

Resolution/Law no. 6, 1987

Regulating Entry Residence and Exit of foreign Nationals to/from Libya

Source: Libyan Authority of Public Security web site:

http://www.almiezan.net/lawmaking_14.php

The law stipulates that:

- 1- Entry to and exit from Libya should be from the specified entry/exit points and with permission from the Libyan authorities by having a stamped visa on a valid passport or other traveling documents.
- 2- It is possible for a foreigners to stay in Libya, if he/she is a holder of a valid passport (or other travel document) issued by a recognized authority.
- 3- Arab nationals are allowed to enter the country with an official ID card, according to regulations specified by the National Authority of Passports and Nationality.
- 4- Captains of ships and airplanes should submit a list of their crew with other info, upon arrival and departure. They have also to report the names of passengers who don't have entry or transit visas and prevent them from leaving the ship/plane.
- 5- By this law, the following types of visas are granted:
 - a- Entry visas: holder should enter Libya within 45 days of visa granting date and can stay for up to three months.
 - b- Transit visas: holder can stay in Libya a maximum of 15 days.
 - c- Exit visas
 - d- Residence visas: holder can stay for a specified period.
- 6- Multi-entry visas are granted to those whose jobs require such visas, for a period of three months period as a maximum. Holders of residence visas could also obtain multi-entry visas for the duration of their residence in the country, provided it does not exceed six months.
- 7- Group entry visas are granted, provided that the group does not exceed 50 persons with valid passports.
- 8- A foreigner should note the following while in Libya:-
 - a- Respect laws and rules
 - b- Report within 7 days of his arrival to the nearest immigration office.
 - c- Provide info. And report loss of travel documents.
- 9- Any Libyan who is hosting a foreigner should report his relevant info. to the nearest police or immigration office within 48 hours.
- 10- Wife, unmarried daughters and sons who are under 18 years, have the right to stay in Libya as long as their husband's/parent's residence visa is valid.
- 11- A foreigner who enters the country with a certain purpose cannot violate that by changing the purpose of his stay, without prior permission from the authorities.
- 12- All nationals who are employing foreigners have to report them to immigration office within 7 days.
- 13- All foreigners who were granted a residence visa should proceed to the immigration authorities to obtain the residence card, upon arrival, within one month of visa granting date.
- 14- A holder of residence visa who stays out of the country (Libya) for more than 3 months loses his right of residing in Libya. There are exceptions to this as stipulated in the executive regulations.
- 15- A holder of residence visa who intends to stay out of Libya for more than 3 months should return his residence card to the immigration office before departing the country and reclaim it upon his arrival again.
- 16- Residence visas could be revoked by the authorities in the following cases:-
 - a- If holder constitutes a threat to national security.
 - b- If he was sentenced for a violation/crime related to public security, honor or financial integrity.
 - c- If he/she violated conditions and obligations of visa granting.

- d- If the reason for granting his/her visa became obsolete. The decision to revoke a visa should be issued by the General Director of Immigration.
- 17- A foreigner will be deported in the following cases:
- a- If he/she enters the country without a valid visa.
 - b- If he/she overstayed his granted residence duration.
 - c- If his/her visa was revoked as stipulated in point 16.
 - d- If he/she was sentenced by a court.
- 18- A foreigner who is to be deported could be asked to report to authorities or imprisoned, till his departure. If he wishes to enter the country again, his visa should be authorized by the General Director of Immigration.
- 19- Violators will either be imprisoned or fined or both. The fine amount is a maximum of 200 L.D.s . This is provided that he/she was not sentenced to a harsher sentence by a court of law. These regulations are:-
- a- Provided false information
 - b- Entered the country or resided in it, illegally
 - c- Violated conditions/regulations of visa granting and/or overstayed his residence visa duration
 - d- Stayed in the country after being asked to leave by the authorities.
 - e- Whoever employed a foreigner without consideration of point 7.
- 20- Violators of this law will be punished by imprisonment of max. 3 months and/or a fine of 100 L.D max.
- 21- Specified employees within the immigration authority are authorized to execute this law.
- 22- This law is non-applicable to the following cases:-
- a- Diplomatic core.
 - b- Exempted nationals of countries that have treaties with Libya.
 - c- Those who are exempted by the government.
 - d- Staff of sea and air carriers (passports will be stamped upon arrival). They are authorized to stay in the country till the departure of their ship or plane.
 - e- Ships and planes with special temporary permit to enter reside and exit the country.
- 23- The executive regulations related to the execution of this law should contain the following:-
- a- Specification of entry/exit points
 - b- Rules on updating the list of those not allowed to enter the country
 - c- Rules related to deportations
 - d- Conditions that regulate granting, renewal, exemptions, fees of visas taking in consideration similar treatment of nationals of other countries
 - e- Rules and principles that regulate the issuance of residence cards, its renewal, fees....etc.
 - f- Specification of related forms, records and documents related to the execution of this law.
 - g- Specification of persons who should provide guarantees, pledges...etc. before entering Libya
 - h- Specification of documents that confirm a person's fulfillment of his obligations, prior to his/her departing the country.
- 24- This law overrides law no. 17, 1962, in case of conflict.