

Law no. 15 of 2017

**Promulgating the Law on the Facilitation of Licensing Procedure for
Industrial Establishments**

**In the name of the people,
The President of the Republic,**

**The People's Assembly has approved the following Law and it is hereby
enacted:**

(Article I)

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Law on Economic Zones of a special nature promulgated by Law No. 83 of 2002, and Law No.14 of 2012, concerning the integrated development in Sinai Peninsula, the provisions under this Law shall apply to all industrial establishments and industrial shops, inside and outside industrial zones including free zones, investment zones, and establishments thereto set forth in Article (27) of the attached Law.

The provisions of Law No. 453 of 1954 with regard to the industrial and commercial shops, other shops annoying to rest, harmful to health and dangerous, or any provisions set forth in any other Law inconsistent with the

regulation laid down in the attached Law, shall not apply to the industrial establishments and industrial shops mentioned in the previous paragraph.

(Article II)

The provisions of the attached Law shall not be prejudice to licenses of industrial establishments and industrial shops in effect at the time of its entry into force.

Industrial establishments and industrial shops mentioned shall adhere to regularizing and satisfying the requirements established according to the provisions of the attached Law, and in accordance with the procedures and on time listed in the executive regulation of the attached Law.

(Article III)

The Industrial Development Authority (IDA) shall grant temporary operating permit for unlicensed industrial establishments and industrial shops existing at the time of entering into force of the attached Law, for a period of one year as of the date of its entry into force, In order for such establishments to adhere to its regularizing according to its provisions in accordance with the rules, procedures and controls to be issued by the Competent Minister for Industrial Affairs. The aforementioned permits may be renewed for another similar period through a decree by the Competent Minister for Industrial Affairs upon the proposal of the Industrial Development Authority (IDA).

(Article IV)

Part One, Chapter One of Law No. 21 of 1958 on the regulation and promotion of industry, shall be repealed.

(Article V)

The Executive Regulations of the attached Law shall be issued by a decree of the Competent Minister for Industrial Affairs within three months as of the date of its entry into force.

Pending the Executive Regulations and the implementing decrees of the attached Law, the applicable regulations and resolutions in force shall remain in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of the attached Law.

(Article VI)

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall be effective as of the day following the date of its publication.

This law shall be affixed by the seal of the State, and shall be enforced as one of its Laws.

Issued by the Presidency of the Republic on Sha'ban 6, 1438 AH Corresponding to May 3, 2017)

Abdelfattah Al-Sisi

**The Law on The Facilitation of licensing procedure for Industrial
Establishments
(CHAPTER ONE)
General Provisions**

Article (1)

For the purposes of the application of the provisions hereof, the following terms shall have the meanings set out for each term hereunder:

- 1- **Industrial Establishment:** Each facility, company or industrial place, regardless of the size thereof, that performs a physical or chemical transformation on the raw material, or makes changes to any product, Including assembly, classification, packaging, sorting, recycling, or other processes in accordance with the standards and controls issued by the Competent Minister for Industrial Affairs.
- 2- **The Competent Administrative Authority:** The Industrial Development Authority (IDA).
- 3- **The Competent Minister:** the competent Minister for Industrial Affairs.
- 4- **Notification Licensing System:** The industrial establishment, which operates its activities in industries that does not represent a significant degree of risk, shall inform the competent administrative authority of

the operation thereof on the form of notification organized under this Law.

- 5- **Pre-licensing System:** The industrial establishment, that represent a significant degree of risk related to security, health, safety or environment, shall obtain the prior approval of the competent administrative authority before its establishment, operation or management.
- 6- **Accreditation Offices:** The entities authorized from Industrial Development Authority (IDA) to work in the field of examination of all technical matters and documents related to industrial licenses and to whom the License applicant may apply, to ensure that the industrial establishment has met the conditions and procedures that are legally required and necessary for its establishment or operation, and can give such applicant an acceptable Certificate for submission to the competent administrative authority.
- 7- **Bodies related to the granting of industrial licenses:** Bodies that practice some specialties related to industrial licenses. The determination of such bodies shall be specified by a Prime Minister decree.

Article (2)

Industrial establishments' exercise of industrial activity, can either be in accordance with the Notification Licensing System or Pre-licensing System laid down by this law.

The industrial establishments shall not be established, managed, operated, expanded, altered industrial purpose or changed place of residence without permission from the competent administrative authority in accordance with the provisions of this law and its executive regulations without the need to obtain the approval of any other party in accordance with any other law.

Article (3)

The license issued in accordance with the provisions of this law is of limited duration only in the circumstances specified by the executive regulations

(Chapter Two)
Notification licensing system

Article (4)

In establishments and areas other than that provided for in Articles (8) and (9) of this Law, Those wishing to establish or manage an industrial establishment are obliged to notify the competent administrative authority using the form prepared for that accompanied by the data and documents specified by the Executive Regulations according to the nature of the activity and the risks it represents.

The said body is committed to hand over an acknowledgment to the notification provider on the same day of its submission of this notification through a duplicate copy of the notification form with its seal or by any other means specified by the executive regulations. This acknowledgment shall be deemed a license with all its effects.

Article (5)

The competent administrative authority shall undertake to inspect the industrial establishment within a period not exceeding ninety days as of the date of receiving the notification.

If the competent administrative authority finds that the industrial establishment is not conformed to the prescribed requirements, it had to grant

the notification provider a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days, renewable for once to regularize. The maximum deadline for the regularization shall be doubled for small and micro-industrial establishments.

The competent administrative authority shall issue a decision to administratively close the establishment in case of failure by the notification provider to regularize in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, after warning thereof within the period prescribed by the executive regulations.

Article (6)

Notification licensing system shall not apply in zones where industrial activity or certain types of industrial activities are prohibited.

Such zones shall be determined by a decree of the competent minister after approval by the Council of Ministers.

Article (7)

The industrial establishments subject to the notification system shall not be subject to articles 19 to 21 of the Environmental Law promulgated by Law No. 4 of 1994 except for the industrial establishments which shall be determined by a decree of the Competent Minister upon the proposal of the Competent Minister of Environmental affairs.

(CHAPTER THREE)

Pre-licensing system

Article (8)

The industrial establishments, that represent a significant degree of risk related to security, health, safety or the environment, listed in the schedule attached to the executive regulations, may not be established, managed or operated without being pre-licensed from the competent administrative authority.

Article (9)

The industrial establishments, in the geographical areas that shall be determined by a decree of the competent minister after the approval of the Council of Ministers, may not be established, managed or operated without being pre-licensed from the competent administrative authority.

Article (10)

The application for obtaining a license shall be submitted to the competent administrative authority annexed with proof of fees payment and satisfaction of all requirements for the granting the license, as well as the documents specified in the regulations.

The competent administrative authority shall express its opinion in the document completion of the request within a period not exceeding fourteen days as of the date of submission.

If the documents are satisfying, the competent administrative authority shall decide on the application for granting the license within a period not exceeding thirty days as of the date of submission of the complete application —If the competent administrative authority considers that the license application documents are not satisfied It shall notify the applicant for the license with the missing documents within a period not exceeding seven days as of the date of expiry of the period mentioned in the second paragraph, and the executive regulations shall indicate the means of notifying the applicant for the license the documents required to be satisfied.

The competent administrative authority shall decide on the application within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of receipt of the said documents.

In case the period specified for the decision on the application for the license has passed without a reply, the applicant of the license shall have the right to asylum to the Grievance Committee referred to in Article 37 of this Law.

In case of refusal to grant the license, the decision must be substantiated and the applicant shall be notified in writing thereof within fourteen days as of the date of its issuance.

Article (11)

If the industrial establishment doesn't meet some non-essential requirements that do not affect its safety or viability for the operation, the competent administrative authority shall grant the applicant of the license a provisional license for a period of one year, renewable for a period not exceeding three years until the remaining requirements have been satisfied.

(CHAPTER FOUR)**Licensing in industrial zones****Article (12)**

Industrial zones may be established by a decree of the Prime Minister, upon the proposal of the competent Minister. Each zone or more shall be managed by a Board of Directors, the decree of such shall be issued by the competent Minister upon the proposal of the competent administrative authority prescribing the composition, competencies and work system thereof. The Board of Directors of the Zone may, in accordance with regulations set by the competent administrative authority, license Private sector companies to establish, develop, manage or promote such zone/s.

Article (13)

Notwithstanding 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 licensing system to industries established in these

zones, when the conditions laid down by the executive regulations are considered.

(CHAPTER FIVE)

License requirements

Article (14)

A committee called "Licensing Requirements Committee" shall be established in the Competent Administrative Authority

The Committee shall be, without complying with the rules and regulations set forth in any other law, the sole responsible for the following:

- 1- Specifying all requirements necessary for obtaining licenses in accordance with the provisions of this law, including the requirements of civil defense, environment, industrial security and Occupational Safety\ Health.
- 2- Classifying such requirements in accordance with degree of risk of industrial activities.
- 3- Setting codes and requirements of buildings specialized for industrial activities.
- 4- Identifying non-essential requirements that do not affect the safety and viability of the industrial establishment.

The Committee may set special requirements suitable for the nature of medium, small and micro projects.

The said conditions in the two preceding paragraphs shall be issued by the Competent Minister to be enacted exclusively of any other requirements when issuing the license.

The Committee shall practice other competencies specified in the Executive Regulations.

Article (15)

The committee of licensing requirements shall be formulated under the chairmanship of the head of the competent administrative authority or its delegate, and the membership of an adequate number of legally accredited specialized experts, and one or more representatives of the Federation of Egyptian Industries. A decree by the Competent Minister shall be issued governing the formulation of the committee, working system and the financial transaction of its chairman and members.

Representatives of the concerned entities are invited to the meetings of the Committee to use their respective views, without having the right to vote in the deliberations.

The Committee shall review the requirements necessary for obtaining licenses within a period not exceeding three months as of the date of implementation of the provisions of this law.

The Committee may, in the exercise of its competences, use local and international expertise necessary to identify the best international practices in this field.

Article (16)

All entities concerned with granting the licenses shall provide the Committee stipulated in Articles (14) and (15) of this Law with the requirements and decrees relevant to granting licenses for the establishment or management of industrial establishments in force prior to the effectiveness of the provisions of this Law.

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

(CHAPTER SIX)

System of Accreditation Offices and Licenses Services Companies

Article (17)

The applicant for the license may entrust the examination of the documents related to the establishment, management or operation of an industrial establishment and determination of the extent to which it satisfies the necessary requirements and other procedures provided for in the provisions of this law to the accreditation offices authorized by the competent administrative authority.

The license shall be issued to the accreditation offices that have the necessary expertise to exercise this activity in accordance with the conditions, rules and procedures issued in a decree of the competent minister, including the conditions in which the need to conclude an annual insurance policy to cover the risks and damages resulting from the activities of such offices and the basis for determining the charges for the provided services.

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

The license for the accreditation offices shall be for a fee not exceeding twenty thousand pounds, the categories of such shall be determined by the executive regulations, renews the license annually, the renewal of the license shall be annual and shall be subject to the prescribed fees for granting thereof.

Article (18)

The accreditation offices shall, at their own responsibility, issue to the applicant of the license an acceptable accreditation certificate including the industrial establishment fulfillment of all or some of the requirements necessary in accordance with the provisions of the law, and send a copy thereof to the competent administrative authority by the means specified by the executive regulations.

Certificates submitted to the competent administrative entities shall be negligible after one year as of the date of issuance thereof.

Article (19)

The certificate issued by the accreditation offices listed in the register mentioned in Article (17) of this Law regarding industrial establishment requirement fulfillment required by the Law, shall be acceptable by the competent administrative authority and by all other administrative entities.

Article (20)

The competent administrative authority may assign the accreditation offices to examine the status of licensed industrial establishments' adherence to the requirements issued pursuant to the provisions of this law, In accordance with the procedures and rules specified by the executive regulations, without prejudice to the right of the competent administrative authority to inspect these establishments in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article (21)

The accreditation offices shall, in the exercise of work, abide by the rules of professional responsibility laid down by the executive regulation of this law, In particular:

- 1- Adherence to the provisions of the relevant laws and decrees.
- 2- Conduct due diligence in examination, completion and accreditation.
- 3- Avoidance of conflicts of interest.
- 4- Maintenance of the Confidentiality and privacy of license applicant.
- 5- Obligation to notify the competent administrative authority of a prices of services they offer to clients

Article (22)

The certificate issued by the accreditation offices shall be deemed an official document in the application of the provisions of the Penal Code. Contrary to the truth, the issuance of such certificate entails the entitlement of the insurance value disbursement to the beneficiaries thereof, In the case of proven serious violations in issuing the certificate, the offending office shall be removed from the register for a period not exceeding three years by a decision of the competent administrative authority's Board of Directors, without prejudice to the civil or criminal liability arising therefrom, as the case may be.

Removal from the Register shall, in case of repeated serious offense, be final.

Article (23)

License Services Companies may be established for the purpose of conducting all procedures necessary for obtaining licenses of industrial establishments in accordance with the provisions of this law as well as conducting the procedures for industrial land allocation required for the establishment, management or operation of the industrial project. Such companies shall be acting on behalf of the industrial investor to conduct all procedures before the concerned entities.

A register in the competent administrative authority shall be established for registering such companies. Conditions, rules and procedures for registration in this record shall be issued by a decree of the competent minister. In the case of the company violates registration conditions, the company's registration

shall be removed from the record for a period not exceeding three years by a decision of the competent administrative authority's Board of Directors. Removal from the Register shall, in case of repeated serious offense, be final. The competent administrative authority shall make available all information on the rules and procedures for license granting and available industrial lands to these companies, as determined by the executive regulations.

(CHAPTER SEVEN)

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (24)

A decree by the Competent Minister shall specify what medium, small and micro-projects shall mean in the application of the provisions of this Law.

Article (25)

All concerned entities shall provide the competent administrative authority with the decisions specifying the areas where industrial activities are prohibited, and such entities should make such data available to whom it may concern, as determined by the executive Regulations.

Article (26)

The competent minister may, by a decree, prohibit the establishment of certain industrial activities or the expansion thereof in some geographical areas in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down by the executive regulations.

Article (27)

Licenses provisions, rules and procedures stipulated in this Law shall apply to warehouses, outlets and exhibitions attached to the industrial establishment.

Article (28)

No substantial modification shall be made to the licensed activity, except following the procedures of the licensing system governing the industrial

activity prescribed in accordance with the provisions of this law. The executive regulations shall specify the conditions in which the modification of the activity is deemed substantial.

Article (29)

The license subject to the provisions of this law may be waived, provided that the assignee submits a request to transfer the license to his name on the form issued by a decree of the competent minister. The deed of assignment shall be attached to the application after signature ratification of the parties thereof by the notary public. License transfer application shall be submitted within two months as of the date of assignment.

In cases where the law requires availability of certain conditions in the licensee, such conditions must be met by the assignee, otherwise, the competent administrative authority shall have the right to close the industrial establishment or seize thereof administratively.

Article (30)

In the case of the death of the licensee, the new owner or the transferee of the industrial property shall notify the competent administrative authority within two months as of the date of death with their names and the deputies thereof. The latter shall be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this law and the decisions executing thereof, they shall take the necessary measures to transfer the license thereto within six months as of the date of

death, otherwise the industrial establishment may be closed or administratively seized.

Article (31)

The judicial enforcement employees in the competent administrative authority shall exclusively have the right to prove the violations of the provisions of this law and undertake legally prescribed measures.

Such employees shall be specified by a decree of the minister of Justice in agreement with the competent minister, the competent administrative authority shall issue the rules governing the interaction thereof with the industrial establishment and the violation inspection procedures.

Article (32)

Except as provided in Article 44 of this Law, the industrial establishment shall not be closed or administratively seized in accordance with the provisions of this law except by a decree of the competent minister of industrial affairs or his representative, in accordance with the controls and procedures specified in the executive regulations.

Article (33)

Subject to the provision of Article (36) of this Law, The competent administrative authority shall collect a fee up to a maximum of twenty thousand pounds on the Pre-license and five thousand pounds on notification license of an activity, the executive regulations shall be determined such fees and collection procedures thereof.

License waiver and activity amendment shall be subject to the same fees set for license granting.

The licensee shall pay annual follow-up fees in the same category as the fees set for license granting.

The maximum of fees stipulated in this Article may, by a decree of the competent Minister and after taking the opinion of The Federation of Egyptian Industries, be increased by a percentage not exceeding (5%) annually.

Small and micro-industrial projects shall be exempted from half of the fees prescribed in this Article.

Article (34)

The industrial register shall be marked by the following decisions:

- ✓ Cancellation of an industrial establishment license.
- ✓ Closure, seizure or reservation of the industrial establishment administratively.
- ✓ Regularization decrees issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The executive regulations shall specify the procedures for marking and rules thereof, and the procedures for removing the marking and rules thereof upon removing the causes of the violation

Article (35)

The license of Industrial Establishment shall be canceled in any of the following cases:

1. If the licensee ceases to work in the industrial establishment, and notifies the competent administrative authority thereof.
2. If the work of in the industrial establishment is suspended for more than two years with no acceptable justification.
3. If the industrial establishment is removed.
4. If he makes a substantial amendment to the licensed activity without obtaining a license for such in accordance with the provisions of this law.
5. If the industrial establishment becomes inoperable Or the continuity to management thereof is a serious threat to health, security, environment or safety and cannot be remedied.
6. If the industrial establishment becomes not compliant with the substantial requirements and their continued operation would have caused serious harm to health, safety, environment or security.
7. If a final judgment is issued to permanently close the industrial establishment or remove thereof.
8. If it is proved that the concerned party has failed, without reasonable cause, to establish the industrial establishment, start operating, expand thereof or change the industrial purpose thereof in violation of the time limit set forth in the license.

9. If the licensee does not renew the license granted to him within two months as of the date of expiry.

In all cases, the license of the industrial establishment must be revoked by a reasoned decision issued by the competent administrative authority, and the decision may not be executed until fourteen days have elapsed from the date of notification of the concerned party with the reason for revocation by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt and his failure to remove the causes of the violation during that period, or to start taking the procedures prescribed by the competent administrative authority, the concerned party may appeal of this decision within two weeks from the date of notification thereof with the decision before the Grievance Committee prescribed in Article (37) of this Law.

In cases of revocation of the industrial establishment license mentioned in clauses (4) and (6) of this article, the revocation decision shall be null and void If the concerned party corrects his/her condition within a period not exceeding six months as of the date of the issuance of this decision, and the executive regulations shall determine the procedures for rectifying the situation in this case.

(CHAPTER EIGHT)

Heavy Industries Licenses

Article (36)

Licenses for Heavy industries and other industries, specified by a Cabinet decree, may be released for the establishment or expansion for existing ones for technically and financially qualified investors wishing to obtain it, In accordance with the rules, controls and procedures determined by such decree.

The Cabinet in this case may, based on economic feasibility, determine a lump sum that will be paid for obtaining the license based on the studies presented by the competent minister, in addition to the fees prescribed by law.

In the event of competition between technically and financially qualified applicants to obtain the said license, A trade-off is made between them In order to determine the most economically feasible offers in the light of the study, which includes the economic feasibility statement presented by the competent minister to the Cabinet. The Cabinet shall adopt the result of such differentiation.

(CHAPTER NINE)

Grievance

Article (37)

The competent administrative authority shall formulate one or more committees to consider grievances in decisions issued pursuant to the provisions of this law by a decree of the Board of Directors' Chairman. Each committee shall be under the chairmanship of one of The State Council vice chairmen assigned by the President of the council and the membership of:

- ✓ A representative of the Industrial Development Authority, to be chosen by the Chairman of the Authority.
- ✓ A representative of the relevant administrative authority.
- ✓ A representative of the Federation of Egyptian Industries selected by the President thereof.

The committee shall hold its sessions at the headquarters of the competent administrative authority. The attendance of the majority of its members, among them The President shall be required for the validity of the Committee. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by the majority of those present. In the event of a tie, the chairman shall have the casting vote. The Committee may seek the assistance of one or more specialists in accordance with the nature of the complaint, without having a limited voice in the deliberations.

Article (38)

The grievance committees formulated, In accordance with the provisions of Article (37) of this Law, shall be competent to consider all complaints submitted in respect of licenses or accreditation offices related to the application of the provisions of this law, in particular the following:

- ✓ The competent administrative authority's refusal to accept the documents submitted by the license applicant or the notification provider.
- ✓ Complaints related to the request to satisfy documents different from that required by law.
- ✓ The elapse of time to decide on the application for a license without a reply.
- ✓ Rejection of license request.
- ✓ Cancellation or suspension of the license.
- ✓ Complaints related to violations made by the judicial enforcement officers.

The Committee shall have, when there are reasonable grounds and for the estimated reasons, the exception from some non-essential requirements, especially with regard to micro, small and medium sized industrial activities. It shall have the right to grant the complainant a period of time for regularization not more than one hundred and eighty days other than the periods prescribed in this Law.

Article (39)

The grievance period from the decision of the competent administrative authority shall be within fifteen days as of the date of notification or knowledge thereof, the grievance shall be decided thereon within the next fifteen days, except in cases of urgency, the decision shall be within seven days as of the date of Submission of grievance, The executive regulations shall specify grievance procedures, consideration rules and adjudication thereof. In all cases, the decisions of the committee shall be causative.

The decision of the Committee on the grievance shall be final and cases of suspension or cancellation of such decisions shall not be accepted before the grievance to the Committee thereof and the passage of deadlines to decide thereon, and appeal on the decisions of the grievance committees shall be before the competent Administrative Judiciary Court.

(CHAPTER TEN)

Penalties

Article (40)

Any person establishes or manages an industrial establishment subject to the pre-licensing system or operates thereof without a license shall be punished by imprisonment 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 by one of these two penalties, in addition to closing the violating industrial establishment.

Article 41

Any person who establishes or manages an industrial establishment subject to the notification licensing system or operates thereof without prior notice to the competent administrative authority shall be punished by a fine not less than ten thousand pounds and not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, and the court may order the closure of the establishment.

Any person who establishes or manages an industrial establishment subject to the notification licensing system shall, if the notice includes incorrect statements, be punished with a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds

Article (42)

Any person who manages an industrial establishment that is sentenced to be closed or removed or administratively closed, seized or detained shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine not less than two hundred thousand pounds and not exceeding ten million pounds , or by one of these two penalties, and the closure of the violating industrial establishment.

Article (43)

The person who has been sentenced against to close the establishment may submit his application to the court that issued the ruling by order of a petition, if the situation is reconciled or rectified with the competent administrative authority in accordance with the procedures of reconciliation or rectification prescribed by the executive regulations. The concerned parties shall also have the right to submit an application for opening the industrial establishment to the competent administrative authority if the reservation or administrative closure has been made and the establishment has regularized the case.

Article (44)

In the event of irregularities, where the continuity of the industrial establishment may have a serious danger to the environment, health, security or safety, the offending activity shall be suspended or the facility shall be closed, as the case may be, and the seals shall be placed thereon. The control record shall be presented to the judge competent to consider seconding or canceling the order within three days as of the date of closure or reservation.

In all cases in which the offending activity is suspended or the facility is administratively closed, the concerned parties may appeal against closure decision before the competent administrative Judiciary court in accordance with the general rules.

Article (45)

In case of irregularities provided for in Article 44 of this Law, the Judicial enforcement Officers shall notify the violator to remove the violation during the period specified by the Executive Regulations. A record of undertaken procedure shall be made of the procedures taken at the end of the mentioned period. The record shall not be sent to the competent authorities until after the end of such period, accompanied by what procedures have been undertaken by the violator.

Article (46)

The competent employee responsible for receiving notification license application shall be punished, if refrained from giving a receipt of receiving the application for a notification license, in violation of the provisions of Article (4) without justified justification, by 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 officer or employees of the State administrative authorities shall be deemed a serious breach of the post.

Article (47)

The public official and employees of the administrative entities of the State shall be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds if they have committed, without justification, any of the following actions:

- 1- Preventing or disabling the industrial establishment licensed in accordance with the provisions of this law from operating the industrial activity thereof.
- 2- Exercised the judicial enforcement over the establishments licensed in accordance with the provisions of this law in violation of the provisions thereof.

If any of these acts occur because of the negligence of the public official or the employees of the administrative authorities in the State or their negligence, the fine shall be reduced by half.

Article 48

Any person who deals with the establishments subject to the provisions of this Law as an Accreditation Office or issues a certificate of credit without being licensed by the competent administrative authority shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten thousand pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds without prejudice to any penalty stipulated in any other law.

Article (49)

The competent minister or his authorized representative may reconcile with the violator in the irregularities stipulated in this law, If the reasons for the

violation have been removed or modified or rectified in accordance with the provisions of this law, the conciliation shall be before the criminal proceedings are filed against payment of an amount equal to half the minimum fine, after the lawsuit has been filed and before a final judgment has been issued against payment of an amount equal to double the minimum fine.

The criminal proceedings are settled by conciliation.