DECREE-LAW NO. (30) OF 2002
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

We, Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar
After looking into:
The Amended Temporary Basic Law, particularly articles (23), (27) and (34) thereof,
And Decree-Law No. (29) of 1966, pertaining to the organization of the harbors of Qatar, and amending laws thereto,
And Law No. (8) of 1974, pertaining to public cleanliness and amending laws thereto,
And Law No. (9) of 1974, pertaining to neglected animals, and amending laws thereto,
And Law No. (3) of 1975, pertaining to similar commercial, industrial and public stores, and amending laws thereto,
And Decree-Law No. (4) of 1977, pertaining to preservation of petroleum wealth,
And the maritime law issued in Law No. (15) of 1980,
And Law No. (12) of 1981, pertaining to the agriculture embargo, amended in Law No. (6) of 1996,
And Law No. (4) of 1983, pertaining to the exploitation and protection of the vivid aquatic wealth in Qatar, and amending laws thereto,
And Law No. (1) of 1985, pertaining to animals' health, and amending laws thereto,
And Law No. (10) of 1987, pertaining to the state public and private properties, and amending laws thereto,
And Law No. (1) of 1988, pertaining to digging groundwater wells, and amending laws thereto,
And Law No. (1) of 1993, pertaining to forbidding to scoop the agricultural lands and the sand of beaches, amended in Law No. (33) of 1995,
And Law No. (19) of 1995, pertaining to the industrial organization,
And Law No. (32) of 1995, pertaining to forbidding to damage the plants environment and its component,
And Law No. (13) of 1997, pertaining to the civil defense,
And Decree-Law No. (11) of 2000, pertaining to the construction of the High Council for Environment and Natural Forests,
And Law No. (4) of 2002, pertaining to the organization of hunting animals, birds and wild reptiles,
And Decree No. (55) of 1978, pertaining to the ratification of Kuwait regional agreement for cooperation in protecting the maritime environment from pollution and to the protocol related to the regional cooperation in fighting pollution with oil and other damaging substances in urgent cases,
And Decree No. (51) of 1988, pertaining to the approval for the affiliation of Qatar state to the international agreement related to the construction of an international fund in order to compensate for the damages resulting from the pollution by the oil (Brussels, 1971),
And Decree No. (52) of 1988, pertaining to the approval for the affiliation of Qatar state to the agreement related to the right of interference in case an incident occurs and causes pollution or may cause a pollution by the oil in high seas (Brussels, 1969) and its supplementary,
And Decree No. (53) of 1988, pertaining to the approval for the affiliation of Qatar state to the international charter concerning the civil responsibility for the damages of pollution by the oil (Brussels, 1969), amended in the protocol of 1976,
And Decree No. (36) of 1989, pertaining to the ratification of the protocol related to the maritime pollution resulted from the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf,
And Decree No. (40) of 1992, pertaining to the determination of the width of the regional sea of Qatar state and bordering regions,
And Decree No. (55) of 1992, pertaining to the ratification of the protocol of protecting the maritime environment from the pollution that results from sources on the land,
And Decree No. (15) of 1996, pertaining to the approval for the affiliation of Qatar to Bazel International Agreement in order to control the transportation of dangerous wastes and to get rid of them through borders,
And Decree No. (47) of 1996, pertaining to the approval for the affiliation to the United Nations environmental agreement concerning the changes in the climate,
And Decree No. (90) of 1996, pertaining to the ratification of the Biological Variety Agreement of 1992,
And Decree No. (23) of 1999, pertaining to the approval for the affiliation of Qatar state to Vienna Agreement of 1985, concerning the protection of the ozone layer, and to Montreal Executional Protocol, of 1987, concerning the ozone consumed substances and its amendments of 1990 and 1992,
And Decree No. (29) of 1999, pertaining to the approval for the affiliation of Qatar state to the international agreement for fighting desertification in the countries that suffer from hard dryness or from desertification, especially in Africa,
And the resolution of the cabinet No. (17) of 1998, pertaining to the creation of a permanent committee for emergency, and its amendments,
And the proposal of the president of the High Council for Environment and Natural Forests,
And the draft law submitted by the cabinet,
We resolved the following law:

Article (1)

The provisions of the law of the environment protection, attached to this law, shall be enforced.

Article (2)

After coordinating with the competent authority, the president of the High Council for Environment and Natural Forests, issues the resolution necessary implementing the provisions of the attached law and he issues its executive list within maximum six months since coming into force.

In addition, all the ministries, the other governmental bodies, the institutions and general organizations, with respect to their competencies, shall issue the decided averages and the rates necessary for the implementation of the provisions of the attached law, within the period mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Article (3)

When this law is promulgated, the existing institutions, shall organize their work in accordance to the provisions of the attached law within two years since implementing the provisions of its executive list. This period may be extended pursuant to a resolution issued by the Emir according to a proposal of the president of the High Council for Environment and Natural Sanctuaries.

Article (4)

Every decision that opposes the provisions of the attached law shall be nullified.

Article (5)

All the competent authorities, with respect to their competencies, shall implement this law that shall take effect within six months since its publication in the Official Gazette.

Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani
Emir of the state of Qatar
THE LAW OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER - DEFINITIONS

Article (1)

In applying the provisions of this law, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning written next to each, unless the context shall indicate otherwise:

1- Council : The High Council for Environment and Natural Sanctuaries.

2- Secretariat : The secretariat-general of the council.

3- Administrative authority : Any ministry, other governmental body, institution or general organization.

4- Licensed authority : Any responsible authority for issuing licenses to carry out activities or projects that may have negative effects on the environment.

5- Free economic zone : The zone that extends two hundred maritime miles starting on the basic lines from which the regional sea is measured.

6- Natural Sanctuaries : The zone specialized for protecting one kind of plants, animals, birds or maritime creatures that are threatened to become extinct. In this zone, it is forbidden to remove, to hunt or to kill these kinds. And to determine them, a resolution by the council shall be issued.

7- Ecosystem : The vital environment that includes living creatures, who are human beings, animals and plants, everything that surrounds them such as air, water and soil, including its materials that are solids, substances, gas or radiation and the establishments, industries and inventions created by people.

8- Development of the environment : The politics and procedures that satisfy the needs of the permanent development in the state, socially, culturally and economically. The politics and procedures achieve the goals and principles for which this law has been issued, including improving the elements of the natural environment, preserving the biological variety and the historical, archeological, natural, present and future heritage.

9- Water environment : The maritime environment and the internal waters, including the groundwater and the water of springs and valleys, in addition to their natural wealth, plants, fish and other living creatures, and also their air, their establishments and movable and immovable enterprises.

10- Maritime environment : The beaches of the state, its maritime and internal harbors, the water of the regional sea and the bordering region, the free economic zone and its seabed, in addition to all its constituents, its animate and inanimate resources, its establishments and its movable and immovable enterprises.

11- Resources of the land : The domestic, industrial or movable and immovable
agricultural resources on the land which drainage can reach the maritime environment.

12- Environment Pollution: Any change in the characteristics of the environment that can, directly or indirectly, damage the living creatures or establishments or can effect the normal life of a human.

13- Pollution measurement: The maximum effect of any polluter in the different environments, taken as a yearly average having a maximum that cannot be exceeded within one complete hour, without detriment to the yearly average value.

14- Environment deterioration: The effect on the environment that lessens its value, deforms its nature, consumes its resources or damages its living creatures and establishments.

15- Environmental Catastrophe: The accident that results from natural factors or a human act and causes a great damage to the environment.

16- Environment protection: To preserve the constituents of the environment, to develop it and to prevent its deterioration or pollution or to lessen the pollution effect. These constituents are the air, the sea and the internal water including the groundwater, the lands, the natural sanctuaries and the other natural resources.

17- Enterprise or establishment: Any installation, enterprise, establishment or activity that may be a source of pollution or environmental deterioration according to what the executive list determines.

18- Evaluation of the environmental effect: The study related to the analysis of the environmental utility and that is done before licensing the enterprises which establishment or activities may effect the environment's safety. This study determines the possible environmental effects and the suitable procedures and means to prevent negative effects, to remove them or to limit them or to increase the positive effects of the enterprise on the environment.

19- Measures for the environment protection: The limits of polluters that are not allowed to be exceeded in the constituents of the natural environment (air, water, soil).

20- Dangerous materials: Solids, substances or gas which have dangerous characteristics that harm the human health, animals, plants, or air or that damage the environment such as the substances that are poisonous, susceptible of exploding, combustible or with radiation.

21- Dangerous wastes: The residues of activities and different operations or their ashes that keep the features of the dangerous substances that cannot be used later on, whether in an original or an alternative usage, like the clinical wastes of therapeutic activities and the wastes resulting from the fabrication of any of the pharmaceutical products and medicines, organic solvents, ink, tint or paint.

22- Circulation of materials: Everything that may lead to remove them in order to gather, to transfer, to store, to treat or to use those substances.

23- Wastes rotation: The collection of wastes, their transfer, their recycling and removing them.

24- Wastes recycling: The operations that allow to extract the substances and to use them again such as using them as fuel, or to extract metals and organic substances, to treat the soil or to refine oils.
25- Removal of wastes: The operations that don't lead to extract the substances or to use them again such as the burial in the ground, the deep injection, the drainage of superficial water, the biological treatment, the chemical and physical treatment or the permanent storage or any other operation.

26- Air pollution: Every change in the characteristics of the natural air can, consequently, cause damage or be dangerous for the human health and the environment, whether this pollution was resulting from natural factors or a human activity including noises.

27- Public place: Place prepared to receive all or a special category of people for any purpose.

28- Closed public place: Public place which has the form of a complete construction and air doesn't go into it except through special windows prepared for that.

29- Semi-closed public place: Place which has the form of an incomplete construction and that is connected directly to the outside air; thereto it cannot be completely closed.

30- Noises: Sounds which vibrations exceed the maximum permitted limit.

31- Ship: Any model of ships that work in the maritime environment, and includes hydrofoils, boats with airy pads, flooded buoys, watercrafts and (fixed and floating) quays.

32- Oil: All the kinds of crude oil and its products that include the kinds of fluid hydrocarbon, lubricating oils, fuel oils, refined oils, bakeries oils, tar and other substances extracted from petroleum or its wastes.

33- Oily mixture: Every mixture that contains a quantity of oil that exceeds the limit determined by the executive list.

34- Polluted balance water (Polluted ballast water): Water that exists inside a tank on a ship, in case its content of oil exceeds the limit determined by the executive list.

35- Oil means of transportation: Pipelines used for transporting the oil and any other equipment used to load, unload or transport the oil, or other equipment for pumping and tools necessary for the usage of these pipelines.

36- Carrier of damaging substances: Ship that was essentially constructed, or whose design was modified, to carry cargo of left damaging substances. It also includes the oil carriers when loading them, completely or partially, with damaging substances that are not filled according to the provisions of section two in chapter three of this law.

37- Drainage: Every outflow, emission, unloading or removal of any polluting substances in the regional sea, in the bordering region or in the free economic zone, respecting the levels determined by the executive list.

38- Sinking: (A) Every deliberate throwing of polluting substances or wastes of ships, planes or quays and others, in the maritime environment. (B) Every deliberate throwing of ships or industrial combinations or others, in the maritime environment.

40- Polluting substances and factors: Solids, substances, gas, noises, radiation, heat or vibrations resulting from the human act and leads, whether directly or indirectly, to the pollution of the environment or to its deterioration.

41- Water pollution: Insertion of any substances or powers in the water environment that can cause a damage to the animated and unanimated resources, threaten the human health, obstruct the water activities including fishing and touristic activities, damage the utility of seawater, or lessen the possibility of enjoying it or change its characteristics.

42- Substances polluting the water environment: Any substances which drainage in the water environment, whether deliberately or not, causes a change in their characteristics, or helps, whether directly or indirectly, to achieve this causing a damage to the human being, to the natural resources, to the sea water or to touristic regions or can merge with the other legitimate usage of water environment.

CHAPTER 1 - PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT FROM POLLUTION

SECTION 1 - ENVIRONMENT AND PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT

Article (2)

This law aims the execution of the following objectives:

1- To protect the environment and to keep its nature and its natural balance.
2- To fight the pollution, in its different shapes, and to prevent any damages or, immediate or long-range, negative effects which may result from the plans and programs of economic, agricultural, industrial, constructional or other programs of development which aim to improve the standard of living and to provide the complete protection of the environment and its natural balance. These plans and programs also help to implant the environment consciousness and principles of fighting the pollution.
3- To develop natural resources and to keep the essential diversity which shall be perfectly exploited for the benefit of present and future generations
4- To protect the society, the human health and other living creatures from all the activities and acts that damage the environment or that obstruct its permitted usage.
5- To protect the environment from the damaging effect of activities that are carried out outside the state.

Article (3)

All the administrative bodies in the state shall take the measures necessary for the environment protection, for fighting the pollution and for keeping the wealth and natural resources, in order to provide the development needs of the present and future generations.
Article (4)

All the administrative bodies shall respect the environmental considerations and give advanced priorities. They shall also include these considerations in all the stages and levels of planning and make the environmental planning a part of the total plan for development in all the industrial, agricultural, constructional and other domains.

Article (5)

All the administrative authorities, with respect to their competencies, shall work on guiding the usage of animated and unanimated natural resources, in order to keep what is renewed to develop it and to lengthen the period of the resources that cannot be renewed, for the benefit of the present and future generations.

Article (6)

All the administrative and private authorities are committed to insert the condition of protecting the environment and fighting the pollution in all the local and foreign agreements and contracts which implementation can cause damaging effects toward the environment. These contracts shall also include penal conditions and commitments to pay the fees for removing the environmental damages and to compensate for them.

Article (7)

All the responsible authorities for education shall insert the environment educational subjects in the curriculum in all the teaching stages and shall make sure that the curriculum that include these subjects are deeply concerned in the environment education. They shall also work on establishing and developing the institutions that are specialized in ecology in order to graduate technical elites. In addition, all the responsible authorities for media shall work on consolidating the environment educational programs in the different audible, readable and visual mass media.

Article (8)

The council, coordinating with the competent administrative authorities, prepares, issues, examines, develops and renews the standards of environmental protection. While determining these standards, it is important to create the balance between the available technical capacities and the economic expense, necessary for that, respecting the needs of the environment protection and the fighting against pollution.

Article (9)

Coordinating with the competent administrative authorities, the council issues the lists and resolutions, pertaining to keeping the natural living species especially those threatened to extinct. The council has the right:
1- To forbid hunting the rare natural creatures.
2- To forbid cutting, uprooting or removing the trees, bushes and wild grass.
3- To create and administrate the natural sanctuaries.
4- To keep and improve the animated resources of local animals and plants which have an economic value.

Article (10)
Coordinating with the competent administrative authorities and the licensed bodies, the council has the right to take the measures necessary to prevent or lessen the damage that occurs to the environment to the possible minimum before it takes place.

The council shall, in particular, take the following decisions:

1- To stop, temporarily, or to cancel any activities which it finds that they have a negative effect on the environment.

2- To impose restrictions, conditions and technical or operating standards or other necessary demands.

SECTION 2 - THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT OF ENTERPRISES

Article (11)

Coordinating with the competent administrative authorities, the council sets the standards, characteristics, basis and restrictions necessary to evaluate the environmental effect of enterprises and projects that need to be licensed. The council shall, in particular:

1- determine the categories and parts of public and private development enterprises that can, because of their work nature, cause damages to the environment.

2- determine the regions and locations, characterized by their environmental importance, according to the standards of environment protection.

The executive list determines the procedures of evaluating the environmental effect and the conditions necessary to grant the enterprise the environmental license or to grant the operating license and determines the conditions for stopping or nullifying it.

Article (12)

The plans and public and private development projects for enterprises, no matter what their nature or location is, including the industrial, agricultural and constructional projects, shall be submitted before the council, when planning them and before their execution. The council shall examine and evaluate them and make sure of their adoption of scientific ways to guarantee a convenient environmental planning, according to the standards, characteristics, basis and restrictions mentioned in the previous article.

Article (13)

With respect to the other conditions determined by the effective laws, the licensed bodies are not permitted to issue licenses for the projects determined in the executive list, according to article (11) of this law, except after making a study to evaluate their environmental effect and getting the approval of the council on the studies results.

The enterprise or the establishment cannot operate before getting the necessary license that shall not be delivered before fulfilling the study and getting the council's approval.

The expansions and renovations, in the established enterprises, are submitted to the provisions related to the procedures of evaluating the environmental effect.

Article (14)

The licensed body shall send a copy of the evaluation study for the environmental effect of the enterprise to the secretariat to give its opinion about it and to submit it before the council to issue its decision.
The secretariat shall inform those bodies about the council's decision within maximum thirty days, starting on the date of delivering the study. In case the thirty days have passed and the secretariat hasn't responded, this shall be considered as the approval of the study.

The concerned person has the right to complain about the refusal of the council according to the rules, procedures and dates determined in the executive list.

Article (15)

The licensed body shall make sure that the new projects and the essential changes in the established enterprises use the best techniques that are available and effective economically in order to control the pollution and prevent the environmental deterioration. Besides, when determining the licenses of established enterprises, the licensed body shall make sure that it is using the suitable techniques that guarantee the respect of the standards of environment protection determined in the executive list.

Article (16)

The owners of projects shall keep a record to observe the effect of the enterprises on the environment. In addition, the executive list shall present a sample of this record and its data. The secretariat shall examine the data of the record in order to make sure that they are true. It also has the right to take the necessary specimen and execute the convenient experiments to know the effect of the establishment on the environment and to determine the limit of its respect to the standards of environment protection. In case there were violations, the secretariat informs the competent administrative authority to ask the owner of the establishment to adjust these violations as soon as possible.

If the owner hasn't adjusted them within sixty days, the council, pursuant to the recommendation of the secretariat, shall take the necessary measures to stop the violating activity and ask for the right indemnity in order to remove the damages resulting from those violations.

Article (17)

Coordinating and cooperating with the secretariat, all the administrative authorities are committed to take all the following procedures and measures:

1- To work on preventing the negative environmental effects that can result from their enterprises or from the enterprises that are submitted to their supervision or from the ones they issue their licenses.

2- To take all the convenient measures to guarantee the implementation of the rules, mentioned in this law, in their enterprises and in the ones submitted to their supervision or the ones they issue their licenses. In addition, they shall respect the effective rules and measures of the environment protection and their executive lists. Furthermore, they shall determine the necessary rules, executive lists and instructions.

3- To observe and examine the implementation of the rules and measures of the environment protection, to abide by them in their enterprises or in the ones submitted to their supervision and to submit a periodical report to the council about that.

4- To coordinate with the council before issuing any licenses, permits, measures, characteristics or rules related to the activities that have an effect on the environment.

Article (18)

Every one who plans, executes or manages any project, shall abide by the rules and measures of environment protection decided in accordance with this law or that are issued in execution to it.

And every one, who intends to do an act or abstains from doing it, causing the creation of negative
effects on the environment, shall identify its possible effects. 
This identification may occur by making a study for the evaluation of the environmental effect related to that act or to any other mean decided in this law or in its executive list. In addition, necessary precautions and procedures shall be taken to prevent those effects or to reduce the possibilities of their occurrence to the minimum.

In case any of the possible negative effects on the environment, of any project, took place as a result for executing an act or abstaining from doing it, the owner of that project shall be committed to take all the necessary measures to stop its effects or to lessen them to the minimum. In addition, the owner shall be responsible even if he evaluates the environmental effect of the project.

Article (19)

All the administrative authorities and those who supervise any project, that may have negative effects on the environment, ought to set the emergency plans and the means of their execution to prevent those effects or lessen their damages. These plans and means shall be submitted to the council, in order to examine them and give his opinion about them according to what is determined in the executive list.

Article (20)

Every natural person or legal entity who is responsible for a project which includes carrying out activities and operations that may have serious negative effects on the environment, shall appoint a person to be responsible for guaranteeing the carrying out of those activities and operations, according to the basics and restrictions stipulated in this law and in its executive list.

SECTION 3 - EMERGENCY PLAN TO FACE ENVIRONMENTAL CATASTROPHES

Article (21)

The council, the permanent committee for emergency and the administrative authorities coordinate to set a general plan for emergency in order to face environmental catastrophes. This plan shall not be effective unless adopted by the cabinet. The plan shall, in particular, abide by the following:
1- To collect information and available local and international methods about the ways adopted to face environmental catastrophes and to lessen their damages.
2- To restraint the available capacities on the local or international levels and to determine the directions for using them in a way that guarantees the speed in facing the catastrophe.
3- To execute the training and tests to know how far the members of the emergency team are ready and to clarify the weak points of the performance and the methods to develop the plan or the team performance.

Article (22)

The emergency plan includes the following:
1- To determine the nature of environmental catastrophes and the bodies responsible for reporting about their occurrence or their expected occurrence.
2- To create a central operations chamber to receive the notifications about the environmental catastrophe and to go on receiving and sending precise information about it in order to send the
necessary equipment to face it.

3- To create a working group to go on facing the environmental catastrophe when it occurs or when it is expected to occur.

The chief of the mentioned working group shall have all the necessary powers to face the catastrophe, collaborating and coordinating with the competent administrative authorities.

Article (23)

It is allowed, in the urgent and forcible cases, not to abide by the measures and standards issued to implement the provisions of this law, if the objective was the protection or the guarantee of providing the institution's safety. In this case, it is necessary to inform the council and the competent administrative authorities.

SECTION 4 - WASTES AND DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

Article (24)

It is forbidden to import, to enter, to pass, to throw, to bury, to inject or to store the dangerous wastes. It is also forbidden, without a permit given by the competent administrative authority, to allow the ships that carry those wastes to cross the regional sea or the free economic zone of the state.

Article (25)

It is forbidden to establish enterprises in order to treat the dangerous wastes, except through a license delivered by the competent administrative authority after getting the approval of the council.

In addition, it is forbidden to remove the dangerous wastes, except in accordance with the conditions and standards and in the places determined in the executive list.

Furthermore, coordinating with the competent administrative authorities, the council issues a chart listing the dangerous wastes and determines the places and conditions for getting rid of them.

Article (26)

It is forbidden to import, to circulate and to transfer dangerous materials without a license delivered by the competent administrative authority. The executive list lists the proceeds and conditions to grant a license, the competent authority that grants it and the rules and proceeds related to managing the dangerous materials.

Moreover, the council, in coordination with the competent administrative authorities issues a chart listing the dangerous materials.

Article (27)

The responsible people for producing, circulating, or transferring the dangerous materials, whether they were gas, substances or solids, shall take all the precautions in order to guarantee that the damages in the environment don't occur.

Moreover, the owner of the establishment, whose activity causes dangerous damages according to the provisions of this law, shall keep a record for these violations and list the steps for abolishing them in addition to the bodies he's contracting with to receive these violations according to the proceeds, conditions and samples determined in the executive list.
CHAPTER 2 - THE PROTECTION OF THE AERIAL ENVIRONMENT FROM POLLUTION

Article (28)

The location where the enterprise is to be established shall be appropriate to the activity of the establishment, respecting the permitted limit of air polluters. It is also necessary that the total pollution, resulting from all the establishments located in the same area, doesn't exceed the permitted limit.

The executive list shall determine the establishments submitted to the provisions of this law. It shall also determine the competent authority that shall approve on the convenience of the location and on the permitted limits of air polluters and noises in the area where the enterprise was established.

Article (29)

It is forbidden to sprinkle or to use destroyers of diseases or any chemical compounds for agricultural, public health or other purposes, except after taking into consideration the conditions, restrictions and guarantees determined in the executive list. Consequently, it will be guaranteed that the human being, the animals, the plants, the watercourses or other components of the environment, shall not be exposed, whether directly or indirectly, now or in the future, to the damaging effects of these destroyers or chemical compounds.

Article (30)

According to what is determined in the executive list, the enterprises submitted to the provisions of this law shall be committed, while carrying out their activities, not to emit or to leak air polluters that exceed the maximum permitted limit.

Article (31)

It is forbidden to use machines, engines or vehicles which exhaust-pipes release environment polluters, exceeding the maximum permitted limit by the executive list.

Article (32)

It is forbidden to throw, to treat or to burn the garbage and solid and substance residues, except in the places intended for these purposes away from the residential, industrial and agricultural areas and from watercourses.

The executive list determines the characteristics, the restrictions and the shortest distance between these places, intended for these purposes, and those areas.

According to what is determined in the executive list, the administrative authorities are committed to treat the wastes and the violations that are within their authorities.

Article (33)

When burning any kind of fuel or other materials for industrial purposes, for generating electricity,
for installations or for any other commercial purpose, it is necessary that the resulting smoke, gas or damaging vapors be within the permitted limit. In addition, the responsible for these activities shall take all the necessary precautions to reduce the amount of polluters resulting from the mentioned burning. Furthermore, the executive list shall list those precautions, the permitted limits, the characteristics of smokestacks and other means that allow to control the smoke, the gas and vapors emitted during the burning process.

Article (34)

The bodies, which are researching, exploring, digging, digging out, producing, refining and industrializing the crude oil, shall abide by the restrictions and the proceeds stipulated in this law and in its executive list, taking into consideration the basics and principles of the international petroleum industry provided by the competent administrative authorities.

Article (35)

All the bodies and individuals, when fossilizing, breaking, excavating, digging, constructing, ruining or transferring the resulting materials, residues or soil, shall take the measures necessary for their storage or for their safe transfer in order to prevent their evaporation with respect to what is listed in the executive list.

Article (36)

All the bodies and individuals, when carrying out their productive or service activities or others, especially while operating the machines and equipment or while using the alarm machines and loudspeakers, shall not exceed the permitted limits for the voice vibrations determined in the executive list. The licensed bodies shall take into consideration that the total sounds emitted from the fixed sources in one zone shall not exceed the permitted limits, and they shall make sure that the establishment will choose the suitable machines and equipment to guarantee that.

Article (37)

The owner of the enterprise or the establishment shall be committed to take the precautions and procedures necessary to avoid the outflow or the emission of air polluters inside the workplace, except within the permitted limits determined in the executive list, whether the air polluters were resulting from the nature of the establishment's activity or from a disorder in the equipment. In addition, he shall provide the necessary means of protection for the workers, implementing the conditions of safety and of the vocational health. He shall also select the machines, the equipment, the materials and the convenient kind of oil, taking into consideration the period of being exposed to these polluters. Furthermore, the owner shall guarantee the sufficient verification and shall install the smokestacks and other means of air purification.

Article (38)

The owner of the enterprise or the establishment shall be committed to take the procedures necessary to preserve the degrees of heat and humidity, inside the workplace so that they don't exceed the permitted maximum limit and they don't become less than the permitted minimum limit. In case it was important to work without respecting the limits of the two degrees of heat and humidity, the owner shall provide the suitable means of precaution for the workers, such as special clothes and other means of protection.

The executive list mentions the maximum and minimum limits of the degrees of heat and humidity, the permitted period for being exposed to them and the means of protection from both of them.
Article (39)
The closed and semi-closed public places, the establishments and enterprises shall have the sufficient purification instruments according to the surface of the place, its capacity and the activity carried out inside it. Consequently, this shall guarantee the change and the purity of the air and the convenient temperature of the workplace.

CHAPTER 3 - THE PROTECTION OF THE WATER ENVIRONMENT FROM POLLUTION

SECTION 1 - THE PROTECTION OF THE SUPERFICIAL WATER AND THE GROUNDWATER

Article (40)
The stored groundwater that is good for usage is submitted to the restrictions and proceeds decided by the competent administrative authority in order to benefit from a part of it without effecting on the available amount, on its characteristics or on the rules of distributing and using it.

Article (41)
With respect to what was stipulated in the laws and effective decisions concerning the organization of digging groundwater wells, it is forbidden to throw or to get rid of the solids, substances and gas in the sources or watercourses of superficial water and groundwater that are good for usage.
The executive list shall determine the criteria of drinkable water and the water of wells and sewage, in addition to the method of monitoring the types of different kinds of water.

SECTION 2 - THE PROTECTION OF THE MARITIME ENVIRONMENT

Article (42)
Protecting the maritime environment from pollution aims to protect and save the shores and harbors of the state from the dangers of pollution in its different kinds, shapes and sources. This protection aims also to protect the environment or the regional sea and the natural resources of the free economic zone and the continental shelf. The protection can take place by preventing the pollution, no matter what its source is, before it occurs by getting rid of its effects and by eliminating or reducing these effects to the minimum, in case they occur.
FIRST: POLLUTION RESULTED FROM SHIPS

1 - POLLUTION BY OIL

Article (43)
All the ships and tankers are forbidden from draining and throwing the oil or the oily mixtures in the regional sea or in the free economic zone of the state.
Furthermore, all the ships and tankers, which frequently anchor in the harbors of the state, shall implement all the demands and commitments stipulated in this law and in its executive list.

Article (44)
The bodies licensed to explore, to dig out or to exploit the maritime oil fields and other natural resources, and the bodies licensed to use the oil means of transportation, are not allowed to drain any polluting material resulting from the digging operations, the exploration, the choice of wells, or the production in the regional sea or in the free economic zone of the state.
In fact, they can only drain those polluting materials in case they use safe methods which don't cause damages to the water environment and if they treat the wastes and polluting materials according to the most modern available technical systems and with respect to the considerations stipulated in the international and regional agreements, certified by the state.

Article (45)
The owner of the ship, its captain and the responsible ones for the oil transportation means present inside the harbors, in the internal water, in the regional sea or in the free economic zone, in addition to the companies which extract oil, have to inform, immediately, the competent administrative authorities about every outflow of oil whenever it takes place. They shall also clarify the causes of the accident, the nature of the leaked material and the procedures taken to stop the outflow or to reduce it, in addition to the other information listed in the executive list.
The owner of the ship and its captain shall be responsible for every outflow of oil resulting from an error or negligence or from not taking the necessary precautions to prevent that accident.
However, the competent administrative authority shall inform the council about all the information related to the above-mentioned accident when it occurs.

Article (46)
The owner or the captain of the ship, registered in or outside the state, shall preserve a record for the oil inside the ship. This record shall include all the information related to the oil and especially to the following operations:
1- The execution of the operations of loading or delivering or other operations of transporting the cargo of oil determining its nature.
2- The drainage of the oil or the oily mixture in order to guarantee the safety of the ship or the cargo or to save people, determining the nature of the oil.
3- The outflow of oil or the oily mixture as a result of a collision or an accident, clarifying the amount of the oil and the outflow.
4- The drainage of the polluted balance water or the washing of tanks.
5- The removal of polluting wastes.
6- The throw of the ship's water that contains oils that were gathered in the machines outside the ship while it was in the harbor. The executive list shall determine the way of registering the drainage operation of the oil or the oily mixture concerning the maritime platforms established in the water environment.

Article (47)

The competent administrative authorities shall provide in the determined receiving harbors the necessary establishments, installations and equipment to receive the wastes, the oily residues and the oily mixture of the ships anchoring in those harbors.

Article (48)

The ships which carry out cargo determined by the executive list and which use the Qatari harbors or sail through their special zones, shall be equipped with the materials that reduce the pollution according to what is determined in the executive list.

Article (49)

With respect to the provisions of the international agreement, concerning the civil responsibility for the damages resulting from the pollution by oil, signed in Brussels in 1969 and its amendments, the carriers of oil, which total cargo is 2000 tones or more and which sail in the regional sea or in the free economic zone of the state, shall submit to the competent administrative authority, in accordance to the restrictions for which a decision was taken by the competent minister coordinating with the council, a certificate for a financial insurance in a form of a policy or an indemnity bill or any other insurance. The insurance certificate shall be submitted when the carrier enters the regional sea, in condition that it shall be effective and covers the carrier's responsibility for all the damages resulting from the possible pollution accidents that are evaluated by the competent administrative authority.

Concerning the ships registered in a state that is a member in the above-mentioned international agreement, the insurance certificate shall be issued by the competent authority of the state where the ship is registered.

Article (50)

The ships which transport the oil, regularly, from or to one of the Qatari harbors or from one of the oil means of transportation in the regional sea or in the free economic zone of the state, shall acquire the international certificate of the forbiddance of the pollution with oil according to what is determined in the executive list.

2 - POLLUTION WITH DAMAGING MATERIALS

Article (51)

The ships and carriers, which float in the regional sea or in the free economic zone of the state, are forbidden from carrying out any of the following activities:
1- To throw or to drain any damaging or polluting substances, wastes, residues or dead animals, whether deliberately or not, directly or indirectly, causing a damage to the water environment, to
the public health, or to the other legitimate usage of the sea.

2- To throw damaging substances transported in refills, in containers, in movable tanks or in trucks.

3- To founder dangerous wastes or materials.

The executive list determines the substances, solids and gas materials which damage the water environment and expose it to danger.

**Article (52)**

The competent administrative authorities shall equip the loading and unloading harbors prepared to receive the carriers mentioned in the first para of the previous article. They shall also provide the convenient facilities, in the ships reparation docks, in order to receive the damaging substances and their wastes.

**3 - THE POLLUTION CAUSED BY SEWAGE AND GARBAGE**

**Article (53)**

The ships and maritime platforms are forbidden from draining away the polluted sewage inside the internal water, the regional sea or the free economic zone of the state. They shall be removed according to the standards and procedures determined in the executive list.

**Article (54)**

The ships and maritime platforms, which explore and exploit the natural and metal resources in the maritime environment of the state and the ones that use the harbors, are forbidden from throwing the garbage and wastes in the internal water, in the regional sea or in the free economic zone of the state. They shall also deliver the garbage inside the containers made for receiving the wastes or in the places determined by the competent administrative authorities.

**SECOND - THE POLLUTION CAUSED BY RESOURCES ON THE LAND**

**Article (55)**

With respect to the provisions of the protocol of the maritime environment protection from pollution resulting from the land resources, these resources include the movable and immovable municipal, industrial and agricultural ones on the land which drainage reaches the maritime environment, in particular, the following resources:

1- The outlets and pipelines which flow into the sea.

2- The ditches or watercourses including groundwater watercourses.

3- The movable or immovable maritime establishments used for purposes other than exploring and exploiting the seabed, its bottom and the continental shelf, including the maritime platforms, diggers, artificial islands and others.

4- Any other resources on the land situated in the state land whether they were through water or air or directly from inside the coast.
Article (56)

All the enterprises and establishments including the public stores and commercial, industrial, tourist and service institutions are forbidden from draining or throwing any untreated materials, garbage or substances which can create pollution on the shore or on the bordering water, whether deliberately or not or directly or indirectly.

Article (57)

In order to get a license to establish any enterprise, establishment or store on the shore or close to it causing the drainage of polluting substances and breaking the provisions of this law and its executive decisions, the requester shall make studies about the environmental effect and be committed to provide the materials necessary to treat the violations.

Article (58)

The executive list determines the characteristics and standards to which the industrial establishments shall be committed. These establishments shall be licensed to drain, after treatment, the polluting materials that can be decomposed.

In addition, the executive list determines the polluting materials that cannot be decomposed and that the industrial establishments are forbidden from draining in the water environment.

Article (59)

The representative of the legal entity or the one in charge of managing the enterprise or the establishment, mentioned in the article (56) of this law, and which drain in the water environment, is responsible for the acts of the workers who may break the provisions of that article. He’s also responsible for providing the treatment materials according to the criteria and characteristics determined in the executive list.

Article (60)

With respect to the provisions of the above mentioned Law No. (10) of 1987, it is forbidden to establish any enterprises or establishments on the maritime shores if the distance was two hundred meters, at least, between the shore's line and the land, except after getting the approval of the competent administrative authority by coordinating with the council. In addition, the executive list shall organize the procedures and conditions that shall be followed in this concern.

Article (61)

With respect to the provisions of the above mentioned Law No. (4) of 1983, it is forbidden to do any work that may effect or change the natural line of the shores by going in the direction of the sea water or of its reflux line, except after getting the approval of the competent administrative authority by coordinating with the council. In addition, the executive list shall organize the procedures and conditions that shall be followed in this concern.

CHAPTER 4 - THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURES
Article (62)

The employees of the secretariat, who are appointed to be representatives through a decision issued by the president of the council, shall be commissioners of the judicial seizure. This post shall be also given to the other administrative bodies employees who are appointed before the council for this purpose. In fact, they shall prove the crimes that break the provisions of this law, its executive list and its effective decisions.

In addition, they shall be authorized to search for all the places that carry out an activity that effects on the environment in order to examine the provisions of this law and its executive list.

Furthermore, the employees shall have the right to enter all the places where the violations of the environmental legislations provisions occur. They shall also draw up reports for these violations and shall take the decided legal procedures about them. Moreover, they have the right, in particular:

1- To enter and search the establishments with respect to the rules of safety and operation of these installations.
2- To ask for reports about the activities which may lead to an environmental pollution or deterioration.
3- To take samples of wastes and of the materials used or stored or which result from the enterprise in order to guarantee that the place is committed to the rules and measures of environment protection.
4- To get on board of ships and maritime platforms, to enter the establishments constructed on the sea shore and to examine the means of transportation of the oil and the polluting materials of the maritime environment, in order to guarantee their implementation of the provisions of this law and its executive list and executive decisions.
5- In addition, the employees shall guarantee that they provide the materials and instruments to solve the violations, abiding by the conditions and security and operating decided lists.

Article (63)

When the captain of the violating ship or its responsible desires to leave the harbor quickly, the commissioners of the judicial seizure, mentioned in the previous article, shall collect from him a cash insurance that covers the value of the fines and indemnities that may be imposed. This cash insurance shall not be less than the minimum decided for the violation and to it shall be added all the expenses and indemnities determined by the competent administrative authorities in order to remove the violation.

It is also allowed to present, instead of the cash insurance payment, a bank letter of guarantee or any other guarantee accepted by the competent authority and permitted by the rules of the international law issued in this concern, especially the provisions of the international agreement, signed in Brussels in 1969, concerning the civil responsibility for the pollution damages caused by the oil.

Article (64)

With respect to the provisions of the previous article, the competent administrative authority shall take the legal procedures to seize any ship whose captain, owner or responsible refuses to pay the instant fines and indemnities decided in case of flagrant delicto or quickness mentioned in the previous article.

The seizure shall be raised if the due amounts have been paid or if an unconditional financial insurance has been submitted.

Article (65)

Every captain, owner or responsible for a ship which uses the Qatari harbors or is licensed to work in the regional sea, in the bordering region or in the free economic zone of the state, shall provide the
necessary facilities to the representation of the competent administrative authority or to the commissioners of the judicial seizure responsible for implementing this law, its lists and its executive decisions in order to fulfill their mission.

CHAPTER 5 - PENALTIES

Article (66)
With respect to every high degree penalty stipulated in the Penal Code or any other law, every one who violates the provisions of the mentioned articles in this chapter, shall be subjected to the penalties written next to each. In addition, the penalty shall be doubled in case of repatriation.

Article (67)
Every one who violates the provisions of articles (31), (35) and (36 Para 1) in this law shall be sentenced to pay a fine that isn't less than one thousand rial and doesn't exceed twenty thousand rial.

Article (68)
Every one who violates the provisions of articles (13 para 2), (16 para 1), (18), (32 para 1), (33), (37), (38), (46), (48), (60) and (61) in this law, shall be sentenced to pay a fine that isn't less than five thousand rial and doesn't exceed fifty thousand riyals.

Article (69)
Every one who violates the provisions of articles (27 para 2), (29), (30), (41), (45 para 1), (53), (54) and (56) in this law, shall be sentenced to remain in jail for maximum one year and to pay a fine that isn't less than twenty thousand riyal and doesn't exceed one hundred thousand riyals, or he shall be submitted to one of these penalties.

Article (70)
Every one who violates the provisions of articles (25 para 1), (26), (27 para 1), (45 para 2) and (51 clause 1,2) in this law, shall be sentenced to remain in jail for minimum one year and maximum three years, and to pay a fine that isn't less than one hundred thousand riyals and doesn't exceed three hundred thousand riyals, or he shall be submitted to one of these penalties.

Article (71)
Every one who violates the provisions of articles (24), (25 para 2), (43), (44), (51 clause 3) in this law, shall be sentenced to remain in jail for minimum three years and maximum ten years and to pay a fine that isn't less than two hundred thousand riyals and doesn't exceed five hundred thousand riyals, or he shall be submitted to one of these penalties.

Article (72)
Every one who commits a crime similar to another one he has already been sentenced for with one of the decided penalties concerning the violation of the provisions of this law, shall be considered
a recidivist before the expiration of the five years penalty or its abolition by the end of the period.

Article (73)
When pronouncing the crimination sentence, the court has the right, according to the circumstances, to close the enterprise of the establishment, to banish the foreigner or to confiscate the tools or equipment used in the violation. It also has the right to oblige the breaker to remove the violation and bring things back to normal.

Article (74)
In case the one who has committed the crime himself or someone else has committed it in his name, is a legal entity, consequently, its legal representative shall be sentenced for being an accomplice to the original perpetrator, according to the penalties mentioned in this law.

The representative of the legal entity shall be pardoned if it was confirmed that the crime has taken place without his knowledge, against his will, in order to cause damage to him, in case another person has replaced him in executing his authority or in case he has made a reasonable effort to prevent the crime but it was of one effect.

Article (75)
The owner of the ship, its captain, its equiper and its responsible and the owners of stores, establishments and enterprises are considered jointly responsible for all the damages resulting from breaking the provisions of this law. They are jointly responsible for paying the fines and indemnities, which are signed pursuant to this law, and the expenses for removing the effects of that violation.