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Foreigner Residence Law

No. (76) Of 2017

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Based on what was approved by the parliament in accordance with the provisions of Item (First) of Article (61) and Item (Third) of Article (73) of the Constitution;
The President of the Republic decided on 2/ 10/ 2017 issuing the following law:

Foreigner Residence Law No. (76) of 2017

Chapter First Definitions, Validity and Objectives

Article 1

First: This law shall be applied to a foreign natural person.

Second: The following expressions mean the meanings indicated opposite to them:

The Ministry: The Ministry of the Interior.

Minister: The Minister of the Interior.

Director General: Director General of the Directorate of Public Residence.

The General Directorate: The General Directorate provided that it is introduced later
in the Ministry of Interior Law.

Competent Authority: Directorate of Public Residence

Residency Officer: The officer authorized by the Director General the authority of a
residence officer for the purpose of implementing the provisions
of this law.

Security Audit Office: An office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that
includes a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a
representative of the Directorate of Residence, a representative
of the Intelligence of the Ministry of Interior, a representative
of the Iraqi National Intelligence Service and a representative



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of the National Security Service, and their works is on a daily basis to check names received from embassies and Consulates of the Republic of Iraq for the purpose of granting them entry visas.

Foreigner: Anyone who does not have the nationality of the Republic of Iraq

Entry visa: The approval of the entry of a foreigner into the territory of the Republic of Iraq that is indicated in his/ her passport by the Iraqi consul, whoever takes his/ her place, or any party that takes care of the interests of the Republic of Iraq abroad or whomever the minister authorizes to do so.

Residence document: The document containing permission to reside in Iraq issued by a competent Iraqi authority.

Deportation: The competent authority requests that a foreigner legally residing in the Republic of Iraq to leave it.

Taking out: Getting out the foreigner who illegally entered the territory of the Republic of Iraq to outside the borders by a decision of the competent authority.

Departure visa: Approval of the competent authority for a foreigner to leave the territory of the Republic of Iraq and is indicated in his/ her passport.

Passport: It is granted to a foreigner who has lost or damaged his/ her passport or travel document and his/ her country does not have diplomatic representation within the territory of the Republic of Iraq.

Notification of arrival: The information form that is filled out and signed by the foreigner.

Third: The provisions of this law shall not be applied to:

- a. Heads of state, kings, heads of foreign governments, members of their families and those accompanying them during the visit.
- b. Heads of diplomatic and consular missions and their accredited and unaccredited official employees who actually have their responsibilities from members of their families, taking into account the principle of



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- reciprocity, provided that they are provided with special IDs from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- c. Those responsible for operating ships, planes and trains coming to the Republic of Iraq during the period of stay of the ship, plane or train, provided that the competent Iraqi authority stamp their travel documents for entry and exit
 - d. Passengers of ships, planes and trains if the competent Iraqi authorities authorize them to disembark or stay temporarily in the territory of the Republic of Iraq for the period of stay of the ship, plane or train
 - e. Whoever is exempted under international agreements to which the Republic of Iraq is a party.
 - f. The minors covered by their relatives' passports
 - g. Residents of the border areas of the neighboring countries who enter the territory of the Republic of Iraq by land to perform their usual works; those are covered by the agreements concluded between the Republic of Iraq and their countries, with the knowledge of the border authorities.
 - h. Iraqis and their children who hold the foreign passports.

Article 2

This law aims to:

First: Regulating the foreigner's entering and leaving the Republic of Iraq.

Second: Determining the types and controls for foreigner's entry and departure visas to and from the Republic of Iraq.

Third: Regulating the residence of a foreigner in the Republic of Iraq.



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Chapter Two Foreigner's Entry and Exit

Article 3

For a foreigner to enter and leave the territory of the Republic of Iraq, the following shall be required:

First: He/ she shall have a passport or travel document that is valid for a period of no less than (6) six months and is valid to enter or leave the Republic of Iraq.

Second: He/ she shall hold a valid entry visa marked in his/ her passport when entering or travel document with the entry stamp upon his/ her arrival to the Republic of Iraq and with the exit stamp upon his / her departure from it.

Third: He/ she shall prove free from communicable and contagious diseases and acquired immunodeficiency in accordance with the law.

Fourth: He/ she shall pass through the official border crossings upon his/ her entry and exit from and to the territory of the Republic of Iraq, after putting entry visa stamp upon his/ her arrival to the Republic of Iraq and the exit stamp upon his/ her departure from it on his/ her passport or travel document.

Article 4

The residence officer in the residence and passport centers at the Iraqi border crossings shall refer any foreigner who intended to enter the Iraqi territory if it is proven in his/ her passport or travel document that there is a distortion in the personal data or in the Iraqi and non-Iraqi visas or tampering with the photo fixed in the passport or his/ her travel document to the competent authorities to investigate this, taking into account the reciprocity principle.



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Chapter Three Entry and departure Visas

Article 5

Entry visas shall be issued, renewed and repealed in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 6

First: The General Residence Directorate shall be concerned with granting the entry visas stipulated in Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g) of Item (First) of Article (7) of this law.

Second: Our representative offices abroad shall issue the entry visas stipulated in Item (First) of this Article after the approval of the Security Audit Office at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Third: The Minister shall set controls for organizing the procedures and conditions for the applications of residents in the Republic of Iraq to obtain entry visas for foreigners residing outside it.

Article 7

First: Entry visas to the Republic of Iraq shall be as follows:

- a. A regular visa: It entitles its bearer to enter the territory of the Republic of Iraq once within (60) sixty days from the date it is granted and to stay there for the mentioned period.



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- b. Transit visa: It entitles its bearer to enter the territory of the Republic of Iraq once within (30) thirty days from the date it is granted and stay there, and for a period not exceeding (7) seven days.
- c. Non-stop transit visa: It entitles its bearer to pass through the territory of the Republic of Iraq within (3) three days under the supervision of the competent authorities without stopping and for one time within (30) thirty days from the date of its grant.
- d. Visiting visa: It entitles its bearer to enter the territory of the Republic of Iraq once within (90) ninety days from the date of its grant and stay there for a period of (30) thirty days, and its bearer may not work anywhere in the Republic of Iraq, whether with or without pay.
- e. Tourist Visa: It is granted to visit the tourist and religious areas and entitles its bearer to enter the territory of the Republic of Iraq once within (60) sixty days from the date of its grant and stay there for a period of (30) thirty days, and it shall be guaranteed by institutions, bodies and companies operating in the field of tourism. The bearer may not work in any place, whether he/she is paid or without pay, and the guarantee is not required if the tourism is an individual or family.
- f. A special visa: It is granted by a decision of the Minister of the Interior in coordination with the Minister of Foreign Affairs for considerations related to international compliments, and it authorizes its bearer to stay in the Republic of Iraq for a period of (30) thirty days from the date of his/her entry.
- g. Obligatory visa: It is granted by the residence officer to a foreigner who arrives on the territory of the Republic of Iraq with the intention of entering it and he/ she does not have an entry



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visa, provided that he/ she informs the Director General directly.

- h. Fast entry visa: To be granted within one day.
- i. The political visa: The granting of it shall be regulated by instructions issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in accordance with the Minister of Interior, in coordination with the principle of reciprocity.
- j. Diplomatic visa: It is granted to persons who hold diplomatic passports in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in coordination with the Minister of Interior.
- k. Service Visa: It is granted to persons who hold service passports in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in coordination with the Minister of Interior or whomever he/ she authorizes.

Second: The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes and the ambassador may grant an entry visa for a single or multiple voyage that entitles its holder to enter the territory of the Republic of Iraq within (3) three months from the date of its issuance and for several extendable voyages, pursuant to the principle of reciprocity, and issued in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister as follows:

- a. A Multiple voyage entry visa for a period of (3) three months.
- b. A Multiple voyage entry visa for a period of (6) six months
- c. A Multiple voyage entry visa for a period of (1) one year.

Article 8

In order to be granted an entry visa, the following shall be required:



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- First: Submitting what proves person's financial ability to live during the period of his/ her stay in the Republic of Iraq to the representative offices of the Republic of Iraq abroad and to the entry points.
- Second: There is no obstacle to entering the territory of the Republic of Iraq for a reason related to public health, public morals, public security, or coordination with the competent authorities
- Third: Person must not be accused or convicted outside the Republic of Iraq with a felony.
- Fourth: There is no decision has been issued to deport or take him/ her out from the territories of the Republic of Iraq except after the reasons for his/ her deportation or taking out have ceased to exist, and it is required that (2) two years have passed since the taking out or deportation decision issued against the foreigner.
- Fifth: Proving that he/ she is free from communicable and contagious diseases and acquired immunodeficiency in accordance with the law (pursuant to the instructions of the Iraqi Ministry of Health).

Article 9

The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes may grant a foreigner an entry visa to the territory of the Republic of Iraq and reside there for a period of one year renewable in any of the following cases:

- First: Joining the head of his/ her family or his/ her guardian
- Second: Studying in one of the Iraqi universities, colleges or institutes, or students of the religious seminary (Hawza) and their families, or to enroll in training or specialized course in a public body or institution.
- Third: The foreigner whose Iraqi husband died or divorced her.
- Fourth: The husband and children of an Iraqi man or woman who hold foreign passports.



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Article 10

A foreigner applying for a visa shall submit to the competent authority the following documents and data:

First: The purpose of entry.

Second: The party that shall provide him/ her with money in case it runs out.

Third: His/ her address in the place in which he/ she shall reside

Fourth: Two (2) recent personal photos

Fifth: Any information related to granting a visa required by the competent authority

Article 11

The guarantor stipulated in this law shall obligate to ensure the correctness of the information recorded in the application and to ensure that the guaranteed person is brought or deported when necessary, or any other obligations imposed by the competent authority.

Article 12

The guaranteed person shall obligate not to work for someone other than his/ her guarantor, and the guarantor shall also obligate not to employ a foreigner other than the guaranteed or guaranteed by others.

Article 13

The guarantee of a foreigner to work in the Republic of Iraq may be transfer from one guarantor to another in accordance with the following:



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First: If the transfer request is from state departments and the public sector to their equivalent, the following conditions shall be met:

- a. Approval of the previous and subsequent guarantor.
- b. Approval of the competent authority.

Second: If the request to transfer from the private sector to the public sector, the following conditions shall be required:

- a. Approval of the previous and subsequent guarantor.
- b. Approval of the competent authority.
- c. Approval of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs if the guaranteed person is from the categories subject to the provisions of the Labour Law.

Third: If the request to transfer from a private sector to work in another private sector, the following shall be required:

- a. Approval of the previous and subsequent guarantor.
- b. Approval of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs if the guaranteed person is one of the groups covered by the provisions of the Labour Law.
- c. The guaranteed person shall have a valid residence

Article 14

The persons responsible for the conduct of any transportation means upon its arrival on Iraqi territory shall present to the residency officer a list of the names of the travelers, their data, their employees and a list of the names of those who hold passports, travel documents or entry visas, or those suspected of their passports are not valid, and they shall prevent those who leave the transportation means until the competent authority decides what is followed regarding them.



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Article 15

First: A foreigner who has a work contract or other obligations may not leave the Republic of Iraq except after obtaining a departure visa from the competent authority that must verify his/ her quittance based on a document issued by the authority for which he/ she works.

Second: The minister or whomever he/ she authorizes or the judicial authorities, when there are special reasons related to security or public order, may postpone the departure of a foreigner to the territory of the Republic of Iraq for the period required by those reasons, not exceeding (30) thirty days.

Third: The foreigner shall be granted a leave visa valid for a period of (10) ten days, and the Director General shall have the power to extend it for a period of (7) seven days if he/ she is convinced of the reasons that prevented him/ her from leaving during the said period.

Article 16

The Minister or whomever he/ she authorizes may decide to prevent a foreigner from entering the Republic of Iraq for reasons necessitated by the state of security or the public interest.

Article 17

First: The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes shall have the authority to extend the period of entry visa referred to in Article (7), Item (First), Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), and Item (Second) of Article (7) of this law for one time for a double fee.

Second: The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes may amend the visit or tourist visa to a regular feature.



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Third: The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes to revoke the entry visa referred to in the provisions of Article (7) of this law, for legal reasons, and the foreigner may object to the revocation decision before the Minister within a period of (30) thirty days from the date of issuance of the decision.

Chapter Fourth Foreigner Residence

Article 18

First: The foreigner shall fill out and sign the arrival notification form and present it to the residence officer at the port upon his/ her arrival.

Second: Those in charge of managing hotels, hostels, or any other place in which a foreigner resides shall inform the residence officer about the date of entry and departure of the foreigner within (2) two days from the date of his/ her arrival or departure, and everyone who is housed or harbored with him/ her in other than the aforementioned places shall inform residency officer in charge of entry and departure of a foreigner during the mentioned period.

Third: a. Everyone who employs a foreigner shall inform the residence officer within (48) forty-eight hours from the date of employing that foreigner, or if he/ she leaves the Republic of Iraq, and he/ she shall attach the foreigner's passport or work card, if any, and the guarantor shall visit the Residence Directorate to end the procedures for revoking his/ her guaranteed person's residence or changing his/ her guarantee.

b. Whoever brings a foreigner for the purpose of employment shall deposit financial guarantees or a valid return card (travel ticket) to guarantee the return of that foreigner.



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Article 19

- First: A foreigner who wishes to stay in the Republic of Iraq more than the period allowed for him/ her in the regular visa shall obtain, before the end of that period, a residence card from the residence officer for a period not exceeding (1) one year, and he/ she may, (30) thirty days before the date of its expiry, request to extend it for another year, and this may be repeated several times as long as the justification for granting residence is present.
- Second: The Director General of the General Residence Directorate may refuse to grant residence to a foreigner or extend it if the public interest so requires, and the foreigner may object to the rejection decision before the Minister within (15) fifteen days from the date of his notification, provided that the response to the objection is completed within a period not exceeding (30) thirty days from the date of filing the objection.
- Third: The Minister may, at any time, revoke the residence of foreigners before the end of its period for reasons related to the public interest.
- Fourth: The resident whose residence period has expired shall hand over the residence card granted to him/ her by the residence officer when his visiting to obtain the departure visa at the port.
- Fifth: If the foreigner leaves the Republic of Iraq for a period of more than (6) six months, the remaining period granted to him/ her shall be repealed, and upon his/ her return, he/ she shall obtain a new residence document.

Article 20

A foreigner loses his/ her passport, travel document, or residence card shall inform the residence officer within (3) three days from the date of its loss, in accordance with the form prepared for so, and he/ she shall announce this at his/ her expense in



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two local newspapers, and after (15) fifteen days have passed from the date of publication, he/ she shall be given a residence document (in lieu of lost one) and a letter to his/ her country's embassy through the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including residence data, and upon obtaining the new passport, the remainder of his/ her residence may be written down in it, and the same measures shall be taken in the event of damage, except for publication in local newspapers.

Article 21

First: The Director General of the General Residence Directorate or whomever he/ she authorizes may allow a foreigner to reside in the Republic of Iraq for a period of (3) three years for each time renewed upon request for the same period, provided that he/ she provides a useful service to the country in one of the following cases:

- a. Whoever is born in the Republic of Iraq and continues to reside in it.
- b. Whoever continues to reside in the Republic of Iraq for a period of (15) fifteen years or more, and his/ her entry was in a legitimate manner
- c. A foreigner who provides scientific, cultural or artistic works and services to the country and has been residing in the Republic of Iraq for three (3) years.
- d. Whoever resides in the Republic of Iraq for period of no less than (6) years in accordance with a work or employment contract with the government and he/ she wants to reside after the end of his/ her contract period.
- e. Whoever obtains membership in one of the religious seminary (Hawza) for the purpose of studying there.
- f. Investors and businessmen who have investment or commercial businesses inside the country.

Second: The residence shall be considered continuous for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) of Item (First) of this article if the period of stay of the foreigner outside the Republic of Iraq does not exceed (6) six months in each year for acceptable reasons



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Third: The Director General of the Directorate of Public Residence or whoever he/ she authorizes may allow a foreign woman married to an Iraqi to reside in the Republic of Iraq for the period stipulated in Item (First) of this Article.

Fourth: The Director General or whoever he/ she authorizes may allow a foreigner married to an Iraqi woman to reside in the Republic of Iraq for the period stipulated in Item (First) of this Article with the continuation of the marital relationship.

Article 22

The Minister may decide to prevent a foreigner absolutely or with the restrictions designated by him/ her from passing, roaming or residing in the areas that minister specifies with a statement published in one of the local newspapers for reasons related to security or public order.

Article 23

The period that a foreigner spends in the Republic of Iraq from the period of application for obtaining residency until obtaining it shall be considered as a legitimate residency after meeting all the conditions stipulated in the law.



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Chapter Five Deporting and Taking out the Foreigners

Article 24

The Directorate of Public Residence, in accordance with its competence, shall follow up the foreigners who enter Iraqi territory under entry visas and do not leave within the permissible period for them, as well as foreigners whose a granted period of residence is expired and do not initiate to extend it within the specified date and take legal measures against them.

Article 25

The Ministry shall carry out inspection campaigns to ensure that laws and decisions are not violated and to follow the legal procedures established for inspection and to arrest violators of the following categories: :

First: Infiltrators and those who smuggle them and help them to enter and stay in Iraqi territory.

Second: Those who employ persons other than their guaranteed ones.

Third: Those who do not employ their guaranteed persons and leave them to work for others.

Fourth: The guaranteed persons who escape from their guarantors and work for others.

Fifth: The perpetrators of any other violation.



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Article 26

The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes shall have the power to deport a foreigner who illegally entered the territory of the Republic of Iraq outside the borders.

Article 27

The minister or whomever he/ she authorizes may deport a foreigner who legally entered Iraq if it is proven that he/ she did not meet any of the conditions stipulated in Article (8) of this law or a resident who loses one of these conditions after his/ her entering.

Article 28

When it is not possible to deport a foreigner or take out him/ her or he/ she is stateless, the minister or whomever he/ she authorizes may determine his/ her place of residence for a period to be specified in the decision until he/ she is deported or taken out from the territory of the Republic of Iraq.

Article 29

When it is not possible to deport a foreigner or take out him/ her from the Republic of Iraq and if he/ she is of those feared for public security, the minister or whomever he/ she authorizes may determine his/ her place of residence for a temporary period until he/ she is deported or taken out.



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Article 30

The decision to deport a foreigner may include the members of his/ her family he/ she in charge of their support, provided that they are mentioned in the deportation decision.

Article 31

The minister or whomever he/ she authorizes may decide to deport a foreigner against whom a final court ruling has been issued that includes the recommendation to deport him/ her from the territory of the Republic of Iraq.

Article 32

A foreigner who has previously been deported from the territory of the Republic of Iraq may not return to it, except by a decision of the Minister and after the reasons for deportation are ceased.

Article 33

First: The expenses of deporting or taking out a foreigner and his/ her family from the territory of the Republic of Iraq shall be at his/ her own expense or at the expense of his/ her guarantor, and if he/ she does not have sufficient money, then he/ she shall be at the expense of the country to which he/ she belongs, otherwise, the ministry shall bear the expenses of deportation or taking out, provided that he/ she shall be prevented from entering the Republic of Iraq again.



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Second: The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes may issue an invalid return passport for a foreigner whose a passport or travel document has expired or lost and whose state does not have diplomatic representation in the Republic of Iraq.

Article 34

The foreigner whose taking out or deportation order has been issued may request a time limit of no more than (60) sixty days to liquidate his/ her interests in Iraq and with the bail of an Iraqi person, and the Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes may extend this period, provided that it does not exceed (60) sixty days.

Article 35

The director general or whomever he/ she authorizes may deport a foreigner whose residence has been refused and the refusal decision has acquired the final degree.

Chapter Six Fees

Article 36

First: The minister may issue instructions specifying the amount of fees and fines collected by embassies, consulates, directorate of residence, residence centers and passports at the border crossings, taking into account the principle of



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reciprocity, and the minister may reconsider them when there are reasons for this, provided that they are approved by the Council of Ministers.

Second: The emergency entry visa and the express entry visa shall be doubly collected by embassies, consulates, the competent authority and residence and passport centers at their border Crossings.

Article 37

The following persons and their wives and minor children shall be exempt from the fees stipulated in Article (36) of this Law:

First: Foreign students enrolled in Iraqi schools, institutes and colleges, and religious seminaries (Hawzas)

Second: Foreign employees enrolled in the service of the Iraqi government with a special contract

Third: Foreign journalists based on the principle of reciprocity

Fourth: Official delegations at the invitation of the Iraqi government

Fifth: An Iraqi who enters Iraq with a foreign passport.

Chapter Seventh Penalties

Article 38

The leader of any means of transportation or the one responsible for it if he/ she brings in or tries to bring a person into the Republic of Iraq in contravention of the provisions of this law shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding (1) one year and a fine of not less than (500,000) five hundred thousand dinars and



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not exceeding (1,000,000) one million dinars or one of these two penalties, and the same penalty shall be applied to whoever is on a means of transport destined for the Republic of Iraq, its leader tries to bring him/ her in, unless proven otherwise.

Article 39

Every foreigner who enters the Republic of Iraq in contravention of the provisions of this law or does not obey an order issued for his/ her deportation shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding (1) one year and a fine of no less than (500,000) five hundred thousand dinars and not exceeding (1,000,000) one million dinars or one of these two penalties.

Article 40

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding (3) three years and a fine of not less than (500,000) five hundred thousand dinars and not exceeding (3000000) three million dinars or one of these two penalties shall be imposed on anyone who violates the provisions of one of Articles (3), (8), (11) and (32) of this law.

Article 41

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding (1) one year and a fine of not less than (100,000) one hundred thousand dinars and not exceeding (500,000) five hundred thousand dinars or one of these two penalties shall be imposed on whoever violates the provisions of one of Articles (10), (14), (18) and (19) or helps others to commit this offense.



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Article 42

A period not exceeding (1) one year and a fine not less than (100,000) one hundred thousand dinars and not exceeding (1,000,000) one million Iraqi dinars or one of these two penalties shall be the penalty for a foreign resident who has not renewed his/ her passport within a period of (30) thirty days from the date of its expiration and has not visited the residence officer during the aforementioned period to confirm the legality of his/ her residence in the absence of diplomatic representation for his/ her country.

Article 43

The minister or residence officer may impose a fine of not less than (50,000) fifty thousand dinars and not more than (100,000) one hundred thousand dinars for anyone who violates the instructions issued in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 44

The director general or whomever he/ she authorized shall be granted the power of a misdemeanor judge in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedures Law for the purpose of imposing delay fines for foreigner's failure to visit the concerned department within the first (15) fifteen days from the date of his/ her entry with a fine of not less than (100,000) one hundred thousand Iraqi dinars shall be added to it (10,000) ten thousand Iraqi dinars for each day of delay, provided that the amount of the financial fines does not exceed (5000000) five million Iraqi dinars, and the public holidays shall be excluded from the visiting period mentioned above.



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Article 45

If the court issues a ruling imposing one of the penalties stipulated in Articles (41) and (42) of this law, it shall rule to deport the foreigner from the territory of the Republic of Iraq.

Article 46

The imposition of the penalties stipulated in this law shall not prejudice any more severe penalty stipulated in another law.

Article 47

The Director General or his authorized person shall be granted the power of a misdemeanor judge in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedures Law for the purpose of imposing the fine stipulated in articles (38), (39), (40), (41), (42), (43) and (44) of this law.

Article 48

The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes shall be granted the power of an investigation judge, in accordance with the Criminal Procedures Law, this power shall authorize him/ her to detain a foreigner for a period not exceeding (7) seven days subject to extension in preparation for his/ her taking out or deportation from the territory of the Republic of Iraq.



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Chapter Eight Final Provisions

Article 49

The residence officer may enter places where foreigners are located inside Iraqi territory and into any means of transportation, whether it is land, air or sea, for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this law.

Article 50

The form and content of the residence document form, the foreigners' register and the arrival notification form shall be determined by instructions issued by the Minister.

Article 51

First: The Director General or whomever he/ she authorizes may express an opinion to the Personal Status Court may regarding requests to approve the marriage of a The foreign man to an Iraqi woman in the following cases:

- a. If he a legitimate entry into the Republic of Iraq.
- b. Whoever works with an official contract in state departments or the private sector, or has entered Iraqi lands with one of the features mentioned in this law after the consent of the woman wishing to marry and her guardian in writing before the Directorate of Residence.
- c. If he a way to earn income that qualifies him to reside with his wife.
- d. He shall not be accused or guilty of judgments related to public order or morals.
- e. His safety from infectious and communicable diseases and acquired immunodeficiency.



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- Second: a. Those of Iraqi origins shall be excluded from the provisions of Paragraph (b) of Item (First) of this Article.
- b. A foreign woman who wishes to marry an Iraqi shall be exempted from the provisions of Items (First) (b) and (c).

Article 52

First: The foreigner Residence Law No. (118) of 1978 shall be repealed, and the instructions issued pursuant to it shall continue to be enforced in a manner that does not contradict the provisions of this law, until what replaces or repeals them is issued.

Second: The Revolutionary Command Council's (Dissolved) resolutions numbered (647) on 19/ 8/ 1978, (1279) on 30/ 9/ 1979, (200) on 7/ 2/ 1980 and (443) on 26/ 3/ 1980 (846) on 29/ 5/ 1980, (1058) on 5/ 7/ 1980, (1124) on 15/ 7/1980, (1359) on 26/ 8/1980, (1656) on 16/ 11/ 1980, (1875) on 17/ 12/ 1980, (307) on 15/ 3/ 1981, (1246) on 19/ 11/ 1983, (95) on 18/ 1/ 1984, (691) on 1/ 9/ 1987, (137) on 25/ 11/ 1996, (102) on 22/ 6/ 1999, (210) on 5/ 12/ 2000 and (202) on 12/ 9/2001.

Article 53

First: The Council of Ministers may issue regulations to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this law.

Second: The Council of Ministers, within (6) six months, may issue instructions to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this law.



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Article 54

This law shall be effective once it is published in the Official Gazette.

Fuad Masum
President of the Republic