

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL

EU Nationals Court Marriage in Nepal

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Learn the EU nationals court marriage process in Nepal, including legal requirements, documents, District Court procedure, residence rules, government fees, costs, timelines, and lawyer services.

Court marriage in Nepal is available to foreign nationals from European Union (EU) countries, subject to the requirements of Nepali law and the documentary requirements of the concerned authority. An EU national may marry a Nepali citizen in Nepal, and a marriage between foreign nationals may also be possible where the parties satisfy the applicable legal conditions.

The main law governing marriage by registration is the [National Civil Code, 2074](#). Section 77 provides that a man and woman wishing to conclude marriage by registration in Nepal must apply to the concerned District Court. At least one party must have resided in the concerned district for at least 15 days before filing. The application must include specified personal details and the names of at least two witnesses.

Foreign applicants should also prepare documents proving identity, nationality, marital status and legal capacity to marry. Requirements can vary between EU countries because each country issues different civil-status and embassy documents. [Adalat Lawyers in Nepal](#).

1. What Is EU Nationals Court Marriage in Nepal?

EU nationals court marriage in Nepal means marriage by registration involving a citizen of a European Union member state under the applicable Nepali marriage law. The process is generally completed before the concerned District Court when the parties choose marriage by registration in Nepal.

The National Civil Code, 2074 does not create a separate marriage category for EU citizens. EU nationals must satisfy the general legal conditions applicable to marriage while also providing foreign documents required to establish their identity and eligibility.

A foreign national may marry a Nepali citizen, subject to the legal requirements. Depending on the circumstances, foreign nationals may also seek to marry another foreign national in Nepal. The relevant court examines the application

and supporting documents before registration.

Marriage registration itself does not automatically provide Nepali citizenship, permanent residence or unrestricted immigration status to the foreign spouse.

2. What Laws Govern EU Nationals Court Marriage?

The principal legislation is the **National Civil Code, 2074**, which contains Nepal's general legal framework for marriage and marriage by registration. Section 70 establishes conditions for marriage, while Section 77 provides the application procedure for marriage by registration.

Under Section 77, applicants must provide information including their names, ages, addresses, professions, parents' and grandparents' names, previous marital status and details of any previous marriage dissolution. The application also identifies at least two witnesses.

Section 78 requires the concerned authority to make an inquiry and determine whether the proposed marriage can be concluded. The Civil Code also contains provisions concerning consent and registration.

EU applicants must also comply with applicable immigration rules while staying in Nepal. After marriage to a Nepali citizen, separate immigration procedures may apply.

3. Where Can EU Nationals Register Marriage?

EU nationals seeking [court marriage registration in Nepal](#) generally file the application before the concerned **District Court** under Section 77 of the National Civil Code. The court's territorial jurisdiction depends on the residence requirement established by law.

Section 77 states that either the man or woman, or both, must have resided in the concerned district for at least **15 days** before filing the application.

Foreign nationals should therefore identify the appropriate District Court before making travel arrangements. They may also need supporting evidence of their residence in the relevant district.

A District Administration Office citizen charter also lists procedures for marriage between Nepali and foreign nationals and identifies documents such as a valid foreign passport, Nepali visa and No Objection Letter.

The exact requirements should be confirmed with the selected District Court before filing.

4. What Legal Requirements Apply to EU Nationals?

EU nationals must satisfy the general requirements for a valid marriage under Nepali law. The fact that an applicant is an EU citizen does not remove the conditions imposed by the National Civil Code.

Applicants should generally establish that:

- Both parties have reached the legally prescribed marriage age.
- Both parties freely consent to the marriage.
- Neither party has an existing marriage.
- The parties are not within a prohibited relationship.
- The foreign applicant's identity and nationality are established.
- The foreign applicant can demonstrate legal capacity to marry where required.
- The residence requirement has been satisfied.
- All submitted documents are genuine and legally acceptable.

The foreign applicant may need a **No Objection Letter, Certificate of No Impediment, certificate of legal capacity to marry, or equivalent document** from the relevant EU embassy or competent authority.

Because civil-status documents differ among EU member states, the required evidence should be confirmed according to the applicant's nationality.

5. What Documents Are Needed for EU Nationals?

EU nationals should prepare both Nepali court documents and documents issued by their home country or diplomatic mission. A government citizen charter lists a valid passport, Nepali visa and a No Objection Letter among documents used for marriage registration involving a Nepali and foreign citizen.

Common documents may include:

- Valid EU passport.
- Valid Nepal visa.
- Passport-size photographs.
- No Objection Letter or equivalent certificate.
- Certificate of No Impediment, where applicable.

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- Single-status or unmarried certificate.
 - Proof of legal capacity to marry.
 - Residence documentation where required.
 - Relevant foreign marriage-law documentation.
 - Nepali translations of foreign documents.
 - Authentication or notarization where required.
 - Divorce decree or death certificate of a former spouse, if applicable.
 - Required witness identification documents.

The precise document list differs among EU countries. Applicants should confirm requirements with the relevant embassy or consular authority and the District Court.

6. How Does EU Nationals Court Marriage Work?

The [EU nationals court marriage process in Nepal](#) generally involves document preparation, residence compliance, application filing, court inquiry, consent and registration.

General process:

1. Confirm that both parties satisfy Nepali marriage requirements.
2. Identify the appropriate District Court.
3. Complete the required 15-day residence period.
4. Obtain residence evidence where required.
5. Contact the relevant EU embassy or competent authority.
6. Obtain the required NOC or equivalent document.
7. Obtain single-status or legal-capacity documentation.
8. Prepare the relevant foreign marriage-law documents.
9. Translate and authenticate foreign documents where required.
10. Prepare passports, visas, photographs and witness documents.
11. Complete the prescribed marriage application.
12. File the application before the District Court.

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13. Attend the court inquiry and provide consent.
 14. Complete the marriage registration formalities.
 15. Obtain the marriage registration certificate.

Section 77 specifically requires information about the parties and at least two witnesses in the registration application.

7. How Long Does EU Court Marriage Take?

The **EU court marriage timeline in Nepal** depends on the statutory residence period, document preparation and court processing. Section 77 requires either party or both parties to have resided in the concerned district for at least **15 days** before filing.

Section 78 states that after an application is filed, the concerned authority must make the required inquiry and decide whether the marriage can be concluded within seven days of filing.

However, the practical timeline can be longer because EU applicants may first need to obtain embassy documents, single-status certificates, translations, authentication and residence evidence.

A government citizen charter from Baitadi describes marriage between Nepali and foreign nationals as involving a process that begins after submission and states that the certificate is issued on the sixteenth day.

Applicants should therefore plan sufficient time in Nepal rather than relying on the minimum statutory period alone.

8. What Government Fees Apply to Court Marriage?

The **government fee for EU nationals court marriage in Nepal** depends on the applicable filing procedure and current administrative requirements. Government offices can prescribe separate charges for applications, certificates, document authentication and related services.

A District Administration Office citizen charter lists a **NPR 10 postal/revenue stamp** for the relevant marriage service involving a Nepali and foreign national. Another government citizen charter similarly identifies a NPR 10 ticket for specified marriage-registration services.

These administrative charges should not be confused with:

- Embassy or consular fees.
- Translation fees.

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- Notarization fees.
 - Authentication fees.
 - Lawyer's professional fees.
 - Travel expenses.
 - Immigration or visa fees.

Because the applicable charge can depend on the exact procedure, applicants should confirm the current fee directly with the concerned District Court and other relevant authorities.

9. What Is the Total Court Marriage Cost?

The **total cost of EU nationals court marriage in Nepal** varies according to nationality, documentation and whether the couple uses legal assistance. There is no single total amount that applies to every EU national.

Possible expenses include:

- District Court or administrative filing charges.
- Embassy or consular certificate fees.
- No Objection Letter charges, where applicable.
- Single-status certificate expenses.
- Translation costs.
- Notarization charges.
- Document authentication or legalization.
- Residence documentation.
- Photographs and copies.
- Transportation.
- Lawyer's professional fees.

The government's filing charge is therefore only one component of the overall cost.

EU couples should request a written estimate that separates government fees from professional fees and third-party expenses. This is particularly useful where foreign documents require several stages of certification before they can be submitted to a Nepali authority.

10. Which Authorities Handle EU Marriage Registration?

The **District Court** is the principal authority for marriage by registration under Section 77 of the National Civil Code. The court receives the application, conducts the required inquiry and completes the registration where the legal conditions are satisfied.

Other authorities may assist with supporting documentation.

These can include:

- Concerned District Court.
- Local ward office.
- District Administration Office, where applicable to supporting administrative services.
- EU member state's embassy or consulate.
- Competent authority in the applicant's home country.
- Department of Immigration.

For example, a government citizen charter lists a valid foreign passport, Nepali visa and No Objection Letter for marriage-related services involving Nepali and foreign nationals.

The Department of Immigration separately handles immigration matters. Its current information states that foreign nationals married to Nepali citizens may apply for a marriage visa subject to specified documents, including a marriage certificate and local-level marriage registration.

11. What Happens After Filing Marriage Application?

After filing, the District Court examines the application and supporting documents. Section 78 requires the concerned authority to make the necessary inquiry and decide whether the proposed marriage can legally be concluded.

The applicants may need to appear personally before the court and confirm their consent. Witnesses identified in the application may also be required during the registration procedure.

Before accepting the final certificate, applicants should verify:

- Full names.
- Dates of birth.

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- Nationality.
 - Passport details.
 - Addresses.
 - Previous marital information.
 - Marriage date.
 - Witness information.

Once the legal requirements are satisfied, the marriage is registered and the couple receives the applicable marriage certificate.

If the EU spouse intends to use the Nepali marriage certificate in an EU member state, additional authentication, legalization, apostille treatment or translation may be required by that country. The couple should confirm the receiving country's requirements before relying on the certificate abroad.

12. Can EU Nationals Marry Nepali Citizens?

Yes. **EU nationals can marry Nepali citizens in Nepal** if the parties satisfy the requirements of Nepali marriage law and provide the required documentation.

A government citizen charter specifically provides a procedure for marriage registration involving a Nepali and foreign national and lists the foreigner's valid passport, Nepali visa and relevant embassy or foreign No Objection Letter among the documents.

After a court marriage, the marriage may also need to be registered with the local registration authority for subsequent administrative purposes. The Department of National ID and Civil Registration states that a Nepali citizen who marries a foreign citizen in Nepal can register the marriage at the local registrar after producing evidence of the court-registered marriage.

Marriage does not automatically give the EU spouse Nepali citizenship. Immigration and citizenship follow separate legal procedures.

13. What Checklist Should EU Nationals Complete?

EU nationals should complete a **court marriage checklist in Nepal** before filing. Foreign documents often require additional preparation compared with documents issued in Nepal.

Pre-filing checklist:

- Confirm both parties meet the legal marriage age.
- Confirm both parties freely consent.
- Confirm neither party has an existing marriage.
- Check passport validity.
- Check Nepal visa validity.
- Identify the appropriate District Court.
- Complete the 15-day residence requirement.
- Obtain residence evidence where required.
- Contact the relevant EU embassy or consulate.
- Obtain the required NOC or equivalent document.
- Obtain single-status or legal-capacity evidence.
- Prepare the foreign marriage-law document.
- Arrange Nepali translation where required.
- Complete notarization or authentication.
- Prepare passport photographs.
- Prepare witness identification.
- Prepare previous divorce or death documents if applicable.
- Confirm current court and administrative fees.
- Keep originals and copies of all documents.

The exact checklist should be verified with the concerned court because EU member states issue different civil-status documents.

14. When Should EU Nationals Hire Lawyers?

EU nationals may hire a **court marriage lawyer in Nepal** when they require assistance with foreign documents, court filing, residence requirements or post-marriage legal matters.

Legal assistance can be useful when:

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- The foreign applicant is unsure which single-status document is required.
 - The relevant embassy uses a specific NOC format.
 - Foreign documents require authentication or translation.
 - The applicant was previously married.
 - The applicant has limited familiarity with Nepali court procedures.
 - The District Court requests additional documents.
 - The couple has limited time in Nepal.
 - The marriage certificate will be used for immigration or foreign administrative purposes.

A lawyer can review the documents before filing, prepare the application and assist with court procedures. The lawyer cannot replace requirements imposed by the District Court, embassy or immigration authorities.

The scope of legal services and professional fees should be agreed before the work begins.

15. What Legal Services Support EU Nationals Marriage?

Adalat Lawyers in Nepal can assist EU nationals with legal matters relating to court marriage in Nepal, subject to the facts and applicable requirements. Services can be structured around document preparation, court filing and post-marriage legal needs.

Legal services may include:

- Marriage eligibility assessment.
- EU document checklist preparation.
- Passport and visa review.
- NOC and single-status document guidance.
- Foreign marriage-law document review.
- Translation and notarization coordination.
- Authentication guidance.
- Residence requirement guidance.
- District Court application preparation.
- Court filing assistance.

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- Court appearance support.
 - Marriage certificate guidance.
 - Local marriage registration assistance.
 - Immigration-related legal advice after marriage.
 - Guidance on using the marriage certificate abroad.

Foreign nationals should provide accurate information about nationality, previous marriages, residence, visa status and intended use of the marriage certificate. These facts can affect the applicable procedure.

The **National Civil Code, 2074** remains the principal Nepali law governing marriage by registration, while immigration matters are handled separately.

Frequently Asked Questions

Can EU nationals legally marry in Nepal?

Yes. EU nationals can legally marry in Nepal if they satisfy the applicable requirements under Nepali law. They must provide the required identity, marital-status and legal-capacity documents and follow the District Court procedure. A foreign applicant must also maintain lawful immigration status while staying in Nepal.

Where can EU nationals register marriage?

EU nationals seeking marriage by registration in Nepal generally apply to the concerned District Court. Section 77 of the National Civil Code establishes this procedure and includes a 15-day residence requirement in the concerned district. The appropriate court should be confirmed before filing based on the parties' residence and circumstances.

What documents do EU nationals need?

EU applicants commonly need a valid passport, Nepal visa, photographs, No Objection Letter or equivalent document, and evidence of legal capacity or single status. Foreign documents may require translation, notarization or authentication. The exact documents differ among EU countries, so applicants should confirm requirements with their embassy and the District Court.

How long does EU court marriage take?

At least one party generally must satisfy the 15-day district residence requirement before filing. Section 78 provides that the concerned authority should decide whether the marriage can be concluded within seven days after filing, following the required inquiry. Additional time may be needed for foreign documents, translations and authentication.

How much does EU marriage registration cost?

The total cost varies according to nationality, embassy charges, documentation, translation, authentication and legal assistance. Government charges are separate from lawyer fees and third-party expenses. Applicants should obtain a current fee estimate from the concerned court and relevant embassy because administrative charges and documentation requirements can differ.

What government fees apply to registration?

Government charges depend on the applicable procedure. Some government citizen charters list a NPR 10 revenue or postal stamp for specified marriage services involving foreign nationals. This should not be treated as the complete cost because embassy, translation, authentication and professional legal fees can apply separately.

Can EU nationals marry Nepali citizens legally?

Yes. EU nationals can marry Nepali citizens in Nepal when both parties satisfy the legal requirements. Government guidance specifically recognizes marriage-registration procedures involving Nepali and foreign nationals. After court registration, the marriage may also need local-level registration for certain administrative purposes, including later immigration procedures.

Is residence required for EU court marriage?

Yes. Section 77 of the National Civil Code states that either the man or woman, or both, must have resided in the concerned district for at least 15 days before filing a marriage-by-registration application in the District Court. Foreign applicants should retain evidence supporting the required residence.

Are witnesses required for EU marriage registration?

Yes. Section 77 requires the marriage-by-registration application to include the names of at least two witnesses. The court or relevant authority may require witnesses to appear during the registration procedure. Applicants should confirm the current identification and attendance requirements with the concerned District Court before the registration date.

Can lawyers assist EU nationals with marriage?

Yes. Lawyers can assist EU nationals with eligibility review, document preparation, NOC requirements, translation and authentication coordination, District Court applications and court procedures. They can also provide separate legal assistance concerning post-marriage immigration matters. Legal representation does not remove the applicants' obligation to provide genuine documents and satisfy statutory requirements.

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