

Declaration by the parties to the marriage prior to verification of compliance with the conditions for marriage

Please send the form to Skatteetaten (The Norwegian Tax Administration)

The term 'parties to the marriage' refers to the couple intending to marry.

Surname		First and middle name(s)
Date and year of birth	Personal identity number	Place/country of birth
Nationality *)	Phone	*) If you are not a Norwegian citizen, you must include documentation that you are lawfully resident in Norway. See section 2 G on page 2.
Mailing address to receive the certificate of no impediment if you are not registered in the National Population Register		

Time and place of marriage			
Date	Country	Place of marriage*)	The certificate of no impediment to marriage is valid for 4 months from the date of issue. *) Name of church, town hall, embassy, etc.

Before entering into marriage, the parties to the marriage must separately answer the following questions in writing:	
1a. Name of the person you are marrying	*) Excerpt from Section 3 (1) of the Marriage Act: Marriage may not be contracted between relatives in direct line of ascent or descent or between brothers and sisters. Nor may marriage be contracted between other relatives, if the relatives are first cousins or more closely related than first cousins. [...] The full text of Section 3 is given on page 2. The term first cousin refers to relations where two people share at least one grandparent. The term 'more closely related' in this context refers to the person's aunt/uncle or niece/nephew.
Date of birth/personal identity number of the person you are marrying	
1b. Are you as 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		
2a. Have you previously been married or in a registered partnership? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2b. How many times?	2c. If so, how was the last marriage/registered partnership dissolved? <input type="checkbox"/> by divorce <input type="checkbox"/> by dissolution (Section 24) <input type="checkbox"/> by death
2d. Name of your last spouse/partner	If you answered yes to question 2a and/or 3a, the person you are going to marry must sign below, as documentation that he or she is aware of this.	
2e. Are you in possession of an undivided estate pursuant to Section 32 of the Inheritance Act? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If you answered yes, see section (E) of the information to the parties, below.	
3a. Do you have children with anyone other than the person you are going to marry, or any adopted children? (Also includes adult children. The disclosure obligation does not include children placed 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	
4a. Do you have a contagious, sexually transmittable disease? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If you answer yes to Question 4a, the person you are going to marry must sign below, as documentation that he/she is aware of this and has received counselling from a medical practitioner about the risks associated with the disease. _____ Signature
4b. If so, have you received counselling from a medical practitioner about the risks associated with the disease? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Declaration and signature	
I do hereby solemnly declare that the information provided above is correct. I do also solemnly declare that I am entering into marriage of my own free will and that I will respect the equal rights of men and woman under Norwegian law. (See section 2 H, page 2.) 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 one year.	
_____ Place and date	_____ Signature (full name)

Information for the parties to the marriage concerning verification of compliance with the 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 laid down in the Norwegian Marriage Act have been fulfilled. Verification will be carried out by the National Population Register (Norwegian Tax Administration). Without such verification the marriage will not be valid. 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 (front of this form, Q-0150).
- B) Name and age:** If the parties to the marriage are resident in Norway, the National Population Register will check that the information provided by the parties on their declaration is correct. Persons not resident in Norway must provide a copy of their passport, certified by a Norwegian public authority, or an original birth certificate to which Apostille or equivalent certification has been affixed. If the birth certificate is not in any of the Nordic languages or English, the birth certificate must be translated by a government authorised translator. If the translation is made abroad, the translation must also be affixed with Apostille or equivalent certification.
- C) Declarations from the sponsors**, one for each party to the marriage, form Q 0151. The sponsors must be 18 years of age or older. Please see form Q 0151 for more information.
- 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 National Population Register. Foreign divorce certificates or decrees require prior approval by the County Governor. Certificates or decrees issued in another Nordic country normally do not require prior approval when both parties are citizens of a 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 had community of property (joint estate) at termination of the marriage, must submit a declaration from their former spouse, the heirs or the district court that the joint estate has been divided or that division is in progress. If the person to be married is in possession of an undivided estate from a previous cohabitation, a declaration must be obtained from the heir(s) of the former cohabitant. The declaration must confirm that the estate has been or is being divided or that the heir(s) consent to their undivided possession of the estate. The declaration from the former 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 documented 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 similar documentation for a foreign national:** A foreign national who is not permanently resident in Norway must normally

provide a certificate from a public authority in their home country stating that there is no impediment to their contracting marriage in Norway (certificate of no impediment to marriage). If their home country does not issue such certificates, documentation must instead be provided to show that they are not registered as married or in a registered partnership in their home country (e.g. a marital status certificate). The certificate must normally be affixed with Apostille certification or be legalised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the issuing state. The documentation cannot be more than four months old, and the original document must be presented. If the documentation is not in any of the Nordic languages or English, it must be translated by a government authorised translator. If the translation is made abroad, the translation must also be affixed with Apostille or equivalent certification.

- G) Lawful residence:** A foreign national who intends to enter into marriage in Norway must prove documentation that they are lawfully resident in Norway. All foreign nationals who have a valid work permit or residence 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 into marriage is imprisonment for up to six years (Section 253 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 section 1) finds that the parties to the marriage fulfil the conditions for marriage, they will be issued with a certificate stating that there is no impediment to their entering into marriage. A digital certificate will normally be issued, but a hard-copy certificate will be issued and mailed to the parties if they do not use digital services. The solemniser must receive the certificate of no impediment before the marriage ceremony.

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 National Population Register will issue a marriage certificate when it has received notification of the marriage. The 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 submit a notification of name change (form GA-7700) to the National Population Register. Go to skatteetaten.no (Norwegian Tax Administration) for the form, or use "*Meldingsskjema for navneendring*", available at regjeringen.no 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 can be found at www.regjeringen.no and at skatteetaten.no.

-
1. Norwegian foreign service 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 national identity number) and who live permanently in the district covered by the foreign service mission.

2. Section 3 (1) 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. A marriage may neither be contracted between other related persons if they are cousins or related more closely than

cousins. The county governor may consent to a marriage pursuant to the second sentence if there are strong reasons for doing so.

As regards adopted children, the above prohibition shall apply 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."