

N° 4154.

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET IRLANDE DU NORD
ET FRANCE**

Accord en vue de faciliter l'authen-
tification, sans légalisation, de cer-
tains documents officiels, avec
annexes. Signé à Paris, le 3 avril
1937.

**GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
AND FRANCE**

Agreement to facilitate the Proof
without Legalisation of Certain
Official Documents, with Annexes.
Signed at Paris, April 3rd, 1937.

No. 4154. — AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO FACILITATE THE PROOF WITHOUT LEGALISATION OF CERTAIN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. SIGNED AT PARIS, APRIL 3RD, 1937.

English and French official texts communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic. The registration of this Agreement took place August 2nd, 1937.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (hereafter in this Agreement referred to as "the United Kingdom") and THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, desiring to facilitate the proof without legalisation of certain official documents issued in the United Kingdom or in France and intended for use in France or in the United Kingdom respectively, have agreed as follows :

Article I.

(1) The following documents, that is to say :

(a) Official copies of "actes de l'état civil" (as defined in Article 2 (1) of this Agreement) contained in registers kept in the United Kingdom by registrars-general or by local superintendent registrars and registrars of births and deaths, or of marriages ;

(b) Official certificates issued by the Patent Office in London verifying copies of British patents, designs and trade-marks, and of other public documents deposited in the Patent Office ; and

(c) Official copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other judicial proceedings of any court in the United Kingdom (including entries in the Books of Council and session or in the books of any Sheriff Court in Scotland), and of affidavits, pleadings or other legal documents filed or deposited in any such courts ;

shall, without legalisation, be admissible as evidence in France in the circumstances and to the extent indicated in Article 4 (1) and (3).

(2) The following documents, that is to say :

(a) Official copies of "actes de l'état civil" (as defined in Article 2 (2) of this Agreement) drawn up in France ;

(b) Official certificates verifying copies of French patents and assignments thereof, trade-marks, designs and industrial models, and of other documents deposited in the National Office of Industrial Property ("Office national de la Propriété industrielle") ; and

¹ Came into force June 3rd, 1937.

(c) Official copies of judgments, decrees, orders or other judicial proceedings of French tribunals and of affidavits, pleadings or other legal documents filed or deposited with any such tribunals;

shall, without legalisation, be admissible as evidence in the United Kingdom in the circumstances and to the extent indicated in Article 4 (2) and (3).

(3) For the purposes of this Agreement, the word " France " includes Algeria, and the words " the United Kingdom " do not include the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Article 2.

(1) The expression " ' actes de l'état civil ' contained in registers kept in the United Kingdom " shall be understood for the purposes of the present Agreement to include the following entries in Public Registers :

- (a) Entries of births ;
- (b) Entries of still births (England only) ;
- (c) Entries of marriages ;
- (d) Entries of deaths ;
- (e) Entries in the Adopted Children Register.

(2) The expression " ' actes de l'état civil ' drawn up in France " shall be understood for the purposes of the present Agreement to include the following :

- (a) Entries of births ;
- (b) Entries of a declaration of a lifeless child ;
- (c) Entries of notice of marriage ;
- (d) Certificates of notice of marriage and of no caveat being entered ;
- (e) Entries of marriages ;
- (f) Entries of deaths ;
- (g) Entries of recognition of illegitimate children ;
- (h) Registrations of judgments or decrees of divorce or of any other judgments, decrees or orders in the matter of civil status (" état civil ").

(3) The lists of " actes de l'état civil " contained in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article may be at any time varied or extended by agreement of the Contracting Parties expressed in the form of an exchange of notes.

Article 3.

(1) In the United Kingdom :

(a) Copies of " actes de l'état civil " (as defined in Article 2 (1) of this Agreement) will be certified as in conformity with the original and bear the seal of the registrar-general of births, deaths and marriages in England, Scotland or Northern Ireland, or the signature of the local superintendent registrar or registrar of births and deaths, or of marriages, as the case may be ;

(b) Certificates proceeding from the Patent Office in London will bear the seal of that Department ;

(c) Copies of judgments, decrees, orders or other judicial proceedings of a court in the United Kingdom or of affidavits, pleadings or other legal documents filed or deposited in any such court, will bear the seal of the court to which the original document belongs, and be certified as in conformity with the original by the clerk of that court or his deputy.

(2) In France :

(a) Copies of " actes de l'état civil " drawn up in France will be certified as in conformity with the original and signed by the " officier de l'état civil " or by the " greffier

en chef " of the tribunal in charge of the registers containing those " actes de l'état civil " or by his deputy and furnished with the seal of the " mairie " or of the " greffe " delivering such copies ;

(b) Certificates issued by the National Office of Industrial Property (" Office national de la Propriété industrielle ") will bear the seal of the " Office national de la Propriété industrielle " (Ministry of Commerce and Industry), and the signature of an officer of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry authorised to sign such certificates ;

(c) Copies of judgments, decrees, orders or other judicial proceedings of a French Tribunal, or of affidavits, pleadings or other legal documents filed or deposited in any such Tribunal, will bear the seal of the " greffe " of the Tribunal responsible for the judicial proceedings in question or of the Tribunal in which the documents have been filed or deposited, and will be certified as in conformity with the original by the " greffier " of the Tribunal or by his deputy.

Article 4.

(1) Any official copy or certificate, to which the foregoing provisions of this Agreement as to copies or certificates issued in the United Kingdom are applicable, shall, if it appears on the face of it to be genuine, and purports to be authenticated in accordance with Article 3 (1) of this Agreement, be admissible as evidence in France in the circumstances and to the extent hereinafter mentioned.

(a) A copy of an " acte de l'état civil " (including the marginal notes, if any) which has been issued within the preceding twelve months in response to a request for a complete copy shall be admissible as evidence of any of the matters regularly recorded in the original entry in accordance with the law of that part of the United Kingdom in which the entry was made ;

(b) A certificate verifying a copy of a patent, design or trade-mark or other public document deposited in the Patent Office issued within the preceding three years shall be admissible as evidence of the deposit and custody of the original and of the correctness of the copy ;

(c) A copy of a judgment, decree, order or other judicial proceeding, or of an affidavit, pleading or other legal document filed or deposited in a court, issued within the preceding three years shall be admissible as evidence of any matter if the original document could be received as evidence of that matter.

(2) Any official copy or certificate to which the foregoing provisions of this Agreement as to copies or certificates issued in France are applicable shall, if it appears on the face of it to be genuine and purports to be authenticated in accordance with Article 3 (2), be admissible as evidence in the United Kingdom in the circumstances and to the extent hereinafter mentioned.

(a) A copy of an " acte de l'état civil " (including the marginal notes, if any) which has been issued within the preceding twelve months in response to a request for a complete copy shall be admissible as evidence of any of the matters regularly recorded in the original entry in accordance with the law of France ;

(b) A certificate verifying a copy of a patent or an assignment thereof, a trade-mark, design or industrial model issued within the preceding three years shall be admissible as evidence of the deposit and custody of the original and of the correctness of the copy ;

(c) A copy of a judgment, decree, order or other judicial proceeding, or of an affidavit, pleading or other legal document filed or deposited in a court, issued within the preceding three years shall be admissible as evidence of any matter, if the original document could be received as evidence of that matter.

(3) (a) In this Agreement, the expression "admissible as evidence of any matter" means that the document in question shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of that matter;

(b) As regards "matters regularly recorded" in "actes de l'état civil", the matters which, in the case of each "acte", are by the law of the United Kingdom or France, as the case may be, regularly recorded, are those set out in Annexes I and II of the present Agreement.

The provisions of Annexes I and II may at any time be varied or extended by agreement of the Contracting Parties expressed in the form of an exchange of notes.

(c) In Scotland, a copy of an "acte de l'état civil" is described as an "extract"; it is consequently understood that a Scottish document is not to be considered to be an incomplete copy because it is entitled "extract".

(d) In France, a copy of an "acte de l'état civil" is sometimes called "extrait"; it is consequently understood that subject to the undermentioned exceptions, a French document is not to be considered to be an incomplete copy because it is entitled "extrait".

(i) It is provided by Article 2 of the French law of the 22nd July, 1922, that the words "of a mother unknown", "of a father unknown", and other similar statements must in no case be included in copies, even though issued as complete copies, of any "acte de l'état civil" of any kind whatsoever.

(ii) Further, it is provided by Article 57 of the French Civil Code that "no person, other than the 'Procureur of the Republic', the person whose birth is recorded in the entry, the direct ascendants or the spouse of that person or his guardian or legal representative, if he is a minor or otherwise under legal disability, may obtain a certified copy of any entry of a birth other than his own, except in virtue of an authorisation given, without charge, by the 'juge de paix' of the district where the entry has been made, or upon the request in writing of the person whose birth is in question.

"If the last-mentioned person is unable to sign his name, this inability must be attested by a 'maire', or 'commissaire de police', who must, at the same time, certify that the request is made at the instance of that person.

"If the authorisation is refused, an application for a certified copy may be made to the President of the 'Tribunal civil de première instance', who shall decide the matter 'sur ordonnance de référé' (in chambers).

"The custodians of registers shall deliver to any applicant extracts showing, without any other information, the year, day, hour and place of birth, the sex of the child, the name given to him, and the names and surnames, and the occupation and domicile of the father and of the mother as they appear in the entry of the birth or in the marginal notes thereon and reproducing any note entered in accordance with the last paragraph of Article 76 of the Civil Code."

(This paragraph provides that a marginal note of their marriage shall be entered on the entries of birth of persons who are married.)

(iii) It is understood that it is left to the discretion of the courts of the United Kingdom to decide whether, and if so in what circumstances, an "extrait abrégé" (abridged extract) of an entry of birth delivered in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 57 of the French Civil Code can be accepted as evidence under the provisions of Article 4 (2) (a) of this Agreement.

Article 5.

This Agreement shall not be held in any way to derogate from the requirements of any extradition treaty in force relating to proof of documents submitted in connexion with extradition proceedings, nor of any other treaty containing provisions relating to the proof of any classes of documents.

Article 6.

(1) The Government of the United Kingdom may, by a notification given through His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, at any time while the present Agreement is in force under Article 8, and

provided that an agreement has been concluded by an exchange of notes on the points mentioned in paragraph (2) of this Article, extend the operation of this Agreement to the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, any British colony, overseas territory or protectorate, or any territory under British suzerainty, or any mandated territory in respect of which the Government in the United Kingdom exercise the mandate.

(2) Prior to any notification of extension in respect of any territory under the preceding paragraph, an agreement shall be concluded between the Contracting Parties by an exchange of notes as to the official documents of the territory concerned which shall be deemed to be covered by the provisions of Articles 1 (1) and 2 (1), the manner in which such documents shall be authenticated for the purposes of Article 3 (1) and the matters which are regularly recorded in such documents for the purposes of Article 4 (3) (b).

(3) The date of the coming into force of any extension shall be three months from the date of the notification given under the first paragraph of this Article.

(4) Either of the Contracting Parties may at any time terminate an extension to any of the territories referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article on giving six months' notice of termination through the diplomatic channel.

(5) The termination of the Agreement under Article 8 shall, unless otherwise expressly agreed to by both Contracting Parties, *ipso facto* terminate it in respect of any territories to which it has been extended under paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 7.

(1) The Government of the French Republic may, by a notification given through the French Ambassador in London, at any time while the Agreement is in force under Article 8, and provided that an agreement has been concluded by an exchange of notes on the points mentioned in paragraph (2) of this Article, extend the operation of this Agreement to any French colony or protectorate or any mandated territory administered by the French Government.

(2) Prior to any notification of extension in respect of any territory under the preceding paragraph, an agreement shall be concluded between the Contracting Parties by an exchange of notes as to the official documents of the territory concerned which shall be deemed to be covered by the provisions of Articles 1 (2) and 2 (2), the manner in which such documents shall be authenticated for the purposes of Article 3 (2) and the matters which are regularly recorded in such documents for the purposes of Article 4 (3) (b).

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of Article 6 apply to territories to which the present Agreement has been extended under paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 8.

This Agreement, of which both the English and French texts are authoritative, shall enter into operation two months after the date of signature, and shall remain in force until terminated by a notice given six months in advance by either of the contracting Governments to the other.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Agreement in English and French texts, of which both are equally authentic, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the third day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

(L. S.) Yvon DELBOS.

(L. S.) George R. CLERK.

ANNEX I.

MATTERS WHICH, BY THE LAW OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, ARE REGULARLY RECORDED RESPECTIVELY IN THE "ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL" SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 2 (I) OF THIS AGREEMENT.

NOTE. — With regard to any of the above-mentioned "actes de l'état civil" (entries) contained in registers kept in England or Northern Ireland, the law of England and of Northern Ireland requires that every correction of the "acte" (entry) must, if made after the completion of the "acte" (entry), be described or attested by a note in the margin of the "acte" (entry), stating the date of the correction and signed by the registration officer who makes it.

(a) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in the Entry of a Birth.*

(1) The date, time¹ and place of the birth, or in the case of a new-born child found exposed, the date and place of the finding of the child.

(2) The name and sex, and, in the case of a birth in Scotland, the surname, of the child.

(3) The name or names and surname, the rank, profession or occupation, and the residence of the father.²

(4) The name or names of the mother, her surname at the date of the birth, her prior married surname or surnames (if any), and her maiden surname, and the name or names and surname, and the rank, profession or occupation, of any person of whom she is the wife or widow at the date of the entry.²

(5) The occupation and residence of the mother.²

(6) In the case of a birth in Scotland, the date and place of the parents' marriage.²

(7) The signature or mark, and the residence and description of the person or each of the persons, as the case may be, upon whose information the entry was made.

(8) The date on which, and, in the case of a birth in Scotland, the place at which, the entry was made.

(9) The signature and official description of the registrar or other person by whom the entry was made.

(10) The fact that the child has been adopted or that the birth has been re-registered. In the case of an entry of the birth of a person in Scotland, the date and import of any decree of a competent court with regard to the paternity or status of that person and the legitimation of that person *per subsequens matrimonium*.

(11) In the case of a birth in England or Northern Ireland, the signature and official description of the local superintendent registrar, and (or) the fact that the entry was made on the authority of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages or the Registrar-General for Northern Ireland, as the case may be. In the case of a birth in Scotland, the signature and official description of the District Examiner of Registers by whom the entry was attested.³

¹ The time of the birth may not be recorded in the entry.

² All or some of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (3) to (6) and paragraph (10) above may not be recorded in the entry.

³ All or some of the matters mentioned in paragraph (11) above may not be recorded in the entry.

(b) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in the Entry of a Still-Birth (England only).*

(1) The date and place of the still-birth, or the date and place of the finding of the body of the child.

(2) The sex of the child.

(3) The name or names and surname, the rank, profession or occupation, and the residence of the father.¹

(4) The name or names of the mother, her surname at the date of the birth, her prior married surname or surnames (if any) and her maiden surname, and the name or names and surname, and the rank, profession or occupation of any person of whom she is the wife or widow at the date of the entry.¹

(5) The occupation and residence of the mother.¹

(6) The signature or mark, and the residence and description of the person or each of the persons, as the case may be, upon whose information the entry was made, and the nature of the evidence upon which the child was registered as still-born.

(7) The date on which the entry was made.

(8) The signature and official description of the registrar or other person by whom the entry was made.

(c) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in the Entry of a Marriage.*

(1) The date and place of the marriage.

(2) The name or names and surname of each of the parties to the marriage, and any different surname previously borne by either of the parties.

(3) The age of each of the parties to the marriage, or, in relation to either of the parties, the fact that he or she was or was not of age, as the case may be.

(4) The marital condition of each of the parties to the marriage : in a case where the man or the woman has been previously married and divorced, the name or names and married and maiden surnames of the former wife, or the name or names and surname of the former husband, as the case may be²; and in a case where the parties have been previously married to each other, the date and place of the previous marriage.²

(5) The rank, profession or occupation, and the residence of each of the parties to the marriage.

(6) The name or names and surname, and the rank, profession or occupation of the father, and, in the case of a marriage in Scotland, the name or names and maiden surname of the mother, of each of the parties to the marriage.

(7) The form of the marriage.

(8) The signature or mark of each of the parties to the marriage, and the signatures or marks, and, in the case of a marriage in Scotland, the residences, of the persons by whom the marriage was attested.

(9) In the case of a marriage solemnised according to the rites of the Church of England, the signature and official description of the minister by or before whom the marriage was solemnised, and in the case of a marriage solemnised in England according to the rites of the Jews or Quakers, the signature and official description of the secretary of the synagogue or the registering officer, as the case may be.

¹ All or some of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (3) to (5) above may not be recorded in the entry.

² The name and surname of the former wife or husband are not recorded in the entry of a marriage in Scotland or Northern Ireland. The previous marriage of the parties to each other is not recorded in the entry of a marriage in Scotland.

(10) In the case of a marriage in England or Northern Ireland other than such a marriage as is mentioned in paragraph (9) above, the signatures¹ and official descriptions of the registrar and the superintendent registrar, or, as the case may be, the signature and official description of the authorised person or registrar before whom the marriage took place. In the case of a marriage in Scotland, the signature and official description of the registrar or assistant registrar, and, if the marriage was not solemnised by a minister of religion, particulars of the warrant or decree of the court upon the authority of which the marriage was registered.

(11) In the case of a marriage in Scotland, the date on which, and the place at which the entry was made, and in the case of a marriage celebrated in Northern Ireland according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, or by special licence, the date on which the entry was made.

(12) In the case of a marriage in Scotland, the conviction of either of the parties to the marriage for bigamy, and the divorce of the parties.

(d) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in the Entry of a Death.*

(1) The date and place, and in Scotland the time, of the death or, in the case of a body found dead, the date and place of the finding of the body.

(2) The name or names and surname, and the sex and age of the deceased person, and the residence of the deceased person if it was not the place where that person died.

(3) The rank, profession or occupation, and the marital condition, of the deceased person, and, if that person was at the time of the death married, widowed or divorced, the name of the spouse or former spouse.²

(4) In the case of a death in England, the name or names and surname, the rank, profession or occupation, and the residence of the father of the deceased person, and the name or names of the mother of the deceased person, her surname at the date of the death, her prior married surname or surnames (if any) and her maiden surname, the name or names and surname, and the rank, profession or occupation of any person of whom she is, at the date of entry, the wife or widow, and her occupation and residence.³

(5) In the case of a death in Scotland, the name or names and surname, and the rank, profession or occupation, of the father, and the name or names and maiden surname, and the occupation of the mother of the deceased person.³

(6) The cause of death, and in the case of a death in Scotland or Northern Ireland caused by a disease, the duration of the disease ; in the case of a death in England or Scotland, the name of the medical practitioner (if any) who certified the death ; and in the case of a death in England, the fact that there has or has not been a post-mortem examination,⁴ and the fact (if it be so) that the cause of death has been certified by a coroner, deputy-coroner, or assistant deputy-coroner named and described in the entry, after post-mortem without inquest.

(7) The signature or mark, and the residence and description of the person upon whose information the entry was made ; or where the information upon which the entry is made is contained in a certificate of a coroner, deputy-coroner or assistant deputy-coroner, the name and official description of the person from whom the certificate was received ; or, in the case of a death in Scotland, the fact that the information was given by the Procurator Fiscal.

¹ In Northern Ireland the entry is sometimes initialled by the registrar.

² The marital condition of the deceased and the name of the spouse or former spouse may not be recorded in the entry of a death in England. The name of the spouse or former spouse is not recorded in the entry of a death in Northern Ireland.

³ All or some of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (4) and (5) above may not be recorded in the entry.

⁴ This fact may not be recorded in the entry. A post-mortem examination is sometimes indicated in the entry by the letters " P.M. "

(8) In the case of a death in England or Northern Ireland which has been the subject of a coroner's inquest, the date of the inquest or the fact that it was adjourned and not resumed, as the case may be, and, if the inquest has been adjourned and not resumed, the result of any criminal proceedings relating to the death ; and, if the death occurred in Northern Ireland, the fact that the cause of death has been certified by the person holding the inquest. In the case of a death in Scotland which has been the subject of an enquiry made by the Procurator Fiscal, the result of the enquiry.

(9) The date on which and, in the case of a death in Scotland, the place at which the entry was made.

(10) The signature and official description of the registrar or other person by whom the entry was made, and if, in the case of a death in England or Northern Ireland, the entry is made more than twelve months after the date of the death or of the finding of the dead body, as the case may be, the fact that the entry was made on the authority of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages or the Registrar-General for Northern Ireland, and the signature and official description of the local superintendent registrar.¹

(e) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in an Entry in the Adopted Children Register.*

(1) The name or names and sex and, in the case of the adoption of a child in Scotland, the surname of the adopted child.

(2) The date of the birth of the adopted child. (The date of the birth of the adopted child may not be recorded in the entry.)

(3) The name or names and surname, the rank, profession or occupation, and the residence of the adopter or of each of the adopters, as the case may be.

(4) The date of the adoption order and the description of the court by which it was made.

(5) The date on which the entry was made.

(6) The signature of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Registrar-General for Scotland or the Registrar-General for Northern Ireland, as the case may be, or of the officer deputed by him to attest the entry.

ANNEX II.

MATTERS WHICH, UNDER THE LAW OF FRANCE, ARE REGULARLY RECORDED RESPECTIVELY IN THE "ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL" SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 2 (2) OF THIS AGREEMENT.

(See Article 4 (3) (b).)

(a) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in an Entry of a Birth.*
(Acte de naissance.)

(1) The date, time and place of the birth, or, in the case of a foundling, the date and place of the finding of the child and the apparent age of the child.

(2) The name or names, and in the case of a foundling, the surname, and the sex of the child.

(3) The name or names and surname, the profession and domicile, and the date and place of birth or the age of the father and of the mother ; and, if it occurs, the acknowledgment of the child by the father and (or) mother. (All or some of the matters mentioned in this paragraph may not be recorded in the entry.)

¹ In this case, the signature and official description of the local superintendent registrar is not recorded in the entry of a death in Northern Ireland.

(4) The name or names and surname, and the profession, domicile and age of the person, or each of the persons, upon whose information the entry was drawn up.

(5) The date on which, and the time at which, the entry was drawn up.

(6) The name or names and surname and official description of the " officier de l'état civil " by whom the entry was signed.

(7) The subsequent acknowledgment, legitimation, adoption or marriage of the person concerned, if it occurs, is noted at the end of the entry. (The acknowledgment may not be recorded.)

(b) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in an Entry of the Declaration of a Lifeless Child.*
(Acte de déclaration d'enfant sans vie.)

(1) The date, time and place of the delivery of the child.

(2) The fact that, at the time when the entry was drawn up, the child was not alive.

(3) The name or names and surname, the profession and domicile, and the date and place of birth or the age of the father and of the mother. (All or some of the matters mentioned in this paragraph may not be recorded in the entry.)

(4) The name or names and surname, and the profession, domicile and age of the person, or each of the persons, upon whose information the entry was drawn up, and the degree of his, her or their relationship, if any, to the child.

(5) The date on which, and the time at which, the entry was drawn up.

(6) The name or names and surname and official description of the " officier de l'état civil " by whom the entry was signed.

(c) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in an Entry of Notice of a Marriage.*
(Acte de publication de mariage.)

(1) The name or names and surname, and the profession and domicile and the residence, if any, of each of the future spouses and the place where the marriage is to be celebrated.

(2) The date and time at which the entry was drawn up or the notice posted, and the name or names and surname and official description of the " officier de l'état civil " by whom the entry was signed.

(d) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in a Certificate of Notice of a Marriage and of no Caveat being Entered.*
(Certificat de publication de mariage et de non-opposition.)

(1) The names, surnames, professions and domiciles, and the residences, if any, of the future spouses and the place where the marriage is to be celebrated.

(2) The fact that there is no caveat (opposition) to the marriage.

(3) The date on which the certificate was given, and the name or names and surname and official description of the " officier de l'état civil " by whom the certificate was given.

(e) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in an Entry of a Marriage.*
(Acte de mariage.)

(1) The date, time and place at which the marriage was celebrated.

(2) The names, surnames, professions, ages, dates and places of birth, and domiciles and the residences (if any) of the spouses.

(3) The names, surnames, professions and domiciles of the fathers and mothers, if known, of the spouses.

(4) In cases where either of the spouses is a minor, the consent of his or her father or mother, grandparents or family council (conseil de famille), as the case may be.

(5) The name or names and surname of any previous husband or wife of either of the spouses.

(6) The declaration of the parties to the marriage that they take one another for husband and wife.

(7) The names, surnames, professions and domiciles of the witnesses, and the fact that they are of age, respectively.

(8) The declaration that there has been, or that there has not been, made a contract of marriage, and, as far as possible, the date of the contract, if there is one, and the name and place of residence of the notary who recorded it.

(9) The name or names and surname and official description of the " officier de l'état civil " by whom the entry was signed.

(10) In the case of a subsequent divorce, a note of the fact is made at the end of the entry.

(f) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in an Entry of a Death.*
(Acte de décès.)

(1) The day, hour and place of the death.

(2) The name or names and surname, the date and place of birth or age, and the profession and domicile of the deceased.

(3) The names, surnames, professions and domiciles of the father and mother of the deceased.

(4) The name or names and surnames of the other spouse or spouses if the deceased was married, widowed or divorced.

(5) The name or names and surname, and the age, profession and domicile of the informant, and his or her degree of relationship, if any, to the deceased.

(All the above matters will be recorded so far as they can be ascertained.)

(6) The date and time at which the entry was drawn up.

(7) The name or names and surname and official description of the " officier de l'état civil " by whom the entry was signed.

(g) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in an Entry of the Acknowledgment of an Illegitimate Child.*
(Actes de Reconnaissance d'enfant naturel.)

(1) The date and place of birth, the sex and the surname of the child.

(2) The name or names and surname, the profession and domicile and the residence (if any), and the date and place of birth or the age of the father and (or) of the mother.

(3) The acknowledgment of paternity and (or) maternity.

(4) The date on which, and the time at which, the entry was drawn up.

(5) The name or names and surname and official description of the " officier de l'état civil " by whom the entry was signed.

(h) *Matters which are Regularly Recorded in an Entry of a Judgment or Decree of Divorce, or any other Judgment, Decree or Order relating to a matter of Civil Status.*

(Transcription de jugement ou d'arrêt de divorce et tous autres jugements, arrêts ou ordonnances en matière d'état civil.)

(1) Only the operative part of the judgment, decree or order is entered.

(2) To this are added the date of the entry and the name or names and surname and official description of the " officier de l'état civil " by whom the entry was drawn up.