



Important Information

I. BIRTH CERTIFICATES

a. After 197-

1. birth certificate issued by:
 - a. NADRA
 - b. hospital
 - c. municipal corporation
 - d. local union council
 - e. cantonment board
2. Form B/ "bey form" issued by NADRA
 - a. Lists all children under age 18
 - b. Authenticity watermark of Jinnah
 - c. Silver foil markings

b. 1947 to 197-

1. no-entry certificate of birth
2. Domicility certificate: pre-dates Pakistan's National Identity Card
3. Form B/"bey form"
 - a. Names of all children entered by hand onto boilerplate form
 - b. Stamped by _____

- c. Pre-partition (pre-1947)
 - 1. Sworn affidavit (“rupee paper”)
 - a. Statement made by an elder or someone alive at the time of birth
- d. Christian applicants:
 - 1. Baptism certificates are issued by church/congregation
 - 2. Birth certificates issued by the NADRA, municipal corporation, cantonment, local union council and/or hospital in which the birth took place

II. Notes about Birth Certificates

- a. The father’s name (and his father’s name) will always appear on the birth certificate
- b. Major cities (e.g., Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad) issue birth certificates in English
- c. Smaller cities and villages will issue birth certificates almost exclusively in Urdu

III. DOCUMENTS IN LIEU OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE

- a. In cases where a birth certificate is not available, school records with both the child’s name and the parent’s name may be accepted as evidence of parentage. The records should be stamped by the school principal or registrar.

IV. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

- a. Muslim applicants: *nikanama* (“nika”)
 - 1. issued and stamped by the local Union Council’s **Nikah Registrar**
 - 2. there are many variations of the nikanama, depending on the location and year of marriage
 - 3. however, a valid nika will always carry the stamp of the local nika registrar
- b. Christian applicants: issued by church/congregation, signed by the presiding priest and stamped by the Church.

V. DIVORCE CERTIFICATE

- a. Talak/Khulla
 - 1. *talak*: divorce given by the man
 - 2. *khulla*: divorce initiated by the woman
 - 3. effective date of divorce: 90 days from date of entry of talak/khulla with the local Arbitration Council

- a. for purposes of immigration, a document not entered with local Arbitration Council is NOT VALID; likewise,
- b. any petitioned marriage occurring before this effective date is INVALID

VI. DEATH CERTIFICATE

- a. May not always be registered at the time of death, and are often registered after a petition has been filed or prior to the interview date. Should be registered with the Union Council having jurisdiction over the location of the death, or the location of the deceased's residence.

VII. POLICE CERTIFICATE

- a. Certificates of Service: acceptable when an applicant has extensive residential history
 1. Military, police, or other government services
 2. Railway service
- b. Special note re: Afghani applicants
 1. Afghani applicants are not required to submit police certificates from Afghanistan
 2. Afghani refugees living in Quetta, Balochistan will often be unable to obtain police certificates. However, they may submit clearance certificate from Afghan consulate.
 3. Refugees in Peshawar, NWFP may not always be able to obtain police certificates

Relationship	IR1/ CR1	IR2/ CR2	IR5	F1/ F3 F2A/ F2B	F4
Documents					
Birth Certificate	<p>Before 197- Affidavit of elder/someone alive at the time of the applicant's birth</p> <p>No-entry certificates</p> <p>After 197-: Form B, birth certificates issued by NADRA or local governmental authority</p>	<p>After 197-: Form B, birth certificates issued by NADRA or local governmental authority</p> <p>No-entry certificates</p>	<p>Before 197- Affidavit of elder/someone alive at the time of the applicant's birth</p> <p>No-entry certificates</p> <p>Certificate of Domicility</p>	<p>After 197-: Form B, birth certificates or family registration certificates issued by NADRA or local governmental authority</p>	<p>Before 197- Affidavit of elder/someone alive at the time of the applicant's birth</p> <p>After 197-: Form B, birth certificates or family registration certificates issued by NADRA or local governmental authority</p>
Marriage Certificate	Registered with the local Nikah Registrar				
Death Certificate	Registered with Union Council that has jurisdiction over the location of the death OR the residence of the deceased's family				
Divorce	Must be registered				

Certificate	with the local Union Council or Arbitration Council, and effective before the date of the applicant's marriage to the Petitioner				
Police Certificate	Varies depending on the jurisdiction. All police certificates must include a recent photo of the applicant				
Other relevant information		In cases where a birth certificate is not available, school records with both the child's name and the parent's name may be accepted as evidence of parentage. The records should be stamped by the school principal or registrar.	In cases where a birth certificate is not available, school records with both the child's name and the parent's name may be accepted as evidence of parentage. The records should be stamped by the school principal or registrar.		