

DEC. 28. 2006 3:07PM 843 937 5579

NO. 4498 P. 4

6. The marriage between the Plaintiff and the Defendant was contracted by Plaintiff in good faith and without any knowledge of the Defendant's previous marriages or fraudulent intentions.

7. The Court finds that the Plaintiff is entitled to an annulment for the following reasons: (1) Defendant was already married to another woman or other women and therefore did not have the capacity to marry the Plaintiff; (2) Defendant perpetrated a fraud upon the Plaintiff in that she intended in good faith to marry Defendant but Defendant had no intention of marrying her and consummating a marriage; and (3) the parties did not consummate their marriage nor did they live together as husband and wife.

8. This Court finds that the Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an annulment of her marriage to Defendant, Javed Ahmed.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. This Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine actions to determine the validity of marriages and to hear and determine actions for the annulment of marriage. §20-7-420(5) and (6), SC Code Ann.

2. This Court has jurisdiction to grant an annulment to the Plaintiff as she is domiciled in this state. Foster v. Nordman, 137 S.E.2d 600 (1964).

3. The Court concludes that the uncontradicted testimony shows that Plaintiff never cohabitated with the Defendant and never engaged in sexual intercourse with him and therefore, the marriage can be annulled as it was never consummated.

4. The Court concludes that Defendant was married at the time he entered into his marriage with Plaintiff and therefore he lacked the capacity to marry Plaintiff.

5. The Court concludes that Defendant represented to Plaintiff that he wished to marry her, but in fact he married her for a fraudulent purpose in an effort to obtain United States citizenship. A marriage which is procured by fraudulent means may be annulled in this state. Jaker v. Jaker, 102 S.E. 337 (1919).

6. The Court concludes that it has jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties.

7. The Court concludes that it has jurisdiction of the Defendant for the purposes of this proceeding and that the Defendant had been properly served and notified of this hearing. It is therefore,

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