

**L. 184(I)/2015**  
**LAW FOR ENTERING INTO A CIVIL UNION**

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“Court” means the Family Court established pursuant to the provisions of  
23 of 1990 the Family Courts Law;  
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  
63(I) of 2006  
69(I) of 2009

“Special register of Civil Union” means the register kept by the Assistant Registrar General in accordance with section 8;

“Form of Civil Union” means the form submitted to the Registrar in accordance with the provisions of section 6;

“Registrar” has the meaning attributed to this term by the Civil Registry Law as amended or replaced from time to time, and includes an authorised officer other than the Registrar;

“Register” means the register kept by the Registrar in accordance with section 7;

“Property” means the movable and immovable property acquired at any time after entering into a Civil Union by any of the civil partners;

“Civil Union Certificate” means the certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of section 7;

“civil partners” means the persons entering into a Civil Union pursuant to the provisions of section 5;

“Civil Union” means a recognised partnership pursuant to the provisions of this Law;

“contribution” means any kind of contribution on behalf of the civil partners in acquiring or creating a property and includes taking care of the family home and the members of the family;

“child” means a person who has not attained the age of eighteen (18), but does not include a married person who has not attained such age;

“country of origin” means the country of which the partner in the Civil Union is a national or, if the partner is a stateless person, the country of their usual residence or the country in which they resided for five (5) years before moving to the Republic.

## PART II

### ENTERING INTO A CIVIL UNION

Purpose	3. The purpose of this Law is to regulate the terms and legal effects of a Civil Union for the civil partners during such union as well as at the termination thereof.
Legal effects and consequences of a Civil Union	4. Unless otherwise provided in this Law, a Civil Union contracted pursuant to the provisions of this Law, with the exception of the Adoption Law, has, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , the same effects and consequences as if it

19(I) of 1995. had been a marriage solemnized pursuant to the provisions of the  
 104(I) of 2003 Marriage Law and any reference in a legislation of the Republic to a  
 66(I) of 2009. “spouse” shall also be construed as a reference to a partner in a Civil  
 Union.

Conditions for 5.(1) The free consent of the persons intending to enter into a Civil Union  
 entering into a is required to contract such union in accordance with the provisions of  
 Civil Union this Law.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) above, there is no free consent  
 of the persons intending to enter into a Civil Union if any of the persons:-

- (a) Is unfit to contract a Civil Union at the time of conclusion of the Civil  
 Union, or
- (b) is under a misapprehension of the other person’s identity, or has  
 been a victim of fraud or misrepresentation, or;
- (c) has been coerced into contracting a Civil Union by threat or/and  
 mental pressure.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a) of this section, a person is unfit  
 to contract a Civil Union if such person-

- (a) Has not attained the age of eighteen (18) years, or
- (b) is incapable, at the time of conclusion of the Civil Union, of realizing  
 and evaluating their act in order to consent to the conclusion of the  
 Civil Union due to a mental disorder or deficiency or due to a  
 cerebral condition or disease, or due to a substance addiction or  
 due to mental health problems.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(c), a person has been coerced into contracting a Civil Union by threat-

- (a) after being exposed to 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 they give their consent to enter into a Civil Union due to such fear;
- (b) when their consent to enter into a Civil Union was extracted after any legal, illegal or immoral action or act or statement which breeds fear in the average rational person.

Procedure  
for entering  
into a Civil  
Union

First Schedule

6. (1) The persons intending to enter into a Civil Union present themselves before the Registrar of the district in which one of them resides or, if they are not permanent residents of the Republic, the district of their choice and submit a Form of Civil Union as presented in the First Schedule, duly completed and signed by them, along with the following documents for each person:

- (a) An identity card or passport or other similar travel document, valid and in force;
- (b) An affidavit that-
  - (i) They have not contracted marriage or another Civil Union which is in force,
  - (ii) they are not aware of any impediment or legal obstacle to the Civil Union, and

(iii) every necessary consent required for the Civil Union was obtained, or that no such consent is required;

(c) A duly certified original or copy of a certificate of no impediment or other duly certified, similar original certificate issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin of the persons intending to enter into a Civil Union:

When one or both of the persons intending to enter into a Civil Union reside in the Republic as beneficiaries of international protection or as applicants pursuant to the provisions of the Refugees Law, the Registrar may decide, once established that such person(s) do not have the documents mentioned in subparagraphs (a) and (c) above, to exempt them from submitting such documents, and to require other documents instead to verify their identity.

6(I) of 2000

6(I) of 2002

53(I) of 2003

67(I) of 2003

9(I) of 2004

241(I) of 2004

154(I) of 2005

112(I) of 2007

122(I) of 2009

9(I) of 2013

58(I) of 2014

59(I) of 2014.

(2) The Registrar, once satisfied by the documents submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), invites the persons intending to enter into a Civil Union to declare before him/her that they agree to enter into a such union, reads to them the text presented under Second Schedule and signs the Form of Civil Union.

Second  
Schedule

(3) The Form of Civil Union is signed, in the presence of the persons intending to contract a Civil Union and of the Registrar, by two (2) witnesses who have attained the age of eighteen (18) years and are sane of mind.

Issue of a  
Certificate of  
Civil Union  
Third Schedule.

7.(1) The Registrar, once the fixed fee is paid, issues a Certificate of Civil Union per the form exposed in the Third Schedule, in three (3) duly certified copies who bear the date of registration thereof and files the original signed Certificate of Civil Union, the original signed Form of Civil Union and a copy of the other documents submitted pursuant to section 6 in the Register.

(2) The Registrar gives one (1) certified copy of the certificate of civil union to each civil partner and sends one (1) certified copy to the Assistant Registrar General within seven (7) days of its registration.

Special  
Register of  
Civil Union

8. (1) The Assistant Registrar General keeps a Special Register of Civil Union in which they enter by date the copy of each Certificate of Civil Union sent by the Registrar pursuant to section 7.

(2) Upon written request by the civil partners, jointly or separately, and upon payment of the fixed fee, the Assistant Registrar General issues a certified copy of the Certificate of Civil Union.

Certified copy  
is proof

9. A certified copy of the Certificate of Civil Union issued pursuant to this Law is acceptable by every court or authority or any authorised person as proof of the Civil Union it represents.

Validity of  
the Civil  
Union

10. The validity of the Civil Union begins from the date of its registration as mentioned on the Certificate of Civil Union.

### PART III ANNULMENT OF A CIVIL UNION

Void Civil  
Union

11. A Civil Union is void if it was contracted:

- (a) Before the irrevocable dissolution or annulment of any pre-existing marriage of any of the civil partners or before the irrevocable dissolution or annulment of any pre-existing Civil Union of any of the civil partners, or
- (b) Between direct blood relatives or up to fifth (5th) degree blood relatives, as well as between direct relatives by marriage or up to third (3rd) degree relatives by marriage, or
- (c) between an adopter or the descendants thereof and the adopted or the descendants thereof, or
- (d) With a person who is unfit to contract a Civil Union due to not having attained the age of eighteen (18) years, or
- (e) without following the procedure provided by section 6.

Voidable  
Civil Union

12. A Civil Union is voidable if there is no free consent of both or one of the civil partners in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

Order to declare void a Civil Union 23(I) of 1996

13.(1) The District Court in whose jurisdiction the Civil Union has been contracted may issue an order to annul a voidable or to declare the voidability of a void Civil Union upon application of one of the civil partners or the administrator of the estate of an unfit person, pursuant to the Administration of the Estate of Unfit Persons Law, or the Assistant Registrar General who acts on their own initiative, once the Court is satisfied that the provisions of section 11 apply or that there was no free consent at the conclusion of the Civil Union pursuant to section 5.

(2) The application required in paragraph (1) above to issue an order of annulment or declaration of voidability is served on the Assistant Registrar General or, if the application is filed by the Assistant Registrar General, it is served on the civil partners.

(3) The order of annulment or declaration of voidability is filed by the Assistant Registrar General in the Special Register of Civil Union.

Limitation of the right for annulment

14. No application for annulment of a voidable or for declaration of the voidability of a Civil Union pursuant to sections 11 and 12 may be filed three (3) years after the date of the Civil Union.

Effects of annulment of a Civil Union

15. A Civil Union which is annulled or declared void by irrevocable judicial decision ceases to have any effect from the date such decision is issued.

Status of children of an annulled Civil Union

16. A child born during a Civil Union which is annulled or declared void by judicial decision maintains the status of a child born within a Civil Union.

PART IV  
DISSOLUTION OF CIVIL UNION

Dissolution of  
Civil Union

17. (1) A Civil Union is dissolved as follows:

- (a) By a joint statement in writing of the civil partners presented before the Registrar who officiated the Civil Union and at least two (2) witnesses who have attained the age of eighteen (18) years and are sane of mind. Such statement is filed by the Registrar in the Register and a copy thereof is sent to the Assistant Registrar General to update the Special Register of Civil Union; or
- (b) By an order of the Court in the district where it had been contracted, issued upon application of one of the civil partners, served on the other civil partner; or
- (c) Automatically in the event of marriage between the civil partners; or
- (d) By the death of one or both of the civil partners.

(2) The dissolution of Civil Union becomes valid on the following dates:

- (a) In the event of a written statement pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) of this section, within sixty (60) days from the date the joint written statement was filed in the Register unless the civil partners withdraw the statement for dissolution of the Civil Union and replace it with another joint written statement thereof,

made in person before the Registrar who witnessed the previous written statement and at least two (2) witnesses who have attained the age of eighteen (18) years and are sane of mind; or

(b) In the event of a Court order pursuant to paragraph (1)(b) of this section, by the Court order; or

(c) The date of death of one of the civil partners.

(3) A Court Order issued pursuant to paragraph (1)(b) of this section is served by the applicant on the Assistant Registrar General who files it in the Special Register of Civil Union.

Criteria considered by the Court for issuing an order for annulment of the Civil Union

18. To issue an order for annulment of a Civil Union pursuant to paragraph (1)(b) of section 17, the Court takes into account the desire of any of the civil partners for dissolution of the Civil Union.

## PART V CHILDREN STATUS

Proof of being born to civil partners

19. A child born during their mother's Civil Union or within three hundred and two (302) days of the dissolution or annulment of such Civil Union is presumed to have as a father the man with whom the mother had contracted a Civil Union.

Proof of paternity	20. A child who was conceived during a Civil Union by the sperm of a man other than the civil partner of the mother and with her civil partner's consent is presumed to be the child of the mother's civil partner.
Conflict of proof	21. If, within the three hundred and two (302) days from the dissolution or the annulment of a Civil Union, a child is born to a woman who contracted a new Civil Union or marriage with a man other than her first civil partner, it is presumed that the child's father is her second civil partner or husband, as applicable, unless an application to challenge the paternity of the child is filed, in which case it is presumed that the father is the first civil partner of the mother.
Applicable law	22. To regulate matters directly or indirectly concerning children born to civil partners in a Civil Union, the primary and secondary legislation in force in the Republic for children born of a marriage shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .

## PART VI MAINTENANCE

Obligation for maintenance	23. The civil partners have, depending on their power, a mutual obligation for maintenance.
Maintenance	24. As long as one of the former civil partners cannot secure their maintenance from their income or property, they may request maintenance from the other civil partner upon filing an application to the Court in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) If, at the termination of the union or at the dissolution of the Civil Union as provided by section 17 or at the end of the periods provided in the following paragraphs of this section, they are at an age or in a health situation which impedes them from taking up or exercising a suitable profession to secure their maintenance;</li> </ul>

- (b) If they have the custody or care of a minor child or an adult child or other dependent person who, due to a physical or mental disability, cannot take care of themselves and, therefore, they cannot exercise a suitable profession,
- (c) If they cannot find a stable, suitable job or if they need a vocational training, but in both cases for a maximum period of three years from the date of issue of the order for dissolution of the Civil Union;
- (d) In any other case, when the maintenance order at the termination of the Civil Union is imposed for leniency reasons.

Exclusion or limitation of maintenance in the event of order for dissolution of a Civil Union

25. The maintenance can be excluded or limited if this is imposed by great reasons, especially if the Civil Union had a short duration or if the beneficiary is held accountable for the dissolution of the Civil Union or the termination of the union on serious grounds or if they intentionally caused the questioning of the union.

Calculation and content of maintenance in the event of dissolution of a Civil Union

26. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 24, maintenance is calculated based on the beneficiary's needs as derived from their living conditions and includes all that is necessary to maintain the beneficiary.

(2) Regardless of the provisions of section 28(1), if the civil partner against whom the maintenance order has been issued receives a thirteenth (13th) salary or and a fourteenth (14th) salary or if the Court deems so reasonable, the maintenance order may also include a respective additional thirteenth (13th) or and fourteenth (14th) payment, as the Court may determine.

Provisional  
maintenance  
order

27. The Court may, if necessary, issue a provisional maintenance order until the application for maintenance is finally resolved.

Maintenance  
is paid  
regularly

28. (1) Maintenance is paid in advance to the beneficiary civil partner each month.

(2) A maintenance order may not be issued regarding any period before the date on which the application for maintenance order was filed:

If the defendant is outside the jurisdiction of the Court or if the address thereof is unknown, the period for which a maintenance order may be issued is extended for up to six (6) months before the date on which the relevant application was filed.

(3) An amount due pursuant to a maintenance order for a period of more than two (2) years cannot be collected, but any period of absence of the debtor from the Republic is not calculated for the purposes of this paragraph.

Amendment of  
maintenance  
order

29. (1) The Court may, upon application of any of the civil partners, amend or annul any maintenance order issued pursuant to this Law.

(2) Regardless of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this section,

the maintenance amount increases automatically by ten per cent (10%) every twenty-four (24) months:

The Court may, upon application of the person liable for payment, order that the automatic increase do not apply and/or the amount thereof be limited and if such application is filed, the obligation for payment of any increased amount is suspended:

The Court decision pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph is issued within three (3) months of the date on which the application is filed and may apply retroactively, starting from the date on which the automatic increase would be effective pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph.

Orders for  
payment/  
withdrawal from  
bank account

30.(1)(a) The Court may, when issuing a maintenance order or at any later date, upon application of the civil partner in favour of whom the maintenance order has been issued, issue an order for payment of emoluments pursuant to the Civil Procedure Law.

Cap. 6.

14 of 1960

11 of 1963

161 of 1989

228 of 1989

51(I) of 1999

134(I) of 1999

58(I) of 2003

66(I) of 2004

138(I) of 2006

62(I) of 2014

101(I) of 2014

138(I) of 2014.

(b) The order mentioned in paragraph (a) is addressed to and served on the civil partner liable to pay maintenance, as well as on the employer thereof.

(c) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “employer” includes an employer of the public and of the private sector.

(2)(a) The Court may, when issuing a maintenance order or at any later date, upon application of the civil partner in favour of whom the maintenance order has been issued, issue an order for automatic monthly withdrawal from the bank account of the civil partner liable to pay maintenance, in favour of the beneficiary:

For the purposes of this paragraph, the provisions of Parts VIII and IX of the Civil Procedure Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(b) The order mentioned in paragraph (a) is addressed to the civil partner liable to pay maintenance and to the banking institution mentioned in the order.

(c) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “banking institution” also includes a cooperative credit institution.

Termination  
of  
maintenance  
order

31. A maintenance order issued pursuant to the provisions of this Law is terminated in the following occasions:

- (a) If the civil partner in favour of whom it was issued contracts a new Civil Union or marriage or if they cohabit with some other person;
- (b) In the event of death of the beneficiary or the person liable to pay, unless it concerns a past period or instalments payable at the time of death;

(c) If terminated by the Court.

Maintenance collection arrangement 32. The amounts payable pursuant to a maintenance order may also be collected as a monetary penalty pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Law.

Cap. 155

93 of 1972  
 2 of 1975  
 12 of 1975  
 41 of 1978  
 162 of 1989  
 142 of 1991  
 9(I) of 1992  
 10(I) of 1996  
 89(I) of 1997  
 54(I) of 1998  
 96(I) of 1998  
 14(I) of 2001  
 185(I) of 2003  
 219(I) of 2004  
 57(I) of 2007  
 9(I) of 2009  
 111(I) of 2011  
 165(I) of 2011  
 7(I) of 2012  
 21(I) of 2012  
 160(I) of 2012  
 23(I) of 2013  
 16(I) of 2014  
 42(I) of 2014  
 186(I) of 2014.

PART VII  
 PROPERTY REGIMES

Separation of property of civil partners 33. Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Civil Union does not alter the separation of property of civil partners.

Participation to property claim 34. (1) If the Civil Union is dissolved or annulled or if the cohabitation of the civil partners is terminated and the property of one civil partner has increased, the other civil partner is entitled, as long as they have contributed to such increase in any way, to bring an action to Court and claim the return of the part of such increase originating from their own contribution:

If the Civil Union is dissolved pursuant to the provisions of section 17(1)(c), any property acquired during the Civil Union is deemed to have been acquired during the marriage of the civil partners as provided in the Regulation of Matrimonial Property Regimes Law.

232 of 1991

49(I) of 1995

34(I) of 1996

25(I) of 1998

58(I) of 1999

62(I) of 2006

169(I) of 2006

67(I) of 2008

(2) The contribution of one civil partner in the increase of property of the other is presumed to represent one third (1/3) of the increase unless the contribution is proven to be greater or less.

(3) In calculating the increase of property of the civil partners, everything they acquired

(a) pursuant to a donation, succession, legacy or on another ex-gratia basis; or

(b) by disposal of property acquired per the reasons mentioned in paragraph (a) above

is excluded.

Disclosure of assets and examination by the Court of Justice.

35.(1) For the purposes of better implementing the provisions of section 34, the Court may, upon application of any party, issue an order, pursuant to which the defendant is required, within fifteen (15) days of its issue or any other period the Court may determine, file an affidavit to the Court, in which they describe clearly, in full, and in a specific way the property in which they had any direct or indirect interest at the date the civil union was terminated or at any other relevant date determined in the order by the Court.

(2) If the interest in a property or in a part thereof, which the defendant had at the date set by the Court, no longer belonged to them at the date of disposition of the application for dissolution of the Civil Union or at another date set by the Court, the defendant is obliged, upon application of any party, to provide complete, concrete and convincing evidence of the alienation or disposal of such property or part thereof by an additional affidavit, while, if deemed necessary, the Court is entitled to order the defendant to give instructions to a bank or a cooperative credit institution or a financial institution, with carbon copy to the Court, regarding the alienation, movement, transfer or re-establishment of the property or part thereof, as the Court may determine.

(3) The Court may, upon request of the applicant, set a date for examination of the defendant regarding the accuracy of the affidavits or the additional affidavits or other information regarding the defendant's financial situation and

in such case, the defendant is summoned as a witness.

Additional  
power of  
the Court

36.(1) The Court, for the purpose of implementing the provisions of section 35, has the power to issue, upon application of the applicant, an order impeding the defendant to alienate or charge their property or part thereof.

(2) The Court may order the annulment of any transfer, disposal or charge over the property or part thereof, which was made to circumvent the provisions of section 35 or of a Court order issued pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

(3) For the purposes of this Law, a property disclosed pursuant to the provisions of this Law, in which the defendant retains a direct or indirect interest is considered a property for the purpose of implementing the provisions of section 34 and the owner is obliged to re-establish the property within the jurisdiction of the Court if it is outside the Court's jurisdiction, and in the event of non-compliance, the owner or beneficial owner is guilty of the offence of contempt of Court.

(4) The Court may, in cases of urgency, issue a provisional order pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) above based on the same procedure followed for issuing a provisional interim order pursuant to section 4 of the Civil Procedure Law.

Implementation  
of the  
Fraudulent  
Transfers  
Avoidance Law

37. In the event of fraudulent disposal or transfer of property, the provisions of the Fraudulent Transfers Avoidance Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

## Cap. 62.

Orders for transfer to the applicant 38. The Court has the power to issue orders for transferring to the applicant property of the defendant, which is the subject of the procedure followed pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

Waiver of taxes and fees 39. In the event of transfer of property between persons who were civil partners and whose Civil Union has been dissolved, as long as this is provided in an order or a decision of the Court resolving or settling any property disputes between them, a waiver of the taxes and fees is applied, pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Land and Surveys (Taxes and Fees) Law.

## Cap. 219.

10 of 1965

81 of 1970

61 of 1973

31 of 1976

66 of 1979

15 of 1980

2 of 1982

34 of 1987

193 of 1991

82(I) of 1992

10(I) of 1993

84(I) of 1995

32(I) of 1998

25(I) of 1999

132(I) of 1999

236(I) of 2002

26(I) of 2004

58(I) of 2006

39(I) of 2007

84(I) of 2009

144(I) of 2009

121(I) of 2011  
 156(I) of 2011  
 65(I) of 2012  
 152(I) of 2012  
 34(I) of 2013  
 92(I) of 2013  
 60(I) of 2015  
 90(I) of 2015.

Limitation of  
 actions

40. The claim provided in section 34-

- (a) Is time barred three (3) years after the dissolution or the annulment of the Civil Union:

For the purposes of this Law, any claim in the form of a counterclaim is deemed, for the purpose of determining the limitation period, as a separate action brought on the same date as the action under which the counterclaim is submitted;

- (b) Does not develop, in the event of death, in the person of the heirs of the deceased civil partner;
- (c) Is not delegated nor inherited, unless recognized contractually or unless proceedings have been instituted.

Donations  
 between civil  
 partners

41. During the disposition of the action of one of the civil partners against the other pursuant to the provisions of section 34, the Court takes into account during the award the amount that the applicant may be entitled to and the value of the assets the defendant civil partner donated to the applicant during the Civil Union.

Loss

42. (1) The Court may not award to the applicant civil partner any amount

of the right of action and decrease of the amount of the claim.

pursuant to the provisions of section 34 or it may decrease the amount the applicant would be entitled to pursuant to that same section if:

- (a) The property regime between the civil partners have already been regulated by a valid document of agreement by the civil partners themselves; or
- (b) the applicant civil partner-
  - (i) Has been convicted of the murder or manslaughter of the other civil partner;
  - (ii) Has been convicted of the murder or manslaughter of a child of the other civil partner;
  - (iii) Has been convicted for intentionally causing grievous bodily injury to the other civil partner or to a child thereof;
  - (iv) Has abandoned the other civil partner without reasonable cause or has failed to maintain them;
  - (v) Behaved in a particularly harsh or immoral manner to the other civil partner or the children thereof.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the Court takes into account the behaviour of the other civil partner against the applicant civil partner.

## PART VIII

### VARIOUS PROVISIONS

- Recognition of a civil union contracted abroad
43. Under the provisions of this Law, as a Civil Union is recognized-
- (a) Any Civil Union contracted in the Republic pursuant to the provisions of this Law or in a State other than the Republic which is in force; and
  - (b) A corresponding civil union contracted abroad if-
    - (i) the formalities and conditions required to be valid by the legislation of the State in which the civil union has been contracted have been complied with, and
    - (ii) each of the civil partners or parties of the civil union is able to contract a civil union or a civil partnership as such ability is determined by the law of the State where they usually reside.
- Matters of succession and inheritance.
44. The provisions of the Wills and Succession Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the regulation of matters directly or indirectly regarding succession and inheritance in a Civil Union.
- Cap. 195.  
75 of 1970  
100 of 1989  
96(l) of 2015.
- Fees
45. The Minister, by their decree, fix the fees provided pursuant to sections 7 and 8 of this Law within one (1) month of the date of entry into force of this Law.
- Offences and penalties
46. (1) Anyone who knowingly submits to the Registrar information, statements or other data leading to the conclusion of a Civil Union,

which are false or inaccurate, in whole or in part, or whose truth could have been established with reasonable research or diligence, is guilty of a crime and, if convicted, is liable to up to five (5) years of imprisonment or to a monetary penalty of up to twenty thousand Euro (€20,000) or to both such sentences.

(2) A civil partner who, while the other civil partner is alive, enters into a Civil Union in the Republic or in any other country, which is void by reason of being contracted while the other civil partner is alive, is guilty of a misdemeanour and, if convicted, is liable to imprisonment of up to three (3) years:

It is understood that proof that the previous Civil Union has been declared void by a competent Court is adequate defence against charges brought pursuant to this section.

(3) A person who provides false, inaccurate or incomplete information on a matter mentioned in section 35, is guilty of an offence and, in the event of conviction, is liable to imprisonment of up to two (2) years or to a monetary penalty not exceeding three thousand Euro (€3,000) or to both such sentences.

(4) A person who refuses, fails or delays to comply with a Court order issued pursuant to the provisions of section 35 is guilty of an offence and, if convicted, is liable to the sentences provided in section 44 of the Courts Law for contempt of Court and, if such person is an applicant in an application for the dissolution of a Civil Union, the Court may also stay the proceedings until such person complies with such order thereof.

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(l) of 1992  
43(l) of 1992  
102(l) of 1992  
26(l) of 1993  
82(l) of 1995  
102(l) of 1996  
4(l) of 1997  
53(l) of 1997  
90(l) of 1997  
27(l) of 1998  
53(l) of 1998  
110(l) of 1998  
34(l) of 1999  
146(l) of 1999  
41(l) of 2000  
2(l) of 2001  
40(l) of 2002  
80(l) of 2002  
140(l) of 2002  
206(l) of 2002

17(l) of 2004  
165(l) of 2004  
268(l) of 2004  
21(l) of 2006  
99(l) of 2007  
170(l) of 2007  
76(l) of 2008  
81(l) of 2008  
118(l) of 2008  
119(l) of 2008  
36(l) of 2009  
129(l) of 2009  
138(l) of 2009  
19(l) of 2010  
166(l) of 2011  
30(l) of 2013  
46(l) of 2014  
191(l) of 2014.

Regulations

47. The Council of Ministers may issue Regulations to achieve better implementation of the provisions of this Law and to set out any matter which must or may be set out.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 6)

[bilingual text follows in Greek and English]

ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ

FORM OF CIVIL UNION

	<b>Όνοματεπώνυμο Συμβίων</b> <i>Full Name of the Civil Partners</i> [με ελληνικούς κεφαλαίους χαρακτήρες] <i>[in block latin characters]</i>	<b>Ημερ. Γέννησης</b> <i>Date of Birth</i> <i>[DD/MM/YYYY]</i>	<b>Οικογενειακή Κατάσταση</b> <i>Marital Status</i>	<b>Υπηκοότητα</b> <i>Citizenship</i>	<b>Τόπος Διαμονής</b> <i>Place of Residence</i>
1.					
2.					

Τα πιο πάνω πρόσωπα σκοπεύουν να συνάψουν Πολιτική Συμβίωση δυνάμει των διατάξεων του περί Πολιτικής Συμβίωσης Νόμου ενώπιον του Ληξιαρχου της Επαρχίας .....

*The above persons intend to conduct a Civil Union in accordance with the provisions of Civil Union Law before the Registrar of the District of .....*

1. [Πρώτος Σύμβιος/*First Civil Partner*]

[Υπογραφή/*Signature*]

2. [Δεύτερος Σύμβιος /*Second Civil Partner*]

[Υπογραφή/*Signature*]

Καταχωρήθηκε στις: [Ημερομηνία]

*Registered on:* [Date]

1<sup>ος</sup> Μάρτυρας/*1<sup>st</sup> Witness*]

[Όνομα/*Name*]

[Υπογραφή/*Signature*]

2<sup>ος</sup> Μάρτυρας/*2<sup>st</sup> Witness*]

[Όνομα/*Name*]

[Υπογραφή/*Signature*]

Ληξίαρχος/*Registrar*

[Όνομα/*Name*]

[Υπογραφή/*Signature*]

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 6)

[bilingual text follows in Greek and English]

**ΔΗΛΩΣΗ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΝ ΣΕ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗ**

***DECLARATION OF THE CIVIL PARTNERS FOR A CIVIL UNION***

“Γνωρίζετε εσείς, ..... και ....., πως με τη δήλωση σας που γίνεται στην παρουσία μου και στην παρουσία των προσώπων που βρίσκονται εδώ ως μάρτυρες και με την επιβεβαίωση του γεγονότος αυτού με την υπογραφή σας, δεσμεύεστε σε συμβίωση και ταυτίζετε τις τύχες σας, αναλαμβάνοντας την υποχρέωση να φροντίζετε, να στηρίζετε και να συμπαραστέκεται ο ένας στον άλλο.”

*“You, ..... and ....., are aware that, with your declaration made in my presence and in the presence of the persons who are here as witnesses and by confirming this with your signature, you pledge to share your lives with each other and equate your fates, promising to care, support and stand by each other.”*

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Section 7)

[bilingual text follows in Greek and English]

**ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ**

**CERTIFICATE OF CIVIL UNION**

	<b>Όνοματεπώνυμο Συμβίων</b> <i>Full Name of the Civil Partners</i> [με ελληνικούς κεφαλαίους χαρακτήρες] <i>[in block latin characters]</i>	<b>Ημερ. Γέννησης</b> <i>Date of Birth</i> <i>[DD/MM/YYYY]</i>	<b>Οικογενειακή Κατάσταση</b> <i>Marital Status</i>	<b>Υπηκοότητα</b> <i>Citizenship</i>	<b>Τόπος Διαμονής</b> <i>Place of Residence</i>
1.					
2.					

Τα πιο πάνω πρόσωπα σύνησαν Πολιτική Συμβίωση δυνάμει των διατάξεων του περί Πολιτικής Συμβίωσης Νόμου ενώπιον του Ληξίαρχου της Επαρχίας .....

*The above persons have contracted a Civil Union pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Union Law before the Registrar of the District of .....*

**Καταχωρήθηκε στις: [Ημερομηνία]**

**Registered on: [Date]**

**Ληξίαρχος/Registrar]**

**[Όνομα/Name]**

**[Υπογραφή/Signature]**