

# Marriage Code (1987:230)

## First Division

### General

#### Chapter 1. Marriage

**§ 1** In this Code contains provisions on cohabitation in marriage. The two who are married to each other are partners. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**2 §** Spouses should show each other respect and loyalty. They shall jointly nurturing home and children, and in consultation work for the family's best.

**§ 3** Each spouse's ownership of its property and is responsible for its debts.

**4 §** Spouses shall allocate expenses and chores between them. They shall provide each other with the information necessary for the family's financial situation can be assessed.

**5 §** Marriage dissolved by the death of a spouse or divorce.

## Other Department

### Marriage dissolution

#### Chapter 2. IMPEDIMENT

**§ 1** A person under 18 can not marry without the permission of the authorities specified in [Chapter 15. § 1](#) . Permission may be granted only if there are special reasons. Act ( 2004:142 ).

**2 §** Repealed by Act ( 1988:1254 ).

**§ 3** Marriage may not be concluded between them who are related to each other in the ascending and descending lines or full siblings.

Half Siblings may not marry each other without the permission of the authorities specified in [Chapter 15. § 1](#) .

In applying [the first](#) and [second paragraphs](#) equated with adoptive kinship. They thus considered full siblings may marry each other by permission of the authorities specified in [Chapter 15. § 1](#) . Act ( 2004:763 ).

**4 §** A person who is married or a partner in a registered partnership may not marry. Act ( 1994:1118 ).

#### Chapter 3. Examination of marriage barriers

**1 §** Before a marriage is concluded, it is necessary to consider whether there are any impediments to marriage. This testing should be done by the Tax Authority.

The two intended to marry should jointly request obstacles trial of Tax. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**§ 2** A person who is not and must be registered in this country shall preclude examination of a certificate by the foreign authority of its power to enter into marriage, if such a certificate can be obtained.

If the required permission to the marriage, shall be evidence of the condition shown at barrier trial. Act ( 1991:495 ).

**§ 3** The requesting impediments must make a written statement on oath that they are not related to each other in the ascending and descending lines or full siblings. Have they not permit the marriage of [Chapter 2. § 3, second paragraph](#) , their statement also mean that they are half-siblings.

Those who desire to be impediments on honor declare in writing whether they have previously been married or registered partnership. Anyone who has previously been married or registered partnership shall prove that the marriage or partnership has been dissolved, unless it is shown by the population register or certificate from the foreign authority. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**4 §** Finds Tax that there is no impediment to the marriage, the fact certify this. Act ( 2009:253 ).

#### Chapter 4. Marriage

**§ 1** Marriage concluded through marriage in the presence of relatives or other witnesses.

**§ 2** At the ceremony, those who marry to be present simultaneously. They shall each question from wedding officiant give to feel that they consent to the marriage. Wedding officiant should then explain that they are spouses.

Have not gone to that specified in [the first paragraph](#) or every wedding officiant is not authorized to perform marriage ceremonies, the ordinance invalid as wedding.

An ordinance of the [second paragraph](#) is invalid as wedding may be approved by the government, if there are exceptional reasons. The matter may be taken up only at the request of one of those who intended to marry, or if one of them has died, the heirs of the deceased. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**3 §** Qualified to be wedding officiant is

First Such a priest or other officer of a religious community that has been appointed under the Act ( [1993:305](#) ) concerning the right to perform marriage ceremonies in religious communities, or  
2nd the provincial government has decreed. Anyone who is qualified under the [first paragraph 1](#) is not required to perform marriage ceremonies. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**§ 4** Before anyone appointed to perform the ceremony according to [§ 3, Paragraph 2 of](#) the provincial government consider that he or she has the knowledge and skills otherwise needed for the mission.

The appointment shall be valid for a period of time, unless it has been restricted to apply to a specified date.

Does a wedding officiant is no longer the requirements of [the first paragraph](#) or misbehaving wedding officiant its mission, the provincial government revoke the appointment to be wedding officiant. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**§ 5** Before Marriage held the wedding organizer to ensure that impediments have occurred within four months before the planned wedding, and that no obstacle has emerged. Act ( 1991:495 ).

**6 §** The wedding for the rest

First the arrangements made within a religious community, the ceremony performed by a priest or any other officer in the community, and  
2nd regulations issued by the government for other cases. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**7 §** Wedding officiant shall now give the spouses a certificate of marriage. Government issues regulations on those cases where special protocol shall be kept of marriages.

**8 §** Wedding officiant shall immediately send notice of marriage to the Tax.

On receipt of the wedding Tax check that the wedding ceremony was preceded by impediments and that at this trial preclude marriage not arrived. If such a review has not occurred, or if the marriage has been solemnized despite the examination arrived impediments to marriage, the Tax Board sent notice of the relationship to the person who shall notify and consider matters relating to disciplinary liability, prosecution, dismissal or resignation regarding wedding officiant. In the cases referred to in [Chapter 5. 5 § first paragraph](#) shall also notify the Tax Attorney. Act (2004:142 ).

## **Chapter 5. Divorce**

**§ 1** If the spouses agree that the marriage be dissolved, they have the right to divorce. This will be preceded by reflection, if both spouses requests it or if any of them live permanently with their own children under 16 who are under the spouse's custody.

**§ 2** If only one of the spouses that the marriage be dissolved, that spouse is entitled to a divorce only after reflection.

**§ 3** This waiting period begins when the spouses applies for divorce or when a spouse's claim for divorce served on the other spouse. Have the cooling off period expired for at least six months, the divorce is pronounced if one of the spouses then produces a special request for it. If such request is not made within one year from the reflection period beginning, the question of divorce fallen. Dismissed an action for divorce or dismissed the case, stop the cooling off period.

**§ 4** If the spouses live apart for at least two years, each of them the right to divorce without reflection.

**§ 5** A husband has the right to divorce without consideration if done probable that her husband has been forced to enter into marriage or if the spouse has entered into marriage before the age of 18 without a competent authority approval. If the marriage has been concluded even though the spouses are related to each other in the ascending and descending lines or full siblings, have each of the spouses the right to divorce without reflection. The same applies if the marriage has been concluded even though one of the spouses was already married or a partner in a registered partnership and the previous marriage or partnership has not been dissolved.

Is there bigamy, has each of the spouses of the former marital right to get this resolved through divorce without reflection. The same applies to the Partnership recorded even though one of the partners was married.

In the cases referred to in [the first paragraph](#), the action for divorce may also be brought by the public prosecutor. In cases relating to marriages entered into by a minor is social committee in the municipality where the person is registered or, if the person is not registered in this country, in the municipality where he resides shall on request provide opinion and the information that may be relevant for assessing this question to the prosecutor. Another social welfare who have access to information that may be relevant to the issue is required to make such request of the social welfare to be heard. Act ( 2004:142 ).

**§ 6** When the divorce becomes final, the marriage is dissolved.

## Third Division

### Matrimonial economic conditions

#### Chapter 6. Maintenance

**§ 1** The spouses shall, each according to his ability, to contribute to the maintenance needed for their joint and personal needs. If child support are provisions in the *Children and Parents Code* .

**§ 2** If, as one spouse shall contribute not sufficient for that spouse's personal needs or for the payments to the spouse otherwise arrange for the maintenance of the family, the other spouse inject the money needed.

**3 §** The one spouse under [1](#) and [2 § §](#) received by the other spouse for his personal needs, the former husband's estate.

**4 §** Can one spouse due to illness or absence, not self-manage their affairs and made the funds for maintenance of the family, the other spouse to the extent necessary to lift the sick or away current spouse's income and the return of his property and sign for bank deposits and other funds. This does not apply if the cohabitation between the spouses has ceased or if there is an agent, guardian, trustee or administrator who has the right to represent the sick or away present husband in these matters.

Right of action referred to in [the first paragraph](#) are binding on the sick or away present spouse, even if the funds were not needed for the maintenance of the family, unless the third party neither knew or should have known, that need not exist. Act ( 1988:1254 ).

**§ 5** If one of the spouses neglects his or her maintenance, the court may order the husband to pay maintenance to the other spouse.

**§ 6** If the spouses do not live permanently, should one spouse to fulfill its maintenance obligations by paying maintenance to the other spouse.

The court may, when the spouses do not live permanently, order one spouse to leave the furniture to the other spouse to be used by him. The obligation, however, include only the furniture that belonged to the spouses or one of them when cohabitation ceased. Contracts after the court's decision concluded with a third party if the property does not restrict the right to use household goods.

**7 §** After divorce each spouse is responsible for their maintenance.

If one spouse needs to contribute to its maintenance during a transitional period, that spouse is entitled to maintenance from the other spouse after what is reasonable having regard to the husband's ability and other circumstances.

Have one spouse difficulty providing for themselves after a long marriage has been dissolved or there are other special reasons, that spouse is entitled to maintenance from the other spouse for longer than specified in [the second paragraph](#). During the examination of the law must be taken into account whether one spouse needs grants to obtain pensions. Act ( 1998:619 ).

**8 §** Alimony after divorce to be paid continuously. Are there specific reasons, such as the creditor needs a grant to acquire pension security, the court may decide that the premium shall be paid as a lump sum. Act ( 1998:619 ).

**9 §** Action for the maintenance shall be determined may not be granted for a longer time than three years before the date on which the action was brought, if not the support debtor permits.

**§ 10** The right to demand a fixed alimony ends three years after the due date originally was.

Have attached for maintenance performed before the date specified in [the first paragraph](#) or the support debtor bankrupt because of an application made before that date, the payment of the claim also subsequently removed from the distrained assets or received in the bankruptcy.

Has an application for reorganization under the Act ( [1996:764](#) ) on reorganization made prior to the date specified in [the first paragraph](#) , the maintenance required within three months of the decision företagsrekonstruktionens termination was announced. If the chords are made, the claim must be claimed within three months of the chord should have been fulfilled. Has attachment for child support made or bankruptcy within the period which has now been set, the [second paragraph](#).

Agreement contrary to this section is void. Act ( [1996:765](#) ).

**11 §** A judgment or an agreement on maintenance may be adjusted by the court, if there are grounds for considering that circumstances have changed. For the time before the action is brought may, however, adjustment to a party contesting done only in this way that unpaid contributions are reduced or removed. Alimony after divorce only if there are exceptional reasons to be raised beyond the maximum amount for which the grant has previously been decided. Maintenance in the form of lump sum may not be adjusted against a party of opposition.

A contract for maintenance may also be adjusted by the court, if the agreement is unreasonable in the circumstances of its creation, and other circumstances. Decisions to received must be repaid may, however, only if there are special reasons.

## **Chapter 7. Matrimonial property**

**§ 1** A spouse's property is marital property to the extent that it is not private property.

**2 §** Private property is

First property as a result of the marriage contract are single,

2nd property that a spouse has received a gift from someone other than the other spouse with the condition that the property shall be the recipient individual,

3rd property that a spouse has received by will with the condition that it shall be the recipient individual,

4th property that a spouse has inherited and which according testament of the deceased shall be the recipient individual,

5th property that a spouse received by beneficiary in the life insurance, accident insurance, health insurance or pension under the Act ( [1993:931](#) ) concerning personal pensions taken out by someone other than the other spouse with the condition that the property shall be the recipient individual,

6th what has come in place of the property referred to in 1-5, unless otherwise provided by the act in respect of which the property is private.

Income from separate property is marital property, unless otherwise provided by such an act referred to in [the first paragraph](#). Act ( [1993:933](#) ).

**3 §** The prenup can spouses or prospective spouses decide to property belonging to or accruing to any of them to be his or her separate property. The new marriage, spouses decide that the property to be marital property.

Prenuptial agreements must be in writing and signed by the spouses or future spouses. This applies even if one of them is a minor or if the marriage affecting property, any part covered by the stewardship of the *Parental Code* . In this case, however, guardian or trustee's written consent obtained.

Prenuptial agreements must be registered with the Swedish Tax Agency. A prenuptial agreement concluded between the prospective spouses in the marriage, if it is submitted to the Tax Board within one month of the marriage.

Otherwise, the marriage only as of the date submitted to the Tax. Act ( [2011:891](#) ).

**§ 4** The matrimonial common property referred to in this Code

First immovable property of the spouses or one of them owns or holds the lease, if there is a building within the property that is intended as their common home and property held primarily for the purpose,

2nd immovable property of the spouses or one of them holds the right of use in conjunction with the building on the property which the spouses or one of them owns, if the building is intended as their common home and property held primarily for the purpose,

3rd building or part of building that spouses or one of them holds a tenancy, tenant or other similar law, if the building or building component is intended as spouses' home and held principally for the purpose,

4th building or part of building that spouses or one of them has the right to the future purchase of condominium under prior agreements stated in [Chapter 5](#). condominium Act ( [1991:614](#) ), on the right for an apartment when the agreement was reached was intended to be the spouses' home and To held principally

for this purpose.

With both spouses household goods referred to in this bar furniture, home appliances and other interior chattels intended for the common home.

For common household goods are not such household goods used exclusively for a spouse use.

For both spouses home and household goods are not property used primarily for recreational purposes. Act ( 2009:181 ).

**5 §** A spouse shall not, without the other spouse's consent

First dispose of, let mortgage, lease or otherwise grant rights to immovable property which constitutes their common residence,

2nd dispose of, pledge, lease or otherwise grant rights to other property which constitutes their common property, or

3rd dispose of or pledge their common household goods. [first paragraph](#) does not apply to residential or household goods that are the sole property of one spouse under [§ 2, Paragraph 2 - 4th](#) A husband may not be without the other spouse's consent dispose of, let mortgage, rent or otherwise grant rights to real property are not the spouses' property, if the property is marital property. This does not apply if the divorce proceedings are ongoing and the spouse has acquired the property after the action for divorce was filed.

Consent to avhändelse or mortgage must be in writing.

The provisions of this section relating to immovable property and rights of this also applies in the case of leasehold.

**6 §** The provisions of [§ 5](#) of the consent of the spouse of an action by the other spouse also apply when the estate of a deceased spouse takes such action.

**7 §** Consent of [5](#) or [6 §](#) is not needed, if the spouse can not provide valid consent or the consent can not be obtained within a reasonable time. Consent under [§ 5](#) are not needed since the division of property as a result of divorce has occurred.

**8 §** Missing required consent to a measure under [5](#) or [§ 6](#) , the court may allow the action at the request of those who wish to undertake it.

**9 §** If one spouse or the estate of a deceased spouse without the required consent or authorization has arrogated to itself or to the detriment of the other spouse transferred the right to use property, the court shall on application by him to explain that the act is invalid and that the property be returned. The same applies if a spouse or the estate of a deceased spouse without the required consent or authorization has pledged their common household goods. Transfer and pledging of household goods shall not be invalidated if the new owner has had the property in his possession in good faith.

Action under [the first paragraph](#) shall be brought before the court within three months of the other spouse had knowledge of the disposition of the property. With regard to household goods are counted, however, the time from when her husband learned of the surrender. Have title deed or registration granted by reason of the transfer of real property or leasehold, proceedings may not be instituted.

Seeking eviction, the court may allow reasonable postponement of the move.

## **Chapter 8. Gifts between spouses**

**1 §** A gift between spouses are applicable between them, what applies to completion of the gift generally been observed or if the gift is registered under [Chapter 16](#).

The gift becomes effective against the dealer's creditors once it has been registered under [Chapter 16](#). Is the gift a personalized gift whose value is not in disproportion to the donor's economic conditions, it is still enforceable against the donor's creditors without registration, if applicable between the spouses.

If, for certain types of property are special rules to ensure that a gift will be enforceable against the donor's creditors after enrollment or other special registration, also requires these measures to such a gift between spouses shall be enforceable against the donor's creditors.

**2 §** A commitment of one spouse during the marriage to give the other spouse a gift is void.

**3 §** Can a husband who has given the other spouse a gift does not pay a debt for which the sensor responded when the gift was made applicable to the donor's creditors, the other reason is assumed that the sensor is insolvent, the other spouse is responsible for the lack until the value of gift. This does not apply in respect of personal gifts whose value is not in disproportion to the donor's economic conditions. It also does

not apply if the donor when the gift was made applicable to the creditors, had left dispensable property which apparently corresponded to the debts for which the donor when answered.

Have the gift recipient without causing lost fully or partially, is the recipient accordingly free from responsibility.

A husband's responsibilities under this section may not be asserted as long as a case is pending on the recovery of the gift under the Bankruptcy Act ( [1987:672](#) ) or the Act ( [1996:764](#) ), for company. Act ( [1996:1053](#) ).

## **Chapter 9. General provisions for division of property**

**§ 1** When a marriage is dissolved, the couple's property is distributed between them by division of property. Division of property is not required if the spouses have only private property and none of them asks to take home or household goods from the other spouse.

If the spouses agree, they may, by written notification to the Tax allocate its assets by division of property during marriage with no divorce proceedings are ongoing. Notification shall be registered by the Tax Agency. Act ( [2011:891](#) ).

**2 §** Division of property shall be made on the basis of property relations on the date of the action for divorce brought or, if the marriage has been dissolved by the death of a spouse without a divorce going on, the day when the death occurred.

Division of property during marriage with no divorce in progress to be made on the basis of property relations on the date of notification of the division of property made under [§ 1, second paragraph](#).

**§ 3** Each spouse is required to until the division of property held to account for their property and the property that her husband has been dealing with, but belonging to the other spouse. The couple is otherwise required to provide the information that may be relevant to the division of property.

**4 §** Division of property by reason of divorce shall be held when the marriage has been dissolved. If one of the spouses requests division of property in a divorce in progress, the division of property be held immediately.

**5 §** Division of property held by the spouses together. Over the division of property must be drawn up, a document which is signed by both of them. If one spouse's death, division of property held by the other spouse and the deceased's heirs and universal legatees. For heirs and universal legatees, in this event, unless otherwise stated, what is written on the husband.

**6 §** Division of property from one spouse and the other spouse's heirs and universal legatees may not against any dödsbodelägares contesting elections are held before all known liabilities for which the deceased replied been paid or funds for their payment have been placed under special care or settlement has been reached which means that shareholder does not account for liabilities. Has the deceased relinquished property to the bankruptcy, division of property, however, held even if one partner denies it.

**7 §** When the proceedings for divorce has been filed shall, to the extent necessary, each spouse's assets and liabilities are recorded as they were when the action was brought. If it is necessary to get the estate inventory deployed, the division of property officiants ordained.

**8 §** If, when the action for divorce is brought, is needed to protect a spouse right at the division of property, the court shall, on request, to put the other spouse's property or part thereof under special administration. For a husband's objection, however, such action is not taken, if acceptable security.

The decision on the special administration for an indefinite period until the division of property held or the question of divorce falls under [Chapter 5. § 3](#) , rejected or dismissed.

**9 §** A spouse's property may be seized for her husband's debt even if the division of property shall be elected. Has the property been placed under special administration, it may be seized for her husband's debt only if the other spouse is responsible for the debt or repossession claim is associated with a particular priority in the property.

**10 §** Cover a spouse into bankruptcy before the division of property has taken place or a division of property returned because of a spouse's bankruptcy, the spouse's marital property be subject to the bankruptcy estate management until it has been determined by the division of property, what is the benefit of the spouse. Bankruptcy estate may sell the property if needed.

Decisions on special administration under [§ 8](#) falls in bankruptcy.



**11 §** If a spouse dies when a divorce is in progress, the provisions relating to division of property by reason of the divorce application. The provisions of [Chapter 10. § 3, second paragraph](#) , however, instead of the provisions of [the third paragraph](#) of that section. Act ( 1998:619 ).

**12 §** By the time the divorce proceedings being used in this beam time from when an action until the divorce decree becomes final or, if the court rejects or dismisses the question of divorce, until the decision on the legal effect or the issue of divorce has previously fallen under [Chapter 5. § 3](#) .

**13 §** Spouses get before an imminent divorce agreement on the future division of property or otherwise in connection with this (letter of intent).Over the contract is drawn up, a document signed by the spouses.

Agreements that spouses otherwise have entered the next division of property is of no effect if it is not marriage.

## **Chapter 10. What should be included in the division of property**

**§ 1** The division of property should the couple's marital property included.

**§ 2** Each spouse receive from the division of property in a reasonable extent taking away clothes and other objects spouse exclusively for personal use, as well as personalized gifts. If one spouse is dead, this right only to the surviving spouse.

**2 a §** Each spouse receives from property division to take away property that the spouse has received as compensation for personal injury and tort and return of property. Compensation for loss of income or costs shall be excluded only to the extent payment is related to the time after the action for divorce brought, notification under [Chapter 9. § 1, second paragraph](#) , or of death. The right to take away property also applies to what has taken the place of such property listed in the first sentence.

If one spouse's death, the right to take away property under the [first paragraph](#) only to the surviving spouse. Act ( 2007:184 ).

**§ 3** Rights that can not be transferred or which otherwise are of a personal nature should not be included in the division of property if it would be contrary to those of the right. In addition, pension rights, even if they are not of the kind referred to in the first sentence, from the division of property as outlined in the [second](#) and [third paragraphs](#).

At the division of property following a husband's death, a right to a pension as the surviving spouse due to retirement savings agreement under the Act ( [1993:931](#) ) concerning personal pensions are not included in the division of property. The same applies to a pension as the surviving spouse because of an insurance policy, if the amount to be paid shall be taxed as income. If retirement savings account or insurance policy owned by the deceased spouse, in place of the Law on personal pensions or insurance Act ( [2005:104](#) ).

At the division of property as a result of divorce, a right to a pension of either spouse due to retirement savings agreement under the law on personal pensions fully or partially exempt from property division, if, having regard to the spouses' financial conditions and other circumstances would be unreasonable to full pension rights included. The same applies to a pension because of an insurance policy, if the amount to be paid shall be taxed as income and insurance are entitled to

First retirement or disability benefits, or

2nd survivor if there is a right to payment of pension at the division of property. Act ( [2005:107](#) ).

**4 §** Property that has been made to the individual through marriage, as well as what has come in place of the property and income of this is private property, shall be included in the division of property of the spouses agree that the division of property. The same applies to such a pension because of insurance or pension savings contracts referred to in [§ 3, second paragraph](#).

If the spouses have agreed that private property should be included in the division of property, such property shall at the division of property considered marital property.

Such a pension because of insurance or pension savings contracts referred to in [§ 3, third subparagraph](#) shall not be included in the division of property, if the spouses agree that the division of property. Act ( 1998:619 ).

**§ 5** If the insurance or insurance amounts at the policyholder's death goes to a beneficiary are provisions in the Insurance Act ( [2005:104](#) ).

If beneficiaries entitled under the pension savings contracts are provisions in the Act ( [1993:931](#) ) concerning personal pensions. Act ( [2005:107](#)).

## **Chapter 11. Shares and lottery tickets**

### **The spouses' interests in the nest**

**§ 1** The division of property shall first couple's interest in the estate is calculated.

**§ 2** In the calculation of the spouses share in the estate is so much deducted from a spouse's marital property to cover the debts that the spouse had when the action for divorce brought, notification under [Chapter 9. § 1, second paragraph](#) , or of death.

For such claims against a spouse connected with the special privilege of the husband's separate property, the spouse must receive coverage from their marital property only to the extent that payment can not be obtained from the individual property. The same applies to debts that the spouse has incurred for the maintenance or improvement of the individual property or as otherwise may be attributed to this.

What is stated in [the second paragraph](#) on private property shall also apply to such rights under [Chapter 10. § 3](#) shall not be included in the division of property.

**3 §** What remains of the couple's marital property, after deductions have been made for liabilities to be covered, shall be added together. Value thereof shall then be divided equally between the spouses.

**§ 4** If one spouse without the other spouse's consent within three years before the action for divorce was filed in not insignificant by gift reduced their marital property or used their marital property to increase the value of his separate property, the other spouse's share in the division of property due of divorce calculated as if the gift's value or the value of the use of marital property remains had been part of the former spouse's marital property. His share in the total marital property shall be reduced accordingly.

What is stated in [the first paragraph](#) on private property shall also apply to such rights under [Chapter 10. § 3](#) shall not be included in the division of property. This purpose, the increase in the value of such a right equated acquisition of entitlement. Further, if one makes use of the marital property has meant that the value of private pension or private pension savings account has increased or that the husband acquired the benefit because of such insurance or because of retirement savings agreement, the provisions of [the first paragraph](#) applies even if the other spouse has consented to action. Act ( [1993:933](#) ).

**4 a §** If a debt incurred by crime have been set off from one spouse's marital property under [§ 2](#) or if one spouse has spent his marital property to pay such a debt, the other spouse's share in the division of property is calculated as if the debt had not been counted or the payment had not been made. The former spouse's share of the total marital property shall be reduced accordingly.

[The first paragraph](#) applies only to debts incurred within three years before the action for divorce brought, notification under [Chapter 9. § 1, second paragraph](#) , or of death. Act ( [2007:184](#) ).

**5 §** Will the division of property following a husband's death advance on inheritance that has been given from one spouse's marital property settled on the legacy of the deceased, be on the lot at the division of property will be the dead man's heirs deduction made for the advance or, if it can not be offset entirely on the legacy, of what can be offset by the advance. Since deductions have been made for liabilities to be covered, the advance's marital property before the consolidation with the other spouse's marital property is increased by an amount equal to what is to be deducted at the division of property.

**6 §** The sum of the marital property of one spouse shall receive to cover the liabilities and the division of the remaining marital property is the spouse's share of the estate. A maintenance that has matured and as a spouse under [Chapter 6. § 8](#) shall pay a lump sum to the other spouse in the division of property should be taken from what the contribution guilty spouse is entitled to the excess property to cover the debt. The contribution guilty spouse's share will be reduced and the other spouse's share is increased by the amount that this causes.

### **Property of the person sharing the lottery**

**§ 7** On the basis of the shares has been calculated for the spouses is marital property divided into lots. Each spouse is entitled to his share in the first place their property or part thereof as the spouse wishes.

**8 §** The spouse who most need their common residence or household goods is entitled to have this property in settlement of their lot, or if the value is small, without deduction. This right does not apply if the property is the other spouse's individual under [Chapter 7. § 2, Paragraph 2 - 4th](#) A prerequisite for a husband to take over a home or household goods belonging to the other spouse is that such a takeover also with regard to



other circumstances can be considered reasonable.

Responding property of the claim associated with a particular priority in the property, a further condition for a takeover that the other spouse relieved of liability for the claim or the means to pay that has been put under special care.

When one spouse is dead, the [first paragraph](#) only in favor of the surviving spouse.

**9 §** A spouse whose marital property value in excess of the spouse's share is entitled to instead of leaving property to the other spouse to pay the equivalent amount in cash. If acceptable security for the payment, can the husband get a reasonable postponement of this. Provided without any payment, the other spouse is entitled to as far as possible, any property that is clearly inappropriate for that spouse.

At the division of property by reason of the death of a spouse in [the first paragraph](#) only in favor of the surviving spouse.

**10 §** If a husband takes their common residence or household goods to the settlement and did not meet the other spouse with property from the marital property, the transferee spouse to pay the equivalent amount in cash. If acceptable security for the payment, can the husband get a reasonable postponement of this.

**11 §** A spouse, as in the distribution of lottery tickets have not been able to get their full share, has a claim against the other spouse for the lack.

## **Chapter 12. Reconciliation of division of property**

**1 §** To the extent that having regard in particular to the duration of the marriage, but also to the spouses' financial conditions and other circumstances are unfair to a spouse when the division of property shall provide property to the other spouse to the extent provided by [Chapter 11.](#), the division of property instead made so that the former spouse may keep more of their marital property. Is a spouse bankrupt when the division of property shall be taken or there are other special reasons not to share the couple's marital property, each spouse retains the marital property as his share.

[The first paragraph](#) does not apply to the division of property following a spouse's death.

**2 §** The division of property following a spouse's death, if the surviving spouse requests, each side as its share retain their marital property. If the surviving spouse would limit its request to cover only part of the marital property, the other side to keep the corresponding fraction of the deceased spouse's marital property, then the residue is distributed under [Chapter 11.](#)

The provisions of [Chapter 15. 1](#) and [3 § § Inheritance Code](#) of loss of inheritance rights shall also apply in respect of the rights of the surviving spouse to the division of property share in the deceased's marital property and respect the rights of the surviving spouse to retain their marital property.

**§ 3** If a clause in a prenuptial agreement is unreasonable having regard to förordets content, the circumstances of förordets creation, later occurring conditions and other circumstances, it may be modified or disregarded the division of property.

What is stated in [the first paragraph](#) on conditions in the marriage contract shall also apply conditions in the preliminary agreement.

## **Chapter 13. Effect of division of property**

**§ 1** A spouse may not be the division of property, to the detriment of its creditors to let private property be included in the division of property, or, otherwise than as provided in this Code, to surrender property to be included in the division of property.

A husband may not be the allocation of tickets to the detriment of his creditors waive dispensable property in exchange for property that can not be seized. This does not apply, if the property is acquired or waive their common property or home and taken over under [Chapter 11. § 8](#).

If one spouse as a result of such a measure as referred to in [the first](#) or [second paragraph](#) can not pay a debt that arose before the division of property, or if for any other reason to presume that the husband is insolvent, the other spouse is responsible for the lack until the value of what the former spouse attachable property has been reduced by this measure. This does not apply, if the former spouse of property division had left dispensable property which apparently corresponded debts.

A husband's responsibilities under this section may not be asserted as long as a case is pending on the recovery of property division under the Bankruptcy Act ( [1987:672](#) ) or the Act ( [1996:764](#) ), for company. Act ( [1996:1053](#) ).

**§ 2** If the liability of a deceased spouse's debts are special provisions in the *Inheritance Code* , rather than what is stated in [§ 1](#) .

Has the division of property solemnized between a spouse and the other spouse's heirs or universal legatee and the surviving spouse has taken such a measure referred to [§ 1](#) , answer the heirs and beneficiaries of wills and severally liable for payment under [§ 1](#) .

**§ 3** If a spouse's share of [Chapter 11. 4 § first paragraph](#), calculated as if the value of a gift had concluded the assets and can taste the division of property is not getting its share, the following applies. If the person who received the gift realized or should have realized that the gift was to the detriment of her husband, the donee be carrying so much of the gift or its value required for the spouse's right to be satisfied. Actions for this must be brought within five years from the time the gift was completed.

If the gift was not complete at the time the division of property, it may not be relied on to the extent that it would prevent her husband get his share.

**4 §** Has a spouse's share of [Chapter 11. § 4, second subparagraph](#), calculated as if the value of a pension had been included among the assets and can taste the division of property does not get its share of the insurer is liable to the policyholder's credit pay back what is missing. Repayment may be made directly to the policyholder's spouse. Such restrictions shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of assets in retirement savings account. Act ( 1993:933 ).

**§ 5** If a division of property has led to a property has been divided so that the spouses have separate units without conditions if the secession is set up in the division of property act, spouses hold property in joint ownership.

Insofar property division in other cases mean that a portion of a property in a particular division of property owners hand is of no effect.

**§ 6** When the division of property has been solemnized, the spouses or one of them to submit the document to the division of property Tax for registration. Act ( 2011:891 ).

## Fourth Department

### Procedural Provisions

## Chapter 14. Matrimonial and maintenance

### Matrimonial

**1 §** Matrimonial is divorce and cases involving proceedings for a declaration that a marriage made or not made.

**2 §** The action for a declaration that a marriage made or not made can be brought only in a dispute between the spouses.

Whether a marriage made otherwise can be considered in cases where someone's right depends on it. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**3 §** Matrimonial taken up by the district court in the place where one of the spouses is domiciled. Have none of them resident in this country, taken goal by the Stockholm District Court. Act ( 2009:253 ).

**§ 4** If both spouses have the divorce, they may jointly apply for it. In other cases, the action in divorce instituted by an application for a summons.

**§ 5** In divorce court may rule on alimony, child custody, children accommodation, access to children, the right to live in the couple's joint property until the division of property takes place and the prohibition to visit each other. Claims in such matters set forth in the application initiating the action for divorce brought. Does such an action has already been brought, the claims made orally before the court or in writing without a specific mood.

The case may also examined the issue of appointment of estate distribution officiant. Act ( 1998:320 ).

**6 §** Since the action for divorce is brought, the court shall consider whether the divorce can be granted immediately. Needed reconsideration, the court shall inform the parties that the reflection runs and indicate further steps in the proceedings.

**§ 7** In divorce, the court, for the period until the matter has been settled by a judgment which has become final, at the request of either spouse

First decide which spouse should have the right to remain in the couple's joint property, but at the time, until the division of property has occurred,

2nd order that the obligation of one spouse to pay contributions to the other spouse's maintenance.

In such a case, the court may also, for the period until the difference matter has been settled by a judgment which has become final, at the request of either spouse prohibit the spouses to visit each other.

A decision under [the first paragraph](#) may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment becomes final. A decision under [the second paragraph](#) in the same manner as a judgment becomes final. Decisions under [the first](#) or [second paragraph](#) may be amended at any time by the court.

Transgressors no prohibition under [the second paragraph](#) , apply [§ 24](#) Act ( [1988:688](#) ) concerning the contact ban.

In divorce court may also, under the provisions of the *Parental Code* , prescribe what should be the case for custody, residence, access and contribution to child maintenance for the period until such matter has been settled by a judgment which has won final or the parents have reached an agreement on the issue and, in cases where it is required for the agreement to be valid, the agreement has been approved by the Social Welfare Board. Act ( [2011:484](#) ).

**8 §** The spouse who court entitled to stay in the couple's joint property, the right to use also the other spouse's household goods that are in the house. The court may, however, regarding some property to determine otherwise. Agreements that the latter husband then conclude with third parties shall not affect the right to use property or household goods.

Have one spouse warranted to stay in the home, the other spouse is obligated to immediately move away.

**9 §** Before the court announces a decision under [§ 7](#) , the other spouse is given the opportunity to comment on the claim. Act ( [2000:173](#) ).

**10 §** In particular claim for divorce after reconsideration shall be made orally before the court or in writing. Has the claim made by only one spouse, the court shall give the other person the opportunity to comment on the claim.

**11 §** If a spouse withdraws an application for divorce since the joint application for divorce has been filed with the court or since the husband's application for divorce has been served on the other spouse, the latter still considered if the other spouse requests. The other spouse will be informed of this when the withdrawal is sent to him or her.

If the plaintiff fails to appear at a hearing in a divorce case, the claim for divorce yet determined whether defendant requests it. Auditors shall notify the claimant to that in the notice of hearing. Act ( [2000:173](#) ).

**12 §** When the spouses or one of them seeks divorce may claim tested without a main hearing. Other issues of the case can be decided without a hearing under the provisions of *the Code* . Act ( [2000:173](#) ).

**13 §** Sentences court to divorce, it must simultaneously reconsider decisions issued under [§ 7 first paragraph 1](#) or [the second paragraph](#). When court rules regarding the obligation of one spouse to pay contributions to the other spouse's maintenance, it shall review decisions issued under [§ 7 first subparagraph 2](#).

**§ 14** If the issue of divorce has fallen under [Chapter 5. § 3](#) , the case shall be dismissed. Parties respond when their own costs.

### **Objectives of maintenance**

**§ 15** The provisions of [7](#) , [9](#) and [13 §§](#) on writ of child support for the period until the matter has been settled by a judgment which has become final, also applies when

First one spouse without the context of a divorce proceeding claims that the other spouse must pay alimony under [Chapter 6. § 5](#) and [§ 6, first subparagraph](#) ,

2nd questions about maintenance [Chapter 6. 7 §](#) handled since divorce has been granted, or

3rd application for adjustment of judgment or contract maintenance out under [Chapter 6. § 11](#) .

**§ 16** In the cases referred to in [Chapter 6. § 6, second paragraph](#) , the court may at the request of one of the spouses decide whether access rights for the period until the matter has been settled by a judgment which has become final. Before the court issues a decision, the other spouse is given the opportunity to comment on the claim. The decision may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment is final but may be changed at any time by the court. Act ( [2000:173](#) ).

### **Judicial composition, etc.**

**§ 17** At the main hearing in matrimonial and maintenance district court shall consist of a judge and three lay judges, unless otherwise follows from [Chapter 1. 3 a § second](#) and [third paragraphs of the Code](#) . This rule

also applies to other cases heard in the same proceedings.

If one of the jurors are prevented since the trial has begun, the right quorum of a judge and two lay judges.

If there are reasons for it, the number of legally qualified judges add an addition to the provisions of [the first paragraph](#). same is true in terms of the number of jurors. If any of the members are unable to attend since the trial has begun, the [second paragraph](#) regarding quorum.

When jurors included in the District Court, the President of deliberation explain the circumstances of the case and the content of the law. A vote shall first chairman and then lay judges have their say. In other respects the provisions of [the Code](#) of deliberation and voting in civil cases. Act (1997:390).

**18 §** In matrimonial and maintenance of Appeal quorum of three legally qualified judges and two lay judges. If one of the legally qualified judges and one of the jurors are prevented since the main hearing has commenced, the court still quorum. More than four legally qualified judges and three lay judges may not participate. In granting that does not occur at the main hearing, as in the case in the district court has decided without jurors, the Court of Appeal quorum even with only legally qualified judges in accordance [with Chapter 2. § 4 the first paragraph of the Code](#) . The Court of Appeal is otherwise quorum in accordance [with Chapter 2. § 4 third - fifth paragraphs of the Code](#) .

Does jurors part of the target's vital, to the deliberation Chairman or, if the case has been prepared by another legally qualified judge, he set out the circumstances of the case and the content of the law. In voting to jurors speak last. In other respects the provisions of [the Code](#) of deliberation and voting in civil cases. Act (2008:645).

## **Chapter 15. Matters concerning marriage**

**§ 1** An application for consent to marriage under [Chapter 2. 1](#) or [3 §](#) examined by the county board in a county where an applicant is registered. Missing a competent county administration considered the application by the County Administrative Board of Stockholm.

In cases involving minors, the Board shall prepare the minor's guardian an opportunity to be heard, if it can be done. Opinion and the information that may be relevant to the issue of assessment shall be obtained from the social welfare committee in the municipality where the minor is registered or, if the minor is not registered in this country, in the municipality where he or she resides. Another social welfare who have access to information that may be relevant to the issue is required to make such request of the social welfare to be heard. In cases involving half-siblings, the Board shall obtain the opinion of the National Board.

### **A decision to allow a minor to marry may be appealed by the minor's guardian. Act (2004:142)**

**2 §** Tax Agency regarding impediments may be appealed to an administrative law court within whose jurisdiction any of them requesting barrier trial is registered. There is no such qualified administrative law, appealed the decision to the Administrative Court in Stockholm.

Leave to appeal is required for an appeal to the Appeal. Act (2010:8).

**3 §** Order of specially appointed wedding officiant about officiating of wedding may be appealed to the County Board. Act (2009:253).

**§ 4** CAB's decision granting marriage or officiating the wedding may be appealed to administrative court. Leave to appeal is required for an appeal to the Appeal. Act (1995:1681).

**5 §** CAB's decision not to appoint someone as a wedding officiant may not be appealed. Act (2009:253).

## **Chapter 16. Registration Matters**

**§ 1** For the whole country shall jointly be a marriage registry for the registration of the data to be registered under this Code, or which shall be entered in the register under other provisions.

The manner in marriage register shall be notified by the Government.

**§ 2** The application for registration is made to the Tax Authority.

The application must be accompanied by the document to be registered. Requests for registration of a gift that has not been made in writing, the details of the gift made in a document signed by both spouses.

Regarding notification of division of property are contained in [Chapter 9. 1 § second paragraph](#). Act (2011:891).

**§ 3** Requests for registration of a gift, the Tax announce this in the Post and Gazette. The same applies if the spouses make a notification of division of property under [Chapter 9. § 1, second paragraph](#) , or if the spouses or one of them makes a division of property documents for registration. Act (2011:891).

**§ 4** If the application is approved, the registration is considered to have occurred on the date the document was received by the Tax Agency. Act (2011:891).

**5 §** Tax decision on registration may be appealed to the District Court where one of the applicants to answer in civil cases generally.

In an appeal, the Act ( [1996:242](#) ) concerning court cases. Act ( 2011:891 ).

## **Chapter 17. Division of property registrars**

**§ 1** If the spouses can not agree on a division of property, the court shall, on application of make appoint someone to be the division of property officiant. If necessary, several division of property officiants ordained.

If the estate after the death of a spouse is under the administration of an estate administrator, the latter without special appointment division of property officiant. This does not apply, if someone else has already appointed or *boutredningsmannen* is a partner in the nest.

**§ 2** The application for the appointment of division of property registrar shall, if divorce is in progress, made in the case. Otherwise, the application shall be filed with a district court that has jurisdiction to hear disputes over division of property between spouses.

**3 §** Should the application be considered in divorce proceedings, applies as provided in [Chapter 14. § 9](#) also appointed by the division of property officiant. Even otherwise, the court shall, before concluding question, give the other person the opportunity to comment.

**§ 4** The division of property registrar may only be appointed who has consented to it. Division of property officiant be dismissed if there are reasons for that. Before deciding on the division of property dismissal organizer to have the opportunity to be heard.

Appointments announced in divorce proceedings are terminated, if the action expires or if the case dismissed for reasons other than the death of a spouse.

**5 §** Division of property officiant shall ensure that, probate held. Each spouse shall declare their assets and liabilities. If a spouse fails to provide information to the inventory of the estate, the court may, on application by the division of property organizer to submit, and the imposition of fines.

A husband is obliged to confirm the accuracy of an established probate on oath before the court, if the other spouse requests it. In such a case, the court did not conclude the case until the oath has been awarded. The court may for this purpose and submit to the imposition of fines.

**6 §** Division of property officiant to determine the time and place for the division of property and call the spouses of the ordinance.

Spouses can not reach agreement, the division of property organizer to consider such contentious issues of importance to the division of property and is not subject to trial. In that case, he in one of his signed document to decide for division of property in accordance with this Code. There's nothing to share, this must be mentioned in the division of property act.

**7 §** Division of property Starter is entitled to receive fees and compensation for their expenses.

Costs shall be borne by the spouses by half each. Division of property officiant may determine the division of property in a different distribution, if one spouse by the negligence or misconduct has caused increased costs or if the couple's financial circumstances gives particular cause for it.

In relation to the division of property organizer to answer the spouses are jointly liable for his salary.

**7 a §** If it is reasonable taking into account a spouse's financial and personal circumstances, and other circumstances, a court may, on application by him decide compensation for division of property officiant for more than five hours of work shall be paid out of public funds under the conditions specified in [the second paragraph](#) (indemnity). In the case of such compensation applied [§ 27](#) Legal Aid Act ( [1996:1619](#) ).

Compensation under the agreed compensation guarantee payable if the spouse who has obtained the guarantee has a share in the estate as less coverage of debt is worth less than SEK 100 000. Compensation shall be paid to the division of property organizer upon application. Amount paid to the application of [§ 7](#) credited the same husband.

The application of the [first](#) and [second paragraph](#) made to the court referred to in [§ 2](#) . Act ( [1996:1622](#) ).

**8 §** The estate distribution document division of property organizer to the author, the original or a certified copy as soon as possible to both spouses.

A spouse who is dissatisfied with the division of property can blame it by within four weeks of the notification action against the other spouse at the district court, which ordered division of property organizer. Clan Pulled no division of property within that time, her husband lost his action. The division of

property care not to be indicated as a husband in these respects have to observe.

The goal of the blame of the division of property, the court may seek the opinion of bodelnings-organizer and remit the matter to him.

**9 §** The provisions on specific remedies in [58](#) and [Chapter 59. Judicial Procedure](#) shall apply in the case of division of property who solemnized the division of property officiant. In this regard, it is stated in [Chapter 58. 10 a](#) and [13 § §](#) and [Chapter 59. § 5 of the Code](#) of appeal apply to blame the division of property. Act ( [1994:1035](#) ).

## **Chapter 18. Common provisions**

**§ 1** If the proceedings under this Code is directed against no known residence, and it can not be clarified was the party resides, his rights in the matter monitored by a trustee under [Chapter 11. Parental Code](#) . The same applies if the person who has known residence outside the country can not be accessed for service or if he fails to appoint agents for themselves, and there are special reasons to appoint a trustee.

Trustee shall consult with the person he has appointed, if it can be done. In terms of remuneration of the trustee in [Chapter 20. 2 b § Parental Code](#) . Act ( [1988:1254](#) ).

**§ 2** If processing of a divorce case has been completed, but it has been determined which spouse shall be entitled to continue living in their shared home until the division of property has occurred, the court may, on application by one of the spouses communicate such appointment. The court may then also for the same time, at the request of either spouse, prohibit the spouses to visit each other. The Court may also modify an earlier appointment.

At the request of either spouse, the court may decide on what to apply under [the first paragraph](#) for the period until the matter has been settled by a decision that has become final. Such an interim order may be enforced and applies the same way as a decision that has become final. The decision may be changed at any time by the court and shall be reviewed when the matter is finally decided.

If someone violates a prohibition issued pursuant to [the first](#) or [second paragraph](#) , apply [§ 24](#) Act ( [1988:688](#) ) concerning the contact ban.

Before the court makes a decision, the other party an opportunity to be heard.

An application under [the first paragraph](#) shall be submitted to a district court that has jurisdiction over a dispute about the division of property between the spouses. For the District Court filed an application for court approval under [Chapter 7. § 8](#) or commercial order under [Chapter 9. § 8](#) that the property will be put under special administration. If a divorce is in progress, will be such an application be filed with the district court that has addressed the goal. Act ( [2011:484](#) ).

**3 §** Notifies the court during the trial decision in the matters referred to in [Chapter 14. 7 , 15](#) or [§ 16](#) or [Chapter 17. .](#) , the appeal against the decision be special.

**§ 4** The Court of Appeal judgment or final decisions in matters relating to maintenance under [Chap. 6](#) may not be appealed. The Court of Appeal may allow the judgment or decision, if there are special reasons for an examination for a license shall be granted under [Chapter 54. § 10 first paragraph 1 of the Code](#) .

[First paragraph, first](#) sentence does not apply to any other part of the judgment appealed.

Court of Appeal's decision in the matters referred to in [Chapter 14. 7 , 15](#) or [§ 16](#) or [Chapter 17. 7 a](#) [§](#) Never appealed. Act ( [1996:1622](#) ).

**4 a §** When hearing that takes place under the Act ( [1996:242](#) ) concerning court cases court consists of a judge. If there are special reasons relating to the nature of the case, the district court may, however, consist of a judge and three lay judges.

The Government may determine that such employees of a district who are not legally qualified judges shall receive handle simple cases under [Chapter 17. § 1](#) . Act ( [1996:243](#) ).

**§ 5** Information on underwritten and dissolved marriages registered in the national registration records under special provisions. Act ( [1991:495](#) ).

## **Transitional**

### **Transitional**

[1988:690](#)

This Act comes into force on 1 July 1988. Older provisions, however, in terms of prohibitions under [Chapter 14. § 7 second paragraph](#) that has been issued before entry into force.

[1989:353](#)



This Act comes into force on 1 July 1989. Older provisions shall apply, however, on decisions of Court of Appeals issued before entry into force.

1989:657

This Act comes into force on 1 September 1989. Earlier provisions shall remain in the main proceedings that have been commenced before the effective date.

1989:925

First This Act comes into force on 1 January 1990.

2nd Located on the date referred to in [Chapter 9. § 2 Marriage Code](#) prior to January 1, 1990 applicable [Chapter 10. § 3](#) and [Chapter 11. § 4](#) of their older version.

1991:495

First This Act comes into force on 1 July 1991.

2nd Impediments in the office of pastor is not ordered before entry into force shall be made by the tax authorities.

3rd In the case of an appeal against such decision of the pastor's office or by the priest in the Swedish Church for officiating the weddings that have been issued before the entry into force of older rules.

1993:130

First This Act comes into force on 1 April 1993.

2nd The new law applies only in respect of conditions of private property which have been added after that date.

1995:1681

This Act comes into force on 1 May 1996 but does not apply in cases where the initial decision on the matter has been taken before.

1996:765

First This Act comes into force on 1 September 1996.

2nd Have trustee appointed pursuant chords Act ( [1970:847](#) ) before entry into force, however older provisions.

1997:390

First This Act comes into force on 1 September 1997.

2nd If the trial has commenced before the entry into force in [Chapter 14. § 17](#) The old text.

1997:994

This Act comes into force on 1 January 1998 but does not apply in cases where the initial decision on the matter has been taken before. In cases brought before the Supreme Administrative Court with effect from 1 January 1998, however, the National Tax would prosecute.

1998:619

First This Act comes into force on 1 January 1999.

2nd Located on the date referred to in [Chapter 9. § 2 Marriage Code](#) before 1 January 1999, to [Chapter 6. 7](#) and [8 § §](#) , [Chapter 9. § 11](#) and [Chapter 10. 3](#) and [4 § §](#) in their older version.

2003:644

This Act comes into force on 1 January 2004. Earlier provisions in [Chapter 15. § 2](#) still apply to appeals against decisions issued before entry into force. In these cases, however, the Tax Agency would prosecute.

2004:142

This Act comes into force on 1 May 2004. For marriages concluded before the entry into force, the provisions of [Chapter 5. § 5](#) The old text.

2004:763

First This Act comes into force on 1 January 2005.

2nd Older provisions still apply to impediments that have been requested, before 1 January 2005.

2006:212

First This Act comes into force on 15 April 2006.

2nd An appointment as a wedding officiant or officiants registration under the Act ( [1994:1117](#) ) on registered partnership as regards the entry into force shall then be deemed to apply to both authorized to perform marriage ceremonies that permission to register a partnership.

2007:184

First This Act comes into force on 1 July 2007.

2nd Located on the date referred to in [Chapter 9. § 2 Marriage Code](#) before 1 July 2007, does not apply

to [Chapter 10. A § 2](#) and [Chapter 11. 4 a §.](#)

2009:253

First This Act comes into force on 1 May 2009.

2nd The provision in [Chapter 4. 3 § first paragraph one of](#) the older wording shall continue to apply until the end of April 2010.

3rd In terms of case for the appointment of wedding officiant as a county settled before entry into force of older rules.

2011:891

First This Act comes into force on 1 October 2011.

2nd Older regulations apply where an application or notification has been received by the district court before entry into force.