

To be submitted to the local authority of the district where one of the parties lives	To be completed by the local authority	
	Reception date	Case Number
Notice of marriage		

Guidance

Priest, the chairman of a Town or City Council or the sheriff are investigatory authorities in the Faroe Islands and must check whether your marriage meets the requirements for getting married.

How and to whom to give your notice of marriage

All the questions in this notice of marriage must be answered.

The form is to be submitted to the local investigatory authority of the district where one of the parties live, together with the documents mentioned on page 4. If you live in two different districts, you are free to choose which of the two is to process your case. If you do not reside in the Faroe Island, submit the form to the local investigatory authority where one of you are staying (the district in which you are to be married).

Certificate of marital status

If the marriage is not to be conducted by your own local investigatory authority, but by another authority, your local investigatory authority will issue a certificate of marital status to you stating that you fulfil the marriage requirements. Submit the certificate of marital status to the authority to conduct the marriage. The certificate of marital status must be less than four months old before the marriage.

Middle name and surname after you are married

According to Art. 13.1 and 13.2 in Parliamentary Act on personal names* a spouse can, with the others consent, announce that he/she takes the other spouses middle name and/or surname. If the other spouse has gotten the middle or surname by/in marriage, it is not possible to take the name.

»Own middle-/surname« is the middle or surname one has gotten by birth or later has gotten by other reasons than by/in marriage.

Further information

You can get further information regarding marriage and investigation of the marriage requirements at the local investigatory authority or the Family Law Administration.

The rules on and requirements for marriage are found in the Decree on the entry into force in the Faroe Islands of the Formation and Dissolution of Marriage Act, the Implementing Order for the Faroe Islands on the Formation of Marriage and the circular for the Faroe Islands on the Formation of Marriage**.

* Løgtingslóg nr. 41 frá 26. mars 2002 um fólkanøvn, sum seinast broytt við løgtingslóg nr. 31 frá 26. mars 2021

** Anordning nr. 37 af 22. januar 2002 om ikrafttræden for Færøerne af lov om ægteskabs indgåelse og opløsning, sum seinast broytt við løgtingslóg nr. 78 frá 29. mai 2017

Bekendtgørelse nr. 68 af 7. februar 2002 for Færøerne om ægteskabs indgåelse, sum seinast broytt við kunngerð nr. 110 frá 23. juli 2018

Cirkulære nr. 9 af 7. februar 2002 for Færøerne om ægteskabs indgåelse, sum broytt við kunngerð nr. 116 frá 23. juli 2018

Information about the place of marriage

Name of church, district of other place of marriage	Date of marriage
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Information about the woman

Present surname	Own middle name*	Own surname*
First names	Middle name	
Place of registration of birth (Parish or municipality)		Date of Birth
Address	Postal code	Town
Municipality of residence		
E-mail		Telephone number
Are you a Danish citizen? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		If no, which country are you a citizen of?

Former marriage

Have you formerly been married? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, how was the former marriage dissolved? <input type="checkbox"/> Divorce <input type="checkbox"/> Death <input type="checkbox"/> Annulment	
Full name of latest spouse		

Children

Do you have children with others than the person you want to get married to? (Includes children older than 18 and adopted children)? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Are you expecting a child with others than the person you want to get married to? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Other personal relations

According to Art. 3 in the Faroese Law of Marriage a person who is under guardianship cannot marry without the consent of the guardian. Are you under guardianship? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
According to Art. 5 in the Faroese Law of Marriage two relatives in the direct line of ascent or descent (e.g. parents and children) or siblings. Are you as closely related to the person whom you are to marry as mentioned above? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
According to Art. 6 in the Faroese Law of Marriage two people are not allowed to marry if one of them has been married to the other one's relative in the direct line of ascent or descent (e.g. parents-in-law and children) without the permission of the Family Law Administration (Famijufyrisingin) Are you as closely related by marriage to the person whom you are to marry as mentioned above? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
According to Art. 7 in the Faroese Law of Marriage an adoptive parent and his or her adopted child cannot marry as long as the adoptive relationship exists. Is there an adoptive relationship between you and the person whom you are to marry as mentioned above? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Name change on your wedding day

Do you want to	
<input type="checkbox"/> keep present surname	<input type="checkbox"/> take my spouses surname as my surname (if the other spouse has not gotten the name by/in marriage) so that we both have the same surname.
<input type="checkbox"/> keep present middle name	<input type="checkbox"/> take my spouses middle name as my middle name (if the other spouse has not gotten the name by/in marriage), so that we both have the same middle name.
<input type="checkbox"/> take back own surname*	<input type="checkbox"/> take my own surname as middle name in front of our married name.
<input type="checkbox"/> take back own middle name*	
Full name after the wedding _____	

* »Own middle-/surname« is the middle or surname one has gotten by birth or later has gotten by other reasons than by/in marriage.

Remember to sign on page 3

Information about the man

Present surname	Own middle name*	Own surname*
First names	Middle name	
Place of registration of birth (Parish or municipality)	Date of Birth	
Address	Postal code	Town
Municipality of residence		
E-mail	Telephone number	
Are you a Danish citizen? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If no, which country are you a citizen of?	

Former marriage

Have you formerly been married? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, how was the former marriage dissolved? <input type="checkbox"/> Divorce <input type="checkbox"/> Death <input type="checkbox"/> Annulment		
Full name of latest spouse			

Children

Do you have children with others than the person you want to get married to? (Includes children older than 18 and adopted children)? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Are you expecting a child with others than the person you want to get married to? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Other personal relations

According to Art. 3 in the Faroese Law of Marriage a person who is under guardianship cannot marry without the consent of the guardian. Are you under guardianship? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
According to Art. 5 in the Faroese Law of Marriage two relatives in the direct line of ascent or descent (e.g. parents and children) or siblings. Are you as closely related to the person whom you are to marry as mentioned above? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
According to Art. 6 in the Faroese Law of Marriage two people are not allowed to marry if one of them has been married to the other one's relative in the direct line of ascent or descent (e.g. parents-in-law and children) without the permission of the Family Law Administration (Famijufyrisingin) Are you as closely related by marriage to the person whom you are to marry as mentioned above? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
According to Art. 7 in the Faroese Law of Marriage an adoptive parent and his or her adopted child cannot marry as long as the adoptive relationship exists. Is there an adoptive relationship between you and the person whom you are to marry as mentioned above? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Name change on your wedding day

Do you want to	<input type="checkbox"/> take my spouses surname as my surname (if the other spouse has not gotten the name by/in marriage) so that we both have the same surname.
<input type="checkbox"/> keep present surname	<input type="checkbox"/> take my spouses middle name as my middle name (if the other spouse has not gotten the name by/in marriage), so that we both have the same middle name.
<input type="checkbox"/> keep present middle name	<input type="checkbox"/> take my own surname as middle name in front of our married name.
<input type="checkbox"/> take back own surname*	
<input type="checkbox"/> take back own middle name*	
Full name after the wedding _____	

* »Own middle-/surname« is the middle or surname one has gotten by birth or later has gotten by other reasons than by/in marriage.

Date and signature

The declaration must be made and signed personally by each party before the marriage can take place. One party cannot sign for the other party, even if a power of attorney exists. If you make a false declaration, you are punishable pursuant to art. 163 of the Criminal Code. With your signature you also certify that you know about the information the other party has given about eventual children and that it is in agreement with your knowledge. If your spouse wants to take your middle- or surname, your signature is also your consent to this. A Notice of marriage older than four weeks will not be approved.	
Date and signature of the woman	Date and signatures of the man

Documentation to be submitted with this notice

Documentation for name and date of birth

Documentation for your names and dates of birth must be enclosed (birth or baptism and name certificate). Names which differ from your birth or name certificates, must be documented in other ways (e.g. marriage certificate or change of name certificate).

Citizens from outside one of the Nordic countries have to prove legal residency in the Faroe Islands. For guidance about this contact one of the investigatory authorities. If a person cannot document his or her birthday or name with the birth or name certificate, it must be documented in other ways (e.g. pass port or driver's license)

People who have been married and divorced in the Faroe Islands or Denmark

Documentation for divorce must be enclosed (e.g. Divorce order).

If the Divorce order is distributed from a court, there must be enclosed an attestation from the court that no appeal has been given within the time limit for an appeal or an attestation about the time limit for appeal has passed and that the appeal is about the terms for the divorce. If the Divorce order is from a High Court, there must be enclosed an attestation as mentioned above from the High Court.

Instead of attestation from the court it is possible to enclose attestation that the former spouse has rejected the appeal possibility or that the appeal will be about the terms for the divorce.

Decrees from before 1st of January 1983 must have enclosed an attestation from the High Court about whether the decree has been lodged with a higher court or not or an attestation that the former spouse has rejected the appeal possibility or that the appeal is limited to the terms for the divorce.

It must be documented that there is no joint property from the prior marriage or that the joint property does not prevent a new marriage. This can be done by enclosing one or more of these documents:

- 1) Attestation from the probate court that the joint property is divided.
- 2) Contract about the property division where it is confirmed that private division is done.
- 3) Attestation from former spouse that he or she does not have any claim for the property.
- 4) Divorce, separation, or annulment order where it is confirmed, that the joint property is divided or that all property in the marriage was separate property.
- 5) Registered marriage settlement where it is confirmed that all property in the marriage was separate property.
- 6) Documentation about the former spouse being remarried in the Kingdom of Denmark.
- 7) Consent from the former spouse even though the joint property is not divided.
- 8) Permission from the Family Law Administration to be free from property division.

People who have been married and the former spouse died during the marriage

It must be documented that there is no joint property from the prior marriage or that the joint property does not prevent a new marriage. This can be done by enclosing one or more of these documents:

- 1) Attestation from the probate court that the joint property is divided.
- 2) Attestation from the probate court that the joint property is done private, and attestation from every heir from the deceased that the division is done.
- 3) Attestation from the probate court that the deceased did not have any property to let, that the property is used for the funeral expenses, or that the property is granted according to Art. 10.2 in the probate law.
- 4) Attestation from the probate court that the joint property is given to the surviving spouse according to Art. 62b.2 in the probate law.
- 5) Attestation from the probate court about the deceased heirs and attestation from every heir, either that they do not want any property or that they consent the marriage without the joint property being divided.
- 6) Attestation from the probate court or registered marriage settlement where it is confirmed that all property in the marriage was separate property.
- 7) Separation order where it is confirmed that the joint property is divided, that all property in the marriage was separate property, or that the requirement about division of joint property is let go when the spouse died and that the surviving spouse attests that their matrimonial cohabitation has not been did not continue after the separation
- 8) Permission from the Family Law Administration to be free from property division.

People under 18 years old

People under the age of 18 years old cannot be married without permission from the Family Law Administration and written consent from the parents unless they have been married before.

Divorce and death certificates from other countries

Documentation for divorce in countries outside the Nordic countries must be brought before the Family Law Administration.

Contact the municipality for guidance about the terms regarding divorce documentation from other countries and about death certificates. Please ask for guidance within a reasonable time beforehand.

Further information

You can get further information regarding marriage and investigation of the marriage requirements at the local investigatory authority or the Family Law Administration.