

Task Order No. 832

USAID Contract No. PCE-I-00-96-00002-00

**Egyptian Environmental Policy Program  
Program Support Unit**

**WORK ASSIGNMENT REPORT  
Tranche 1, Objective 5**

*Egyptian Laws: Economic Tools and Vehicles*

*Dr. Saeed El-Hakim*

February 2001

PSU-36

for  
**U.S. Agency for International Development  
Cairo**

by  
**Environmental Policy & Institutional Strengthening  
Indefinite Quantity Contract (EPIQ)**

A USAID-funded project consortium led by International Resources Group, Ltd.

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## Fact Sheet

**USAID Contract No.:** PCE-I-00-96-00002-00  
Task Order No. 832

**Contract Purpose:** Provide core management and analytical technical services to the Egyptian Environmental Policy Program (EEPP) through a Program Support Unit (PSU)

**USAID/Egypt's Cognizant Technical Officer:** Holly Ferrette

**Contractor Name:** International Resources Group, Ltd.

**Primary Beneficiary:** Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

**EEAA Counterpart:** Eng. Dahlia Lotayef

**Work Assignment Supervisor:** Harold van Kempen

**Work Assignment Period:** February 2001

## Preface

Through competitive bidding, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded a multi-year contract to a team managed by International Resources Group, Ltd. (IRG) to support the development and implementation of environmentally sound strategic planning, and strengthening of environmental policies and institutions, in countries where USAID is active. Under this contract, termed the Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening Indefinite Quantity Contract (EPIQ), IRG is assisting USAID/Egypt with implementing a large part of the Egyptian Environmental Policy Program (EEPP).

This program was agreed-to following negotiations between the Government of the United States, acting through USAID, and the Arab Republic of Egypt, acting through the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) of the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, the Ministry of Petroleum's Organization for Energy Planning, and the Ministry of Tourism's Tourism Development Authority. These negotiations culminated with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in 1999, whereby the Government of Egypt would seek to implement a set of environmental policy measures, using technical support and other assistance provided by USAID. The Egyptian Environmental Policy Program is a multi-year activity to support policy, institutional, and regulatory reforms in the environmental sector, focusing on economic and institutional constraints, cleaner and more efficient energy use, reduced air pollution, improved solid waste management, and natural resources managed for environmental sustainability.

USAID has engaged the EPIQ contractor to provide Program Support Unit (PSU) services to EEPP. The PSU has key responsibilities of providing overall coordination of EEPP technical assistance, limited crosscutting expertise and technical assistance to the three Egyptian agencies, and most of the technical assistance that EEAA may seek when achieving its policy measures.

The EPIQ team includes the following organizations:

- Prime Contractor: International Resources Group
- Partner Organization:
  - Winrock International
- Core Group:
  - Management Systems International, Inc.
  - PADCO
  - Development Alternatives, Inc.
- Collaborating Organizations:
  - The Tellus Institute
  - KBN Engineering & Applied Sciences, Inc.
  - Keller-Bliesner Engineering
  - Conservation International
  - Resource Management International, Inc.
  - World Resources Institute's Center For International Development Management
  - The Urban Institute
  - The CNA Corporation.

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## Introduction

Developing and amending the economic tools (whether these tools are negative such as financial penalties or positive such as incentives / bonuses) must be undertaken by the competent authority in charge of promulgating the binding laws, i.e., the legislative authority (Peoples' Assembly). The government (the executive authority) is not entitled to tackle and determine solely the financial issues, since the regulation of such issues is subject to the legislative authority's approval and must be issued in form of a law. Despite the fact that many financial issues don't bear a legal capacity/ trait as they don't determine a general rule ( as in case of the financial credits and loans), yet many constitutions have determined that the financial issues regulation must be subject to laws in order for the legislative authority to monitor execution thereof.

The general taxes can not be enforced, modified, or cancelled except by power of a law ; no person shall be exempted from payment of such taxes except in the instances set forth in law ( Article 119 of the constitution). This means that the legislative authority has been empowered to determine and cancel taxes. However, local authority are not empowered to enforce local / municipal taxes imposed within certain town or governorate. This means that any of such taxes must be based on a law investing the local authority to impose such tax within a frame of certain limits, and that the law per se does not establish and impose a tax on citizens, but the law entrusts certain entity with such task to impose it within the frame determined by the law.

This is also the case regarding the duties levied in return of a certain service. The difference between the tax and the duties can be summed as follows: the general tax is an amount of money imposed on persons - - not in return of certain service provided by the public authorities; the duties is an amount of money to be paid by any person against certain service provided directly to him such as registration fees, judicial fees, inspection fees, and application forms.

No one may be requested to pay any type of taxes or duties unless it has been provided for by the law. The areas of responsibility of the Peoples' Assembly are not limited to taxes but are extended to determine all the public treasury obligations, e.g., the executive authority may not to conclude loans or enter into projects funded by the public treasury ( at any future time ) without obtaining the Peoples' Assembly approval ( Article 121 of the Constitution).

**All types of the State expenses/ expenditure having impact on the State treasury** such as salaries, pensions, financial assistance, bonuses, compensations (Article: 122 ), granting concessions related to natural resources exploitation, public utilities, free disposal of the real estates/ buildings owned by the government, and assignment of the State funds **are regulated by respective laws** with a purpose to identify the relevant rules and procedures.

The annual public budget of the State is subject to the approval of the Peoples' Assembly, whose members cast votes on each chapter ( Bab ) of the draft budget which ultimately promulgated by virtue of a law. Although the Peoples' Assembly is entitled to refuse the draft budget entirely (Article 123: the Constitution) , it may not amend the draft budget without the government approval. No fund may be transferred from one chapter ( Bab) to another one without obtaining the Peoples' Assembly approval which is promulgated by virtue of a law. The Egyptian Constitution has paid a attention to have the public budget issued by virtue of a

law, since such budget mirrors the estimated expenses and revenues of the State within certain period.

Despite the fact that the budget per se reflects a significant administrative task , yet it allows the legislative authority to express its views entirely in connection with the financial issues. Furthermore, the closing account of the budget must be submitted to the Peoples' Assembly, its members cast vote on each chapter ( Bab) separately and ultimately, the approval thereof is promulgated by virtue / in form of a law ( Article : 118 of the Constitution ).

## **Law No. 3/1982: Encroachments on Public Roads**

**Objective and Scope of the Law:** Protection of the public road from any type of illegal occupancy and transgression (contradicting the purpose of it) , and regulating such occupancy. The scope of law is covers squares, different types of public roads extended to any area having local councils. Excepted from the provisions of this law is advertisements posted in the public roads subject to its relevant provisions of law.

**Regulation of the Law:** Article (2) of the law has stipulated that the public road may not be subject to any occupancy ( whether vertically or horizontally ) unless the competent entity/ quarter has issued a license in this connection. Article (2) has specified some types of these occupancies (excavation, construction, pavement works; placement of shelves, stands or any other types of movables objects outside business shops, factories or warehouses; placing goods, materials, show cases, seats; placing equipment necessary for parties, decorations, wedding celebrations, or religious festivals. Said license is to indicate the period and the other conditions which the licensee has to follow. Article (9) has stipulated that the competent entity is entitled to rescind the issued license, shorten its period, or lessen the area thereof should it be deemed necessary for requirements of public security, health, traffic movement, city cleanliness/ beauty, or public propriety.

**Economic Means and Tools:** Article (13) of the law has stipulated that the unlicensed occupancy on road may be removed at the violator's expense.

Article (14) has stipulated that any violator of the provisions of this law or its enforcing decrees shall be subject to a fine ranging from LE 100 as a minimum and LE 300 as a maximum. The violator shall be bound to pay double occupancy duties until the date thereof as determined in details by the executive regulation . Such illegal occupancy shall be removed on the date set by the ruling , otherwise the competent administrative entity shall remove it at the violator's expense.

Should the construction or excavation works ( which deemed hazardous to the public health, public security) be continued despite the decree mandating discontinue of such activities has been issued, the violator shall be sentenced a period not exceeding one month prison, pay a fine of a minimum LE 300 and a maximum LE 1000, or shall be subject to one of these two sentences.

Article (15) has stipulated that any business shop which its movables formed unlicensed occupancy on the road shall be shut off / closed for period not exceeding 15 days along with confiscating the movables should such shop had been sentenced during the last two years in three similar violations/ contravention.

Article (16) of the law has stipulated that the competent entity's employees identified by a decree issued by the Minister of Housing shall have the law officers capacity.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute the Law:** Ministry of Housing and Utilities- Local Departments - Utilities Police.

## **Law No. 66/1973, amended by Law No. 155/1999: Vehicle Licensing**

Issued on Aug. 14, 1974; last amendment of Law No. 155 of 1999 issued on Dec. 28,1999.

Published in the official gazette / journal ( Edition No. 34 ) on Sept. 23, 1973; amendment thereof published in the official gazette / journal ( edition No. 52 ) on Dec. 30, 1999.

The law has come into force effective Feb. 23, 1984, i.e., 6 months following publication thereof. Amendment of Law 155 of 1999 has come into effect as of Dec. 31, 1999,i.e., the day subsequent to the day of publication thereof , with exception of the provision relevant to the safety belt and the protective helmet ( head cover) which shall come into force in the first day of the month following one year of the said date.

**Object and Scope of the Law:** Comprehensive organization/ to ensure optimal safety and security on roads, traffic flow, and to avoid exposing lives of people to any risk.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute the Law:** Minister of Interior- Governors

**Regulation of the Law and its Executive Regulations:** Article (1) has stipulated that roads (whatever the type thereof ) must be used in a way not exposing /jeopardizing the lives and monies of peoples to risks, disrupting the road safety, hampering, hindering the use of road by others, nor in any way conducive to forming inconvenience/ nuisance to people or damage to environment.

Article (2) that no vehicle shall be driven unless its respective license is issued with the exception to the bicycles and hand - carts.

Article (11) has stipulated that all vehicles must fulfill the safety conditions (as determined by the Ministry of Interior's decree) to obtain their relative licenses ; that vehicles shall be technically checked to ensure fulfillment of the relative safety conditions; and that traffic officers and solders shall be entitled to stop any vehicle not fulfilling the required safety conditions and take it to the nearest police / traffic station for technical check.

Chapter (2) of the law has regulated the procedures and conditions necessary for obtaining the (fast) vehicle/ automobile license. Chapter (3) has regulated the (slow) transportation licenses and has made the validity of the vehicle as a precondition , set the conditions required for animals pulling such carts ( horse cart ) ?? to avoid any negative impact on roads safety as determined by each Governor.

**Financial Penalties Contained in the Law:** Chapter (5) of the law has regulated the traffic rules. Article (63) has stipulated that pedestrians and drivers must adhere to the traffic rules issued by the Minister of Interior.

Article (65) has stipulated that it is not permitted to leave vehicles/ cars or animals or any other objects on road in a way conducive to exposing the lives and monies of others to risk, or jamming / delaying the traffic flow. Police / traffic officers and solders are entitled to take any precautionary measures deemed necessary in this connection and remove such contravention at the violator 's expense.

Last paragraph of Article (65) has stipulated that without prejudice to any further penalty provided for in any other law, the doer of such violation shall be subject to three months sentence and to a fine not less than LE 100 but not in excess of LE 1000 or to a one of these penalties.

Article (69) that it is not permitted to install alarm devices or special lights, nor air sirens / horns or similar items in contravention to the provisions of this law or to its enforcing decrees. In all these instances , the traffic officers/ solders may confiscate the items forming such violation. Article (74- clause 6 ) has stipulated that anyone violating Article (69) shall be subject to a fine not less than LE 50 but not in excess of LE 200.

Article (72 bis) has stipulated that any driver shall be subject to a fine not less than LE 50 but not in excess of LE 200 (along with revoking his driving license for a period not less than 30 days but not exceeding 60 days) in the event such driver has led to road contamination by throwing garbage/ waste, construction debris, or any other similar objects ; or his car has made inconvenient/ terrible noise, exhausted heavy smoke / bad odor, or jeopardized road safety/ traffic flow / lives of others, or its inflammable materials ( the car load) scattered along the way.

Should the same violation committed again within 3 months from the date of the first violation by the same driver, the fine will be doubled along with revoking the driving license for 90 days. In the instance the same driver has committed the same the violation within 6 months from the date of the second one, the driver will be fined as stated in the last paragraph along with revoking his driving license for one year. Chapter (6) has regulated the penalties to applied in instance of violating the provisions of this law.

## **Law No. 33/1957, Amended by Law No. 174/1981: Licensing Peddlars**

The law is issued on Jan. 31,1957 and amended on Nov. 4, 1981 , published on the Official Gazette( Wakaeh) , Edition No.44 ( Bis ) on Nov. 4,1981, and executed on June 4, 1957 ,i.e., 4 months following date of its publication. Amendments have come into force as of Nov. 5, 1981.

**Object & Scope of Law:** The purpose of the law is to regulate the profession of peddlars so as to protect the public health/ hygiene, maintain street cleanliness, ensure convenience of people and traffic flow.

**Impacts on Environment:** Article (1) has set a definition to the peddler. Article (2) has stipulated that it is not permitted to practice the profession of peddler unless a license is issued in this respect. A special sign is to be given to peddler to identify him. Article (4) has

stipulated that the peddler must carry with him the relevant license and sign and submit them when requested.

To ensure protection of young boys , Article (6) has banned practice of the peddler profession for those under age of 12 years old . Article (6) 2-3 stipulated that those infected with skin, contagious, parasitic diseases shall not be licensed to practice the peddler profession as well as those bearer of or mingling with those having contagious diseases.

Article (7) has stipulated that such license shall be rescinded should the peddler has not fulfilled any of the conditions set forth under Article (6). In order to insure convenience, comport, quietness as well as traffic flow in the busy streets, Article (9) has banned the peddlers to practice their activities inside means of transportation, or to practice their activities in certain streets, squares specified by a decree. They are also not permitted to sell explosives, weapons, fire games, nor to promote their goods by using bells and loud speakers. Article (10) has stipulated that the containers, carts, and boxes ( used by peddlers) must meet the conditions specified by the Minister of Housing and the Minister of Health. Peddlers are also not allowed to sell any type of food which are difficult to maintain its validity/ edibility. However , the conditions set for peddlers clothes and specifications thereof are to determined by executive decrees . This is to maintain public health / hygiene and to avoid exposure of the public to any grave risks jeopardizing their health.

Article (12) has stipulated that employees of the Ministry of Housing and Utilities and of the Local Councils , Ministry of Health ( as determined by the respective Minister ) shall have the capacity of law officers in establishing such crimes/ contraventions.

Decree No. 984 of 1957 was issued by the Minister of Municipal and Village Affairs in connection with procedures, conditions regulating the peddler profession; and

Decree No. 707 of 1968 issued by the Minister of Housing & Utilities in connection with the types of food which the peddlers are not permitted to deal in; the conditions to fulfilled with respect of their clothes in order to ensure the public health / hygiene; and

Decree No (501 ) of 1960 issued by the Minister of Health in connection with the procedures to be taken to check up those working in transportation, preparation or selling of food; and

Decree No. 79 of 1983 issued by the Minister of Health in connection with the containers/ vessels used for the food stuff; and

Decree No. 635 of 1986 issued by the Minister of Housing and Utilities in connection with the conditions and specifications to be met in the cars/ carts , containers/ vessels, and boxes used by peddlers while they practice their activities.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute the Law:** Minister of Housing and Reconstruction- Ministry of Health - Ministry of Interior- Local Administration Units.

**Financial Penalties of Law 33/1957:** Article (11) stipulated that the violator of the provisions of the law and its enforcing decrees shall be fined LE 100 as a maximum. Should such violation repeated by the same person, violator shall be sentenced 3 months ( as a maximum) and fined LE 100 or shall be subject to one of these penalties.

## Law No. 45/1949: Noise Pollution

This law was issued on March 31, 1949, amended by laws Nos. 209 of 1980 , 177 of 1981, 129 of 1982 , and published on Wakaeh Egyptian Gazette ( Edition No. 49) on April 4, 1949. Amendments were published in the Official Gazette No. 43 ( bis) on Oct. 28, 1980 , No. 44 ( bis) on 4/ 11/ 1981 and No. 31 on Aug. 5, 1982.

**Object and Scope of the Law:** Protecting the environment from noise; regulating installation and use of the loud speakers.

**Regulation of the Law for Environment Protection:** Article (1) has stipulated that it is not permitted to install or use loud speakers whether temporarily or permanently unless a license is obtained from the competent entity in this connection, and that the license shall not be granted should loud speakers be used in broadcasting / promoting advertisements. Loud speakers are to be used internally at a place designated for this purpose with an area not less than 200 meters.

Article (4) has stipulated that owners / employees of the business shops working in this area must not install any of such loud speakers before they go through the license issued for the interested party.

**Financial Penalties of Law 45/1949:** Article (5) stipulated that any person violates the provision of this law shall be subject to a fine not less than LE 100 but not in excess of LE 300. All equipment / tools / devices used in the violation will be confiscated. Should the same contravention be repeated , violator shall pay doubled fine together with confiscating the equipment / tools used and the business shop which installed the loud speaker will be shut off for seven days. In certain instances forming a risk on the public health and security , the competent entity may seal off and take into custody the shop temporarily.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute the Law:** Ministry of Interior- Local Administration Units.

## Law No. 66/1956: Posting Advertisements

Issued on Feb. 22 , 1956, published in the Egyptian Wakeah Gazette ( Edition No. 16 bis) on Feb. 26, 1956, and came into force on Feb. 26, 1956 ( the date of publication).

**Object and Scope of the Law:** Regulating the advertisements on roads and inside the means of transportation to protect the environment from distortion , and to ensure the road safety to the citizens. The provisions of this law shall be effective in the cities having local councils and in other locations identified through a decree issued by the competent minister.

**Regulation of the Law for Environment Protection:** Article (2) of the law has stipulated that no advertisements can be launched / made unless a license issued in this connection by the competent entity. Article (4) has identified advertisements exempted from said license. Article (5) has specified the places , buildings, and establishments wherein it is banned to make any kind of advertisement , e.g., Antique buildings , Mosques, churches, statutes located at public land designated for citizens, parks, sidewalks and fences.

**Financial Penalties in the Law:** Article (8) has set a fine not less than LE 1 and not in excess of LE 10 to any violator together with removal of such advertisement at his expenses. The competent entity may remove advertisements on administrative road should such advertisement hinder the traffic flow or jeopardizing the lives of citizens and passengers.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute the Law:** Ministry of Housing & Utilities - Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Transportation - Local Councils:

## **Law No. 3/1982: Urban/Industrial Planning**

Issued on Feb. 14, 1982 , published in the official gazette ( Edition No. 8) on Feb. 25 of 1982, and came into force on Feb. 26, 1982 ( the day subsequent to publication thereof ).

**Object & Scope of Law:** The purpose of the law is to organize/ regulate cities/ villages planning on sound and scientific grounds to protect environment and public health/ hygiene ; develop controls in connection with the public & detailed planning; divide lands; and setting up industrial zones.

**Regulation the Law for Environment Protection and its Impact:** Urban planning law has developed rules guaranteeing environment protection. Therefore, the law banned construction of buildings on the agricultural lands, has banned taking any procedures regarding dividing such lands.

It is observed while developing general planning projects (for cities and villages), that such projects must be comprehensive and fulfilling long term urban needs, and that they are based on environmental, social, economic, and urban studies. Public planning must identify the various uses ( types of utilization ) of land such as residential, commercial, industrial , entertainment areas, etc, according to the nature and circumstances of the city/ nature and to citizens' needs.

It is to be observed while developing **detailed planning projects** for the selective areas that such projects **are to be in harmony with prevailing uses/ activities at any such area**. It is to be permitted to maintain the already existing instances forming a contravention to the prevailing uses/ activities by the time of approving the detailed planning. However, attention must be given to ban any expansion of such violated uses / building by setting a dead line after which all such uses/ activities are to be halted. Furthermore no licenses are to be granted to enhance or modify buildings not fulfilling the conditions required.

The law has also incorporated regulating the land uses and the industrial areas in a way securing environment protection and conservation. The law has also laid down certain controls and conditions for renovation and re-planning of the areas / districts. Such planning projects must be on the basis of environmental, social, economic, and urban studies for the targeted area.

Among other purposes of the urban planning is the provision of landscaping areas and parking areas for cars. Managers, engineers, and technicians in charge planning activities and organizations at the local units ( as determined by the Minister of Justice 's Decree and in agreement with the respective governor ) shall have the capacity of law officers.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute the Law:** Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction- General Organization for Urban Planning - Local units.

**Financial Penalties:** Article (67) of the law stated as follows " without prejudice to any further punishment set out in the penalty code/ law or in any other law, **any person violates provisions of Articles 16, 23, 34 of this law, its regulation and enforcing laws** ( in connection with approval of land division as set forth in the relevant contracts, and with maintaining no changes in the building established outside the specified industrial area ) **shall be subject to a fine not less than LE 100 and not in excess of LE 2000.**

Any person violating the provisions of Articles (2) or ( 18, 21, 22, 25) of its executive regulation and the enforcing decrees, shall be subject to prison sentence or a fine not less than LE 10000 and not in excess of LE 50000.

Article (2) of the law has banned construction of any buildings or establishments on the agriculture land or taking any action regarding land division. The same is applicable to the barren land ( that could be cultivated ) lying within the boundary of agriculture land . However, Article (2) stated certain exceptions in this connection.

In the instances of fraud or proclaiming false land divisions, violator shall be sentenced five year in prison ( as minimum ) and 10 years ( as maximum) together with a fine not less LE 50000 and not in excess of LE 10000. In all instances all violated works shall be removed, rectified, or completed so as to be compliance with the provisions of the law, executive regulation and its enforcing decrees.

Article (68) of the law stipulated - in addition to the penalties set out under Article (67) - that violator shall be subject to fine of LE 1 and not in excess of LE 10 for each day he has refrained to execute the final award issued by ad hoc committee regarding removal, rectification or completion of any work. This is to be effective after end of the period set by the administrative entity in charge of planning and organization at the local unit for execution of the decree issued. The more violations committed the more fines charged. Under no circumstances shall such fines be cancelled if executing the final award/ sentence ( removal, rectification, or completion) from the date of title transfer.

Article (71) of law stipulated that should the violator refrain from executing the removal required, the administrative entity shall undertake such removal at the violator expenses through application of the administrative lien.

## **Law No 453/1954: Industrial/Commercial Regulations**

Issued on Aug. 26, 1954 , published in Egyptian Wakeah Gazette ( Edition No. 67 bis). Law No. 359 is published in 1956 in Wakeah Gazette ( Edition No. 48 bis) on Jan. 18, 1956. Law No. 209 of 1980 is published in the official gazette ( Edition No. 43 bis) on Sept. 28, 1980. Law No. 177 of 1981 is published in the official gazette ( Edition No. 44 bis) on Nov. 4, 1981. Law No. 453 of 1954 is executed 4 months after publication, i.e., on Dec. 26, 1954.

**Object and Scope of the Law:** The purpose of Law No. 453 of 1954, its amended laws, and enforcing decrees is to regulate the industrial and commercial shops forming a source of inconvenience and deemed hazardous to the public health; clarify procedures to be followed by the owners of shops subject to its provisions to obtain the relevant license together with

enlightening them on their obligations; identifying the areas wherein it is banned to establish such or some of these shop in order to ensure environment protection.

The scope of the law include the industrial and commercial shops, etc. which are deemed a source of inconvenience and hazards as set out in Article (1 ) of the law and as set forth in the table attached to the law, and which are subject to the amendments of the Minister of Municipal and Village Affairs.

**Regulation of the Law:** This law has laid down rules binding to all those concerned with a view to protection of the environment and public health. No business shop subject to this law can be set up or run without the relevant license ; no changes or amendment in such shops may be executed without the approval of entity which issued such license.

Any shop which is set up or run without a license shall be shut off through administrative channel. The Law has invested the Minister of Municipal and Village Affairs with the power to amend ( through deletion, addition, or transfer) the attached table which identifies shops subject to the provisions of this law. The attached table included almost all types of activities. Section (1) includes heavy industries, factories, and sanitary workshops which are to be established at the industrial areas away from the residential blocks.

The Minister of Municipal and Village Affairs is empowered to define the areas/ districts wherein it is banned to establish such / some of these shops.

According to Article (4) of the law, the site location must be suitable to the shop- activity. Article 16/7 has clarified that the shop license shall be revoked should the shop fail to fulfill the required conditions in terms of the site location or construction over the shop. Article (18) mandates that shutting off the shop shall be compulsory should the shop is set up at an area / district wherein it is banned ( by virtue of Ministerial Decree) to practice such activity.

Article (7) has stipulated general and special provisions to be fulfilled by the shops subject to this law. The general conditions are related to all or to some of these shops and their locations; the special provisions are ones that deemed necessary by the entity in charge of issuing the licence.

According to Article (22- bis), the Minister of Municipal and Village Affairs- Housing, and Utilities shall be entitled to exempt a city, village, or any area from application of the provisions of this law or its enforcing decrees. The employees working for Licenses Dept. seconded by the Minister of Municipal and Village Affairs shall have the law officer capacity in establishing all crimes in contravention to the provision of this law.

In execution of the provisions of Law No. 453 of 1954 and its amended decrees, an array of decrees have been issued, among which is the Presidential Decree's No. 99 of 1967 in connection with some provisions related to the industrial safety, licenses for establishing the industrial and commercial shops, public and entertainment shops.

Article (1) of this decree stipulated that general and special conditions ( which are to fulfilled by the shops subject to the provisions of Law Nos.: 453 of 1954, 371 of 1956, 372 of 1956) shall be issued following approval of the Ministers of Labor, Health , Industry, Irrigation, and Interior.

Minister of Housing & Utilities' Decree No. 730 of 1967 in connection with actions and procedures to be followed to coordinate work between entities in charge of the licenses and the ones monitoring execution of the Presidential Decree No. 99 of 1967.

Minister of Housing & Utilities' Decree No. 1040 of 1967 in connection with work flow at the committees as provided for in Article (2) of the Presidential Decree No. 991 of 1967 regarding the provisions related to the industrial safety, licenses required for setting up the industrial and commercial shops.

Minister of Housing & Utilities' Decree No. 1017 of 1996 empowering each governor to undertake / act in some areas of responsibilities of the Minister of Housing.

Minister of Housing & Reconstruction's Decree No. 258 of 1976 in connection with the industrial and commercial shops which require effecting consultations with the entities in charge of health affairs at the local councils before releasing the licenses thereof. This topic is tackled in Section (2) of the table attached to Law No. 453 of 1954.

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction's Decree No. 380/1975 in connection with the general conditions which are to be available in the industrial and commercial shops, etc., which form a source of inconvenience and hazards.

This decree has laid down the general conditions for the shops subject to the provisions of Law No. 453 of 1954 after approval of the Ministries of Manpower, Health, Industry, Irrigation, and Interior; and has stipulated that shops having activities generating noise, vibrations, bad odors; or which deemed inconvenient to residents, their safety and health must be located away from the residential units, worshipping places, schools, hospitals, embassies, consulates, antiquities areas, hotels, and orphan houses, etc.

The location of the business shop must not form any hazard to the shop per se or to the surrounding and adjacent shops. This condition is not effective with respect to the buildings designated to the shop labor or to residence of its owner. However, running of the shop should not be conducive to any apparent noise, harm, or hazard to the nearest residential building.

Article (5) stipulates that it is imperative for operation of each combustion machine, and vapor generation containers to obtain a license from the competent entity, provided that there will be no noise or vibrations having a positive impact on the adjacent buildings. The decree has also stipulated that the construction materials should be suitable to the activity intended and has set conditions for floorings, heights, ceilings, attics, ventilation, painting, water source, sanitary works, wastewater, power, electrical connections, ovens, chimneys, fuel, organization and operation of the shop, labor, fire fighting equipment.

10% of the general conditions set forth in this decree could be tolerated, provided that no harm will arise therefrom. Under no circumstance shall such tolerance be conducive to overlooking the dimensions, lengths, and heights prescribed by the Building Organization Law and its executive regulation.

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Decree No. 412 of 1977 in connection with small business shops and establishments licensed by the housing bodies/ Depts. at the local councils.

Minister of Housing & Utilities 's Decree No. 96 of 1996 amending the Ministerial Decree No. 115 of 1991 in connection with recording / inserting shops in the Section (2) of the annex attached to Law No. 453 of 1954.

Governor of Cairo 's Decree No. 203 of 1990 in connection with the general controls and rules for opening of general business shops ( type 1 & 2 ) and the commercial and industrial shops in Cairo.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute the Law:** Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities- Ministry of Industry- Ministry of Health - Ministry of Irrigation- Ministry of Interior- Local Councils- Governors.

**Financial Penalties of Law 453/1954:** Article (17) of the law stipulated that any person violates the provisions of this law or its enforcing decrees shall be subject to a fine not less than LE 100 ; and the more violation committed the more fines charged even it has been for one reason.

In the instances of grave violation which jeopardize the public health and public security , the business shop shall be taken into custody and sealed off; the relevant minutes of custody shall be forwarded within 24 hours to the competent judge to reinforce the custody.

Article (18) of the law stipulated " without prejudice to provisions of this law , the competent judge may rule in his sentence that the shop be closed or fully removed. However, in the instance of violating the provisions of the third paragraph of Articles: ( 1- 2- 11 ) the shop shall be closed or removed; and all expenses shall be incurred by the violator.

Article (20) of the law has stipulated that any person who runs business shop (sentenced closed or removed ) shall be subject to 3 months imprisonment and to a fine not less than LE 10 and not in excess of LE 100 or to one of these sentences; and the shop shall be re-closed / removed at the violator's expense.

## **Law No. 55//1977: Steam Boilers**

Issued on Oct. 25, 1977; published in the official gazette (Edition No. 44 ) on Nov. 3, 1977 ; and came into force on Feb.3, 1978 ( three months following publication thereof).

**Object and Scope of the Law:** Regulating establishment and operation of the thermal machines and fixed/ movable steam boilers for environment protection and avoid work hazards.

**Regulation the Law:** Article (1) has stipulated that it is not permitted to establish/ operate thermal machines or fixed / movable steam boilers unless a license is issued by the competent entity.

Article (2) has specified the entities in charge of licensing establishment and operation after obtaining the local unit approval at site. These entities are as follows : Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Military Production, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Electricity, Local Administration Units according to the purpose for which such machines or boilers are established.

Article (7) has stipulated " Engineers working for the said entities shall inspect periodically the machines and boilers ; and shall be invested with the law officers capacity".

Article (8) has stipulated: " the competent administrative entity ( through the administrative channel) shall remove any instance forming an imminent hazard on the public health or public security as result of the operation of thermal machines or steam should the owner has not removed it on the time set by the Administrative Entity ".

**Financial Penalties of Law 55/1977:** Article (9) of the law has stipulated " without prejudice to any further penalty provided for in the penalty code or in any other law, the following penalties shall be effective under the following provisions of this law :

A fine not less than LE 10 and not in excess of LE 20 in the instance of setting up thermal machine or steam boiler without obtaining the relevant license , or in instance of operating the machine or the boiler in contravention to the conditions on the basis of which the license is granted , or in instance of operating the machine prior to renewal of the operation permit. The court may in such instance fine the violator and rule halting the machine operation.

A fine not less than LE 20 and not in excess of LE 50 in the instance of operating a thermal machine or boiler with obtaining the relevant license.

Should the violator shall pay doubled fine should he pursue operation of the machine after the halting order

## **Law No. 371/1956, Amended by Law No. 170/1957: Restaurants, Cafes, Hotels, and Furnished Flats**

Issued on Oct. 29, 1956; published in Egyptian Wakeah Gazette( Edition No. 88 bis) on Nov. 3, 1956; and came into force on March 3, 1957 ( four months following publication thereof).

**Object and Scope of Law:** The purpose of this law and its enforcing decrees is to organize two types of the public shops; the first type, restaurants and cafes and shops which sell / serve food / drinks to customer at their locations; the second, hotels, pensions, furnished flats and the other facilities of various types which accommodate guests.

The law and its enforcing decrees clarify procedures to be followed to obtain a license to practice the activity, cast light on the owners' obligations, and indicate the places, areas wherein the practice of such activity is banned with a view to protecting the environment, propriety, and residential areas.

**Regulation of Law No. 371/1956:** Law of Public shops and its enforcing decrees laid down binding rules to all parties concerned in a way securing the environment protection, public health, and public propriety. No shop subject to provisions of this law may be set up/ established or run without obtaining the relevant license; nor any amendment in the licensed shop may be effected without the approval of the entity issued the relevant license. Any shop set up or run without having the relevant license shall be closed through the administrative channel. Shops under the first type may not be opened except in the streets or at areas identified by a decree issued by the Minister of Housing, Utilities and Reconstruction ; such

shops may be opened only in villages identified by a decree issued by the Minister of Housing.

Shops may not be opened at polluted area or near prisons, worshipping places , shrines, graveyards. It is banned in the instances of shops selling spirits or alcoholic drinks to be opened near schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and buildings.

Location of the shop must be approved by the competent entity and must be suitable to the activity to be practiced. The shop must also fulfill the general and special conditions as determined by the entity granting the relevant license. Public shops are not permitted to conduct music , singing, or dancing , or allowing others to do so, however , holding radio at the shop requires obtaining the relevant license.

Working hours of such shops are defined by the law ; violating shop shall be closed and the owner of which shall be subject to a punishment ranging from fine to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

Employees (working at the general department for regulations and licenses and its branches ) seconded by the Minister of Housing and Utilities shall have the law officers capacity in establishing violations of the provisions of this law.

Minister of Municipal and Villages Affairs issued a decree No. 424 of 1957 in connection with the general conditions to be fulfilled by the public shops in terms of location, construction material, flooring, height, type of ceiling, attics, lighting & ventilation, painting, plastering, water source, water closets, wastewater, electrical and mechanical power, ovens, chimneys, fuel, shop maintenance and cleanliness, shop organization and operation, labor, and fire fighting equipment .

**Authorities Responsible to Execute Law No. 371/1956:** Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Ministry of Interior, General Dept. for Regulation and licenses in Governorates, cities, districts; and Ministry of Health.

**Financial Penalties of Law 371/1956:** Article (32) of this law stipulated that in instance of violating the provisions of Articles Nos.: 21, 24, 26 and clauses 5 & 6 of Article (25), the violator shall be subject to a fine not exceed LE 5

Article (33) of this law stipulated that in instance of violating the provisions of Articles Nos.: 17, 22, 23 and clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Article (25), the violator shall be subject to 3 month sentence and to a fine not exceeding LE 10 or to one of these two penalties. The instruments used in such contravention may be confiscated as provided for in Article (25) which states that music , dancing or singing may not be performed unless special license issued in this connection.

Article ( 35) of the law has stipulated that violator of the provisions of this law and its enforcing decrees shall be subject to 15 days sentence and to fine not exceeding LE 5 or to one of these two punishments.

Article (36) of the law has stipulated that the shop shall be closed in the event of violating the provisions of Articles Nos.: 2, 3, 10, and 12.

In the instance of violating provisions of Articles Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 23 and clause (1) of Article 25, the shop shall be closed for a period not exceeding two months . Should the violator had been subject to a sentence within the last two years for violating the said law , the shop shall be closed for three months.

The shop may be closed for a period not exceeding one month in the instance of violating the provisions of Article No. (7) and clauses 2, 34, 5, 6 of Article 25 and violator was subject to a imprisonment sentence for a period less than one year. All process and expenses related to closing off the shop shall be at the violator 's expenses.

Article (39) of the law has stipulated that any person operating / managing a shop ( closed by virtue of a sentence) shall be subject to three months sentence and to a fine not less than LE 10 and not exceeding LE 100 or to one of these penalties. Furthermore the shop shall be closed at the violator 's expense.

## **Law No 10/1966: Food**

Issued on May Ist. 1966; amended by laws Nos .: 30 of 1976 and 106 of 1980 and by Minister of Health 's Decree No. 530 of 1979.

Published in the official gazette ( Edition No. 98) in May 1966; amendment thereof published in the official gazette ( Edition No. 18 ) on April 29, 1976 and in Edition No. 22 (bis) on May 31, 1980 and in the Egyptian Wakea ( Edition No.268 ) on Nov. 27, 1979; and came into force on May 4, 1966.

**Object and Scope of the Law:** Identifying the hygienic specifications related to protection of food from pollution and contamination , and ensure that food is free from any harmful ingredients; monitoring the hygienic conditions that must be fulfilled by those dealing in , manufacturing, and handling food.

**Regulation of the Law:** Article (1) has set a definition of food; and means of handling it; Article (2) clarified the instances / states which requires the ban of food handling .

Articles ( 3, 4, 5, 6 ) have elaborated what Article (2) has summed up from the technical aspect, and have identified the states of food which to be deemed rotten / spoiled /unedible, harmful to health or defrauded .

Articles ( 7 - 8 -9 )have stressed the significance of fulfilling the cleanliness and hygienic conditions set by the Minister of Health in connection with food places, vessels, means of handling/ transportation, and that all persons dealing in food must be free from any contagious diseases and are not bearers of its germs. as determined by a decree issued by the Minister of Health in this connection.

Article (10 ) has banned addition of any color material, or preservative, or any other additives unless they are conformed to the provisions and conditions issued by the Minister of Health.

Article (11) has made it imperative that all types of food and containers thereof are to be free from any material harmful to health and from any germs.

Article (13 ) has decreed that all imported food must comply with this law; has empowered the Minister of Health to issue a decree demanding that certain types of foodstuff have to bear health certificate from the country of origin; has banned importing any type of foodstuff hazardous to the citizens' health.

Article (14) has stipulated that it is imperative that the canned foodstuff to be exported abroad must bear a health certificate in order to maintain a good image for the reputation of the Egyptian exports.

Decree No. 96 of 1967 is issued by the Minister of Health ( as amended by Decrees Nos.: 233 of 1969 and 171 of 1971 ) in connection with the health / hygienic conditions which must be fulfilled by the places of handling foodstuff.

Decree No. 97 of 1967 is issued by the Minister of Health in connection with the conditions which must be fulfilled by personnel/ persons handling foodstuff to ensure they are free from contagious diseases, and perform medical check up on them.

Decree No. 381 of 1982 is issued by the Minister of the State for Health in connection with the foodstuff to which color materials may be added to it ( as indicated in the attached table ).

Decree No. 376 of 1959 issued by the Minister of Health in connection with the preventive measure to combat food poisoning.

Decree No. 85 of 1997 issued by the Minister of Health and Population to ban use of lead and tin welding in the food cans, and to use in lieu of it the electrical welding along with taking precautionary measure in the event of alloy welding.

Decree No. 213 of ... issued by the Minister of Health in connection with banning use of the insecticide packs/ boxes in packing , transporting, preserving, manufacturing any type of foodstuff; or recycling and using them in manufacturing food vessels/ container and toys.

Decree No. 786 of 1992 issued by the Minister of Health in connection with the preventive measures to combat the contagious diseases conveyed through food or drinks.

#### **Authorities Responsible to Execute the Law: Ministry of Health**

**Financial Penalties of Law No. 10/1966:** Article (17) of the law has stipulated " violator of the provisions of Articles No. 7, 8, and 9 shall be subject to one month prison sentence as a maximum and to a fine not less than LE 5 and not exceeding LE 50 ; or to one of these two penalties.

Articles ( 7 -8 - 9 ) stated that all persons dealing in / handling foodstuff must be free from all contagious diseases; containers/ vessels / mean of handling foodstuff must fulfill the health conditions; and that all additives, colored material must be within the prescribed limits.

Article (18) has stipulated that bona fide violator of the provisions of law Nos.: ( 2- 10 -11- 14 - 14 bis ) and its enforcing decrees shall be subject to a fine not in excess of LE 100 and along with violating the foodstuff.

Article (19) has stated that without prejudice to the penalties provided for in Articles ( 17 & 18 ) , any further penalty if there is any shall be applied

## **Law No. 137/1958, Amended by Law No. 55/1979: Combating Contagious Diseases**

Issued on Sept. 4, 1958 and amended by Law No. 55 of 1979; published in the Official Gazette ( Edition No. 27) on Sept. 11, 1958 ; amendment thereof was published in the official gazette ( edition No.47 ) on Nov. 22, 1977; and came into force on Sept. 11, 1958 .

**Object and Scope of the Law:** Regulating prevention of the contagious diseases and actions for combating any of them.

**Regulation of the Law:** Chapter (1) has set a definition for the contagious disease as set out in the attached table; and has invested the Minister of Health with the powers to effect / insert any amendments in such table when necessary.

Chapter (2) : Articles ( 2 -3- 4 ) have indicated the protective vaccination, antidotes, and serums, and restrictions to be observed , and duties of the those in charge of vaccinations. The legislation has for the first time innovated the periodical vaccination against the contagious diseases. Article (6) has stressed the right of the Health Authority in vaccinating people in certain areas and the right of the Minister of Health in issuing the decrees necessary for regulating the vaccination process against the contagious diseases.

Chapter (3): has tackled prevention of epidemic leakage ; Article (10) has stipulated that the Minister of Health shall have the right to issue the decrees necessary for quarantining / isolating , monitoring ,and putting under observation persons and animals coming from abroad ; and indicated the health / hygienic conditions required for the imported goods and materials; and has demanded vaccination to all pilgrims prior to their departure.

Chapter (4) is related to the preventive measure to be taken when contagious diseases loomed. Article (12) has indicated the steps to be taken when person is infected ( or suspected to be infected ) with any contagious disease, and demanded reporting such case within 24 hours. Article (14) has identified the person in charge of reporting such cases and has granted the competent authority the right to take any action necessary to avoid spread of the diseases.

Article (15) has identified the power of the law officers in applying the provisions of this law and has granted them the right to inspect houses and suspected places to prevent spread of the diseases, to quarantine / isolate patients and those mingling with them, vaccinating them, and disinfecting their houses and household materials. The law has also granted the law officers to destroy objects deemed contaminated and difficult to disinfect. Law officers may seek assistance of the policemen to carry out their tasks.

Article (16) has stipulated that it is compulsory to quarantine/ isolate any person suspected to be infected with any of the contagious diseases set out in the section(1) of the table; Article (20) has entitled the Minister of Health to issue a decree declaring that certain area is deemed epidemic / infectious area and authorized him to take all measures necessary to prevent spread of the disease through the administrative channels. Such measures include banning the gathering of people at public meetings or in religious festivals, destroying contaminated food and drinks, removing water pots, backfilling wells, closing cafes and markets, cinemas, schools, work places or any other place the running of which deemed hazardous to the public health.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute Law No. 137/1958:** Ministry of Health- Ministry of Interior.

**Financial Penalties of Law 137/1958:** Article (25) of the law has stipulated that violator of the provisions of Chapter 1 & 2 shall be subject to a fine not less than LE 0.25 and not exceeding LE 1. Should same violation is committed within one year, the violator may be subject to one week imprisonment.

Article (26) of the law has stipulated that violator of the provisions of Chapter (4) shall be subject to a fine not less than LE 1 and not exceeding LE 10 or to one month imprisonment. Should the disease be set out in Section (1) , the violator shall be subject to a fine not less than LE 50 and not exceeding LE 100 or to two months imprisonment. A sentence may be issued to confiscate the means of transportation used in committing such violation. This is without prejudice to any further punishment provided for in the penalty code or in any other law.

## **Law No. 1/1926, Amended by Law No.78/1946: Combating Malaria and other Mosquito-borne Diseases**

Issued on Aug. 25, 1926 ; amended in 1946 by virtue of Law No. 78 of 1946; published in Egyptian Wakeah ( Edition No. 81 ) on Sept. 28, 1926;

**Object and Scope of Law:** Combating spread of Malaria fever and the other diseases resulted from spread of mosquitoes by taking the precautionary measures.

**Regulation of the Law:** Pursuant to Article (1) of this law, the Minister of Health shall have the right to apply the provisions of this law at the places/ areas determined by him to prevent spread of Malaria fever and other diseases resulted from the spread of mosquitoes . Article (2) has demanded that water tanks and reservoirs have to be constructed in a way not allowing mosquitoes to enter , all taps , basins , and water tanks be free from the mosquitoes egg, cavaties made for connecting the pipes should not retain water, wastewater at gardens should be removed or treated to prevent mosquitoes reproduction.

Article (3) has stipulated that the provisions under Article (2) shall be applied to boats and to private domestic navigation/ means of transportation. Article (4) demanded covering with iron mesh all ventilation pipes ( for water and wastewater) to prevent mosquitoes from entering; removal and backfilling all holes or canal which are not used any longer.

Article (5) has stipulated that building bases, domes, foundations shall be constructed in a way preventing reproduction of mosquitoes should such places are exposed to water flood; all holes surrounding the buildings shall be backfilled.

Article (6) has banned construction or installation of water wheels without prior notification to the Ministry of Health to take the actions necessary to prevent spread of the mosquitoes. Article (7) has demanded that all wells are to be covered to prevent mosquitoes from entering.

To avoid the formation of high density mosquitoes reproduction area in water wheels. Article (8) has authorized the Ministry of Health to take all actions necessary ( following agreement with the Ministry of Irrigation pursuant to Article (11) ) to backfill , cover any water canal or to extend it to another canal to prevent or to eliminate mosquitoes actually existing.

The Minister of Health may ban rice planting and other water plants in certain areas after coordination with the Minister of Agriculture.

Articles ( 16 -17 - 18 - 19 ) of this law has stressed the powers of the health inspectors/ officers in application of this law and in enforcing the procedures to be followed.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute Law No. 1/1926:** Ministry of Health- Ministry of Public Work and Water Resources - Ministry of Agriculture.

**Financial Penalties of Law No. 1/1926:** Article (19) of the law has stipulated that the procedures provided for in Articles : 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 shall be at the expense of owner, squatter of the building , boat, or the person holding it under any capacity. Procedures provided for under Article (4) - and Paragraph 1- 3 of Article (5) shall be at the owner's expense, and procedures provided for under paragraph (2) of Article (5) shall be the expense of the contractor undertaking the works.

Article (20) of the law has stipulated " pursuant to the provisions of Article (19) , persons fail to perform the duties/ works required ( as indicated in the notices sent by the health inspectors ( *Sic*) pursuant to Article (18) shall be subject to 15 days imprisonment and to fine not exceeding LE 10 or to a one of these two penalties.

Should the person commit the same action the sentence shall one month imprisonment and a fine not exceeding LE 20 or to a one of these two penalties. Violator of other provisions of this law & its enforcing decrees shall be subject to fine not exceeding LE 5. However, the violation when necessary shall be removed at the violator's expense; Ministry of Health may undertake such removal when necessary ant the violator's expense.

## **Law No. 53/1966, Amended by Law No. 116/1983: Regulating Crop Seeds, Animals, and Agricultural Land**

Issued on Sept. 8, 1966; published in the official gazette ( edition No. 206 ) on Sept. 10, 1966; came into force after six months of publication thereof, i.e., March 10, 1967.

**Object and Scope of Law:** Regulating the agricultural production ,and recording the agricultural brands, seeds of the agricultural crops, import & export and trading thereof, agricultural fertilizers, plants protection, regulating insecticides uses , agricultural quarantine, regulating the animal wealth, protecting the agricultural land from encroachment and maintaining its fertility.

**Regulation of Law No. 53 of 1966 for Environment Protection:** Agricultural Law No. 53 of 1966 has laid rules binding to regulating the agricultural production and developed procedures to record agricultural brands/ types with a view to extend and impose technical monitoring/ supervision on agricultural crops, and on experiments conducted to improve hybridizing new types with a view to protecting farmers, and improving production. This law has regulated all matters related to agricultural seeds and tackled methods for improvement

its productivity, maintaining and monitoring its quality in the event such seeds are imported. It has also indicated the provisions and procedures to be followed to set up fruit gardens & nurseries, outlets selling fruits as well as the provisions regulating and maintaining trees plantations so as to develop wood wealth.

The law has regulated,(1) the provisions relevant to plantation protection ,i.e., combating agricultural pests since they form main source threatening agricultural crops; 2) the process of manufacturing, trading ,and importing pesticides; 3) performed monitoring to ensure that seeds are conformed to specifications; 4) the agricultural quarantine provisions to protect the country from the agricultural pests through importing plants and products; 5) the provisions of animal wealth and all steps relevant to its protection from export & import restrictions and has covered the areas of slaughtering, livestock, protecting agriculture loving birds, land animals, honey bees & worm silk breeding, provisions of the animal health & combating animal diseases, provisions of the veterinary quarantine

The law has banned encroachment on agriculture land, sand transfer for purposes other than agriculture, construction of building on agriculture land , and restricted to have the agricultural land unplanted for a period of one year from the date of the last agricultural crop.

The law has laid down several penalties in view of the type of contravention ( ranging from payment of fines to imprisonment sentences ) for those violating its provisions.

In application of the provisions of this law, the competent employees at the Ministry of Agriculture (as determined by the Minister of Justice) shall have the law officers capacity. The law has tackled the major legislation provisions without reference to the details and minor provisions; has invested the competent Minister the power to issue these provisions to secure the flexibility required to the law.

For execution of the Agriculture Law ,an array of decrees are issued to protect environment , among such decrees are the following:

- Decree No. 50 of 1983 issued by the Minister of the State for Agriculture and Food security amending the provisions of the Ministerial Decree No. 61 of 1967 to set the expenses collected on consignment subject to the agriculture quarantine provisions, and the conditions required to be exempted therefrom;
- Decree No. 60 of 1984 issued by the Minister of the State for Agriculture and Food security in connection with regulating the berry planting in Egypt;
- Decree No. 1 of 1985 issued by the Chairman of General Organization for Veterinary Services at the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the system & form of veterinary card of the insured cattle/ livestock;
- Decree No. 59 of 1985 issued by the Minister of the State for Agriculture and Food Security in connection with generating the system of agricultural tenure card;
- Decree No. 195 of 1985 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security in connection with the procedures of bricks trenches بوطلا نى اسمق setting up and rectifying conditions thereof;

- Decree No. 176 of 1985 issued by the Minister of the State in connection with fruit plants nurseries, its outlets; and the Decree No. 699 of 1985 regulating berry nurseries;
- Decree No. 248 of 1986 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security in connection with setting up meat and dairy production projects only at the new agricultural land;
- Decree No. 211 of 1990 issued by the Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in connection with the conditions and procedures licensing construction of buildings and establishments in the exception cases set out under Article 152 of Agriculture Law amended by Law No. 116 of 1983;
- Decree No 789 of 1991 issued by Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in connection with surveying the non cultivated / barren land; identifying departments which undertake combating land encroachment events or any acts negatively affecting land fertility;
- Decree No. 119 of 1992 issued by the Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of the State and Land Reclamation in connection with regulating and monitoring fodder industry;
- Decree No. 1563 of 1993 issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Animal & Fish Wealth , and Land Reclamation in connection with veterinary serums for poultry;

An array of decrees have been issued to protect the environment from pollution, diseases and for man, animal, birds, and plants protection :

- Decree No. 32 of 1967 issued by the Minister of Agriculture for defining the contagious & epidemic diseases inflicting animals , and the precautionary measures taken to prevent spread thereof;

This decree was published in Egyptian Wakea on May 2, 1967 , edition No. 63.

The decree has identified diseases which deemed contagious or epidemic and entrusted the Veterinary Organization to take all actions necessary in this context.

- Decree No 35 of 1967 issued by the Minister of Agriculture indicating the procedures to be taken regarding street dogs , wild animal ,and dog disease ?? , and the instance which may require execution or slaughtering of such animals without payment of compensation to those concerned;

This law issued on March 9, 1967 ; came into force on March 11, 1967; published in Egyptian Wakea Gazette on May 2, 1967 ( edition No. 63)

- Decree No. 215 of 1985 issued by the Minister of Agriculture
- ( *Sic* ) issued on March 14, 1985 ; published in Egyptian Wakea Gazette on Aug. 5, 1986 ( edition No. 179); amendment thereof published in Egyptian Wakea on March 25, 1986 ( edition 73 ) ; came into force on the date of publication thereof ;
- Decree No. 48 of 1977 issued by the Minister of Agriculture in connection with safety rule application when handling / using the pesticides.

- Issued in Wakea on Sept. 18, 1977 ( edition No. 215 ), the precautionary measures for protection from pesticides poisoning developed by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture , and were attached to the decree;
- Decree No. 24 of 1967 issued by the Minister of Agriculture in connection with harmful pests, areas infested therewith ; plants banned to be transferred as indicated in the table attached to the Decree;
- Issued in Wakea on April 27, 1967 (Edition No.60) ; and amended by Decrees Nos.: 59 of 1982 and 71 of 1973;
- Decree No. 36 of 1967 issued by the Minister of Agriculture in connection with the method of disposing of the animal wastes at the veterinary quarantines; precautionary measures and actions to be taken in this connection. Issue on March 9, 1967; came into force on March 11, 1967; published in Wakea on May 2 , 1967 ,Edition No. 63.
- Decree No. 215 of 1985 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security in connection with agricultural pesticides, as amended by Decree No. 60 of 1986; amended by Decree No. 874 of 1996;
- Issued on March 14, 1985; published in Wakea on Aug. 5, 1985 (Edition No. 179); came into force on Aug. 5, 1985

**Object and Scope of the Decree:** Regulating import and handling of agricultural pesticides

**Regulation of Decree No. 215/1985:** Article (1) has banned importing or handling the pesticides prior to obtaining the approval of the agricultural pesticides committee and recording such pesticides on the Agriculture Ministry's records. Pursuant to Article (2) this action shall be taken after conducting experiments on such pesticides by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article (6) has also banned manufacturing, preparing, or testing pesticides without having a license from the Ministry of Agriculture. Articles ( 14 -15 ) stipulated that no pesticides may be handled unless they are kept in firm packs according to the Ministry of Agriculture specifications; nor transferred without a license from the Ministry of Agriculture or the concerned agriculture directorate. Article (16) has banned handling / using pesticides unless they are conformed to the physical and chemical specifications.

- Decree No. 48/1977 issued by the Minister of Agriculture: Issued on July 31, 1977 ; published in Wakea on Sept. 18, 1977 ( Edition No. 215); came into force on Sept. 18, 1977

**Object and Scope of the Decree:** Regulating the rules and precautionary measure necessary for pesticides poisoning

**Authorities Responsible to Execute the Decree:** Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Health

**Regulation of the Decree:** Article (1) has stipulated that a committee is to be formed from the Ministries of Agriculture and Health to adopt all measures necessary for preventing pesticides risks.

Articles 2 & 6 have defined persons who will be in charge of laying down rules for pesticides uses and handling and of taking all measures necessary , implementing all instructions to protect man and animals from all risks which may arise from using pesticides. The Joint Committee has developed a list ( attached to Decree No. 48 of 1977 ) indicating the precautionary measures to be taken to prevent pesticides poisoning.

- Decree No. 24/1967 issued by the Minister of Agriculture: Issued on March 9, 1967; published in Wakea on April 27, 1967 (Edition No. 60) ; came into force on March 11, 1967

**Object and Scope of the Decree:** Identifying the pests, diseases, types of trees and plants liable to be infected as well as the trees, bushes , and plants which are banned to transfer. The attached tables indicated types of harmful pests, areas infested with such pests, and trees banned to be transferred.

**Regulation of Decree No. 24/1967:** Tables attached to this decree have identified the harmful pest, areas infested, plants banned to be transferred.

**Authorities Responsible to Execute Law No. 53/1966:** Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Housing & Reconstruction - Ministry of Local Development- Ministry of Health