

Law No. (4) for the year 2009

Regulating the entry and exit and residence of expatriates, foster

Having examined the constitution,

And Law No. (3) for the year 1963 regulating the entry and residence of foreigners in Qatar, and the laws amended, and Law No. (8) for the year 1983 Balsaleh crimes in the entry and stay of foreigners in Qatar, as amended by Decree Law No. (13) for the year 2003.

And Law No. (3) for the year 1984 and the establishment of the organization to ensure the exit of foreigners and, as amended by Law No. (21) for the year 2002.

And Decree Law No. (20) for the year 1998 on the identification of categories and rules of the fees and charges collected by the Ministry of the Interior and the fines that may be reconciled by the crimes of the entry and residence of foreigners in Qatar.

And Law No. (2) for the year 2006 regulating the entry and stay of certain groups in Qatar, and the proposal of the Minister of the Interior.

And on the draft law submitted by the Council of Ministers.

After taking the opinion of the Shura Council.

We decided the following law:

Part I

Definitions

Article (1)

In the application of the provisions of this Act, the following words and phrases, explained the meanings assigned to them, unless the context requires the latest on:

Ministry: Ministry of the Interior

Minister: the Minister of the Interior

The competent authority: the competent department to implement this law, as determined by the Minister.

Foreigner: Every person entering the State nor a citizen of the country.

Attribute: authorization to enter the newcomer to the state.

Entry and exit stamp: stamp proves to enter or exit the newcomer of the outlets identified under the provisions of this law.

Location: license allows incoming administration in the State in the circumstances and conditions established by this Act and its implementing regulations, and implementing decisions.

Would stay: the employer or the head of the family or visiting MstkdM guaranteed, including the granting of bail, then go out to ward.

Would emerge: the person who is committed to fulfilling all the commitments that have resulted in custody prior to his departure from the newcomer and have not been in, and responsibility for the return of inward ends of the country.

Departure: departure from the incoming post for the purpose for which the license in the entry or residence.

Deportation: oblige the newcomer out of the State if there is a deportation order.

Orders: the obligation inward, which entered the state illegally to get out of it.

Travel document: the document which serves as a passport issued by the competent authorities in the country of the holder or any other recognized authority.

Part II

Entry to and exit from the State

Article (2)

Foreigner may not enter or exit from a State only if it is a passport or travel document valid, and obtained a visa from the competent authority stating the purpose of entry.

Article (3)

Foreigner may not enter or exit from a State, but from the outlets, which is determined by the Minister of State for the entry or exit, after the entry or exit stamp on the passport or travel document, or any other mechanism specified by the Minister.

Article (4)

Prohibits the granting of visa to work for the Foreigner which has already reside in the State to serve only two years after the date of departure.

The Minister, or nominee, to waive this period, as may be relevant to the exclusion of some cases from that period, upon the written consent of the guarantor before.

Article (5)

The guarantor of the review of incoming and the competent authorities, within seven working days from the date of entry of the newcomer to the country, to complete the licensing procedures to stay or business trip.

May be relevant to the state of the guarantor or the newcomer that Inniba were some of the procedures set forth in the preceding paragraph.

Article (6)

During his stay at the newcomer in the State to submit to the competent authorities, when requested to, passport or travel document, and to state what may be asked by the data, in time, which defines it.

And the inward in the case of loss or damage of passport or travel document, to inform the competent authorities, upon discovery of loss or damage, and extraction or got damaged.

Article (7)

The masters of ships and captains of aircraft and vehicles, and other means of transportation, upon arrival to the state and before leaving, to submit to the relevant disclosure of the names of the crew of ships or aircraft or its passengers and their vehicles and their own data, and they do not convey passengers do not have passports or travel documents or visas , in the event of any of these with them, they have to prevent them from leaving the ship or aircraft or vehicle and to inform the competent authorities.

In all cases, the offender committed the carrier to restore, at his expense, the passenger who does not have a passport or travel document or visa to the country from the next.

Article (8)

Managers of hotels, etc., or on behalf of, the provision of information to the competent persons who are allowed to enter the country on their way and housed them in the place which they were issued by the features of them, unless necessary, however, in the absence of any of them place of residence for more than forty-eight hours, without notice to the hotel so, it must inform the competent authority within a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, the hotel bears all the obligations of the guarantor to the lender.

In all cases, each of the entrants to inform the home security management, which is located in the hotel or her place of shelter for the name and address of the newcomer in the twenty-four hours from the time of his arrival.

Part III

The establishment of arrivals in the State

Article (9)

Everyone must come to reside in the State to obtain from the appropriate authorization.

The sponsor is committed to action to end the residence and renovation, to be during the renovation period not exceeding ninety days from the date of completion.

The guarantor and guaranteed delivery of passport or travel document after the completion of the procedures or renewal of residence.

Article (10)

Relieve the newcomer, who entered the country to visit, or for business, etc., for a term not exceeding thirty days, of the obligations set forth in Article (5) of this Act.

May not Uad to remain in the country after the expiration of the period referred to, only after the renewal of, or

access to accommodation.

Article (11)

To the newcomer, which permits him to enter or stay for a particular purpose or work in a certain point not for any other purpose than that authorized him to do, and to leave the country within ninety days after the end of the purpose or work, or in the case of revocation of residency for any reason.

Article (12)

The Minister may, or nominee, to ensure the transfer of the incoming interim basis, in the event of a suit between the sponsor and the immigrant worker.

The Minister, or nominee, to approve the transfer to ensure that the immigrant worker, who did not apply under the Labor Code, to another employer if they are found to abuse the guarantor, or if public interest so requires.

It may, for the same reasons, with the consent of the Minister, or nominee, at the request of the worker and the approval of the Ministry of Labor, to ensure the transfer, which applies under the Labor Code, to another employer.

Article (13)

May not Uad which permits him to stay, to stay outside the State continuously for more than six months, unless it happens before his departure, or before one year, permission to return from the competent authority, after the performance fees, the move may not be the end of his more than sixty days.

The Minister may, or nominee, to waive this period.

Article (14)

If the separation group, under the provisions of Article (61) of the Labor Code, or in accordance with the provisions of the laws governing the affairs of State officials, or any other law, no appeal against the decision before the competent court, or challenge him and his appeal was rejected, he may not return to the country to work, however, after four years from the date of his departure.

Article (15)

Prohibits any natural person or legal entity to allow the visitors, who are migrants transported to work, working with others, or the use of workers are not guaranteed.

And to the competent authority may, as an exception from the above, to authorize the loan guarantee for workers coming to another employer for the work he has a term not exceeding six months, renewable for another similar period.

It may also authorize the Uad I have some time to work on other work done in other times of the original, if the employer agreed to in writing.

In all cases, must be approved by the Ministry of Labor for the groups subject to the provisions of the Labor Code.

Prohibits the assignment of the features of other disposition of or in any way or traded by third parties, whether the waiver or act or trading in return for or without charge.

Article (16)

Residence permits granted to the spouse of the licensee and the residence of the male children who have not completed their studies, the university until the age of twenty-fifth, and unmarried daughters.

May with the consent of the Minister, or nominee, to grant the parents of the licensee of residence, if the justification for this view.

And identifying the conditions for granting a residence, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, the decision of the minister.

Article (17)

Must be authorized by the newcomer to his family residence to apply for access to set up a baby within sixty days from the date of birth or entered the country.

In the case of birth outside the country and I had one parent or the establishment of a valid, authorized to enter during the live two years from the date of birth.

Part IV

Organization to ensure that arrivals

Article (18)

Each must be awarded to him is a newcomer to enter the State to have a guarantor.

Are not authorized to entrants, with the exception of women to ensure that the head of the family and the palace, visitors who do not exceed the duration of their visit to the state thirty days to leave the country temporarily or definitively only after the permission to leave the house enough.

And replace such a permit, when it is impossible to obtain for the newcomer with the employer on the giving or the death of the guarantor or to be absent in the absence of an appointed agent, would provide an exit, or the lack of a certificate under the terms of implementation, or claims against the newcomer, to be issued by the competent courts

after fifteen days from the date of publication in two daily newspapers of the time and date of departure from one of the country, in accordance with the procedures and controls established by a decision of the minister.

Article (19)

Would be required in the residence, whether a natural person or legal entity as follows:

- 1 - the country, or that the entrants resident in the State in accordance with the law, if the sponsor had a legal entity to be its head office in the Department of State or by a subsidiary.
- 2 - to be eligible to bear the consequences of bail imposed by this Act, and is committed to the work of the newcomer, has under its supervision if coming for work.

Article (20)

Would not be obliged to stay or leave payments or assume obligations, which is more attributable to the newcomer, which guaranteed, in terms of most of the conditions of the guaranteed debt.

Article (21)

Determined responsible for ensuring the establishment of the newcomer as follows:

- 1 - a newcomer to work to ensure the employer alone, and no one else.
- 2 - is the head of the family is the Guarantor of the members of his family residing with him in the State.
- 3 - to ensure that the visitor to be resident in the host State.
- 4 - be on the employer to ensure that women of her family coming to stay with him, and remain on bail, even if I joined in any action, and women may work in order to bring the incoming viscosity, in accordance with the requirements established by a decision of the minister.
- 5 - Women married to non-country country, according to the law, it may, with the consent of the competent authority, to borrow her husband and their sons to ensure privacy.

Article (22)

To the competent authority to ensure the transfer of the immigrant worker to another employer, by agreement in writing between the employer and the new employer before, and after approval by the competent Ministry of Labor, for the categories subject to the provisions of the Labor Code and the implications on the transfer of solutions to guarantee the new sponsor will replace the former in all its obligations, and the expiration of the sponsorship For the guarantor is discharged and acquitted the former of its implications.

Article (23)

Accommodation would be responsible for any obligations owed to ward inward, if it has been notified and agreed in writing, not the phenomenon of the funds could be guaranteed by the implementation.

Article (24)

Would stay committed to the following:

- 1 - re-imported to his country, which is guaranteed at the end of his stay or cancellation of license or issuance of a deportation order. The newcomer declined to leave the country in such cases, the real dangers of the competent authority of the guarantor to pay the expenses of deportation with the deportation, and not sticking to the guarantor to pay the expenses of deportation is guaranteed, is not subject to the Labor Code, after thirty days from the date of notification of his escape.

In all cases, is of no use to non-guaranteed foreigners, in violation of the provisions of this Act, to pay the expenses of deportation, as well as penalties.

- 2 - to bear the expenses of processing and burial of the body of the deceased ward, who was working for him, in landfills in the state, regardless of the cause of death and, if so requested by one of the heirs of the deceased, of natural causes, or any point on the body was moved to outside the State, will bear the costs of transportation to the home or place of residence of the deceased ward.

A Ministry of the Group would be required under the Labor Code, to ensure the bank, determines the terms of a decision of the minister, in order to ensure the fulfillment of its obligations to the ministry and guaranteed.

Article (25)

The Ministry may, if the guarantor staff, and in breach of its obligations to the ward to meet the expenses of his removal from his salary and dues, in coordination with the hand work.

Article (26)

Therefore have to be signed by the sponsor out of residence, or his agent, to the competent authority, or the signing of the sponsor or his agent permission to leave in accordance with the signature I have saved this side, or be certified by the competent authorities ratification.

If the sponsor would stay out, however, required to accept the bail, to sign the permission to exit the competent authority.

Article 27

Taking into account the provision of Article 23 of this Act, the creditor may not be due to the religion which alone can guarantee only after the return guaranteed to the debtor, and may not effect the funds only after the demilitarization of the guarantor guaranteed the debtor's assets, unless the guarantor guaranteed in solidarity with the debtor .

In all cases, the guarantor must uphold the right to not be fulfilling his commitment to the implementation or the money only after the return guaranteed to the debtor, and only as a subrogated to this right.

Article 28

Required to accept the demilitarization of the debtor's payment of the money guaranteed, the guarantor may not be waived by express or implied, and may not be guaranteed in solidarity with the debtor, the guarantor shall, at its own expense, the guidance of the creditor to the debtor has no funds to meet the guaranteed debt, to be of such funds subject to seizure and non-contested, and is within the State.

Article 29

Do not lead to a deprivation of payment during the consideration of a claim of religion guaranteed by the guarantor, the traffic stop, but the court must examine and rule on the merits, taking into account the text in the operative provision on the inadmissibility of implementation of the funds only after the implementation of the guarantor from funds secured by the debtor, if any, and stripped him of them.

Article 30

The guarantor to uphold all the defenses which the debtor may be invoked, that if the payment invoked by the debtor is the lack of guaranteed eligibility, the guarantor and the world at the time of contracting, may not invoke this payment.

Article 31

In all cases in which the guarantor funds to ward the debtor, the guarantor is discharged so far as completed by a creditor of these funds, as well as the creditor is unable to satisfy them for failing to take necessary actions in a timely manner.

Article 32

Discharged by the guarantor, if the creditor to satisfy the secured debt in exchange for something other than money.

Article 33

Creditor is committed to deliver the guarantor at the time of his loyalty to religion, the necessary documents for the use of his right of recourse against the original debtor and, if this debt is subject to Bmnicol content or detained, then the creditor's giving him the guarantor, or transform it, if the debt secured by real estate secured, committed to the creditor that the procedures for the transfer of such insurance to the guarantor, will bear the expenses of these proceedings, may be due to the debtor by the lender.

Article 34

If the guarantor of all or any part of the debt, the creditor has replaced him as the deaths of religion, and it may refer to the debtor by the lender.

Article 35

Guarantee expires depending on the expiration of the original obligation of any one of the reasons for the expiry of the commitments.

Article 36

Subject to the preceding article, the guarantor is discharged in the following cases:

- 1 - patented under the debtor's ward.
- 2 - to the extent of his mistake to miss the creditor of the insurance or guarantees for the fulfillment of established religion, even after the bail, and the extent of the value of insurance or security value of the lost money, which was burdened by it.
- 3 - If the creditor does not claim the debtor's secured debt owed to him within thirty days of notification of the guarantor to the creditor to take action claim, a registered letter, the knowledge access, or a failure of a creditor to notify the guarantor, within ten days, including the measures taken by his or her claim for a registered letter, accompanied by the knowledge access .
- 4 - If the creditor does not claim the debtor's secured debt due within fifteen days from the date of the announcement by the guarantor on the history of the debtor's guaranteed to leave the incoming call and the country's creditors to progress Bdjunhm, to be announced in two daily newspapers and one-time, duration and expense of starting from the day following the date of publication.

Part V

Deportation, and deportation orders

Article 37

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Minister may issue an order to deport any foreigners found to be in existence in the State as a threat to security or safety at home or abroad or to be harmful to the national economy, public health or public morals.

Article 38

The Minister may, if necessary, arrest the newcomer, which a judge is removed or deported from the country, for a period of thirty days, renewable for another similar period.

Article 39

The Minister may impose on the newcomer, who was sentenced to deportation or a deportation order could not be implemented, in a certain residence for a period of two weeks, subject to renewal, rather than arrested, for a period or other similar terms.

And the incoming administration to make the security is located in her body on the dates specified by the Ordinance in this regard, until deported or extradited.

Article (40)

May not Uad which a judge is removed or deported or Ubaida, return to the state, but the decision of the minister.

Article (41)

Leave the State if the newcomer did not obtain a residence permit or if a conclusion of this license, and may return if the conditions necessary for the entry, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article (42)

The Minister may, or nominee, to give the newcomer, who was ordered deported or left, and has interests in the State and the time required for the liquidation of a period not exceeding ninety days, subject to renewal to ensure an acceptable condition.

Part VI

Entry and residence of certain categories

Article (43)

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article (18) of this Act, the Minister may issue the features and the granting of residence permits without a sponsor, to the following categories:

- 1 - investors are subject to the provisions of Law No. (13) for the year 2000 the organization of capital investment, however, the country in economic activity.
- 2 - Owners and users of real estate and residential units in accordance with the provisions of Law No. (17) for the year 2004 the organization has access to non-Qatari real estate and housing units.
- 3 - any other categories designated by the Council of Ministers.

Article (44)

Required for the issuance of residence permits for groups referred to in the preceding article, the following:

- 1 - to submit supporting documents to the requesting application.
- 2 - Mahmoud curriculum to be in good standing.
- 3 - to pass a medical fitness test, in accordance with the systems established in this regard.

Article (45)

Length of stay is five years, renewable for a period or other similar terms.

Article (46)

May be granted residence, without the requirement of work, the husband and children and parents to stay licensed.

Article (47)

Licensee of the residence, out of the country during the validity period, without obtaining permission or a permit.

Article (48)

May not be a residence of the licensee, in violation of the purpose for which the permit to stay, only after obtaining permission from the competent authority.

Article (49)

The Minister may, or nominee, in the case of the end or reject the renewal of residence, to grant the licensee and his family time to leave the country no more than ninety days after the date of his or refuse to renew it.

Article (50)

Revoke the residence permit of the licensee in the following cases:

- 1 - if it proves to be obtained on the basis of information or documents are incorrect.
- 2 - If the continuation of his threats to state security or safety at home or abroad or to be harmful to the national economy, public health or public morals.
- 3 - If he violates the purpose for which the permit to stay, without obtaining permission from the competent authorities.

Title VII**Penalties****Article (51)**

Punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand riyals, or one of these two penalties, both violated any of the provisions of Articles (2), (3), (10 / second paragraph), (11), (15 / especially the first paragraph), (39 / second paragraph), (48) of this Act.

The penalty of imprisonment in the case of a return period of not less than fifteen days and not exceeding three years and a fine of not less than twenty thousand riyals and not more than one hundred thousand riyals, and the return of the accused if he or she commits a similar offense within one year from the date of completion of the implementation of the sentence or fall over time.

Article (52)

Punishable by a fine of not more than ten thousand riyals each violated any of the provisions of Articles (5 / first paragraph), (6), (7), (8), (9), (17 / first paragraph).

Article (53)

May not stop the execution of the death penalty sentence in one of the crimes stipulated in this law.

Part VIII**Magistrate****Article (45)**

The Minister may, or nominee, to the crimes specified in the peace agenda of reconciliation attached to this law, before a final ruling in the criminal proceedings, in exchange for the defendant to pay the amount specified table to the left of the crime charged on the date determined by the competent authority.

If the defendant refused to reconcile or not to be carried out by the proceedings in the criminal proceedings.

Article (55)

Staff of the competent authority in the conduct of the peace offenses set forth in the relevant law and provides the peace of the accused, the proof in the record, and the accused who wishes to pay the amount that the peace table in return for the specific assignment of the traffic in the criminal proceedings. The amount deposited in the treasury of the peace ministry or one of its employees have authorized the collection of such amounts, and the time the criminal case Balsaleh, the peace does not entail the loss of the right to require fees.

Article (65)

Can not be accused of an offense set forth in this Act to leave the country before the payment of the amount specified or to reconcile a final ruling in the lawsuit or the enforcement of the sentence of acquittal passed by, as the case may, however he had to leave the country would ensure the guarantor undertakes to pay the amount specified for reconciliation sentence or a fine against him as they fall due.

The exception to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister may order the cancellation of the residence permit inward accused with an offense set forth in this law and the deportation order of the country, if not paid the amount specified for reconciliation, or if the court ruled him a fine or a fine not paid.

Title IX**General provisions****Article (75)**

Without prejudice to the provisions of international conventions to which the State is a party, exclude the application of the provisions of this Act the following categories:

- 1 - Heads of foreign States and their family members and their associates.

2 - heads and members of foreign diplomatic and consular missions and international organizations accredited to the State, and attachments and administrators and their families and persons by them, as well as official delegations.

3 - the masters and crews of civilian ships and aircraft coming into the country with passports and documents from the competent authorities of the State after obtaining permission to take to the State.

4 - According to the Minister excluded for reasons related to the principle of reciprocity, or because of international courtesies or good.

Regulated by the Secretary of State, by its decision, the conditions of granting entry visas and residence permits and exemption categories for the items set forth in (1) and (2) of this article.

Article (85)

The minister issued the Regulations and the decisions necessary to implement the provisions of this Act, the regulations and continue the work and decisions currently in force are not in contradiction with the provisions of this Act, pending the issuance of the Regulations and the decisions implementing it.

Article (95)

Repeal laws Figures (3) for the year 1963, (8) for the year 1983, (3) for the year 1984, (2) for the year 2006, and Decree Law No. (20) for the year 1998 referred to.

Article (60)

All relevant actors, both with respect to the implementation of this law. And published in the Official Gazette.

Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani
Deputy Emir of the State of Qatar
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