



Home Office

Immigration Act 2014

Marriage and civil partnership referral and investigation scheme: statutory guidance for Home Office staff

Version 4.0

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About this guidance

This guidance has been published by the Secretary of State to assist Home Office staff (including 'decision makers' and 'investigation officers') responsible for the operation of the marriage and civil partnership referral and investigation scheme under the Immigration Act 2014. They must have regard to this guidance under:

- [Section 48\(6\)](#) – in deciding whether to investigate a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred to the Secretary of State under the scheme ('the investigation decision')
- [Section 50\(2\)](#) – in conducting an investigation under the scheme
- [Section 50\(6\)](#) – in deciding whether or not each of the parties to a proposed marriage or civil partnership subject to an investigation under the scheme has complied with that investigation ('the compliance decision')

Contacts

If you have any questions about the guidance and your line manager or senior caseworker cannot help you or you think that the guidance has factual errors then email Migrant Criminality Policy.

If you notice any formatting errors in this guidance (broken links, spelling mistakes and so on) or have any comments about the layout or navigability of the guidance then you can email the Guidance Review, Atlas and Forms team.

Publication

Below is information on when this version of the guidance was published:

- version **4.0**
- published for Home Office staff on **31 March 2025**

Changes from last version of this guidance

Updated to reflect the following:

- clarification of regulation 15 considerations (the failure to comply warning)

Related content

[Contents](#)

Immigration Enforcement General Instructions: Marriage Investigations

Related external links

[Giving notice at your local register office](#)

Introduction

This page tells you about the background to the marriage and civil partnership referral and investigation scheme.

Background

[Part 4 of the Immigration Act 2014](#) (the 2014 Act) reformed the process for giving notice of marriage or civil partnership to give the Home Office a much stronger platform for effective, systematic action to disrupt and deter sham marriages and civil partnerships and prevent participants from gaining an immigration advantage.

From 2 March 2015, the 2014 Act extended the marriage and civil partnership notice period from 15 days to 28 days for all couples in England and Wales marrying following civil preliminaries or forming a civil partnership, and required all couples involving a non-relevant national, who wish to marry in the Anglican Church in England and Wales to complete civil preliminaries and give notice at a register office and be subject to the 28-day notice period.

From 2 March 2015, the marriage and civil partnership notice period in Scotland and in Northern Ireland was extended to 28 days for all couples, under changes implemented by the Scottish Government and the Northern Ireland Executive to marriage and civil partnership laws in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

From 2 March 2015, the 2014 Act, together with secondary legislation for:

- Scotland: [The Referral and Investigation of Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Scotland\) Order 2015 \(S.I. 2015/396\)](#)
- Northern Ireland: [The Referral and Investigation of Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Northern Ireland and Miscellaneous Provisions\) Order 2015 \(S.I. 2015/395\)](#)

introduced a referral and investigation scheme for proposed marriages and civil partnerships across the UK involving a non-relevant national, who could benefit in immigration terms. All proposed marriages and civil partnerships in the UK involving a non-relevant national with limited or no immigration status in the UK, or who does not provide specified evidence that they are exempt from the scheme, are to be referred to the Secretary of State by the registration officer.

Under the referral and investigation scheme an exempt person includes:

- a [relevant national](#)
- a non-relevant national who has provided the registration officer with the specified evidence of exemption from immigration control or settled status in the UK
- a non-relevant who hold a valid marriage or civil partnership visitor visa or a valid fiancé or fiancée or proposed civil partner visa

All referrals are assessed by the Secretary of State against intelligence- and evidence-based risk profiles and other information to identify suspect proposed marriages and civil partnerships, and then the Secretary of State considers in these cases whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect a sham marriage or civil partnership. Where the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds to suspect a sham and at least one of the parties is not exempt from the scheme, she may decide to investigate whether the marriage or civil partnership is a sham. Notification of that decision to the relevant registration officer has the effect of extending the notice period from 28 days to 70 days, which allows the Home Office to investigate and take appropriate enforcement or casework action where a sham is established. A couple will be unable to get married or enter into a civil partnership on the basis of that notice if they do not comply with an investigation under the scheme.

EU exit and definition of a relevant national

[The Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination \(EU Withdrawal\) Act 2020 \(Consequential, Saving, Transitional and Transitory Provisions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020](#) changed the UK's primary and secondary legislation as a consequence of, or in connection with, the ending of free movement.

These changes included bringing European Economic Area (EEA) and Swiss citizens within scope of the marriage and civil partnership referral and investigation scheme from 1 July 2021. Irish citizens and those with status under the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) or a decision pending on an EUSS application submitted before 1 July 2021 will remain exempt from the scheme.

Since 1 July 2021, the definition of a relevant national under [section 62\(1\) of the 2014 Act](#) includes:

- a British citizen
- an Irish citizen
- a person with settled status or pre-settled status granted under the EUSS
- a person with a pending decision or appeal on an EUSS application made before 1 July 2021

Related content

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The investigation decision

This page tells you about decisions to investigate a proposed marriage or civil partnership under the scheme.

Where a registration officer refers a proposed marriage or civil partnership to the Secretary of State under the scheme, she must decide under section 48(2) of the 2014 Act whether to investigate whether the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

Under [section 24 and 24A of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999](#) a sham marriage or civil partnership is one in which all of the following apply:

- one or both of the parties is not a [relevant national](#)
- there is no genuine relationship between the parties
- either or both of the parties enter into the marriage or civil partnership for the purpose of circumventing UK immigration controls

Under [section 48\(3\) of the 2014 Act](#), the Secretary of State may not decide to investigate whether a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred under the scheme is a sham unless conditions A and B are met.

[Condition A](#) is met if the Secretary of State is satisfied that only one or neither of the parties to the proposed marriage or civil partnership is an exempt person.

[Condition B](#) is met if the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

Section 48 does not require conditions A and B to be considered in any particular order, nor does it require a condition to be considered if the other condition is not met. Home Office staff may therefore conduct the checks necessary to establish whether the parties to a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred under the scheme are exempt persons before or after commencing or completing their consideration of whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

Condition A

Condition A is met if the Secretary of State is satisfied that only one or neither of the parties to the proposed marriage or civil partnership is an exempt person.

Under [section 49\(1\)](#) of the 2014 Act, a person is an exempt person if any of the following apply:

- **they are a relevant national** under [section 62\(1\)](#) of the 2014 Act, meaning they are a British or Irish citizen, a person with settled status or pre-settled status granted under the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS), or a person with a

pending decision or appeal on an application for EUSS leave submitted before 1 July 2021

- **they have the appropriate immigration status** under [section 49\(2\)](#) of the 2014 Act:
 - is exempt from immigration control, as defined in paragraph 3 of the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Meaning of Exempt Persons and Notice\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/122\)](#), for example has the right of abode in the UK under [section 2\(1\)\(b\) of the Immigration Act 1971](#), is a member of a diplomatic mission or their family member, or is a member of HM forces or of Commonwealth forces undergoing training or visiting forces
 - is settled in the UK within the meaning of [section 33\(2A\) of the Immigration Act 1971](#), for example has indefinite leave to enter (ILE) or indefinite leave to remain (ILR)
- **they hold a relevant visa** in respect of the proposed marriage or civil partnership, as defined in paragraph 4 of the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Meaning of Exempt Persons and Notice\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/122\)](#), including:
 - a marriage or civil partnership visitor visa granted under the Immigration Rules
 - a fiancé or fiancée or proposed civil partner visa or leave granted under or outside the Immigration Rules

A couple in which both parties are exempt persons may be referred to the Secretary of State by the registration officer where, for example, one or both of those persons does not provide the registration officer with specified evidence that they are an exempt person. Such evidence is specified:

- for persons giving notice in England and Wales, by paragraphs 5 and 6 of the [Referral of Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/123\)](#)
- for persons giving notice in Scotland or Northern Ireland, by paragraphs 8 and 9 of the [Sham Marriage and Civil Partnership \(Scotland and Northern Ireland\) \(Administrative\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/404\)](#)

The decision maker must satisfy themselves, based on checks of Home Office records, that only one or neither of the parties is an exempt person before deciding to investigate a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred to the Secretary of State under the scheme.

Condition B

Condition B is met if the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

Proposed marriages and civil partnerships referred by registration officers to the Secretary of State under the scheme are assessed against immigration records and against intelligence, and evidence-based risk profiles. Account is also taken of reports from registration officers to the Secretary of State, under [section 24 and 24A of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999](#), of suspected sham marriages and civil partnerships.

This process, which is mainly automated, is used to identify proposed marriages and civil partnerships in which additional scrutiny is warranted in order to consider whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

This process enables the Home Office to identify quickly cases considered to be of low or no risk of being a sham so that the couple and the relevant registration officer can be informed that, if the latter is satisfied that there is no legal reason to prevent it, the proposed marriage or civil partnership can proceed after the expiry of the 28-day notice period.

The intelligence and evidence-based risk profiles are drawn from recent section 24/24A reports of suspected shams submitted by registration officers, recent sham-based enforcement and prosecution cases and recent applications refused on the basis that the relationship is not genuine. The risk profiles are kept under review and may change over time, but the factors they reflect may include whether either party to the proposed marriage or civil partnership:

- is an immigration overstayer or absconder or otherwise in breach of the conditions of their leave
- entered the UK illegally, or has been removed from the UK and should not be here
- has been convicted of a criminal offence or there is other evidence of links to criminality
- is recorded as deceased
- is currently or has previously been the subject of a section 24 / 24A report
- has previously obtained leave, or sought to do so, on the basis of deception or of false or forged document
- has an outstanding immigration application based on their relationship with another spouse / partner, or has previously sponsored, or been sponsored by, another spouse / partner to come to or remain in the UK. This factor may also be linked to a previous marriage or civil partnership which, if not dissolved, would be a legal barrier to the proposed marriage or civil partnership of which the relevant registration officer should be informed by the Home Office
- has a factor or factors in their immigration history which, based on a current analysis of immigration intelligence, casework and enforcement operations drawn up and quality assured according to Director General-approved procedures, otherwise gives rise to a reasonable ground to suspect that the proposed marriage or civil partnership may be a sham

The presence of one or more of these factors does **not** mean that the proposed marriage or civil partnership will automatically be investigated under the scheme. It may mean that additional scrutiny is warranted in order to consider whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

That additional scrutiny involves a manual assessment, undertaken by a decision maker trained to undertake this function, of whether there are reasonable grounds to

suspect that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham. A decision to investigate will not be taken directly by the automated assessment tool.

In undertaking this assessment, the decision maker must take into account all the information available to them about both parties and the proposed marriage or civil partnership. The assessment should be informed, but not solely determined, by the presence of one or more of the factors mentioned above. The decision maker must consider the available information as a whole on a case-by-case basis in determining whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

The risk profiles used to inform consideration of whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham will not take account of the nationality, or any other protected characteristic, of either party, unless there is a specific Ministerial authorisation in place for that purpose. Should the regular review of the risk profiling indicate that it would be strengthened by the inclusion of nationality or any other protected characteristic, consideration will be given, in light of the detail of the process to be put in place, as to whether a Ministerial authorisation is necessary under [Schedule 3, Part 4, paragraph 17\(4\)\(a\) of the Equality Act 2010](#).

The decision maker must be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that it is a sham before deciding to investigate a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred to the Secretary of State under the scheme.

Where the Home Office identifies that a proposed marriage or civil partnership involves an immigration offender, it may take appropriate enforcement action against that person, whether or not there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham and whether or not it decides to investigate the proposed marriage or civil partnership under the scheme.

Making the investigation decision

In respect of every proposed marriage or civil partnership referred by a registration officer to the Secretary of State under the scheme, she must decide whether to investigate whether the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

Where the decision maker is satisfied that:

- [condition A](#) is met because only one or neither of the parties to the proposed marriage or civil partnership is an exempt person
- [condition B](#) is met because there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham

the decision maker may decide that the Home Office will investigate whether the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham. Notification of that decision to the relevant registration officer will have the effect of extending the notice period from 28 days to 70 days.

Under section 48 of the 2014 Act the Secretary of State is not required to decide to investigate a proposed marriage or civil partnership where conditions A and B are met. In deciding whether to do so, the decision maker may take into account matters of operational prioritisation and workflow management within the resources available at the time the decision is made.

Under section 48, where conditions A and B are met, the Secretary of State is not required to decide to investigate those proposed marriages or civil partnerships in which condition B is met by the greatest margin (amongst those referred under the scheme on a particular day or within a particular timeframe). In deciding whether to investigate a proposed marriage or civil partnership in which conditions A and B are met, the decision maker may take into account an operational assessment of the cases meeting those conditions where investigation may have the optimum impact in terms of countering sham marriages and civil partnerships and related immigration abuse. That operational assessment must be based on a current analysis of immigration intelligence, casework and enforcement operations drawn up and quality assured according to Director General-approved procedures.

Under section 48 the decision maker must make the decision whether or not to investigate and give notice of that decision to both parties to the proposed marriage or civil partnership, and to the relevant registration officer, within the 28-day notice period.

Giving notice of the investigation decision

How notice of the investigation decision may be given and when such notice is presumed to have been received (unless the contrary is proved) is specified:

- for persons giving notice in England and Wales, by paragraphs 5 to 7 of the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Meaning of Exempt Persons and Notice\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/122\)](#)
- for persons giving notice in Scotland or Northern Ireland, by paragraphs 4 to 6 of the [Sham Marriage and Civil Partnership \(Scotland and Northern Ireland\) \(Administrative\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/404\)](#)

A decision to investigate

Under [section 51\(1\)](#) of the 2014 Act, where the Secretary of State decides to investigate whether a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred under the scheme is a sham, the notice of this decision given to both parties under section 48 will set out the requirements with which they must comply as part of the investigation and the consequences of not doing so.

In particular, that section 48 notice will set out:

- requirements with which the party must comply as part of the investigation, and it may specify how they must comply with them - the requirements which may be imposed are those specified in the [Proposed Marriages and Civil](#)

[Partnerships \(Conduct of Investigations, etc\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/397\)](#) - they include for example a requirement to:

- make contact with a particular team in a particular way within a particular time period, for example to arrange for an interview to take place by a particular date
- be interviewed at home, at Home Office premises or by telephone
- provide information, evidence or photographs
- that the party must comply with such a requirement, and in any manner specified, if subsequently notified of it by the Secretary of State, orally or in writing
- that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is now subject to a notice period of 70 days (not 28 days) and the date on which that period will end
- that, within that 70-day period, the Secretary of State must decide whether or not each of the parties has complied with the investigation (the 'compliance question') and give notice of that decision to the parties and to the relevant registration officer
- prescribed information about the investigation, as prescribed in paragraph 18 of the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Conduct of Investigations, etc\) Regulations 2015](#), which is to the effect that:
 - the Secretary of State may decide that a relevant party who has failed, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a relevant requirement, as set out in the section 48 notice or in any subsequent notification, has failed to comply with the investigation
 - where the Secretary of State decides that a relevant party has (or that both have) failed to comply with the investigation and gives both parties and the relevant registration officer notice of that decision within the 70-day period, the parties will not be able to marry or enter into a civil partnership on the basis of the notice given. They must give notice again if they still wished to do so
 - where the Secretary of State determines, whether before or after it takes place, that the marriage or civil partnership is a sham, the Secretary of State or an immigration officer may take immigration enforcement action where appropriate against either relevant party (or both)
 - where the Secretary of State determines, whether before or after it takes place, that the marriage or civil partnership is a sham, the Secretary of State may refuse an application made by either relevant party under the [Immigration Rules](#) to stay in the UK on the basis of their relationship with the other relevant party. A refusal of an application on these grounds will be without prejudice to the refusal of the application on any other basis

In addition, where the Secretary of State decides to investigate whether a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred under the scheme is a sham, the section 48 notice of this decision given to both parties will inform them of the requirement to notify the Secretary of State of any change during the period of the investigation in the usual address of either party and to provide specified evidence of this. These requirements arise under paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Referral of Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships Regulations 2015 (for persons giving notice in England and Wales) and under paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Sham Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland and Northern Ireland) (Administrative) Regulations 2015 (for persons giving notice in Scotland or Northern Ireland).

For persons giving notice in England and Wales, that section 48 notice will also inform both parties of the requirement to notify the Secretary of State of any change in the UK contact address of either party if they have provided one, and to notify the Secretary of State of a UK contact address if the usual address of either party changes to an address outside the UK.

Where the Secretary of State decides under section 48 of the 2014 Act not to investigate whether a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred under the scheme is a sham, the section 48 notice given to both parties and the relevant registration officer will enable the marriage or civil partnership to take place after the 28 day notice period, provided that the registration officer is satisfied that there is no legal reason why they cannot issue or complete the required certificate or schedule.

A decision by the Secretary of State not to investigate a proposed marriage or civil partnership does not constitute a determination as to the genuineness of the relationship on which it is based. If the marriage or civil partnership takes place, any decision taken on an application under the Immigration Rules, to stay in the UK which is made on the basis of the marriage or civil partnership will continue to involve an assessment by the Home Office of the genuineness of the couple's relationship.

Calculating the 28-day or 70-day notice period

The date on which the 28-day or 70-day notice period commences will vary according to the part of the UK in which notice was given:

Country	Marriage	Civil Partnership
England and Wales	Day after notice entered in marriage notice book	Day after notice is recorded in register
Scotland	Day after receipt of the notice	Day after notice publicised (which will be 'on receipt')
Northern Ireland	Day notice is entered in the marriage notice book (which will be on receipt of both notices)	Day notice is recorded in the civil partnership notice book (which will be on receipt of both notices)

In Scotland, where the parties to a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred under the scheme have given notice separately, a different 28-day or 70-day notice period may apply to each party. To comply with sections 48(9) and 50(7) of the 2014 Act, decision makers should ensure that they notify the parties and the relevant registration officer of the investigation decision within the 28-day notice period of the party whose notice was first received and, where relevant, of the compliance decision within the 70-day notice period of the party whose notice was first received.

Multiple concurrent referrals

Marriage legislation in England and Wales allows a couple to give notice at multiple locations, and it is not uncommon for a couple to do so if they change their mind about the venue or cannot decide between 2 venues.

If a couple give notice at multiple locations, marriage legislation requires the registration officer to make a separate referral to the Home Office for each notice given.

A separate decision must be made for each referral, and the registration officer in each location must be notified of the Home Office's decision following the referral. Decisions letters may be sent to the couple together, but it must be clear that a decision is being made in respect of each notice given.

A decision to extend the first notice would not automatically apply to a second notice. If the Secretary of State does not respond to the second notice, then the marriage notice period for that notice will be 28 days.

Related content

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Conduct of investigations

This page tells you about conduct of investigations carried out under the marriage and civil partnership referral and investigation scheme.

Where the Secretary of State decides to investigate whether a proposed marriage or civil partnership referred under the scheme is a sham, the investigation must be conducted in accordance with the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Conduct of Investigations, etc\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/397\)](#).

When carrying out such an investigation on behalf of the Secretary of State, the investigation officer may make such enquiries as they think fit for the purpose of determining whether the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

As part of the investigation each party may be required to provide information or evidence about in particular:

- themselves and about the other party
- their relationship with the other party
- their living arrangements and those of the other party
- their future plans and those of the other party

This guidance sets out how an investigation into a proposed marriage or civil partnership should be conducted by the investigation officer for the purpose of establishing whether it is a sham, including:

- the methods of investigation that can be used
- the time periods relevant to the conduct of the investigation
- the procedures and safeguards applicable to each investigation method

The investigation will focus on the genuineness of the relevant parties' relationship and on determining whether the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham. It will often involve the relevant parties being required to make an initial contact with the Home Office, to arrange an interview and/or provide further information or evidence. The requirements with which the relevant parties will be asked to comply will be geared by the investigation officer so as to:

- enable them to conduct the investigation and enable a decision whether the relevant parties have complied with it, in good time for the Home Office to give the relevant parties and the relevant registration officer notice of that decision before the end of the 70-day period
- prevent a relevant party or parties from frustrating the investigation process by withholding compliance until near the end of the 70-day notice period, thereby making it difficult for the Home Office to properly decide the compliance question and give notice of the decision to the relevant parties and the relevant registration officer before the end of the 70-day period

Purpose of investigation

The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether, on the balance of probabilities, the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

The investigation officer should undertake a focused investigation to obtain information and evidence relevant to assessing the genuineness of the couple's relationship and determining whether the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

Where the investigation determines that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham, the Home Office may where appropriate:

- take an enforcement decision (for example, curtailment or removal) against the parties involved
- refuse any application under the Immigration Rules which is based on the relationship in terms which will withstand any appeal
- seek the prosecution of those involved in a criminal offence, for example perjury or facilitation of illegal immigration, by consultation with or reference to the relevant prosecuting authority

Whether or not the investigation determines that the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham, the Home Office may take appropriate immigration action against a person on the basis of information obtained under the referral and investigation scheme, for example, removal action against immigration overstayers or illegal entrants.

Means of investigation

An investigation into a proposed marriage or civil partnership may involve imposing one or more of the following requirements on one or both of the relevant parties to:

- provide information, evidence or photographs
- be interviewed in person at home
- be interviewed in person at Home Office premises in or outside the UK or while detained in the UK
- be interviewed by telephone, video-link or over the internet

The most appropriate means of investigation will be considered by the investigation officer on a case-by-case basis, taking account of all the relevant information and evidence already available to them about the relevant parties and their proposed marriage or civil partnership.

Providing information, evidence or photographs

One or both parties to the proposed marriage or civil partnership may be required by the investigation officer to provide them with information, evidence or photographs relevant to determining whether the parties' relationship is genuine and whether the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

A relevant party may be required to provide information, evidence or photographs before, during or after an interview. A requirement to provide information, evidence or photographs may also be imposed whether or not an interview is to take place or has taken place.

Unless it is made at an interview, a requirement to provide information must be made in writing. A requirement to provide evidence or photographs must be imposed, or where it is made at an interview, must be followed up, in writing. The investigation officer may discuss the information, evidence or photographs to be provided with the relevant party or parties before requiring them to provide it.

Where a requirement to provide information, evidence or photographs is imposed or followed up in writing, the investigation officer must:

- include a description of the information, evidence or photographs that must be provided
- set out how the information, evidence or photographs must be provided, whether by sending the information, evidence or photographs to the investigation officer (for example, by post or email to a particular address) by a particular date, or by providing the information, evidence or photographs at an interview
- where the information, evidence or photographs is or are to be sent to the investigation officer, include the address to which the information, evidence or photographs must be sent and the date by which the information, evidence or photographs must be received
- where the evidence is in the form of a document, set out the circumstances in which a certified translation must also be provided and in which a certified copy may be provided

A 'certified translation' means a translation of the document provided which is certified as a true and accurate translation by the person who translated it; is signed and dated by that person; and states his or her name and contact details.

A 'certified copy' means a copy of the original document which is certified as a true copy of the original; is signed and dated by the person who certifies it; and states that person's name, contact details and position or occupation. A document may not be certified by either party to the proposed marriage or civil partnership, or by a person who is a family member of or who lives with either party.

Either party to the proposed marriage or civil partnership may be required to provide evidence in the form of an electronic document by showing it, during an interview, to the investigation officer, who may make a note of its contents in the interview record; photograph it; request a 'screenshot' of the document; or where it is an email (or included in an email), by forwarding it to a Home Office or FCDO email account.

Interviews: general

As part of an investigation the investigation officer may require a relevant party to be interviewed, on their own, together with the other relevant party, or both.

Where a relevant party is in the UK, the investigation officer may require an interview with them to take place:

- in person at the relevant party's home
- in person at the other relevant party's home (if different)
- in person at Home Office premises
- by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet (where the relevant party must be present at Home Office premises)
- by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet (where the relevant party is not present at Home Office premises)
- in person or by telephone where the relevant party is detained under immigration powers or in prison

Where a relevant party is outside the UK, the investigation officer may require an interview with them to take place:

- in person at Home Office premises
- by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet (where the relevant party must be present at Home Office premises)
- by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet (where the relevant party is not present at Home Office premises)

A relevant party may be required to attend more than one interview.

An interview must take place during normal office hours, unless:

- a relevant party (or, as the case may be, both relevant parties) agrees that an interview may take place outside normal office hours
- an interview is commenced and has been substantially completed during normal office hours: it may then continue and be completed outside normal office hours

'Normal office hours' are:

- in the UK, between 9.00 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Friday, excluding Good Friday, Christmas Day or a bank holiday in the part of the UK in which the relevant party resides
- outside the UK, what are normally regarded as normal office hours on a day which is normally regarded as a working day in the country or territory in which the relevant party resides

A relevant party:

- may be accompanied at an interview by an appropriate legal representative, (a qualified person within the meaning of [section 82 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999](#) – for more information see the website of the [Immigration Advice Authority](#))
- may be accompanied at an interview by an interpreter (appointed by the relevant party if they wish or provided by the Home Office where necessary) - if

the relevant party is to be accompanied by an interpreter, the relevant party should inform the Home Office of this before the interview

- may not be accompanied at an interview by any other person without the consent of the investigation officer

Interviews must be conducted in a properly probing, but balanced way, with the questions directed to establishing whether the relevant parties are in a genuine relationship and whether their proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham. For example, the relevant party or parties might be asked about the:

- background to, history of and subsistence of the parties' relationship
- general background and the immigration history of the parties
- living arrangements of the parties
- arrangements for the proposed marriage or civil partnership
- parties' future plans

A failure to respond to any question asked during an interview, or a refusal to answer any further questions thereby bringing the interview to an end, may be regarded as a failure to comply with the requirement to be interviewed.

The person conducting the interview will make a written record of it and will provide the party or parties interviewed with a copy of this record if they request it. This record must:

- be completed during the interview
- constitute a verbatim account of what is said or an account of the interview which adequately summarises it
- be signed and dated by the person who made it

Arranging an interview

A relevant party may be required to contact the Home Office to arrange an interview.

A relevant party may be required to contact the Home Office by:

- telephoning the telephone number
- sending a text message to the telephone number
- sending an email to the Home Office or FCDO email address
- writing to the address

specified in the section 48 notice or in any subsequent notification, and quoting the Home Office reference number given in the notice or notification.

A relevant party may be required to contact the Home Office by a specified date, which must be at least 3 working days after the day on which the notice or the notification is given.

The 'day on which the notice or the notification is given' means the day on which the relevant party is presumed to have received it (unless the contrary is proved), under

paragraph 7 of the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Meaning of Exempt Persons and Notice\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/122\)](#) or paragraph 6 of the [Sham Marriage and Civil Partnership \(Scotland and Northern Ireland\) \(Administrative\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/404\)](#). For example, this is the:

- second working day after the day on which it was posted, where the notice or notification is sent by first class post
- day on which it is sent, where the notice or notification is given by email
- day on which it is given, where the notice or notification is given orally

A relevant party who contacts the Home Office in accordance with such a requirement:

- must make themselves reasonably available so that a date and time, being a date no later than the date specified in the section 48 notice or in the notification, can be agreed for an interview to take place
- may be required to agree the date and time for the interview, so far as practicable, on behalf of the other relevant party, where an interview is to take place with both relevant parties

Every reasonable effort must be made to accommodate the preferred availability for interview of the party or parties. However, a party or parties subject to a requirement to be interviewed are required to make themselves reasonably available for interview. If it is not possible to accommodate the preferred availability for interview of the party or parties, the investigation officer may set an alternative date, place and time for the interview and inform the party or parties that, if they fail to attend, the Home Office may decide that they have failed to comply with the requirement to be interviewed. If the party or parties inform the Home Office of their inability or unwillingness to attend an interview at any of the dates, places and times proposed to them, the investigation officer may inform them that the Home Office may decide that they have failed to comply with the requirement to be interviewed.

The relevant party or parties must be given at least 3 working days' written notice by the Home Office of the date, place and time of the interview, unless the relevant party or parties agree to the interview taking place with less than 3 working days' notice. If they do, notice of the date, place and time of the interview can be given orally, for example by telephone.

Rearranging an interview

Where a relevant party is required to attend an interview and the date or time for that interview is not, or is no longer, convenient for the relevant party or, where relevant, the other relevant party, the Home Office may agree to rearrange the interview.

The investigation officer must accommodate, where possible, what they consider to be a reasonable request to rearrange an interview. However, a party or parties subject to a requirement to be interviewed are required to make themselves reasonably available for interview. If it is not possible to accommodate the preferred availability for interview of the party or parties, the investigation officer may set an alternative date and time for the rearranged interview and inform the party or parties

that, if they fail to attend, the Home Office may decide that they have failed to comply with the requirement to be interviewed.

Where the Home Office agrees to rearrange an interview, the relevant party or parties may be given less than 3 working days' written notice of the rearranged interview, but not less than 24 hours' notice unless the relevant party or parties agree to a rearranged interview taking place with less than 24 hours' notice.

The Home Office will not normally agree to rearrange an interview more than once.

Interviews at a relevant party's home

For an interview to be conducted at a relevant party's home, 2 members of Home Office staff must be present.

During the interview they may make observations about, and ask the relevant party or parties about, the living arrangements of either or both of them, and they may ask to see evidence that the parties live together if they claim to do so.

The Home Office staff conducting the interview must make a written record (signed and dated by the person who made it) of those observations, of any response to them given by relevant party or parties, and of any evidence provided that the parties live together. The relevant party or parties must be provided with a copy of this record if they request it.

This written record is in addition to that which must be made of the interview itself, a copy of which must be provided to the relevant party or parties if they request it (see [interviews: general](#)).

Interviews at Home Office premises in the UK

Where a relevant party is required to attend an interview at Home Office premises in the UK, the notice of the interview (see [arranging an interview](#)) must make clear how the interview is to be conducted – whether in person, by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet, and whether it is to involve the other relevant party.

Interviews at Home Office premises outside the UK

A relevant party may be required to attend an interview at Home Office premises outside the UK where they are resident outside the UK and those Home Office premises are located within a reasonable travelling distance of their place of residence (whether or not they are in the same country or territory).

Where a relevant party is required to attend an interview at Home Office premises outside the UK, the notice of the interview (see [arranging an interview](#)) must make clear how the interview is to be conducted – whether in person, by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet, and whether it is to involve the other relevant party.

Interviews by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet where the relevant party is not at Home Office premises

Where a relevant party (whether in or outside the UK) is required to attend an interview to be conducted by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet but is not required to be present at Home Office premises, the notice of the interview (see [arranging an interview](#)) must make clear how the interview is to be conducted – whether by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet, and whether it is to involve the other relevant party.

To start an interview to be conducted by telephone, the investigation officer conducting the interview:

- must telephone the relevant party on the number notified to that party which they have provided to the Home Office
- may telephone the relevant party at any time within a period of 30 minutes beginning with the time notified to them - the relevant party must, as far as practicable, keep the relevant telephone line free during this period and then during the period of the interview - a failure to do so may be regarded as a failure to comply with the requirement to be interviewed

At the start of a telephone interview:

- the investigation officer conducting the interview must identify themselves (and anyone accompanying them) by reference to their name, position and place of work
- the relevant party or parties must confirm their identity by reference to their name, date of birth and nationality and to the Home Office reference number notified to them - if they do not do so, the investigation officer conducting the interview may decide to continue with the interview if they are otherwise satisfied that it is the relevant party or parties; to rearrange the interview; or that the relevant party or parties have failed to comply with the requirement to be interviewed

Interviews while detained

A relevant party in the UK may be required to attend an interview conducted in person or by telephone while they are detained under immigration powers or in prison. The investigation officer should make the arrangements for such an interview with the immigration removal centre or prison via the relevant local Immigration Enforcement office. Conducting such an interview should not be a reason to delay the relevant party's planned removal from the UK.

The notice of the interview (see [arranging an interview](#)) must make clear how the interview is to be conducted – whether in person or by telephone. An interview with a relevant party who is detained cannot also involve the other relevant party.

At the start of a telephone interview with a relevant party who is detained:

- the investigation officer conducting the interview must identify themselves (and anyone accompanying them) by reference to their name, position and place of work
- the relevant party must confirm their identity by reference to their name, date of birth and nationality and to the Home Office reference number notified to them. If they do not do so, the investigation officer conducting the interview may decide to continue with the interview if they are otherwise satisfied that it is the relevant party; to rearrange the interview; or that the relevant party has failed to comply with the requirement to be interviewed

Notifying a relevant party that they have failed to comply with a requirement (the warning notice)

Under regulation 15 of the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Conduct of Investigations, etc\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/397\)](#) where the Secretary of State believes that a relevant party has failed to comply with a requirement of the investigation, the Secretary of State may give notice in writing to the relevant party:

- stating that the Secretary of State believes that the relevant party has failed to comply with a requirement and giving the reasons for that belief
- requiring the relevant party to contact the Home Office within the period stated (which may not be less than a period of 3 working days beginning with the day on which the notice is given) with a view to complying with that (and any other) requirement
- including relevant Home Office contact details - the notice may require the relevant party to make contact by telephone

Regulation 15 is discretionary. Although the Secretary of State may choose to serve a warning notice under regulation 15 (a regulation 15 notice) if they believe that a relevant party has failed to comply with a requirement; they are not required to do so, and it is not necessary for a relevant party to have been given such a notice before the final decision is made on whether they have complied with the investigation. The onus is on the relevant party to comply with the requirements set out in the section 48 notice, or any subsequent notification to them.

Where a relevant party has failed to comply with a requirement of the investigation, consideration must be given to issuing a regulation 15 notice. The decision maker must take into account factors such as the number of warnings to comply the couple have already had in their other notices, why any reasons already provided given for failure to comply may have been deemed as unreasonable, and whether there is sufficient time for the couple to respond to a warning notice before the final compliance decision must be made the end of the 70-day notice period.

Related content

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Compliance with an investigation

This page tells you about requests for a couple to comply with requirements of an investigation carried out under the marriage and civil partnership referral and investigation scheme, and when a compliance decision may be taken.

Where a proposed marriage or civil partnership is subject to an investigation, under [section 50\(4\) and \(7\) of the 2014 Act](#) the Secretary of State must, within the 70-day notice period, decide whether or not each of the relevant parties has complied with the investigation (the 'compliance question') and give notice of that decision to both parties and to the registration officer to whom the section 48 notice was given of the decision to investigate.

For the proposed marriage or civil partnership to take place after the 70-day notice period, the Secretary of State must decide that both relevant parties have complied with the investigation. If the decision maker decides that either or both of the relevant parties have failed without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirements notified to them, the decision maker may decide that either or both of the relevant parties have failed to comply with the investigation. If the decision maker so decides, the relevant parties will not be able to marry or enter into a civil partnership on the basis of the notice they have given. They would need to give notice again if they still wished to do so.

In determining whether both relevant parties have complied with the investigation, the decision maker must take account of all the relevant information and evidence available to them, including the written record of any interview; any written notice requiring the parties to attend an interview (or arrange to do so) or to provide information, evidence or photographs and their response; and any report of the investigation by the investigation officer (if they are not the decision maker).

Deciding the compliance question

The decision maker may decide that a relevant party who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a relevant requirement, has not complied with the investigation.

Under [section 50\(11\)](#) of the 2014 Act, a 'relevant requirement' includes:

- a requirement specified in the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Conduct of Investigations, etc\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/397\)](#) - that means a requirement to arrange an interview; to attend an interview and be interviewed; to provide confirmation of identity at the start of a telephone interview; and to provide information, evidence or photographs
- the requirement to notify the Home Office of any change in the usual address of either party and to provide specified evidence of this
- for persons giving notice in England and Wales, the requirement to notify the Home Office of any change in the UK contact address of either party if they have provided one, and to notify the Home Office of a UK contact address if the usual address of either party changes to an address outside the UK

The decision maker may also decide that a relevant party who fails, without reasonable excuse, to contact the Home Office following receipt of a notice given under regulation 15 of the Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships (Conduct of Investigations, etc) Regulations 2015 has not complied with the investigation (see [Notifying a relevant party that they have failed to comply with a requirement](#)).

Where a relevant party is removed or deported from the UK or leaves the UK by voluntary departure or under a relevant international project, after they have been given a section 48 notice but before the compliance question has been decided, the decision maker may decide that the relevant party (and the other relevant party) has complied with the investigation.

A failure to respond to any question asked during an interview, or a refusal to answer any further questions thereby bringing the interview to an end may be regarded as a failure to comply with the requirement to be interviewed, unless a reasonable excuse is given.

The purpose of the investigation is to establish the genuineness of the relationship. Therefore, if it is possible to establish that the relationship is genuine, even where the couple failed to present all required documents or requests officers should consider:

- why the parties cannot comply with a requirement and whether there is a 'reasonable excuse'
- whether, in the case of non-provision of documents, those documents would make a fundamental difference to the outcome of the genuineness assessment

An inflexible approach to the provision of documents where they would not make a fundamental difference to the outcome of the genuineness decision, is likely to be unreasonable. If the decision maker is aware that documents or evidence have already been submitted and are with another department in the Home Office, they must ask that department for a copy to be forwarded.

Reasonable excuse for non-compliance

The decision maker must decide, in the light of all the circumstances of the case and all the relevant information and guidance available to them, whether any reason or excuse given by either or both of the relevant parties for the failure by either or both of them to comply with a requirement notified to them constitutes a 'reasonable excuse' for that non-compliance.

Such a reasonable excuse may exist for example where:

- there are compelling, compassionate reasons for failing to comply with the requirement
- there are reasons beyond the control of the relevant parties which prevented them from complying with the requirement
- there has been administrative failure by the Home Office

Change of circumstances: couple no longer wish to marry

Where a relevant party subsequently informs the Home Office they no longer wish to marry and the investigation cannot be completed, they will be deemed to have failed to comply with the investigation without reasonable excuse given that the intent is clear that the parties no longer wish to marry.

The relevant parties will not be able to marry or enter into a civil partnership on the basis of the notice they had given but can give notice again should they wish to pursue marriage again at a later date.

If there is enough information on file to make a determination of genuineness, it should be noted on the HO database to be considered in any future interactions or proposed marriage.

Change of circumstances: both parties become exempt

If, after a decision to investigate has been made, both relevant parties subsequently provide evidence to demonstrate that they are now both exempt from the scheme and thereby condition A is no longer met (for example, because one or both of the parties is a relevant national, has the appropriate immigration status, or holds a relevant visa), the decision maker may decide that the relevant parties have complied with the investigation.

The final compliance decision

Where the decision maker decides that both relevant parties have complied with the investigation, the decision maker must give notice of that decision to both relevant parties and the relevant registration officer before the end of the 70-day notice period. If there is no legal reason why they may not do so, the registration officer will be able, after the end of this period, to issue the relevant parties with the certificates or schedule that will enable them to marry or form a civil partnership.

Where the decision maker believes that one or both of the relevant parties have not complied with the investigation, they must consider whether it is appropriate to serve a failure to comply warning notice in accordance with regulation 15, before making the final failure to comply 'compliance decision' under section 50 of the Immigration Act 2014.

- if the decision maker then decides that one or both of the relevant parties have not complied, they must give notice of their final compliance decision to both relevant parties and the relevant registration officer before the end of the 70-day notice period - that notice must include a statement of the decision maker's reasons for reaching their decision, and if a decision was taken to not apply regulation 15, the decision maker must also include those considerations in the final decision notice
- a final decision that one or both of the relevant parties have not complied with the investigation must be made by a Higher Executive Officer (or equivalent) or more senior grade

How notice of the final compliance decision may be given and when such notice is presumed to have been received (unless the contrary is proved) is specified:

- for persons giving notice in England and Wales, by paragraphs 5 to 7 of the [Proposed Marriages and Civil Partnerships \(Meaning of Exempt Persons and Notice\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/122\)](#)
- for persons giving notice in Scotland or Northern Ireland, by paragraphs 4 to 6 of the [Sham Marriage and Civil Partnership \(Scotland and Northern Ireland\) \(Administrative\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/404\)](#)

Related content

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