

Seychelles

Civil Status Act

Chapter 34

Legislation as at 31 December 2015

FRBR URI: /akn/sc/act/1883/4/eng@2015-12-31

There may have been updates since this file was created.

PDF created on 21 February 2024 at 20:08.

Collection last checked for updates: 30 June 2014.

[Check for updates](#)



About this collection

The legislation in this collection has been reproduced as it was originally printed in the Government Gazette, with improved formatting and with minor typographical errors corrected. All amendments have been applied directly to the text and annotated. A scan of the original gazette of each piece of legislation (including amendments) is available for reference.

This is a free download from the Laws.Africa Legislation Commons, a collection of African legislation that is digitised by Laws.Africa and made available for free.

www.laws.africa
info@laws.africa

There is no copyright on the legislative content of this document.
This PDF copy is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License (CC BY 4.0). Share widely and freely.

Civil Status Act Contents

Preliminary	1
1. Short title	1
2. Interpretation	1
Part I – The Civil Status Department	2
Offices of civil status	2
3. Offices of civil status	2
4. Existing offices	2
Civil status officers	2
5. Chief Officer of Civil Status	2
6. Other officers may be appointed	2
7. Temporary officers during prevalence of epidemic disease	3
8. Officers of civil status to be public functionaries	3
Duties of the civil status officers	3
9. Chief Officer of the Civil Status	3
10. Further duties of the Chief Officer of Civil Status	3
11. Duties of other officers	3
12. When an officer cannot act	4
13. Yearly indexes	4
14. Decennial tables	4
Part II – Registers and Act of the civil status	4
Registers	4
15. Keeping of registers	4
16. Pages to be numbered	5
17. Closing of registers	5
18. Closed registers	5
19. Instruments to be authenticated	5
20. Power to verify	5
21. Errors, etc., to be reported	5
22. Extracts from registers	6
23. ***	6
Rules as to registration of declarations	6
24. Date, etc., to be mentioned in every Act	6
25. Only statements of parties to be recorded	6
26. When parties may be represented by agents	6

27. Witnesses to act	6
28. Act to be read to parties and signed by them	6
29. Acts of the civil status drawn up abroad	7
30. When acts are not vitiated	7
Part III – Acts of birth	7
31. Period within which declaration of birth must be made	7
32. Who may make declaration	7
33. Facts to be mentioned in act	8
34. Information to be given to parents	8
35. Declaration of birth of natural child	8
36. Finding of newborn child	8
37. Persons taking charge of infant	9
38. Birth in prisons, etc	9
39. Birth on board ship registered in Seychelles	9
39A. Birth on board an aircraft	9
Part IV – Acts of marriage	10
Qualifications and conditions necessary for contracting marriage	10
40. Age of parties	10
41. Consent	10
42. Previous marriage a bar	10
43. Marriage prohibited between relatives in direct line	10
44. Collateral line	10
45. Marriage prohibited between uncle and niece, etc.	10
46. Marriage of legitimate minor, what consent necessary	10
47. Marriage of illegitimate minor, what consent necessary	10
48. Application for consent of judge	11
49. Appeal from refusal of parent or guardian to give consent	11
50. Marriage not rendered null and void for lack of consent of parent or guardian if the judge has given consent	11
51. ***	11
Publication	11
52. No marriage to take place before publication	11
53. Acts of birth, etc., to be produced	12
54. Affidavit, how made	12
55. Publication, how made	12

56. When marriage may take place	12
57. ***	12
58. Publication of marriages to be celebrated abroad	12
59. Minister may dispense with one publication*	13
Oppositions to marriage	13
60. Husband or wife may oppose marriage	13
61. Ascendants may oppose marriage	13
62. When collateral relative may oppose	13
63. Consent of family council	13
64. Notice of opposition	13
65. Effect of opposition	13
66. Judgments with respect to validity of act of opposition	14
67. Damages against opposing party	14
Dispensations	14
68. Dispensations, how obtained*	14
Proof of consent of parents, guardians, etc.	14
69. Proof of consent of parent, guardian, etc	14
Celebration of marriage	15
70. Time and place of celebration*	15
71. Proceedings of celebration	15
72. Act of marriage	15
Legitimation of natural children in act of marriage	15
73. Legitimation	15
Fees	16
74. No fees for marriage	16
75. When fees or other formality connected with marriage may be remitted	16
76. Marriage at private house	16
Marriages in articulo mortis	16
77. Marriage where one party in articulo mortis	16
78. Conditions for validity of marriage	16
79. Minister to deposit act of marriage	17
Part V – Acts of death	17
80. Conditions of interment	17
81. Registration of death	17
82. Registration in cases of sudden death	17

83. Owners and occupiers to declare deaths	18
84. Death in prisons, etc	18
85. Deaths in quarantine stations	18
86. Deaths on board registered ships	19
87. ***	19
88. Dead bodies	19
89. Register of causes of death	20
90. Deaths not duly registered before interment	20
91. Death out of Seychelles, registration, interment	20
Part VI – Divorce, acknowledgment of children adoption, and changes with respect to names	20
92. Copy of judgment to be sent to Chief Officer of Civil Status	20
Acknowledgment of natural children	20
93. Registration of acknowledgment	20
Change of name	20
94. Application for change of name	20
95. Notice of application in Gazette	21
96. Chief Officer of Civil Status may authorise proposed change	21
97. Notice of authorisation to be published	21
98. Proviso relative to name assumed under contract of marriage, testament and donation	21
99. Chief Officer of Civil Status to rectify acts of civil status	21
Part VII – Amendment and cancellation of acts of the civil status	21
100. Amendment of Acts	21
101. Powers of Attorney General	22
102. Costs	22
103. Judgment not binding upon parties not called	22
104. Amendment to be noted in margin of act	22
105. Completing acts left incomplete	22
106. Costs of proceeding to be borne by officer in fault	22
107. Acts completed under Judge's order to be valid	22
Part VIII – Offences and penalties	23
108. Penalty against officer for breach of provisions as to registration, etc	23
109. Solemnising marriage in articulo mortis without complying with Act	23
110. Destroying or injuring acts of the civil status	23
111. Forgery by officer	23
112. Counterfeiting, altering, etc., acts	23

113. Penalty for making false statement or declaration	24
114. Concealment, substitution of children, etc	24
115. Penalty for concealing birth	24
116. When a newborn child is found	24
117. Burial without a permit	25
118. Concealing the body of a person deceased by the effect of violence	25
119. Penalty for obstructing marriages by unwarranted or malicious oppositions	25
120. Penalties with respect to masters of ships registered in Seychelles	25
121. Penalty for not making declarations in cases of suspicious, violent or sudden deaths	25
122. Attempt	25
123. Accomplices	25
124. Offences to be reported to the police	25
125. Inquiries by Commissioner of Police	26
126. Commissioner of Police to report to Attorney General. Power of direction given to Attorney General	26
127. Fees payable under this Act	26
Part IX	26
128. ***	26
129. ***	26
130. ***	26
131. ***	26
132. ***	26
133. ***	26
134. ***	26
135. ***	27
136. ***	27
137. ***	27
138. ***	27
139. ***	27
140. ***	27
141. ***	27
142. ***	27
143. ***	27
144. ***	27
145. ***	27
146. ***	27

147. ***	27
148. ***	27
149. ***	28
150. ***	28
151. ***	28
152. ***	28
153. ***	28
154. ***	28
155. ***	28
156. ***	28
Part X – Outer Islands	28
Special provisions relating to late registration of births and deaths	28
157. Orders for late registration of births	28
158. Rules as to permits of interment for La Digue and adjacent islands	28
159. Rules as to interment on Outer Islands	29
160. Persons granting permits to satisfy themselves as to cause of death	29
161. Reference to police authority in certain cases	29
162. Police officer in charge of stations on islands may be appointed officer of civil status for certain purposes	29
163. Police officers may be also given power as civil status officer	30
Schedule A	30
Schedule B - Fees (Section 127)	31

Seychelles

Civil Status Act

Chapter 34

Commenced on 22 April 1893

[This is the version of this document as it was at 31 December 2015 to 13 August 2018.]

[Act 4 of 1883; Act 16 of 1898; Act 7 of 1904; Act 4 of 1911; Act 14 of 1916; Act 4 of 1917; Act 14 of 1917; Act 9 of 1919; Act 11 of 1925; Act 1 of 1934; Act 21 of 1938; Act 7 of 1946; Act 9 of 1948; Act 10 of 1951; Act 1 of 1953; Act 15 of 1955; Act 4 of 1956; Act 9 of 1958; Act 5 of 1959; Act 7 of 1961; Act 3 of 1963; Act 19 of 1963; S.I. 6 of 1971; S.I. 91 of 1975; Act 13 of 1975; S.I. 104 of 1975; S.I. 72 of 1976; Act 23 of 1976; Act 22 of 1980; Act 16 of 1982; Act 17 of 1985; Act 7 of 1989; Act 10 of 2000; S.I. 57 of 2000; S.I. 47 of 2009]

Preliminary

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Civil Status Act.

2. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires

"**Act**" means an act of the civil status;

"**affidavit**" includes solemn affirmations;

"**district**" means the electoral area assigned to a branch civil status office or other civil status office for the purpose of registration of matters concerning the civil status of persons;

[inserted by section 2(a)(i) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

"**judicial department**" includes the Supreme Court and any other court that may exist in Seychelles and the registries thereof;

"**gazetted**" means published in the Seychelles Government Gazette;

"**interment**" includes cremation;

[inserted by section 2(a)(ii) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

"**the court**" means the Supreme Court;

"**judge**" means a Judge in Chambers;

"**magistrate**" means any judicial officer exercising magisterial powers;

"**oath**" includes solemn affirmations;

"**office**" means office of the civil status;

"**officer or civil status officer**" means officer of the civil status;

"**Outer Islands**" means the islands or groups of islands listed in Part II of the First Schedule of the Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles;

[inserted by section 2(a)(iii) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

"**register**" means register of the civil status.

Part I – The Civil Status Department

Offices of civil status

3. Offices of civil status

- (1) There shall be in Victoria a public office where births, marriages and deaths and other matters concerning the civil status of persons shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which office shall be called the Central Civil Status Office.
- (2) There shall be a branch civil status office at Praslin, which shall be called the civil status office of the Praslin ward. Such office shall be the office for all civil status matters concerning the following Islands — Praslin, Aride, Ile aux Fous or Booby Island, Ile Curieuse, Ile Ronde, Ile Cousin or North Cousin, Ile Cousine or South Cousin.

[section 3 (2) amended by section 2(b)(i) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (3) The Minister may from time to time order that additional civil status offices be established in any district or Island at such places, for such time and under such conditions as may seem fit.
- (4) The civil status office on La Digue shall be the office for all civil status matters concerning the islands of La Digue, Félicité, Marianne, Grande Soeur, Petite Soeur and Ile aux Cocos.

[section 3 (4) inserted by section 2(b)(ii) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (5) The civil status office at Anse Royale shall be the office for all civil status matters concerning the electoral areas of Anse Royale, Au Cap, Takamaka, Baie Lazare and Anse Boileau.

[section 3(5) inserted by section 2(b)(ii) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

4. Existing offices

The civil status office existing at Victoria at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed the Central Civil Status Office for Seychelles, and any branch, additional or other civil status office, existing shall be deemed a branch, additional or other civil status office referred to in this Act.

Civil status officers

5. Chief Officer of Civil Status

- (1) It shall be lawful for the President to appoint a Chief Officer of the Civil Status who shall be the head of the Civil Status Office, and shall have the superintendence and control of all officers of the civil status in Seychelles.
- (2) Such officer shall before entering on his duties take the oaths prescribed for officers of the civil status by the Official Oaths Act.
- (3) The Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall have all the powers of a civil status officer and may act as such in any part of Seychelles.

6. Other officers may be appointed

- (1) It shall be lawful for the President to appoint from time to time as many proper persons as may be needed to be civil status officers. Such officers shall be civil status officers for the whole of Seychelles and shall have power to act in any office to which they may be attached or transferred by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

- (2) The appointment of a civil status officer shall be notified in the *Gazette*.
- (3) Every person so appointed shall on his first appointment take the oath prescribed by the Official Oaths Act.
- (4) Every person having been appointed an officer or assistant or additional officer of the civil status for any district or island and officiating as such at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed an officer appointed under this Act.

7. Temporary officers during prevalence of epidemic disease

Whenever it shall be urgent during the prevalence of any epidemic disease, to provide for the prompt and immediate fulfilment of the legal formalities required previous to the burial of bodies, it shall be lawful for the President to appoint in any part of Seychelles as many temporary assistant civil status officer as may be required, concurrently with the then existing officers, to receive declarations of deaths and deliver permits of burials.

8. Officers of civil status to be public functionaries

The Chief Officer of the Civil Status, every civil status officer, and any clerk acting as such shall be deemed public functionaries, and be entitled to the protection and be liable to the responsibilities and penalties which by any law are provided with regard to public functionaries.

Duties of the civil status officers

9. Chief Officer of the Civil Status

It shall be the duty of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status to enforce the provisions of this Act. He shall report to the Commissioner of Police any offence against this Act, and to the Minister any neglect of duty committed by any person charged with such duty, and any irregularity or omission appearing in any register.

10. Further duties of the Chief Officer of Civil Status

- (1) The Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall register or cause to be registered all births, marriages and deaths and all other acts connected with the civil status in the Republic of Seychelles.

[section 10(1) amended by section 2(c)(i) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (2) He shall prepare and forward to the Minister within the first three months of each year an annual report on the vital statistics of Seychelles for the year preceding.
- (3) He shall have the custody and be answerable for the safe keeping of—
 - (a) all registers, records and instruments connected with the Civil Status of which he has now the custody under Act 17 of 1871; and
 - (b) all registers, duplicate registers, documents and instruments which, under the provisions of this Act, may be required to be kept in the central office.

[section 10(3) repealed and substituted by section 2(c)(ii) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

11. Duties of other officers

- (1) The officers attached to the central office shall receive, draw up and register all acts of birth, marriage and death of Mahé and such other islands as may not be provided with a civil status office, under the supervision of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status who shall be directly answerable for the proper registration of such acts in conformity with the provisions of this Act. All such officers

shall be under the immediate control of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status who may from time to time issue directions as to the distribution of work in the central office.

- (2) Every officer of a district or additional office shall receive, draw up and register all acts of birth, marriage and death and all other acts connected with the civil status in his district and shall in all matters connected with the discipline and administration of the office under his charge, be bound to obey the directions of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

Every officer shall be bound to make every report and furnish every return that may from time to time be required of him by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

12. When an officer cannot act

An officer shall not receive, draw up and register any act in which his own status or that of any of his ancestors, parents, descendants, sisters or brothers shall be concerned, but such act may be received by any other officer.

This article shall not apply to any outlying island where there is only one person competent to act as civil status officer.

13. Yearly indexes

Every officer charged with the keeping of any register of births, deaths or marriages shall prepare current alphabetical indexes of the content of such registers, and every entry in such indexes shall be made immediately after the act to which it relates has been registered. The said indexes shall be closed at the end of each year and shall be in duplicate. In the case of a district or additional office one of such duplicates shall be kept with the records of his office, and the other shall together with the duplicate of the register be sent to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

14. Decennial tables

The Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall within twelve months after the commencement of this Act prepare a decennial alphabetical table with statistical abstracts of all deaths, births, marriages, adoptions and divorces which have occurred during the ten years ending the 31st December, 1892, and afterwards, shall prepare a similar decennial table within the first six months after each tenth year from the 31st December, 1891.

The said tables and abstracts shall be prepared and registered in accordance with forms prepared by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

Such alphabetical tables both annual and decennial shall further be typed, and a copy of the same sent to every office to be kept there and open to the public for information.

Part II – Registers and Act of the civil status

Registers

15. Keeping of registers

- (1) Declarations of birth and death, and celebrations of marriage at any office shall be registered in printed books (hereafter called registers) kept accordingly to the forms given in Schedule A hereto.
- (2) Separate registers shall be kept for birth (other than still-births), for deaths, and for marriages (other than marriages in *articulo mortis*). Such registers shall be in duplicate; they shall be of such size, and remain in use and be closed for and at such time, as the Chief Officer of the Civil Status may direct.

- (3) Separate registers (not in duplicate) shall also be kept for the purposes of this Act for the registration of still-births, of causes of death, of marriages in *articulo mortis*, of banns of marriage, of decrees of divorce, of judges' orders, of acts of acknowledgment of natural children, and of adoption. Each such register shall be of such size, and remain in use and be closed for and at such time as the Chief Officer of the Civil Status may direct.
- (4) The Minister may, by regulation, amend schedule A.

16. Pages to be numbered

- (1) The pages of every register shall be numbered and shall also bear the initials, written or stamped, of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status of Seychelles.
- (2) On each page one act only shall be inscribed.
- (3) No blank page shall be left between two declarations but such acts shall be inscribed consecutively and without interruption.

17. Closing of registers

The officer in every district or additional office, and in the central office the Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall immediately after the last act entered in the register draw up, date and sign a memorandum in which the number of acts entered in the register shall be recorded.

18. Closed registers

- (1) Within one month of being closed one of the duplicates of every register required to be kept in duplicate shall in the case of a district or additional office be forwarded to the central office, the other duplicate being kept as a permanent record in such district or additional office.
- (2) Within the same period one of the duplicates of every register of the central office shall be forwarded for safe custody to such place as may be chosen by the Minister, the other being kept as a permanent record of such central office.

19. Instruments to be authenticated

- (1) Every instrument, declaration or document which shall in connection with any act be received by an officer, shall be authenticated by such officer with the date on which the same has been received and with his signature.
- (2) Within the first month after the expiration of the year during which the said instruments, declarations, documents or acts have been received, the officer who has received them shall forward them with a return thereof to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status who shall have the custody of the same.

20. Power to verify

The Minister or any officer deputed by him, the Chief Justice, a magistrate, and any Justice of the Peace, the Chief Officer of the Civil Status, the Attorney General, and the Auditor General, shall have power at any time, to examine, inspect and verify the registers of any civil status officer.

21. Errors, etc., to be reported

All errors, omissions, or irregularities discovered in the course of inspection under the preceding section shall be at once made known to the Minister, who will thereupon refer the matter to the Attorney General for any action that may be necessary in order to have the register rectified.

22. Extracts from registers

- (1) Every person shall be entitled upon the payment of the fee mentioned in the tariff contained in Schedule B to obtain from any officer a copy of any act registered in any register in the custody of such officer. Every such copy shall be signed by the officer delivering the same, and shall be certified by him as a true copy of the act itself:

Provided that such person may, at his request and upon payment of the fee mentioned in Schedule B, be issued by such officer, in lieu of the copy, a certificate in such form as may be provided by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

- (2) Every such copy, even if the original register has disappeared or has been lost or destroyed, shall be evidence as fully as the register itself until it be proved false.
- (3) If at any time it is discovered that any such copy although certified to be correct is nevertheless in point of fact at variance with the original registers, the holder of the said copy shall be entitled on giving up the same to be furnished with another copy free of charge. Such substituted copy shall bear an annotation stating that the delivery thereof has been made free by virtue of the present section and the incorrect copy shall be delivered into the custody of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.
- (4) When a copy of an act shall be presented to a Judge or other authority for legalisation no stamp, registration or other duty or fee shall be chargeable thereupon.

23. ***

[section 23 repealed by section 2(d) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

Rules as to registration of declarations

24. Date, etc., to be mentioned in every Act

In every act the year, month and day of receiving the same, shall be stated, as well as the names, surname, national identity number, profession and residence of all persons therein mentioned.

[section 24 amended by section 2(e) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

25. Only statements of parties to be recorded

It shall not be lawful for any officer to mention or record in any act either as a note or as a statement in the body of the act anything beyond what the parties are bound to declare to him.

26. When parties may be represented by agents

In any case in which the parties interested are not bound by law to appear in person they may be represented before the officer by an agent expressly appointed to represent them by an authentic deed.

27. Witnesses to act

Persons appearing as witnesses to any act must not be under eighteen years of age; the witnesses may be selected by the parties, and relatives may be so selected.

28. Act to be read to parties and signed by them

- (1) The officer shall read the act entered by him to the parties, or their attorneys and the witnesses, and shall record in the act that it has been so read.

- (2) The act shall be signed by the officer, the parties and witnesses. In case any of the parties or witnesses be unable to sign, such person shall make his mark on the act.

29. Acts of the civil status drawn up abroad

Any act of the civil status drawn up in any country out of Seychelles shall be deemed valid as an act of the civil status if it has been drawn up in accordance with the law in force in such country.

30. When acts are not vitiated

- (1) No act shall be vitiated or rendered void on account of the true or correct names of the parties thereto not having been used or on account of any error, discrepancy or variance in any description, provided that in case of dispute the identity of the parties be established.
- (2) No act shall be impeachable on the ground that the person by whom it has been registered was not at the time of such registration lawfully qualified to register such act or to give it full effect and validity:

Provided always that the person having registered such act was at the time of registration lawfully authorised to act as a civil status officer under [section 6](#).

[section 30(2) proviso amended by section 2(f) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

Part III – Acts of birth

31. Period within which declaration of birth must be made

- (1) The declaration of the birth of any child shall be made at any time within the thirty days following the day of its birth before the officer of the district where the child is born. It shall not be necessary to present the child when its birth is declared, and all acts of birth drawn up before the passing of this Act are hereby declared to be valid whether the child has been presented to the officer of the civil status or not.
- (2) If the birth has not been declared within the aforesaid period, the birth shall not be registered, except upon an order of a judge and on payment of a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees unless the lateness of the declaration be accounted for to the satisfaction of the judge. The judge shall be entitled to require such evidence as he may deem necessary to satisfy himself touching the exact date of the birth of the person whose birth is sought to be registered.
- (3) If the birth to be registered be that of a person more than three months old, no such order shall be given by the judge, except on payment of a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the President to remit or reduce such fine upon sufficient cause being shown.

32. Who may make declaration

The birth may be declared by the father and mother together, or if the father is not known, the mother alone, by any medical practitioner, midwife or other person having been present at the birth or by the owner or occupier of the premises on which the birth took place.

The act of birth shall be drawn up forthwith in the presence of two witnesses. No fee or duty of any kind shall be charged by the officer for receiving such declaration and drawing up the act of birth.

33. Facts to be mentioned in act

In the act shall be mentioned the day, hour and place of birth, the sex of the child, the names given to it, the names, surnames, national identity numbers, profession and residence of the father and mother and those of the witnesses.

[section 33 amended by section 2(g) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

34. Information to be given to parents

Where a birth is declared or registered under this part, the officer to whom it is declared or by whom it is registered shall inform—

- (a) the parents of their duty to maintain the child under sections 4 and 6 of the Children Act and that failure to fulfil that duty is an offence, and
- (b) the father of a natural child who recognises the child in terms of Article 334 of the Civil Code of his liability to maintain the child under sections 4 and 6 of the Children Act, that failure to fulfil that duty is an offence and that the mother may take proceedings against him under Part II of the Children Act.

35. Declaration of birth of natural child

Whenever the birth of a natural child shall be declared every officer is hereby expressly forbidden to mention in the act of birth the name of the father, unless the father consents to such mention, either by appearing and signing or marking the act, either personally or by agent appointed under an authentic deed to sign for him.

Where any such deed is produced mention thereof shall be made in the margin of the act of birth and the original or copy of the authority shall be kept by the officer.

36. Finding of newborn child

- (1) Any person, who shall find a newborn child, shall be bound, within twenty-four hours after finding the child, to give notice to the fact to the nearest officer of police.
- (2) The said officer shall immediately proceed to examine the child, and he shall take possession of the clothing and other effects found with the child. He shall then draw up a report setting forth the name, surname, profession and residence of the person who has found the child; the place where the child was exhibited to him, the sex, probable age, and apparent origin of the child, the marks or other descriptive particulars by which the child may be afterwards identified: a description of the clothing and effects found with the child, the circumstances of time and place where the child has been found; and he shall sign his report and cause the same to be signed or marked by the person who has found the child, and by such other witnesses as he may procure.
- (3) The said report shall, together with the clothing and effects found with the child, be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, who shall cause the birth to be registered; and the child shall bear in the act the name and surname given to him by the Commissioner of Police.
- (4) The Commissioner of Police shall immediately after the registration of the birth report the same to the Minister, who shall *ex-officio* appoint a guardian to the child until such child is claimed; he shall have the child duly brought up in an orphanage or elsewhere, and the expenses of the child shall be paid by the Government to the institution to whose charge such child shall be committed.
- (5) Every person finding a newborn child, or every officer of police aforesaid who shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the penalties mentioned in [section 116](#).

37. Persons taking charge of infant

If any person receive or take charge of an infant whose birth has not been declared and registered or cannot be ascertained, every such person shall be deemed to have found a newborn child, and shall be bound to fulfil the formalities and make the declarations required in [section 31](#), and shall in default thereof incur the penalties mentioned in the said section:

Provided that if it be subsequently discovered that the birth of such child has been declared and registered, the second registration shall upon an order of a judge be cancelled by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

38. Birth in prisons, etc

- (1) If any birth take place in any prison, depot, asylum, orphanage, hospital, workhouse, barracks or military hospital, it shall be the duty of the person or officer in charge of any such establishment to have the said birth duly declared and registered before and by an officer, within eight days after the birth.
- (2) If any birth take place in any quarantine station or any area temporarily placed in quarantine it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the said station or area, as soon as the quarantine has ceased, to cause the birth to be registered in the district where the said station or area is situated, or if there is no civil status office in such district, at the central office.

39. Birth on board ship registered in Seychelles

- (1) Whenever any birth shall take place on board of any ship registered in Seychelles during any voyage and while the said ship is not in any harbour in Seychelles, it shall be the duty of the master of the said ship or of the officer replacing him to draw up and sign a memorandum of the said birth, and to cause the same to be signed by the witnesses.
- (2) The said memorandum shall contain the name and surname of the child born, the name of his mother, the name of the father, if the mother be married; and if the child be not born in wedlock, the name of the father only in case such father be on board and acknowledges the child and signs or marks his acknowledgment; the place from which the mother has been embarked, the sex of the child, the date of his birth, and every other particulars which may further be necessary.
- (3) Upon the arrival of the ship in any harbour in Seychelles, the aforesaid master or officer shall be bound to deliver such memorandum to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status who shall cause the birth to be registered and the act of birth shall be signed by the master, or by the person producing the declaration, and by a second witness.

39A. Birth on board an aircraft

The provisions of [section 39](#) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply whenever any birth shall take place on board of any aircraft registered in Seychelles during a flight and while the aircraft is not in an airport in Seychelles, as if the references in that section to "the master" "ship" and "harbour" were references respectively to "the pilot", "aircraft" and "airport".

[section 39A inserted by section 2(h) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

Part IV – Acts of marriage

Qualifications and conditions necessary for contracting marriage

40. Age of parties

A male person under the age of eighteen years or a female under the age of fifteen years cannot contract marriage. But the Minister may for grave causes authorise any person under the above age to contract marriage.

41. Consent

There is no marriage when there is no consent.

42. Previous marriage a bar

No second marriage can be contracted before the dissolution of the first marriage.

43. Marriage prohibited between relatives in direct line

In the direct line marriage is prohibited between all ascendants and descendants whether legitimate or natural and between persons related by marriage in the same line.

44. Collateral line

In the collateral line, marriage is prohibited between a brother and sister whether legitimate or natural, and between persons related by marriage in the same degree.

But marriage may be legally contracted between a man and the sister of his deceased wife or between a woman and the brother of her deceased husband. However marriage is prohibited between a man and the sister of his wife during the lifetime of the wife and between a woman and the brother of her husband during the lifetime of the husband.

45. Marriage prohibited between uncle and niece, etc.

Marriage is further prohibited between a man and his niece or a woman and her nephew. But the Minister may for grave causes authorise such marriage.

46. Marriage of legitimate minor, what consent necessary

- (1) A legitimate child who is under the age of eighteen years cannot contract marriage without the consent of his father. If the father is dead or incapable of manifesting his will or is absent from Seychelles or is on one of the Outer Islands, the consent of the mother shall be required and such consent shall be sufficient.
- (2) If the father and mother of the minor are dead or incapable of manifesting their will or absent from Seychelles or are on one of the Outer Islands, the minor may marry with the consent of the judge.

[section 46 amended by section 2(i) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

47. Marriage of illegitimate minor, what consent necessary

- (1) A natural child who is under the age of eighteen years cannot contract marriage without the consent of the parent by whom he has been acknowledged or of both parents when he has been acknowledged by both. In the latter case if there is disagreement, the consent of the father will be sufficient:

Provided that if the father has been refused the guardianship of the natural child the consent of the guardian shall also be required.

- (2) When both parents have acknowledged the child and one of them is dead or incapable of manifesting his will or is absent from Seychelles or is on one of the Outer Islands, the consent of the other shall be sufficient.

[section 47(2) amended by section 2(j) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (3) When both parents are dead or incapable of manifesting their will or are absent from Seychelles or are on one of the Outer Islands, or when the child has not been acknowledged, or when the child has been acknowledged by one parent who is dead or incapable of manifesting his will or absent from Seychelles or is on one of the Outer Islands, the consent of a judge shall be required and such consent shall be sufficient.

[section 47(3) amended by section 2(j) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

48. Application for consent of judge

- (1) The consent of a judge to a marriage may be given on the verbal application of the minor or of a friend in the presence of such minor. The judge may examine the minor or any person on oath touching any facts he may deem relevant to such application.
- (2) The consent of the judge to the marriage shall be signified by a formal document under the signature of the judge, a copy of which, certified by the Registrar shall be transmitted to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

49. Appeal from refusal of parent or guardian to give consent

- (1) In case any parent or guardian whose consent is necessary to any marriage shall withhold his consent to any marriage, it shall be lawful for any person to whose marriage such consent is necessary to apply by petition to a judge, and upon such application being made, the judge may, after examining any person on oath touching any facts he may deem relevant to such application, declare that such marriage is proper and may be celebrated, and thereupon such marriage may be celebrated and shall be as valid as if the consent of such parent or guardian has been given thereto.
- (2) The judge's decision shall be notified by the Registrar to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.

50. Marriage not rendered null and void for lack of consent of parent or guardian if the judge has given consent

No marriage shall be rendered null and void for the reason of lack of consent of any parent or guardian if in fact the consent of a judge to such marriage was given.

51. ***

[section 51 repealed by section 2(k) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

Publication

52. No marriage to take place before publication

- (1) Before the celebration of a marriage can take place two publications of the marriage must be made in the district where the marriage is to take place, with an interval of six days between the two publications.
- (2) Similar publications must be made in the offices of any district in which either of the parties may have resided for fourteen days immediately preceding the day of publication.

- (3) It shall be lawful for the Minister, on production of proof to his satisfaction that there is no impediment to the marriage, to grant a licence authorising the celebration of a marriage at any time after one publication in the district where the intended marriage is to take place. Such publication may be made forthwith and before the expiration of the periods herein before provided. The fee for such licence shall be the fee mentioned in Schedule B.

[section 52(3) proviso repealed by section 2(l) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

53. Acts of birth, etc., to be produced

When application is made to an officer for the publication of a marriage the officer shall call for the production of the acts of birth of the parties, and in case of widower or widow for the production of the act of death of the husband or wife alleged to be dead:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to produce the above-mentioned acts in cases where such acts have been registered in the office in which the marriage is to be celebrated. In such case a search fee mentioned in Schedule B shall be levied by the officer receiving the application:

Provided further that if any such party shows that he is unable to produce any such act it shall be lawful for him to replace such act by an affidavit in Form V of Schedule A.

54. Affidavit, how made

Any such affidavit may be made before a judge, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, any magistrate or Justice of the Peace or before the officer to whom application for publication is made. It shall not be necessary to use stamped paper for such affidavit and no registration or other fees shall be levied thereon.

55. Publication, how made

- (1) Publication of a marriage shall be made by posting in some conspicuous place in or about the office of a notice signed by the officer in Form II of Schedule A.
- (2) The publication shall further be recorded by entering such notice in a special register, which shall not be a duplicate register. When two publications are made, no separate entry for the second publication shall be made, but in a footnote on the first entry the date of the second publication shall be mentioned. When a dispensation of one publication has been granted the fact shall be mentioned in a footnote as above-mentioned.

56. When marriage may take place

- (1) The marriage shall not take place until after two days from the posting up of the second notice.
- (2) If the marriage does not take place within twelve months from the first publication, new publications must be made as above prescribed before it can be celebrated.

57. ***

[section 57 repealed by section 2(m) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

58. Publication of marriages to be celebrated abroad

Whenever a person intends to be married in some place outside Seychelles and, under the law of such place, it is necessary that the publication of such marriage should be made in Seychelles, such publication may be made in the central office in the same manner as if the marriage was to be celebrated in Victoria, and the Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall deliver a certificate to the effect that such publication has been made.

[section 58 amended by section 2(n) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

59. Minister may dispense with one publication*

- (1) It shall be lawful for the Minister to order that only one publication of a marriage shall be made and upon such order being made, the marriage may take place after two days from such publication.
- (2) The order of dispensation shall be mentioned in the margin of the act of marriage.

Oppositions to marriage**60. Husband or wife may oppose marriage**

The husband or wife of one of the parties intending to contract marriage may enter an opposition to the celebration of such marriage.

61. Ascendants may oppose marriage

The father, and in default of the father, the mother, and in default of the father and mother, the grandfather or grandmother of one of the parties may oppose the marriage even when the parties are above the age of eighteen years.

62. When collateral relative may oppose

When there is no ascendant as referred to in [section 59](#), a brother or sister, uncle or aunt, or a first cousin of one of the parties may, when such brother or sister, uncle or aunt or cousin is of age, oppose the marriage, but only in one of the following cases:—

- (a) When such party is a minor and the consent of a judge required by sections [47](#) and [48](#) has not been obtained;
- (b) when the opposition is made on the ground that such party is *non compos mentis*. Such opposition, which the court may dismiss purely and simply, will not be admitted unless upon the condition that the opposing party will move for the interdiction and obtain a decree thereupon within a period to be fixed in the judgment admitting such opposition.

63. Consent of family council

In the cases provided for in [section 60](#) the guardian or curator will be entitled to oppose the marriage while the guardianship or curatelle lasts, only when he has been authorised to do so by a family council.

64. Notice of opposition

- (1) A notice of opposition to a marriage shall not be valid unless it is signed by the opposing party or by his agent specially authorised by authentic deed to make such opposition, and, except when the opposition is made by an ascendant, unless the grounds of the opposition are therein mentioned.
- (2) The notice must be served on the parties intending to marry, and on the officer before whom such marriage is to take place.

65. Effect of opposition

- (1) The officer, on being served with such notice, shall forthwith make an entry of such opposition in the register of publications, and if the opposition be subsequently annulled or withdrawn, he shall make a marginal entry to that effect in such register.
- (2) After service upon an officer of such notice, it shall not be lawful for him to celebrate the marriage until either the opposition has been annulled by judgment of the court, or the opposing party has

given him notice in writing signed or marked by such party in his presence, that such opposition is withdrawn.

66. Judgments with respect to validity of act of opposition

Whenever an opposition shall have been made, it shall be lawful for any of the parties intending to contract marriage or for the Attorney General to move the court for a rule calling upon the opposing party to show cause why his opposition should not be quashed.

The motion unless made by the Attorney General shall be supported by an affidavit.

The court shall make the rule returnable and shall hear the cause within ten days and shall have power to call for such evidence, oral or written, as it may deem expedient.

The final order of the court shall be transmitted by the Registrar *ex-officio* to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status who shall cause a copy thereof to be deposited with the officer upon whom the notice of opposition has been served.

[section 66 amended by section 2(o) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

67. Damages against opposing party

If the opposition is quashed the opposing party, unless the opposition is made by an ascendant, may by the same judgment be sentenced to pay damages.

Dispensations

68. Dispensations, how obtained*

- (1) The dispensations mentioned in sections [40](#), [45](#) and [54](#) may be granted by the Minister on the petition of the party requiring such dispensation and of the persons whose consent to the marriage of such party is required by law.
- (2) The Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall file the order of dispensation among the records of his office and give to the parties such copies as may be required.
- (3) The officer making the publication of the marriage shall mention the order in the margin of the notice.

Proof of consent of parents, guardians, etc.

69. Proof of consent of parent, guardian, etc

- (1) The signature or mark on the act of marriage of any parent or guardian whose consent is required by law shall be proof of such consent.
- (2) Such person may signify his consent to the marriage—
 - (a) by a writing signed by him in the presence of two witnesses who shall attest that the writing was signed in their presence and sign such writing; or
 - (b) by a writing marked by him in the presence of any of the following namely: a Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, a Minister of a Christian Religion, a Barrister-at-Law, an Attorney, a Notary, a Medical Practitioner, a Civil Status Officer, who shall attest that the writing was marked in his presence and sign such writing.

Such writing which shall fully mention the names, surnames, professions and residences of the parties to the marriage, shall be produced to the officer celebrating the marriage and shall be kept by him and the officer shall, in the margin of the act of marriage, mention such writing.

- (3) When the consent of a judge has been given to a marriage this fact shall be mentioned in the margin of the act of marriage together with the date on which such consent was given.

Celebration of marriage

70. Time and place of celebration*

- (1) No marriage celebrated in Seychelles, except a marriage in *articulo mortis*, shall be recognised as a legal marriage unless it be celebrated by an officer of the civil status.
- (2) The marriage may be celebrated in any district in which publication has been made as provided in [section 51](#).
- (3) The marriage shall be celebrated in the civil status office of such district, or, if the parties so request, it may be celebrated in any private house within such district.

71. Proceedings of celebration

On the day selected by the parties, after the periods prescribed for publication have expired, the officer shall in the office or in any private house referred to in [section 68](#), and in the presence of the parties and of two or more witnesses, read aloud the names and other description of the parties as set forth in the notice of publication, and the written consent of any person whose consent is necessary when such consent has been given in writing. He shall ask the parties one after the other whether they consent to take each other as husband and wife, and after they have declared their consent so to do, he shall declare them duly married according to law and shall forthwith sign the act of marriage.

72. Act of marriage

- (1) The act of marriage shall be drawn up in the Form III of Schedule A.
- (2) It shall not be stated in the act of marriage or in any publication whether the parties are legitimate or illegitimate.
- (3) The officer shall ask the parties if any marriage settlement (*contrat de mariage*) has been made between them and if so the name of the notary having drawn up the same and any statement thereupon made by the parties shall be recorded in the act.

Legitimation of natural children in act of marriage

73. Legitimation

- (1) Legitimation shall take place as provided in articles 331 and following of the Civil Code of Seychelles.
- (2) Whenever parties requiring the mention in their act of marriage of the legitimation of the children shall not be able to produce the acts of birth of the said children, the mention shall nevertheless be entered by the officer in the best possible manner to lead to the identification of the children, and shall state the names, sex and age of the children, and if possible the office where declared.
- (3) In the event of the acts of birth being produced by the parties to the marriage the officer celebrating the same shall make an entry thereon of such legitimation without any fee.
- (4) In case of any mention of legitimation in an act of marriage, the said officer shall forthwith forward to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status a notice of the contents of such mention; and the Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall cause a marginal entry to be made if possible, in the children's acts of birth existing on the registers.

Fees

74. No fees for marriage

No fee shall be charged for the publication or celebration of a marriage in any office. The parties shall further be entitled to receive free of cost a copy of the publication and a copy of the act of marriage.

75. When fees or other formality connected with marriage may be remitted

Whenever a person intending to be married shall produce a certificate signed by any Member of the National Assembly or any judge or magistrate or by any priest, ordained minister or nominated minister of any church statutorily incorporated in Seychelles to that effect that such person is too poor to pay the expenses of any formalities required by law before his marriage can take place, it shall be lawful for any judge, magistrate or civil status officer, or other public officer authorised to receive fees, to exempt such person from the payment of all fees, stamp, registration and other dues chargeable on every document or proceeding, or fines or penalties connected with the fulfilment of any formalities required by law before the marriage can take place:

[section 75 amended by section 2(p) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

Provided that the full amount of any fee chargeable under Schedule B for any dispensation shall be claimed unless the Minister shall have granted remission of the payment of part or the whole of such fees.

76. Marriage at private house

- (1) Whenever the parties request an officer to celebrate a marriage in a private house within his district, the officer shall be bound to comply with such request subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned and provided such fee as may be prescribed by regulation by the Minister (which fee shall accrue to the officer) is paid by the parties and the officer is supplied, if he so requires, with a means of conveyance to and from such private house.

[section 76(1) amended section 2(q) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (2) Fees received by an officer under this section shall not be taken into account in the computation of such officer's pension or retiring allowance.
- (3) The officer required to celebrate a marriage at a private residence shall in all cases be consulted as to the day and hour of such celebration.
- (4) No officer of the central office other than the Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall celebrate any marriage at a private residence without the permission of the Chief Officer.

Marriages in *articulo mortis*

77. Marriage where one party in *articulo mortis*

It shall be lawful for any minister of a Christian Church or for any officer without previous publication and without any other formality required by this Act to solemnise marriage between two persons one of whom is in *articulo mortis* and such marriage shall, subject to the following provisions, be as valid as if it had been celebrated in conformity with the foregoing provisions of this Act.

78. Conditions for validity of marriage

- (1) No such marriage shall be celebrated unless:—
 - (a) both parties are able to signify their consent thereto and affix their signature or mark to the act of marriage in the presence of two witnesses, one of whom is a duly qualified medical

practitioner, or if no such practitioner is present, then in the presence of four witnesses, all of whom shall sign or mark the act; and

- (b) when the intended husband is under eighteen years of age or the intended wife is under eighteen years of age, the father or mother whose consent may be required under this Act has authorised the marriage in writing or given his consent by signing or marking the act.
- (2) An act of marriage shall be forthwith drawn up by the minister as nearly as possible in Form IV of Schedule A.

79. Minister to deposit act of marriage

- (1) It shall be the duty of such minister within three days from such marriage to forward or deliver the act of marriage to the officer of the civil status of the district, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to register such act in a special register. In the margin of such entry the officer shall note that the marriage has been solemnised by the minister, one of the parties being in *articulo mortis*.
- (2) The officer shall transmit a copy of such act to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status, who shall transmit the same to the Attorney General.

Part V – Acts of death

80. Conditions of interment

- (1) No interment shall take place except in a duly authorised and registered burial ground and upon a permit from an officer for which permit no fee shall be charged.
- (2) No interment shall take place before the expiration of eighteen hours, nor shall anybody be kept unburied longer than thirty-six hours after death, except with the written permission of a government medical officer:

Provided that during the prevalence of epidemic disease regulations may be made under the Public Health Act providing for the interment of the dead within shorter periods of time than those stipulated in subsection (1). Such regulations may also provide for the imposition of a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, with or without imprisonment not exceeding six months, for any breach or contravention thereof.

81. Registration of death

- (1) No permit shall be issued and no interment shall take place (except when otherwise expressly provided) until the death of the person to be interred has been registered by an officer of the district where the death has occurred upon the declaration of two witnesses.
- (2) The act shall mention the name, surname, national identity number, age, sex, residence and profession of the deceased, the name, surname and national identity number of the husband or wife, if the deceased was married at the time of his death, or had been married, and the names, surnames and national identity numbers of the witnesses. The act shall also mention the names, surnames and national identity numbers of the father and mother of the deceased and the place of his or her birth. If any of the above particulars be not known to the declarants, the fact shall be recorded.

[section 81 (2) repealed and substituted by section 2(r) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

82. Registration in cases of sudden death

- (1) Whenever death results from any of the following causes namely, when a person—
- (a) has committed suicide; or

- (b) has been killed by another or by an animal or by machinery or by accident; or
- (c) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some person has committed an offence; or
- (d) has died in prison or while in custody of the police,

it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the police station of the district wherein the death occurred to cause the same to be registered.

- (2) Whenever a death is declared by private parties and when the circumstances reported to the civil status officer receiving such declaration raise a suspicion that the death may not have been natural, the said officer shall refer the parties to the police authorities who shall forthwith proceed to make an inquiry as prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (3) When a death is declared by private parties to be due to the consequences of an accident and if several days have elapsed between the time of the happening of such accident and the time of death and if no circumstances importing a suspicion that an offence may have been committed are declared to the civil status officer the death may be registered on the declaration of such private parties.

83. Owners and occupiers to declare deaths

The owner or occupier of any premises in which any death shall happen, shall be bound before twenty-four hours have elapsed after such death, to give notice thereof to the officer of his ward and it shall be his duty to send two persons who have been present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased, to declare the said death.

The same duty shall fall to every owner, occupier, or manager of any rural property, and of every establishment in town or in the country.

84. Death in prisons, etc

- (1) If a person dies in any prison, police station, hospital, barracks, or military hospital, orphanage or asylum it shall be the duty of the officer or person in charge of such establishment to cause the same to be registered within twenty-four hours as prescribed by this Act.
- (2) Every such officer or person in charge of any such establishment shall further be bound to keep a register in the form prescribed by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status and approved by the Minister in which any such death shall be recorded.

85. Deaths in quarantine stations

- (1) Every officer in charge of a quarantine station shall keep a register in the form prescribed by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status, and approved by the Minister, and shall be bound to enter in the said register the death of any person who shall die in the station. No interment shall lawfully be made of any person who has died in a quarantine station until the death has been duly registered, as hereinbefore required.
- (2) Within eight days after the station has ceased to be in quarantine, the officer in charge of such station shall forward to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status the register kept by him, and every death therein recorded shall be registered in the register of deaths of Victoria, with an annotation upon the margin of each act, touching the circumstances of the registration of the act, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status, when registering the deaths in the registers of his office, to make mention of all such additions required by [section 79](#) which may not have been ascertained at the quarantine station, but may be ascertained and declared by two witnesses in Victoria.
- (3) The Chief Officer of Civil Status shall return such register to the Chief Medical Officer who shall keep it as a permanent record of his office.

86. Deaths on board registered ships

- (1) Whenever any death shall occur on board of any ship registered in Seychelles during any voyage it shall be the duty of the master of the ship or of the officer replacing him to draw up and sign a declaration of the said death and to cause the same to be attested by the signature or mark of two witnesses.

The said declaration shall contain the name, surname, age, sex, and profession of the deceased, and the place at which he had embarked, as well as the cause of death.

- (2) Upon the arrival of the ship in any harbour in Seychelles the aforesaid master or officer shall be bound to deliver the declaration herein mentioned to the officer of the civil status of the place where the ship has arrived, who shall register the death and it shall be the duty of the officer when registering such death, to make mention of all such additions required by [section 81](#) which may not have been ascertained on board the ship but may be ascertained and declared by two witnesses. The officer shall file among his records the said declaration.

87. ***

[section 87 repealed by section 2(s) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

88. Dead bodies

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Police and in his absence of any police officer, whenever any dead body has been found and cannot be identified, to require a duly qualified medical practitioner to make a post-mortem examination of such body or human remains and report the result thereof to him in writing for transmission to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status.
- (2) Every such report shall contain a description of the place where such body or remains aforesaid may have been found: it shall mention what clothing or other effects have been found near or upon such body or remains: it shall minutely describe the conformation, state and condition of every such body, the conformation, length, and density of the bones found and the lesions which may exist upon such body or remains.

It shall further state the sex, the probable date and cause of death of the person whose body or remains have been discovered. It shall further contain every detail which may afterwards be useful for the identification of the aforesaid body or human remains.

- (3) Every such report shall be signed and dated by the medical practitioner who has drawn it; it shall be countersigned by the Commissioner of Police. It shall be kept by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status among the records of the central office, and shall be entered verbatim in a special register which shall not be a duplicate register.
- (4) If the body or remains have been found upon an island being private property, or leased to a private person, the person in charge of such Island shall report the discovery to the nearest officer of police. If there be no officer of police to whom such report can be made before interment, such person in charge shall before permitting the interment write down a description of the place where the body or remains were found, and as far as possible a description of the position and appearance of the body, stating the sex, and he shall further draw up a list and description of the articles of clothing or other effects found on or near the body, and shall take possession of the same. The description and list, and the articles found shall be forwarded by the earliest opportunity to the nearest officer of police. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

89. Register of causes of death

It shall be the duty of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status to keep and issue separate books or registers wherein shall be entered the causes or probable causes of death, each entry in such separate register bearing a number corresponding with the number of the act of death to which the same relates.

90. Deaths not duly registered before interment

If the death of any person deceased in Seychelles has not been registered before interment, it shall not be lawful to register such death except upon an order of a judge or magistrate. Mention of the order shall be made in the margin of the act.

91. Death out of Seychelles, registration, interment

When the body of a person who has died out of Seychelles is brought to Seychelles for interment, the death of such person may be registered in the central office in conformity with this Act and thereupon a permit of burial may be issued.

**Part VI – Divorce, acknowledgment of children
adoption, and changes with respect to names****92. Copy of judgment to be sent to Chief Officer of Civil Status**

- (1) Whenever a judgment of divorce has been pronounced by the court, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to forward within eight days from the date of such judgment a copy certified by him of such judgment.
- (2) The judgment shall be entered by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status in a special register which shall not be a duplicate register, and a marginal mention of such divorce with date of the judgment shall be made on the act of marriage of the divorced parties in every register in which such act is entered.

Acknowledgment of natural children**93. Registration of acknowledgment**

- (1) Any deed containing the acknowledgment of a natural child shall be entered in full in a separate register, which shall not be a duplicate register, and a mention of such acknowledgment with the date of the deed shall be entered in the margin of the act of birth of such child in every register in which such birth is entered.
- (2) Any notary or other public officer authorised by law to draw up such deed of acknowledgment shall be bound within eight days to send a copy of the said deed to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status, and in default of so doing he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Change of name**94. Application for change of name**

- (1) Every person who is a citizen of Seychelles and has resided in Seychelles for three years may apply by petition to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status for leave to make any change in or addition to his name, surname or family name.

[section 94(1) amended by section 2(t)(i) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (1A) In the case of an application in respect of a minor the consent in writing of both parents, or in their absence, that of the guardian shall be annexed to the application.

[section 94(1A) inserted by section 2(t)(ii) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (2) An application under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by the fee mentioned in Schedule B.

95. Notice of application in Gazette

- (1) The applicant shall be bound to give notice of his application in the *Gazette* and in a daily newspaper. Such notice shall be published at least three times in the *Gazette* and such newspaper.

[section 95 (1) repealed and substituted by section 2(u) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (2) At any time within four months from the last publication any person interested therein may oppose such application by filing in the Central Civil Status Office a protest in writing, setting forth his grounds of objection.
- (3) A protest in writing under subsection (2) shall be accompanied by the fee mentioned in Schedule B which shall, where the protest is allowed, be refunded to the person filing the protest.

96. Chief Officer of Civil Status may authorise proposed change

If within the prescribed period no opposition is made to the application, or if any such opposition is made but is not considered well founded and if it further appears that there are any good and sufficient grounds in support of the application, the Chief Officer of the Civil Status may grant such application and authorise the proposed change and addition.

97. Notice of authorisation to be published

The Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall cause to be gazetted any decision by him authorising any such change and addition.

Thereupon the name authorised to be borne by the applicant shall thenceforth be deemed his name, and the surname of family name as altered or added to in conformity with such decision shall thenceforth be the surname or family name of the applicant and that of his wife and children and of any other person by law entitled to bear the surname or family name of such applicant.

98. Proviso relative to name assumed under contract of marriage, testament and donation

Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person to assume and bear any surname or family name which he may be entitled to assume and bear under any contract of marriage, testament or donation.

99. Chief Officer of Civil Status to rectify acts of civil status

When a notice authorising a change or addition of name or surname or family name has been published under [section 97](#) the Chief Officer of the Civil Status shall forthwith inscribe in the margin of the act of birth of the applicant and of any other act concerning such applicant, the alteration or addition authorised by such notice.

Part VII – Amendment and cancellation of acts of the civil status

100. Amendment of Acts

A judge may, upon the written application of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status or any party, order the amendment without any fee, stamp or registration due of any act whenever such judge shall be satisfied that any error has been committed in any such act or in the registration thereof. Nothing herein contained

shall prevent any interested person from asking by action before the Supreme Court for the rectification or cancellation of any act.

[section 100 amended by section 2(v) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

101. Powers of Attorney General

It shall be lawful for the Attorney General to dispute the validity of any act or to require the rectification or annulment thereof whenever he shall deem it fit. Every proceeding by or on behalf of the Attorney General for any purpose aforesaid shall be by motion and rule calling upon the parties interested to show cause against such application.

102. Costs

In no case in which the Attorney General deems fit to act or is called upon to act, with respect to matters relative to the civil status, or otherwise with respect to the provisions of this Act, shall any liability for costs or damages be incurred by the Attorney General or by Government, in any way or upon any ground whatsoever.

103. Judgment not binding upon parties not called

Any order of a judge or magistrate or judgment of the court for the amendment, rectification or annulment of any act shall not be binding upon any interested party who shall not have either moved or applied for such order or judgment or shall not have been made a party to it.

104. Amendment to be noted in margin of act

Any such order or judgment shall be entered verbatim in a special register, which shall not be a duplicate register and a summary mention of the amendment, rectification or annulment decreed shall be made in the margin of the act in every register in which such act has been registered.

105. Completing acts left incomplete

Whenever it shall be discovered that either before or after the commencement of this Act any act has not been entered, filled up, signed or otherwise completed in any register by the officer having charge of such register, a judge may upon the application of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status authorise by an order in writing, any officer for the time being in charge of the register to enter, fill up, sign or otherwise complete any such acts in any such registers.

106. Costs of proceeding to be borne by officer in fault

The officer who ought to have entered, filled up, signed or otherwise completed any such act shall be liable for the costs of any such application to the judge and of any further proceedings that may become necessary upon such application:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall bar any criminal prosecution to which such officer may be liable under this Act or the Penal Code.

107. Acts completed under Judge's order to be valid

All acts entered, filled up, signed and otherwise completed under the above provisions shall be as valid as if such acts had been, at the time of the declaration, entered, filled up, signed and otherwise completed in conformity with this Act.

Part VIII – Offences and penalties

108. Penalty against officer for breach of provisions as to registration, etc

Any officer who—

- (a) inscribes any of his acts upon loose sheets; or
- (b) receives, draws up or registers any act otherwise than in strict conformity with the provisions of this Act; or
- (c) by negligence or carelessness loses or injures or allows to be lost or injured any register or part thereof or any instrument, deed, order or other document connected with the civil status and in his custody; or
- (d) celebrates a marriage without proof of the consent of the parents or other persons whose consent is required by law; or
- (e) celebrates a marriage when the publications prescribed have not been made or the prescribed intervals between the publication and celebration of the marriage have not elapsed and no dispensation has been obtained,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

109. Solemnising marriage in *articulo mortis* without complying with Act

Any minister of religion who shall celebrate a marriage in *articulo mortis* otherwise than in strict conformity with the provisions of this Act or who shall fail to send to the officer of the civil status the act of any such marriage as required shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

110. Destroying or injuring acts of the civil status

Every person who shall wilfully destroy or injure or cause to be destroyed or injured any register of the civil status or any instrument connected therewith, shall be deemed guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding two years.

111. Forgery by officer

Sections 335, 337 and 347 of the Penal Code shall be applicable to any officer who—

- (a) commits forgery in any register or act or in any copy of such act in one or more of the modes referred to in section 333 of the Penal Code; or
- (b) in drawing up an act or any copy of such act or in making any entry in any register under this Act fraudulently alters the substance or particulars thereof in any manner referred to in section 333 of the Penal Code.

112. Counterfeiting, altering, etc., acts

Any person not being an officer who—

- (a) falsely makes or counterfeits or causes to be made or counterfeited any act, or copy of an act or any instrument connected therewith; or
- (b) fraudulently counterfeits or alters any signature, date or writing in any register or act or in a copy of any such act or in any instrument connected therewith;

- (c) fraudulently inserts in or adds to, any register, act, copy or instrument above referred to, any word, letter, figure or sign which did not exist in such register, act or instrument at the time the same was signed by an officer of the civil status; or
- (d) who fraudulently erases or alters in any register, act or instrument above referred to any word, letter, figure or sign; or
- (e) who knowingly makes use of any act, copy or instrument above referred to which has been counterfeited, altered or added to as above mentioned, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding two years.

113. Penalty for making false statement or declaration

Any person who—

- (a) when examined on oath, or in any affidavit wilfully makes a false statement knowing the same to be false; or
- (b) makes, signs or marks before an officer a false declaration, knowing such declaration to be false; or
- (c) makes, signs or marks before an officer a declaration containing a false statement which he knows to be false,

shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years.

114. Concealment, substitution of children, etc

- (1) Any person guilty of carrying away, concealing or doing away with a newborn infant, or substituting any child for another, or of falsely attributing a child to a woman who shall not have been delivered at all, shall be deemed guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years.
- (2) If, with intent to prejudice or conceal the status of any child, any person having the care of such child shall not produce it to anyone lawfully entitled to claim the same, such person shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in the foregoing subsection.

115. Penalty for concealing birth

- (1) If any woman shall be delivered of a child every person who shall by any secret disposition of the dead body of such child, whether such child died before, at or after its birth, endeavour to conceal the birth thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years.
- (2) If any person tried for murder of a child shall be acquitted thereof, it shall be lawful for the jury by whose verdict such person shall be acquitted to find, in case it shall so appear in evidence, that the child had been born within twelve months before its death and that such person did by some secret disposition of the dead body of such child by any means whatsoever endeavour to conceal the birth thereof, and thereupon the court may pass sentence under subsection (1) of this section as if such person had been convicted upon an information for the concealment of the birth.
- (3) The father or mother of a legitimate child who shall fail within three months of the birth of such child to declare the birth shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. The same penalty shall apply to the mother of a natural child who fails to make the declaration above prescribed.

116. When a newborn child is found

Any person who, having found a newborn child, shall neglect to make the declarations and fulfil the formalities required of him by [section 36](#) shall be guilty of and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

117. Burial without a permit

Whoever shall bury or otherwise dispose of any human body without having obtained a permit from an officer of the civil status, or before or after the period required under [section 80](#), or in any unauthorised burial ground, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

118. Concealing the body of a person deceased by the effect of violence

Whoever shall conceal, privately bury or otherwise dispose of the body of a person killed, or who has died from the effects of any blow or wound, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years.

119. Penalty for obstructing marriages by unwarranted or malicious oppositions

If any person makes opposition to a marriage without having a right under the laws of Seychelles to oppose the marriage, or if it appears to the court that the opposition is made maliciously, the court may inflict upon such opposing party a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees besides costs of suit.

120. Penalties with respect to masters of ships registered in Seychelles

If any master of a ship registered in Seychelles or the officer replacing such master and being in command of the said ship neglects, upon his arrival in any harbour in Seychelles, to declare to the civil status officer of the place the deaths or births which have occurred on board the said ship before his arrival in the aforesaid harbour and if any such master or officer has neglected to comply with the provisions of this Act respecting deaths or births in ships registered in Seychelles, the master or officer shall incur a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

121. Penalty for not making declarations in cases of suspicious, violent or sudden deaths

In any case of a suspicious, or violent or sudden death, the persons declaring such death, when acquainted with the circumstances of such death who shall fail to disclose such circumstances, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

122. Attempt

If any person attempts to commit any offence for which the punishment of imprisonment is provided in this Act, such person shall be liable to be punished as if he had been guilty of the full offence whenever such attempt has been made manifest by a commencement of execution and has been suspended or has failed in its effect only by circumstances independent of the will of such person.

123. Accomplices

Persons who in any of the ways referred to in the Penal Code, shall be accomplices in any offence for which the punishment of imprisonment is provided in this Act, shall be liable to the punishment provided for such offence in the same manner as if such offence was one provided for by the Penal Code.

124. Offences to be reported to the police

It shall be the duty of the Chief Officer of the Civil Status, of every judge or magistrate, of every officer and of every police officer to report to the Commissioner of Police every offence against this Act of which they may become aware.

125. Inquiries by Commissioner of Police

The Commissioner of Police shall inquire into every offence against this Act which has been reported to him, or in any other way brought to his cognisance or touching which it may appear that information ought to be obtained.

126. Commissioner of Police to report to Attorney General. Power of direction given to Attorney General

The Commissioner of Police shall report to the Attorney General all offences against this Act brought to his knowledge, the steps taken by him in connection therewith and the result of such steps, and the Attorney General shall by virtue of his office have power to issue such instructions as he is empowered to issue under any law in force in Seychelles.

127. Fees payable under this Act

- (1) The fees enumerated in the Schedule B shall be levied with respect to acts connected with the civil status.
- (2) Such fees shall be levied by means of stamps upon the said acts and shall accrue to the Treasury.
- (3) The Minister may, upon sufficient cause being shown, remit or reduce, in any particular case, the fee payable under [section 94](#) or [section 95](#) and may by regulation made under this section amend the Schedules.

Part IX

[Part IX repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

128. ***

[section 128 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

129. ***

[section 129 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

130. ***

[section 130 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

131. ***

[section 131 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

132. ***

[section 132 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

133. ***

[section 133 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

134. ***

[section 134 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

135. ***

[section 135 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

136. ***

[section 136 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

137. ***

[section 137 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

138. ***

[section 138 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

139. ***

[section 139 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

140. ***

[section 140 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

141. ***

[section 141 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

142. ***

[section 142 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

143. ***

[section 143 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

144. ***

[section 144 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

145. ***

[section 145 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

146. ***

[section 146 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

147. ***

[section 147 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

148. ***

[section 148 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

149. ***

[section 149 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

150. ***

[section 150 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

151. ***

[section 151 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

152. ***

[section 152 repealed by section 2(w) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

153. ***

[section 153 repealed by section 2(w) of 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

154. ***

[section 154 repealed by section 2(w) of 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

155. ***

[section 155 repealed by section 2(w) of 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

156. ***

[section 156 repealed by section 2(w) of 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

Part X – Outer Islands

[heading amended by section 2(x) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

Special provisions relating to late registration of births and deaths

157. Orders for late registration of births

- (1) For the purpose of this Part "Outer islands" means the islands of the Seychelles archipelago other than Mahe, Praslin, La Digue and the Islands adjacent thereto.
- (2) In respect of birth occurring in the Outer islands the order for late registration of births mentioned in subsections (2) and (3) of [section 31](#) may be given either by a judge, or within the limits of his jurisdiction, by a Justice of the Peace for the outlying districts.

[section 157 amended by section 2(y) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

158. Rules as to permits of interment for La Digue and adjacent islands

- (1) Whenever any death shall occur on La Digue Island or on any of the islands adjacent thereto, during the absence of the officer of civil status from La Digue Island, it shall be lawful for the officer for the time being in charge of the police station at La Digue to issue a permit for interment without previous registration of the declaration of death by an officer of the civil status.

- (2) The police officer shall report in writing to the civil status officer, on each visit of the latter to La Digue, all permits issued by him since the last visit.
- (3) The formal declaration of the death required by sections 81 and 83 shall be made to the civil status officer at latest on his first visit to La Digue Island after the date of the death.

159. Rules as to interment on Outer Islands

[section 159 amended by section 2(z)(iii) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (1) In the Outer Islands permits for interment before registration of death may be delivered by the manager or occupier of the estate or property on which the death shall have occurred.

[section 159 (1) amended by section 2(z)(i) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

- (2) The said manager or occupier shall report all such cases to the nearest civil status officer by first opportunity.
- (3) The formal declaration of the death required by sections 79 and 81 shall be made to the civil status officer within forty-eight hours of the arrival at Mahé of the first boat or aircraft which shall have left the Island after the death.

[section 159 (3) amended by section 2(z)(ii) of Act 10 of 2000 w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

160. Persons granting permits to satisfy themselves as to cause of death

It shall be the duty of all persons empowered by this Part to issue permits of interment to satisfy themselves as far as possible as to the cause of death before granting such permit.

161. Reference to police authority in certain cases

No permit shall be issued under this Part by a manager or occupier for the burial of any person who shall have died from any of the causes mentioned in [section 80](#) without reference to the nearest police authority, unless such reference is absolutely impossible on account of distance or impossibility of communication:

Provided that, whenever such reference is impossible, the manager or occupier shall inquire carefully into the circumstances of the death and note appearances of the body before permitting interment, and shall draw up a memorandum of the same and forward such memorandum by the earliest opportunity to the nearest police authority.

162. Police officer in charge of stations on islands may be appointed officer of civil status for certain purposes

- (1)
 - (a) It shall be lawful for the President to appoint any non-commissioned officer in charge of a police station on any Outer Islands to be an officer of the civil status for such island and adjacent islands for the purpose of registering deaths.
 - (b) Such appointment shall be personal to the officer appointed and shall terminate with his transfer to another station.
 - (c) Any officer so appointed shall before exercising the functions of officer of civil status take the oath of office, as such, before a judge in chambers, and shall in matters connected with such functions be amenable to the instructions of the officer of civil status having jurisdiction under this Act over the island to which he shall be appointed.
- (2) The officer of civil status having jurisdiction under this Act shall on each visit to the island to which such non-commissioned officer shall be appointed, examine all entries made by such officer and

shall initial the same, and he shall report any irregularities discovered to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status at Mahé.

[section 162 amended by section 2(aa) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

163. Police officers may be also given power as civil status officer

[amended by section 2(ab)(ii) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

It shall be lawful for the President, subject to the conditions mentioned in [section 162](#), to appoint any non-commissioned officer in charge of the any police station to act as officer of civil status for the purpose mentioned in that section:

[section 163 amended by section 2(ab)(i) of Act [10 of 2000](#) w.e.f. 1 December 2000]

Provided that every such officer shall, between the first and sixth day of each month, produce his registers of deaths to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status for inspection and such Chief Officer shall initial each act registered therein.

Schedule A

Birth in Seychelles (Form I)(CS001.pdf): www.seyllii.org/greybook

Publication of marriage in Seychelles (Form II)(CS001.pdf): www.seyllii.org/greybook

Act of marriage - Marriage in the Seychelles (Form III)(CS001.pdf): www.seyllii.org/greybook

Act of marriage "In Articulo Mortis" (Form IV)(CS001.pdf): www.seyllii.org/greybook

Affidavit under section 53 (Form V)(CS001.pdf): www.seyllii.org/greybook

Civil Status of Seychelles (Form VI)(CS001.pdf): www.seyllii.org/greybook

Death in Seychelles (Form VII)(CS001.pdf): www.seyllii.org/greybook

Schedule B - Fees (Section 127)

		Rupees
1.	For every extract from or copy of an act of the Civil Status.	50
	<i>[Schedule B item 1 amended by regulation 2(a) of SI 47 of 2009 w.e.f. 1 May 2009]</i>	
2.	For each certificate under the proviso of section 22(1).	50
	<i>[Schedule B item 2 amended by regulation 2(b) of SI 47 of 2009 w.e.f. 1 May 2009]</i>	
3.	For a dispensation of one publication of the banns of marriage.	50
4.	For a dispensation of age.	10
5.	For a licence when there exist prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity.	10
6.	For registering any rectification of an act of the Civil Status.	1
7.	For registering any adoption.	1
8.	For registration of any divorce.	1
9.	For each certificate under section 58 of subsections (1) and (4).	10
10.	For each licence under section 52(3)	100
	<i>[Schedule B item 10 amended by regulation 2(c) of SI 47 of 2009 w.e.f. 1 May 2009]</i>	

11.	For each search under the 1st proviso to section 53.	0.50
12.	For each application under section 94.	1000.
	<i>[Schedule B item 12 amended by regulation 2(d) of SI 47 of 2009 w.e.f. 1 May 2009]</i>	
13.	For each protest under section 95.	400.

[Notes to the 1991 Ed:

- (1) *The Civil Status Act (Cap 89 1971 ED and the Civil Status (Christian Marriages) Act (Cap 90, 1971 ED) and the Civil Status (outlying Districts) Act (Cap 91, 1971 ED) have been consolidated in this Edition as the Civil Status Act.*
- (2) *The exercise and performance of powers and duties under sections 6, 7, 31(3) Proviso, 36(4), 40, 45, 52(3), 59, 68, 75 Proviso have been delegated to the Chief Officer of the Civil Status by S.I. 23 of 1972. (Cap 241 Sub. Leg.)*
- (3) *The Evidence (Seychelles) Order, 1962, (U.K. S.I. 1962, No. 2608 of 28th November 1962) makes entries contained in the register of birth, marriages and death under the Civil Status Act admissible in evidence in the United Kingdom and provides for their proof by official certificates issued by the Chief Officer of the Civil Status, Civil Status Officer or in the case of Christian marriage a minister.]*