated by the Minister of Interior for the purposes of this Law, is a competent marriage officer pursuant to this Law.

PART III NOTICE OF MARRIAGE

4. The parties intending to contract marriage are presented before the Marriage Officer of the Municipality of their choice and give a relevant notice signed by them, in accordance with Form A listed in the First Schedule of this Law.

Notice of marriage

First Schedule,
Form A

5. The Marriage Officer to whom the notice is addressed files the notice in their register and keeps a dated copy thereof in a book kept for this purpose.

Filing the notice

6. (1) The Marriage Officer issues and delivers a certificate of notice to the persons intending to contract marriage and, having regard to the provisions of section 8, the date and place of marriage celebration is stated in the certificate. The certificate is issued in accordance with Form B listed in the First Schedule.

Issuance of
Certificates of
notice

First Schedule,
Form B

(2) The date and place of marriage are fixed after having taken into consideration the preferences of the persons intending to contract marriage. Such date should not be earlier than fifteen days and cannot in any circumstances be later than three months from the date the notice of intention to contract marriage was delivered, as provided in section 4.

7. Should the persons intending to contract marriage prefer so, the Marriage Officer may, if deemed appropriate and upon payment of an increased fee, set the date of marriage on a date earlier than fifteen days from the date the notice of intention to contract marriage was delivered.

Expediting the date
of marriage

8. (1) Before setting the date and place of marriage on the certificate issued pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 6, the Marriage Officer requires from the persons intending to contract marriage to present before him/her or before any other person authorised by the Officer and to make a solemn affirmation and confirm in writing that:

Affirmation of no
impediment by the
persons

(a) they are not aware of any impediment or legal obstacle to the marriage, and

(b) every necessary consent required for the marriage was obtained, or that no such consent is required.

(2) The Officer before whom the affirmations mentioned in paragraph (1) above are made may, if deemed appropriate, additionally require from the persons, to present certificates or declarations ascertaining the content of the affirmations and the personal data of the persons intending to contract marriage.

(3) The Marriage Officer shall not issue a certificate of notice if the marriage requirements set out in this Law are not satisfied.

PART IV
SOLEMNIZATION

9. (1) The marriage is solemnized with the parties intending to contract marriage declaring simultaneously they agree to that and with the Marriage Officer reading them the text presented in the Second Schedule. The affirmation is made publicly and ceremoniously, according to the Second Schedule's text, before at least two witnesses, to the Marriage Officer who is required to draw up the relevant act right away.

Solemnization

Second Schedule

(2) The solemnization pursuant to paragraph (1) does not impede the celebration of the same marriage per the parties' religion or beliefs, and the celebration of marriage per the parties' religion or beliefs does not impede the solemnization thereof pursuant to paragraph (1) above:

Both celebrations are considered as one marriage.

(3) Since the entry into force of this Law, every party contracting a religious marriage within the meaning of paragraph (1) of section 17 sends to the Registrar a certified copy of the certificate of such marriage within forty-five (45) days of the solemnization; and every registered priest officiating such marriage informs the Registrar in writing within forty five (45) days of such religious celebration.

10. (1) The Marriage Officer may refuse the solemnization if he/she considers that the information brought to their attention do not meet the requirements for a valid marriage or if there is any impediment which would render the marriage defective.

Refusal to solemnize a marriage

(2) In case of refusal to solemnize a marriage as mentioned in paragraph (1) above, the persons affected by the Marriage Officer's decision may file a petition to contest it to the Family Court.

11. (1) The persons intending to contract marriage are free to select the place of marriage. For this purpose, they jointly apply for the place of their selection to the Marriage Officer.

Selection of place

(2) For the purposes of this section, "place of marriage" means:

- (a) the municipality where the marriage shall be solemnized, and the marriage is solemnized in the office of such municipality;
- (b) the place of marriage determined by any other marriage officer;

unless otherwise specified.

(3) To solemnize the marriage, the fee determined in Part I of the Third Schedule is paid:

Third Schedule, Part I.

It is understood that the fees for marriage solemnization by a registered priest shall not in any case exceed the fees mentioned in the Third Schedule pursuant to section 40.

Third Schedule.

12. (1) The Marriage Officer issues, right after the marriage solemnization, a certificate in accordance with Form C of the First Schedule in three copies signed by him/her, by the persons who contracted marriage and by at least two witnesses. One copy is given to the persons who contracted marriage, the second copy is sent to the Registrar within seven days and the third copy is

Marriage Certificate. First Schedule, Form C.

entered in the register kept by the Marriage Officer in accordance with Form A of the Fourth Schedule. Fourth Schedule, Form A

(2) In cases where the parties or one thereof is a national of a foreign country which has an embassy or a consulate in the Republic of Cyprus, the Marriage Officer sends a copy of the marriage certificate certified by him/her to the embassy/consulate of such country.

The marriage certificate issued resembles Form C of the First Schedule as much as possible. First Schedule, Form C.

(4) The marriage certificate may be issued in English if requested by the interested parties, in accordance with Form D of the First Schedule. First Schedule, Form D.

PART V
CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR CONTRACTING MARRIAGE
- DEFECTIVE MARRIAGES

13. (1) A marriage is defective and is subject to annulment or declaration of the invalidity or non-existence of the marriage pursuant to the provisions of this Law if such marriage is voidable, void or non-existent as provided by paragraph (2) of this section. Categories of defective marriages

(2) A marriage is voidable if contracted in breach of the provisions of section 14; a marriage is void if contracted in breach of the provisions of section 17; and a marriage is non-existent if contracted in breach of the provisions of section 19.

(3) A voidable marriage is remedied by the provisions of section 16.

14. (1) To contract marriage, the free consent of the persons contracting the marriage is required. Voidable marriages

(2) There is no free consent of the persons about to contract marriage as required by paragraph (1) of this section if any of those persons:

- (a) is a person unfit to contract marriage within the meaning of paragraph (3) of this section, or
- (b) is under a misapprehension of the other person's identity, or
- (c) is coerced into contracting the marriage by threat, as specified in paragraph (4) of this section.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a) of this section, a person unfit to contract marriage is a person who:

- (a) subject to the provisions of section 16, has not attained the age of eighteen (18) years, or
- (b) is incapable, at the time of marriage solemnization, of realizing and evaluating his/her act in order to consent to the marriage due to a mental disorder or deficiency or due to a cerebral condition or disease, or due to a substance addiction.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(c), a threat consists of:

- (a) any action, act or omission which may breed fear in the average rational person that the life, honour, freedom, physical integrity or property thereof or of members of their family will be exposed to immediate and significant danger, and by such fear they give their consent to contract marriage;
- (b) any legal, illegal or immoral action or act or statement which breeds fear in the average rational person and as such, the

consent of one or both persons is extracted to contract marriage.

15. (1) If one or both persons have not attained the age of eighteen (18) years, they are allowed to contract marriage if: Age for marriage

- (a) both have attained the age of sixteen (16) years,
- (b) the persons who have their parental responsibility provide their consent to this in writing,
- (c) there are good reasons justifying this.

(2) In the event where:

- (a) the persons who have the parental responsibility unjustifiably do not give their consent as provided in paragraph (1)(b) above, or
- (b) there is no person having the parental responsibility to give their consent,

the District Court in whose jurisdiction such person intending to contract marriage resides may allow such marriage.

16. A marriage ceases to be voidable:

Non-voidability

- (a) if, despite being solemnized without the free consent of the persons contracting it, a free and full consent of the spouses follows.
- (b) if, despite being contracted by a person incapable to contract marriage, such person recognizes the marriage when and if such person becomes able to contract marriage.

- (c) if, despite being contracted without the consent of the persons who have the parental responsibility, their ex-post consent is given in writing.
- (d) if, despite being contracted due to misapprehension of the spouse's identity, the person who misapprehended recognizes the marriage upon establishment of the misapprehension,
- (e) if, despite being contracted as a result of coercion of any person into marriage, the coerced person recognizes the marriage after the threat passes.

17.- (1) For the purposes of this section and of section 18: Void marriages.

- (a) "religious marriage" means a marriage solemnized in accordance with the rules of the Greek Orthodox Church or the church of the religious groups recognized by the Constitution, and it includes a religious marriage solemnized by a registered priest before date of entry into force of this Law, pursuant to the hereby abolished Marriage Law, Cap. 279, as well as a religious marriage solemnized by a priest as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 40 of this Law; Cap. 279.
 - (b) "civil marriage" includes a civil marriage solemnized before the date of entry into force of this Law, pursuant to the hereby abolished Marriage Law, Cap. 279, and the Civil Marriage Laws of 1990 to 1995.
- (2) A marriage is void if the solemnization thereof takes place:
- (a) Before any pre-existing marriage of any of the parties - including the religious or civil marriage- is irrevocably dissolved or annulled,

- (b) between direct blood relatives or up to fifth degree blood relatives,
- (c) between direct relatives by marriage or up to third degree relatives by marriage,
- (d) between an adopter and the adopted or the descendants thereof,
- (e) between a child born outside of marriage and the father claiming the paternity thereof or the blood relatives thereof.

18. (1) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a) of section 17:

Dissolution or annulment of previous marriage

- (a) The dissolution or annulment of marriage, including a religious and a civil marriage, becomes irrevocable after the expiration of the period to file an appeal;
- (b) in the event of an appeal, the dissolution or annulment of marriage, including a religious and a civil marriage, is postponed until a judgement is delivered on the appeal;
- (c) the right to appeal is definitely extinguished if any of the parties contracts a new marriage before the period to appeal elapses;
- (d) in the event of marriage before the period to appeal elapses, the marriage shall not be void if an appeal was not filed later on within such period;
- (e) in cases where a civil and a religious marriage co-exist, or there are more than one marriages, the dissolution or annulment by the Court of one of the co-existing marriages results, for the purposes of this Law, to the dissolution and annulment of the other marriage.

(2) The spouses may state before the Court that they consider their marriage valid before such marriage is declared void pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

19. (1) A marriage is non-existent:

Non-existent
marriages

(a) if it took place without the affirmation provided in section 9(1);

(b) if it was not solemnized by a Marriage Officer or by a registered priest;

(c) if it is a marriage of convenience;

(d) if it was solemnized while an order of prohibition, issued by any court, was in force.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "marriage of convenience" means a marriage concluded between a national of the Republic of Cyprus or a third-country national legally residing in the Republic of Cyprus and a third-country national, with the sole purpose of entrance and residence of the latter in the Republic of Cyprus.

PART VI
ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE

20. The provisions of this Part also apply to civil marriages solemnized before the date of entry into force of this Law, pursuant to the hereby abolished Marriage Laws of 1990 to 1995.

Scope of this
Part.

21. (1) A marriage which is voidable per the provisions of this Law may, if the voidability thereof has not been revoked pursuant to the provisions of this Law, be annulled by a decision of the Family

Action for
annulment

Court issued under an action brought in court for the annulment of marriage by the persons mentioned in section 22(1).

(2) A marriage which is void or non-existent per the provisions of this Law may be declared void or recognized as non-existent, as applicable, only by a decision of the Family Court issued under an action brought in court for declaring the voidability or for recognizing the non-existence of marriage by the persons mentioned in section 22(2).

22. (1) An action for the annulment of a marriage pursuant to section 21(1) may only be brought in court by the following persons:

Right to action

(a) either spouse in the event of a voidable marriage per the provisions of section 14(1), or per the provisions of section 14(2)(a), or per the non-compliance with the provisions of section 15(1);

(b) by a spouse who misapprehended the identity of the other spouse or who was coerced into marriage, but not by the heirs thereof, in the event of a voidable marriage per the provisions of either section 14(2)(b) or section 14(2)(c).

(2) An action to declare a marriage void pursuant to section 21(2) may only be brought by either of the spouses or by any other person with direct legitimate interest, in every case of marriage which is void per the provisions of section 17(2), as well as by the Republic of Cyprus in the event of a marriage which is void per the provisions of sections 17(2)(a) and 17(2)(e).

(3) An action to declare a marriage non-existent pursuant to section 21(2) may only be brought by either of the spouses or by any other person with direct legitimate interest or by the Republic of Cyprus.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the persons with direct legitimate interest are the parents, the guardian or caretaker of a minor for the purpose of consent, the administrator of the estate of a person incapable of consent, and every person who is in charge of the care of a person and the estate thereof, the spouse from a previous legal and non-dissolved marriage in cases of bigamy, as well as the legal children from such marriage and every person whose birthright is affected by the marriage.

23. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), no action may be brought pursuant to section 21 three years after the date of marriage. Limitation of annulment

(2) No action for the annulment of marriage may be brought pursuant to section 21(1) by the spouse who was a victim of misapprehension or who was coerced into contracting a marriage void by reason of misapprehension or coercion per the provisions of section 14(2)(b) and 14(2)(c) six months after the date on which the misapprehension was dissolved or the threat passed, as the case may be.

24. A marriage which is annulled or declared void by irrevocable judicial decision ceases to have any effect from the date such decision is issued, and a marriage recognized as non-existent by such decision has not had any effect from the outset: Effects of annulment

The provisions of this section do not affect any provisions in other laws, which specifically regulate the rights of persons in such marriages.

25. The children born during a marriage which is annulled or declared void or recognized as non-existent by judicial decision maintain the status of children born within a marriage. Status of children of an annulled marriage

26. The recognition of a marriage as non-existent pursuant to section 21(2) only acts for the future as to the spouse who, at the time of solemnization of marriage, was unaware of the deficiency of the marriage, or as to both spouses if they were both unaware of such deficiency:

Putative marriage

It is understood that if only one of the spouses was unaware of the deficiency of the marriage at the time of solemnization, that spouse has, against the other spouse who was aware of the deficiency at the time, the rights applicable in each case in the event of a divorce. This is also the case in the event of death of the latter after the judicial decision against the heirs thereof.

(3) The rights applicable in each case in the event of a divorce are also applicable for a spouse who was coerced into marriage under a threat, illegally or immorally in the event of death of the other spouse after the annulment of the marriage.

27. (1) A marriage may be dissolved by judicial decision which is issued:

Grounds for divorce

(a) regarding a marriage solemnized pursuant to the provisions of this Law, and a civil marriage within the meaning of section 17(1)(b), by a Family Court in an application for divorce filed in such Court;

(b) regarding a civil marriage whose dissolution falls under the jurisdiction of a family court established pursuant to the Family Courts (Religious Groups) Laws of 1994 until 1998, by such family court in an application for divorce filed therein.

87(I) of 1994
46(I) of 1995
52(I) of 1995
38(I) of 1996
29(I) of 1997
22(I) of 1998.

(2) The marriages mentioned in paragraph (1) may be dissolved by an application for divorce by either spouse when the marital relationship has suffered an irretrievable breakdown for reasons regarding the defendant or both spouses, so that keeping the marriage has arguably become intolerable for the applicant, or, regarding the members of the Greek Orthodox Church, and for any other reason allowed pursuant to paragraph 2b of Section 111 of the Constitution.

With regard to a marriage covered by paragraph (1)(b), such marriage may also be dissolved on any other grounds as provided by the Family Courts (Religious Groups) Laws of 1994 until 1998.

87(I) of 1994
46(I) of 1995
52(I) of 1995
38(I) of 1996
29(I) of 1997
22(I) of 1998.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) above:

- (a) unless the defendant proves otherwise, the relations between spouses are presumed to have suffered an irretrievable breakdown and keeping the marriage is presumed to be intolerable for the applicant for reasons regarding the defendant as required by such paragraph in the event of bigamy or adultery or abandonment of the applicant or physical abuse thereof by the defendant;
- (b) the irretrievable breakdown of the marriage as per this paragraph is irrefutably presumed when the spouses have been separated for at least four years, and the divorce may be issued even if the reason for such breakdown regards the applicant. The separation period is not affected by short breaks taken in an effort to restore the relations thereof and such breaks do not exceed six months.

(4) Unless other grounds for dissolving a marriage are provided in other laws for certain marriages, a marriage may be dissolved by divorce on the following grounds:

(a) gender reassignment of the defendant or abandonment of the applicant or physical abuse thereof by the defendant;

(b) the irretrievable breakdown of the marriage is irrefutably presumed and the keeping the marriage is presumed to be intolerable for the applicant for reasons regarding both spouses as required by paragraph (2) as long as the spouses have been separated for at least four years. The separation period is not affected by short breaks taken in an effort to restore the relations between the spouses and such breaks do not exceed six months in total.

(5) Death of one of the spouses leads to the dissolution of the marriage.

**PART VII
REGISTRAR**

28. (1) The General Registrar, appointed pursuant to the Civil Registrar of Marriages 141(I) of 2002.
Registry Law, is the Registrar of Marriages for the purposes of this Law.
- (2) The Registrar of Marriages enters all marriages in a register in accordance with Form A of the Fourth Schedule. Fourth Schedule, Form A
- (3) The Registrar of Marriages, upon application of the interested parties, files the religious marriages in a special register in accordance with Form B of the Fourth Schedule. Fourth Schedule, Form B
- (4) The Registrar of Marriages or the Marriage Officer, upon payment of the fixed fee in accordance with the Third Schedule, issue certified copies of the marriage certificate to the persons who contracted marriage or to other authorized persons, for marriages listed in the register of marriages kept by them. Third Schedule.
29. A marriage certificate entered in the register of marriages pursuant to this Law or a copy thereof signed and certified as a true copy by the Registrar or the Marriage Officer is acceptable in any court or by any person authorised by the law. Certified copies are proof
30. All divorces issued by a competent court in the Republic are entered in a register in accordance with Form C of the Fourth Schedule, which is kept for this purpose at the Registrar's office, upon demand of the interested party. Registration of all divorces Fourth Schedule, Form C
31. (1) Upon payment of the fixed fee in accordance with Part II of the Third Schedule and upon demand of any interested party, the Registrar may issue a certificate in accordance with Form D of the Fourth Schedule certifying, per the information kept in their records, that a certain person has not contracted marriage nor has a religious marriage been registered. Certificate issued by the Registrar Third Schedule, Part II Fourth Schedule, Form D

(2) A person is entitled to receive information from the records kept by the Registrar or the Marriage Officer upon payment of the fee fixed in the Third Schedule. Third Schedule.

**PART VII
OFFENCES**

32. Each person mentioned in section 9(3) who fails to send the certificate, or the information provided by such section is guilty of an offence, punishable by a monetary penalty of up to two thousand pounds. Failure to report a religious marriage

33. A Marriage Officer who solemnizes a marriage while knowing that any provision of this Law has not been complied with is guilty of an offence, punishable by two years of imprisonment or by a monetary penalty of up to two thousand pounds or by both such penalties. Marriage solemnization in breach of this Law

34. Any person who intentionally gives any false testimony in any statement, certificate or other document to be made or issued as required by this Law is guilty of an offence and is liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years or to a monetary penalty of up to two thousand pounds or to both such penalties. False testimony

35. A person who falsifies any certificate by the Marriage Officer or knowingly circulates such false certificate is guilty of an offence, punishable by imprisonment of up to five years or by a monetary penalty of up to five thousand pounds or by both such penalties. Falsification of a certificate

36. Anyone who knowingly solemnizes or pretends to solemnize a marriage pursuant to this Law, without really being competent to do so pursuant to this Law, is guilty of an offence punishable Solemnization of marriage by a non-competent person

by imprisonment of up to five years or by a monetary penalty of up to five thousand pounds or by both such penalties.

**PART IX
VARIOUS PROVISIONS**

37. The taxes and fees paid pursuant to this Law are fixed by Regulations. Until relevant Regulations are issued, the fees fixed in Part I and Part II of the Third Schedule shall apply.

Taxes and fees
Third Schedule,
Part I,
Part II.

38. Each Marriage Officer provides the forms of notice of marriage free of charge to any person who asks for such document.

The Marriage
Officer provides
forms

39. The Council of Ministers may issue Regulations to facilitate implementation of the Law. The Regulations issued pursuant to this section are submitted to the House of Representatives for approval.

Regulations

40. (1) The implementation of this Law does not in any way affect a marriage solemnized pursuant to the provisions of the laws hereby abolished.

Reservations

(2) Any priest who, at the time this Law enters into force, is registered pursuant to the provisions of the Marriage Law, Cap. 279, shall continue to be entitled to officiate marriages pursuant to the provisions of this Law:

If marriages are officiated by the above priests, the provisions of this Law regarding the requirements for solemnizing a valid marriage, as well as the requirements for marriage solemnization shall be applied.

(3)(a) The Minister of Interior may register new accredited or recognized priests of any religion or belief, upon their demand and

upon affirmation of the recognized leader of the religious doctrine to which they belong. The names of the registered priests are entered in a special register and are published in the Official Government Gazette in January of each year.

(b) The Minister of Interior may remove the name of a registered priest from the register at any time, in consultation with the leader the religious doctrine to which the priest belongs.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) are not applied to a marriage officiated by a registered priest of a religious group, under the meaning of Section 2(3) of the Constitution, or of the Greek Orthodox Church if both persons intending to contract marriage belong to that Church.

41. Upon the entry into force of this Law, the following are abolished:

-The Marriage Law, Cap. 279.

Abolitions
Cap. 279.

- 4 of 1962
- 61 of 1966
- 71 of 1969
- 2 of 1980
- 21 of 1986
- 18 of 1987
- 150 of 1991
- 84(I) of 1994
- 84(I) of 1997
- 11(I) of 1999.

-The Civil Marriage Law of 1990 to 1995.

- 21 of 1990
- 28(I) of 1994
- 93(I) of 1994
- 57(I) of 1995
- 58(I) of 1995.

**FIRST SCHEDULE
FORM A**

(Section 4)

**NOTICE OF MARRIAGE GIVEN BY THE PERSONS INTENDING TO
CONTRACT MARRIAGE**

To the Marriage Officer of the Municipality of

We, the undersigned

(a) Mr and

(b) Ms

Hereby notify you that we wish to contract marriage between us:

Please find below our personal details which, as far as we know and believe, are correct. We state that there is no relation between us which would render our marriage non-existent and void due to kinship by blood or other close kinship.

Husband's Personal details (a)

Wife's personal details (b)

Full name:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Religion:

Marital Status:

Occupation:

Citizenship:

Current

address:

Permanent address:

.....

I.D. card or

Passport No.:

(For foreign nationals)

Country of issue:

Date

of issue:

Father's

Surname and name:

Mother's

Surname and name:

*Date of arrival

in Cyprus:

Date of service of the notice:

...../...../..... (DD/MM/YYYY)

Signature: (a) (b)

* To be completed only by persons permanently residing abroad.

Note: Bigamy, i.e., marriage solemnization before the legal dissolution of the existing marriage, is an offence and the persons guilty of bigamy are subject to the punishment provided for such offence.

**FIRST SCHEDULE
FORM B**

Section 6(1)

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OF NOTICE AND
SETTING THE DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE**

I, Marriage Officer of the Municipality of Hereby certify that on the day of the month of of the year a notice was given for the intention to contract marriage between the persons named and described therein. Such notice was delivered signed by the persons appearing below and was duly entered in the book of Marriage Notices of the aforementioned Municipality. The marriage between these persons will be solemnized at my Office or at on the day of the month of of the year..... at (time) in the presence of two witnesses.

Surname and name	I.D. or Passport number	Marital Status (Single/ Divorced/ Widow(er))	Place of Permanent Residence
.....
.....

Notice filed on:

...../...../..... (DD/MM/YYYY)

Certificate issued on:

...../...../..... (DD/MM/YYYY)

I sign in testimony

This/...../..... (DD/MM/YYYY)

(Signature)
Marriage Officer.

This certificate shall be void unless the marriage is solemnized at the aforementioned date.

FIRST SCHEDULE
FORM C
Section 12(1)
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE [Text in Greek]

Γάμος που τελέστηκε στα στην Επαρχία της στην Κύπρο.

Αρ.	Ημερομηνία Τέλεσης Γάμου	Όνομα και Επώνυμο προσώπων	Ημερομηνία Γεννήσεως	Οικογενειακή Κατάσταση (Διαζευγμένος/ή Χήρος/α)	Υπηκοότητα και Θρησκεία	Τόπος και Διαμονή	Ονοματεπώνυμο Γονέων

Παντρεύτηκαν την σύμφωνα με τις πρόνοιες του πιο πάνω Νόμου.
 Από μένα Λειτουργός Τέλεσης Γάμων
 (Όνομα ολογράφως) (Υπογραφή)

Ο παρών γάμος 1. Μάρτυρες 1. (Όνομα ολογράφως)
 τελέστηκε (Υπογραφή)
 μεταξύ μας Αρ. Δ.Τ.

2. 2. (Όνομα ολογράφως)
 (Υπογραφή)
 Αρ. Δ.Τ.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE
FORM D - [Section 12 (4)]

Marriage solemnized at in the District of, Cyprus

No.	Date of Marriage	Name and Surname of Parties	Date of Birth	Marital Status (Single or Divorced, Widow(er))	Citizenship and Religion	Permanent Residence	Parents' Name and Surname

Married in the according to the provisions of the

By me, Marriage Officer.

(Signature)

This marriage 1. In the presence of us 1.
was solemnized (Witnesses) Name and Surname, Passport No.
between us (Signature)

2. 2.
Name and Surname, Passport No.

(Signature)

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 9

MARRIAGE CEREMONY

A. The following text is read out loud by the Marriage Officer:

“You, (Mr) and Ms are aware that by your mutual consent, given publicly and ceremoniously in my presence and in the presence of the persons attending this ceremony as witnesses, you accept each other as your lawful spouse and by confirming this with your signature, you contract a legal marriage for all purposes of the civil law.

You are also aware that your marriage cannot be dissolved during your lifetime, except by a valid judicial decision. If anyone of you (before the death of the other) contracts another marriage while this one remains undissolved, that person is guilty of bigamy and shall be liable to the consequences provided by the law.”

B. Declaration of each party to the other before the Marriage Officer and the two witnesses.

“I invite all persons who are here to witness that I, take you, to be my lawful wife/husband, to love from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in happiness and in sorrow, for all our lives, until death do us part.”

C. Declaration of the Marriage Officer:

“I now pronounce you husband and wife. You are united in marriage upon your free consent, and you owe each other love, faith and respect for all your lives. Marriage completes your lives and equates your fates for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in happiness and in sorrow, until you are parted by death.

You must face all issues and adversities in life together, as equals. Together you must share the burdens of marriage, each to his/her own power. You both have the right

and the obligation to ensure the upbringing and education of your children so that they become good and useful citizens and free persons.”

**THIRD SCHEDULE
PART I**

Section 11

FEES / TAXES PAYABLE TO THE MUNICIPALITIES

1. Solemnization of marriage after fifteen days and within three months at the latest from the date of service of the notice of intention to contract marriage by the interested persons	£75.00
2. Solemnization of marriage earlier than fifteen days from the date of service of the notice of intention to contract marriage by the interested persons	£165
3. For a true copy of the Marriage Certificate:	£8.00
4. Information from the Municipal register	£10.00

Commented [SP1]: Μήπως πρέπει να μετατραπούν σε ευρώ;

**THIRD SCHEDULE
PART II**

Sections 31 and 37

FEES PAYABLE TO THE REPUBLIC

	£
1. For a true copy of the Marriage Certificate	8.00
2. For an Attestation in accordance with article 31	20.00
3. Information from the Registrar's records	10.00

Commented [SP2]: Τα ποσά να μετατραπούν σε ευρώ

**FOURTH SCHEDULE
FORM A**

Articles 12 and 28

Register of marriages celebrated in the Republic of Cyprus

Surname	Name	Id. Card number	Place of marriage	Date of marriage	Type of marriage	
					Special license	Notice

FOURTH SCHEDULE

FORM B

Article 28

Register of religious marriages

Surname	Name	Id. Card number	Place of marriage	Date of marriage

**FOURTH SCHEDULE
FORM C**

Article 30

Register of divorces issued in the Republic of Cyprus

Surname	Name	No Id. card and Passport	Date of marriage	Divorce issued on:	Type of marriage Civil or Religious

Current address:
.....
.....

Telephone:

FOURTH SCHEDULE

FORM D

Article 31(I)

CERTIFICATE

According to the Records kept pursuant to this Law, it is hereby certified that Mr/Ms has not contracted marriage in the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with this Law, nor has he/she stated to have contracted a religious marriage.

The Registrar

Date: