(Unofficial Translation)

National Card Law
No. (3) of 2016

In the name of the people,

The Presidency,

On the basis of what has been approved by the Council of Representatives (the Parliament) and ratified by the President of the Republic, and in accordance with the provisions of Article (61) (First), and as the legal period stipulated by Article [73] (Third) of the Constitution has elapsed, the following Law was issued:

No. (3) of 2016
The National Card Law

Chapter One
Definitions and the Law Objectives

Article One

For the purposes of this Law, the following terms shall have the meanings set out for each term hereunder:

First: Ministry: The Ministry of Interior.

Second: Minister: The Minister of Interior.

Third: General Directorate: The General Directorate of Nationality.

Fourth: Director General: The Director General of Nationality.

Fifth: Directorate: The Directorate of Nationality and Civil Information.

Sixth. The Iraqi: The person who enjoys the Iraqi nationality.

Seventh: National Card: The legally approved document which is to be granted to the Iraqi citizen to identify the person to whom it belongs. Under this Law, the Card shall be issued by the Director General, or his authorized representative.

Eighth: Civil Registration: The basic unit of the database which can be developed so that it contains the population and life information related to the citizen's stages of life since birth and after death. The unit shall have an independent, non-repeatable identification number through which the electronic medium can access the specified information of the Civil Registration.

Ninth: Electronic Medium: An electronic program or system created by a computer or any other electronic means. Such a program or system shall be used to perform or respond to an official action for establishing, sending or receiving a message of information.

Tenth: Civil Information: The natural, personal and familial characteristics which are included in the civil registration already established in accordance with the provisions of this Law. These characteristics shall distinguish each person from others and determine his/her status within his/her family.

Eleventh: Civil Record: The basic registry which is one of the major sources of civil registration information since it includes the civil status of Iraqi citizens.

Twelfth: Sub-Registry: The record that includes details of incidents related to the civil information of Iraqi citizens.

Thirteenth: Incidence: Any civil event such as birth, marriage, divorce, death, etc.

Fourteenth: Abstract (First) Name: The name of the person listed in both the civil record and the database to distinguishe him/her from other members of the same family.

Fifteenth: Family: A married person or any male or female who was married, or both, and their children and other persons related to them, if any. For the purposes of this Law, any unmarried person who has been registered alone or with other relatives in both the Civil Record and the Civil Information base during the general population census held on 12 October 1957 and the sub-census, shall be deemed as a family.

Sixteenth: Head of the Family: The husband, the wife after the demise of the husband, the oldest child or the person who shall be accepted by the family members as its head.

Seventeenth: The Relative: Any person other than the members of the same family who was registered in the family civil record during the general population census held on 12 October 1957 and the sub- census.

Eighteenth: The Title: The surname which is registered in both the Civil Record and the Civil Information base and adopted by the head of the family.

Nineteenth: The Individual Identification Number: An independent, non-repeatable digital number which is granted only once to an Iraqi citizen to distinguish him/her from others from the moment of his/her birth and after his/her death and to obtain their civil registration information.

Twentieth: Family Identification Number: A non-repeatable number to be granted to the family to distinguish each one from another, and to be registered in the individual record in the database. This number shall replace the number of the family's record. It can be accessed by any member of the family who is registered in the system to obtain the data of all other members.

Twenty-one: The Electronic Means: Any instruments, equipment, electrical, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic or other similar means used in the creation, processing, exchange and storage of information.

Twenty-two: The Electronic Transactions: Any applications, documents and transactions carried out by electronic means.

Twenty-three: Electronic Documents: Documents and written instruments created, incorporated, stored, transmitted or received in whole or in part by electronic means.

Twenty-four: Information Processing System: electronic system or computer programs used to electronically create, send, receive, process or store information.

Twenty-five: Database: An organized set of related data which are used in multiple applications and stored independently of the programs that shall use this data. Common and compact methods

are used to add new data as well as to modify and retrieve stored data.

Twenty-six: Local Network: An electronic means used by the information processing system to transfer data by authorized personnel at high speed within a specific geographical area. This network connects a set of workstations that are identified and administered under the supervision of the Directorate General to facilitate exchange of information. The network, or any of its means or media, may not in any case be linked to the international network (the Internet).

Twenty-seven: Civil Information System: An integrated system of electronic means, media and information processing sub systems. The system contains information on civil status (civil data and incidents), residence and nationality in the form of civil registrations stored in a central database. The system is administered and protected at the national level so that it creates linkages between governmental institutions within a local network in order to unify the functions of the Directorate of Nationality, the Civil Status Directorate and the Directorate of Residence Information in one Directorate which shall be named the Directorate of Nationality and Civil Information for the purpose of issuing the national card.

Twenty-eight: The legally Competent Person: The Iraqi citizen who lives in Iraq and has completed 18 (eighteen) years of age.

Twenty-nine: Place of Residence or Accommodation: The place in which the legally competent person lives or resides.

Thirty: Residence or Accommodation Form: A format that contains information about the place of residence or accommodation of the legally competent person, his address and any other data pertaining to him/her or his/her family members residing with him either permanently or temporarily, in addition to an information form to be filled with details of the new the place of residence or accommodation.

Thirty-one: Housing information office: The office that is tasked with maintaining and coordinating the residence or accommodation forms deposited with it, registering the changes of the places of residence of Iraqi citizens and providing

government agencies with civil information in whole or in part in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Thirty-two: Temporary Residence: The place of residence in which an Iraqi citizen may stay for a period of not more than thirty days (during social visits and other movements) with the intention of returning to the place of permanent residence.

Article 2

First: This Law aims at regulating the civil registrations of Iraqi citizens inside and outside the Republic of Iraq and to provide the government authorities with civil information in whole or in part under the provisions of this Law.

Second: This Law seeks to achieve its objectives by the following means:

A. Establishing a civil information system to regulate Iraqi citizens civil registrations. This system combines information listed in the certificates and cards of: Iraqi nationality, civil status, unified civil information, residence, and any updated information.

B. The allocation of one fixed civil identification number for each Iraqi citizen and a similar one for each Iraqi family.

C. Issuing the national card for the Iraqi citizen to replace the certificate of Iraqi nationality, the civil status card and the residence card.

Chapter Two

Civil Information Database

Article 3

First: Within the General Directorate of Nationality, a Directorate of Nationality and Civil Information shall be established and run by a second-class employee or an officer of at least the rank of brigadier general.

Second: The sections and duties of the Directorate provided for in item (First) of this Article shall be defined under instructions to be issued by the Minister.

Article 4

The Directorate shall be tasked with:

First: Establishing a computerized civil information system and determining the system's type, headquarters and branches inside and outside the Republic of Iraq.

Second: Transferring the registrations of nationality, civil records and residence addresses of Iraqi citizens to the civil information system.

Third: Linking the identification numbers of members of the same family and creating a synchronized and interrelated registrations in the database to register any additions and amendments related to the family.

Article 5

First: All electronic transactions, information recorded in the Civil Information System, and copies and certificates retrieved from the system shall be in the form of an electronic legally valid document unless proved otherwise by a judicial decision.

Second: Information of registrations in the civil information system shall be continuously updated to match the reality of the actual situation.

Chapter 3

Residence Information

Article 6

The Housing Information Office shall be linked to the local network of the civil information system.

Article 7

The Housing Information Office shall perform the following tasks:

First: the registration, endorsement and updating of residence information in the Civil Information System.

Second: Providing residence information system with residence addresses for individuals subject to the provisions of this Law.

Third: Keeping the previous residence forms.

Article 8

First: The General Directorate of Nationality shall provide the offices of residence information with the appropriate electronic means and media and take the necessary actions to rehabilitate their personnel to enable them to perform their functions in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Second: The Director General may authorize the directors of the offices of residence information to follow up and check the residence information through the local network.

Article 9

First: Any person who is registered in the civil information system shall have an address that includes the place of residence where he/she lives permanently.

Second: The address of the incapacitated, the legally minor (underage), or the interdicted shall be the address of those who they normally reside with, or their legally authorized representatives. The address of the missing shall be the same address of their legally authorized representatives.

Third: The address of the person registered in the civil information system shall be relied upon in all transactions where

the address of the individual is required. The Directorate and its sections shall be responsible for providing data on the individuals addresses to the governmental and public sector departments in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 10

First: The head of the family shall be obliged to report on the residence address of himself/herself and his/her family and to record in the accommodation and residence form all the information and data related to himself/herself and his family members who are living with him/her. The form submitted by the head of the family shall be considered as a notification submitted by each member of the family.

Second: Every Iraqi who enters the Republic of Iraq and has not previously filled out the residence form shall be obliged, within 30 (thirty) days from the date of entry into the Republic of Iraq, to attend at the office of residence information in his neighborhood in order to fill the form.

Third: In case that the legally competent person has changed the permanent place of residence or accommodation, whether individually or with all or some of his/her family members, he/she shall have to attend at the office of residence information in his/her new neighborhood to report the changes and fill out the form prepared for this purpose.

Fourth: Temporary residence shall be exempted from the provisions of items (First), (Second) and (Third) of this Article.

Chapter Four

Registration in the Civil Information System

Article 11

The head of the family, or his/her legally authorized representative, shall notify the Directorate or its concerned sections of the new civil information and incidents related to his/her family within (60) sixty days from the date of the occurrence of the incident. For Iraqi citizens living outside Iraq, the head of the family shall, during the said period, similarly notify the respective Iraqi consulates. The official who receives the notification shall provide the head of the family, or his legally authorized representative, with a receipt after verifying his identity.

Article 12

First:

A. The competent health authorities shall provide the Directorate, or its concerned sections, with the birth and death certificates issued by them within (30) thirty days from the date on which the incident occured according to the format approved by the Ministry of Health for this purpose.

B. The Directorate shall electronically record the incidents of birth or death as stipulated by item (First) of this Article.

Second:

A. Personal Status Courts and other competent courts shall provide the Directorate with copies of judicially finalized contracts, deeds, and decrees of marriage, divorce, dissolution of marriage, or separation.

B. The Directorate shall electronically register the marriage contracts or divorce decrees

Third: Iraqi citizens living outside the Republic of Iraq shall be obliged to notify the Directorate or the respective Iraqi consulates, or their legally authorized representatives, of his/her personally related incidents of marriage, divorce, dissolution of marriage, or judicial separation. The Director, or his authorized representative, may register these incidents in the Iraqi citizen's civil registration on the basis of data or documents issued by foreign entities and

certified by the concerned Iraqi consulates abroad or from the foreign country's consulate accredited to the Republic of Iraq, or their legally authorized representatives, after being certified by the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the absence of such data or documents, these incidents may be registered in the database after being endorsed by the Iraqi consulates abroad, taking into account the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of this Law.

Fourth: The Directorate of Nationality and its competent sections shall record the decisions to grant, withdraw, cancel, return, lose or recover Iraqi nationality. The Directorate shall transfer these decisions to the Civil Information System in accordance with a format prepared for this purpose.

Fifth: The Directorate may request the competent authorities in charge of population census to provide it with information and data for the purpose of updating registrations established in the civil information system and comparing them with the information already registered in the database.

Article 13

In one of the following two cases, the Director General, or his authorized representative, may decide to abolish any registration in the Civil Information System:

First: Loss or withdrawal of Iraqi nationality.

Second: The registration has been illegally or repeatedly recorded, or has not satisfied the necessary legal requirements.

Chapter Five

The Control of Access to Civil Information

Article 14

For the purpose of finalizing official formalities, the head of family; the owner of the respective civil registration; any of his/her brothers, sisters, and sons; any one of the spouses; the guardian; the caretaker; the trustee; the custodian or the authorized representative may request the Directorate and its sections to provide them with a copy of their civil registration retrieved from the Civil Information System after being ratified by the Director or his authorizes representative.

Article 15

Outside the control and supervision of the General Directorate, or without the approval of the Director General, or his authorized representative, no data, civil registrations and electronic documents may be handled or circulated, nor any electronic actions and transactions shall be effected through the database or used for purposes contrary to the provisions of this Law.

Article 16

In cases of crimes of international nature, the Minister may, upon request, provide foreign authorities with copies of the criminals' records established in the civil information system in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 17

First: The Director General may provide governmental and non-governmental bodies with the information requested by them and which is already recorded in the civil information system after verifying the reasons for the request. The Director General may reject such requests by reasoned decision.

Second: Any person who has obtained information in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall not use it for purposes other than the those for which it has been requested.

Third: The Directorate General shall supervise the local network of the civil information system and follow-up the electronic transactions transmitted or communicated through the electronic media set up for the purpose of this Law.

Article 18

The registration copy may be limited only to certain information recorded in the civil registration.

Chapter Six

Registration of Personal Status Incidents

Article 19

First: New births shall be recorded in the civil information system in the form of registrations based on birth certificates and data issued by competent authorities.

Second: The full name shall be considered complete if it includes the abstract (first) name of the person, the name of his/her father, the correct name of the grandfather and the surname, if any.

Third: If the name is incomplete, the person concerned must complete it in the manner provided for in this Law.

Fourth: After the entry into force of this Law, the health authorities concerned and the Directorate shall refrain from registering a child's name if it suggests obscene words, or is in contravention of public order and morals, or denotes indignity or insult.

Article 20

First: The Juvenile Court shall confidentially provide the Directorate with a copy of the decision made to choose the name of the foundling or a child of unknown parentage, the date and place of birth, the institution where he/she has been accommodated and the date on which he was found in according to a format prepared for this purpose.

Second: Any foundling or a child of unknown parentage shall be considered an Iraqi Muslim citizen unless proved otherwise.

Third: Juvenile Court shall provide both the Ministry of Health and the Directorate with a copy of the decision made on the accommodation of a child in case there was no enough information about the civil registration of his/her parents and their names due to the death or the absence of both or of one of them. The decision shall include the child's name and surname, the names of his/her parents, grandfathers, and the date and place of birth based on a medical report. The Ministry of Health shall issue the relevant birth certificate.

Fourth: The births of the foundling; the children of unknown parentage; and the children of the absent and the deceased shall be exempted from the condition of the notification period provided for in this Law. The Juvenile Court's decision shall be tantamount to a notification in such cases.

Fifth: In one of the following two cases, the foundlings and children of unknown parentage shall be recorded on the basis of an official document (deed) or a decision issued by the competent court whether the birth occurred before or after the 1957 population census:

A. If a birth certificate has not been issued in accordance with the Registration of Births and Deaths Law No. 148 of 1971.

B. If a decision to accommodate or attach to a family for upraising a foundling or a child of unknown parentage has not been issued in accordance with the Juvenile Welfare Act No. 76 of 1983.

Sixth. The competent court shall issue the official document (deed) or the decision confidentially at the request of the person if he/she has completed (15) fifteen years of age or at the request of a temporary guardian assigned by the competent court if the person has completed his/her seventh years and was still under 15 fifteen years of age.

Seventh: Procedures of registration in the civil information system of foundlings, children of unknown parentage, children of the absent and missing persons and illegitimate children shall be determined by instructions to be issued by the Minister.

Article 21

First: Any person may correct his full name, the name of his/her mother and the name of his/her maternal grandfather only once. He may also for once change his name and surname provided that the change does not include the names of parents and grandparents. The correction procedure shall be recorded in the family registry.

Second: The person who converts to the religion of Islam shall be exempted from the provisions of item (First) of this Article.

Article 22

Upon a written request by the owner of the registration, the Director General, or his legally authorized representative, may change the person's abstract (first) name and title provided that there are compelling reasons to do so. The General Directorate shall publish for one time the request in one of the local newspapers at the expense of the applicant. The application shall be considered after (15) fifteen days from the date of publication.

Article 23

It is not permissible for a person who corrects his name or surname to return to the previously corrected name and surname.

Article 24

First: The Director General, or his authorized representative, may register a title for the person who has no title in the civil registration upon a request submitted by the person to the Directorate General provided that the title does not suggests indignity or insult or is in contravention of public order and morals.

Second: The application shall be published in a local newspaper for once at the expense of the applicant. If no objection is made within (10) ten days from the date of publication, the Director General, or his authorized representative, shall issue a decision to register the title. In case an objection is made, the applicant may

appeal to a competent court within (90) ninety days from the date of notification of the objection.

Third: The changed title shall be registered in the family registry.

Article 25

First: Children of the family shall have the title of their father. The competent officer shall add this title to the children's civil registration in both the civil information system and in the family registration. After the age of puberty or upon marriage, children may register or change their titles.

Second: Under a decision made by the Director-General, the family's identification number may be deactivated in the civil information system in case of dissolution of the marriage contract and if the family has no children.

Third: The divorced wife shall be added to the identification number of her family before marriage.

Article 26

First: A non-Muslim may change his religion in accordance with the law.

Second: With regard to religion, minor children shall follow the spouse who converts to Islam.

Third: The Court of Personal Status shall consider the change of religion provided for in item (First) of this Article as well as the change of the abstract (first) name in case it is associated with the change of religion. Such a situation is not subject to the requirement of publication in a local newspaper.

Article 27

First: Births and deaths are recorded in the Civil Information System under certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of the law on registration of births and deaths. as well as the legal documents (deeds) and decisions issued by the competent courts after being registered at the health authorities concerned.

Second: The Directorate shall register the addition in the deceased' civil registration in the civil information system and make the necessary amendments on the registrations of children, husband or wife and add them to the family registry.

Third: The family's identification number shall be added to the new birth's identification number.

Fourth: Any errors related to the addition of birth and death incidents shall be corrected in the civil information system in the manner specified by instructions to be issued by the Minister.

Article 28

First: The marriage incident shall be added to the civil information system registration and the marital status of the spouses shall be amended according to the marriage contract or the marriage confirmation decision issued by the competent courts.

Second: The Directorate shall establish the family's identification registry.

Third: The incidents of marriage, divorce, annulment or separation of Iraqi women from a foreign husband shall be recorded in their civil registration, and their children, if any, shall be registered with them without including the foreign spouse. The wife with her children shall be considered a family and shall be given an identification number.

Fourth: The incidents of marriage, divorce, annulment or separation of an Iraqi citizen from his foreign wife shall be recorded, and the wife shall be registered with him. He and his children shall be considered a family and is given an identification number.

Fifth: Any spouse may file a lawsuit in the competent court to correct the date of marriage, divorce, annulment or separation, or to correct the name of any of the spouses as mentioned in the legal resolutions.

Sixth: In the case of the death of spouses who had not register their marriage contract and had left no children have died, the guardian, custodian or any adult child may file a lawsuit against

one of the heirs or against the person who can be legally deemed as an opponent for the purpose of establishing the incidents of marriage and paternity.

Seventh: If one of the spouses dies and the marriage contract has not been registered, the other spouse may sue a heirs of the deceased spouse or the person who can be legally deemed as an opponent for the purpose of establishing the incidents of marriage.

Eighth: The incidents of annulment or separation prior to consummation shall be mentioned by reversing the spouses' registration and marital status to the original status before marriage. The Director General may deactivate the family identification number in the civil information system.

Chapter Seven

Rectification

Article 29

First: the Director General, or his authorized representative, may, upon written request by the holder of the civil registration, the guardian of the minor or the relevant official authorities, may rectify all the incorrect data mentioned in the civil information system. The Director General may also make the necessary additions to the registration based on official documents issued by a competent authority.

Second: The Director General may reconsider the administrative decision he has made to reject the required corrections within thirty (30) days from the date of issuance of the decision if the concerned person submitted new official documents sufficient to make the required correction.

Article 30

First: When multiple errors occurred in the person's full name and the names of his/her father and grandfather, those involved in the

correction lawsuit must unite their claims under a single lawsuit, unless there are legitimate reasons to split the case.

Second: Any request for correcting one of the parts that constitute the date of birth (day, month, year) shall be considered as a declaration of the validity of the other parts. No more than one lawsuit may be instituted to correct the said the date of birth.

Third: In the event of a lack of information regarding the date of birth, the Iraqi citizen concerned shall be required to submit official documents that supplement the missing information for the purpose of adding them to the civil information registration.

Article 31

Upon a substantiated proposal by the Director General, the Minister may issue the parameters that govern the addition of data to the civil information registration.

Chapter 8

Cancelation of Registration

Article 32

Any member of the family may file in the competent court a lawsuit to cancel the fake registration(s) of family members. The court shall have to involve a member of the family or the relevant government departments as a third party to the case.

Article 33

The lawsuit shall be instituted in a competent courts and according to the spatial jurisdiction of the place of residence of the civil registration holder. The plaintiff shall present copies of the his/her registration and those of his/her family members as

recorded in the Civil Information System. Legal methods are to be followed in the appeal process in accordance with the law.

Chapter 9

Issuing the National Card

Article 34

The Directorate shall issue a national card with a special identification number for each Iraqi citizen registered in the Civil Information System. In the event of loss of or damage to the original card, the Directorate shall issue a replacement for the lost card.

Article 35

First: The national card shall be adopted by governmental and non-governmental bodies to verify the holder's identity and nationality. This card shall replace the certificate of Iraqi nationality , the civil status card and the residence card. By virtue of the national card, the holder may exercise his civil, legal and humanitarian rights.

Second: The form of the national card, the data it contains, the procedures for obtaining it, the period of validity and the date of renewal thereof shall be determined in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Minister.

Article 36

First: The national card shall be replaced in one of the following cases:

A. A decision made by a competent authority to correct or change any of the data included in the registration.

B. When the national card is damaged or contains linguistic or digital errors.

Second: The national card shall be withdrawn when the civil registration is cancelled.

Third: The national card shall be considered invalid upon the death of its owner.

Chapter 10

Fees

Article 37

The fees shown below are collected against the issuance of the cards and documents set out for each one hereunder:

First: [5000] Five thousand Iraqi dinars for the issuance of a national card for the first time, or for renewal of the card due to the expiration of the validity period.

Second: [10000] ten thousand Iraqi dinars for the purpose of issuing a national card as a replacement for the damaged one.

Third: [25000] Twenty five thousand Iraqi dinars for the issuance for the first time of a national card as a replacement for the lost one.

Fourth: [50000] fifty thousand Iraqi dinars for the issuance for the second time of a national card as a replacement for the lost one.

Fifth: [100000] one hundred thousand Iraqi dinars for the issuance for more than two times of a national card as a replacement for the lost one.

Sixth: [1000] one thousand Iraqi dinars for issuing and certifying a copy of the civil registration.

himself/herself: [1000] one thousand Iraqi dinars for changing the name, title or any other data in the civil registration.

Chapter 11

Sanctions

Article 38

Any person who submits incorrect information with a view to obtaining either a national card or a copy of the civil registration shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding (3) three years a fine not less than (200000) two hundred thousand Iraqi dinars and not exceeding (1000000) one million Iraqi dinars, or by one of these two penalties.

Article 39

Any person who fails to register his place of residence at the respective office of residence information during the period stipulated by Article (10) of this Law shall be punished by a fine of (25000) twenty five thousand Iraqi dinars.

Chapter 12

General Provisions

Article 40

The Directorate shall undertake the implementation of the civil information system, which includes all the registrations of individuals stipulated by this Law, within (2) two years from the date of its entry into force.

Article 41

First: The Directorate may establish a website on the Internet and shall be managed separately from the Directorate's local network to create channels of communication with the citizens to provide them with information about the national card and any relevant notifications.

Second: Electronic transactions referred to in item (First) of this Article shall be deemed as notifications. These transactions and

the electronic documents attached thereto shall be regarded as negligible unless they are endorsed by the competent governmental departments. Attendance by the citizen at the Directorate or any of its branches shall be considered a personal approval thereof.

Article 42

First: The procedures stipulated by this Law pertaining to the Iraqi communities abroad shall be determined by instructions to be issued by the Minister.

Second: Upon a proposal by the Director General, the Minister may authorize the Iraqi consulates abroad, or their authorized representatives, to exercise all or some of the powers provided for in this Law for the purpose of implementing its provisions.

Article 43

The director of the Directorate, or his authorized representative, may ask any person subject to the provisions of this Law to present any data or information concerning him/her or his/her representative. For this purpose, the Director may also request the individual to appear before the staff of the Directorate.

Article 44

First: The Minister shall issue a declaration to be published in the Official Gazette to suspend the issuance of the certificate of Iraqi nationality, the civil status card and the residence card, as well as any relevant records and documents. Any records related to asserting or cancelling the incidents that contradict the provisions of this Law shall be exempted from the provisions of this declaration.

Second: The Directorate shall maintain records and proceedings relating to the nationality and civil status departments.

Third: Civil status departments and offices of residence information shall continue to perform their duties, and shall be regarded as stations of the civil information system.

Fourth: The Directorate may, through the linkages of the local network, expand and develop the civil registry to include the individual's life information, including finger prints, biometric and iris pictures, or any other obtainable information.

Article 45

First: The following two laws shall be abolished:

A. The Civil Status Law No. 65 of 1972.
B. The Organization of Places of Domicile and Residence inside Iraq Law No. 95 of 1978.

Second: The regulations and instructions issued under the two laws mentioned in item (First) of this Article shall remain in force so as not to conflict with the provisions of this Law until such time as they are replaced or repealed.

Article 46

First: Regulations may be issued to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

Second: The Minister shall issue instructions to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

Article 47

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and the date of its entry into force shall be determined by a statement to be issued by the Minister and published in the Official Gazette.

Reasons for Enactment:

In view of the multiplicity of Iraqi citizens' identification documents and to alleviate the difficulties they have experienced in this respect; to keep abreast of the development in governmental work systems in the countries of the developed

world through the use of the latest administrative systems; in order to build an integrated civil information network and unify the Iraqi nationality certificate, the civil status card and the residence card in a single document within a single information network; and in view of its importance in terms of maintaining the security of both the citizen and the state, this Law has been enacted.