

Civil Registration Law

Chapter I –Generalities

Article 1:The duties of National Organization for Civil Registration are as follows:

- A –Registration of birth and issuance of birth certificates (booklet).
- B - Registration of death event and issuance of Death Certificate.
- C - Replacement of the birth certificates.
- D- Registration of marriage and divorce and any changes.
- E- Issuance of birth certificates for foreign nationals.
- F- Preparing civil registers for recording all vital statistics and last name.
- G - Collection and preparation of human statistics across the country and its publication.
- H - Other duties entrusted to the Organization according to the Law (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985)

Article 2—A council named Supreme Council of Civil Registration is formed at the center of National Organization for Civil Registration (NOCR) for investigation and suggestion of technical methods and expressing opinion on amendment or modification of civil and statistical forms and samples, manner of their collection and publication, formulation of instructions, technical civil methods, collection of discarded papers, drawing up, keeping and taking care of civil documents. Supreme Council of Civil Registration is consisted of Head of NOCR or his deputy, one of the professors of faculty of law as appointed by Chancellor of University of Tehran, one of the judges of Justice Administration as elected by Minister of Justice, one of well-informed employees of National Organization for Civil Registration as appointed by Head of NOCR as well as representative of Statistical Center of Iran. The Council is presided by Deputy of Ministry of Interior and Head of National Organization for Civil Registration or his deputy; the majorities' vote is enforceable and binding.

Note: The procedure for collection and publication of personal statistics and preparation of relevant samples shall be specified upon recommendation of NOCR after approval of Statistical Center of Iran as well as Supreme Council of Civil Registration.

Article 3- A board named Dispute Resolution Committee (Conciliation Board) consisted of Head of General Register Office, person in charge of filing office or their deputies and representatives and one of the well-informed employees of the said department as elected by the Head of Civil Registration Department of the relevant province is organized at any the General Register Offices, whose duties are as follows:

1- Correction of any mistakes in the contents of vital statistics and death general books after signing the relevant document and prior to submission of identity card and birth or death certificate and completion of document regarding unknown particulars as mentioned in article 29 of this law.

2- Amendment of any writing mistakes during registration of events or transfer of the contents of documents, notices and instruments to vital statistics general books and other books.

3- Annulment of documents and identity cards used by foreigners as to be notified in accordance with article 44.

4- Annulment of repeated or unreal documents and amendment of any mistakes in registration of gender and change of prohibited names.

5- Elimination of redundant and unnecessary words or the words resulting from any mistakes in the individual's civil documents. The procedure of request and proceedings of boards' offices, investigation and notification of resolutions shall be determined by executive by-law of this law.

Note- Correction of any mistakes in contents of vital statistics and death general books prior to signing the relevant document shall be made by explaining the events in the margin of document and the persons who signed the document shall also sign the explanation (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 4- Any complaint brought up by the beneficial parties against the decisions made by Dispute Resolution Committee (Conciliation Board) as well as other claims concerning civil documents shall be investigated by the court of the relevant city or independent county court of the plaintiff's residence and any decision made by this court shall be exclusively appealable.

The deadline for complaining against the decision made by Conciliation Board shall be ten days as of notification date.

Note- If the civil document has been drawn up inside Iran and the beneficiary resides abroad, investigation shall be within the jurisdiction of the court of issuing place of document. If both the place of issue and the plaintiff's residence is outside Iran, Tehran Court shall have jurisdiction to investigate the complaint.

Article 5- NOCR shall be entitled to benefit from the employees of governmental organizations, and Islamic revolution institutions and departments in order to fulfill its entrusted duties.

Note 1- Governmental officials and employees of hospitals and cemeteries shall be bound to cooperate with National Organization for Civil Registration in fulfillment of legal duties.

Note 2- The procedure for benefiting from the services rendered by personnel, organizations, departments and institutions shall be in accordance with Executive By-Law of this law (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 6- The agent or official of National Organization for Civil Registration is a person as nominated by this organization or its affiliated departments for registration of events or obtaining notifications.

Note 1- Notifier means the person who is bound to notify an event and shall be entitled to officially empower other person to notify the event on behalf of him/her.

Note 2- For the purpose of this law, the witness means the person certifies and attests the authenticity of notifier's declarations.

Article 7- The witness and notifier should not be less than 18 years old.

The parents married prior to reaching 18 years old may notify the birth or death of their child.

Article 8- Vital statistics general book, and death, identity card, birth certificate, notices and notifications as well as vital statistics general books and surname are recognized as official documents and shall be remained valid and effective as long as they have not been corrected or nulled by the decision made by Conciliation Board or the verdict issued by court. (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 9- The transcript or photocopy of identity card or birth certificate of the clients of governmental departments and institutes, municipality, and private sector required for their referrals shall be directly prepared by the same authority. (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Chapter II –Civil Registration Documents

Article 10- Vital events of each person (birth, marriage, divorce, revocation of divorce, waiver of enjoyment of wife's company for the remaining period in a temporary marriage and death) are registered in books as follows:

a) **Vital Statistics General Book:** The birth of each person is registered in this book at the beginning and then the events related to marriage, divorce, revocation of divorce, waiver of enjoyment of wife's company for the remaining period in a temporary marriage, spouse's death, children's birth or death, and the holder's death is registered in this book from the contents of notices and documents.

a) **Death Register:** The death event of each person is registered in this book (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Note 1- All pages of vital statistics general book should be numbered and while specifying total number of pages, it should be threaded, sealed by lead, punched and signed by public prosecutor of his representative.

Note 2- Vital statistics general book is put aside each year after expiry of one hundred and twenty years and transferred to dead records.

Note 3- In case of annihilation of documents or books, they shall be renewed from the available records, if any, and if they have not any record, they shall be renewed by calling their holders through publication of notice and obtaining their available documents after investigation of the annihilated books or documents.

Article 11-Vital statistics general book as well as death register should be signed by the notifier, witnesses and official or representative of National Organization for Civil Registration and sealed after registration of event. If midwife or physician's certificate is available, no witness is required. After completion and signature of the said documents, its contents shall be exclusively corrected or modified based on the provisions of this law. (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Chapter III –Birth Registration

Article 12- The birth of each child in Iran, either his/her parents would be Iranian or foreigner, must be notified to the agent or official of National Organization for Civil Registration; and the birth of Iranian children residing abroad must be notified to the official of Iranian Consulate Affairs in country of residence, if possible; otherwise, it should be notified to the nearest consular office or National Organization for Civil Registration (NOCR).

Article 13- Any birth in Iran is registered in the vital statistics general book by agent or officer of National Organization for Civil Registration and any birth outside the country, shall be registered in the said book by officials of Iranian Consulate Affairs. The following information is mentioned in this book:

1- Time, day, month, year and place of birth, province, city, district, rural district (village/ city) and its registration date.

2- Name and surname of the holder and his/her gender.

3- Name, surname, ID Card Number or Resident Permit Number and/or passport number and issuance place of ID Card or Resident Permit or Passport as well as place of residence of his/her parents.

4- Name, surname, place of residence, ID Card Number, issuance place of identity card and relationship of the notifier, if he/she is other than the holder's parents.

5- Name, surname, ID Card Number, issuance place of identity card and place of residence of the witnesses.

6- Name, surname and signature of the concerned agent or official as well as seal of National Organization for Civil Registration.

7- Number and serial number of special paper of the vital statistics general book.

8- Special place of registration and file number of the holder's fingerprints

9- Special place for registration of summary of information regarding marriage, divorce or spouse's death.

10- Special place for registration of serial number and serial of the issued identity cards.

11- Special place for registration of children's information.

12- Special place of death registration.

13- Place for probable remarks.

Note: After birth registration, if the child is an Iranian National, his/her identity card will be issued and submitted and a notice concerning registration of birth event in vital statistics general book in parent special page will be sent to civil registration office of the issuance place of their identity card. If the child is a foreign national, birth certificate will be issued and submitted (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 14- An Identification Number (ID No.) is specified for each person, which is especially for him/her, and the identification number of each person should be mentioned in all his/her civil registration documents (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 15- Birth should be registered based on the certificate issued by a physician or official midwife or the center where the child was born; otherwise, it should be certified by two witnesses.

Note: The deadline for birth notification is fifteen days as of child's birth date. The birthday and official holiday after the last day of moratorium is not calculated in the said deadline. If a child is born during a land, air or sea travel, the deadline for birth notification is calculated as of arrival date to the destination.

Article 16- The following persons shall be respectively responsible for birth notification and signature of civil statistics general book:

1- Father or paternal grandfather

2- Mother, in absence of father and as soon as she is capable of performing this duty.

3- Executor, guardian or trustee

4- The persons who are legally responsible for taking care of the child.

5- Official or representative of the institution, where the child has been entrusted.

6- The holder personally who is upper 18 years old (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Note: if the parent's marriage has not been registered, the parents shall jointly notify the birth and sign the relevant documents. If parent cannot jointly notify childbirth, the relevant document shall be drawn

up by notification of one of the parents, while mentioning the first name of the absent party. If birth is notified by the mother, the mother's surname is given to the child.

Article 17- If the child is born to unknown parents, the document shall be issued with an optional surname and presumptive names shall be written in the place specified for the parent's names. Modification of presumptive names or completion of any incomplete particulars shall be made based on the affidavit subject of article 1273 of Civil Law or the court verdict or probate and the surname shall be amended in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of surname. The issue of parents' presumptive names shall not be reflected in the identity card.

Article 18- The agent or official of civil registration department registers the birth of the non-guardian child and inform the matters to public prosecutor for taking legal measures.

Note: If the child is born in a place where coming out of it is prohibited or requires a special permit, such as prison, reformatory or house of correction etc., the authorities of such organizations shall be bound to inform the childbirth and provide necessary facilities for performance of the holder's duties.

Article 19- The midwife or physician who was present at the childbirth and intervened in the delivery shall be bound to issue birth certificate and send a copy of which to personal status registration organization within the specified deadline.

Article 20- The child's name shall be selected by the person who notifies the childbirth. A simple or compound name, which is commonly considered as one name (such as Hossein, Mohammad Mehdi and others) shall be selected for a child (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985 and its 6 notes).

Note 1- It is prohibited to select names which denigrate Islamic sanctities as well as repulsive and obscene titles, nicknames and names or unsuitable with the gender.

Note 2- Recognition of the fact that the chosen name is prohibited or not is at the discretion of Supreme Council of National Organization for Civil Registration and this council shall prepare a list of acceptable and non-prohibited names and furnish to the Organization.

Note 3- Selection of name concerning religious minorities approved by Constitutional Law shall be subject to their religious culture and language.

Note 4- The religion of religious minorities approved by Constitutional Law is mentioned in their identification documents.

Note 5- It is mandatory to mention the word "Seyyed or Sadat" to the name of Seyyeds or Sadats whose descendance of the Prophet has been mentioned in ID Card of their father or paternal grandfather, or their descendance of the Prophet has been proved by religious reasons; except those who believe they are not "Seyyed or Sadat" or their non-descendance of the Prophet has been religiously ascertained.

Note 6- The issue of converting to Islam as well as other changes related to name and surname shall be issued in identification document of the religious minorities.

Article 21- If more than one child is born in a delivery, a separate vital statistics general book shall be drawn up for each child in order of their birth, while mentioning the delivery time (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Chapter IV –Death Registration

Article 22- The death of each person, either Iranian or foreign national, as well as the birth of a child who was born dead or passes away immediately after his/her birth, must be notified to official or agent of National Organization for Civil Registration. The death of Iranian citizens residing abroad must be notified to the official of Iranian Consulate Affairs in country of residence, or nearest Iranian Consulate Affairs or National Organization for Civil Registration. The death of Iranian and foreign nationals residing inside the country is registered by the officials or agents of National Organization for Civil Registration; and the death of Iranian citizens residing outside the country is registered by officials of Iranian Consular Affairs or officials or agents of National Organization for Civil Registration based on notification place. Death must be registered, signed and sealed in Death Registration Document, as well as vital statistics general register in the pages related to the deceased and his/her parents and his/her Identity Card. The death of foreign nationals shall be notified to police headquarters after registration and a copy of certificate shall be sent to National Organization for Civil Registration so as to be sent to Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Note: Death certificate shall be submitted to every person requesting this certificate.

Article 23- The following information must be mentioned in death registration document:

- 1- Place, day, month and year of death as well as registration date.
- 2- Name, surname, gender, date of birth, occupation, ID Card (birth certificate) number or residence permit, date and place of issue of the deceased's ID Card number of residence permit number.
- 3- The reason of death, if it is known.
- 4- Name, surname, ID Card number and issuance place of the ID Card of the deceased's parents.
- 5- Name, surname, ID Card number and its issuance place, residence and occupation of the notifier.
- 6- Name, surname, ID Card number and its issuance place, residence and occupation of witnesses.
- 7- Name, surname, seal and signature of agent or official of NOCR.
- 8- Number and serial number of death registration special document.
- 9- A place for explanation of any remarks (Amendments dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 24-Death event should be registered based on physician's certificate; otherwise at the presence of two witnesses. Concerning a child who is born dead or passes away immediately after his/her birth, physician certificate is essential. If there would be any physician at the place of death; otherwise, certification of two witnesses is sufficient. The physician who is notified of a death, he/she shall be bound to examine the corps and issue a certificate or express his/her opinion. If the reason of death is specified, it should be certified; however, the physician should send a copy of certificate or opinion to Civil Registration Department of his/her residence within the due time. (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 25- The deadline specified for death notification is ten days as of occurrence or awareness date. The day of death and official holiday after the last day of moratorium is not calculated in the said

deadline. If the death occurs during a travel, the deadline for death notification is calculated as of arrival date to the destination (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Note: The procedure for registration of birth and death events to be notified after expiry of the due time shall be determined by executive by-law of this law.

Article 26- The following persons may notify death event and sign death registration document:

- 1- The deceased's closest relative, who was present at the time of death
- 2- The proprietor or owner of the place where death event has been occurred or his/her representative
- 3- Any person who was present at the time of death
- 4- Police officers or village headman (sheriff)

Note: Officials of cemeteries or burial ceremony are bound to inform National Organization for Civil Registration of the death event (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 27- In case the death or birth event is notified by police officers, judicial or other authorities through an official letter, the number and date of letter shall be mentioned in the document and it is deemed that the document has been signed (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 28- In the following cases, death shall be notified by the following authorities:

- 1- In case death is due to disasters such as earthquake, flood, deluge or fire, law enforcement officials or rescue teams present at the place of occurrence, shall be bound to announce death event by sending a list containing the name, surname, ID number, issuance place of birth certificate and age of the deceased, if possible.
- 2- The death of soldiers, who pass away at barracks during peacetime, or war games or war, shall be announced by the commander, while specifying name, surname, ID number and issuance place of birth certificate (Amendment of Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 29- In the event that the deceased's particulars are unknown or some information, which is required to be inserted in relevant document, is not available, the phrase "unknown" shall

bewritten in the death document and the unknown details will be completed by dispute settlement council.

Article 30- The final verdict of the court is required for registration of the supposed death of the lost or untraceable person. The chief clerk of the courts, which have issued final verdict of the supposed death for the lost or untraceable persons, are bound to provide the concerned civil registration office by a copy of the issued verdict (Amendment of Jan. 8, 1985).

Chapter V- Marriage and Divorce

Article 31- Notary publics of marriage and divorce are obliged to register, sign and seal any marriage, divorce and revocation of divorce events that they register in the relevant books in the couples' identity cards, and write the marriage, divorce and revocation of divorce events as already registered in their books on relevant forms, deliver to the local civil registration department within at most once every fifteen days and obtain receipts. Marriage, divorce and revocation of divorce of the Iranian abroad should be reflected in the relevant books as sent by National Organization for Civil Registration to the consulate office and the consular office should register the marriages, divorce and revocation of divorce events on the relevant forms to be sent to the National Organization for Civil Registration by Ministry of Foreign Affairs at most once every month.

Article 32- Divorce, revocation of divorce and waiver of enjoyment of wife's company for the remaining period (in a temporary marriage) as not registered in a divorce registry office will be registered at the civil status registration documents of the parties by presenting an official affidavit. Marriages, which have not been registered in a marriage registry office, will be reflected in the identity documents of the spouses in following instances:

1. Presentation of an official affidavit concerning the existence of matrimonial relationship between the applicants of marriage registry.
2. At the time of drawing up an affidavit, the age of husband and wife should not be less than twenty years and eighteen years, respectively
3. The certificate issued by civil registration offices of the issuance place of couples' ID Cards specifying that the spouses have no effective marriage records on the date of declaration of marriage.

Note- The agents of civil registration offices are obliged to send the certified copy of the affidavit to the local public prosecutor's office after its registration.

Article 33- The entire marriage, divorce, death of wife or husband, revocation of divorce, waiver of enjoyment of wife's company for the remaining period (in a temporary marriage) and

annulment of marriage should be registered in vital statistics general books; however, such event will be reflected in the ID Card as follows. In the duplicate ID Card of the man or woman, only the last marriage and divorce or waiver of enjoyment of wife's company; and in case of polygamy, the number of effective marriages will be reflected. Non-concubine marriage or divorce events will not be reflected in the duplicate birth certificates.

Article 34- Revealing the above-mentioned information in vital statistics general books and civil documents is prohibited unless for the holder of the document, concerned judicial and state authorities.

Chapter VI –Issuance of Identity Card (Birth Certificate)

Article 35- Issuance of identity card (birth certificate) and other civil services will be performed against receiving a certain amount of fee; however, the receipt of the money, type and range of services will be governed by the executive by-law of this Law. (Amendment dated January 8, 1985).

Article 36- Birth certificate is issued in accordance with the contents of civil statistics general books and contains the following specifications and information:

1. Emblem of the Islamic Republic of Iran
2. Fingerprint and its file number place.
3. Place to affix photograph
4. ID Card (birth certificate) number
5. Name, surname and sex of holder
6. Date of birth in day/ month and year arrangement both in solar and lunar Hijra calendars

Note- Lunar Hijra calendar (AH date) should be printed in the ID Card of infants from the commencement date of ID Card (Birth Certificate) Replacement Plan.

7. Place of birth in order of town/city, district, village (urban/rural)
8. Names, ID Card numbers and place of issue of holder's parents
9. Issuance date of ID Card (birth certificate) in order of day/month and year in solar Hijra calendar
10. Place of issuance of the ID Card (birth certificate) in order of area, town/city, district, village (urban/rural)
11. Name and surname of registrar, signature of issuing officer and the stamp of the department
12. Serial number and series of ID Card
13. Special column for registry of marriage, divorce, death of spouse, birth of children and decease of the holder.
14. Remarks place

15. Place of elections participation stamps (Amendment of Jan. 8, 1985)

Note 1- New versions of ID Cards (birth certificate) for individuals that reach 15 years old should contain the photo of holder as taken in the same year, fingerprint and classman of the fingerprint registry (Amendment of Jan. 8, 1985).

Note 2- The initial ID Card (birth certificate) should be replaced, when the holder reaches thirty years old, with the new photo of the holder, taken in the same year. The holder is bound to refer to the concerned civil registration department for replacement of his/her identity card (birth certificate) within one year from holder's reaching 30 years of old (Amendment of Jan. 8, 1985).

Note 3- Issuance of duplicate ID Card or birth certificate for foreign nationals will be subject of regulations of the executive by-law to this law (Appendix dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Note 4- Except National Organization for Civil Registration, notary public offices for registry of marriage and divorce, diplomatic missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran abroad, identify clearance department, InternationalCriminalPoliceOrganization (INTERPOL)and department general of elections, no other organizations, institutions, public or private bodies are allowed to stamp or write any words on the identity card (birth certificate); the offender shall be prosecuted. (Appendix dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 37-Upon receiving any notification regarding expatriation or expulsion from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NOCR is required to reflect it on the relevant books or documents or destroy their birth certificate.

Chapter VII –Issuance of ID Card

Article 38-Whenever the government may deem necessary and announces, the individuals, who reached over 15 years old, shall have an ID card and always carry it. ID card shall contain information about the holder's particulars, fingerprint, photograph, residence address and main blood types. The procedure for issuance and insertion of the holder's particulars and also obtaining any information about the holder's residence and other information such as blood type, as well as those who may obtain identity card for minors and insane persons, shall be determined in the executive by-law.

Article 39-Deleted (legal bill of the Islamic Republic of Iran Revolutionary Council dated Feb. 2, 1980).

Chapter VIII - The Last Name

Article 40-Last name will be changed upon approval of NOCR.

Note: The cases subject to change of surname are according to the executive by-law of this law.

Article 41-Based on the priority date in issuance of identity cards (birth certificates),holder of priority right of a surname is the person for whom a specific surname has been registered for the first time in special surname registers with a civil registration department, and no other person shall be entitled to use it, unless with prior approval of the holder of priority right and such a right to be transferred to his/her legal heirs after his/her death. Each of the heirs shall be entitled to object to the person who adopted his/her surname and request the court to change his/her surname; however, theymay unanimously authorize others to use their surname.

Note: The child's surname shall be the same surname of his/her father although the birth certificate of child has been issued by another civil registration office.

Article 42-The wife is entitled to use herhusband's surname as long as she has marital relationship with the husband while presenting the husband's permission notwithstanding the provisions of surname priority right. In case of divorce, using the husband's surname is subject to the husband's permission.

Chapter IX - Replacement of the Existing ID Cards (Birth Certificates) and their transfer to the Vital Statistics General Books

Article 43-National Organization forCivil Registration is obliged to gradually replace the existing birth certificates, and all citizens must refer to the civil registration offices of their residence place within the due times as to be announced by National Organization for Civil Registration through notices and mass media in order of their age group to announce their identity, vital events, presentation of documents and receiving new birth certificate. The unregistered death of spouse and children should be notified in referring to the offices.

Note- If during the implementation of plan, some individuals announce loss or apply for replacing ID Card beyond the extension time of that group, a temporary certificate will be issued for them in accordance with the regulations (Appendix dated January 8, 1985).

Article 44-The individuals, who inform civil registration officials of having more than one birth certificates, using birth certificate of other persons, receipt of invalid birth certificate or using Iranian birth certificate despite of being foreign nationals, within the due times as announced in the notices will be exempted from punishment; otherwise, after expiry of the specific deadline, the penalties will become effective and they will be subject to the punishments stipulated in articles 48 and 49 of this law. The identity of holders, who have more than one birth certificates, will be registered at the option of holders or their legal representatives; the identity of persons, who have used birth certificates of others,and the marriage and divorce documents as well

as children's birth certificate shall be in accordance with the new birth certificate to be issued legally.

Note- Replacement of birth certificate of spouse and children will be done in the same period as the age group of their spouses and in time of registry of birth event of a child, the birth certificates of parents and family members will be replaced even through the deadline for referring to the civil registration offices has not been announced.

Article 45-In case the "identity of nationality" is suspicious and necessary documents are not presented to prove the nationality, the matter will be reflected to the disciplinary authorities for proof of identity and to the Security Council of the city for proof of nationality and if it is approved, due actions to be taken in accordance with the regulations (Amendment dated Jan. 8, 1985).

Note: The director of civil registration office of the relevant district shall also participate in the session of Security Council of the city to be held for the above mentioned purpose, while having voting right (Amendment of Jan. 8, 1985).

Article 46-National Organization for Civil Registration announces the deadline for replacing birth certificates of each period via mass media and at the expiry of the deadline, the former birth certificates and identity documents become null and void and only the new birth certificates of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be recognized as the official identity and nationality documents of people (Amendment of Jan. 8, 1990).

Note: Those who fail to refer at the due times shall be referred to the court upon ascertaining their offence and to be treated in accordance with law.

Chapter X - Preparing for Law Enforcement

Article 47-The Ministry of Interior shall make necessary arrangements for enforcement of this law in terms of preparing means of work, equipment, necessary staff and their training, within one year as of its approval date. The government will finance the funds required for enforcement of this law.

Chapter XI - Penal Regulations

Article 48-The individuals, who fails to perform the duties stipulated in articles 16, 19, 24, 26, 35 and 36 and one of articles 36, as well as articles 38 and 43, or obtain replica while having a birth certificate, shall be prosecuted and adjudicated to pay two hundred and one thousand to five thousand rials in addition to obligation to fulfil the duties.

In case the officials and authorities, who are required to perform specific duties according to the law, make excuses or delay in its fulfilment, they shall be prosecuted by administrative or disciplinary tribunals as per the relevant regulations.

Article 49-The following persons shall be condemned to imprisonment of misdemeanor nature for sixty-one days to six months:

- a. Persons who express false statements in announcement of birth, death or identity.
- b. Those who knowingly and deliberately use more than one birth certificate, after 18 years old or attempt to take more than one birth certificate for himself/herself or the person who is under his/her guardian, or receive invalid birth certificate or use the birth certificate of another person in the name of their own identity; either the original holder is alive or passed away.
- c. Midwife or physician who issued false certificates for birth and death event.
- d. Those who commit perjury for birth and death, and the vital statistics general book is registered based on their false testimony (Amendment of Jan. 8, 1990).

Article 50-The foreign nationals; who have caused to register vital statistics general book or receive birth certificate in order to represent themselves as Iranian nationals, shall be condemned to imprisonment of misdemeanor nature for three months to one year.

Article 51-Those who knowingly and deliberately represent child's father or mother other than the true father or mother in the civil registration documents or books and get birth certificate, shall be condemned to imprisonment of misdemeanor nature for six months to three years.

Note-In cases where the father or mother is unknown and also the cases stipulated in Orphan Children's Protection Act, are excluded from this article.

Article 52-The officials who knowingly and deliberately commit the crimes referred to in Articles 49, 50 and 51 of this law, by any means possible, or perform their duties based on the false certificates, shall be condemned to punishment as the main offender.

Article 53-The executive by-laws of this law and samples of relevant papers and documents shall be prepared by the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice and approved by the Board of Ministers.

Article 54-As of effective date of this law and expiry of the specified deadlines, civil registration laws approved on August 11, 1928, December 2, 1931, January 21, 1934 and April 22, 1940 will be canceled and any law in conflict with the present law shall be null and void.

Article 55-The Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice are nominated as authorities for enforcing the present law.