Registration Issues Related to Marriage with Foreigners

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Abstract
Identify individuals within the identity and nationality documents in geographical boundaries of specific political has particular importance because the allocation of document of birth and identity to each of the individuals serve the purpose of and comprehensive way to identify and fulfill economic and social rights of the individual. Production of vital statistics and demographics, such as marriage and birth and death requires timely registration and to date these events, can accelerate and examination of events and flow of information in the country and the community system. It may also provide the identity of its population. The aim of this study is the expression of challenges in terms of jurisprudence and legal provisions for civil registration; because the various developments in the field of personality rights, family law and general human rights, that defects and gaps to clear rules and regulations governing the registration has revealed. So explain the criteria and rules governing the formulation and interpretation of laws governing these events in order to reforms in current laws and regulations and fulfill them is essential.

Keywords: civil registration, marriage, divorce, documents of birth, nationality, birth, death.
Introduction
Registration means established and stand up, make notes and writing something in the office (Amid, 1377, under the terms of registration) of the Act, September 1295 consisted of 41 articles about the Census was approved by the Council of Ministers but was not implemented to December 1297. Registration in the Ministry of Interior in Tehran (Iran) was founded, gradually developed elsewhere in the country. In 1303 detailed regulations on statistics and collect the Cabinet approved various statistics. Civil Registration Organization at the beginning was called “birth certificate” and sometimes by the municipality and sometimes the Interior Ministry's department was called in 1307, the Bureau [Bureau of Statistics and Birth certificate of the country] was called. In 1310, a private school was established to train statistician. In 1316, office name was changed to census bureau.

In June 1318 census law was passed in the National Assembly and from that date to September 1320 in 35 cities census was done. In 1337 duties were separated Census and current registration organization called “Registrar-General”. Now, two independent departments (Directorate General of Civil Registration - Department of General Statistics) it is under the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the Statistical Office of their country. Nonetheless, the present and about the meaning and quality traits and staff something, situation and how and when that person is someone's life (Dehkhoda, 1385, 2442).

One of the important issues is the concept of personal status; because the first question that comes to mind is this interpretation and it is conceptually affair and what is defined. Some suggests, "Personal status and the status of the traits that make him stand out from others in person and he defines the legal position in society. Name and domicile, nationality, ancestry, age, inheritance, marriage and celibacy, or not having the ability to perform legal acts and like, including personal status "(Shahidi, 1377, 251). This definition is disputable; firstly, this definition also audit and personal profile person, such as name and residence, including personal status is considered, while these categories of topics and examples of personal status are not. Second, this definition, status and capacity is also expressed, including personal status, while lawmakers and many other lawyers, the specific means described in the personal status and have not seen one another subset (Safai and GhasemZadeh, 1377, 8).

Others believe that "attributes are related to one's personal status, regardless of his specific job and position in society and ratable and not money exchange; the civil works are applied, such as marriage, divorce, parentage "(Safai and GhasemZadeh, 1377, 9). This definition is also controversial because to a large extent defined rights to characters and it according to the personal status and the rights to the characters and the boundary separation between them with just the right words and attributes are not specified. In addition, the features related to the person's situation and what is the difference between the states of affair that the border was unclear? Although providing a detailed definition of a complex legal issue, it is difficult, according to agree instances of personal status,
such as marriage, divorce, paternity, and Benoit, we can say: "Personal or family is the natural set of attributes which distinguish the personal from and legislation that gives effect. As if the person is male or female, single or married or absolute, or as if the baby is legitimate or illegitimate, capacity, or the account of the young, madness and philosophy is no absolute importance" (Moavez, 1, 26).

This definition of other more and more correct definition is justified because when the marriage or inheritance or divorce, for example, the use of these titles. It is a state of mind to another, for example, the husband, the holder of its features, but also to his wife and the wife or the husband and wife, this is also the sense of the husband and the relative state of the respective legal effect. On the other hand, the heir and the testator or absolute, absolute, all of these categories will be meaningful to the other person. Another significant issue, about the affair and its relation to the situation, there is disagreement among the lawyers. Some of them in general, including the status and qualifications recognized and in the narrow sense, it means the situation has been defined. In addition, certain other subsidiaries affair to consider the situation and the situation in general, including the situation in the proper sense affair has been defined (Safai and Ghasem Zadeh, 1377, 8). It seems that, as in the constitution of the state of personal status (dementia, Saker and philosophy) is distinct, personal items are not synonymous in the proper sense and each has a meaning separate from others and should not be equated them.

Law governing the personal status of foreigners in Iran

To determine the law governing the personal status law in different countries usually take two factors into consideration, one domicile and nationality another. Some governments on citizenship rather than residence have adopted a rule whereby people in terms of their personal status law are public that their residence; others prefer to have adopted the nationality of the residence rule whereby the personal status law of their respective governments (Almasi, 1380, 5). In Iran, Article 7 of the Civil Code, foreigners about treaties, put their respective law. It has a dual meaning. On the one hand, it can be said that the contract for the foreign nationality of his national law is not necessary. On the other hand, we can say that foreign law enforcement conditional on the existence of a treaty between the government and foreign governments. In the absence of a treaty between the governments of Iran and abroad, Iranian law and Article 5 of the law will be implemented as well as Clause 2, Article 961 of the same law reinforce this. The majority of lawyers believe that their national law is subject to the personal status of foreigners living in Iran without the need for a treaty (Nasiri, 1372, 198). Thus, according to Article 9 of the Civil Code indicating "in accordance with the treaties" in Article 7 of the waste, furthermore, paragraph 2 of Article 961 of the Civil Code seems unnecessary.

Doctor Jafari Langroodi wrote: "If a country alien to personal status law of the country of residence and foreign law enforcement subject to the treaty and reciprocity. This is a sign of backwardness." (Jafari Langroodi, 1373, 94). However, lawyers, foreign citizens in the
affair even if there is a treaty and a treaty without the need to know their national law; without having any role of religion here and that being Muslim or foreign national not affect the solution is provided by Article 7 of the Civil Code. Another question is whether the difference between Muslim and non-Muslim foreigners only exception relating to public order or that it would be extended to other cases and even Muslim foreigners in the context of personal status law itself competent on the take? Although the civil law regarding the division of foreigners based on religion does not exist but the collection's law can be inferred meaning.

In this regard, Article 4 of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran states: "All the laws and regulations of civil, criminal, financial, economic, administrative, cultural, military, political, and other should be based on Islamic criteria. This principle applies absolutely and generally to all principles of the constitution and other laws and regulations governing and recognizing the responsibility of the Guardian Council jurists". So from now on the interpretation of Article 7 the Civil Code is in the light of Article 4 of the constitution. Besides, in Islam artificial and arbitrary criteria for the identification of individuals and populations such as Borders and the country cannot be a criterion for determining the appropriate law. The religious ideology of the individual depends on God, not the government. In addition, Muslim anywhere in the world is religious law, not the law of the land and its divine and non-divine. There is a practical contradiction: on the one hand and its rules on conflicts of foreign law in Iran, mostly in civil law approved in 1307 and 1313 and 1314 are solar, religion is not the central axis detection righteous law, in the context of personal status, citizenship. On the other hand the internal conflict of laws, which is especially personal status, this is faith determines good law (Parvin, 1379, 249)

According to the law allows non-Shi’a Iranians in compliance with the Personal Status Courts Act of 1312, Iranians in their religious rules that Articles 12 and 13 of the constitution states that the same meaning, while the discussions on the international scene rules and not the rules of the religious public interest. This is not simple theoretical justification for an Islamic state because of their religious rules, but Iranian Muslim force foreign Muslim national rules? Especially there is conflict between national rules and foreign Muslim religious and the implementation of their religious rules require an Islamic state (Parvin, 1379, 249). Accepting the argument that the foreign interest after being a Muslim, he cannot favor an Islamic state and it is hardly possible. On the other hand, the basic principles of Islam and the country's border criteria to determine the appropriate law are not true. Therefore, it is recommended to ensure that the practices have to be taken in this regard.

**legal issues related to the issuance of birth documents for Iranian nationals abroad**

In the case of birth registration and issuance of birth certificates to babies Iranians outside of country according to paragraph 2 of Article 976 of the Civil Code: "Children who their father is Iranian or foreign, whether they were born in Iran are Iranian". In addition, each
of these people can go abroad on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran or nationwide civil registration offices confirm the baby's birth certificate and taking action.

1 - Father

2 - Grandfather with the original birth certificate

3 - Mother if marriage bureaus or agencies at home and abroad Islamic Republic of Iran) do not legally register her marriage

4 - If the marriage is not registered parents to attend parent is required (see recommendations required)

5. Legal guardian (trustee or guardian or trustee) for minors and incapacitated by providing documentary evidence that the he is established

In the case of marriage, registration abroad Iranians against Article 32 of the Civil Registration Act, marriages are not registered in an official marriage if the following conditions birth document will be recorded in the documents:

1. There confessed to a relationship of parity between the official registration of marriage applicants

2 Certificate of registration offices to register the couple's place in history with the event that the parties are not indicating another marriage

Married couples who have been together can be one of the Notarial accommodation parity to the official declaration setting in which couples fully indicating Profile and the exact date of marriage is inserted. Official Declaration and action and provide your original birth certificate application to register it in the birth document and his birth certificate from the population register their place of residence or place of issue birth certificates.

**Issues related to conflict of laws on marriage and divorce, men and women of different nationalities (judicial review of Articles 31 and 42 of the law registry)**

Marriage among the institutions whose effects are not confined to the parties to the marriage and its inclusion in the child's circle of infection and thus the legislative, in addition to stability and durability into account the family and the couple's relationship is put under surveillance, their rights and duties towards children is also considered. The rights and duties of parents and children, Article 1168 of the Civil Code provides: "Maintenance of children is both the right and duty of the parents". In addition, the rights and duties of husband and wife after the marriage in Article 1102 of the Civil Code states:"Once it was correctly marriage, conjugal relationship existing between the parties and the rights and duties of the couples against each other is established". Some works of
marriage, the couple is related to non-financial relations, such as tasks related to Hasan socialize with each other and cooperate with each other in the welfare of their family and education of children in families headed by husband and the husband to determine home. However also forbade women from practicing their profession or industry with the family interests or the dignity of himself or his wife (Articles 1103, 1104, 1105, 1114 and 1115 Civil Code).

Some other works, is works that refers to the couple's financial affairs, such as: Mehr (1078 to 1101 of the Civil Code), alimony (1106 to 1113 of the Civil Code) and dowry in the marriage customs of our country, appliances and furnishings needed to be provided by the family of the woman for him. Although dowry in marriage, but when used in accordance with Article 1118 of the Civil Code “can be an independent woman with her own property seized as he wants”. Like seals are the property of the woman's dowry and he can make any modifications to them in full. We should see that in the event of a dispute over the nationality of spouses, in the case of marriage, what law should be qualified? What is national law of the couple? What is the national law of one of them? It seems that the answer to this question it is necessary to distinguish between right development stage (and stages marital relationship) and the right international impact (or effect of parity relationship) should be considered. However, national law enforcement as one of the parties to the marriage and ignore the other hand in the creation of a national law marital relationship is unreasonable. National law enforcement on both sides of the relationship is illogical because then that marriage is properly located, family and law enforcement in conflict at the center of the unit is not possible (Almasi, 1380, 16).

The government may have known as one of the parties is entitled to alimony for women, but the government effect on the other hand such a marriage is not time or the national law husband is the head of the husband over the family accepted. While the National Women's Law does not recognize such a right is for the husband. If, in the creation of man and woman is absolutely right to apply national law can be accepted, it is because the non-collection of the law, there will be parity relationship and the family will be formed. However, in the right international impact, only one application of the law governing the relationship can be accepted or hotspot units (Almasi, 1380, 17).

The law governing the relationships or family may be the law of domicile or the law of the government of one party in the relationship. In some countries, such as private international law: France and Switzerland if they are couples with different, the effects of marriage is the law of the common residence and when the couple have a different nationality, residence in different countries and live apart from each other, apply the law court. In some countries, such as Egypt, Syria and Iraq rights (Article 13 of the Egyptian civil law, Article 14 and Article 9 of the Iraqi civil law of Syrian civil). In case of difference of nationality couple, the husband's government they qualify (Almasi, 1379, 63). Iran on private international law type solution Egypt's rights. Syria and Iraq have been adopted and by the head of the family law husband government has preferred her husband to the government, Iranian Civil Code in this respect because Article 963
expressly provides: "If couples are not nationals of the state personal and financial relations between husband government will be subject to the laws." This article is about a couple of different foreign nationality and in the case of a couple, one of whom is a citizen of Iran is applicable (Almasi, 1380, 18).

One of the couple's relationship, in the aftermath of divorce arises, is related to the others. During the visit they (the institutions of Islamic jurisprudence and the rights of non-Muslim countries does not exist), the divorced wife's alimony, as well as the husband of the woman's last name is divorce. Some, divorce is one of the rights of all Islamic countries and the rights of some non-Islamic countries such as France is also foreseen. Iranian civil law in its definition is given: "They are a while until it expires, a woman whose marriage has been dissolved, cannot, marry »Articles 1151 to 1157 has expressed its ruling. During the visit a number of institutions that Islamic jurisprudence does not exist in non-Islamic countries, one of the effects of divorce judgments in 1148 and 1149 Civil Code is material. The divorced wife's alimony, divorce is also one of the works that have been stipulated in Article 1109 of the Civil Code: "They took birth certificate alimony divorced the husband, unless the divorce is disobedience is located. But if some of the termination of the marriage or divorce is irrevocable, the woman has no right to alimony unless carrying her husband, in which case the time of delivery will have a right to alimony".

A second work, divorce, the woman is the husband's last name, which has been stipulated in Article 42 of the Registration Act 1355: "The wife may, with the consent of her husband so long as marriage is mentioned. The surname of her husband without a yield sign and use in case of divorce, it continued use of the surname of the wife's permission". The question arises, is that the relationships of husband and wife after divorce law would be subject to what? Do the same laws that govern the divorce, the divorce will also dominate the works? For example, according to the financial support marriage and in the event of a dispute nationality of one of the spouses, husband government law (Article 963 of Iranian Civil Code) if the divorced wife's alimony from the works of divorce; the husband will be subject to government? In French law, the same law that governs the causes and circumstances of divorce is also govern the effects of divorce. In English law, general law that governs the manner and the possibility of divorce, the effects of divorce and financial relations of husband and wife in case of divorce will also dominate and the court is competent to deal with the divorce, this way the authority to determine what kind of divorce to the couple and their children.

Egyptian law, the law governing the effects of divorce than couples have been separated, at the end of the law applicable to divorce emphasized the law governing the effects of divorce, in the relations between parents and children may be, the law governing the effects of divorce on relationships between couples who have been separated from each other. Iran on private international law is the law, which governs the causes and circumstances of divorce, basically, the effects of divorce, also applies. For example, in response to questions were raised about the divorced wife's alimony, it could be said that
alimony according to one of the financial relationship is marriage. The spouses have different nationality, as in the time of parity relationship in accordance with the provisions of Article 963 of Civil Code, the law of her husband's government, after the dissolution of the marriage will be subject to the same law. Iran on private international law, the effects of divorce on children and duties of parents about foster care and maintenance of a separate judgment and the law governing the law applicable to divorce effects associated with couples who have separated from each other is different.

One of the other issues that arise in this regard, issues related to the adoption. May many questions in this regard, especially at the moment of formation about adoption in Iran. What is proposed is the law should be governing the relationships adoption, Iran must judge whether the adoption is in the context of the Government (in respect of foreign nationals) stepfather or stepmother or foster child of nationality and religion (in the case of Iran's religious minorities are concerned) to be observed? (Whether adopted child, adopted child, or Iranian or foreign, Iranian or foreign) or, where applicable, Iran would judge in terms of applying Article 964 of the Civil Code and Article 3 single article non-Shi'a Iranians to respect personal status courts approved in 1312, government Act godfather (or godmother) and religion Godfather enforce in a timely manner? or the competent judge Iran based on Article 965 of the Civil Code, the government is required molar against the (child) to operate its own criteria?

An Iranian lawyers, the law governing the relationships adoption topics (determined by the child's guardian) believes that the couple may request guardianship of the child are still living in Iran and their nationality, played no role in the approval of the court, the couple can also foreign. In Iran the child to adopt and accepted their relationship with the child, the law of Iran. Thus, the legislation on adoption, the personal law governing the personal status laws (Articles 6 and 7 of the Civil Code) have been deviating (regarding adoption) put the law of domicile (Katozian, 1385, 386). Many structures have been objections to this view, including:

First, the rule of law residence in Iran, in relation to adoption (adoption custody of children without guardians) of the Courts in Iran and it is not from the actions of the governing law. In other words, a prerequisite for creating the relationship of adoption in Iran, it having adopted adopters in Iran and this means applying the case law of adoption (in all its forms, whether Iranian or foreign children).

Secondly, if we are in litigation adoption, the law let Iran run on time (if Iranian or Iranian foster child adopters) Law Enforcement Iran in the first case or the first part of Article 5 of the application of Article 965 of the Civil Code. In the second case by law enforcement of Article 6 and 964 of the Civil Code, it is not law enforcement residence.

Therefore, it is observed that the majority of cases related to the adoption of laws are private and in no way Iranian legislator, a person does not deviate laws. Some of the lawyers, as that "because Iranian law (except for foreigners and religious minorities in
Iran) rights established for other people, adoption is not recognized. It is only if foreign godfather, the issue of adoption was described as personal status if Godfather is the Iranian government and law and is a member of religious minorities; such a relationship would be the godfather of the religion "(Nassiri, 1370, 360). Proponents of this view, in order to prove their theory (law enforcement Government stepfather or stepmother), equality of rights and duties godfather or godmother to the child's biological parents of maintenance, training, support and respect the protection of children unsupervised document to Article 11 of the Act of 1354 and the same. In addition, the unity of the ruling and the case referred to in Article 964 of the Civil Code and paragraph 3 of Article unified personal status Iranians to comply with the court approved 1312 as filed their arguments altogether (Motevalizadeh, 1378, 223 and 224). Although the above statements is applicable in many cases, but it should be noted that the general rule government law enforcement adopters child (godfather or godmother respective state law) cannot be true in all forms of drawing and must be distinguished in different scenarios. In other words, godfather or godmother government in some cases the law should be implemented in a timely manner and in some cases the law of Iran from the Iranian Civil Code granted the first part of Article 5.

Yet another group of Iranian lawyers, judges believes that Iran should have at the moment relationships adoption, government mole law against (adopted children) from the application of Article 965 of the Civil Code of Iran and coordination with international rules and regulations, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child framework. It should be noted that the above view is not absolute and timely general practice, you may wish to Article 965 of the Civil Code, a foreign law in a timely manner put it into action (eg foreign adoptions).In addition, the above-mentioned foreign law (the law of the ward government), principally adoption is recognized, and then the Iranian judge (applying foreign law or the law of the ward government) certainly inconsistent with paragraph 2 of Article 20 and 21 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. As might be supposed recipients of the child (godfather or godmother) are state function that adopting better rules and regulations, in order to further guarantee the rights of children.

It seems logical resolution on Iran's statements regarding adoption (in the right form) is very important. For this reason, when the head of Iranian children, foreign nationals may be imposed Iranian law (Article 6 and the first part of Article 5 of the Iranian Civil Code) is more suitable than other rules and if the head of foreign children, foreign nationals are not necessary to apply the law of Iran. According to a person being the subject of adoption, stepfather applies the rules and regulations of state or government of the ward (case) law and may not be suitable because in Iranian law, adoption is not recognized. Private adoption derogation from the rule of law in Iran and we want the law of the court headquarters or domicile law, to enforce tops. Therefore, upon adoption of the laws related to foreign recipients of government and negligible Iranian legislator to apply the rules and regulations of the country in order to apply foreign law, adoption, and acceptance of works by Iranian legislator for non-Shi’a Iranians, Iranian law does not adopting conflict with public order. The Iranian legislator in paragraph 3 of Article single
non-Shi’a Iranians to respect the personal status courts approved in 1312 that relationship with all its consequences for Iranians recognized. After such a right in Iran (according to Articles 7, 964, 965 of Iranian Civil Code) also foreigners believed (Fadwi, 1384, 167).

Iranian lawyers on the impact of the adoption relationship that is created out correctly, there is little doubt. For example, if the stepchild (whether foreign or Iranian) Adoption of foreign courts received that sentence, Iran wants the courts to the effects of the adoption relationship (such as claim of alimony, inheritance, termination of adoption) cites. In that case the criterion of unity article 7 and 964 of the Civil Code (as applicable) after the enforcement of foreign judgment (held on the establishment of a relationship between him and the godfather or godmother foreign adoption) Iranian judge, according to the rules of substantive law, government, stepfather or stepmother (subject to lack of referral) elimination of hostilities.

It seems logical resolution on Iran's statements regarding adoption (in the right form) is very important. For this reason, when the head of Iranian children, foreign nationals may be imposed Iranian law (Article 6 and the first part of Article 5 of the Iranian Civil Code) is more suitable than other rules and if the head of foreign children, foreign nationals are not necessary to apply the law of Iran. According to a person being the subject of adoption, stepfather applies the rules and regulations of state or government of the ward (case) law and may not be suitable because in Iranian law, adoption is not recognized. Private adoption derogation from the rule of law in Iran and we want the law of the court headquarters or domicile law, to enforce tops. Therefore, upon adoption of the laws related to foreign recipients of government and negligible Iranian legislator to apply the rules and regulations of the country in order to apply foreign law, adoption, and acceptance of works by Iranian legislator for non-Shi’a Iranians, Iranian law does not adopting conflict with public order. So substantive rule of law government adoptive father (the case) Iran was the most appropriate applicable law by the judge. Therefore, the adopted child (whether Iranian or foreign) godfather or godmother foreign litigation against the heir inherit the deceased and in case the government according to the law Article 967 of the Civil Code) is adopted inheritance, not on the plea that since the adoption of the causes of inheritance relationship is not in Iran. With a weapon contrary to public order godfather or godmother of the inheritance rights of the child itself (the case), we denied. No doubt, such action contrary acquired rights of individuals and respect for the rule of justice. It is important to note that when two non-Iranian religious minorities has been adopted, the child outside the country, and their adopted foreign competent court in this regard, the adoption decree is issued. The adoption judgment issued abroad just as much as guardian of unaccompanied children will be enforced in Iran provides incentives to create and enforce the sentence will not provide blood relation heir. For the majority of Iranians (document to the Iranian Civil Code Article 6) formed in the right moment and the right time international impact, Iranian law (rules of substantive Iran) will be homeless Child Protection Act passed in 1354. For all Iranians majority of adoption (whether in Iran or abroad) as Iran's substantive rule and therefore
the provisions of Article 6 of the Civil Code of the individuals listed above are obliged to follow it (Fadwi, 1384, 169).

Conclusion

Human entering the age of information explosion and the emergence of phenomena such as globalization, development of knowledge-based information and communication technology and the formation of ideas, new World has felt new needs that are not met by traditional and conventional systems. At the same time these changes is to provide opportunities for the proper use of them, achieving sustainable development and will be increasingly out of reach. Every human being has registered four important events of birth, marriage, divorce and death, which are known to be vital. Vital statistics registration by mail can be the source of social programs in the country. Important health indicators such as birth and death registration in terms of features, easy access to facilities and information records, international comparability and most importantly the first step in the study of population have a special place. Health authorities for planning, implementation and evaluation of health programs have to the actual data and reliable have on population health. In the last century to century information revolution is well known; demographic transition of the issues that crowd the minds of experts more than any other topic has preoccupied. The discussion demographic transition is a phenomenon that has taken shape in the last two centuries, during which countries and regions of the world gradually at a high level to the low level of death and birth, death, birth starts early stage of transition. All countries that have gone through these steps a period of rapid growth and have experienced unprecedented population growth in each case, but this are different extents. Health authorities for planning, implementation and evaluation of health programs have to with reliable information about the health status of the community. In the last century to century information revolution is well known; Demographic transition of the issues that crowd the minds of experts more than any other topic has preoccupied. The focus is the phenomenon of demographic transition that in the last two centuries have shaped the world in which countries and regions are gradually a high level of death. It give birth to a low level of births died before the transition begins; all countries that have gone through these steps and the unprecedented period of rapid growth have experienced population, of course, this growth has accelerated in each case different extents.

Foreigners are married to women and children caused by many things, which was discussed and must be determined. In this regard, we suggest that legislators recognize the mother's nationality and Iranian citizenship to children of such a marriage grant. In this regard, the criterion of paragraph 4 of Article 976 of the Civil Code can also considered. It is stated that the prisoners in Iran of foreign parents born in Iran, one of which exist are Iranian nationals so that the words indicate the development of this type depending on the nationality of the two conditions is provided: 1 birthday party in Iran. 2. The birth father or her mother (who are both foreign) in Iran, when a foreign mother who was born in Iran can Iranian citizenship through one parent causes the child to Iran should have such jurisdiction.
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