

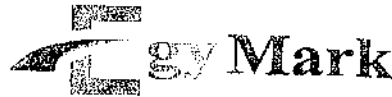
*In the Name of God
Most Merciful, Most Compassionate*

Arab Republic of Egypt

Republic Presidency

Al Waqa'i al-Misriyya

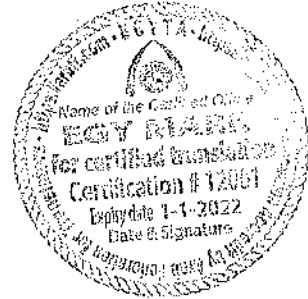
The Official Journal



CR: 353570

Tax ID: 200-328-697

ISO 9001-2015 Certified



Price: EGP 4

15 NOV 2021

Issue 17 bis (D)	Issued on Sunday, 6th Sha'ban 1438 Corresponding to (3rd May 2017)	Year Sixty
-----------------------------	---	-----------------------



Law No. 15 of 2017

**Promulgating the Law Facilitating the Procedures
of Licensing the Industrial Establishments**

15 NOV 2021

In the name of the People,

President of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

The People's Assembly has enacted the following law and we have promulgated it:

Article (1)

The provisions of the attached law shall, without prejudice to Law No. 83 of 2002 on Economic Zones of a Special Nature and Law No. 14 of 2012 on the Integrated Development of the Sinai Peninsula¹, apply to all industrial establishments and shops, inside and outside the industrial zones, including free zones and investment zones, and to their ancillary facilities as stipulated in Article (27) of the attached law.

These provisions shall not apply to establishments and shops mentioned in the previous clause of the provision of Law No. 453 of 1954 regarding the industrial and commercial shops forming a source of inconvenience and deemed hazardous to the public health, and all other laws and regulations that conflict with the attached law.

Article (2)

The provisions of the attached law shall not prejudice the licenses of the industrial establishments and shops existing at the time of its enforcement.

The aforementioned establishments and workshops shall adjust their conditions and fulfill the prescribed requirements in accordance with the provisions of the attached law, according to the procedures and on the dates specified by the executive regulations of the attached law.

Article (3)

The industrial development authority (IDA) shall be responsible for issuing temporary operating licenses for the unlicensed industrial establishments and workshops, which is existing at the time of the attached law comes into force, for a period of one year from the date of its enforcement. In order to meet these establishments and workshops to their conditions according to the provisions, rules, procedures and controls determined by a decision of the minister concerned with industry affairs. It is permissible by a decision of the minister concerned with industrial affairs based on the proposal of the industrial

development authority. The permits stipulated in the previous clause shall be renewed for another similar period.

Article (4)

Part One of Chapter I of Law No. 21 of 1958 Concerning the Organization and Promotion of Industry shall be repealed.

Article (5)

The executive regulations of the attached law shall be issued by a decree of the minister concerned with industry affairs within three months from the date of its enforcement.

The current applicable regulations and decisions shall remain in effect without conflicting with the provisions of the attached law, until the issuance of the executive regulations and decisions implementing the attached law.

Article (6)

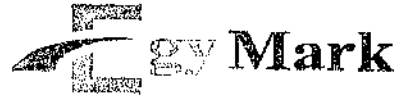
This law shall be published in the Egyptian Official Gazette and shall come into force on the day following the date of its publication.

This law shall be stamped with the seal of the state and enforced as one of its laws.

Issued by the republic presidency on 6th shaban 1438H

(Corresponding to 3rd May 2017)

Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi



CR: 353570
Tax ID: 200-328-697
ISO 9001-2015 Certified



15 NOV 2021



**Law of Facilitating
Procedures of Obtaining Industrial Licenses
(Chapter One)
General Provisions**

15 NOV 2021

Article (1)

In the application of the provisions of this law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each of them:

- 1- **Industrial Establishment:** Every firm, company, or industrial store, regardless of its size, that performs a physical or chemical transformation of the raw material, or changes operations as a product, including assembling, grading, packing, sorting, recycling or other operations in accordance with the standards and controls issued by the minister concerned with industry affairs.
- 2- **The Competent Administrative Authority:** Industrial development authority IDA
- 3- **The Competent Minister:** The minister concerned with industry affairs.
- 4- **Notification Licensing System:** An industrial facility that carries out its activity in industries that do not represent a high degree of risk, informs the administrative authority concerned with operating the industrial facility on the notification form regulated under the provisions of this law.
- 5- **Pre-Licensing System:** The industrial establishment that represents a significant degree of security, health, safety or environment risks obtains a prior approval from the competent administrative authority prior to its approval, operation or management.
- 6- **Accreditation Offices:** The entities licensed by the Industrial Development Authority to work in the field of obtaining all technical matters and documents related to industrial licenses that the license applicant may resort to, to ensure that the industrial facility meets the legally required conditions and procedures for its establishment or operation, and to give it an acceptable accreditation certificate Thus, to submit it to the competent administrative authority.
- 7- **Entities related to granting industrial licenses:** entities that exercise some competencies related to industrial licenses, and a decree of the Prime Minister shall be issued to identify these entities.

Article (2)

Industrial establishments shall undertake industrial activity either according to the notification licensing system or the pre-licensing system set forth in this law. It is not permissible to establish, manage, operate or expand industrial facilities, change their industrial purpose, or change their place of residence without obtaining a license from the competent administrative authority and in accordance with the provisions of this law and its executive regulations without the need to obtain the approval of any other authority in accordance with any other law.

Article (3)

The license issued in accordance with the provisions of this law shall be for an unlimited period, except in the cases specified by the executive regulations.

(Chapter Two) Notification Licensing System

Article (4)

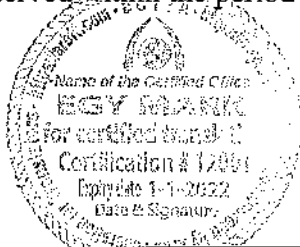
In other than the establishments and areas stipulated in Articles (8) and (9) of this law, whoever desires to establish or manage an industrial facility shall notify the competent administrative authority on the form prepared there for. Data and documents specified by the executive regulation shall be attached to this form, according to the nature of the activity and the risks it represents. The aforementioned entity shall deliver to the person submitting the notification, on the same day when he submits the notification, a proof of receipt of this notification, through a true copy of the notification form with its stamp, or by any other means specified by the executive regulations.

Article (5)


The competent administrative authority shall inspect the industrial facility within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of receiving the notification. If the competent administrative authority finds out that the industrial establishment has violated the established requirements, it shall give the notification provider a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days, renewable for one time, to adjust his status, and the maximum period of time granted to reconcile the status of small and micro-industrial enterprises shall be doubled.

The competent administrative authority shall issue a decision to close the facility administratively, in the event that the person submitting the notification fails to adjust his status according to the provisions of the previous clause, after being served within the period specified by the executive regulations.

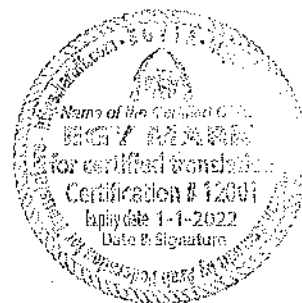
15 NOV 2021



5



CR: 353570
Tax ID: 200-328-697
ISO 9001-2015 Certified



15 NOV 2021

Article (6)

The notification system license shall not apply in areas where it is prohibited to establish an industrial activity or in which it is prohibited to establish certain types of industrial activities in relation to these activities.

A decision shall be issued by the competent minister after the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article (7)

Articles (19) to (21) of the Environment Law promulgated by Law No. 4 of 1994 shall not apply to industrial establishments subject to the notification licensing system, except for industrial establishments that are specified by a decision of the competent minister based on a proposal by the minister concerned with environmental affairs.

(Chapter Three) pre-licensing system

Article (8)

It is not permissible, without pre-licensing from the competent administrative authority, to establish, manage or operate industrial facilities that represent a high degree of risks related to security, health, safety or the environment, and are listed in the table attached to the executive regulations.

Article (9)

It is not permissible, without a pre-licensing from the competent administrative authority, to establish, manage or operate industrial facilities in the geographical areas specified by a decision of the competent minister after the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article (10)

An application for obtaining a license shall be submitted to the competent administrative authority, attached by an evidence of the payment of charges and the fulfillment of all requirements for issuing licenses, as well as the documents specified by the executive regulations.

The competent administrative authority shall express its opinion on meeting the application for the aforementioned documents within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of its submission.

In the event that the documents are completed, the competent administrative authority shall decide on the license application within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of submitting the complete application. If the competent

administrative authority finds that the documents for the license application are not completed, it shall notify the license applicant within a period not exceeding seven days from the date of the expiry of the period referred to in Clause No. 2, with the documents that need to be completed.

The competent administrative authority shall decide on the request within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of receiving the aforementioned documents.

In the event that the period specified for deciding on the license application has passed without a response, the license applicant may resort to the grievance committee stipulated in Article (37) of this law.

In the event of a refusal to issue a license, the decision shall be justified, and the person concerned shall be notified in writing within fourteen days from the date of its issuance.

Article (11)

If the industrial facility does not fulfill some non-essential requirements that do not affect its safety or its ability to operate, the competent administrative authority shall grant the license applicant a temporary license for a renewable period of one year, and not exceeding three years until the remaining of the requirements are met.

(Chapter Four) Licensing In Industrial Areas

Article (12)

By a decision of the Prime Minister based on a proposal by the competent minister, industrial zones may be established. Each or more zones shall be managed by a board of directors to be formed and define its functions and work system by a decision of the competent minister based on the proposal of the competent administrative authority.

The board of directors of the zone, in accordance with the rules developed by the competent administrative authority, may license companies belong to the private sector to establish, develop, manage or promote such zones.

Article (13)

As an exception to the provisions of the pre-licensing system mentioned in Articles (8), (9), (10) and (11) of this law, the competent administrative authority may apply the notification license system to industries that are established in these areas whenever the conditions that are determined by the executive regulations.



(Chapter Five)
License Requirements

15 NOV 2021

Article (14)

A committee called the "Licensing Requirements Committee" shall be established in the competent administrative authority.

This committee, exclusively and without being bound by the rules and regulations stipulated in any other law, shall undertake the following:

- 1- Determining all the requirements for obtaining licenses in accordance with the provisions of this law, including the requirements of civil defense, environment, industrial security, and occupational safety and health.
- 2- Classification of these requirements according to the degree of risks posed by industrial activities.
- 3- Determining the requirements and codes of buildings designated for industrial activities.
- 4- Determining the non-essential requirements that do not affect the safety of the industrial facility and its suitability for operation.

The committee may set special requirements appropriate to the nature of medium, small and micro enterprises.

The conditions referred to in the two preceding paragraphs shall be issued a decision by the competent minister to work with them only when issuing the license.

The committee shall exercise other competencies specified in the executive regulations.

Article (15)

A committee of licensing requirements shall be formed under the chairmanship of the head of the competent administrative authority or whomever he delegates, with the membership of a sufficient number of legally approved specialized experts, and one or more representatives from the Federation of Egyptian Industries.

The formation of the committee, its work system, and the financial transaction of its chairman and members shall be issued by a decision from the competent minister.

Representatives of the concerned authorities shall be invited to the committee's meetings to seek the assistance of their opinion, each with regard to its jurisdiction, without having a counted vote in the deliberations.

The committee shall review the necessary conditions for obtaining licenses within a period not exceeding three months from the date of enforcement of the provisions of this law.

The committee may, in the exercise of its competencies, seek the assistance of the local and international expertise necessary to identify the best international practices in this field.

Article (16)

All entities concerned with granting licenses shall provide the committee stipulated in Articles (14) and (15) of this law with the requirements and decisions related to granting licenses for the establishment of industrial establishments or their management in force prior to the enforcement of the provisions of this law.

The competent administrative authority shall make the requirements available to all, in accordance with the means specified by the executive regulations.

(Chapter Six)

System of Accreditation Offices and Licensing Services Companies

Article (17)

The license applicant may entrust the review of documents relating to the establishment, management or operation of the industrial facility and determine the extent to which they meet the necessary requirements and other procedures stipulated in the provisions of this law to the accreditation offices authorized to do so by the competent administrative authority.

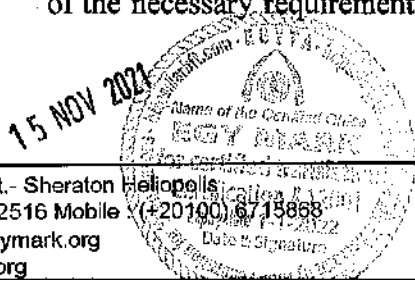
The license shall be issued to the accreditation offices that have the necessary expertise to practice this activity according to the conditions, rules and procedures issued by a decision of the competent minister, including the cases in which an annual insurance policy shall be concluded to cover the risks and damages resulting from the activities carried out by these offices and the basis for determining the consideration for the services they provide.

A special register shall be established in the competent administrative authority in which the licensed accreditation offices are registered.

The licensing of accreditation offices shall be in return for a charge not exceeding twenty thousand pounds, the categories of which shall be determined by the executive regulations. The license shall be renewed annually and shall apply to the renewal of the license with the charges prescribed for granting licenses.

Article (18)

Accreditation offices, on their responsibility, shall issue to the license applicant an acceptable accreditation certificate, which includes the fulfillment of all or some of the necessary requirements by the industrial establishment in accordance with



the provisions of the law and shall send a copy of it to the competent administrative authority in the manner specified by the executive regulations.

The certificates submitted to them after the lapse of one year from the date of their issuance shall not be considered by the competent administrative authorities.

Article (19)

The certificate issued by the accreditation offices registered in the register referred to in Article (17) of this law regarding the industrial establishment has fulfilled the licensing requirements required by law, shall be acceptable to the competent administrative authority and to all other administrative authorities.

Article (20)

The competent administrative authority may authorize the accreditation offices to inspect the extent to which the licensed industrial establishments continue to comply with the requirements issued in implementation of the provisions of this law, in the cases in accordance with the procedures and rules specified by the executive regulation, without prejudice to the right of the competent administrative authority to inspect such facilities in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article (21)

In carrying out their work, accreditation offices shall abide by the rules of professional responsibility set by the executive regulations of this law, and in particular they shall:

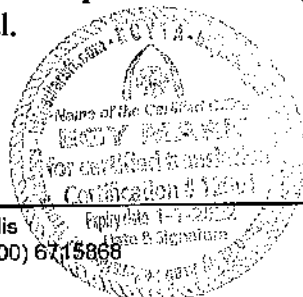
- 1- Comply with the provisions of relevant laws and resolutions.
- 2- Exert the due diligence in inspecting, completing and accrediting.
- 3- Avoid conflicts of interest.
- 4- Maintain the confidentiality and privacy of the information of the accreditation applicants.
- 5- Notify the competent administrative authority of the prices of the services it provides to its clients.

Article (22)

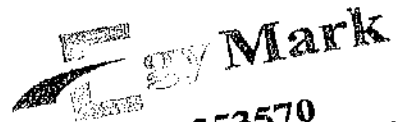
The certificate issued by the accreditation offices shall be considered an official document in the application of the provisions of the Penal Code. Accordingly, the issuance of this certificate, contrary to the truth, shall entail the entitlement of the insurance value and its disbursement to its beneficiaries. The board of directors of the competent administrative authority, all without prejudice to the civil or criminal liability resulting from this, as the case may be.

In the event of a repetition of the major deficiencies, the deletion of the register shall be final.

15 NOV 2021



10



CR: 353570

Tax ID: 200-328-697
ISO 9001:2015
www.egy-mark.org
ش.م.ص. مصر
تليفون: (+202) 22892516
بريد الكتروني: egy-mark@egy-mark.org
مفوضية الكترونية: www.egy-mark.org

Article (23)

It is permissible to establish companies for licensing services, the purpose of which is to carry out all the necessary procedures for obtaining licenses for industrial facilities in accordance with the provisions of this law, as well as to take the procedures for allocating industrial lands necessary for the establishment, management or operation of the industrial project. These companies shall represent the industrial investor in conducting all procedures before the concerned authorities.

A special register shall be established in the competent administrative authority in which these companies are registered. The conditions, rules, and procedures necessary for registration in this register shall be issued by a decision from the competent minister. If the company violates the conditions of registration, the company's registration shall be deleted from the register for a period not exceeding three years, pursuant to a decision issued by the board of directors of the competent administrative authority. In the event of a repeat violation, the cancellation shall be final.

The competent administrative authority shall provide all information related to the rules and procedures for granting licenses and industrial lands available to these companies, in the manner specified by the executive regulations.

(Chapter Seven) Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (24)

A decision of the competent minister shall specify what is meant by medium, small and micro enterprises in the application of the provisions of this law.

Article (25)

All concerned entities shall provide the competent administrative authority with the decisions prescribing the areas in which the establishment of industrial activities is prohibited. These entities shall make these data available to those concerned according to the executive regulations.

Article (26)

Upon a decision of the competent minister, it is permissible to ban the establishment or expansion of some industrial activities in some geographical areas in accordance with the controls and rules specified in the executive regulations.

Article (27)

The provisions of licenses, rules and procedures stipulated in this law shall apply to stores, sales outlets and exhibitions ancillary to the industrial facility.



Article (28)

No substantive amendment may be made in the licensed activity, except by following the procedures prescribed for the licensing system to which the industrial activity is subject, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article (29)

The license subject to the provisions of this law may be assigned, provided that the assignee shall submit a request to transfer the license to his name on the form issued by a decision of the competent minister.

The application shall be attached to the assignment contract. The signatures of both parties thereto shall be authenticated by authentication offices. The request for transfer of the license shall be submitted within two months from the date of assignment.

In cases where the law requires the fulfillment of certain conditions in the licensee, these conditions shall be met by the assignee.

If the assignee does not meet these conditions, the competent administrative authority has the right to close the industrial establishment or seize it through the administrative way.

Article (30)

In the event of the death of the licensee, those to whom the ownership of the industrial facility has passed shall inform the competent administrative authority within two months from the date of the death with his names and the name of their representative. The latter shall be responsible for implementing the provisions of this law and the decisions implementing it. They shall take the necessary measures to transfer the license to them within six months from the date of death, otherwise the industrial establishment may be closed or seized administratively.

Article (31)

Only the employees of the judicial police officers in the competent administrative authority shall have the right to prove violations for the provisions of this law and to take the procedures prescribed by law.

A decision shall be issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the competent minister, specifying these workers.

The competent administrative authority shall issue the controls for their dealings with industrial establishments and the procedures for inspection of the violation.

Article (32)

In cases other than those stipulated in Article (44) of this law, industrial establishments may not be closed down or seized by administrative means in implementation of the provisions of this law, except by a decision of the minister concerned with industry affairs or his authorized representative, and in

accordance with the controls and procedures specified by the executive regulation.

Article (33)

As par the provision of Article (36) of this law, the competent administrative authority shall officially obtain a maximum of twenty thousand pounds for the pr-
license and five thousand pounds for the notification of the activity. The executive
regulations shall indemnify the categories of these charges and the procedures for
collecting them. The same shall apply to the assignment of the license and the
amendment of the activity with the charges prescribed for issuing the license.

The licensee shall pay annual follow-up charges in the same category of charges
prescribed for granting the license.

It is permissible, by a decision of the competent minister, after seeking the
opinion of the Federation of Egyptian Industries, to increase the maximum
charges stipulated in this article by a percentage not exceeding (5%) annually.

Small and micro industrial projects shall be exempted from half of the charges
prescribed in this article.

Article (34)

The following decisions shall be annotated in the industrial registry:

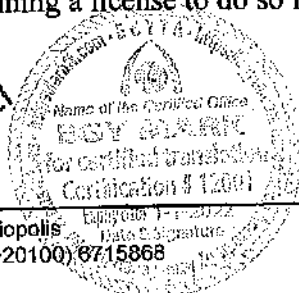
- Cancellation of the industrial establishment license.
- Closing, seizing and confiscating the industrial establishment by
administrative means.
 - 1- Decisions to reconcile conditions issued according to the provisions of this
law.
 - 2- The executive regulations shall indicate the procedures of the annotation
and its controls, and the procedures for deleting the annotation and its controls
when removing the causes of breaching.

Article (35)

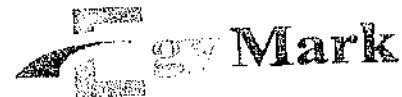
The industrial establishment license shall be canceled in any of the following
cases:

- 1- If the licensee suspends work in the industrial establishment and informs the
competent administrative authority of that.
- 2- If the work in the industrial establishment is suspended for a period exceeding
two years without an acceptable justification.
- 3- If the industrial establishment is removed.
- 4- If a fundamental amendment is made to the licensed activity without
obtaining a license to do so in accordance with the provisions of this law.

15 NOV 2021



13



CR: 353570

Tax ID: 200-328-697

ISO 9001:2015 certified

- 5- If the industrial establishment becomes inoperable or the continuation of its management poses an imminent danger to health, security, the environment, or safety that cannot be remedied.
- 6- If the industrial establishment does not meet the main requirements and its continued operation would seriously harm health, safety, environment, or security.
- 7- If a final judgment is issued to close the industrial establishment permanently or to remove it.
- 8- If it is proven that the person concerned has unreasonably failed to establish the industrial establishment, commenced operating it, expanded it, or changed its industrial purpose in violation of the time limit mentioned in the license.
- 9- If the licensee does not renew the license granted to him within two months from the date of its expiry.

In all cases, the cancellation of the industrial establishment's license shall be by a reasoned decision issued by the competent administrative authority. The decision may not be implemented until lapsing fourteen days from the date of notifying the person concerned with the reason for the cancellation by virtue of a registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, and his failure to remove the causes of the violation during that period, or to start taking the procedures specified for him by the competent administrative authority. The person concerned may file a grievance against this decision within two weeks from the date of his notification of the decision before the grievance committee stipulated in Article (37) of this law. In the cases of canceling the industrial establishment's license mentioned in clauses (4) and (6) of this article, the cancellation decision shall be considered null and void if the person concerned corrects his situation within a period not exceeding six months from the date of issuance of this decision. The executive regulations shall specify procedures for correcting the situation in this case.

(Chapter Eight) Heavy Industry Licenses

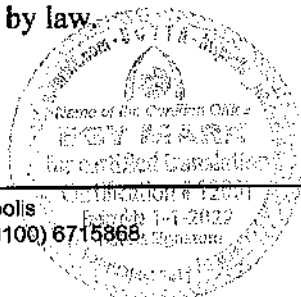
Article (36)

In heavy industries and other industries to be determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers, licenses for their establishment or expansion of the existing ones may be offered to the technically and financially qualified investors desiring to obtain them, in accordance with the rules, controls and procedures specified in the decision.

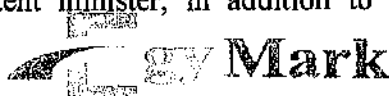
In this case, the Council of Ministers, based on economic feasibility studies, may determine a lump sum value to be paid in return for obtaining the license, based

on the studies presented by the competent minister, in addition to the fees prescribed by law.

15 NOV 2021



14



CR: 353570

Tax ID: 200-328-697

ISO 9001-2015-Certified

In the event of competition between applicants who are technically and financially qualified to obtain the aforementioned licenses, a comparison shall be made between them to determine the most economically viable offers according to the study that includes a statement of economic feasibility, which the competent minister presents to the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall approve the result of this comparison.

(Chapter Nine) Grievance

Article (37)

In the competent administrative authority, one or more committees shall be formed to consider grievances against the decisions issued in implementation of the provisions of this law by a decision of the chairman of its board of directors. Each committee shall be chaired by a deputy of the State Council who is assigned by the council head, and the membership of each of:

- 1- A representative of the Industrial Development Authority to be chosen by the authority's president.
- 2- A representative of the relevant administrative authority.
- 3- A representative of the Federation of Egyptian Industries, chosen by the president of the Federation.

The committee shall hold its meetings at the headquarters of the competent administrative authority. For the validity of the committee meeting, the presence of the majority of its members is required, provided that the chairman shall be among them.

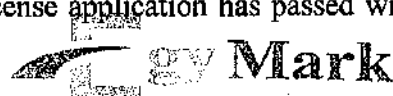
The decisions of the committee shall be taken by the majority of the attendees. In case of equality, the side of the chairman shall be prevailed.

The committee may seek the assistance of one or more expertise according to the nature of the grievance without having a counted vote in the deliberations.

Article (38)

The grievance committees established in accordance with the provision of Article (37) of this law shall be competent to consider all grievances submitted regarding licenses or accreditation offices related to the application of the provisions of this law and in particular the following:

- Refusal of the competent administrative authority to receive the documents submitted by the license applicant or the person submitting the notification.
- Grievances related to a request to complete documents other than what is required by law.
- Period specified for deciding on the license application has passed without a response.

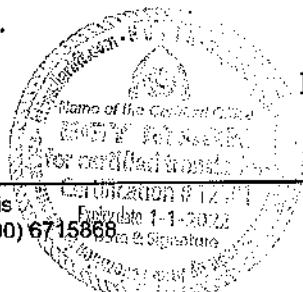


CR: 353570

Tax ID: 200-328-697

ISO 9001-2015 Certified

15 NOV 2021



15



- Refusal of the license application.
- Cancellation or suspension of the license.
- Grievances related to violations filed by judicial officers.

When there are reasonable justifications and for reasons the committee assesses, this committee may exempt from some non-essential requirements, in particular with regard to medium, small and micro industrial activities, and it may grant the complainant a grace period to adjust or correct his situation not exceeding one hundred and eighty days other than the periods specified in this law.

Article (39)

The deadline for grievance against the decision of the competent administrative authority shall be within fifteen days from the date of notification or knowledge thereof.

The grievance shall be decided upon within the following fifteen days, except in cases of urgency, in which case the decision shall be made within seven days from the date of submitting the grievance. The executive regulations indicate the procedures for grievance and the controls for its consideration and adjudication. In all cases, the committee's decisions shall be justified.

The committee's decision on the grievance shall be final. Claims to suspend or cancel the implementation of these decisions shall not be accepted before grievances are filed with the committee and the deadline for deciding on them has passed. Appeals against the decisions of the grievance committees shall be before the competent administrative court.

(Chapter Ten) Penalties

Article (40)

Whoever establishes or manages an industrial entity subject to the pre-licensing system or operates it without a license, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand pounds and not exceeding five million pounds, or either of these two penalties, as well as closing the violating industrial facility.

Article (41)

Whoever establishes and manages an industrial facility subject to the notification licensing system or operates it without prior notification to the competent administrative authority shall be penalized with a fine of not less than ten thousand pounds and not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, and the court may order to close the establishment.

Whoever establishes or manages an industrial facility subject to the licensing system by notification, if the notification form contains incorrect data, shall be

penalized with a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than one hundred thousand pounds.

Article (42)

Whoever manages an industrial facility that has been sentenced to be closed or removed, or that has been closed, seized, or confiscated by administrative means, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred thousand pounds and not exceeding ten million pounds, or by one of these two penalties. The breaching industrial entity shall be closed.

Article (43)

The person convicted of closure may submit a request to the court that issued the judgment by order on a petition to open the facility upon reconciliation or correction of his situation with the competent administrative authority in accordance with the procedures for reconciliation or correction of the situation determined by the executive regulations.

The concerned parties may also submit a request for opening the industrial establishment to the competent administrative authority if the administrative reservation or closure has been made and the facility has reconciled or corrected its conditions.

Article (44)

In cases of violations that, in the continued opening of the industrial facility, pose a serious threat to the environment, health, security or safety, the violating activity shall be stopped or the facility closed, as the case may be, and seals shall be placed on it. From the date of closing or reservation.

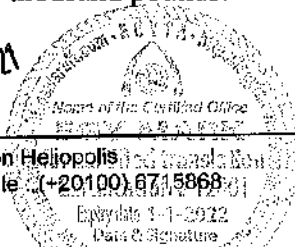
In all cases where the violating activity is stopped or the administrative facility is closed, the concerned persons may appeal the closure decision before the competent administrative court in accordance with the general rules.

Article (45)

In cases other than the violations stipulated in Article (44) of this law. The judicial police officers shall serve the violator to remove the violation within the period specified by the executive regulation. A report of the procedures taken at the end of the aforementioned period shall be sent to the competent authorities only after the expiry of this period. The actions taken by the violator shall be attached with this report.

Article (46)

The employee in charge of receiving the notification license application, when he refused to deliver the evidence of receiving the notification in violation of the text of Article (4) to the notification provider without an acceptable justification, shall be penalized with a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than fifty thousand pounds.



The breach of the provisions of this law by the public employee or employees of the administrative authorities in the country shall be considered a grave breach of the duties of the job.

Article (47)

A public servant and employees of the administrative authorities in the state shall be punished with a fine not less than five thousand pounds and not more than one hundred thousand pounds if they deliberately commit and without legal justification, any of the following acts:

- 1- Preventing or disrupting the industrial facility licensed in accordance with the provisions of this law from carrying out its industrial activity.
- 2- Carrying out the functions of judicial police against the establishments licensed in accordance with the provisions of this law in violation of its provisions.

If any of these acts occurred due to the negligence of the public servant or employees of the administrative authorities in the state, the fine shall be reduced by half.

Article (48)

Whoever deals with the establishments subject to the provisions of this law in his capacity as an accreditation office, or issues an accreditation certificate, without being authorized to do so by the competent administrative authority, shall be penalized with a fine not less than ten thousand pounds and not more than one hundred thousand pounds, without prejudice to any stipulated penalty in any other law.

Article (49)

The competent minister or whoever he delegates may reconcile with the violator in the violations stipulated in this law, if the reasons for the violation are removed or he reconciles or corrects his conditions in accordance with the provisions of this law. This reconciliation shall be before filing a criminal case for paying an amount equal to twice the minimum fine and be after issuance of a final judgment in return for payment of an amount equal to twice the minimum fine.

The criminal proceeding shall be canceled by reconciliation.



CR: 353570
Tax ID: 200-328-697
ISO 9001-2015 Certified

