

Chapter 1 : Palau - Wikipedia

The contracting of civil marriage in Cyprus is valid since As the procedure is simple many couples from all over the world come to celebrate their marriage in Cyprus and combine this event with holidays.

Article 2 A marriage system based on the free choice of partners, on monogamy and on equality between man and woman shall be applied. The lawful rights and interests of women, children and old people shall be protected. Family planning shall be practised. Article 3 Marriage upon arbitrary decision by any third party, mercenary marriage and any other acts of interference in the freedom of marriage shall be prohibited. The exaction of money or gifts in connection with marriage shall be prohibited. Bigamy shall be prohibited. Anyone who has a spouse shall be prohibited to cohabit with another person of the opposite sex. Family violence shall be prohibited. Maltreatment and desertion of one family member by another shall be prohibited. Article 4 Husband and wife shall be loyal to each other and respect each other; family members shall respect the old and cherish the young, help each other, and maintain the marriage and family relationship characterized by equality, harmony and civility. Neither party may use compulsion on the other party, and no third party may interfere. Article 6 No marriage may be contracted before the man has reached 22 years of age and the woman 20 years of age. Late marriage and late childbirth shall be encouraged. Article 7 No marriage may be contracted under any of the following circumstances: Article 8 Both the man and the woman desiring to contract a marriage shall register in person with the marriage registration office. If the proposed marriage is found to conform with the provisions of this Law, the couple shall be allowed to register and issued marriage certificates. The husband-and-wife relationship shall be established as soon as they obtain the marriage certificates. A couple shall go through marriage registration if it has not done so. Article 10 the marriage shall be invalid if: Such an appeal for annulment of marriage made by the coerced party shall be submitted within one year from the date of marriage registration. Where the party concerned whose personal freedom is illegally restrained, such an appeal for annulment of marriage shall be submitted within one year from the date of the restoration of the personal freedom. Article 12 Any marriage that is invalidated or annulled is null and void from the very beginning. The parties concerned are devoid of any rights or duties of a husband and a wife. Where property is to be disposed of because marriage is invalidated as a result of bigamy, the rights and interests in respect of the property enjoyed by the party under lawful contract of marriage may not be encroached on. With regard to the children born by the party concerned, the provisions of this Law on parents and children shall apply. Article 14 Both husband and wife shall have the right to use his or her own surname and given name. Article 15 Both husband and wife shall have the freedom to engage in production and other work, to study and to participate in social activities; neither party shall restrict or interfere with the other party. Article 16 Both husband and wife shall have the duty to practise family planning. Article 17 The following property acquired by the husband and the wife during the period in which they are under contract of marriage shall be in their joint possession: Husband and wife shall enjoy equal rights in the disposition of their jointly possessed property. Article 18 The property in the following cases shall belong to one party of the couple: Article 19 The husband and the wife may conclude an agreement that the property acquired by them during the period in which they are under contract of marriage and the property acquired before marriage shall be in their respective possession separately or jointly or part of the property shall be in their possession separately and the other part jointly. Such an agreement shall be in written form. Where such an agreement is lacking, or the provisions in the agreement are not clear, the provisions of Articles 17 and 18 of this Law shall apply. The agreement concluded by the husband and the wife with regard to the property acquired during the period in which they are under contract of marriage and the property acquired before marriage shall be binding on both parties. Where the husband and the wife agree that the property acquired by them during the period in which they are under contract of marriage shall be in their possession separately, debts contracted by the husband or the wife shall be paid off with the property in the possession of the party of the husband or the wife, if the third person knows that there is such an agreement. Article 20 Husband and wife shall have the duty to maintain each other. If one party fails to perform this duty, the party in need of maintenance shall have the

right to demand maintenance payments from the other party. Article 21 Parents shall have the duty to bring up and educate their children; children shall have the duty to support and assist their parents. If parents fail to perform their duty, children who are minors or are not capable of living on their own shall have the right to demand the costs of upbringing from their parents. If children fail to perform their duty, parents who are unable to work or have difficulty in providing for themselves shall have the right to demand support payments from their children. Infanticide by drowning, abandonment of infants and all other acts causing serious harm to infants shall be prohibited. Article 23 Parents shall have the right and duty to protect and educate their children who are minors. If children who are minors cause damage to the State, the collective or individuals, their parents shall have the duty to bear civil liability. Article 25 Children born out of wedlock shall enjoy the same rights as children born in wedlock. No one may harm or discriminate against them. Article 26 The State shall protect lawful adoption. The relevant provisions of this Law governing the relationship between parents and children shall apply to the rights and duties in the relationship between foster-parents and foster-children. The rights and duties in the relationship between a foster-child and his natural parents shall terminate with the establishment of his adoption. Article 27 Maltreatment and discrimination shall not be allowed between step-parents and step-children. The relevant provisions of this Law governing the relationship between parents and children shall apply to the rights and duties in the relationship between step-fathers or step-mothers and their step-children who receive care and education from them. Article 28 Grandparents and maternal grandparents who can afford it shall have the duty to bring up their grandchildren and maternal grandchildren who are minors and whose parents are dead or have no means to bring them up. Grandchildren and maternal grandchildren who can afford it shall have the duty to support their grandparents and maternal grandparents whose children are dead or have no means to support them. Article 29 Elder brothers and elder sisters who can afford it shall have the duty to maintain their younger brothers and sisters who are minors, if their parents are dead or have no means to bring them up. Younger brothers or sisters who are brought up by their elder brothers or sisters and can afford it shall have the duty to maintain their elder brothers or sisters who lack not only the ability to work but also source of income. The duty of the children for supporting their parents shall come not to an end with the change in the marriage contract of their parents. Both parties shall apply to the marriage registration office for divorce. The marriage registration office, after clearly establishing that divorce is desired by both parties and that appropriate arrangements have been made for the care of any children and the disposition of property, shall issue the divorce certificates. In one of the following cases, divorce shall be granted if mediation fails: Where one party is declared to be missing and the other party starts divorce proceedings, divorce shall be granted. Article 34 A husband may not apply for a divorce when his wife is pregnant, or within one year after the birth of the child, or within six months after the termination of her gestation. Article 35 If, after divorce, both parties desire to resume their husband-and-wife relationship, they shall apply for registration of remarriage with the marriage registration office. After divorce, whether the children are directly put in the custody of the father or the mother, they shall remain the children of both parents. After divorce, both parents shall still have the right and duty to bring up and educate their children. In principle, the mother shall have the custody of a breast-fed infant after divorce. The two parents shall seek agreement regarding the amount and duration of such payment. Article 38 After divorce, the father or the mother who does not directly bring up the child shall have the right to visit his or her child, and the other party shall have the duty to cooperate. Article 39 At the time of divorce, the husband and the wife shall seek agreement regarding the disposition of their jointly possessed property. The rights and interests enjoyed by the husband or the wife in contracting land management on a household basis shall be protected in accordance with law. Article 40 Where the husband and the wife agree in writing that the property acquired by them during the period in which they are under contract of marriage is in their separate possession, if one party has performed more duties in respect of bringing up the child, taking care of the old and assisting the other party in work, it shall, at the time of divorce, have the right to request the other party to make compensation for the above, and the other party shall do so accordingly. Article 41 At the time of divorce, debts incurred jointly by the husband and the wife during their married life shall be paid off jointly by them. Article 42 If, at the time of divorce, one party has difficulty in supporting himself or herself, the other party shall render appropriate

assistance with his or her own property such as his or her residential house. Specific arrangements shall be made by both parties through consultation. Chapter V Salvage Measures and Legal Liabilities Article 43 Where a person indulges in family violence or maltreats a family member, the victim shall have the right to advance a request; the neighborhood committee, villagers committee or the unit where they belong to, shall persuade the person to stop doing it and conduct mediation. Where a person is committing family violence, the victim shall have the right to advance a request; the neighborhood committee or the villagers committee shall persuade the person to stop doing it; the public security organ shall stop such violence. Where the victim advances a request, the public security organ shall, in accordance with the legal provisions on administrative penalties for public security, impose an administrative penalty on the person who commits family violence or maltreatment of a family member. Article 44 The family member who is abandoned shall have the right to advance a request and the neighborhood committee, villagers committee or the unit where they belong to, shall persuade the person to stop doing it and conduct mediation. Article 45 The person who commits bigamy, family violence, maltreatment or abandonment of a family member, if it constitutes a crime, shall be investigated for criminal responsibility in accordance with law. Article 46 Where one of the following circumstances leads to divorce, the unerring party shall have the right to claim compensation: Article 47 If, at the time of divorce, one party conceals, transfers, sells off or destroys the property in the joint possession of the couple, or forge debts in an attempt to encroach upon the property of the other party, the former may get less or no property when the property in the joint possession of the couple is partitioned. The individuals and unit concerned shall have the duty to assist such execution. Article 49 Where there are other provisions by other laws on illegal acts against marriage or family and on legal liabilities for the acts, such provisions shall apply. Article 51 This Law shall go into effect as of January 1,

Chapter 2 : Contracting a Civil Marriage, in the Republic of Cyprus - THEOCHARIDOU & ASSOCIATES LL

Gay Marriage Is the Supreme Court Backsliding on LGBT Rights? Two and a half years after it sanctioned gay marriage, the Court has been sowing confusion about its commitment to equal citizenship.

Please follow and like us: What types of weddings are possible? The legal definition of a marriage can be complicated to a foreigner. Civil ceremonies are common. They must take place in a town hall or other authorized venue. A venue may become authorized by paying a fee and obtaining a license. In fact, couples of mixed religions often choose to marry in Cyprus if they cannot marry at home. Religious weddings are also common in Cyprus, no matter your faith. Catholic marriages are typically preceded by civil ceremonies. Otherwise, marriages in Cyprus are internationally recognized to be legally binding. What are the legal requirements to get married in Cyprus? The contracting of civil marriage in Cyprus is valid since As the procedure is simple many couples from all over the world come to celebrate their marriage in Cyprus and combine this event with holidays. Most importantly, you must apply in-person for the wedding with a marriage officer. You must provide all required documentation and be in Cyprus for three clear business days before your wedding day. What do you need to get married in Cyprus? The process of obtaining this will require different steps for different countries. The process To apply for a civil marriage or a civil partnership in Cyprus, you must go in-person to the marriage officer in the municipality of your choice. For religious weddings, you must contact the registered officiant at the house of worship where you plan to marry. Normally, you must marry within 15 days at the earliest and three months at the latest from the time you apply. Therefore, plan to stay in Cyprus for around 20 days. Alternatively, you can pay a fee to get married within three business days. If you wait until after three months from your application, that application is considered void.

Chapter 3 : Official Website of the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus in Washington D.C.

CONTRACT LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA An agreement concerning any personal relationship such as marriage, adoption, constitutes a new offer. A change.

Requisites of Marriage Article 1. Marriage is a special contract of permanent union between a man and a woman entered into in accordance with law for the establishment of conjugal and family life. It is the foundation of the family and an inviolable social institution whose nature, consequences, and incidents are governed by law and not subject to stipulation, except that marriage settlements may fix the property relations during the marriage within the limits provided by this Code. No marriage shall be valid, unless these essential requisites are present: The formal requisites of marriage are: The absence of any of the essential or formal requisites shall render the marriage void ab initio, except as stated in Article 35 2. A defect in any of the essential requisites shall not affect the validity of the marriage but the party or parties responsible for the irregularity shall be civilly, criminally and administratively liable. Any male or female of the age of eighteen years or upwards not under any of the impediments mentioned in Articles 37 and 38, may contract marriage. No prescribed form or religious rite for the solemnization of the marriage is required. It shall be necessary, however, for the contracting parties to appear personally before the solemnizing officer and declare in the presence of not less than two witnesses of legal age that they take each other as husband and wife. This declaration shall be contained in the marriage certificate which shall be signed by the contracting parties and their witnesses and attested by the solemnizing officer. In case of a marriage in articulo mortis, when the party at the point of death is unable to sign the marriage certificate, it shall be sufficient for one of the witnesses to the marriage to write the name of said party, which fact shall be attested by the solemnizing officer. Marriage may be solemnized by: The marriage shall be solemnized publicly in the chambers of the judge or in open court, in the church, chapel or temple, or in the office the consul-general, consul or vice-consul, as the case may be, and not elsewhere, except in cases of marriages contracted on the point of death or in remote places in accordance with Article 29 of this Code, or where both of the parties request the solemnizing officer in writing in which case the marriage may be solemnized at a house or place designated by them in a sworn statement to that effect. A marriage license shall be issued by the local civil registrar of the city or municipality where either contracting party habitually resides, except in marriages where no license is required in accordance with Chapter 2 of this Title. Marriages between Filipino citizens abroad may be solemnized by a consul-general, consul or vice-consul of the Republic of the Philippines. The issuance of the marriage license and the duties of the local civil registrar and of the solemnizing officer with regard to the celebration of marriage shall be performed by said consular official. Where a marriage license is required, each of the contracting parties shall file separately a sworn application for such license with the proper local civil registrar which shall specify the following: The applicants, their parents or guardians shall not be required to exhibit their residence certificates in any formality in connection with the securing of the marriage license. The local civil registrar, upon receiving such application, shall require the presentation of the original birth certificates or, in default thereof, the baptismal certificates of the contracting parties or copies of such documents duly attested by the persons having custody of the originals. These certificates or certified copies of the documents by this Article need not be sworn to and shall be exempt from the documentary stamp tax. The signature and official title of the person issuing the certificate shall be sufficient proof of its authenticity. If either of the contracting parties is unable to produce his birth or baptismal certificate or a certified copy of either because of the destruction or loss of the original or if it is shown by an affidavit of such party or of any other person that such birth or baptismal certificate has not yet been received though the same has been required of the person having custody thereof at least fifteen days prior to the date of the application, such party may furnish in lieu thereof his current residence certificate or an instrument drawn up and sworn to before the local civil registrar concerned or any public official authorized to administer oaths. Such instrument shall contain the sworn declaration of two witnesses of lawful age, setting forth the full name, residence and citizenship of such contracting party and of his or her parents, if known, and the place and date of birth of such party. The nearest of kin of the contracting

parties shall be preferred as witnesses, or, in their default, persons of good reputation in the province or the locality. The presentation of birth or baptismal certificate shall not be required if the parents of the contracting parties appear personally before the local civil registrar concerned and swear to the correctness of the lawful age of said parties, as stated in the application, or when the local civil registrar shall, by merely looking at the applicants upon their personally appearing before him, be convinced that either or both of them have the required age. In case either of the contracting parties has been previously married, the applicant shall be required to furnish, instead of the birth or baptismal certificate required in the last preceding article, the death certificate of the deceased spouse or the judicial decree of the absolute divorce, or the judicial decree of annulment or declaration of nullity of his or her previous marriage. In case the death certificate cannot be secured, the party shall make an affidavit setting forth this circumstance and his or her actual civil status and the name and date of death of the deceased spouse. In case either or both of the contracting parties, not having been emancipated by a previous marriage, are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, they shall, in addition to the requirements of the preceding articles, exhibit to the local civil registrar, the consent to their marriage of their father, mother, surviving parent or guardian, or persons having legal charge of them, in the order mentioned. Such consent shall be manifested in writing by the interested party, who personally appears before the proper local civil registrar, or in the form of an affidavit made in the presence of two witnesses and attested before any official authorized by law to administer oaths. The personal manifestation shall be recorded in both applications for marriage license, and the affidavit, if one is executed instead, shall be attached to said applications. Any contracting party between the age of twenty-one and twenty-five shall be obliged to ask their parents or guardian for advice upon the intended marriage. If they do not obtain such advice, or if it be unfavorable, the marriage license shall not be issued till after three months following the completion of the publication of the application therefor. A sworn statement by the contracting parties to the effect that such advice has been sought, together with the written advice given, if any, shall be attached to the application for marriage license. Should the parents or guardian refuse to give any advice, this fact shall be stated in the sworn statement. In the cases where parental consent or parental advice is needed, the party or parties concerned shall, in addition to the requirements of the preceding articles, attach a certificate issued by a priest, imam or minister authorized to solemnize marriage under Article 7 of this Code or a marriage counselor duly accredited by the proper government agency to the effect that the contracting parties have undergone marriage counseling. Failure to attach said certificates of marriage counseling shall suspend the issuance of the marriage license for a period of three months from the completion of the publication of the application. Issuance of the marriage license within the prohibited period shall subject the issuing officer to administrative sanctions but shall not affect the validity of the marriage. Should only one of the contracting parties need parental consent or parental advice, the other party must be present at the counseling referred to in the preceding paragraph. The local civil registrar shall prepare a notice which shall contain the full names and residences of the applicants for a marriage license and other data given in the applications. The notice shall be posted for ten consecutive days on a bulletin board outside the office of the local civil registrar located in a conspicuous place within the building and accessible to the general public. This notice shall request all persons having knowledge of any impediment to the marriage to advise the local civil registrar thereof. The marriage license shall be issued after the completion of the period of publication. In case of any impediment known to the local civil registrar or brought to his attention, he shall note down the particulars thereof and his findings thereon in the application for marriage license, but shall nonetheless issue said license after the completion of the period of publication, unless ordered otherwise by a competent court at his own instance or that of any interest party. No filing fee shall be charged for the petition nor a corresponding bond required for the issuances of the order. The local civil registrar shall require the payment of the fees prescribed by law or regulations before the issuance of the marriage license. No other sum shall be collected in the nature of a fee or tax of any kind for the issuance of said license. It shall, however, be issued free of charge to indigent parties, that is those who have no visible means of income or whose income is insufficient for their subsistence a fact established by their affidavit, or by their oath before the local civil registrar. The license shall be valid in any part of the Philippines for a period of one hundred twenty days from the date of issue, and

shall be deemed automatically canceled at the expiration of the said period if the contracting parties have not made use of it. The expiry date shall be stamped in bold characters on the face of every license issued. When either or both of the contracting parties are citizens of a foreign country, it shall be necessary for them before a marriage license can be obtained, to submit a certificate of legal capacity to contract marriage, issued by their respective diplomatic or consular officials. Stateless persons or refugees from other countries shall, in lieu of the certificate of legal capacity herein required, submit an affidavit stating the circumstances showing such capacity to contract marriage. The marriage certificate, in which the parties shall declare that they take each other as husband and wife, shall also state: It shall be the duty of the person solemnizing the marriage to furnish either of the contracting parties the original of the marriage certificate referred to in Article 6 and to send the duplicate and triplicate copies of the certificate not later than fifteen days after the marriage, to the local civil registrar of the place where the marriage was solemnized. Proper receipts shall be issued by the local civil registrar to the solemnizing officer transmitting copies of the marriage certificate. The solemnizing officer shall retain in his file the quadruplicate copy of the marriage certificate, the copy of the marriage certificate, the original of the marriage license and, in proper cases, the affidavit of the contracting party regarding the solemnization of the marriage in place other than those mentioned in Article 8. It shall be the duty of the local civil registrar to prepare the documents required by this Title, and to administer oaths to all interested parties without any charge in both cases. The documents and affidavits filed in connection with applications for marriage licenses shall be exempt from documentary stamp tax. The local civil registrar concerned shall enter all applications for marriage licenses filed with him in a registry book strictly in the order in which the same are received. He shall record in said book the names of the applicants, the date on which the marriage license was issued, and such other data as may be necessary. All marriages solemnized outside the Philippines, in accordance with the laws in force in the country where they were solemnized, and valid there as such, shall also be valid in this country, except those prohibited under Articles 35 1 , 4 , 5 and 6 , and As amended by Executive Order Chapter 2. Marriages Exempted from License Requirement Art. In case either or both of the contracting parties are at the point of death, the marriage may be solemnized without necessity of a marriage license and shall remain valid even if the ailing party subsequently survives. If the residence of either party is so located that there is no means of transportation to enable such party to appear personally before the local civil registrar, the marriage may be solemnized without necessity of a marriage license. In the cases provided for in the two preceding articles, the solemnizing officer shall state in an affidavit executed before the local civil registrar or any other person legally authorized to administer oaths that the marriage was performed in articulo mortis or that the residence of either party, specifying the barrio or barangay, is so located that there is no means of transportation to enable such party to appear personally before the local civil registrar and that the officer took the necessary steps to ascertain the ages and relationship of the contracting parties and the absence of legal impediment to the marriage. The original of the affidavit required in the last preceding article, together with the legible copy of the marriage contract, shall be sent by the person solemnizing the marriage to the local civil registrar of the municipality where it was performed within the period of thirty days after the performance of the marriage. A marriage in articulo mortis between passengers or crew members may also be solemnized by a ship captain or by an airplane pilot not only while the ship is at sea or the plane is in flight, but also during stopovers at ports of call. A military commander of a unit, who is a commissioned officer, shall likewise have authority to solemnize marriages in articulo mortis between persons within the zone of military operation, whether members of the armed forces or civilians. Marriages among Muslims or among members of the ethnic cultural communities may be performed validly without the necessity of marriage license, provided they are solemnized in accordance with their customs, rites or practices. No license shall be necessary for the marriage of a man and a woman who have lived together as husband and wife for at least five years and without any legal impediment to marry each other. The contracting parties shall state the foregoing facts in an affidavit before any person authorized by law to administer oaths. The solemnizing officer shall also state under oath that he ascertained the qualifications of the contracting parties are found no legal impediment to the marriage. Void and Voidable Marriages Art. The following marriages shall be void from the beginning: A marriage contracted by any party who, at the time of

the celebration, was psychologically incapacitated to comply with the essential marital obligations of marriage, shall likewise be void even if such incapacity becomes manifest only after its solemnization. As amended by Executive Order Art. Marriages between the following are incestuous and void from the beginning, whether relationship between the parties be legitimate or illegitimate: The following marriages shall be void from the beginning for reasons of public policy: The action or defense for the declaration of absolute nullity of a marriage shall not prescribe. The absolute nullity of a previous marriage may be invoked for purposes of remarriage on the basis solely of a final judgment declaring such previous marriage void. A marriage contracted by any person during subsistence of a previous marriage shall be null and void, unless before the celebration of the subsequent marriage, the prior spouse had been absent for four consecutive years and the spouse present has a well-founded belief that the absent spouse was already dead. In case of disappearance where there is danger of death under the circumstances set forth in the provisions of Article of the Civil Code , an absence of only two years shall be sufficient. For the purpose of contracting the subsequent marriage under the preceding paragraph the spouse present must institute a summary proceeding as provided in this Code for the declaration of presumptive death of the absentee, without prejudice to the effect of reappearance of the absent spouse. The subsequent marriage referred to in the preceding Article shall be automatically terminated by the recording of the affidavit of reappearance of the absent spouse, unless there is a judgment annulling the previous marriage or declaring it void ab initio. A sworn statement of the fact and circumstances of reappearance shall be recorded in the civil registry of the residence of the parties to the subsequent marriage at the instance of any interested person, with due notice to the spouses of the subsequent marriage and without prejudice to the fact of reappearance being judicially determined in case such fact is disputed. The termination of the subsequent marriage referred to in the preceding Article shall produce the following effects: If both spouses of the subsequent marriage acted in bad faith, said marriage shall be void ab initio and all donations by reason of marriage and testamentary dispositions made by one in favor of the other are revoked by operation of law. A marriage may be annulled for any of the following causes, existing at the time of the marriage: Any of the following circumstances shall constitute fraud referred to in Number 3 of the preceding Article: No other misrepresentation or deceit as to character, health, rank, fortune or chastity shall constitute such fraud as will give grounds for action for the annulment of marriage. The action for annulment of marriage must be filed by the following persons and within the periods indicated herein: In all cases of annulment or declaration of absolute nullity of marriage, the Court shall order the prosecuting attorney or fiscal assigned to it to appear on behalf of the State to take steps to prevent collusion between the parties and to take care that evidence is not fabricated or suppressed. In the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, no judgment shall be based upon a stipulation of facts or confession of judgment. During the pendency of the action and in the absence of adequate provisions in a written agreement between the spouses, the Court shall provide for the support of the spouses and the custody and support of their common children. The Court shall give paramount consideration to the moral and material welfare of said children and their choice of the parent with whom they wish to remain as provided to in Title IX. It shall also provide for appropriate visitation rights of the other parent. The effects provided for by paragraphs 2 , 3 , 4 and 5 of Article 43 and by Article 44 shall also apply in the proper cases to marriages which are declared ab initio or annulled by final judgment under Articles 40 and The final judgment in such cases shall provide for the liquidation, partition and distribution of the properties of the spouses, the custody and support of the common children, and the delivery of third presumptive legitimes, unless such matters had been adjudicated in previous judicial proceedings.

Chapter 4 : NPR Choice page

The Official Gazette is the official journal of the Republic of the Philippines. Edited at the Office of the President of the Philippines Under Commonwealth Act No. Marriage certificate: No signatures of the contracting parties.

Miscellaneous citizen advice Marriage between Czech Nationals and Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic
A citizen of the Czech Republic may enter into marriage with a foreign national in the Czech Republic through a civil or religious marriage. A joint declaration of consent is made publicly during the wedding ceremony in the presence of two witnesses. The documents to be submitted are stipulated by Act No. Submitted documents must satisfy the prerequisites of public deeds. If they are issued by foreign authorities they must be furnished with the required authenticated documents superlegalization, Apostille unless an international agreement stipulates otherwise. A Czech national is not obliged to submit documents a through e , if the Office of Vital Records has external access to the Registry of Inhabitants, Information System of Inhabitant Records and the Information System of IDs, or the applicant is able to prove these facts by presenting his ID. Items listed under b through d may be contained in one single document. Citizenship can be proven by a passport. This rule does not apply to citizens of European Union, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland and their family members. Such certificate may not be on the date of the marriage older than seven working days. For further information concerning the issuance of such certificates for example the opening hours of the Foreign Police see here. Documents to be submitted issued by foreign authorities must be officially authenticated superlegalization, Apostille , unless an international agreement stipulates otherwise, and must be officially translated into the Czech language. For more information please contact any Office of Vital Records. Part 1 of the Questionnaire will be filled in along with an official of the Office of Vital Records registrar. Part 2 is completed only by the relevant registrar. Fees Entering into marriage between two persons none of whom has permanent residence in the Czech Republic - CZK 3, No time limits have been specified. In such cases the marriage cannot be contracted without the presence of an interpreter. The wording of the oath is submitted by the registrar. The interpreter signs the Protocol on Contracting the Marriage. A declaration on entering into marriage is made publicly during the wedding ceremony in the presence of two witnesses.

Chapter 5 : New Marriage Law - Wikipedia

The marriage was today registered with the Embassy/ Consulate under No. of the Civil Registry Book This report has been executed in a quadruplicate, copy furnished the contracting parties, copy transmitted to the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) In Manila, copy transmitted to the Civil Registrar.

Palau was originally settled between the 3rd and 2nd millennia BCE , most likely from Indonesia or the Philippines. However, the Spanish presence only began to express with evangelization , began at the end of the 17th century, and its dominance began to take shape in the 18th century. After 16th century[edit] The conscious discovery of Palau came a century later in , when a group of Palauans were shipwrecked on the Philippine island of Samar to the northwest. They were interviewed by the Czech missionary Paul Klein on 28 December Klein reported his findings to the Jesuit Superior General in a letter sent in June , [12] equaling to the discovery of Palau. Spanish era[edit] This map and the letter caused a vast interest in the new islands. Another letter written by Fr. The letters resulted in three unsuccessful Jesuit attempts to travel to Palau from Spanish Philippines in , and The islands were first visited by the Jesuit expedition led by Francisco Padilla on 30 November Another ship was sent from Guam in to save them only to capsize, causing the death of three more Jesuit priests. Palau under German rule; painting by Rudolf Hellgrewe Koror chiefs in British traders became prominent visitors to Palau in the 18th century, followed by expanding Spanish influence in the 19th century. Palau, under the name Palaos, was included in the Malolos Congress , the first revolutionary congress in the Philippines which aimed to become fully independent from colonialists. Palau, at the time, was part of the Philippines. Palau had one appointed member to the congress, becoming the only group of islands in the entire Caroline Islands to be granted high representation in a non-colonial Philippine congress. The congress also supported the right of Palau to self-determination if ever it wishes to pursue such a path. The invasion overthrew the American-installed Commonwealth government in the Philippines, and installed the Japanese-backed Second Philippine Republic in In “”, the United States re-established control on the Philippines , and managed Palau through the Philippine capital of Manila. By the later half of , however, the Philippines was granted full independence with the formation of the Third Republic of the Philippines , shifting the US Far West Pacific capital to Guam. Palau, the westernmost cluster of the Carolines , instead opted for independent status in , which was widely supported by the Philippines , Taiwan , and Japan. It approved a new constitution and became the Republic of Palau on 1 January In the same year, Palau became one of the founding members of the Nauru Agreement. After eight referenda and an amendment to the Palauan constitution, the Compact was ratified in The Compact went into effect on 1 October , [17] marking Palau de jure independent, although it had been de facto independent since 25 May , when the trusteeship ended. Formal diplomatic relations with the Philippines was re-established in the same year, although the two nations already had diplomatic back channels prior to Legislation making Palau an "offshore" financial center was passed by the Senate in In , Palau passed its first bank regulation and anti- money laundering laws. Politics of Palau Capitol of Palau, the seat of government. Palau is a democratic republic. The President of Palau is both head of state and head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government, while legislative power is vested in both the government and the Palau National Congress. The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. Palau adopted a constitution in The Compact of Free Association between the United States and Palau [24] sets forth the free and voluntary association of their governments. It primarily focuses on the issues of government, economic, security and defense relations. Under the compact, the American military was granted access to the islands for 50 years. Navy role is minimal, limited to a handful of Navy Seabees construction engineers. Coast Guard patrols in national waters. Foreign relations of Palau As a sovereign nation, Palau conducts its own foreign relations. Its President has made official visits to other Pacific countries, including Japan.