

Based on article 997 of Civil Law:

Each person should have a surname.

By virtue of article 40 of Personal Status Registration Act, any change in surname shall be exclusively made upon approval of State Personal Status Registration Organization.

Based on article 41 of Personal Status Registration Act:

- The child's surname shall be the same surname of his/her father.
- Holder of priority right of surname is the person that a specific surname has been registered for him/her for the first time with an independent personal status registration department and that surname is particular to him/her.
- Surname priority right shall be transferred to legal heirs when the holder passes away. Holder of surname priority right or his/her legal heirs may authorize other persons to use their surname, provided that their identity cards have been issued by one personal status registration department.

We may request for change of our surname in the following cases:

1- Surname has been consisted of more than two words and or more than one word and a letter or number or suffix or would be merely and additionally the name of a place , such as: Do Asl Tehrani, Ali Nejad Motlagh, Adnan Tekan Tapeh Tehrani, A Hosseini Pour, Tabatabaei T.

2- Surname has been compounded of obscene and indecent words, such as: Geda Pour, Pedar Soukhteh, Lash.

3- Surname is foreign words, such as: Aliyev for non-immigrant Iranian or Arakelian for Moslems.

4- Disagreeable surnames which are contradictory to values of Islamic Culture.

1- The words which are merely and additionally the name of a place, such as Karaji, Afkhami Tabrizi.

Note 1- Deletion of the name of a place is done from the surname notwithstanding the provisions pertaining to holder of surname priority right, such as Hosseini Shirazi to Hosseini or Akbari Aliabadi to Akbari.

Note 2- Deletion of the name of tribes and occupations from the surname is done notwithstanding the provisions pertaining to holder of surname priority right, such as Kouravand to Rasouli, and Mohammadi Naghash to Mohammadi.

2- Surname has been merely consisted of titles and names of academic titles, either ranks or academic institutes, such as Doctor, University, or governmental positions, including civil or military, such as Sarhang (Colonel), Shahrdar (Mayor).

3- It is authorized to use the husband's surname for the wife as long as she has marital relationship with the husband while presenting the husband's permission notwithstanding the provisions of surname priority right.

In case of divorce, the wife's identification certificate as well as her ID Card are changed to her initial surname upon the husband's objection.

If the husband passes away, the wife shall be entitled to use the surname of her deceased' husband as long as she has not married or change her surname to her initial surname.

4- In case of any change or modification in the father's surname, the surname of children aged less than 18 years shall be changed upon written request of the father and the surname of major children shall be changed by presentation of the father's permission notwithstanding the provisions of surname priority right.

5- If a father changes his surname and passes away, each one of the deceased's children shall be entitled to change his/her surname to the father's surname in accordance with article 41 of Personal Status Registration Act.

Those having the above mentioned qualifications may refer to Personal Status Registration Departments and request to change their surname.

1- People aged over 18

2- People aged lower 18 having Growth Award

3- Father or paternal grandfather while submitting identity card, for children less than 18 years old if their father's surname has changed.

4- Legal guardian or administrator of minor children, while submitting the relevant documents in which his/her position has been ascertained.

Necessary Documents:

1- Submission of request for changing surname (Form No. 7)

2- Original ID Card and two copies of all pages

3- Notarial permit on behalf of the father or paternal grandfather for the major children who are going to use their surname.

4- Notarial permit on behalf of the holder of priority right of the requested surname.

Note: It is also possible to draw the above mentioned permits at personal status registration departments.

5- The following documents should be presented by the women who want to use their husband's surname:

- Submission of request for changing surname
- Original and copy of the applicant's identity card
- Husband's permit
- Original and copy of all pages of the husband's identity card and marriage certificate

Manner of Refer:

1- For modification or amendment of surname, all State Personal Status Registration Departments may receive the above mentioned documents within office hours and days. Submission of request for changing a surname in a place other than issuance place of the ID Card is acceptable; in this case, after receiving the request and sending to the relevant department (issuance place of the ID Card), the necessary measure shall be taken and the result shall be notified to the sending department for the applicant's information.

2- Since the request for changing surname must be approved by Personal Status Registration Organization, therefore, any change in the surname shall be subject to the approval of this organization.

3- Upon agreement with change of surname, the following measures shall be taken.

4- The agreement concerning change of surname shall be notified to the applicant by the relevant personal status registration department.

5- Written request for execution of surname change in the identification documents on behalf of the applicant and request for replacement of the existing identity card

6- Payment of the relevant expenses as per the current tariff.

Necessary Recommendations:

It is not possible to change the secondary surname to the former surname; so please select your new surname carefully.

