



NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
THE MARRIAGE ACT (Cap. 76)
(Sections 9 and 15)

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE

To Registrar of Marriages, Supreme Court,

I hereby give notice that a marriage is intended between me and the other person named below:-

Names	Condition	Rank, Profession of Employment	Age	Dwelling Place	Length of Residence	Nationality	Place in which marriage is to be solemnised
1.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor <input type="checkbox"/> Spinster <input type="checkbox"/> Widow <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorcee	1.	1.	1.	1.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Bruneian <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Resident <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Bandar Seri Begawan <input type="checkbox"/> Kuala Belait <input type="checkbox"/> Tutong <input type="checkbox"/> Temburong
2.	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor <input type="checkbox"/> Spinster <input type="checkbox"/> Widow <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorcee	2.	2.	2.	2.	2. 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Bruneian <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Resident <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	

I do hereby solemnly declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief there exists no lawful impediment to this intended marriage* and that I have obtained the necessary consent thereto.

(The Registrar should explain what is a lawful impediment. See notes on the next page)

** Delete if not applicable*

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 20_____

(signed) _____

Notes

1. Before signing the declaration, the person giving the notice should be examined by the Minister or Registrar as to the possible existence of any impediment to the marriage.
2. The following constitute "lawful impediment" —
 - a) Relationship between the parties as set out in the First Schedule to the Marriage Act;
 - b) Previous subsisting marriage of either party;
 - c) Insufficient age of either party;
 - d) Insanity of either party.
3. In addition to the causes set out in paragraph 2 a marriage may be invalid if there is a lack of real consent between the parties, e.g. if the marriage is procured by duress or if there is an erroneous belief as to the ceremony.
4. In the case of a minor, the consent of a parent or guardian or of the Court may be necessary. (See section 7 of the Marriage Act (Chapter 76)).
5. When marriage by civil ceremony between non-Christian Asians is contemplated, the attention of the Registrar is drawn to section 25 of the Act, and in such cases he should make inquiries regarding the personal law of the parties.