

Chapter 1.3

Immigration Laws

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

**Executive Regulations
of
Entry and Residence of Foreigners Law
and its Amendments**

Note :-

The Arabic copy of the "Executive Regulations of Entry & Residence of Foreigners Law and its amendments" is the original and will be referred to it, in case of any misunderstanding or discrepancy in the interpretation of the Translation in English.



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MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

MINISTER'S OFFICE

Date : 11 Rabi Al Awal 1418 A.H.
Corresp. to : July 16, 1997
No. : 1/5/1455

MINISTERIAL DECISION NO. (360) OF 1997
REGARDING THE ISSUANCE OF EXECUTIVE REGULATION OF THE
FEDERAL LAW NO. (6) OF 1973 CONCERNING
THE ENTRY AND RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS

Minister of Interior,

After perusal of Federal Law No. (1) of 1972 concerning the functions of Ministries and prerogatives of Ministers and amendments thereto,

Federal Law No. (6) of 1973 concerning the entry and residence of foreigners and amendments thereto.

Cabinet Resolution No. (3) of 1981 concerning the system of Ministry of Interior, and

Cabinet Resolution No. (3) of 1995 amending the system of Ministry of Interior,

Upon the proposal of the Undersecretary of Ministry of Interior.

Has decided:

Article One

The Provisions of the attached Regulation shall apply to the entry and residence of foreigners.



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Article Two

All regulations and Decisions that contradict the provisions of the attached Regulation shall be cancelled.

Article Three

The Competent Authorities shall implement the attached Regulation.

Article Four

This Decision shall be published in the gazette and becomes effective 3 months as of the date of its publication.

Staff Lieutenant General
Ministry of Interior
Dr. Moh'd Saeed Al Badi



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EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS OF THE FEDERAL LAW NO. (6) OF 1973
ON ENTRY AND RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS

SECTION ONE
ENTRY OF FOREIGNERS

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article (1)

The availability of the following is conditional for the entry of a foreigner to the State:

- a. He should have a Passport or a Travel Document, valid for entry into the State and return to the Country in which he is residing, or from which the Passport or Travel Document is issued.
- b. The period of validity of the Passport or Travel Document, for the person who has not obtained a Residence Permit, should not be less than six months. As for those transiting or coming on the basis of special permits, visits or for an assignment, it is conditional that the period of validity of Passport or Travel Document should not be less than three months.
- c. He should have a valid entry permit or visa or residence permit which is valid according to the applicable laws.
- d. He should have a ticket to continue his journey or a return ticket, in order to be allowed to enter the Country on the basis of a transit visa or for an assignment.



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Article (2)

No entry to, or exit from, the territory of the State is allowed except through the following outlets:

a) **Air Outlets**

1. Abu Dhabi International Airport
2. Al Ain International Airport
3. Das Island Airport
4. Dubai International Airport
5. Sharjah International Airport
6. Ras Al Khaimah International Airport
7. Fujairah International Airport

b) **Sea Outlets**

1. Port Zayed (Abu Dhabi)
2. Al Ruwais Port (Abu Dhabi)
3. Port Rashid (Dubai)
4. Port Shindagha (Dubai)
5. Dry Dock Seaport (Dubai)
6. Port Al Hamriya (Dubai)
7. Port Jebel Ali (Dubai)
8. Port Khaled (Sharjah)
9. Port Khorfakkan (Sharjah)
10. Ras Al Khaimah Port (Ras Al Khaimah)
11. Port Saqr (Ras Al Khaimah)
12. Ajman Port (Ajman)
13. Umm Al Quwain Port (Umm Al Quwain)
14. Fujairah Port (Fujairah)

c) **Land Outlets**

1. Ghoweifat (Abu Dhabi)



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2. Mazyad (Abu Dhabi)
3. Wadi Al Shakla (Abu Dhabi)
4. Hatta (Dubai)
5. Khatam Mallaha (Sharjah)
6. Shaam (Al Dara) (Ras Al Khaimah)

If the foreigner enters the territory of the State under force majeure circumstances, through other than the approved outlets, he should immediately present himself to the nearest police patrol point or police station or approved outlet, to report his entry, and the party receiving the report should immediately refer the matter to the concerned Naturalization and Residence Administration to take the appropriate action.

Article (3)

A foreigner may not enter to or exit from the territory of the Country except through the approved outlets stipulated in Article (2) hereof, and after marking his Passport or Travel Document with the stamp of entry when he first came to the Country, and the stamp of exit upon his departure.

Article (4)

The authorities concerned with entry of foreigners in the entry outlets, should deport the foreigner, if his Passport or Travel Document contained any of the following:

- a. Manipulation of the Photograph affixed on his Passport or Travel Document.
- b. Scratching off, rubbing off or alteration in the particulars recorded by the issuing authorities of such Passport or Travel Document.
- c. Apparent damage in the Passport or Travel Document in a way that prejudices any of the particulars or the visas containing such particulars or part thereof.
- d. Irregularity in numbering the pages of Passport or if a part thereof is missing or pulled out.



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Article (5)

The foreigner for whom any of the cases mentioned in Article (4) hereof exists, shall be deported at his own expenses, and by the same means which carried him, wherever possible, or by any other means, which determination shall be charged to its commander, owner or agent.

Article (6)

The ship captains and commanders of means of transportation and their agents shall notify the concerned authority upon the arrival or departure of such means of transportation, of the names of passengers who do not hold Passport, or those for whom they doubt the correctness or validity of their Passports, or those who do not hold permits, visas or residence permits authorizing them to enter or depart, and they should prevent such passengers from leaving or boarding such means of transportation.

Article (7)

The authorities concerned with entry of foreigners at the outlets of entry to the territories of the State, shall arrest any comer in whose passport or travel document there is a suspected scratching off, alteration, crossing or falsification in the stamps, permits, visas or residence permits, issued by the authorities concerned with the entry and residence of foreigners or diplomatic missions to the State in the travel documents or passports of foreigner.

Article (8)

The person who is subjected to the procedures stipulated in the preceding Article, shall be referred to the concerned authority at the Naturalisation and Residence Administration under escort, and accompanied with a provisional report by the employee who arrested him, showing the reason of arrest , after such report is approved by Passports Officer in the outlet of entry.



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Article (9)

The investigation authorities in the concerned Naturalisation and Residence Administration, shall conduct a probing investigation for the violation stipulated in Article (7) hereof, and submit the result of investigation, accompanied with the summary and opinion, to the concerned authorities, within (48) forty eight hours from the time of arrest.

Article (10)

The authorities concerned with entry of foreigners in the outlets of entry shall draw the attention of the foreigner coming to the country, for the purpose of visit, residence or work to the importance of following the procedures of registration stipulated in Article (13) of the Law of Entry and Residence of Foreigners, referred to above, and that is within one week form the date of entry.

Article (11)

The seaman is permitted to enter the Country, if the following conditions are available:

1. He shall establish his identity by the Seaman Book.
2. If working on board a national ocean going ship, he should have obtained the Seamen Card issued by the Ministry of Communications, in addition to the Seaman Book.
3. If working on board national ships operating in the territorial waters, or foreign ships associated with temporary work contracts with the State, he should have obtained a residence visa to work in the Country and the Seamen Card issued by the Ministry of Communications.



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SECTION TWO
GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR THE ENTRY PERMITS AND VISAS

Article (12)

The Entry Permit and Entry Visa are defined as follows:

Entry Visa:

An endorsement made in the foreigner's Passport or Travel Document, allowing him to enter the territories of the State, in the company of all the persons mentioned in such Passport or Travel Document, unless the visa specifically mentioned the names of its beneficiaries. This visa is issued by the Consulates representing the State abroad, and is also issued by the Directorate General of Naturalisation and Residence, according to the relevant regulating rules.

Entry Permission:

A Special document issued to the foreigner allowing him to enter the territories of the State, in the company of all the persons mentioned therein and in his Passport or Travel Document, and with the exception of the special permits referred to in Article(45) hereof, the Entry Permits are issued by the General Directorate of Naturalisation and Residence.

Article (13)

A foreigner may not be granted entry permit or visa unless he satisfies the following conditions:

- a. He should have a passport or travel document valid for entering the State and returning to the country in which he is residing, or from which the Passport or Travel Document is issued.
- b. The concerned official authorities should have approved his entry according to the purpose for which he came.



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- c. He should have a sponsor residing in the State, whether U.A.E. National or foreigner.
- d. He should not be barred from entering the territories of the State.
- e. He should not have previously been deported from the Country, unless he is in possession of the special permit stipulated in Article (91) hereof.

Article (14)

The sponsor shall abide by the correctness of the information stated in the application, and undertakes to bring his sponsored person or deport him when necessary, along with any other obligations imposed upon him by the Directorate General of Naturalisation and Residence.

Article (15)

The foreigner present outside the Country shall submit an application for entry visa on the approved form, to the Consulate representing the State abroad, and the Consulate shall obtain the approval of the Directorate General of Naturalisation and Residence of the application, and in case of approval, the required visa shall be granted, and registered in a special record.

Article (16)

The entry permits and visas shall be issued on the forms approved by the Directorate General of Naturalisation and Residence, and the State Missions and Consulates abroad, and after collecting the prescribed charges, subject to the conditions and procedures stipulated in the Regulation.

Article (17)

Each permission or visa allows its holder to enter the Country and stay in it for the period stipulated in this Regulation. As for the persons exempted from such permit



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according to article (2) of the Law of Entry of Foreigners referred to herein, their period of stay in the Country shall be thirty days from the date of entry, which subject to reciprocal treatment, may be extended to the same period for two consecutive times.

Article (18)

It should be added to each Entry Visa issued by the Consulate bodies, representing the State abroad, whether it was for work, residence or visit, an expression drawing the attention of its holder to the necessity of approaching the Naturalisation and Residence Administration within one week of the date of his entry into the State, to complete the formalities.

A statement warning its holder against practising any work, with or without wages, or as a proprietor of business during the period of stay allowed by the visa should also be added to each Entry Visa for visit or residence.

Article (19)

The Consulate body representing the Country abroad shall send to the General Directorate of Naturalisation and Residence a monthly list of four copies showing the visas granted by them, their types and the names and particulars of the persons to whom they were granted along with the applications of the granted visas.

SECTION THREE
TYPES CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES OF
GRANTING THE ENTRY PERMITS AND VISAS

Article (20)

The Entry Permit or Visa shall specify the purpose of entry of its holder to the Country, and shall be according to the conditions and procedures contained in the provisions of this section.



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Article (21)

Entry Permit for Employment

The General Directorate of Naturalisation and Residence, after the approval of the concerned authorities, as the case may be, may grant the foreigner a permit allowing him to enter the Country to work therein.

The Consulate bodies representing the Country abroad, may after the approval of the General Directorate of Naturalisation and Residence, issue the foreigners entry visas, in order to work in the government or the public corporations, boards or establishments in the State on the basis of the approval of the parties with which they are going to work.

Article (22)

The Entry Permit for employment allows its holder to enter the territories of the State for one time during two months from the date of its issue, and to stay therein for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of entry.

Article (23)

In order to obtain the Entry Permit for Employment in the Country, it is conditional to take the necessary procedures, and submit all the required documents, according to the category to which the applicant belongs, and the party with whom he is going to work.

First:

If the recruiting party is an establishment or a company related to the private sector, its employees are subject to the provisions of the Law of Organisation of Labour Relations, or if the applicant is going to practice a professional or vocational activity, he should obtain the approval of the Ministry of Labour, and prepare the documents they require. The concerned employee in the Naturalisation and Residence Administration should also ascertain the validity of the license of practising the activity, by comparing the original or an attested copy, thereof, or what establishes that the original license is under processing by the concerned authority.



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Second:

If the recruiting party is a public board, company or corporation, the application should be submitted directly to the Naturalisation and Residence Administration, according to the following:

1. Employment in the Federal Ministries, local departments, Ruler's Courts and their representatives, departments related to Their Highnesses the Rulers, Crown Princes, Deputy Rulers, and parties which are not subject to the Labour Law.

The Naturalisation and Residence Administration shall issue the Entry Permit for Employment with these parties, on the basis of the decision of appointment of the sponsored person, issued by the concerned party.

2. **Public Companies and Corporations**

The Naturalisation and Residence Administration shall issue the Entry Permit for Employment with these parties according to the following;

- a. Attachment of an approved copy of the Articles of Incorporation for the first time.
- b. Attachment of an approved copy of the decision of appointment of the sponsored person, along with the application for the Entry Permit.

3. **Companies and Establishments Operating in the Free Zone**

The Naturalization and Residence Administration shall issue the Entry Permit for Employment with the companies and establishments operating in the



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Free Zones according to the following conditions:

- a. The said companies and establishments should be located within the Free Zones, which are established and specified by Federal or Local Decrees, or Laws.
- b. The Entry Permit is granted to the workers of such companies and establishments according to the approval of a committee formed by a Ministerial Decision and according to the controls set by the Ministry in this respect.

4. **Unions, Clubs and Athletic Societies**

The Naturalization and Residence Administration shall issue the Entry Permit for Employment with these parties on condition that the application of entry permit is approved by the Ministry of Education and Youth.

5. **Religious and Charity Societies**

The Naturalization and Residence Administration shall issue the Entry Permit for Employment with these parties, according to the following:

- a. Attachment of an approved copy of the Federal or Local Decree or Administrative Decision issued in relation to its establishment as being of benefit to the society.
- b. Approval of the application by the concerned government authority.

6. **Members of Police and Security Force**

It is conditional for the issue of Entry Permit for Employment for the members of Police and Security Force, that the application is approved by the Personnel Affairs at the concerned authorities.



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7. Members of Defense and Armed Forces

The following is conditional for the issue of an Entry Permit for Employment to the members of Defense and Armed Forces:

- a. The application is signed by the concerned appointing party.
- b. The application is approved by the Military Intelligence in the Head Quarters, which submitted the application.

Third:

If the recruiting party is a foreign or international board, the application shall be submitted according to the following conditions:

1. The place of work should be from the Embassies, Consulates, International bodies and organisations, Arab or foreign social clubs, churches, and the schools under the supervision of Embassies.
2. The sponsored persons should be from the administrators and non-diplomatic employees.
3. The application should be approved by the State Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Fourth:

The following is conditional for the issue of an Entry Permit for a servant or housemaid to work with the foreign individual.

- a. The monthly salary of the sponsor should not be less than (Dhs. 6,000) Six Thousand Dirhams.
- b. The sponsor should pay to the State Treasury annually, the equivalent of the annual salary of the servant or housemaid, provided that the monthly salary



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should not be less than (Dhs. 400) Four Hundred Dirhams.

- c. The sponsor should not have relinquished the sponsorship of a servant or housemaid during one year, up to the date of submitting the application.
- d. The sponsor and sponsored should not be related to each other by family ties.
- e. The sponsor should be residing with his family in the Country.
- f. If meeting sponsorship conditions, the foreign woman working in the rare or important specialities such as medicine, engineering, teaching and similar specialities, which require a university degree or specialised courses of not less than one year in the same professional speciality, to be determined in consultation with the concerned parties, may be allowed to replace the family man in sponsoring the servant or housemaid.

Article (24)

The Naturalisation and Residence Administration shall not issue an Entry Permit for Employment in place of the absconding sponsored person, for the categories which are not subject to the Law of Organisation of Labour Relations, before the expiry of three months from the date of reporting the incident of absconding.

Article (25)

The Director of Naturalisation and Residence Administration may according to his own discretion, exempt from the conditions stipulated in items (c), (d) and (e) of Para. (Fourth) of Article (23) and Article (24) of this Regulation.



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Article (26)

No person is allowed to sponsor the category of house servants or similar occupations, if it is established at any time, that he is incapable of paying the wages of one of his sponsored persons, or arrange the costs of his travel, or if he left such sponsored person and subsequently the latter without work, was apprehended while doing work for others.

Article (27)

The following two categories of foreigners are not permitted to sponsor or recruit a foreigner even if they satisfy the conditions of salary:

- a. House servants or similar occupations.
- b. Labourers or similar occupations.

Article (28)

Entry Permit for Residence

The General Directorate of Naturalisation and Residence, may grant the foreigner an Entry Permit for Residence in the country, in the following cases:

- a. To join his family man or guardian.
- b. To study in one of the universities, colleges or institutes.
- c. To join a training course or specialisation course, in one of the public boards or corporations.
- d. To the foreigner lady, whose U.A.E. National husband had died or divorced her, provided she should have one son or more, from him.
- e. To the parents or children of he U.A.E. National who hold foreign passports.
- f. To the husband and children of the U.A.E. National lady who hold foreign passports.
- g. To the foreign wives of the citizens of G.C.C. States if they were licensed by a valid residence visa in the Country in which the husband is a national, on the condition of reciprocal treatment.
- h. To the family members of the foreign lady working in the rare or



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important specialities, such as medicine, engineering, teaching and similar occupations, referred to in para (f) of item (fourth) of Article (23) hereof, if the required conditions of sponsorship are satisfied.

Article (29)

The Consulate Boards representing the State abroad may issue Entry Visa for Residence to the Wife and children of the U.A.E. National who hold foreign passport after ascertaining the approved supporting documents.

Article (30)

The Entry Permit for Residence allows its holder to enter the territories of the Country for one time within two months from the date of its issue, and stay for a period not exceeding thirty days as of the date of entry.

Article (31)

The applications for obtaining Entry Permits for Residence for the foreigners shall be submitted to the Naturalisation and Residence Administration on the forms designed to this purpose, after satisfying all the particulars and documents required for each case, applying the following procedures:

- a. If the sponsored person is a wife of a U.A.E. National, the Marriage Certificate, duly certified and attested by the Consulate representing the Country abroad or the Embassy of the country from which the Marriage Certificate is issued and attestation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, should be submitted, and in case of divorce or death of the husband, the Application of Sponsorship shall be submitted by the eldest son of the sponsored lady, and if she has no son, then the matter goes to her eldest daughter.
- b. If the sponsored person was one of the parents of a U.A.E. National or one of his children who hold foreign passports, an approved subsistence certificate should be submitted for the parents and an approved Birth Certificate for the children.



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- c. If the sponsored was a husband of the U.A.E. National lady or one of her children holding foreign passports, the duly approved Marriage or Birth Certificate should be submitted.
- d. If the sponsored person was the wife of a foreigner, the following conditions should exist:
 - 1. The sponsor should be in possession of a valid residence visa for employment.
 - 2. He should submit the Marriage Certificate duly approved from his country and attested by the Consulate representing the State abroad, or the Embassy of the country from which the Marriage Certificate is issued and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - 3. The monthly income of the sponsor should not be less than Three Thousand Dirhams if his employer is providing him with accommodation, or Four Thousand Dirhams if his employer is not providing him with accommodation.
 - 4. The salary should be evidenced by an official certificate duly attested by the official concerned authorities in the State.
 - 5. The same conditions apply if the foreign lady working in the rare specialities is sponsoring her foreign family members only:
 - 6. The following categories are exempted from the condition of salary, and they are entitled to bring their family members only:
 - a. Teachers.
 - b. Mosque Imams.
 - c. Drivers of buses allotted for the transportation of the male and female



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students of schools, universities and other educational institutes.

- e. If the person for whom the permit is required for coming to join his family man, he should be from the female unmarried children, or male children whose age does not exceed eighteen years, with the exception of students studying in universities, colleges and higher institutes in the State.
- f. The application for obtaining an Entry Permit for Residence for a foreigner, in order to join one of the universities, colleges or institutes, shall be submitted by the party with which the student will be enrolled, directly to the Naturalisation and Residence Administration, according to the following conditions and procedures:
 - 1. The enrolment of the student should be as a regular student and not as an associate student.
 - 2. The party with which the student is going to enroll should undertake to bear the responsibility of his sponsorship, and to deport him/her and to report about him/her, if he has completed or abandoned his study.
- g. The application for obtaining an Entry Permit for Residence for the purpose of joining a training or specialisation course in one of the public corporations or institutions shall be submitted directly to the Naturalisation and Residence Administration, according to the following conditions:
 - 1. The training or specialisation party should be from among the public corporations or institutions.



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2. The trainee or the person coming for a specialisation course, should be delegated by an official authority in his country.
3. The party to which the trainee is coming for training, should sponsor him, and undertake the responsibility of deporting and reporting him in order to cancel his residence permit upon completion of his course, or his abandonment of the same.

Article (32)

Multiple - Travel Visa

The visa is granted by the General Directorate of Naturalisation and Residence and Consulates abroad to the foreigner whose circumstances of work, or nature of his relationship with one of the public or private corporations or institutions operating in the Country, impose upon him to frequent continuously to the territory of the State.

Article (33)

The multiple-travel visa allows its holder to enter the territory of the State, several times during a period of six months from the date of its issue, and to stay each time for a maximum period of thirty days.

Article (34)

The application for obtaining a Multiple-Travel Entry Visa for the foreigner, shall be submitted directly to the Naturalisation and Residence Administration or one of the Consulates representing the State abroad, according to the following conditions and procedures:

- a. The nature of the foreigner's employment should require his frequenting to the State due to a relationship, which associates him with one of the companies or establishments operating in the Country.



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- b. He should attach with the application a letter from the sponsoring party showing the nature of relationship with the sponsored person, and the purpose of entry.
- c. The sponsored person should have entered the Country on the basis of a visa or visit permit, if the application is submitted to Naturalisation and Residence Administration.
- d. The visa is granted according to the approved form, and that is by affixing it on the foreigner's passport or travel document, after collection of the prescribed charge.

Article (35)

Entry Visa for an Assignment

The visa is granted at the State Entry Airports to the foreigner coming to the Country to accomplish an urgent assignment associated with one of the public or private companies or establishments, operating in the Country, provided that he is holding a ticket to travel outside the Country, and should have a sponsor in the State from among those engaged in a licensed commercial activity, or from an official concern, and it is conditional that he should be from one of the following categories:

- a. Businessmen.
- b. Managers of companies and their representatives, sales managers and auditors.
- c. Representatives of companies or commercial establishments, who are delegated for works related to a commercial activity in the territory of the State.
- d. Engineers, doctors, lawyers and technicians of rare specialities, coming on



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the basis of a request made by one of the official concerns, establishments or companies operating in the Country to accomplish a special assignment.

- e. Wives and children accompanying members of the categories mentioned under the preceding items of this Article.

Article (36)

The Entry Visa for an assignment allows its holder to enter the territories of the State, for one time during a period of (14) days from the date of approval of the visa, and to stay for a period of (14) days starting as of the day following the date of entry and the holder thereof should leave the Country on the day following expiry of the said period.

Article (37)

The applications for obtaining Entry Visa for an assignment, are presented to the Section concerned with the entry of foreigners at the air ports entry outlets in the State, according to the following conditions and procedures:

- a. The applying party shall fill in the Visa Application in triplicate, in Arabic for the Arabs, and in both Arabic and English for the other nationalities.
- b. The application is to be delivered during the official working hours, to the concerned section in the port of entry before not less than (48) hours of the time of arrival of the sponsored person.
- c. A copy of the Trade License, after being compared with the original, is to be attached to the application, and presentation of the authorisation card showing the approved signatures, if the sponsor was a commercial company or establishment, but if the sponsor was a public corporation or organisation, an official letter from such corporation or organisation would be sufficient.



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- d. The visa shall be granted on the approved form, and that is by affixing it on the Passport or Travel Document.

Article (38)

Entry Permit for Visit

The Naturalisation and Residence Administration and Consulates representing the State abroad, shall, when necessary, issue this Permit to the foreigner desiring to enter the territories of the State to the following purposes:

- a. To visit a relative or friend who is legitimately residing in the Country.
- b. To visit a public or private legal entity.
- c. For tourism, and under the sponsorship of the bodies working in the field of tourism.

Article (39)

The Entry Permit for Visit allows its holder to enter the territories of the State one time within two months from its date of issue, and to stay for thirty days from the date of entry, which may be extended for the same period for two consecutive times for a serious reason and for other than those coming for tourism.

Article (40)

The applications for obtaining Entry Permit for Visit, are submitted on the forms designed to this purpose, after completion of all the required particulars and documents for each case, according to the following procedures:

- a. If the purpose of entry is to visit a relative or friend who is legitimately residing in the country, the following conditions should exist:



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1. The visitor should be a husband or a first-degree relative of the sponsor, and the second -degree relative may also be allowed to visit, on the basis of the approval of the Assistant Under-secretary for Naturalisation and Residence Affairs or his delegate.
 2. The Sponsor is U.A.E. National if the visitor is a friend.
 3. Attach evidence of marriage or relationship, or the justification for the visit, and the sponsor should present sufficient guarantees that the sponsored visitor shall not violate the rules.
- b. If the purpose of entry for the foreign wife is to visit her husband who is a citizen of the G.C.C. States, she should be holding a valid residence in the country to which her husband belongs.
- c. If the purpose of entry is to visit a public or private legal entity, a justification which is acceptable to the concerned Administration shall be submitted, as to the reasons of the visit and its purpose.
- d. If the purpose of entry is for tourism, the sponsor should be an establishment or organisation operating in the field of tourism, and should have sufficient guarantees and the relevant application should be submitted to the concerned Administration, at least one week before the date of arrival, enclosing therewith a list of the names of the persons intended to be brought and their personal particulars, provided that they shall be not less than ten persons, along with their itinerary reflecting both the dates of arrival and departure, places of residence, and places determined to be visited in the Country.

The condition of the number of persons in the preceding para may be waived



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with the approval of the Assistant Under-secretary, Naturalisation and Residence Affairs, or his delegate.

Article (41)

It is not permitted to convert the Visit Permit or Visa into a Residence Permit for Employment in the private sector except for the following categories:

1. Engineers.
2. Doctors, Pharmacists, Male Nurses, and Medical Technicians.
3. Agricultural Guides.
4. Teachers.
5. Qualified Accountants and Auditors.
6. Technicians working on the scientific, electronic instruments and laboratories.
7. Drivers licensed to drive heavy-duty means of transportation and buses.
8. Workers in the private oil companies.

The Minister of Interior or his delegate in this matter, may exempt, according to his own discretion, any party other than the above-mentioned categories, if the public interest so dictates.

In all cases, the foreigner should not have entered the country on a Tourism Visa.

Article (42)

Changing the situation of foreigners coming to the Country on Entry Permit or Visa for Visit, to a Residence for Employment, shall be done observing the following:

1. The foreigner should obtain the approval of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, or the concerned official authorities for those who are not subject to



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the Labour Law, to reside under the sponsorship of the same sponsor who provided him with the visit visa, according to the conditions and procedures required by the official authorities.

2. Collection of the charge for exemption from the condition of departure, specified by the Cabinet Resolution No. (6) of 1994 regarding the amendment and introduction of some charges for transactions of the Naturalisation and Residence Administration, Traffic Department and Arms Licenses, and that in case of work with the private sector.

Article (43)*

Entry Permit for Visit to Residents of the G.C.C. States

This permit is granted at the State Entry Outlets approved for the foreigner residing in one of the G.C.C. States, who is not holding a prior visa or permit which allows him to enter the Country, if he was one of the following categories:

- a. Subjects of the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Republic of Germany, Republic of Ireland, Republic of Iceland, Republic of Italy, Republic of Portugal, Kingdom of Belgium, Kingdom of Denmark, Emirate of Andorra, Kingdom of Sweden, Switzerland, Vatican, France, Finland, Emirate of Monaco, Kingdom of Norway, Austria, Netherlands (Holland), and Greece.
- b. Subjects of other countries from among businessmen, managers of companies and their representatives, accountants, auditors, doctors and engineers.
- c. Family members of the categories mentioned in paragraph (a, b) and their

* Amended by Ministerial Resolution No. (779) of 1999



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sponsored drivers upon entry through land entry points.

Article (44)

This Entry Permit for the residents of the G.C.C. States allows its holder to enter the Country once, and stay in it for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date of endorsement of such permit on the Passport, and this period may not be extended, and in case of exceeding this period, the legally prescribed delay penalty shall apply.

Article (45)

Special Entry Permit

This is an exceptional permit granted according to the provisions of para (e) for Article (37) of the Law of Entry and Residence of Foreigners, referred to herein, and is issued by the Minister of Interior or his delegate, to persons on his discretion, for international courtesy considerations.

Article (46)

The Special Entry Permit allows its holder to stay in the Country for a period of thirty days from the date of entry.

Article (47)

The application for obtaining the Special Permit to enter the Country is submitted by the inviting party directly to the Minister of Interior or his delegate, vide an official letter showing the capacity of the invitee and his personal particulars, if any, at least (48) Forty Eight hours before the time of arrival. Application shall indicate the time of arrival, and the entry outlet.

Article (48)

Transit Visa

This visa is granted by the authority concerned with the entry of foreigners at the State airports, and is given to the foreigner in transit and continuing his flight to another country, but compelled by the circumstances of his flight to enter the



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country, according to the following conditions:

- a. He should be holding a Passport or Travel Document valid for entering the Country and the country to which he intends to continue his flight.
- b. He should have a ticket to continue his flight.
- c. He should depart within (96) Ninety-Six hours from the time of obtaining the visa.

Article (49)

Transit Visa

This Transit Visa is granted according to the following conditions and procedures:

- a. The carrying Airline shall submit a list of the names of transit passengers, undertaking therein their responsibility for such passengers violation of the Law of Entry and Residence of Foreigners and relevant Executive Regulations and Decisions.
- b. The concerned authority at the port of entry shall approve the list containing the names of transit passengers, who desire to enter, after being audited, and thereafter endorse the foreigner's Passport or Travel Document with the period for which he is permitted to stay in the Country, and stamp it with the stamp of entry.
- c. It is conditional that the transiting passenger should be heading to a country other than that he came from.



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SECTION FOUR
Notification of the Concerned Authorities

Article (50)

Any foreigner who enters the Country for employment or residence or visit shall, within one week of his entry, approach the nearest Police Station or the Naturalisation and Residence Administration to endorse his place of residence and personal data, on the form designed to this purpose, and if he changes his place of residence, he should report his new address within one week of its change, and the Police Stations shall inform the Naturalisation and Residence Administration of the notifications they receive in this respect.

Article (51)

The Managers of hotels and similar place designated for temporary lodging, shall notify the Naturalisation and Residence Administration or the nearest Police Station, of the foreigners staying in or leaving their hotels, within (48) Forty Eight hours from the time on which they checked-in or checked-out, on the form designed for this purpose. The Police Stations in turn should notify the concerned Naturalisation and Residence Administration of the reports they receive in this respect.

Article (52)

Any U.A.E. national or foreigner who lodges a foreigner in his own house, or houses such foreigner in a property he owns which is allocated for rent, shall notify the Naturalisation and Residence Administration or the nearest Police Station, of such foreigner, within (48) Forty Eight hours of the time he hosts or lodges such foreigner in his house or property, or from the time of such foreigner's leaving, on the form designed to this purpose. The Police Stations in turn, shall notify the concerned Naturalisation and Residence Administration of the reports they receive in this respect.



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Article (53)

Whoever employs a foreigner should notify the Naturalisation and Residence Administration or the nearest Police Station within (48) Forty Eight hours, of such foreigner, and also if such foreigner's service with him was terminated, on the form designed to this purpose, and he should enclose the Passport or Labour Card of the foreigner, if any. In all cases the sponsor should approach the concerned Naturalisation and Residence Administration to finalise the procedure of cancellation of residence permit of the person sponsored by him, or to transfer the latter's sponsorship.

Article (54)

Whoever employs a foreigner should notify the Naturalisation and Residence Administration or the nearest Police Station about such foreigner, if he left the country and stayed out of it for more than six months, within one week of his completing such period, and that is on the form designed to this purpose, enclosing his Labour Card, if any. The Police Stations, in turn, should notify the concerned Naturalisation and Residence Administration of the reports received by them in this respect.

Article (55)

If the foreigner's Passport or Residence Card was lost or damaged, he should notify the nearest Police Station accordingly within three days, on the form designed to this purpose, acknowledging that his Passport or Residence Card is not deposited with any person or any party. He should announce the matter, by way of publication in two local newspapers, one in Arabic, and the other in English, at his own expense. A letter shall be issued to him within fifteen days of the date of publication, to approach the Naturalisation and Residence Administration, to take the necessary action to issue him a Residence Card in lieu of the lost one, in case of loss of the card, or to provide him with a certificate to the Embassy of his country, in case of



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loss of the passport, containing the particulars of the Residence Permit and Passport, to obtain another passport, in lieu of the lost one, and thereafter grant him a new Residence after obtaining his new Passport and settlement of the prescribed charges.

If the foreigner obtained a new Passport from his country or from another country, a new Residence permit may be endorsed on his new Passport according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article (56)

The report for loss of Passport submitted by the foreigner to the Police Station or to the Naturalisation and Residence Administration should be in triplicate, and on the form designed to this purpose. Concerned security authorities and the Naturalisation and Residence Administration should conduct the necessary investigation as soon as they receive the report.

SECTION TWO
RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS

CHAPTER ONE
Types of Resident Permits and their Validity

Article (57)

The Residence Permit specifies the purpose of its issue and is of two types:

a. **For Employment:**

1. In the government and the federal and local public sector, corporations and Arab, foreign and international organisations.
2. In the private sector as a worker, employer or employee.
3. With individuals as professionals, house servants and the like.



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a. **For Residence without Employment:**

This is granted to the foreigner in any of the following cases:

1. To join his parent or guardian.
2. To join one of the universities, colleges or institutes.
3. To join a training or specialisation course in one of the public corporations or organisations

Article (58)

The General Directorate of Naturalisation and Residence is concerned with the issue of the Residence Permit for the following periods:

- a. **Three Years**, if the purpose of residence in the country is to work with the public or private sectors, the international, Arab and foreign bodies and organisations, and may be extended for similar period or periods, according to the same conditions on which basis it was granted.
- b. **Two Years**, if the purpose of residence in the country is to work with individuals, and may be extended for the same period or similar periods, according to the same conditions on which basis it was issued.
- c. Individuals coming to the Country to reside with their foreign sponsors shall be granted a Residence Permit, which does not exceed the period of residence of their sponsors.
- d. The Residence Permits may be issued for periods less than those stated in the preceding two items, and for not less than one year, on the basis of the request made by the concerned party, and for the requirements of public interest, or the cases assessed by the Director of the concerned Naturalisation and Residence Administration.

Article (59)

The Residence Permit authorities its holder the right to reside in the Country during the granted period, and therefore, upon its expiry or earlier cancellation, the holder should leave the country within a maximum period of thirty days.



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Article (60)

The Naturalisation and Residence Administration undertakes the regulation of the situation of the following categories of foreigners:

- a) The new-born children who obtained separate passports or those added to the passports of their parents during four months of their birth within the Country, in which case the Residence Permit shall be affixed on their passports or they shall be added to the Residence Permits of their parents, if they satisfy the prescribed conditions.
- b) Persons holding residence permits in the Country, and are not permitted to work, but later obtained an approval to work.
- c) The wife or daughter holding a Residence Permit for Employment, and later on obtained an approval for residence, if satisfying the prescribed conditions.
- d) The category of individuals from whom the nationality of the Country is withdrawn, and also the category of individuals who were staying in the Country without Passports and were holding passports or Travel Documents from one of the Emirates before the formation of the Federation, provided that the above two categories obtain Passports from their original domicile as well as the approval of the Official authorities in case of work within the Country.

Article (61)

The Residence Permit granted to the foreigner shall be deemed be cancelled if the period of his stay outside the Country exceeds six months.

Article (62)

As an exception from the provisions of Article (61) hereof, the Residence Permit shall continue to be valid until the end of its term for the following categories :



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- a) The foreigner wives of U.A.E. National.
- b) Servants accompanying U.A.E. Nationals delegated to study abroad.
- c) Servants and escorts of U.A.E. National patients travelling or sent for medical treatment abroad.
- d) Foreign patient (and their escorts) who are travelling or sent for medical treatment abroad, holding valid Residence Permits, provided that they present a Medical Report approved by the Ministry of Health or the Medical Services of the Armed Forces or Police.
- e) Servants of the members of the diplomatic and consular missions representing the State abroad, and employees of such missions holding Residence Permits in the State.
- f) Foreigners delegated by the Public Sector Corporations to attend training or specialisation courses, or those working in their employers offices abroad, and their families holding valid Residence Permits in the State.
- g) Servants of the members of the ruling family in the United Arab Emirates, who are serving in their houses abroad, and who are holding valid Residence Permits in the State.
- h) Students studying in one of the universities or institutes abroad.

Article (63)

Without prejudice to the provisions of transfer of sponsorship stipulated in Chapter (3) of this Section, the Residence Permit for employment shall be cancelled upon termination of the work relationship, and no new Entry Permit or Visa may be issued for employment except after the elapse of six months from the date of the last departure from the territories of the State, and one year for the house servants and similar occupations, and the Naturalisation and Residence Administration shall affix a stamp on the foreigner's passport or travel document to this effect. The following categories are exempted from the provisions of this Article.

- 1. Engineers.
- 2. Doctors, Pharmacists and male nurses.



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3. Agricultural Guides.
4. Qualified Accountants and Auditors.
5. Administrative Employees holding university degrees.
6. Technicians operating on scientific, electronic instruments and laboratories.
7. Drivers licensed to drive heavy vehicles and buses, in case the transfer of sponsorship is to a similar party.
8. Workers in private oil companies when the transfer is between such companies.

CHAPTER TWO
Granting Residence Permits

Article (65)

The Residence Permits shall be issued according to the approved forms kept by the General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence and shall be extended according to the provisions of the Law and these Regulations.

Article (65)

Applications for obtaining or renewing Residence Permits shall be submitted to the Naturalization and Residence Administration on the forms designed to this purpose, after completion of all the particulars and documents required for each case, according to the following procedures :

a) **For Employment :**

1. If the purpose for the Residence Permit is to work with the government or the federal or local public sector, or the organizations or establishments of public benefit, or the International, Arab or foreign bodies, the application shall be submitted duly signed and stamped by the concerned party, enclosing therewith the certificate of the result of Medical Examination.



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2. If the purpose of the Residence Permit is to work with the private sector, the application shall be submitted duly signed and stamped by the sponsoring party, enclosing therewith the certificate of the result of Medical Examination and a copy of the Trade License, along with presenting the original or an attested true copy thereof.
3. If the purpose of the Residence Permit is to work with individuals as craftsmen or house servants and the like, the application shall be submitted, duly signed by the sponsor, enclosing therewith the certificate of the result of Medical Examination, summary sheet of nationality register or I.D. Card of the U.A.E. National Sponsor, or the Passport of the non-U.A.E. nationals, for revision, recording its particulars, and the validity of Residence Permit for the foreigners.

b) **For Residence without Employment :**

1. If the purpose of Residence is to join the parent or guardian, the application shall be submitted duly signed by the sponsor, enclosing therewith the certificate of Medical Examination result for those whose ages exceed eighteen years, and the sponsor's Passport for recording its particulars and validity of Residence Permit.
2. If the purpose of residence is to join one of the universities, colleges or institutes, the application shall be submitted duly signed and stamped by the sponsoring party, enclosing therewith the certificate of the Result of Medical Examination.
3. If the purpose of residence is to join a training or specialization course in one of the public corporations or bodies, the application shall be



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submitted duly signed and stamped by the sponsoring party, enclosing therewith the certificate of the Result of Medical Examination.

4. If the applicant of residence is a foreigner wife whose U.A.E. National husband has died or divorced her, and she has children from him, the application shall be submitted by her son (or daughter) - the U.A.E. National sponsor. Duly signed by him / her and enclosing therewith his summary sheet of nationality register, identity card or Passport for perusal and recording the necessary particulars.

Article (66)

Upon the finalization of the specified procedures and collection of the prescribed charges, the concerned Section shall enter the particulars in the Residence Card and endorse the foreigner's passport to the effect that he is granted the Residence Permit.

CHAPTER THREE
Transfer of Sponsorship

Article (67)

The sponsored person undertakes not to work for any party other than his sponsor, and the sponsor undertakes not to employ a foreigner who is not under his sponsorship, without complying with the stipulated conditions and situations for the transfer of sponsorship, as stated in the following two articles.

The sponsor also undertakes to notify the Naturalization and Residence Administration, or the nearest police station about the foreigner sponsored by him that he / she has abandoned work with him for any reason whatsoever, within not more than three months from the date on which the said foreigner had left his work.



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Article (68)

The transfer of foreigner's sponsorship for employment, shall be according to the legally stipulated situations, and the following conditions and procedures :

a) If the application of transfer is from a body, establishment or company in the Public Sector, to a similar party, the following conditions should exist :

1. Approval of the previous sponsor and the new sponsor.
2. Approval of Naturalization and Residence Administration of the application.

b) If the application of transfer is from the Private Sector to the Public Sector, the following conditions should exist :

1. Approval of the previous sponsor and the new sponsor.
2. Attestation of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, if the sponsored person is from the categories which are subject to the Law of Organization of Labor Relations.
3. Approval of Residence & Naturalization Administration of the Application

c) If the application for transfer is from the Public Sector to the Private Sector, the following conditions should exist :

1. Approval of the previous & new sponsors .
2. Approval of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the transfer, if the sponsored person is from among the categories,.



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which are subject to the Law of Organizations of Labor Relations.

3. Approval of the Naturalization and Residence Administration of the application.
- d) If the application for transfer is from the Private Sector to the Private Sector, the following conditions should exist :
1. Obtaining the approval of the previous sponsor and the new sponsor.
 2. Obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, if the sponsored person is from among the categories, which are subject to the Law of Organization of Labor Relations.
 3. He should work with new sponsor in the same occupation in which he was working with the previous sponsor.
 4. The sponsored person should be holding a valid Residence Permit.
 5. The sponsored person should have completed at least one full year in the service of the previous sponsor.
- e) If the application for transfer is for foreigners sponsored by their families to the private sector, the following conditions should exist :
1. Approval of the previous sponsor and the new sponsor.
 2. Approval of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs if the sponsored person was from among the categories which are subject to the Labor Law.



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3. Approval of the Naturalization and Residence Administration.
- f) If the application for transfer is for foreigners sponsored by the public or private sector, to a residence with their families, the following conditions should exist :
1. The new sponsor should satisfy the conditions prescribed for sponsoring the family.
 2. Approval of the previous sponsor and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, if the sponsored person is from among the categories which are subject to the Law of Regulation of Labor Relations.
 3. Approval of the Naturalization and Residence Administration

In addition to the above, in case of transfer of sponsorship from the Public Sector to the individuals, or from one individual to another individual, the new sponsor must be meeting the conditions stated in these Regulations.

CHAPTER FOUR
Control Authority

Article (69)

The Naturalization and Residence Administrations - with their respective prerogatives - shall pursue the foreigners who enter the Country on the basis of entry permits or visas, and do not leave the Country within the periods permitted for them, and also the foreigners whose residence permits expire and do not extend them within the prescribed time.



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Article (70)

The Police Authorities in the Emirates, within their respective prerogatives, shall immediately extend help to the Naturalization and Residence Administrations, in order to apprehend those who violate the Law of Entry and Residence of Foreigners, and its Executive Decisions.

Article (71)

The Naturalization and Residence Administration in order to maintain their control over the sponsors to adhere to what is imposed upon them by the Law and its Executive Decision shall refrain from giving the sponsors any other sponsorship, until they finalize all the violations associated with the existing sponsorship.

Article (72)

The Investigations and Follow-up Sections of the Naturalization and Residence Administrations, shall undertake inspection campaigns, at least once a month, in order to ascertain the absence of any violation to the Law and Executive Decisions, and that the legal procedures for apprehending the violators under the following categories, are being followed :

- a. The infiltrators and those who smuggle and help them to enter the Country and stay in it.
- b. Those who employ other than their sponsored worker (whether from the infiltrators or those sponsored by other parties).
- c. Those who do not employ their sponsored workers, and leave them to work with others.
- d. The sponsored persons escaping from their sponsors, and working with third parties.
- e. Those who commit any other violations stipulated in the Law of Entry and Residence of Foreigners, referred to above, and its Executive Decisions.



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Article (73)

Monthly Reports on the campaigns referred to in Article (72) above, shall be submitted to the Assistant Undersecretary for Naturalization and Residence Affairs, in order to pass them in the same month, accompanied with his own remarks and views to the Undersecretary, Ministry of Interior, who shall in turn refer the same within one week of the date of receipt, to the Minister of Interior, marked with his suggestions in this respect.

Article (74)

The Undersecretary Ministry of Interior and the Assistant Undersecretary for Naturalization and Residence Affairs may set regulations to be followed by all the Naturalization and Residence Administrations in the State to guarantee the effectiveness of the inspection campaigns and to realize the required coordination between those administrations collectively.

Article (75)

The sponsors applications for the cancellation of the Residence Permits shall be submitted to the concerned section of the Naturalization and Residence Administration on the forms designed to this purpose

Article (76)

The foreigner whose Residence Permit is cancelled for leaving the country, shall be given a period of a maximum of thirty days to depart, and the sponsor shall present evidence of the departure of his sponsored person.

Article (77)

The concerned Naturalization and Residence Administration shall collect a fine of (Dhs. 100) One hundred Dirhams for each day in which the foreigner illegitimately resides in the country, and such fine shall be calculated from the first day :



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1. After the expiry of the Transit Visa to continue his flight through the State airports.
2. After the expiry of the Entry Visa for an Assignment.
3. After the expiry of the Visit Visa for tourism.
4. After the expiry of the period prescribed for the renewal of the Visit Permit or Visa.
5. After the expiry of the Entry Visa for multiple travels.
6. After the expiry of the Visit Permit for Visit for those residing in the G.C.C. States.

Article (78)

1. Except in the cases stipulated in the second para of the preceding Article, the fine to be collected from the foreigner due to illegitimate stay in the Country after the expiry or cancellations of his entry permit or visa, or residence permit, shall be calculated as follows :
 - Dhs. 25 (Twenty Five Dirhams) for each day of the first six months.
 - Dhs. 50 (Fifty Dirhams) for each day of the following six months.
 - Dhs. 100 (One Hundred Dirhams) for each day in excess of one year.
2. In the cases where it is allowed to submit an application to obtain a Residence Permit or renew it, the fine stipulated in pars (1) of this Article shall not be applied during the thirty days following the expiry of the Entry Permit or Visa or the Residence Permit.
3. In all cases the fine shall be reduced by (50%) Fifty Percent, in case the infractor leaves the Country for good, and in which case, his Passport shall



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be endorsed with a stamp depriving him from entering the Country for the period of one year from the date of his last departure.

SECTION THREE
Expulsion and Deportation of Foreigners

CHAPTER ONE
Expulsion of Foreigners

Article (79)

Each of the following foreigners shall be expelled out of the Country by order of the General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence.

- a. The foreigner who is caught on-board one of the ships, trying to enter the Country illegally.
- b. The foreigner who is not holding a Residence Permit.
- c. If the period of license granted to the foreigner according to an Entry Permit or visa has expired and he did not attempt to renew it, if allowed, during the prescribed period, and also, if he was exempted from the requirement of obtaining an Entry Permit, as per Article (2) of the Law, and he did not attempt to renew his Residence Permit.
- d. If his Entry Visa or Permit or Residence Permit was cancelled, and he did not attempt to leave the Country within the prescribed period of time.

Article (80)

The General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence may include in the order of deportation of a foreigner, his dependent foreign family members, according to the provisions of the preceding Article.



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Article (81)

The investigation and Follow-up Sections of the Naturalization and Residence Administrations shall undertake, in cooperation with the concerned security authorities, the implementation of the deportation orders.

Article (82)

If it was difficult to provide a means of transportation for the foreigner, in execution of the order issued for his deportation, the Assistant Undersecretary of Naturalization and Residence Affairs may take the appropriate actions to ensure his deportation, whenever such means of transportation are available to deport him outside the Country.

Article (83)

The expenses related to the deportation of a foreigner shall be at his own expense, or the expense of his sponsor, or the State to which he belongs, and if this proves to be difficult, he shall be deported at the expense of the Ministry of Interior.

Article (84)

If the foreigner for whom a deportation order was issued, is having interests in the Country which need to be settled, the General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence shall grant him a respite to that purpose, after he submits an acceptable sponsorship, provided that such respite shall not exceed three months.

CHAPTER TWO
Deportation of Foreigners

Article (85)

The Foreigner shall be deported out of the Country if a Court ruling was passed against him providing for his deportation.



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Article (86)

The foreigner may administratively be deported from the Country, even if he was holding a Residence Permit in the following cases :

- a. If he was adjudged or recommended by a court order to be deported
- b. If he has no apparent means of subsistence.
- c) If the Security Authorities saw that his deportation is dictated by the public interest, public security or public decency.

Article (87)

The order of deportation of a foreigner may include his dependent foreign family members, and the Residence Permits of the individuals sponsored by the deported persons, may also be canceled.

Article (88)

The foreigner against whom a deportation order was issued shall be held in custody for a period not exceeding two weeks whenever such custody was essential for the execution of the deportation order.

Article (89)

The cost of travel of the deported foreigner, his family members and sponsored persons shall be paid out of the funds of such foreigner, or at the account of the Country to which he belongs, or otherwise it shall be borne by the Ministry of Interior.

Article (90)

If the foreigner against whom a deportation order was issued, is having interests in the Country which require to be settled, he shall be granted a respite to settle them, after he submits an acceptable sponsorship, provided that such respite shall not exceed three months.



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Article (91)

The foreigner who was previously deported from the Country on the basis of Article (23) of the Law of Entry and Residence of Foreigners referred to herein, may not return to the Country except after obtaining a special permit from the Minister of Interior, according to Article (28) of the same law.

Article (92)

1. The application for obtaining the special permit referred to in Article (91) of these Regulations, shall be submitted to the Naturalization and Residence Administration, concerned with receiving the applications for Entry Permit or Visas, provided that the application shall contain all the information related to the previous Residence Permit(s), the reasons for deportation, and the circumstances which occurred thereafter, and the permit to enter the Country again may be justified, enclosing with the application all the necessary supporting documents in this respect.
2. After completion of the necessary formalities, the papers shall be submitted to the concerned authority, and the application for visa or entry permit, may not be decided on except after issuing this permit.

CHAPTER FOUR

**Lists of Individuals Prohibited from Entering
or Leaving the State**

SECTION ONE

Black List

Article (93)

The Black List includes the names of individuals prohibited to enter or leave the State due to committing a crime or claimed for civil rights or for being dangerous to the public security.



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Article (94)

Entering names in the Black List or canceling names therefrom shall be based on a letter issued by the concerned authorities for the following categories.

A) Individuals Prohibited to enter :

1. Those who previously committed crimes and the competent court issued an order to deport them from the Country.
2. Those who were deported according to administrative orders issued from the Ministry of Interior in execution of Provisions of Article 23 of the Law of Entry and Residence of Foreigners referred to herein.
3. Those whose activities were reported by the International Criminal Cooperation Administration (Interpol)
4. Those who were proved to be suffering from AIDS or other diseases that the Ministry of Health deems dangerous to the public health

B) Individuals prohibited to leave :

1. Every individual against whom the Public Attorney or his representative in the State issued an order in a case under investigation.
2. Every individual regarding whom a written order was issued by the competent court in a case examined by it.
3. Every individual who is indebted to the government, and in this case the prohibition order shall be passed by the Minister or his delegate.



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Administrative List

Article (95)

The Administrative list shall include the names of individuals prohibited to enter the state due to cancellation of their Residence Permits or who are prohibited to leave the State and are to be apprehended due to absconding from their sponsors.

Article (96)

The Administrative list shall include the following categories:

- A. Individuals prohibited to enter the State for employment due to cancellation of their employment Residence Permits in the State and affixing a stamp on their passports prohibiting them from entering the State for employment for a period of 6 months as of the date of the last departure from the Country.
- B. House servants and the like, whose Residence Permits in the State were previously canceled, and a stamp was affixed on their passport prohibiting them from entering the State for employment for a period of one year as of the last date of departure from the Country.
- C. Individuals whose sponsors have reported their escape.

SECTION THREE
PREPARING & ORGANIZING LISTS

Article (97)

General Directorate of Criminal Security at the Ministry of Interior shall prepare, regulate & update the Black List. General Directorate of Naturalization & Residence shall prepare, regulate & update the Administrative List.



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Article (98)

The following procedures shall be followed in organizing, updating & preparing the Black List :

- A. Upon receipt of orders from the competent authorities prohibiting the travel of any individual or requesting arresting the same, The Criminal Investigation Administration at the Police General Directorate shall immediately notify the General Directorate of Criminal Security, Ministry of Interior which in turn shall take the necessary measures. The General Directorate of Criminal Security Shall authorize the said Administrations with the Powers of enlisting, and entries shall be made under the same procedures.
- B. Upon receiving orders from the concerned courts in the State or a recommendation therefrom on the same, the Criminal Investigation Administration at the Police General Directorate shall notify the General Directorate of Criminal Security of the names of the foreigners and their particulars as soon as the judgement was passed, to carry out the necessary measures in order to promptly include them in the list.
- C. Upon receiving orders from the Minister of Interior or his representative, prohibiting the entry of foreigners into the State, the General Directorate of Criminal Security shall take the necessary measures in order to include such foreigners names in the list.
- D. Upon receiving a notice from the concerned authority at the Ministry of Health on the names of foreigners requested to be prohibited from entering the State due to health reasons as per para (A) of Article (94) hereof, the General Directorate of Criminal Security shall carry out the necessary measures for adding such names to the list.



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- E. The same measures provided for in para (D) of this Article shall be followed for including the names of individuals circulated in the Arab world or Gulf Region for the same health reasons.

Article (99)

The application submitted to include the name of a person in the Black List shall include the following data:

- A. Full name : First name, father's name, grandfather's name, family name (and surname if any) to be written in Arabic and English Language.
- B. Nationality
- C. Place & Date of Birth
- D. Occupation
- E. Number of Passport & place and date of issue thereof.
- F. Address and Place of Domicile inside the State & Abroad.
- G. Reasons justifying listing the name.

In all cases the application should at least include the particulars mentioned in items (A, B, E) of this Article.

The General Directorate of Criminal Security shall solely undertake listing the names in case of non-availability of the full name (first name, father name & grandfather name).

Article (100)

A General Committee for Regularizing & Controlling the list of individuals prohibited from entering or leaving the State shall be formed under a Decision by the Minister of Interior.

Article (101)

The Committee stipulated for Article (100) hereof shall carryout the following:



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- A. Update the mentioned lists system in order to achieve prompt & proper audit thereof at the Entry & Exit outlets and all the concerned Authorities in the State.
- B. Review the names mentioned in the said lists periodically in order to introduce amendments thereto whenever necessary, provided that the Committee, in presence of all the members thereof, shall extensively revise all the lists in the month of January of every year in order to reconsider the same and achieve the purpose thereof.
- C. Check the names of the individuals listed as being prohibited from entering the State to the purpose of excluding the names of deported foreigners in execution of court orders passed against them, according to the rules shown in following Articles.
- D. Any other Duties or Powers assigned to the Committee.

The Committee shall hold meeting by a convocation by its Chairman at least once every month. Its meetings shall not be valid except in the presence of the absolute majority of the members thereof, provided that the Chairman is among them. Its decisions shall be issued by the majority of those present. In case of a tie, the side with which the Chairman is, shall preponderate.

Article (102)

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (104) hereof, the committee shall exclude the names of listed individuals referred to in para (C) of Article (101) and its decision in this regards shall be final, in case the availability of any of the following cases was established regarding such individuals.

- A. Death.



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- B. In case of Court Orders ruling the reinstatement of such individuals, provided that the concerned individuals shall submit an executive copy of the order and on evidence proving the said ruling to have been marked on the annotations of the Court order providing for deportation and in the records set therefor by the competent court.
- C. Legal Reinstatement.
- D. Enactment of a law of general amnesty regarding the crime committed by the deportee in accordance with provisions of Article (143) of the Penalties Law, or the issuance of a decree for pardon for the committed crime in accordance with provisions of Article (145) of the same Law provided that the decree states waiver of the deporting measures.

Article (103)

The Committee shall review the names of those listed in the lists of Individuals prohibited from entering the State in implementation of court orders through studying the names of those listed along with classifying them to the following three categories.

- A. Those adjudged with a criminal penalty and a five-year period had elapsed as of the date of deporting in implementation of the order passed against them, and no criminal or misdemeanor orders were recorded against them from those crimes to be reflected in the Criminal Record Certificate.
- B. Those adjudged with a misdemeanor without recidivism and 5 years had elapsed as of the date of deporting in execution of the order issued against them, and no criminal or misdemeanor order were recorded against them, among what is kept in the Criminal Record Certificate.



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- C. Those adjudged with a misdemeanor penalty without recidivism and three years had elapsed as of the date of departing in execution of the order issued against them and no criminal or misdemeanor penalty orders were recorded against them among what is kept in the Criminal Record Certificate.

The cases of listed individuals who have not fulfilled the two periods referred to above, shall not be considered, or when fulfilling the same, other criminal or misdemeanor orders were recorded against them among what is kept in the Criminal Record Certificate.

Article (104)

The Committee shall submit its recommendation to the Ministry of Interior in order to decide canceling the listed names or continue listing the same, as regards the categories stipulated for in Article (102/B,C) and Article (103) hereof, if the conviction was in one or more of the following crimes.

- A. Crimes prejudicing the external or internal security of the State, National Economy, Currency and Governmental instruments forgery stipulated for in Articles (149) to (209) of Penalties Law.
- B. Drugs and Brain affluence Crimes.
- C. Crimes prejudicing the human life and physical fitness stipulated in Articles (322) - (341) and crimes of infringing freedom stipulated for in Article (344) - (346) of the Penalties Law.
- D. Sodomy and Adultery.
- E. Rape and assaulting indecently crimes stipulated in Articles (354) - (357) of Penalties Law.



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- F. Bribery Crimes stipulated in Articles (234) - (238) of Penalties Law.
- G. Forgery and counterfeit crimes stipulated for Articles (211, 213, 217, 219) of Penalties Law.
- H. Employees Assault Crimes referred to in Articles (248) and (249) of Penalties Law.
- I. Embezzlement and harming public money crimes referred to in Articles (224) - (230) and aggressive crimes against transport means & Public utilities stipulated in Articles (288,289,290,297) and from (299) to (303) of Penalties Law.
- J. Robbery and fraud crimes stipulated in Articles (381) - (398) and Articles (399, 401,402,403) of Penalties Law.
- R. Instigation for immorality crimes stipulated in Articles (364) - (368) and gambling crimes stipulated in Article (415) of Penalties Law.

Article (105)

Names of Individuals listed in the Black List shall be canceled in accordance with the following conditions :

A. Individuals Prohibited from Entering the State

- 1. Names of individuals that were included under a competent court decision, shall be canceled from the List as per a decision from the same Court.
- 2. Names of individuals that were listed by a decision from Minister of Interior or his representative in implementation of provisions of Article (23) of the Law of Entry and Residence of Foreigners, referred to, shall be canceled by the decision of the Minister of Interior or his representative.



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- 3 As for names of individuals that were included in the List upon request from International Criminal Cooperation Administration (Interpol) shall be canceled by the same way in which the inclusion was carried out.

B. Individuals Prohibited from Leaving the State

1. The names of Individuals prohibited from leaving the State shall be canceled according to a written order from the Public Attorney or his representative by virtue of a written order from the same concern that issued the prohibition order.
2. Names of Individuals against whom the Exit Prohibition Order was issued by the competent court shall be canceled by a written order from the same authority that had issued the prohibition order.
3. Names of Individuals who are indebted to the government shall be canceled from the List by a written request from the competent authority, including the reason obliging cancellation. It is conditional in this case that the cancellation order be issued by the Minister of Interior, or his representative.

Article (106)

Naturalization and Residence Administration shall cancel the names of Foreigners from the Administrative List according to the following terms & procedures :

1. Names of individuals that were included in the List due to cancellation of their Work Residence Permits, namely house servants and the like, shall be cancelled after a year of the date of the last departure from the State.

2. Names of Individuals that were listed due to absconding from their sponsors shall



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be cancelled due to any of the following reasons:

- A. Cancellation of their Residence Permits and leaving the State.
- B. After the elapse of 6 months after leaving the State if it was established they were outside the country during such period.

Article (107)

Except for the cancellation cases provided for in the previous Articles, the Director General of Criminal Security, Minister of Interior, after co-ordination with the Directorate General of Naturalization of Residence shall submit a report at the end of every year to the Minister of Interior with the names of persons who have been listed for more than ten years showing therein the causes for lifting their names from the Black List in order to take the appropriate Decision concerning them.

Article (108)

None of the names entered in the Black List shall be canceled except in accordance with an order issued from the concerned authority, regarding to the reason for which lifting the name is requested, without prejudice to whatever other reasons may be available against the same person to be listed.

SECTION FOUR
KEEPING AND AUDITING THE LISTS SYSTEMS

Article (109)

The black list shall be kept with the following authorities :

- 1st Directorate General of Criminal Security & Police.
- 2nd Directorate General of Naturalization and Residence and entry/exit outlets



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3rd Consular Authorities representing the State abroad.

Article (110)

The Administrative list shall be kept with the Directorate General of Naturalization and Residence and auxiliary Directorates thereof, in addition to entry / exit outlets

Article (111)

The Directorate General of Naturalization and Residence, for Auditing purposes, in controlling those entering and leaving the State, shall immediately distribute the lists it receives from the concerned authorities to the auxiliary authorities and the entry/exit outlets in order to achieve control purposes.

Article (112)

Directorate General of Criminal Security, for auditing purposes, shall forthwith distribute the Black List to the Criminal Investigation Departments at the Directorate General of Police in the U.A.E.

Article (113)

Directorate General of Criminal Security shall circulate the list of those prohibited to enter the state to the Consular Authorities representing the State abroad, for the control purposes regarding the Arrivals.

Article (114)

All concerned authorities shall maintain the lists they receive in such a way so as to keep the confidentiality thereof and deny third parties access thereto.

Article (115)

Directorate General of Naturalization & Residence and the auxiliary Directorates thereof shall check entry and residence permits against the Black List and Administrative List for the purposes of auditing the entry and residence of foreigners in the state



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General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

MINISTER'S OFFICE

No. 1/3 LS/2626
Date : 16th Shaaban 1420 Hijri
Corresponding to 24/11/1999

MINISTERIAL DECISION NO. 779 OF 1999
REGARDING THE AMENDMENT OF SOME RULES OF EXECUTIVE REGULATION
OF THE FEDERAL LAW NO. 6 OF 1973
CONCERNING THE ENTRY AND RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS

Minister of Interior,

After perusal of Federal Law No. (1) of 1972 concerning the functions to Ministries and prerogatives of Ministers and amendments thereto,

Federal Law No. (6) of 1973 concerning the entry and residence of foreigners and amendments thereto.

Cabinet Resolution No. (3) of 1981 concerning the system of Ministry of Interior, and

Cabinet Resolution No. (3) of 1995 amending the system of Ministry of Interior, and

Ministerial Decision No. 360 of 1997 for the issue of the Executive Regulation of the Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 in respect of entry and residence of foreigners,

Upon the proposal of H.H. The Undersecretary of the Ministry,

Had decided

Article One

The following amendments will be made on Article 43 of the Executive Regulation of the Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 in respect of entry and residence of foreigners issued under the referred to Ministerial Decision No. 360 of 1997 :



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- One : The following words will be added at the end of para (b) "as well as the employees in the public sector other than the categories of the laborers and the low grade employees"
- Two : The provision of para "C" will be replaced by the following provision :
"Family members of the categories mentioned in paras A and B"
- Three : Two new paragraphs will be added under No. D and E as follows :
- D. The drivers sponsored by the categories mentioned in the two paragraphs A and B at their entry from the land entry outlets.
- E. Foreign escorts of GCC nationals and their family members and their sponsored persons of drivers and servants and the like.

Article Two

Concerned authorities should execute this decision and will be published in the official gazette.

Staff Lieutenant General
Dr. Mohamed Saeed Al-Badi
Minister of Interior

Cc.

- Ministry of Finance and Industry
- Director of State Audit Institution
- Distribution List (A)
- Distribution List (B)
- Distribution List (C)
- Distribution List (D)
- Special File.



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Schedule of Fees for the entry permits and visas
(As stated in the ministry decision (6) of 1994)
also regulations concerning the entry and residence of foreigners.

S.No.	List	Fee in Dirham
1	Labour card for house maid	100
2	Labour card for house maid (replacement lost one)	100
3	Labour card for house maid (replacement damaged one)	100
4	Exit fee for the non G.C.C. citizen	100
5	Residence visa for foreigners per person per year	100
6	Renewal of residence visa for foreigners per person per year	100
7	Fee for entry visa-visit visa-employment visa-residence visa	100
8	Extension of validity for visit visa-employment-residence visa	100
9	Multiple entry visa	100
10	Special mission entry visa	100
11	Renewal of visa and entry permission	100
12	Departing declaration form fee for over stay foreigners	100
13	Exemption fee for deportation	100
14	Group entry visa per person	100
15	Penalty fee for overstay visit visa per person per each day	100
16	Penalty fee for overstay tourist visa per person per each day	100
17	Penalty fee for overstay special mission visa per each day	100
18	Penalty fee for over stay (multiple entry visit visa per each day)	100
19	Penalty fee for illegally stay for foreigners after the expiry or cancellation of entry permission or residence visa	
	25 Dirhams per each day for the first six months	
	50 Dirhams per each day for the next six months	
	100 Dirhams per each day after the first year.	
20	Penalty for non registration of newly born child (after 4 months)	
	25 Dirhams per each day for the first six months	
	50 Dirhams per each day for the next six months	
	100 Dirhams per each day after the first year.	



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Entry and Residence of Foreigners
Law As Amended



**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR**

General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan
President of United Arab Emirates

**FEDERAL LAW NO. 13 OF 1996 FOR THE
Entry and Residence of Foreigners, for
Amendment of Certain regulations of Federal Law
No. 6 of 1973 in Respect of Immigration and Residence**

We, Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the President of United Arab Emirates
On perusal of the temporary constitution, and
Federal Law No. 1 of 1972 for the jurisdiction of ministries and authorities of
ministers and amending regulations,
Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 for Immigration, Residence and amending regulations,
Federal Law No. 10 of 1973 concerning the Supreme Federal Court and its
amending regulations,
Federal Law No. 8 of 1980 concerning the organization of Labor relations and its
amending regulations,
Federal Law No. 3 of 1987 concerning issue of Penal Law,
Federal Law No. 35 of 1992 concerning issue of Penal Procedures Law, and
Upon the proposal of the Minister of Interior, the approval of the Cabinet, the
Federal National Council and approval of the Supreme Federation Council.
We issued the following law :

Article One

The stipulations of articles 17, 20, 21, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 42 of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 will be replaced by the following stipulations :

Article 17

The General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence is entitled to issue to foreigners a residence permit valid for a period not exceeding three years, renewable upon expiry, and shall be so entered into the passport or travel document of the foreigner along with a residence card indicating the same.



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In the event of loss by the foreigner of its residence card or any changes to the entries thereof the foreigner should report the same to above-mentioned directorate.

Article 20

Without prejudice to any regulations or resolutions issued by the cabinet, the Minister of Interior may at any time for reasons related to the public interest cancel any entry visa, permit or residence permit before its expiry.

Except any violations to the provisions of articles 32 and 34, the Minister of Interior may suffice with the application of the actions covered under the above paragraph in the event of any default by the foreigner to the provisions of this law, resolutions or regulations issued for its execution.

Article 21

Any foreigner whose entry visa or residence permit was canceled or whose residence expired by the date of expiry of his entry visa, permit or residence permit and fails to renew the same, if allowed and permitted by law during a grace period not exceeding thirty days from the date of such expiry or fails to deport the country through the said grace period, shall be subject for the payment of penalty in the amount of U.A.E. Dhs. (100) one hundred against each day of illegal residence in country effective from the date of expiry of the said grace period.

In the even of new borns to the foreigner the grace period stipulated under this article shall be extended to four months from the date of such birth and upon expiry of such grace period without fixing its residence his parent or custodian then shall be compelled with the payment of the established penalty. However, the Minister of Interior or his delegate may exempt all or part of the said Penalty under this article.

In the event such defaulter shall be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or the payment of penalty not exceeding in total the sum of U.A.E. Dhs. four thousands and the court may order its deportation.



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Article 29

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 21 of this law deportation of any foreigner from country shall be made by the General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence if such foreigner is not holding residence permit or its permit has expired or has been cancelled.

Reentry into U.A.E. shall not be allowed unless and only the necessary conditions and procedures of reentry are satisfied according to the provisions of this law.

Article 31

Any foreigner illegally entering the country shall be subject to imprisonment for a period not less than one month and penalty of U.A.E. Dhs. one thousand or either penalty. The court shall order its deportation.

Article 32

Any operator of any means of transportation who contrary to the provisions of the law brings or attempts to bring into country any foreigner shall be subject to imprisonment for minimum period of three years but not exceeding fifteen years along with payment of not less than U.A.E. Dhs. five thousand penalty.

Any person who guides or provides guidance to any infiltrator into the border zone with the intention to enter country shall be subject to the same punishment mentioned under the above paragraph.

However, and all such circumstances, the means of transportation used for such infiltration shall be confiscated even if any such means belong to third parties. Such penalty shall be multiplied to equate number of infiltrators. Further, the court shall rule deportation of the foreigner.



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Article 34

Any person forging entry visa or permit, residence permit or card or any official document used as basis the intention to elude the provisions of this law shall be subject for imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years.

The same punishment shall apply against any person knowingly using any of the above-mentioned documents. Subject foreigner shall be deported from the country by order of the court.

Article 35

Except those punishments established against the crimes covered under this section any person who violates the provisions of this law or the regulations or instructions for its execution shall be subject for punishment of imprisonment for a period not less than one month and a penalty of not less than U.A.E. Dhs. one thousand or either punishment.

Under all events, the provisions of recidivism shall apply in the event of recidiving of default or crime within one year from the date of expiry of the judgment.

Article 42

The Supreme Federal Court shall decide upon the crimes mentioned under article 32 and 34 of this law while other courts, each within its jurisdiction, shall decide upon other crimes other than those above.

Article Two

The following articles shall be added to above-mentioned Federal Law No. 6 of 1973.

Article 34 bis (1)

Any person employing a foreigner not sponsored by him and failing to comply with the provisions and terms established by law for the transfer of such sponsorship shall be subject for imprisonment and penalty of U.A.E. Dhs. ten thousands or either one of such penalties.



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The sponsor shall receive the same punishment upon his failure to employ his sponsored persons or allowing the same to serve third parties. However, such sponsor shall be exempted from the said penalty if within three months of termination of employment he reports the same incident to the police.

Combination of the two penalties covered under the above paragraph shall be applicable in the event of employing an infiltrating foreigner.

However, and under all events the penalty shall be multiplied in pro rata with the number of such laborers.

Article 34 bis (2)

Any person violating the provisions of article 11 of this law shall be subject for punishment of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and payment of penalty not exceeding U.A.E. Dhs. one thousand or either punishment. The court shall order deportation of such defaulter.

Article 36 bis

In the application of the penalties mentioned under the previous articles the provisions of articles 83, 121 and 147 related to stay of execution, commutation of penalty and judicial pardons as mentioned under above-mentioned Federal Law No. 3 of 1987 shall not be applied.

Article Three

The phrase "for Immigration and Residence" contained in the title of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 shall be replaced by the wording "for Entry and Residence of Foreigner".

Article Four

The phrase "Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration" shall be replaced by the wording "The General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence" wherever it appears in the above-mentioned Federal Law No. 6 of 1973.



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Article Five

Any text contradicting or conflicting with the provisions of this law shall be cancelled.

Article Six

This law shall be published in the official gazette and shall come into force three months after its publishing.

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan

President of the United Arab Emirates

Given by us at the Presidency Palace in Abu Dhabi

On 18 June 1996.



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

Federal Supreme Council

**Certification of Federal Supreme Council of Federal Law No.
13 of 1996 In Respect of Entry and Residence of Foreigners for
the Amendment of Some Rules of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973
Regarding Immigration and Residence.**

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan
UAE President
Emirate of Abu Dhabi Ruler

Maktoom Bin Rashid Al Maktoom
UAE Vice President
Emirate of Dubai Ruler

Sultan Bin Mohammed Al Qasimi
Member of Federal Supreme Council
Emirate of Sharjah Ruler

Sagar Bin Mohammed Al Qasimi
Member of Federal Supreme Council
Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah Ruler

Humaid Bin Rashid Al Nuaimi
Member of Federal Supreme Council
Emirate of Ajman Ruler

Rashid Bin Ahmed Al Muala
Member of Federal Supreme Council
Emirate of Umm Al Quwain Ruler

Hamad Bin Mohammed Al Shargi
Member of Federal Supreme Council
Emirate of Al Fujaira Ruler



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

Federal law No. 7 of 1985
In Respect of Amendment of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973
Regarding Immigration and Residence

We, Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the President of the United Arab Emirates,

On perusal of the temporary constitution, and

Federal law No. 1 of 1972 in respect of specialization and powers of ministers and its amending laws, and

Federal law No. 6 of 1973 in respect of immigration and residence and its amending laws, and

Based upon what was presented by Minister of Interior, approval of the cabinet and the certification of Federal Supreme Council,

We issued the following law :

Article 1

Article 9 of the Federal Law NO. 6 of 1973 will be replaced by the following :-

“The entry permit and the visa will be valid for use for two months and for one time only. The visa may be granted for several trips and for a period of six months only”

Article 2

A new paragraph will be added to the provisions of Article 21 of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 as follows :

“The defaulter will be subject to a financial fine of Dhs. 100.00 (one hundred dirhams) for each day he / she illegally stays in the country. Such fine will be collected by the concerned officials determined by a decision issued by Minister of Interior”



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General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

Article 3

The schedule annexed to the Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 will be replaced by the following schedule :

The following charges will be collected to the account of the country :

	Dhs.
A. For each entry visa or permit	60 (sixty)
B. For each visa of several trips	750 (seven hundred fifty)
C. For each transit visa	50 (fifty)
D. For residence permit for employment or residence.	60 (sixty)
E. Renewal of visit visa	100 (one hundred)
F. Renewal of transit visa	50 (fifty)
G. Renewal of residence permit for employment or residence	60 (sixty)
H. Departure charges for each person other than G.C.C. countries citizens	20 (twenty)
I. Group visa for each person	60 (sixty)
J. Departure permit charges for the defaulters of Immigration Law.	100 (one hundred)
K. Cards of housemaids and the like	50 (fifty)
L. In lieu of lost card of housemaids and the like	50 (fifty)

Article 4

This law will be published in the official gazette, and will be applicable after one month from date of its promulgation.

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan

President of the United Arab Emirates

Issued by us in the Presidential Palace in Abu Dhabi
on 3 Rabie Alcher 1406 H., corresponding to 15 th Dec. 1985



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

**Certification of Federal Supreme Council of Federal Law No.
7 of 1985 In Respect of Amendment of Some Rulers of
Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 Regarding Immigration and Residence**

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan
UAE President
Emirate of Abu Dhabi Ruler

Maktoom Bin Rashid Al Maktoom
UAE Vice President
Emirate of Dubai Ruler

Sultan Bin Mohammed Al Qasimi
Emirate of Sharjah Ruler

Sagar Bin Mohammed Al Qasimi
Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah Ruler

Humaid Bin Rashid Al Nuaimi
Emirate of Ajman Ruler

Rashid Bin Ahmed Al Muala
Emirate of Umm Al Quwain Ruler

Hamad Bin Mohammed Al Shargi
Emirate of Al Fujaira Ruler



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

Federal law No. 12 of 1981
For the Amendment of the Schedule of Charges Annexed to
Law No. 6 of 1973 Regarding Immigration and Residence

we, Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the President of the United Arab Emirates,

On perusal of the temporary constitution, and

Federal law No. 1 of 1972 in respect of specialization and powers of ministers and its amending laws, and

Federal law No. 6 of 1973 in respect of immigration and residence, and

Based upon what was presented by Minister of Interior, approval of the cabinet, the National Federal Council and certification of the Federal Supreme Council,

We issued the following law :-

Article 1

The schedule annexed to law No. 6 of 1973 in respect of immigration and residence will be replaced by the following schedule :-

The Schedule

The following charges will be collected to the account of the State :

	Dhs.
A. For each entry permit	50 (fifty)
B. For each multi entry visa	500 (five hundred)
C. For residence permit for employment or residence	50 (fifty)
D. Renewal of visit visa	50 (fifty)
E. Renewal of residence permit for employment or residence	50 (fifty)



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MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

Article 2

This law will be published in official gazette and will be applicable after one month from date of its promulgation.

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates

Issued by us in the Presidential Palace in Abu Dhabi
on 12 Shaban 1401 H., corresponding to 14 June 1981.



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Directorate of Naturalization and Residence

FEDERAL LAW NO. 6 OF 1973 IN RESPECT OF
IMMIGRATION AND RESIDENCE

We, Zayed Bin Sultan **Al Nahyan**, President of the United Arab Emirates,
Upon cognizance of **the** provisions of the Provisional Constitution, and

Upon the proposal of **the** Minister of Interior, the consent of the Cabinet and the
Federal National **Council** and the approval of the Supreme Federation Council

We issued the following law :

CHAPTER ONE
Entry of Foreigners

Article 1

Under this law, any **person** who is not a United Arab Emirates national, is deemed
as a foreigner.

Article 2

Without prejudice to **the** other provisions covered under this law, no foreigner is
allowed entry into **country** without holding valid passport or travel document along
with valid entry visa **or** permit or residence permit.

Exemption from **holding** entry visa or permit by subjects of countries covered by
decree upon the **proposal** of the Ministry of Interior may be granted upon reciprocity
provisions.

Article 3

Foreigners may not **enter** into or exit from country except through the locations
established by **resolution** made by the Minister of Interior and upon entering certain
marks by the **complement** official at such locations on the passport or travel
document of the holder.



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The foreigner should comply to the provisions of the prevailing regulations and laws at such entry and exit locations.

Article 4

The captains of vessels and aircrafts and the drivers of vehicles and any other means of transportation should, upon arrival to or exit from country, serve the competent official at such point with manifest covering the names of their crew and passengers including any data relating to them. Further, they should advise the competent authorities with names of passengers not holding passports or whose passports are questionable or not valid, and should prevent them from entry or exit from such vessel, aircraft, vehicle or any other means of transportation.

CHAPTER TWO
Entry Permits and Visas

Article 5

Entry permits and visas may be issued, renewed and canceled according to the provisions of this law and the regulations and instructions given by the Minister of Interior.

Article 6

The Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration is the competent authority for handling entry permits and visas into country and the diplomatic consulates representing the country abroad may issue entry visas according to the regulations governing the same. The Minister of Interior may establish the rules governing the procedures and conditions for providing the residents in the country with entry permits to foreigners residing abroad.

Article 7

The immigration authorities at the international airports of any emirate, member of the Federation, and in line with the regulations established by the Ministry of Interior, may grant a (96) ninety six hours visa to foreigners entering country provided that:



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- A. Such foreigners holds valid passport or travel document to enter into country as well as the country of its final destination.
- B. Such foreigner holds valid travel ticket to continue his trip.
- C. Such foreigner should leave country within (96) ninety-six hours from the time of holding such permit.

Article 8

Each and every entry permit and visa shall indicate the purpose of entry to country whether for visit, employment or residence.

Article 9

Entry permit and visa should be valid for two months and one visit only.

Article 10

Entry permit and visa allows its holder to stay in country for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Article 11

Foreigner holding visit visa is not allowed employment in any place of country whether with or without consideration or as employer.

The holder of work visa for employment with any person or entity is not authorized to employment except for such person or entity or upon his/its consent in writing and upon approval of the Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration.

Article 12

Any foreigner entering country by way of entry permit or visa should depart country upon expiry of such entry permit or visa whether due to cancellation or termination of same unless he obtains residence permit. Any foreigner exempted from obtaining



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entry permit or visa by virtue of the provisions of the second paragraph of the second article of this law should depart country within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of entry unless he obtains through such period residence permit.

CHAPTER THREE
Reporting to Competent Authorities

Article 13

Any foreigner entering country should within maximum of one week of his entry report to the Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration or the police station located in the area of his stay, and to give a statement of his entry and other related information using pre-established forms for this purpose. Further, he should report any change to his place residence within one week of such changes.

Article 14

The management of any hotels or the like should report to the Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration or related police station foreigners residing or departing such hotels within forty-eight hours of their stay or departure.

Any person providing shelter or accommodation to a foreigner should report the name of such foreigner and its address within forty-eight hours of such stay or departure.

The parties mentioned under the above two paragraphs should make such reporting of foreigners staying with them at the time of operating this law within two weeks of placing this law under operation.

Article 15

During their stay in country and upon request foreigners should produce their passports or travel documents, answer and provide any data as required and to appear before the Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration or police stations at the time specified for such reporting.



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In the event of loss or damage of passport by foreigner, such incident should be reported to the above-mentioned directorate within three days of such loss or damage.

Article 16

The employer of any foreigner should report to the Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration or the police station located within its area a statement on the form prepared for that purpose within 48 hours of effecting such employment and report to such management within 48 hours of termination of service of subject foreigner if so terminated.

CHAPTER FOUR
Residence of Foreigners

Article 17

The Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration is the competent authority for issue of residence permits to foreigners for periods not exceeding one year renewable upon its expiry and the same shall be so indicated by said management on the passport of subject foreigner who will receive a residence card for the same.

The foreigner should report to the said management incidents of loss of residence card and any other changes to its data.

Article 18

Foreigner entering country on visiting visa may not be granted residence permit except for significant reason.

In such event the granted residence permit period should not exceed the length of residence of needed purpose.

Article 19

The provisions of article 11 of this law shall apply to any foreigner holding a residence permit.



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Such foreigner should depart country upon cancellation or expiry of its residence permit.

CHAPTER FIVE
Control Authority

Article 20

Without prejudice to any regulations or resolutions made by the Cabinet of Ministers, the Minister of Interior and for reasons related to public interests, may at any time cancel any entry visa or permit or residence permit before its expiry

Article 21

The local security authorities in member emirates and the Federal security authorities, each within its area of jurisdiction, are responsible for pursuing defaulters of the provisions of this law and its executive regulations and resolutions.

The Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration should advise competent security authorities on the termination or cancellation of any entry visa or permit or residence permit.

Security authorities should comply with the instructions and orders given to it by said management for operating the provisions of this law.

Article 22

The local security authorities in member emirates and the Federal security authorities, each within its area of jurisdiction, may stop and inspect any vessel if it has enough reasons to believe that such vessel carries person who committed crime punishable under the provisions of this law or who are attempting committing such crime and to seize such persons and to demand the vessel to enter the nearest port of the country.



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CHAPTER SIX
Deportation of Foreigners

Article 23

The Minister of Interior may order deportation of any foreigner even if holding residence permit in the following events :

- A- If the foreigner was adjudicated and court award recommended its deportation.
- B- If the foreigner lacks for reasonable sources for sustenance.
- C- If in the opinion of security authorities that such deportation services the public interest, public security or public morals.

Article 24

Deportation instructions of foreigner may include his family members if foreigners whom he supports.

Article 25

The Minister of Interior may detain the foreigner subject of deportation for a period not exceeding two weeks if such detention is necessary for executing such deportation orders.

Article 26

The Minister of Interior may order to charge the expenses of deportation of foreigner and his family to subject foreigner if the foreigner has the resources, or charge such expenses to the country parent of foreigner, otherwise the Ministry will cover the expenses of such deportation expel.

Article 27

If the foreigner subject to deportation or expel from country has business, which requires liquidation, then he shall be granted grace period for liquidation of such business upon producing necessary guarantee. The Ministry of Interior shall decide the length of such grace period at a maximum of three months.



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Article 28

Deported foreigner is not allowed reentry to the country except by a special permit from the Minister of Interior.

Article 29

Deportation of foreigner not holding residence permit or whose residence permit expired is made by instructions of the Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration. Such foreigner may return to country if he meets the conditions necessary for reentry as per the provisions of law.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Penalties

Article 30

Any foreigner arriving to country by any means of transportation in contradiction to the provisions of articles 2 and 7 of this law may be orders of the Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration be deported and instruct the person in charge of such means of transportation owned by such owner with the deportation of subject foreigner and the owner of such means of transportation shall be charged with the expenses.

The person in charge of means of transportation who disobeys any instructions made in line of the above paragraph shall be subject for payment of penalty not exceeding two thousand U.A.E. Dhs.

Article 31

Any foreigner entering or staying in country against the provisions of this law or disobeying instruction of his deportation shall be subject for imprisonment not exceeding four months and penalty of U.A.E. not exceeding two thousand or either penalty. The court shall order his deportation.



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Article 32

1. The operator of any means of transportation or the person in charge thereof enters or attempts to enter into country any foreigner contrary to the provisions of the law shall be subject for imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a penalty not exceeding U.A.E. Dhs. five thousand or either penalty. The court shall order deportation of such foreigner and confiscation of such means of transport unless determined by the court otherwise for other reasons of the court.
2. The operator or the person in charge of such means of transport shall be exempted from the liability incurred fro such act as indicated in the above paragraph if he produces evidence that said means of transport entered or he had intended to enter such means of transport through the legal established point of entry and taken or intended to take all the necessary procedures to introduce the carried foreigner to the relevant security authorities in order to verify his documents of travel.
3. No pleading of the operator or the person in charge of such means of transportation shall be heard if he claims any knowledge of carrying such foreigner in such means of transportation or that such foreigner holds no documents allowing him legal entry into country.
4. In the application of the provisions of this article, each operator of means of transportation heading towards country and carrying such person/persons shall be deemed as attempting to enter such foreigner into country unless proves otherwise.

Article 33

Any person giving false statement for reasons of evasion of the provisions of this law shall be subject for imprisonment for a period not exceeding four months and payment of penalty not exceeding U.A.E. Dhs. two thousand or either penalty. The court may order deportation of such foreigner.



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Article 34

Any person forging entry permit or visa, residence permit or card or any other document for reasons of evasion of the provisions of this law, or knowingly used any forged document of the above shall be subject for imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and penalty not exceeding U.A.E. Dhs. ten thousand or either penalty. The court shall order the deportation of such foreigner.

Article 35

Other than the penalties established against the crimes covered under this Chapter each person breaching the provisions of this law or the regulations or instructions issued for its execution shall be subject for imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and payment of penalty not exceeding U.A.E. Dhs. one thousand or either penalty.

Article 36

Any person attempting commitment of crime punishable by this law or involved in such crime by way of plotting, assisting, inciting or inducing others for same shall be subject for the same punishment applied against such perpetrating person.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Exclusions

Article 37

Excluded from the application of the provisions of this law :

- A. The presidents of countries and their family members.
- B. The heads and members of accredited diplomatic and consultancy's mission and their families in country. However, the members of diplomatic and consultancies missions not accredited in country shall be treated according to reciprocity principles.
- C. Holders of diplomatic passports under reciprocity conditions.



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- D. Vessel and aircraft crews arriving to country and holding marine or air tickets issued by their relevant authorities.
- E. Others whom the Minister of Interior determines such exemption for reasons of comity of nations.
- F. Others exempted by reasons of international agreements if the country is party thereof and within the limits of such agreements.

CHAPTER NINE
Transient and Final Provisions

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 29 the Ministry of Interior may in cooperation with the security authorities of member emirates earmark illegal foreigners residing in country in order to consider corrective actions for their residence according to the provisions of this law.

The Minister of Interior may by resolution establish the regulations and procedures to effect the same.

Article 39

Entry permits and residence permits given by the competent authorities of emirates members of the Federation prior to the operation of this law shall remain effective until cancelled by the provisions of this law or its expiry.

Non objection certificates for grating entry permits give by emirates member of the Federation valid at the time of operating this law shall be deemed as entry permits granted under the provisions of this law.

Article 40

The fees established in the annexed schedule to this law in each and every case shall be collected for the account of the state.



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Article 41

The directorates of Naturalization and Immigration of the emirates member of the Federation are deemed branches to the Directorate of Naturalization and Immigration in the capital and the staff and employees of such branches shall be transferred to the above Directorate. The regulations governing such transfer shall be given by resolution from the Minister of Interior.

Article 42

The Supreme Federal Court shall have jurisdiction over the crimes mentioned under article 34 of this law. The local judicial tribunals in emirates member of the Federation - each within its area of jurisdiction - shall decide in other crimes.

Article 43

The Minister of Interior will issue the regulations, resolutions and forms necessary for the execution of the provisions of this law.

Article 44

The Ministries, each within the limits of its jurisdiction, shall execute the provisions of this law.

This law shall be published in the official gazette and shall come into force one month following its publishing.

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates

Given at the presidency Palace in Abu Dhabi

On 25 Jummad Thani 1393 H.

25 July 1973



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The Schedule

The following charges will be collected to the account of the State :

	Dhs.
A. For each entry permit	10
B. For each entry visa	10
C. For residence permit for visit or its renewal	10
D. For residence permit for employment or residence	20
E. For renewal of residence permit for employment or residence	15
F. For transit visa	Nil