
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2014 No. 3229

The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act
2014 and Civil Partnership Act 2004 (Consequential
Provisions and Modifications) Order 2014

PART 5

MARRIAGE OVERSEAS

CHAPTER 1

Consular and armed forces marriage between civil partners - general

Meaning of civil partnership

13. In this Part “civil partnership” means a civil partnership which—

- (a) was registered in Scotland; or
- (b) was registered outside the United Kingdom under an Order in Council made under Chapter 1 of Part 5 of the Civil Partnership Act 2004⁽¹⁾ where—
 - (i) the parties to the civil partnership elected Scotland as the relevant part of the United Kingdom under the Order; and
 - (ii) details of the civil partnership were sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland;

and has not been dissolved, annulled or ended by death.

Effect of consular or armed forces marriage between civil partners

14. Where a civil partnership is changed into a marriage under this Part, section 11 of the 2014 Act applies in relation to the marriage as if the civil partnership had been changed into a marriage in accordance with provision made under the 1977 Act or section 10(1) of the 2014 Act.

Modification of the 2004 Act

15.—(1) In their application to civil partnerships changed into marriages in accordance with this Part, the following provisions of the 2004 Act have effect subject to the following modifications.

(2) In section 4C⁽²⁾ (married person with interim certificate: issue of full certificate (Scotland))—

- (a) in subsection (3)—
 - (i) paragraph (c) has effect as if for the words “and the parties” to the end were substituted by “and within the period of six months beginning with the day on which that certificate was issued a declaration was signed by a registration officer

(1) 2004 c.33.

(2) Section 4C was inserted by the 2014 Act, schedule 2, paragraph 5. It will come into force on 16th December 2014.

or authorised person in relation to that civil partnership in accordance with Part 2 of the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 and Civil Partnership Act 2004 (Consequential Provisions and Modifications) Order 2014”;

(ii) paragraph (d) has effect as if for the words “submitting of notice has” were substituted by “signing of the declaration”;

(b) for subsection (8) substitute—

“(8) An application under subsection (3) must also include evidence of the declaration referred to in subsection (3)(c).”.

(3) For section 4F(3) (death of civil partner or spouse: issue of full certificate (Scotland)), substitute—

“4F Death of a civil partner or spouse: issue of full certificate (Scotland)

(1) A Gender Recognition Panel must issue a full gender recognition certificate to a person where the Panel is satisfied that—

- (a) an interim gender recognition certificate has been issued to the person;
- (b) the person was a party to a protected Scottish civil partnership at the time when the interim gender recognition certificate was issued;
- (c) the protected civil partnership was a qualifying civil partnership (within the meaning of section 5(6) of the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977);
- (d) within the period of six months beginning with the day on which the interim gender recognition certificate was issued a declaration was signed by a registration officer or authorised person in relation to that civil partnership in accordance with Part 5 of the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 and Civil Partnership Act 2004 (Consequential Provisions and Modifications) Order 2014; and
- (e) the person’s spouse died—
 - (i) within the period of six months beginning with the day on which the civil partnership became a marriage; and
 - (ii) after the period of six months beginning with the day on which the interim gender recognition certificate was issued.

(2) If, on an application under subsection (1), the Panel is not satisfied—

- (a) as mentioned in that subsection; or
- (b) that the person is neither married nor a civil partner,

the Panel must reject the application.

(3) An application under subsection (1) must be made within the period of six months beginning with the day on which the death occurs.

(4) An application under subsection (1) must include evidence of—

- (a) the death of the person’s spouse and the date on which it occurred;
- (b) the declaration referred to in subsection (1)(d).”.

CHAPTER 2

Consular marriage between civil partners

Interpretation

16. In this Chapter—

- (a) “declaration” has the meaning given in article 19 (consular declaration);
- (b) “registration officer” has the same meaning as in paragraph 6 of Schedule 6 to the 2013 Act;
- (c) “United Kingdom national” has the same meaning as in paragraph 15 of Schedule 6 to the 2013 Act.

Countries or territories in which consular marriage between civil partners may take place

17. A registration officer may facilitate a civil partnership being changed into a marriage, where at least one of the parties is a United Kingdom national, in those countries or territories outside the United Kingdom which have notified the Secretary of State in writing that there is no objection to such changes taking place in that country or territory and which have not subsequently revoked that notice.

Consular change of civil partnership into marriage

18.—(1) Parties to a civil partnership are to be regarded as having changed their civil partnership into a marriage when they have signed the declaration and followed the procedure set out in paragraph (1) of article 20 and the registration officer has signed the declaration in accordance with paragraph (2) of that article.

(2) No religious service is to be used during the procedure set out in that article.

Consular declaration

19. Before the parties to a civil partnership can change their civil partnership into a marriage in accordance with this Chapter each of the parties must sign a declaration containing—

- (a) the following details pertaining to each of the parties—
 - (i) forename(s);
 - (ii) surname;
 - (iii) nationality;
 - (iv) date of birth;
 - (v) sex;
 - (vi) address; and
- (b) a statement to the effect that—
 - (i) each of the parties has had, for the period of 28 days ending on the day on which the change is to be completed, their usual residence within the consular district of the registration officer;
 - (ii) the parties are in an existing civil partnership with each other;
 - (iii) each of the parties knows of no reason why the civil partnership should not be changed into a marriage.

Consular change procedure

20.—(1) The parties to a civil partnership must, in order to change their civil partnership into a marriage in accordance with this Chapter—

- (a) attend in person before the registration officer in consular premises;
- (b) provide evidence of the formation of their civil partnership with each other; and
- (c) provide such evidence as may be required by the registration officer to satisfy the registration officer of the details provided in the declaration.

(2) Once the parties to the civil partnership have signed the declaration referred to in article 19, the registration officer must, in the presence of the parties, also sign the declaration.

Duty to register civil partnerships changed into marriages

21.—(1) The registration officer for a consular district, nominated for such purposes by the Secretary of State, must maintain a register and register in it every declaration signed by the registration officer in accordance with article 20(2) (consular change procedure).

(2) Every nominated registration officer must, at such times as are determined by the Secretary of State, send to the Registrar General for England and Wales a copy of all declarations registered by the registration officer since those details were last sent, and if the officer has not registered a declaration over the relevant time period, confirmation of that fact.

(3) On receipt of the declarations in accordance with paragraph (2), the Registrar General for England and Wales must send them to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland.

(4) A certified copy of any entry in a register must be provided by the Secretary of State upon request by any person until such time as an extract is available from the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland.

Power to dispense with requirements

22.—(1) If the Secretary of State is satisfied that there are good reasons why the requirement as to residence in article 19(b)(i) (consular declaration) cannot be complied with, the Secretary of State may authorise the registration officer to amend this part of the declaration to reduce the residence period.

(2) The Secretary of State must notify the registration officer in writing of the decision to reduce the residence period and provide a statement of reasons for the decision.

(3) If the Secretary of State authorises the registration officer to amend the declaration in accordance with paragraph (1), the registration officer must record the statement of reasons referred to in paragraph (2) and initial the amendment made to the declaration.

CHAPTER 3

Armed forces marriage between civil partners

Interpretation

23. In this Chapter—

- (a) a reference to a country or territory includes a reference to the waters of a country or territory;
- (b) a reference to Her Majesty's forces serving in a country or territory includes a reference to such forces serving in a ship in the waters of a country or territory;

- (c) a reference to a relevant civilian employed in a country or territory includes a reference to such a civilian employed in a ship in the waters of a country or territory;
- (d) “authorised person” has the same meaning as in paragraph 12(2)(b) of Schedule 6 to the 2013 Act;
- (e) “declaration” has the meaning given in article 26 (armed forces declaration);
- (f) “Her Majesty’s forces” has the same meaning as in the 2006 Act;
- (g) “relevant civilian” means a civilian subject to service discipline within the meaning of the 2006 Act.

Countries or territories in which armed forces marriage between civil partners may take place

24.—(1) An authorised person may facilitate a civil partnership being changed into a marriage in those countries or territories outside the United Kingdom which have notified the Secretary of State in writing that there is no objection to such changes taking place in that country or territory and which have not subsequently revoked that notice, where at least one of the parties to the civil partnership is—

- (a) a member of Her Majesty’s forces serving in the country or territory in which it is proposed they change their civil partnership into a marriage;
- (b) a relevant civilian who is employed in that country or territory;
- (c) a child of a person falling within sub-paragraph (a) or (b) whose home is with that person in that country or territory.

(2) In a case where one person (“P”) treats, or has treated, another person (“C”), as a child of the family in relation to—

- (a) a marriage to which P is or was a party; or
- (b) a civil partnership to which P is or was a party,

C is to be regarded for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c) as the child of P.

Armed forces change of civil partnership into marriage

25.—(1) Parties to a civil partnership are to be regarded as having changed their civil partnership into a marriage when they have signed the declaration and followed the procedure set out in paragraph (1) of article 27 (armed forces change procedure) and the authorised person has signed the declaration in accordance with paragraph (2) of that article.

(2) No religious service is to be used during the procedure set out in that article.

Armed forces declaration

26. Before the parties to a civil partnership can change their civil partnership into a marriage in accordance with this Chapter, each of the parties must sign a declaration containing—

- (a) the following details pertaining to each of the parties—
 - (i) forename(s);
 - (ii) surname;
 - (iii) nationality;
 - (iv) date of birth;
 - (v) sex;
 - (vi) address;

- (vii) in respect of each of the parties to the civil partnership who fall within one of the descriptions in article 24(1) (countries or territories in which armed forces marriage between civil partners may take place)—
 - (aa) where that person is a member of Her Majesty’s forces serving in the country or territory in which it is proposed they change their civil partnership into a marriage, the name and location of the unit in which that person is serving;
 - (bb) where that person is a relevant civilian employed in that country or territory, the name and location of the post where that person is employed;
 - (cc) where the person falls within the description in article 24(1)(c) (but does not fall within either paragraph (a) or (b) of that article), the information referred to in (as the case may be) head (aa) or (bb) about each of that person’s parents who falls within the description in paragraph (a) or (b) of that article; and
- (b) a statement to the effect that—
 - (i) the parties are in an existing civil partnership with each other; and
 - (ii) each of the parties knows of no reason why the civil partnership should not be changed into a marriage.

Armed forces change procedure

27.—(1) The parties to a civil partnership must, in order to change their civil partnership into a marriage in accordance with this Chapter—

- (a) attend in person before the authorised person;
- (b) provide evidence of the formation of their civil partnership with each other; and
- (c) provide such evidence as may be required by the authorised person to satisfy the authorised person of the details provided in the declaration.

(2) Once the parties to the civil partnership have signed the declaration referred to in article 26 (armed forces declaration), the authorised person must, in the presence of the parties, also sign the declaration.

Duty to register civil partnerships changed into marriages

28.—(1) The authorised person must maintain a register and therein register every declaration signed by the authorised person in accordance with article 27(2) (armed forces change procedure).

(2) The authorised person must send to the Registrar General for England and Wales a copy of the declaration signed in accordance with article 27(2).

(3) On receipt of the declarations in accordance with paragraph (2), the Registrar General for England and Wales must send them to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland.