STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1964 No. 926

MARRIAGE

The Foreign Marriage Order 1964

Made - - - -	23*rd June* 1964
Laid before Parliament	30*th June* 1964
Coming into Operation	1*st October* 1964

ARRANGEMENT OF ORDER

PART I. SOLEMNISATION OF MARRIAGES.
PART II. RESIDENCE AND NOTICE.
PART III. REGISTRATION.
PART IV. MARRIAGE OFFICERS.
PART V. GENERAL.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of June 1964

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred on Her by sections 18 and 21 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892(a), as amended by sections 4(2) and 6 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1947(b), or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

PART I

SOLEMNISATION OF MARRIAGES

1.—(1) Before a marriage is solemnised in a foreign country under the Foreign Marriage Acts 1892 to 1947(c) in this order referred to as " the Foreign Marriage Acts ", the marriage officer must be satisfied:

(*a*) that at least one of the parties is a British subject; and

(*b*) that the authorities of that country will not object to the solemnisation of the marriage; and

(*c*) either

(i) that insufficient facilities exist for the marriage of the parties under the law of that country; or

(ii) that the marriage will be recognised as a valid form of marriage by the law of that country; and

(*d*) that the marriage will be recognised as a valid form of marriage by the law of the country to which each party belongs.

(a) 55 & 56 Vict. c. 23. (b) 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 33.
(c) 55 & 56 Vict. c. 23; 24 & 25 Geo. 5. c. 13; 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 33.

(2) If a marriage officer, by reason of anything in this article, refuses to solemnise or allow to be solemnised in his presence the marriage of any person requiring such marriage to be solemnised, that person shall have the same right to appeal to a Secretary of State as is given by section 5 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892.

2. For the purpose of marriages solemnised under the Foreign Marriage Acts, other than marriages solemnised under section 22 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, the necessity of obtaining the consent of any person whose consent is required under section 4 of the said Act may, in respect of a person who is residing in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, and on whose behalf due notice of the marriage is intended to be given or has been given in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland as the case may be, be dispensed with by the Registrar General for the country in which the notice is intended to be given or was given, if he is satisfied that the consent of such person cannot be obtained by reason of absence, or inaccessibility, or by reason of his being under any disability. In respect of all other persons the power to dispense with any consent shall be exercised by a Secretary of State at his discretion.

3. For the purpose of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892 and this Order, the house in which a British Ambassador resides in the foreign country to the Government of which he is accredited, or which is occupied by him in that country for the purposes of his embassy, shall be deemed to be the official house of such Ambassador, and is in this Order referred to as the embassy house, and every place within the precincts or curtilage of any such house, and any church or chapel annexed to such house, or for the time being used as the chapel thereof with the consent of the Government to which the Ambassador is accredited, shall be deemed to form part of the embassy house.

For the purpose of marriages in an embassy house, the expression " office ", when used with respect to the place where any act or thing shall or may be done, shall be construed to refer to such part of the embassy house as the Ambassador may from time to time appoint as being sufficiently accessible to the public.

4. For the purpose of marriages to be solemnised by or before a consul who is a marriage officer, every place within the curtilage or precincts of the house in which such officer is for the time being resident, or of the building which is for the time being used for the purpose of his office, shall be part of the official house of such marriage officer, and every place to which the public have ordinary access in such official house shall be deemed to be part of the office of such marriage officer.

PART II

RESIDENCE AND NOTICE

5.—(1) The modifications contained in articles 6 to 15 of this Order of the requirements of the Foreign Marriage Acts as to residence and notice shall have effect in cases where neither of the parties, or only one of them, has resided within the district of the marriage officer by or before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnised.

(2) Where the provisions of this Order as to residence and notice have been complied with, or where the permission of the Secretary of State has been given, the marriage may be solemnised under the said Acts.

6. Where one party only has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of a marriage officer by or before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnised, notice shall be given by that party to such marriage officer. The notice shall state the particulars and be in the form given in Form No. 1 of Schedule 1 to this Order.

7. If the non-resident party has resided in a place in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, notice shall be given by that party in like manner and on payment of the like fee as if that party were about to be married in that place, and in England and Wales shall be given to the Superintendent Registrar, in Northern Ireland shall be given to the Registrar, and in Scotland shall be given either by proclamation of banns or to the Registrar; and the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar shall deal with the notice and give a certificate for marriage in like manner and on payment of the like fee as in the case of a marriage in his district; and the Minister or Session Clerk of the parish in which the banns were proclaimed in Scotland shall, in like manner and on payment of the like fee as in the case of a marriage in his district, give a certificate of proclamation of such banns.

8. If the non-resident party has resided in any part of the British Commonwealth outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland—

(*a*) notice shall be given by that party in accordance with any law of that part of the British Commonwealth giving effect to this Order or to any repealed or future Order under the Foreign Marriage Acts, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place; and a certificate by a marriage registrar or other like officer, of the giving of such notice, shall be obtained by such party, subject always to the law in force permitting of such notice being given and to the said officer being empowered to issue such certificate; or alternatively

(*b*) but only in the case of any colony or of any territory under Her Majesty's protection, notice may be given by that party to the marriage officer in whose district such person has resided or to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices as if he were a marriage officer; and such marriage officer or person shall receive, enter, and post up such notice in the manner and during the period provided by the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnised by or before himself under the said Act and shall, on payment of the proper fee, give a certificate that the notice has been so given and posted up and that he is unaware of any impediment.

9. A law enacted by the Parliament or Legislature of any part of the British Commonwealth outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall be deemed to give effect to this or to any repealed or future Order under the Foreign Marriage Acts if it makes provision (in whatever terms expressed) as follows:—

(*a*) that a notice of a marriage intended to be solemnised under the Foreign Marriage Acts may be given by one of the parties intending such marriage who has had his or her usual residence for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding in some place in such part of the British Commonwealth, to such marriage registrar or other officer as may be designated by the law in this behalf;

(*b*) that such notice shall be published either by proclamation of banns or in such other manner as the law may provide; and

(*c*) that such marriage registrar or other officer, unless he is aware of any impediment or objection which should obstruct the solemnisation of the marriage shall, on payment of such fee, if any, as the law may provide, give a certificate that the said notice has been so given and published as aforesaid.

10. If the non-resident party has resided in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country, notice shall be given by that party and entered and posted up by the marriage officer in the manner and during the period provided by the Foreign Marriage Acts, in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnised by or before such marriage officer, and such marriage officer shall, on payment of the proper fee, give a certificate that the notice has been so given and posted up, and that he is unaware of any impediment which should obstruct the solemnisation of the marriage.

11. If the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has resided is not within the district of a marriage officer, the notice to be given by that party may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices ; and such person may receive, enter, and post up such notice and give a certificate that the notice has been so given and posted up and that he is unaware of any impediment, as if he were a marriage officer.

12. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer by or before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnised ; and

(*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnised at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual residence ; or

(*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained ;

notice shall be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual residence for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the manner provided by articles 7 to 11 of this Order, and a certificate of the giving of such notice shall be obtained, and one of the parties shall give or transmit to the marriage officer by or before whom the marriage is to be solemnised a notice stating the particulars and in the form given in Form No. 1 of Schedule 1 to this Order, and the marriage officer, if satisfied that the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnised at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual residence or that the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, may accept the notice as if both parties had been resident within his district. The permission of the Secretary of State shall in any case be obtained where one of the parties has had his or her usual residence in the United Kingdom.

13. Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good cause a party to an intended marriage has not been able to comply with the requirements of this Order as to notice, and is satisfied that the intended marriage is not clandestine, and that adequate notice has been given, he may give permission for the intended marriage to be solemnised.

14. In cases falling under articles 6 to 13 of this Order, the oath under section 7 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892 shall, in addition to the matters specified in subsections (*a*) and (*c*) of that section, state the place where each of the parties has had his or her usual residence, and the notice which has been given in that place, or to the marriage officer.

15. At or before the time when a non-resident party appears before the marriage officer and makes the oath under section 7 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, he or she shall, unless the marriage is solemnised with the permission of the Secretary of State, give or transmit to the marriage officer the certificate that the notice prescribed by this Order has been given at the place where such party has had his or her usual residence.

PART III

REGISTRATION

16.—(1) In the case of the registration under section 18(1) of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892 of a marriage solemnised in accordance with the local law of a foreign country, the consul shall forthwith, after he has by personal attendance satisfied himself as to the solemnisation of the marriage, register the marriage in duplicate in books furnished to him for the purpose by the Registrar General through a Secretary of State separate from any register books provided for marriages solemnised by him, and shall register the same in accordance with section 9 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, save that if the person by whom the marriage has been solemnised declines to sign the same, the consul shall enter the name of that person, and the fact that he declines to sign the same.

(2) The consul shall transmit certified copies of any entries made during each year, or if no such entry has been made a certificate of that fact, and one of the duplicate registers, when filled, in the like manner as is provided by section 10 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892.

17. When a certified copy of an entry in a marriage register kept under the Foreign Marriage Acts, other than a register kept under section 22 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, relating to a party shown to be from Scotland or Northern Ireland is received by the Registrar General, he shall send a copy of that entry to the Registrar General for Scotland or Northern Ireland, as the case may require.

18.—(1) Where a marriage at which a British consul, or person authorised to act as such, has not attended has been solemnised or has taken place in any of the foreign countries specified in Schedule 2 to this Order in accordance with the law in force in such country, either party to the marriage, being a British subject, may produce to the consul of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the district in which the marriage has been solemnised or has taken place (or in the absence of such officer to the appropriate consul of any other Government who, by arrangement with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have undertaken consular representation in that district on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom), a certified copy of the entry in the marriage register duly authenticated by the appropriate authority in that country or a marriage certificate issued by the appropriate authority of the country, accompanied by a translation into English, and may request him to accept the certificate as a certificate of marriage issued in accordance with the local law and to certify the translation; and the consul, on payment of the appropriate fee, shall, if he is satisfied that the certificate has been duly issued by the appropriate authority and that the translation is a true one, transmit the said certificate and translation to the Registrar General together with his own certificate regarding the accuracy of the translation.

(2) The Registrar General shall receive all marriage certificates which shall have been transmitted to him with a certified translation into English in the manner prescribed in the preceding paragraph and shall, in the case of any certificate relating to a party shown to be from Scotland or Northern Ireland, send a certified copy of that certificate, together with a certified copy of the certified translation thereof, to the Registrar General for Scotland or Northern Ireland as the case may require.

(3) Any person shall be entitled to have from the appropriate Registrar General a certified copy of any document received by that Registrar General as aforesaid, on payment of fees in respect of the provision of the copy and any necessary search for the document. The fees shall be the fees which are for the time being charged by the appropriate Registrar General for the provision of a certified copy of, and any necessary search for, an entry in the records in his custody of marriages performed in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, as the case may be.

(4) Any copy of any foreign marriage certificate issued by the appropriate Registrar General under the provisions of paragraph (3) of this article shall, without further proof, be received in evidence to the like extent as if it were a certificate duly issued by the authorities of the foreign country in which the marriage was celebrated.

PART IV

MARRIAGE OFFICERS

19. Any member of an ambassador's diplomatic staff shall be an officer to whom the Secretary of State may issue a marriage warrant under the provisions of section 11(2)(*a*) of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, for solemnising a marriage in the official house of the Ambassador.

20.—(1) A Secretary of State, by a written authority under section 11 of the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, may authorise a person to act in the place of a high commissioner or resident mentioned in that section.

(2) If a Secretary of State gives such authority, or, in pursuance of the said section, authorises any high commissioner, resident, or other officer, not being an ambassador or a consul, to be a marriage officer, then, for the purpose of marriages solemnised and registered by or before any high commissioner, resident, or officer, or person so authorised, expressions in the Foreign Marriage Acts shall be construed as follows:—

(*a*) expressions referring to the district of a marriage officer shall be construed to refer to the district for which such high commissioner, resident, officer, or person is authorised to act for the purpose of the Foreign Marriage Acts;

(*b*) the expression "official house of a marriage officer" shall be construed to refer to the building or part of a building or place specified in the document by which he is authorised to act;

(*c*) the expression "office" when used with respect to the place at which any act or thing shall or may be done, shall be construed to refer to such portion of the building, part, or place so specified as is ordinarily accessible to the public.

PART V

GENERAL

21. The forms in Schedule 1 to this Order shall be used in all cases to which they are applicable.

22.—(1) Unless otherwise provided in this Order, expressions used in this Order shall have the same meaning as in the Foreign Marriage Act 1892.

(2) In this Order the expression " Embassy " includes Legation.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) shall apply for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

23.—(1) The Orders set out in Schedule 3 are hereby revoked to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

(2) Section 38 of the Interpretation Act 1889 shall apply in relation to the said Orders as if the present Order were an Act of Parliament and as if the said Orders were enactments repealed by an Act of Parliament.

24. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Marriage Order 1964. It shall come into operation on 1st October 1964.

W. G. Agnew.

SCHEDULE 1

FORMS

No. 1—*Notice of Marriage*

To [Her Majesty's Consul-General *or* Consul *or* Vice-Consul] at

I hereby give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had within three calendar months from the date hereof between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say):—

Name and Surname	*Condition*	*Rank or Profession*	*Age*	*Residence*	*Length of Residence*
A.B.	Bachelor		25		
C.D.	Spinster		20		

Witness my hand, this day of

(Signed) A.B., *or* C.D.

No. 2—*Form of Oath*

I, A.B., of , make oath and say as follows:—

1. A marriage is proposed to be solemnised between me and C.D.

2. I believe that there is not any impediment in kindred or alliance, or other lawful hindrance to the above marriage.

3. Both I and C.D. have for three weeks immediately preceding this date had our usual residence within the district of [*here insert the official title of the marriage officer, and, in the case of a consular officer, the place where he is appointed to reside*], that is to say, I at , and C.D. at .

4. Neither I nor C.D. is under the age of 21 years; [*or, as the case may be,* I am under the age of 21 years, but I am the widow/er of E.F. who died on the day of], [*or,* I am under the age of 21 years and the consent of G.H. and I.J., whose consent is required to my marriage, is given as shown by the writing under their/his/her hand now shown to me and marked], [*or,* I am not under the age of 21 years, but C.D. is under the age of 21 years and is the widow/er of K.L. who died on the day of], [*or,* I am not under the age of 21 years, but C.D. is under the age of 21 years and the consent of M.N. and O.P. whose consent is required to his/her marriage is given by the writing under their/his/her hand now shown to me and marked].

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

5. I make the foregoing statements solemnly and deliberately, conscientiously believing the same to be true, well knowing that if any person knowingly and wilfully makes a false oath or signs a false notice under the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, for the purpose of procuring a marriage, he shall suffer the penalties of Perjury (see section 17 and Schedule to the Perjury Act 1911); and well knowing also that any person who, being married or single, shall marry any other person during the life of the husband or wife of either party, as the case may be, may be indicted for felony under the Offences against the Person Act 1861, sections 57 and 67.

Sworn at .....
this ..... day of..... 19
Before me, X.Y., H.M. Consul (or as the case may be) at..... } A.B.
X.Y. (Official seal)

WHERE ONE PARTY ONLY HAS RESIDED WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF THE MARRIAGE OFFICER BEFORE WHOM THE OATH IS MADE, THE FORM OF THE OATH MADE BY THAT PARTY WILL BE AS ABOVE EXCEPT FOR PARAGRAPH 3 WHICH WILL READ AS FOLLOWS:—

I have for three weeks immediately preceding this date had my usual residence within the district of [*here insert the official title of the marriage officer, and, in the case of a consular officer, the place where he is appointed to reside*], namely, at , and to the best of my knowledge and belief C.D. has within three months immediately preceding this date, namely from the day of to the day of had his/her usual residence at , and has there given notice of our intended marriage, as appears by the certificate now shown to me and marked

AND THE FORM OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE OATH BY THE NON-RESIDENT PARTY WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

I have within three months immediately preceding this date, namely, from the day of to the day of , had my usual residence at , and have there given notice of our intended marriage as appears by the certificate now shown to me and marked , and to the best of my knowledge and belief A.B. has for three weeks immediately preceding this date had his/her usual residence within the district of [*here insert the official title of the marriage officer, and, in the case of a consular officer, the place where he is appointed to reside*].

WHERE NEITHER PARTY HAS RESIDED WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF THE MARRIAGE OFFICER BEFORE WHOM THE OATH IS MADE, THE FORM OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE OATH BY EACH PARTY WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

I have within three months immediately preceding this date, namely from the day of to the day of , had my usual residence at , and to the best of my knowledge and belief C.D./A.B. has within those three months, namely, from the day of to the day of , had his/her usual residence at , and notice of our intended marriage has been given at those places, as appears by the certificates now shown to me and marked respectively and .

WHERE A SECRETARY OF STATE HAS BEEN SATISFIED THAT ADEQUATE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN, AND HAS GIVEN PERMISSION FOR THE SOLEMNISATION OF THE MARRIAGE, THE FORM OF SO MUCH OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE OATH AS RELATES TO THE NOTICE OF THE INTENDED MARRIAGE WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

A notice of our intended marriage has been given by [*here state what notice has been given*], as appears by the certificate [*or other evidence of notice*] now shown to me and marked , and a Secretary of State has been satisfied that such notice is adequate, and has given permission for the marriage to be solemnised.

No. 3—*Form of Certificate of Issue and Posting up of Notice*

I, A.B., Her Majesty's Consul [*or as the case may be*], residing at , hereby certify that on the day of 19 I received the following notice of marriage [*here insert the words of the notice*], and that such notice was entered and posted up in my Consulate [*or as the case may be*], in the manner and during the period provided by the Foreign Marriage Act 1892, as if the marriage was to be solemnised in my Consulate [*or as the case may be*], and that I am not aware of any impediment which should obstruct the solemnisation of the above marriage.

Witness my hand and seal this day of 19 .

(Signature and official seal of marriage officer).

No. 4—*Certificate of Copy of Marriage Register*

I, , Her Majesty's Consul [*or as the case may be*], residing at , hereby certify that this is a true copy of the entries of marriages registered in this office, from the entry of the marriage of A.B. and C.D., number *one*, to the entry of the marriage of E.F. and G.H., number *two*.

Witness my hand and seal this day of 19 .

(Signature and official seal of marriage officer).

No. 5—*Certificate of Copy of Lex Loci Marriage Register*

I, , Her Majesty's Consul [*or as the case may be*], residing at , hereby certify that this is a true copy of the entries of marriages registered in this district, from the entry of the marriage of A.B. and C.D., number *one*, to the entry of the marriage of E.F. and G.H., number *two*.

Witness my hand and seal this day of 19 .

(Signature and official seal of marriage officer).

SCHEDULE 2

Article 18

Algerian Republic
Andorra
Argentine Republic
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Cambodia
Federal Republic of Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo (Leopoldville)
Congo (Brazzaville)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
Indonesia
Iran
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Liechtenstein

Luxembourg
Malagasy Republic
Mali
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands (including Netherlands Antilles and Curacao)
Nicaragua
Niger
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippine Republic
Poland
Portugal (including Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Portuguese East Africa, Angola and Macao)
Roumania
Rwanda
San Marino
Senegal
Somali Republic
Republic of South Africa
Spain (including Canary Islands and Balearic Islands)
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Republic
United States of America (including Virgin Islands)
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Vatican City State
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yugoslavia

SCHEDULE 3

ORDERS REVOKED

Article 23

Title	Reference	Extent of Revocation
The Foreign Marriages Order in Council 1913	S.R. & O. 1913/1270 (Rev. XIII, p. 211: 1913, p. 382)	The whole Order
The Foreign Marriages Order in Council 1925	S.R. & O. 1925/92 (Rev. XIII, p. 211: 1925, p. 1051)	The whole Order
The Foreign Marriages (Amendment) Order in Council 1933	S.R. & O. 1933/975 (Rev. XIII, p. 211: 1933, p. 1317)	The whole Order
The Foreign Marriage Order in Council 1947	S.R. & O. 1947/2875 (Rev. XIII, p. 220: 1947 I, p. 1267)	Articles 1, 5, 6 and 7 and Schedule 4
The Foreign Marriage (Amendment) Order in Council 1949	S.I. 1949/1235 (1949 I, p. 2502)	The whole Order
The Foreign Marriage (Amendment) Order in Council 1952	S.I. 1952/159 (1952 II, p. 1689)	The whole Order
The Foreign Marriage (Amendment No. 2) Order 1952	S.I. 1952/1346 (1952 II, p. 1690)	The whole Order
The Foreign Marriage (Amendment) Order 1956	S.I. 1956/413 (1956 I, p. 1184)	The whole Order
The Foreign Marriage (Amendment) Order 1959	S.I. 1959/1774 (1959 I, p. 1674)	The whole Order

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

The Foreign Marriage Act 1892, as amended by the Foreign Marriage Act 1947, provides primarily that a marriage solemnised in the manner laid down in the Act in a foreign country between parties of whom at least one is a British subject, shall be as valid as a marriage properly celebrated in the United Kingdom. A further purpose of the Act is to provide facilities for placing on record in the United Kingdom the marriages of British subjects celebrated under the local law of foreign countries.

Orders in Council are required: —

(1) to restrict the solemnisation of a marriage where it would be inconsistent with the comity of nations, or where adequate facilities already exist;

(2) to define the places where a marriage may be solemnised;

(3) to modify for special cases the requirements of the Act as to residence and notice;

(4) to prescribe forms;

(5) to facilitate the solemnisation of marriages by persons other than ambassadors and consuls;

(6) to make provision for the registration of marriages solemnised under the local law of foreign countries and the deposit of local law marriage certificates in the United Kingdom.

The Foreign Marriage Order 1964 replaces the Orders listed in Schedule 3 thereto in dealing with the above matters.