

## SECTION 18

### **Legal incapacity and incapacity of judgment**

1. A marriage is void if one of the parties at the time of the marriage was under legal incapacity, or was in a state of unconsciousness or his mental faculties were temporarily disturbed.

2. The marriage is, however, to be regarded as valid from the beginning, if the party affected, on recovering from his legal incapacity, his state of unconsciousness or the disturbance of his mental faculties intimates that he is willing to continue in the married state.

## SECTION 19

### **Marriage for the purpose of acquiring a name**

1. A marriage is void if it has been contracted solely or primarily with the purpose of enabling the wife, to bear the surname of the husband without the establishment of conjugal relations.

2. The marriage is, however, to be regarded as valid from the beginning, if the married couple have lived together as man and wife for five years after marriage, or in the case of the previous death of one of them, up to the time of such death, but in any event for at least three years, unless at the end of the five years, or at the time of the death of one of the parties, a nullity action has been started.

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## SECTION 20

### **Bigamy**

A marriage is void, if at the time of the marriage one of the contract parties was lawfully married to a third party.

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## SECTION 21

### **Relationship by consanguinity and affinity**

1. A marriage is void if it was contracted between relations by blood or marriage, in violation of the prohibition contained in Section 4.

2. A marriage between relations by marriage is, however, to be regarded as valid from the beginning, if exemption under the provision of Section 4 Subsection 3 is subsequently granted.

## SECTION 22

### **Adultery**

1. A marriage is void if it was forbidden on account of adultery under Section 6.