



Bill Essentials

The Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Bill, 2016 **(as amended in the Senate)**

An Act to amend the Marriage Act, Chap. 45:01, the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act, Chap. 45:02, The Hindu Marriage Act, Chap. 45:03, The Orisa Marriage Act, Chap. 45:04 and the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act, Chap. 45:51.

Introduced in: Senate

Introduced on: 19th December, 2016

Introduced By: The Honourable Attorney General Mr. Faris Al-Rawi

11th Parliament

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Background

1. **The Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Bill, 2016 (“the Bill”)** was introduced and read for a first time in the Senate on the 19th of December, 2016 by the Honourable Attorney General Mr. Faris Al-Rawi.
2. Child marriage is defined by the United Nations (UN) as any formal marriage or informal union where one or both of the parties are under eighteen (18) years of age. According to UN statistics each year, fifteen (15) million girls are married before the age of eighteen (18). This equates to twenty (28) girls every minute and one (1) girl every two (2) seconds.
3. Studies conducted by the UN indicate that child marriages occurs globally for various reasons. Some of these include:
 - **Gender Inequality**- In many communities where child marriage is practised, girls are not valued as much as boys – they are seen as a burden on their family. Marrying your daughter at a young age can be viewed as a way to ease economic hardship by transferring this ‘burden’ to her husband’s family;
 - **Culture and Tradition**- Child marriage is a traditional practice and in communities, marriage is viewed as a next step towards giving a girl her status as a wife and mother; and

- **Poverty** - More than half of girls from the poorest families in the developing world are married as children. Where poverty is acute, families and sometimes girls themselves believe that marriage will be a solution to secure their future. Giving a daughter in marriage allows parents to reduce family expenses by ensuring they have one less person to feed, clothe and educate and is also seen as way to repay debts, manage disputes, or settle social, economic and political alliances.
4. Child marriage issues are addressed by both the **Convention of Rights of a Child (CRC)** and the **Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)** which specifically prohibits child marriages.¹ Notwithstanding the fact that Trinidad and Tobago has implemented a battery of legislation to effect the spirit of these Conventions, as it relates to child marriages, Trinidad and Tobago remains in contravention of its international obligations.
 5. In Trinidad and Tobago, there are many instances of child marriages. Ms. Rawwida Baksh, a consultant at the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development at the National Consultation on the Standardization of the Legal Age of Marriage, reported that more than eight thousand four hundred (8,400) girls and thirteen hundred (1,300) boys under nineteen (19) years of age were married in Trinidad and Tobago during the period 1997 to 2007.²
 6. In 2016, further statistics reveal that three hundred and twenty eight (328) Hindu minors, one hundred and three (103) Muslim minors, and one hundred and seventeen (117) other minors were wed under a Christian civil marriage union between the years 2006 to 2014.³

Amendments made in the Senate

7. Debate on the Bill began on January 11, 2017 and continued on January 17, 2017 with twenty-one (21) Senators contributing during Second Reading. The following amendments were made to the Bill in the Senate:
 - ❖ The Preamble was deleted.
 - ❖ **A New Clause 3(b) (i)** was inserted:
This amendment reduces the requirement from **three (3) days** to **one (1) day**, for two non-resident persons intending to get married to be present in Trinidad and Tobago before the marriage ceremony.
 - ❖ **Clauses 3 (o)(i)(C), 3 (o) (iv), 4 (k), 5 (1) (h) , 6 (i) (iii) and 6 (i) (C):**

¹ Pursuant to Article 16 : "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect,"

² Guardian Newspaper Article dated November 6, 2011 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2011/11/05/child-marriages-still-practised-tt>

³ Guardian Newspaper Article dated July 23, 2016 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2016-07-23/children-should-not-get-married-18>

The word “**negligently**” replaced the word “**carelessly**” wherever it occurred.

- ❖ A new **Clause 3 (sa)** was inserted:
The limitation period to prosecute indictable offences (under the **Marriage Act Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act**, the **Hindu Marriage Act** and the **Orisa Marriage Act**) has been amended to **five (5) years** instead of **three (3) years**.
- ❖ **Forms C, D and E** (forms found under the Orisa Marriage Act) were also amended:
 - Four (4) amendments each were made to **Forms C and D** of the Orisa Marriage Act. Both Forms are Notices to the District Registrar of the intended marriage; and
 - Five (5) amendments were made to **Form E** of the Orisa Marriage Act. This Form is the District Registrar’s Certificate.

Purpose of the Bill

8. The Bill seeks to amend the following Acts:
 - The Marriage Act, Chapter 45:01;
 - The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act, Chapter 45:02;
 - The Hindu Marriage Act , Chapter 45:03;
 - The Orisa Marriage Act, Chapter 45:04; and
 - The Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act, Chapter 45:51.
9. The Bill also seeks harmonise the aforementioned marriage statutes across the board by :
 - raising the legal age of marriage to eighteen (18) years;
 - repealing any parental consent for a marriage;
 - creating an offence where it is illegal to solemnise a marriage of a person who is under the age of eighteen years, and
 - extending the hours in which a marriage can be solemnised; ⁴

The Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Bill, 2016

10. The Bill is non-retroactive in nature, thus marriages which were solemnised before the passage of this Act will still be recognised in law.

The Marriage Act, Chapter 45:01

11. **Clause 3** amends the **Marriage Act, Chapter 45:01**. Some major changes include:

⁴ Traditionally, research has shown that specified hours for marriages dates back to 1836 in order to prevent clandestine marriages, which were deemed to be a particular problem in society at the time.

- i. The **repeal** of **Section 23** which provides for a minor to be married provided consent is given;
- ii. The extension of the hours for marriages to be solemnised from six o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the afternoon as provided in **Section 28**; and
- iii. The inclusion of a new **Section 41 B (1)** which creates an offence for a person who solemnises the marriage of a person under eighteen years of age.

<u>Existing Provisions</u>	<u>Proposed Amendments</u>
<p>i. Section 23 – “Consent to the marriage of a minor shall be obtained in accordance with the following provisions: (a) if both the minor’s parents are alive and living together, consent shall be obtained from both parents; (b) if the minor’s parents are living apart and he is living with one parent, consent shall be obtained from the parent with whom he is living; (c) if the parents are living apart and the minor is not living with either, consent shall be obtained from both parents unless the consent of one parent is dispensed with by a Judge of the High Court; (d) if one of the parents is dead consent shall be obtained from the surviving parent and any other person who is the legal guardian of the minor; (e) if both parents are dead consent shall be obtained from any person who is the legal guardian of the minor.”</p>	<p>The Repeal of the existing Section 23 provision.</p> <p>Section 23 shall be replaced by the following-</p> <p>Section 23(1) The age at which a person is capable of contracting a marriage is eighteen years.</p> <p>Section 23(2) A marriage shall not be solemnised by a Marriage Officer or District Registrar if either of the parties to the marriage is under eighteen years of age.</p> <p>Section 23(3) Where a marriage is contracted by proxy, the parties on whose behalf the proxy is contracting shall be in compliance with subsection (1).</p> <p>Section 23(4) Nothing in subsection(1) affects the validity of a marriage solemnised before the commencement of the Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Act, 2016, and any such marriage is valid or becomes valid in any case where, if the Act had not come into force it would be or would have become valid.</p>
<p>ii. Section 28 “However, such marriage shall be solemnised with open doors between the hours of six o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and in the presence of two or more credible witnesses beside the said Marriage Officer”.</p>	<p>The new section shall state- “However, such marriage shall be solemnised with open doors between the hours of six o'clock in the forenoon and nine o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and in the presence of two or more credible witnesses beside the said Marriage Officer”.</p>

<p>iii.</p>	<p>The insertion of a new Section 41B(1), (2) (3) and (4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 41B(1) – “A person who knowingly and willfully solemnizes the marriage of a person who is under eighteen years of age commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for seven years” • Section 41B(2)-“A person who is convicted under subsection (1) shall cease to be eligible to hold a licence or to solemnise any marriage”.
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The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act, Chapter 45:02

12. **Clause 4** amends the **Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act Chapter 45:02**. Some major changes include:

- i. The repeal and replacement of **Section 8** which allows males to be married by the age of sixteen and females at the age of twelve provided consent by guardians/parents are obtained;
- ii. The **repeal** of **Section 9** which allows the President to elect a member of the Muslim community to give consent to marriage as provided in Section 8 if no consent can otherwise be obtained;
- iii. The insertion of a new **Section 24A** which creates an offence for any person who solemnises a marriage of persons under the age of eighteen.

<u>Existing Provisions</u>	<u>Proposed Amendments</u>
<p>i. Section 8 – “The age at which a person, being a member of the Muslim community, is capable of contracting marriage shall be sixteen in the case of males and twelve in the case of females. However, in the case of an intended marriage between persons either of whom is under eighteen years of age (not being a widower or widow), the consent to the marriage, of the father if</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By repealing Section 8 and replacing it with the following clauses- <p>Section8(1) –“The age at which a person being a member of the Muslim community, is capable of contracting a marriage is eighteen years”.</p>

<p>living or if the father is dead of the guardian or guardians lawfully appointed or of one of them, and in case there is no such guardian then of the mother of the person so under age, and if the mother is dead then of such other person as may be appointed for the purpose by the President, shall be certified in writing by the marriage officer before whom the marriage is contracted upon the certificate of the marriage to be issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act”.</p>	<p>The corresponding marginal note for this clause shall state – “Age at which a person may contract marriage”.</p> <p>Section 8(2) – “A marriage shall not be solemnized by a Marriage Officer if either of the parties to the marriage is under eighteen years of age.</p> <p>Section 8(3) – “Where a marriage is contracted by proxy, the parties on whose behalf the proxy is contracting shall be in compliance with subsection (1)</p> <p>Section 8(4) – “Nothing in subsection (1) affects the validity of a marriage solemnised before the commencement of the Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Act 2016, and any such marriage is valid or becomes valid in any case where, if the Act had not come into force, it would be, or would have become valid”.</p>
<p>ii. Section 9 – “In case any person whose consent to a marriage is required in accordance with section 8 is absent from Trinidad and Tobago or is unable or refuses to give the consent or is not of sound mind, the person desirous of contracting the marriage may apply to the President to appoint a person, being a member of the Muslim community, to examine into the circumstances of the intended marriage, and if upon the examination by the person so appointed it appears to him that there are no reasonable objections to the intended marriage, he shall so formally declare in writing and the declaration shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed equivalent to the consent as aforesaid”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 9 to be repealed

<p>iii.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The insertion of a new Section 24A to be inserted after Section 24 which shall state- “A person who without being duly licenced as a Marriage Officer – (a) knowingly and willfully solemnises any marriage purporting to be a Marriage Officer under this Act; or (b) knowingly and willfully makes or signs any certificate or signs any declaration required by this Act to be made or signed by a Marriage Officer, commits an offence and is liable on indictment to a fine of forty thousand dollars and imprisonment for five years”.
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The Hindu Marriage Act, Chapter 45:03

13. **Clause 5** of the Bill amends the **Hindu Marriage Act, Chapter 45:03**. Amendments include:

- i. The repeal of **Section 11** which allows for females to be married at the age of fourteen (14) and males to be married at the age of eighteen (18);
- ii. The imposition of penalties in **Section 23** for any person who solemnises a marriage of a person under the age of eighteen years.

<u>Existing Provisions</u>	<u>Suggested Amendments</u>
<p>i. Section 11 – “(1) The age at which a person, being a member of the Hindu faith or religion, is capable of contracting marriage shall be eighteen years in the case of males and fourteen years in the case of females. (2) ... (1), a marriage shall not be solemnised by a Marriage Officer if the intended husband (not being a widower), is under eighteen years of age or the intended wife (not being a widow) is under sixteen years of age unless the consent to the marriage of the party who is under age</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By repealing Section 11 and replacing it with the following new sections. Section 11(1) – “The age at which a person being a member of the Hindu faith or religion, is capable of contracting a marriage is eighteen years of age” Section 11(2) – “A marriage shall not be solemnised by a Marriage Officer if either of the parties to the marriage is under eighteen years of age”.

<p>by virtue of this subsection has been given in accordance with the following provisions of this section, and the consent is hereby required for the marriage of such party under age.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) In case the father, mother, or a guardian whose consent to a marriage is required under subsection (3) is absent from Trinidad and Tobago or is unable or refuses to give the consent or is not of sound mind, the party in whose case consent is required may apply to the President to appoint a person, being a member of the Hindu community, to investigate the circumstances of the intended marriage and if after the investigation it appears to the person so appointed that there are no reasonable objections to the intended marriage such person shall so formally declare in writing and the declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed equivalent to the consent as aforesaid.</p> <p>(5) A consent shall, when not given in the presence of a Marriage Officer, be signified in writing under the hand of the person giving the consent and the Marriage Officer by whom the marriage is solemnised shall record on the certificate drawn up by him in accordance with section 13 the fact that the required consent has been given, the name of the person by whom the consent has been given and whether the consent has been given in his presence or in writing”.</p>	<p>Section 11(3) – “Where a marriage is contracted by proxy, the parties on whose behalf the proxy is contracting shall be in compliance with subsection (1)”.</p> <p>Section 11(4) – “Nothing in subsection (1) affects the validity of a marriage solemnised before the commencement of the Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Act 2016 and any such marriage is valid or becomes valid in any case where, if the Act had not come into force, it would be or would have become valid”.</p>
<p>ii. Section 23 – “Any person who without being duly licensed as a Marriage Officer— (a) knowingly or wilfully solemnises any marriage purporting to be a marriage under this Act; or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By deleting the words “or wilfully” and substituting the words “and wilfully” • By deleting the phrase “is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment

<p>(b) knowingly and wilfully makes or signs any certificate or signs any declaration required by this Act to be made or signed by a Marriage Officer, is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for three years.</p>	<p>for three years” and replacing it with “commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of forty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years”.</p>
<p>iii.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By inserting a new Section 23A(1) – “A person who knowingly and willfully solemnises the marriage of a person who is under eighteen years of age commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for seven years”. • By inserting a new Section 23A(2) – “A person who is convicted under subsection (1) shall cease to be eligible to hold a licence or to solemnise any marriage. • By inserting a new Section 23A(3)- “The Registrar General shall publish a notice of the names of persons who are no longer entitled to hold a licence in the Gazette. • By inserting a new Section 23A(4)- “A notice published under subsection (3) shall take effect on publication”.
<p>iv.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inserting a new Section 28 “The Savings Clause”– “ The repeal of any provision of this Act by the Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Act 2016 shall not affect any document made or anything whatsoever done under the provision so repealed, and every such document or thing, so far as it is subsisting or in force at the time of the repeal and could have been made or done under this Act, shall continue to have effect”.

The Orisa Marriage Act, Chapter 45:04

14. **Clause 6** of the Bill amends the **Orisa Marriage Act, Chapter 45:04**. Major changes include:

- i. The **repeal** of **section 9** which provided for a person to contract marriage at the age of eighteen (18) years for boys and sixteen (16) years for girls;
- ii. The extension of hours for a marriage to be solemnised in **Section 16 (2)** from six o'clock to nine o'clock in the afternoon;
- iii. The creation of a **new Section 32 A (1)** which creates an offence for any person who solemnises a marriage of a person under the age of eighteen (18).

<u>Existing Provisions</u>	<u>Proposed Amendments</u>
<p>i. Section 9 – “(1) The age at which a person, being a member of the Orisa faith or religion, is capable of contracting marriage shall be eighteen years in the case of males and sixteen years in the case of females. (2) A marriage shall not be solemnised by a Marriage Officer if the intended husband is under eighteen years of age or the intended wife is under sixteen years of age unless the consent of the minor has been given in accordance with the following provisions of this section. (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), where the parties are minors the marriage may be solemnised without the requisite consent being established in keeping with this section, if the intended husband is a widower or the intended wife is a widow. (4) The required consent to marriage by a minor shall be given by the mother or father of the minor and if the mother and father are dead, by the guardian or guardians appointed for the purpose by the President. (5) Where there is no guardian by whom consent may be given, then any such other person as may be appointed for the purpose by the President may consent. (6) Where a party whose consent to a marriage is required under subsection (4) is absent from Trinidad and Tobago or is unable or refuses to give the consent or is not of sound mind, the minor in whose case</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By repealing Section 9 and replacing it with the following provisions- Section 9(1)- “The age at which a person being a member of the Hindu faith or religion, is capable of contracting a marriage is eighteen years of age” The Marginal Note for Section 9(1) shall state- “Age at which a person may contract marriage” Section 9(2) – “A marriage shall not be solemnised by a Marriage Officer if either of the parties to the marriage is under eighteen years of age”. Section 9(3) – “Where a marriage is contracted by proxy, the parties on whose behalf the proxy is contracting shall be in compliance with subsection (1)”. Section 9(4) – “Nothing in subsection (1) affects the validity of a marriage solemnised before the commencement of the Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Act 2016 and any such marriage is valid or becomes valid in any case where, if the Act had not come into force, it would be or would have become valid”.

<p>consent is required, may apply to the President to appoint a person, being a member of the Orisa community, to investigate the circumstances of the intended marriage and if after the investigation it appears to that person that there are no reasonable objections to the intended marriage, such person shall so formally declare in writing and the declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed equivalent to the consent provided for by subsection (4). ...”.</p>	
<p>ii. Section 16(2) – “A marriage shall be solemnised with open doors between the hours of six o’clock in the forenoon and six o’clock in the afternoon of the same day, and in the presence of two or more credible witnesses and the said Marriage Officer”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By deleting the words “six o’clock in the afternoon” with “nine o’clock in the evening”
<p>iii. Section 32 – “A person who, without being duly licensed as a Marriage Officer— (a) knowingly or wilfully solemnises any marriage purporting to be a marriage under this Act; or (b) knowingly and wilfully makes or signs any certificate or signs any declaration required by this Act to be made or signed by a Marriage Officer, is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for three years.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By deleting the words “or wilfully” and replacing the words with “and wilfully”. • By deleting the words “is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for three years” and replacing the words with “commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of forty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years”. • Creation of a new Section 32A(1) – “A person who knowingly and wilfully solemnises the marriage of a person who is under eighteen years of age commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and imprisonment for seven years”.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a new Section 32A(2)-“A person who is convicted under subsection (1) shall cease to be eligible to hold a licence or to solemnise any marriage”. • Creation of a new Section 32A(3) – “The Registrar General shall publish a notice of the names of persons who are no longer entitled to hold a licence in the Gazette. • Creation of a new Section 32A(4) – “A notice published under subsection (3) shall take effect on publication”.
iv.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a new Section 39 “The Savings Clause” which shall state- “The repeal of any provision of this Act by the Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Act, 2016 shall not affect any document made or anything whatsoever done under the provision so repealed, and every such document or thing, so far as it is subsisting or in force at the time of the repeal and could have been made or done under this Act, shall continue to have effect”.

The Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act, Chapter 45:51

15. Clause 7 of the Bill amends **Section 13(1) (a)** of the **Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act, Chapter 45:51**.

<u>Existing Provisions</u>	<u>Suggested Amendments</u>
i. Section 13(1)(a) – “A marriage which takes place after the commencement of this Act shall be void on the following grounds only: (a) that it is not a valid marriage under the Marriage Act, the Hindu Marriage Act or the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By inserting after the words “Hindu Marriage Act” the words “the Orisa Marriage Act”
ii. Section 13(1)(a) Marginal Note –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By inserting after Ch. 45:02 the words Ch. 45:04

“Grounds on which a marriage is void or voidable. Ch. 45:01. Ch. 45:03. Ch. 45:02 ”	
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Comparative Legislation

<u>Country and Act</u>	<u>Similarities with the Bill</u>	<u>Differences with the Bill</u>
United Kingdom – Marriage Act 1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Marriages of persons under the age of sixteen are prohibited. ✓ Offence relating to the illegal registration of marriages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A marriage may be solemnised at any time. There is no time restriction. ➤ Legal age to get married without consent is the age of 18. ➤ Consent required for persons wanting to get married between the age of 16 and 18.
New Zealand Marriage Act 1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Marriages of persons under sixteen years old is prohibited and will be considered void. ✓ Recognition of proxy marriages.⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consent necessary to marry minors i.e. persons under the age of eighteen.
Jamaica Marriage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Marriages of persons under sixteen years old is prohibited and will be considered void. ✓ The recognition of a Marriage Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consent can be given for the marriage of persons under the age of eighteen years old. ➤ Solemnising of marriages between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Barbados Marriage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A marriage solemnised between persons either of whom is under the age of 16 years is void. ✓ There shall be a register of all licenced marriage officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Section on prohibited marriages. For example a man to his mother, or his daughter etc. ➤ Solemnising of marriages between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Legislation Mentioned in the Bill

- The Marriage Act Chapter 45:01;
http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/45.04.pdf
- The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act Chapter 45:02;

⁵ A proxy wedding or (proxy marriage) is a wedding in which one or both of the individuals being united are not physically present, usually being represented instead by other persons.

http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/45.02.pdf

- The Orisa Marriage Act Chapter 45:04; and
http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/45.04.pdf
- The Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act Chapter 45:51.
http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/45.51.pdf

Reference Materials

Glossary of Parliamentary Terms

- <http://www.ttparliament.org/about.php?mid=42>

Newspaper References

- <https://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2016-06-03/no-more-hindu-child-marriages>
- <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2011/11/05/child-marriages-still-practised-tt>

Other Useful Links

- [https://www.unicef.org/policyanalysis/files/Child_Marriage_and_the_Law\(1\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/policyanalysis/files/Child_Marriage_and_the_Law(1).pdf)
- <https://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/trinidad-and-tobago-child-rights-references-universal-periodic-review>

Legislation

- <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1955/0092/latest/DLM292355.html>
- <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/12-13-14/76/contents>
- <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/9/contents>



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