

**Federal Law No (10) for 1975**  
**Concerning Amendment of Certain Articles of**  
**the Nationality and Passports Law No (17) for 1972**

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

Upon reviewing the provisions of the Provisional Constitution,

And Law No (1) for 1972 concerning jurisdictions of Ministries and powers granted to Ministries and amending laws.

And Law No (2) for 1972 concerning the organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

And Law No (17) for 1972 concerning Nationality and Passports,

And based on the recommendations of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs and the approval of the Council of the Ministers and after referral to the National Federal Council and the approval of the Supreme Council of the Union,

Issue the following law:

**Article One**

Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 16, 17, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 39 of law No (17) for 1972 concerning Nationality and Passports, shall be amended to read as follows :

**Article (2)**

The following shall be deemed citizens by law :-

A. The Arab who settled in any member Emirate in and before the year 1925, and continued to have his ordinary residence in that Emirate upto the effective date of this law.

Ancestors' residence shall be deemed complementary to residence of descendants.

B. Anyone born in the UAE or abroad whose to a father who is a national by law.

- C. Anyone born in the UAE to a mother who is a national by law whose relation to his father has not been substantiated.
- D. Anyone born in the UAE to a mother who is a citizen by law whose father is unknown or without nationality.
- E. Anyone born in the UAE whose parents are unknown. A Foundling child shall be deemed to have been born in the UAE unless proved to be otherwise.

### Article (3)

The marriage of an alien woman to a citizen of the UAE shall not entitle her to acquire the nationality of her husband, unless she informs the Ministry of Interior of her wish to become a national provided that marriage have lasted for three years as from date of expressing such wish and on the condition that she must revoke her original nationality.

If a woman gets married to a citizen of the UAE before the effective date of this law, and marriage was still holding or if her husband dies and she has got children from him and she holds a passport of one of the Emirates, or she was added in the passport of her husband, she may be granted citizenship provided that she must revoke her original nationality. However, in all cases husband may not enjoy the nationality of his wife.

### Article (5)

The nationality of the UAE may be granted to the following categories:

- A. An Arab of Omani, Qatari or Bahraini origin if he is a legal resident in the and has been residing for more than three years prior to his application for citizenship, on the condition that he has legal means of living of good conduct and has not been convicted for a crime that impugns integrity.
- B. Members of the Arabian tribes who have immigrated from neighboring countries to the UAE and have been continuously and residing in the UAE for more than three years immediately before submission of application for citizenship.

#### Article (6)

Citizenship of the UAE may be granted to any fully competent Arab, who has been a legal resident in a member Emirate living continuously for more than seven years before submission of his application for naturalization on the condition that he has legal means of living, of good conduct and has not been convicted for a crime that impugns integrity.

#### Article (14)

A national woman by law or by naturalization who marries a person, who holds a foreign citizenship, shall retain her nationality and may not forfeit it unless she adopts her husband's nationality.

#### Article (16)

Nationality shall be withdrawn from a person who has acquired by naturalization in the following cases:

1. If he commits or attempts to commit an action which is deemed dangerous for the security or safety of the country.
2. If he has been punished repeatedly for crimes of dishonor.
3. If the data upon which the nationality has been granted were proofed to be forged, fraud or containing deception.
4. If he resides outside the country without reasons for a period exceeding four years. If nationality is withdrawn from a person, it may be accordingly withdrawn from his wife and under-aged children.

#### Article (17)

A national by virtue of law who has acquired a foreign nationality may regain his original nationality if he renounces his acquired nationality.

A woman who is national by virtue of law, who has acquired the nationality of her alien husband, may regain her original nationality, if her husband dies, or has deserted or divorced her, on condition that she renounces the nationality of her husband. Her children from this husband may request to have the nationality of the country in case that their ordinary residence is in the country and they expressed their intention to renounce the nationality of their father.

#### Article (22)

Any national whether by virtue of law, by naturalization or by acquiring nationality shall have a passport in accordance to the provisions of this law.

The passport is the official document, issued by the Government in accordance with the provisions of this law, which entitles its holder to travel from one country to another within the specified conditions in each country.

#### Article (27)

The Minister of Interior may issue provisional passports in special cases for some persons regardless of the necessary conditions in accordance with the provisions of the articles of this law.

The validity of such passport is one year, renewable for two times consecutively for the same period on condition that the total validity period not exceeds three years.

#### Article (28)

Diplomatic passports are granted to the following:

- a. Members of the Supreme Council
- b. Deputy Governors of the Member Emirates
- c. Ministers.
- d. Members of royal family upon a written letter from the Governor
- e. The Chairman of the Federal National Council.
- f. Members of diplomatic and consulate missions and members of missions of the state in international organizations.
- g. Technical attachés in diplomatic missions abroad.
- h. Members of delegates of the state in the main organs of the United Nations during performing their duties.
- i. Holders of diplomatic portfolios.
- j. Wives of the mentioned above categories, their unmarried daughters and under –aged children who are accompanying them on travel.

### Article (29)

Diplomatic passports may be issued by an order of the President of the state or his Deputy for the following:

- a. Government officials who are delegated for official missions abroad based on the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- b. Persons who are delegated to represent the country in one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.
- c. Wives of the mentioned above categories, their unmarried daughters and under – aged children who are accompanying them on travel.

### Article (30)

Special passports are granted for the following:

- a. Members of the royal family.
- b. Chairmen of consultative councils and chairmen of directorates in the local governments of the Member Emirates.
- c. Members of the National Federal Council
- d. Government officials from the level of deputy minister and above and those in their level.
- e. Ex – Ministers
- f. Ex – Members of the National Federal Council
- g. Ex Ambassadors and ex –plenipotentiary ministers on conditions that they have not been fired by disciplinary decisions.
- h. Government officials in the Arab League who are considered on the same level with members of diplomatic missions, during their official travels.
- i. Administrative officers and clerks seconded to diplomatic and consulate missions and government missions in international organizations.
- j. Wives of the above mentioned categories, their unmarried daughters and under – aged children who are accompanying them on travel,

#### Article (32)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its representative missions abroad shall issue and renew diplomatic passports, special passports and passports for special missions.

The Ministry of Interior and its representative missions abroad shall be concerned with issuance and renewal of ordinary passports. Ministry of Interior is concerned also with issuance of provisional passports.

#### Article (33)

Minister of Interior in agreement with Minister of Foreign Affairs shall determine by passing a decision, the format of the five types of passports and the details included therein.

#### Article (34)

Diplomatic passports, special passports and passports for special missions are issued without fees.

The Minister of Interior shall determine the amount of fees for issuance of ordinary and provisional passports and their renewal, replacement of lost passports and additions of countries or persons to the passport.

In all cases the due fees shall not exceed Fifty Dirham.

#### Article (39)

Passports are issued to persons who nationals of the country in accordance to the provisions of the Act of Nationality which is applicable at the time of issuance.

If necessary and with the approval of the Minister of Interior passports may be granted for persons who are not national of the country, who are working for its interest when they are appointed for missions abroad and for the limits of these missions only.

## **Article Two**

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force on the date of its publication.

Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan

President of United Arab Emirates

Issued in the Presidential Palace, Abu Dhabi

On: 11 /11/ 1395 H

Corresponding to 15<sup>th</sup> November 1975 G.