

**Qatar: Emiri Decision No. 9 of the year 1963 regulating the granting of visas, their types, and fees implementing law No. 3 of 1963 regulating the entry and residence of aliens in Qatar**

<b>Title</b>	Qatar: Emiri Decision No. 9 of the year 1963 regulating the granting of visas, their types, and fees implementing law No. 3 of 1963 regulating the entry and residence of aliens in Qatar
<b>Date of adoption</b>	14 December 1963
<b>Entry into force</b>	In effect
<b>Text versions</b>	<a href="#">Arabic</a> <b>Source:</b>  <i><a href="#">Official Journal Issue No. 8 (01 January 1963), p. 525, Retrieved from: Al-Meezan Qatar Legal Portal, accessed: 21 May 2013,</a></i>
<b>Abstract</b>	

There are four different categories of visas in Qatar (Art. 1):

1. Residence visa
2. Entry visa
3. Transit visa
4. Return visa

Visas are obtained through an application to the Department of Passports and Expatriates' Affairs or the relevant entity abroad. Article 7 stipulates that the Department of Passports and Expatriates' Affairs must authorize the issuance of entry visas to those seeking employment in Qatar and only if the following conditions are met:

1. The applicant must have the technical expertise needed by Qatar
2. The applicant must have a well-off Qatari sponsor
3. The sponsor must guarantee the applicant's good behavior, undertake to turn him in to the relevant Qatari entity upon expiration of his/her visa and commit to paying the expenses for deporting him/her should it be necessary.

Art. 11 lists in table form the fees to be paid for each visa type:

- Residence visa: 100 Riyals and 20 for every dependent
- Single entry visa: 100 Riyals and 20 for every dependent
- Multiple entry visa – 3 to 6 months: 200 Riyals and 20 for every dependent
- Multiple entry visa – 6 months to 1 year: 400 Riyals and 20 for every dependent
- Return visa: 100 Riyals and 20 for every dependent
- Transit visa: 20 Riyals

Art. 15 exempts foreign workers and their dependents from obtaining a return visa for as long as their passports and residence permits are valid. They are however required to have a letter from their employer stating that they continue to be employed by him.

Art. 17 lists in table form the fees related to residence permits:

- New residence permit or renewal: 50 Riyals for every year and 20 for every dependent
- Transferring existing residence permit to a new passport: 50 Riyals
- Temporary residence permit: 200 Riyals and 40 for every dependent
- Transfer of sponsorship in non-employment situations: 1000 Riyals
- Transfer of sponsorship in employment situations:
  - If transfer is made for the first time after two years of employment: 1000 Riyals
  - If transfer is made one year after 1<sup>st</sup> transfer: 1500 Riyals
  - If transfer is made one year after 2<sup>nd</sup> transfer: 2000 Riyals
- Temporary residence permit for sailors: 20 Riyals
- Approval to turn a visit permit into a residence permit: 300 Riyals and 200 for every dependent

Children under the age of two years are exempted from the residence permit fee (Art. 18 (2)).