

Court Marriage of Foreign Person:

Eligibility Criteria:

- One or both parties must be at least 20 years old (the legal age for marriage in Nepal).
- Neither of the parties should have a legal marriage already in place (i.e., no existing spouse).
- The foreigner must provide evidence of their legal status in Nepal, such as a valid visa or passport.
- Both parties must be mentally capable of entering into marriage and not related by blood (close family relationships such as siblings or cousins are not allowed).

Required Documents:

1. **Passport and Visa:** A foreigner must present their passport as proof of their nationality and legal residency status in Nepal. A valid visa is also needed (tourist, work, or residence visa).
2. **Birth Certificate:** A birth certificate is generally required as proof of age and identity.
3. **Single Status Certificate (Affidavit of No Impediment):** The foreign national must provide proof that they are unmarried. This certificate, often issued by the embassy or consulate of the foreigner's country, confirms that they are legally eligible to marry. If the foreigner is divorced, they may need to provide a divorce certificate, and if widowed, a death certificate of their former spouse.
4. **Nepali Citizenship Certificate** (if one party is Nepali): For a Nepali citizen marrying a foreigner, a valid Nepali citizenship certificate is required.

5. **Photographs:** Recent passport-sized photographs of both parties.
6. **Witnesses:** Two witnesses are required, and they must provide their identification (such as a passport or citizenship certificate).
7. **Marriage Laws:** Translation of marriage laws in Nepali Language.

Steps for Court Marriage in Nepal:

1. Submit Application:

- The couple must first visit the **District Court** in the area where they reside or the **Marriage Registration Office**.
- Fill out the **marriage registration form** with details of both parties.

2. Documentation Verification:

- Submit all the required documents, including the foreigner's single status certificate, passport, birth certificate, and any other documents requested by the court.
- The Nepali party must provide their **citizenship certificate** and any additional required documents.

3. Marriage Hearing:

- After the notice period has passed and no objections are raised, the couple will be called for a **hearing** in front of the judge.
- During the hearing, the judge will verify the authenticity of the documents and the willingness of both parties to marry.

- The couple must confirm that they are not related by blood and that they are entering into the marriage voluntarily.

4. Court Approval:

- If everything is in order, the judge will approve the marriage, and the marriage certificate will be issued.
- The court marriage certificate is an official record that serves as legal proof of marriage.

5. Marriage Certificate Issuance:

- After the marriage is approved by the court, a **marriage certificate** will be provided, which is an official document confirming the marriage under Nepali law.
- This certificate can be used for legal purposes, such as changing names, visa applications, or immigration purposes.

Marriage Registration for Foreigners Married in Nepal

- **Recognition of Marriage Abroad:** A marriage conducted in a Nepali court can be recognized internationally, but the foreign party may need to have the marriage certificate **attested** or **authenticated** by the **Nepali Ministry of Foreign Affairs** or a **Nepali embassy/consulate** in the foreigner's home country to ensure its validity abroad.
- If a foreign national marries a Nepali citizen, they may need to visit the **Embassy/Consulate** in their home country to register the marriage officially there, especially if they intend to apply for a visa or residency status for their spouse.