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Report of the Secretary General

**Legislative and jurisprudential developments in ICCS Member States, observer
States and guest States**

Presented to the General Assembly on 18 September 2025

Mr President,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I will now present the legislative and jurisprudential developments of the past year for certain Member States, observer States and guest States. Others will then take the floor to inform you of the latest developments in civil status in their own jurisdictions. We will then have an opportunity for discussion. There will undoubtedly be many questions given the importance of the topics covered.

I – Organisation of the civil registry

A – Moldova

On 10 July 2025, the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova adopted, in the second reading, the draft law amending the Law on Civil Status Acts, which will enter into force on 1 November 2025.

In this context, starting from 1 November 2025, the Public Services Agency will provide civil status services both physically and electronically, through the newly implemented information system “Civil Status Acts.”

Civil status acts, issued on paper as before, will be issued in an automated mode, the issuance of civil status certificates in digital format being provided with a QR code for data verification, thus eliminating the need for the use of security paper for civil status documents. The issuance of extracts from civil status acts on paper will also be possible, upon express request.

On the basis of the new Civil Status Information System (“SI „ASC”), will be issued a new type of document – “Extract from the civil status act” – which will not bear a holographic signature nor the stamp of the institution.

In all cases, regardless of the authority that registered the civil status fact/event, extracts from civil status acts will be issued exclusively by the Public Services Agency, as the holder of the Civil Status Register and the Population Register.

It is necessary to emphasize that civil status certificates, duplicates, and extracts from civil status acts remain valid, if the personal data entered therein has not been subsequently modified after their issuance, and provided that the status of the civil status act has not changed.

Currently, the Public Services Agency is in the stage of adjusting the national regulatory framework to the provisions of the above-mentioned law.

B – Belgium

- 1) Law of 13 September 2023 (2023 Reparatory Law – modernisation of civil status: entry into force of new Articles 29, 68 and 70 of the former Civil Code from 1 January 2025)

This law contains numerous provisions aimed at improving the current legal provisions concerning civil status. These changes follow on from the reform implemented by the Law of 18 June 2018 (which came into force on 31 March 2019), which established the Civil Status Records Database (BAEC) and modernised and standardised civil status. Since then, only electronic civil status records have been issued. This central database of electronic records has replaced the paper registers kept by local authorities.

This law included provisions aimed at making this recent legislation more consistent and more suited to practice. In addition, this law also contains some important adjustments to bring the current legislation on civil status into line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

The Law of 2023 came into force on 1 January 2024, with the exception of a few articles relating to the issuance of copies and extracts of civil status records and the formatting of Belgian civil status records based on foreign records. Since 1 January 2025, these articles have also entered into force, amending Articles 29, 68 and 70 of the former Civil Code.

Article 29 of the former Civil Code relating to the issuance of extracts and copies of civil status records has been amended to bring it into line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Certain civil status records are (as before) public and therefore available to everyone. However, the list of public records has been amended.

- From now on, all extracts from death certificates and copies of death certificates issued after 31 March 2019 are immediately public. As soon as a person has died, strictly speaking, this is no longer personal data within the meaning of the GDPR.
- The period of publicity for copies of death certificates issued before 31 March 2019 is extended to 75 years. These death certificates may still contain additional data (e.g. on the spouse of the deceased). In the case of a person who died young, their spouse may still be alive 50 years later.

With regard to non-public documents, the circle of persons authorised to obtain an extract or a copy has been considerably reduced. Since 1 January 2025, only the person concerned or their legal representative is entitled to a copy or extract without additional conditions. In addition, only the spouse, legal cohabitant, first-degree ascendants or descendants and heirs of the person concerned may obtain a copy or extract, but only if they can prove a legitimate interest (see below, Royal Decree of 11 November 2024).

In order to make the civil status database (BAEC) and the National Register more consistent and to fulfil as far as possible the BAEC's mission to provide for the simultaneous updating of the National Register's data on the basis of the data listed in the BAEC, the cases in which Belgian records are established on the basis of foreign records (Art. 68 of the former Civil Code) or foreign decisions (Art. 70 of the former Civil Code) are expanded.

From 1 January 2025, every Belgian citizen, or their legal representative, will be required to submit any foreign authentic instrument or foreign decision that changes their personal status. Previously, this was only done on request, which often led to discrepancies between the BAEC and the National Register.

From 1 January 2025, the registrar will also be required to draw up a document when updating the population register, the register of foreign nationals or the waiting register, provided that this foreign document or decision is presented and meets the conditions necessary for its recognition.

2) Royal Decree of 11 November 2024 (legitimate interests)

As indicated, from 1 January 2025, only the following persons will be entitled to a copy or extract of a non-public civil status document: the spouse, legal cohabitant, first-degree ascendants or descendants, and heirs of the person concerned.

The prerequisite is that they can demonstrate a legitimate interest. These legitimate interests are exhaustively listed in the Royal Decree of 11 November 2024 on the determination of an exhaustive list of legitimate interests.

The list of legitimate interests includes the following categories: establishing or modifying a civil status document abroad, conducting legal proceedings concerning the person's status abroad, registering with a foreign social security institution or other foreign authority, proving kinship for the purpose of travelling, drawing up a notarial deed, accepting or renouncing an inheritance, seeking employment abroad, applying for a foreign passport, identity card or driving licence, knowing one's testators or heirs, and being in possession of a private mandate.

C – Switzerland

1) Civil status data. Unsatisfactory situation in the absence of evidence

As part of the processing of postulate 21.4482 Arslan "Civil status data. Unsatisfactory situation in the absence of evidence"¹, an external legislative evaluation company was commissioned to evaluate the current system in a report that was submitted on 11 February 2025². This report confirms that the provisions in force are considered unsatisfactory by all practitioners and that various improvement measures could be envisaged, such as introducing a purely administrative procedure. A summary in French of the report, which was written in German, is available.

¹ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefte?AffairId=20214482>

² <https://www.bj.admin.ch/bj/fr/home/publiservice/publikationen/externe/2025-02-110.html>

2) Civil Status Ordinance (current text)

On 26 June 2024, the Federal Council (Swiss Government) adopted the revision of the Civil Status Ordinance and brought it into force on 11 November 2024³. This revision made it possible, in particular, to include all the special characters used in European languages in the computerised civil status register (Infostar). The changes are summarised in a document entitled «Infostar NG - What's new? Changes as of 11 November 2024»; a separate page is devoted to the issue of special characters. A form must be used by the persons concerned to adapt the spelling of their names. The new extended character set (ISO 8859-1 + Latin Extended-A standard) allows the following languages to be transcribed correctly, possibly after prior transcription into Latin characters: Afrikaans, Albanian, German, English, Basque, Catalan, Croatian, Danish, Scottish, Spanish, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Hungarian, Irish, Icelandic, Italian, Kurdish, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, Romansh, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Swedish, Swahili, Czech, Turkish and Walloon.

3) Directives and circulars from the Federal Civil Registry Office (FCRO)

On 8 November 2024, the FCRO adopted the following new directives in connection with the launch of Infostar NG on 11 November 2024⁴:

- FCRO Directive No. 10.24.11.01 of 11 November 2024 – Issuing CIEC certificates in Infostar NG
- FCRO Directive No. 10.24.11.02 of 11 November 2024 – Electronic storage of supporting documents in Infostar NG.

On 6 June 2025, the FCRO adopted the new FCRO Directive No. 10.25.06.01 – Receipt of recognition of a child under German law.

Various guidelines have also been updated or supplemented, in particular the following:

³ <https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/oc/2024/335/fr>

⁴ The various directives and circulars can be consulted on the FCRO website under Directives (admin.ch): <https://www.bj.admin.ch/bj/fr/home/gesellschaft/zivilstand/weisungen.html>

- Directive No. 0.13.07.01 Forced marriages and partnerships or marriages and partnerships involving minors (see also above under Legislative developments, «Measures to combat marriages involving minors»):
- FCRO Directive No. 10.22.04.01 of 1 April 2022 «Marriage for all».
- FCRO Directive No. 10.20.02.01 of 1 February 2020 – Civil status tasks of Swiss representations abroad.

D – France

Changes relating to the authorities responsible for legalising and apostilling French documents intended for use abroad

With regard to French documents issued for use abroad, a major change should be highlighted. Ordinance No. 2020-192 of 4 March 2020 reforming the procedures for issuing legalisation and apostilles introduced Article 5-2 into Ordinance No. 45-2590 of 2 November 1945 on the status of notaries. It provides that "*[t]he president of the regional or interregional council of notaries, or the president of the public utility institution acting as a regional council, or their delegates, may be appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice, after consulting the president of the High Council of Notaries, to carry out the formalities of legalisation and apostille on public documents drawn up by a French authority and intended for use abroad, under the conditions laid down by a decree of the Conseil d'Etat*".

Following this general provision, two decrees were adopted (No. 2021-1205 of 17 September 2021 on the legalisation and apostille of public documents issued by the French authorities and No. 2024-1200 of 23 December 2024 amending Decree No. 2021-1205 of 17 September 2021 on the legalisation and apostille of public documents issued by the French authorities), as well as an order of 23 December 2024 implementing Article 1 of Decree No. 2024-1200 of 23 December 2024 amending Decree No. 2021-1205 of 17 September 2021 on the legalisation and apostille of public documents issued by French authorities.

As a result, "*all notaries within the jurisdiction of these regional councils, interregional councils or public utility institutions acting as regional councils are designated as delegates*

within the meaning of Article 5-2 of the aforementioned Order of 2 November 1945 to carry out the formalities of legalisation or apostille " (Decree No. 2021-1205, Art. 4).

These provisions came into force on 1 May 2025 for apostille formalities and on 1 September 2025 for legalisation formalities (Order of 23 December 2024, Art. 1)⁵.

E – Lithuania

Regarding the provision of civil status registration services electronically

In Lithuania civil status acts are registered at civil registry offices. From 2017 civil status acts are registered either automatically (*ex officio*) or upon person's request submitted electronically or in person.

Civil registry offices automatically (without the need for an application) register death, divorce, recognition, establishment or revocation of paternity, also make a record of marriages concluded in churches in accordance with the established procedure. Documents are submitted electronically to civil registry offices by the respective public body. For example, birth certificates and medical death certificates are received from health care facilities, notifications on church marriages are received from church officials, –decisions on divorce, establishment of paternity or correction of an entry in a civil status act are received from courts, whereas statements on recognition of paternity or notifications of a dissolved marriage are received from notaries.

In 2023 electronic services for registering civil status acts were further modernized. Currently a person can apply to the civil registry office electronically *via* a specially adapted information system for essentially all civil status act services: registration of a birth of a child, recognition of the paternity, submission of an application for registering a marriage, change, correction, restoration, annulment of a civil status act entry, change of personal names, record of civil status acts concluded in a foreign country, receipt of a certificate confirming the absence of obstacles to marriage, receipt of an extract certifying the entry in a civil status act. It is mandatory to come to the civil registry office in person only when it is necessary to hear the

⁵ <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000050822384>

opinion of a child over 10 years old and obtain his or her written consent, as well as for registration of a marriage.

Electronic extracts can also be sent to applicants electronically, signed with a qualified electronic signature or confirmed with an electronic seal.

Multilingual standard forms in accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 and extracts in accordance with the Vienna Convention are integrated into the information system and are filled in automatically. In 2023 6539 multilingual standard forms and extracts in accordance with the Vienna Convention were issued, in 2024 – 5992, and in 2025 (till 31.07) – 3421. Forms and statements can also be ordered electronically but are issued only in paper form.

In 2024 65% of all civil registry services were provided electronically.

F – Romania

In the context of the latest amendments to Law no.119/1996 regarding civil status documents⁶ and in relation to the progress of implementing the civil status digitization project, on March 31, 2025, the Integrated Information System for Issuing Civil Status Documents (SIIEASC) was operationalized at the national level, marking a milestone in the modernization process of public administration. Through SIIEASC, civil status documents (birth, marriage and death) are registered and managed exclusively in electronic format, replacing physically handwritten registers.

The services are accessible to civil status officers from 3.228 administrative-territorial units across the country. At the same time, it is estimated that by the end of September 2025, the same electronic services will also be available at Romania's diplomatic missions abroad, as a result of their interconnection with the central system.

⁶ <https://legislatie.just.ro/public/DetaliiDocument/8624>

By 8th of September 2025, nearly 3 million informatics operations regarding civil status events have been carried out through the platform and approximately 903.000 civil status certificates have been issued, both in digital and printed format.

Certificates and civil status extracts are issued in digital format, electronically signed by the informatics system, and contain a verification link printed on the document.

II – Elements for identifying persons

A – Belgium

Royal Decree of 21 June 2025 (transgender brochure)

Article 135/1, § 3, paragraph 2, of the former Civil Code stipulates that when a change of gender is registered, the registrar shall inform the person concerned of the rest of the procedure and its administrative and legal consequences and shall provide them with the information brochure referred to in paragraph 5.

The Royal Decree of 21 June 2025 adapts the brochure to the Law of 13 September 2023 containing various provisions on the modernisation of civil status with regard to the competent registrar.

B – Switzerland

1) Authorise double names in the event of marriage

As a reminder, at its meeting on 17 November 2023, the Legal Affairs Committee of the National Council (lower house) adopted its draft revision of the law on names, following parliamentary initiative 17.523 ("Allow double surnames in the event of marriage")⁷ and

⁷ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefft?AffairId=20170523>

forwarded it to the Federal Council (government) for its opinion, accompanied by an explanatory report. On 24 January 2024, the Federal Council adopted its position. During the spring parliamentary session on 14 March 2024, the National Council debated the revision of the law on names and referred the bill back to its Legal Affairs Committee, "tasked with amending it so that double names are only introduced for spouses and not for their children. During the summer parliamentary session on 6 June 2024, the National Council debated the revision of the law on names for the second time and adopted the Commission's new draft without amendment. The matter was then referred to the Council of States (Chamber of Cantons).

At its meeting on 27 June 2025, the Legal Affairs Committee of the Council of States completed its substantive review of the bill; it largely agreed with the decisions of the National Council (lower house), but rejected the abolition of the "single name principle", according to which each person can only pass on their own single name to their spouse or joint children, which excludes the transmission of names from previous marriages. At its meeting on 15 August 2025, after completing its review of the content of the bill presented at its previous meeting, the committee also endorsed the draft proposals and approved the bill by 7 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, in the overall vote. The Council of States will examine the bill during its autumn session, which will take place from 8 to 26 September 2025.

2) Individuals subject to an expulsion order should no longer be able to change their name

In this context, we should also mention the preparation of a government report with a draft bill following motion 21.4183, "Individuals subject to an expulsion order should no longer be able to change their name"⁸.

3) Improving the situation of non-binary persons

As a reminder, on 27 September 2023, the National Council (House of the People) adopted postulate 23.3501 ("Improving the situation of non-binary persons")⁹. Here too, a government report is currently being prepared and should be adopted by the end of the year.

⁸ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaeft?AffairId=20214183>

⁹ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaeft?AffairId=20233501>

III – Filiation

A – France

It should be noted that a final sentence was added to Article 47 of the Civil Code by Law No.2021-1017 of 2 August 2021 on bioethics. From now on, the reality to which the facts stated in the foreign document must correspond must be "assessed in accordance with French law".

The idea is relatively simple. If the intended mother is listed as the mother on the foreign birth certificate, the latter will not correspond to French legal reality. It should therefore have no probative value in France.

Faced with this restriction, intended parents have adapted their strategy and sought to obtain a court ruling abroad rather than a civil status document. Article 47 of the Civil Code does not apply to the latter when it is invoked before the French authorities, as only the conditions set out in the *Cornelissen* ruling are applicable¹⁰.

This explains why case law on surrogacy since the reform introduced by the 2021 law has not had to apply the last sentence of Article 47 of the Civil Code. No interpretation of the concept of reality "assessed in accordance with French law" has yet been given.

It should be noted, however, that case law, when confronted with foreign judgments, is creative and attempts to strike a balance between the interests at stake. Thus, according to a landmark ruling, *"no essential principle of French law prohibits the recognition in France of a parentage established abroad that does not correspond to biological reality"*.

Consequently, *"French international public policy cannot prevent the enforcement of a decision establishing the parentage of a child born abroad as a result of surrogacy with regard to a parent who has no biological link with the child"*.

However, *"given, on the one hand, the risks of vulnerability of the parties to the surrogacy agreement and the dangers inherent in such practices and, on the other hand, the fundamental rights at stake, the judge must be able, through the reasoning behind the decision or the equivalent documents provided to him, to identify the status of the persons mentioned who*

¹⁰ Cass. civ. 1re, 20 févr. 2007, n°05-14.082,
<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/juri/id/JURITEXT000017636147/>

*participated in the parental project of others and to ensure that it has been established that the parties to the surrogacy agreement, primarily the surrogate mother, have consented to this agreement, both in its terms and in its effects on their parental rights"*¹¹.

B – Switzerland

1) Revising the law on establishing parentage

Motion 22.3235 of 17 March 2022¹², adopted successively by both Houses of Parliament on 27 September 2022 and 16 March 2023 respectively, instructs the Federal Council (Government) to develop a legal basis for a law on the establishment of parentage that meets current needs, drawing on its report of 17 December 2021 "On the need to revise the law on the establishment of parentage" ¹³, which follows on from postulate 18.3714 "Review of the law on parentage" and refers to the recommendations of a group of experts dated 21 June 2021. The Federal Council is currently drafting a preliminary bill to this effect.

2) No unnecessary obstacles to the adoption of a spouse's child

In its motion 22.3382 of 8 April 2022¹⁴, the Legal Affairs Committee of the National Council (House of Representatives) called for the legal provisions to be amended so that, in the case of the adoption of a spouse's child, the requirement to have cared for the child for at least one year would be removed if, at the time of the child's birth, the biological parent was living in a de facto relationship with the person wishing to adopt and sharing a household with them. The motion, which was accepted by the National Council on 8 June 2022 and by the Council of States (Chamber of Cantons) on 14 December 2022, with the support of the Federal Council (Government), also calls for an examination of what other conditions could be removed in such cases or whether other simplifications would be appropriate. The Federal Council is currently drafting a revision of the Civil Code to this effect.

¹¹ Cass. Civ. 1re, 14 nov. 2024, n°23-50.016 B, <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/juri/id/JURITEXT000050510286>

¹² <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefte?AffairId=20223235>

¹³ <https://www.news.admin.ch/news/message/attachments/81525.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefte?AffairId=20223382>

3) Surrogacy. Current situation

Interpellation 25.3674 of 18 June 2025 asked the Federal Council (Government) to answer various questions relating to surrogacy, namely the number of people who use it, the number of requests for recognition in Switzerland of surrogacy arrangements made abroad, an assessment of the current legal situation, how to guarantee the right to information of children born through surrogacy regarding their ancestry, and the idea of launching an awareness campaign on the risks of surrogacy.

In its response of 20 August 2025, the Federal Council mentioned a total of 144 known cases of surrogacy between 2016 and 2019, an annual average of 36 cases, suggesting that there are likely to be a number of unreported cases. The Government pointed out that the expert group on "Law on the Establishment of Parentage" set up by the Federal Office of Justice had identified a need to revise the law on the establishment of parentage in its report of 21 June 2021 and that it would examine, as part of its work on the revision of the law on the establishment of parentage (implementation of motion 22.3235 Caroni "Dusting off the law on the establishment of parentage") whether there was a need to legislate in this area. It indicated that it wished to further strengthen the child's right to know its origins in law and replied that its position had not changed since its opinion of 2 September 2015 in response to postulate 15.3501 of the Legal Affairs Committee of the National Council "Surrogacy"¹⁵, in which he had already expressed his opinion on the possibility of conducting an awareness campaign, considering that this measure was not relevant.

IV – Union of persons

A – Lithuania

The Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania, which entered into force on 1st of July 2001, provided for the possibility of cohabitation without registration of marriage (partnership). At the same time, it was established that these provisions shall enter into force from the moment of entry into force of the law regulating the procedure for registration of partnership. Since such

¹⁵ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefft?AffairId=20153501>

a law has not been adopted, the provisions on cohabitation without registration of marriage (partnership) have not entered into force.

On 17th of April 2025 the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania recognized that the situation when there is no legal regulation on the registration of partnerships, as well as the restriction of partnerships only to male and female partners, contradict constitutional principles¹⁶.

At the same time, the Constitutional Court indicated that the legislator must regulate the procedure for registering cohabitation without registering marriage (partnership). Until the procedure for registering a partnership is established, the right of individuals to a partnership (including registration) may be exercised by applying to the court.

Alternative legal regulation is currently under discussion. About 30 partnership cases are pending in the courts.

B – Belgium

Royal Decree of 5 December 2024 (model declaration of marriage and recognition)

The Law of 19 December 2023 (Reparatory Law 2023) inserted a provision 3°/1 into Article 327/2, § 2 of the former Civil Code, requiring the candidate for recognition to attach to the declaration of recognition the declaration of choice of name and the consent of the minor child to this choice if he or she has reached the age of twelve.

The Royal Decree of 5 December 2024 amending the Royal Decree of 30 January 2019 establishing the model declaration of marriage and the model declaration of recognition adapts the model declaration of recognition to this provision.

¹⁶ <https://lrkt.lt/en/court-acts/rulings-conclusions-decisions/171/y2025>

C – Switzerland

1) Measures to combat marriages with minors

As a reminder, on 23 August 2023, the Federal Council (Government) adopted the dispatch on the amendment to the Swiss Civil Code (Measures to combat marriages with minors). On 12 March 2024, the Council of States (Chamber of Cantons) dealt with item 23.057 "Measures to combat marriages with minors"¹⁷ and approved it with a few minor amendments, and the related legislative amendment was adopted by the Federal Assembly (i.e. both chambers together) on 14 June 2024.

By decree of 23 October 2024, the Federal Council set the date of entry into force of the amendment as 1 January 2025. The details are set out in Directive No. 10.13.07.01 of the Federal Civil Status Office (FCSO) on forced marriages and partnerships or marriages and partnerships with minors, which has been updated for this purpose¹⁸.

2) Civil partnerships for Switzerland

At its meeting on 30 October 2024, the Legal Affairs Committee of the Council of States (Chamber of Cantons) outlined the main points of the bill to implement the Caroni parliamentary initiative "Civil partnerships for Switzerland" (22.448)¹⁹. The Committee proposes creating a new form of legal union which, without competing with marriage, would guarantee legal security for people in stable relationships. It would be a weak partnership, easy to enter into and dissolve. Open to all couples, it would have no impact on civil status, name, parentage or taxation, but would offer a certain degree of mutual protection and recognition while protecting joint children in the event of separation. It is now up to the administration to draft the bill with a view to opening a consultation procedure.

¹⁷ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefte?AffairId=20230057>

¹⁸ <https://www.bj.admin.ch/bj/fr/home/gesellschaft/zivilstand/weisungen.html>

¹⁹ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefte?AffairId=20220448>

V – Other news

A – Switzerland

1) ICCS Convention (No. 35) Convention (No. 35) on the issue of certificates of matrimonial capacity and capacity to enter into a registered partnership

At the ICCS General Assembly on 13 September 2024, Switzerland signed ICCS Convention (No. 35), which is intended to replace Convention (No. 20), whose model certificate of capacity to marry no longer reflects the current legal situation. It is therefore planned to ratify Convention No. 35 by 2027, taking into account the time needed to develop the computerised civil status register (Infostar).

2) Other communications

The Organisation of the Swiss Abroad (OSA), SwissCommunity, organises webinars on various topics in collaboration with its partners and other specialists.

On 17 June 2025, a webinar on civil status was organised: Civil status – throughout the life cycle with consular services.

This webinar was published as follows:

- On the website of SwissCommunity : <https://www.swisscommunity.org/en/offers-events/webinars/civil-status-through-the-life-cycle-with-the-consular-services>
- On the YouTube channel of Swiss Community :

French version: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2gsuNlvEY4k>

German version: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HyCBOHs3ocI>