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في شأن حماية وتحسين البيئة

Law No. 15 of the year 1371 P.D.

ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

General People's Congress

Law No (15) of the year 1371 from the Prophet's Death

Concerning Protecting and Improving the Environment

General People's Congress:

In the implementation of the basic people's congresses resolutions in its general annual session of the year 1371 D.P.

- And after having seen the proclamation of establishing the people's authority.
- And the Great Green Document of the Human Rights in the Masses Era.
- And the law No (20) of 1991 of strengthening the freedom
- And the law No (1) of 1369 D.P concerning the people's congresses and people's committees.
- And the law No (8) of 1973 concerning the prevention of contaminating the sea water with oil.
- And the law No (106) of 1976 of the issuance of the health law.
- And the law No (2) of 1982 concerning organizing the usage of radiations and prevention from its dangerous.
- And the law No (3) of 1982 concerning organizing the exploitation of water sources.
- And the law No (5) of 1982 concerning the protection of pastures and forests.
- And the law No (7) of 1982 of the protection of the environment.
- And the law No (13) of 1984 concerning the provisions relevant to public cleanliness.
- And the law No (17) of 1985 organizing pasturing.
- And the law No (14) of 1989 concerning the exploitation of marine wealth.

- And the law No (15) of 1989 concerning the protection of animals and trees.
- And the law No (15) of 1992 concerning the protection of the agriculture lands.
- And the law No (9) of 1428 concerning the production, increase and circulating the ameliorated seeds.

Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
General People's Congress

LAW no (15)of 1371 D.P
Concerning the protection and Improving the environment

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Drafting the following law

Part First
General Provisions
Article First

In adopting the provisions of this law, the following expressions means the meanings setup in front of it. Unless this means otherwise.

1- **Environment:**
The environment in which the human lives in and all lives specious creators which include air, water, earth and nutrition, whether in housing locations or workplaces or practicing activity or other locations.

2- **Healthy Environment:**
Controlling in all environmental factors which have direct or indirect effects on human physical safety or psychologically or socially.

3- **Environment Contamination:**
The occurrence of any case or situation causes out of it exposing the human physical health or environmental safety to danger as a result of air contamination or water sources or earth or deteriorating the balance of the creator lives including noise and bad smells or tremors or any other contaminated compound resulted from activities and operations which the natural or moral person practices.

4- **Air Contamination:**
Resulted from radiations, dust, and organic flowing compounds and fine pieces and insecticides.

5- **Dumping and Throwing:**
Any dumping, articles or oil seeping or oil mixtures.

6- **Oil:**
Crude oil, fuel oil, heavy diesel oil, lubrication oil and others of petroleum products.

7- **Oil wastes:**
Oily exhaustion of all types or forms or specifications.

8- **Oil Mixtures:**
Any mixtures contains any oil contents.

9- **Vessels, Tankers and Floating Carriers:**
Floating marine units in general according to the description indicated in the Libyan legislation and international agreements beign in force.

10- **Development Duration:**
The development which achieve the present generation need without damaging the living seeds and geny-type of future generation capabilities.

11- **Safety Animation:**
The measure taken to save the seeds and living offspring from any genetic changes or heredity engineering which may effect the future of the seeds and national geny-type.

12- **Isolated Usage:**
Utilization of vital technology in laboratories and inside the utilities and separated buildings from external environment and not damaging it.

13- **Creative Lives:**
Any creators living which own new composition of genetic articles being obtained through utilizing vital technology.

14-**Concerning Party:**
The responsible party for following up the protection affairs and improving the environment.

15- **Supervisory Party:**
Is the party which related to the concerned authority and control it.

Article Second

This law aims to achieve control of the environment to protect it and improve it by considering the atmosphere which the human lives in it and all creatures including water, earth, and food from contamination along with to find reasonable methods to measure the contamination toworld maintaining the environmental balancing of the nature circles and prevention of contamination and the various damages resulted out of it, by fighting and minimize it improving life circumstances and set up plans and practical programs for that goal.

This law also intends to achieve lasting development and benefit from the natural resources and work toward exploiting it the best proper exploitation.

Article Third

The Public People's Committees of The Sectors and The People's Committees Of The Basic People's Congresses and The People's Committees of The Shabiyat. (Districts) and corporations boards, institutions, departments and all companies whether private nationals or foreigners and Tasharukiat also individuals to do all the efforts to block the feature of contamination of all its causes and contribute to end that feature through the cooperation with the concerned authorities and follow up the instructions issued in this respect and undertake to implement it.

If any of those mentioned in the previous paragraph in his work in contaminating the environment in any way or the other, he is obliged to take the necessary measures to remove it within what contamination he has been occurred .

Article Fourth

The parties referred to in the previous article which practice activity which may result any contamination in the environment are to adopt all conditions and measures stated in this law or other related rules related to the environment affairs.

They should also notify the concerned parties about the accidents which occur as a result of practicing its activities which lead to the environment contamination.

Consequently they should provide the equipments and necessary apparatus to control the contamination and prevent it.

Article Fifth

The concerned public parties are to take into consideration the methods and means to keep balancing the environment when setting its plans related to housing development and establishing housing cities and establishing plants and other establishments.

It should also implement the conditions related to the prevention of up rear noise and controlling shocks in a form which determined by the executive resolutions of this law

Article Sixth

The concerned authorities is to take the following functions:

1- Proposing the plans and relative programs of the environment in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by controlling and supervising and follow up its implementation
2- Supervising to correct the environment.
3- Comply with the scientific and technical development in the field of environment protection.
4- Cooperating with the international agencies to eliminate the causes of contamination.
5- Performing orientation campaigns in the different means to define the environment and the basis and basic ways of its protection from contamination and eliminate its causes in case of its existence
6- Controlling and supervising the water sources and protect it from contamination.
7- Giving the necessary permits to practice the activities which may cause contamination, provided that the permit issued should include the necessary basis and conditions by enforcing the beneficial to restrict to the terms and conditions stated in.
8- Undertakes to register all types of chemical products which may cause contamination to the environment. Including the destructive used for public health, agriculture, veterinary purposes which a resolution be issued by the People's Committee concerned of the area.
9- Issuing the necessary permits for industrialization or releasing or selling or circulating the chemical products which may cause contamination which a resolution shall be issued to determine by the concerned people's committee of the area by setting up the technical terms and conditions related to.
10- Permiting or releasing the vital technological products to be used after making sure about not effecting the environment and protecting the future of seeds and the national offspring.
11- Certifying the permits of practicing the activities relevant to the protection by follow up and evaluating it.

12-Determining the environmental conditions which should be observed when executing any projects after reviewing and studying the environment effect. The executive body should undertake to restrict to all conditions during executing the operation.

13-Direct supervision on the operating national committees in the environment protection field.

14-To follow up the international agreements and treaties in the field of environment and benefit from it.

15-To set up a national plan to confront the cases and environmental emergency disasters with cooperation with the related parties.

16-Encouraging and supporting the institutions and associations which their operations come within the environment protection sector.

17-Drawing up and reviewing legislations and resolutions related to the environment protection or participating in its preparation.

18-Undertakes studies and researches related to the environment inside the Great Jamahiriya for its protection from all contamination in general in cooperation with researches centers and local and international institutions and organizations

19-Evaluating the damages and prospected traces for using the seeds and its genetic improvement and processing through heredity engineering before entering the Great Jamahiriya.

Article Seventh

The concerned body shall receive fees for the service and consulting services which is given to others. These fees shall be determined by the supervisory party upon a proposal presented by the concerned party.

Article Eighth

The concerned party shall have the inspection right on the parties stated in the third article of this law and control it in the field of environment protection besides collecting the samples and measurement of the contamination volume. Those parties are requested to let the concerned parties to implement the jurisdiction assigned to in accordance with this law.

Article Ninth

The concerned party is belong to a board named as (Environmental Security) which is charged to undertake inspection environmental duties established by a resolution issued by a supervisory party upon a presentation by the concerned party establishing, organize and determining its functions and the way of commencing its duties according to what has been presented by the concerned authorities. The members of this party while conducting their duties have the title and capacity of judiciary disciplinary officers in accordance with the law of criminal procedures for the crimes committed of violating this law.

Part Second

Protection of Air Atmosphere

Article Tenth

It is not permissible to any company or plant from which it comes out any contamination to air which contradict the sanctioned with the scientific basis and standards in the implementation of the provision of this law. This verdict applies on anchored ships in all Great Socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya harbors, also the vessels which are standing by or outside the ports. Exceptions from the provisions of the previous paragraph are given to the plants, companies and factories which are in the experimental stage during the implementation of this law. Also those plants which shall be established in future provided that the periods of these exceptions not to exceed six months from the date of the official operation.

Article Eleventh

Every company or plant or factory come out from it contamination of the air is to keep a book to register the kind of components and quantity of this contamination to be presented to the concerned authorities.

Article Twelfth

It is permissible to the concerned authority is to issue the necessary instructions to any plant or company or factory to insert changes in the building pertaining to it or the operating system or getting rid of the air contamination or changes the type of fuels or closing it for the period which would be fixed if it proves the quantity of contaminated air coming out is exceeding the basis and standards issued in this aspect. The continuation of that would expose the public health to danger and contamination to the environment.

Article Thirteenth

Every industrial company may probably occur in it an accident or emergency during operation lead to come out of it , a large quantity of contamination to the air take immediate measures in case the occurrence of the incident or emergency should reinstate the industrial company to its normal condition before the occurrence of the incident or emergency.

If its proved that the incident or the emergency may lead to damage to public health or cause contamination to the environment in the surrounding area of the plant or the company where the incident or the damage. The concerned party is to issue its instructions and orders to the company concerned to take the necessary immediate measures to prevent spreading the dangerous resulted from the incident.

Article Fourteenth

It is prohibited to set fire in the rubber and oily products, garbage articles. Also other organic articles for the purpose of getting rid of it in the inhabitants areas or in its neighborhood.

Article Fifteenth

It is not permissible to transport the dangerous articles or whatever resulted out of it during its transporting where flowing dusts or small pieces or evaporations to the air which cause contamination of the environment or to damage to public health unless its well covered during transport by putting marks and orientation safety. Indicating the probable degree of danger of the transported articles. It is not

permitted to leave the organic articles of speedy evaporation, also the acids in away which cause air atmosphere contamination without covering it titlely preventing spreading into the air. It is not permitted also to get rid of these articles in a way unless it is inconformity with the scientific conditions and basis determined by the concerned party.

Article Sixteenth

It is not permitted to grant license for using autos in Great Socialist People Libyan Arab Jamahiriya unless these autos passing the related internal combustion test and type of fuel which the concerned party undertakes according to the standards which determined and confirmed by the concerned party. This rules applies on foreign autos which use the lands of the Great Socialist People Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. If its remaining period in the country exceeds six months.

Article Seventeenth

The industrializing parties of fuels of the autos also those parties who are marketing the fuels should follow the certified specification from the concerned parties. The concerned party or the parties permitted to control air contamination in the area, near the roads and the areas which suppose to be existing a lot of contamination.

Part Third

Protection of Seas And Marine Wealth

Article Eighteenth

It is prohibited fishing by explosive and poisons articles or anesthetic articles or any other way which affect the marine life without distinctions. It is also banned for those who are conducting of fishing affairs to undertake the followings:

1- possessing and using any article or poison bait or feed which may destroy or spoil or anesthetic or poisoning the fish of all specious or may spoil or contaminating the water.
2- Throwing any object or poison bait in the sea water.
3- Possessing and using any explosive on board of fishing ships.
4- Fishing by nets through muddying the water by any means and methods or using nets or other means not being licensed.

5- Violating the special rule of fish caliber which are being fished.
6- Set up separation in the water course which may prevent fish movements.

Article Nineteenth

Determining the executive regulation and resolutions of this law the following:

1- Examining the articles and equipments which are allowed to use for fishing.
2- Determining the openings and types of nets, particularly the sea nets.
3- Prohibiting using the harmful objects to the public health or damaging the growing and increasing marine livening.
4- Determining the minimum volume of fish which are permitted to be fished. And it is not permitted to fish what is less volume of it.
5- Determining the areas and deepness and time of fishing or prohibiting fishing types of fish or shells for certain period or in general form.
6- Prohibiting damaging water mass and other marine plantation which living creators come in to lay eggs in it.

Article Twentieth

Fishing sponge is banned if its diameter less than eight centimeter of (Alaoweina type) also if its diameter not exceeding six centimeter of all species.

It is not permitted to fish sponge. In the cases permitted in unless in conformity with the basis and rules which determined by the executive resolutions of this law.

Article Twenty First

Ships, tankers, floating carriers and other marine units are prohibited to dump in the ports and territorial water of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sands, stones, earths or wastes or rubbish or fuel wastes or chemical objects.

Article Twenty Second

It is prohibited to dump oil or oil mixture or cleaning tanks and heavy_oil discharge or water bottoms in the ports or in the territorial water of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This banning is to come into force on all ships and tankers of its various nationalities.

Article Twenty Third

Exception from the banning stated in the previous article the following cases:

1- Dumping oil or oil mixture from a tanker or ship for the purpose of securing its safety and rescuing lives.
2- Draining oil or oil mixture resulted from defect or because the seeping cannot be prevented, provided that necessary precaution has been taken to prevent the draining or diminish it after occurring the defect.
3- If the oil in a state to be burst out as a result of its discharge operation and would not be burst out unless to be discharged in the sea provided that necessary precaution should be taken to prevent or minimize it.
4- War ships or supporter's ships, suitable measures should be issued by a resolution from the concerned parties which guarantee the existence of specification equivalent to text stated in this law.

In all cases indicated in the paragraph (1-2-3) of this article, should be reported to the responsible parties. Of contamination control within a period not later than twenty four hours. Of the occurrence of the incident. By indicating its causes and estimating the quantity of oil and its location and its direction movement whenever it is possible. The parties shall have the right for compensation for the damage resulted from the contamination of the environment.

Article Twenty Fourth

Every ship captain bearing the nationality of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should keep a register for the oil in a way which is indicated in the article nine of contamination agreement with petroleum products also article four of the law No (8) of 1973 D.P referred to.

Article Twenty Fifth

Captains of ships which bear the flag of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and pilots and operating staff on board the planes of the Libyan Arab Airlines are charged to notify the concerned party without delay with the means of more rapid and suitable to the circumstances about the following cases:

A- The occurrence of an incident which cause or may cause contamination to water through oil or fuels.

B- Existing a cover of oil or fuel floating over the sea, which may constitute serious threatening to the Libyan coast. And the nature of this cover and its spreading direction and all information which may be useful to follow up the movement of this contamination such as: air speed and its direction and marine currents in the contaminated areas.

Article Twenty Sixth

Ships captains of different nationalities are to take up upon their immediate arrivals to the Libyan ports to notify the port's department administration with a report of any oil dumping operation or oil mixture from the ship in the territorial water of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. If the dumping is for the intention of rescuing the ships safety or avoiding a defect cause to it for the purpose of rescuing lives in the sea, should be indicated in the report the reason and place of this dumping.

Article Twenty Seventh

By a resolution issued by the concerned parties shall determine the ports which should be prepared to receive the oil trashes and others from the ships which coming frequently to the port, it shall also determine in this resolution the necessary arrangements to get rid of these trashes and the situations and terms and conditions assigned to implement these arrangements.

Article Twenty Eighth

The concerned parties which operating the petroleum harbors to ship crude oil equip the harbors with the reasonable facilitations to receive and treat the trashes and mixed oil and reserved water which intended to get rid of it.

It should also establish an emergency units to fight the contamination with oil in all harbours also the other establishments located on the coasts which are using oil in its operations or as a crude material.

Article Twenty Ninth

Every ship bearing the nationality of The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should be furnished with apparatus or appliances to isolate the oil from the water, so that the percentage of oil to the water coming out from any apparatus not exceeding one hundred part per million and should be of power and capability that would be fair to the ship cargo and the operation used the apparatus would prove which can pass any mixture intended to be discharged in the sea from any tanker whether to the depots or the machines.

The passing mixture from the apparatus would be the last draining operation before going out to the sea immediately.

Article Thirteenth

All ships which coming to the Libyan ports are obliged to lay down rats separations immediately after anchoring in the quay. In case is not provided the ports administrations shall make it available against a fee to be fixed by the ports' administration.

Article Thirty First

The commissioned judiciary disciplinary officers have the right as regards to the crimes which are committed for violating the provision of this law to inspect the ships and the apparatus of separating the oil existed in it. They have the right also to review the oil register of the national and foreign ships according to the case, upon this they should

notify the concerned party about the crimes which come under the violations of the provisions of this law and the resolutions issued in this regard.

The notification should be enclosed with a copy of the minutes or reports or the extractions inclusive the practices registered in the oil registers along with to notify the ship master about the subject of the violation.

The ships or the ships operators or the responsible of the marine installations are to present to the concerned commissioners of the judiciary disciplinary officers to implement this law by giving the necessary assistance to perform their duties.

Article Thirty Second

The concerned party in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shall undertake to notify the state of the violator's ship in writing of what violations committed by it in accordance with the provisions and the conditions of this law and other agreements signed by the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wherever it occurs.

To undertake also the obligations of notification stated in those agreements also to send the documents and reports to the parties which are determined by the agreements of preventing contamination.

This party is also concerned to receive reports and notification from the foreign authorities what cases of violations occur from the Great Jamahiriya ships.

Article Thirty Third

It is prohibited to dump trashes or wastes or poisoning objects or remainders in the coast and the territorial water of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon which a resolution by the concerned party shall determine the followings:

A- Trashes or Wastes and poisoning objects which are banned to dump it.

B- The wastes and trashes which require its dumping a special permit.
C- Setting up terms and conditions of permit for dumping the wastes and trashes.

That party should answer the applicants permission for dumping wastes and trashes in conformity with the basis and standards which determined by the executive regulation of this law.

Article Thirty Fourth

It is banned to discharge contaminated water in the sea in a direct way through discharging pipes whether the discharge in the coast or from it or across the canals or the sewage including the water sewage stream before processing in accordance with the legislation in force and the regulations which are issued to implement this law.

Article Thirty Fifth .

It is prohibited to dump radiated and dangerous objects and the poisoning gases, as well as explosives and any industrial or atomic trashes for the intention of getting rid of it or for depositing in the territorial water of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Article Thirty Sixth

All installations using seawater for cooling also the desalt water plants to discharge water in a deepness and distance adequate with the mixing water which coming back to the sea, so that would not cause to raise the temperature more than three percent at a distance of one hundred meter from the discharging location.

Article Thirty Seventh

It is prohibited to install installations on the coasts which may cause change in the marine currents or cause to plunge or precipice a neighboring area, unless a guarantee measures are taken to protect that area from plunging or sedimentation. The concerned parties should protect these areas which are exposed to nature wash away.

Article Thirty Eighth

All parties referred to in article three of this law to obtain the approval of the concerned party before building any plant or factory utilizing sea water on the coast or dumping in it any wastes or explosing any explosive for the purpose necessary required for the operation.

Part Fortieth

Protection of Water Sources

Article Thirty Ninth

Water sources of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are the property of the people, and every person has the right to get a portable water for drinking and other usage which permitted legally of enough quantity and pressure in conformity with the health specifications and criteria within the limit which are permitted by the economical and technological forms available.

Article Fortieth

Water sources in the application of the provisions of this law intended to be the water which is utilized or may be used or proposed to be used or subject for usage for drinking and housing purposes or to be used in agriculture or industry or entertainment as a source of some elements or chemical articles or health purposes or other, whether the source of this water is a ground surface water or underground water or desalt water or raining or floating water or other.

Article Forty First

Every individual using water is obliged according to the definition stated in the previous article is to keep it properly. The parties designated to control and supervise the water sources are to follow the scientific and proper ways to examine these sources and use it economically and follow up the technologies which minimize the water consumption in all activities which secure keeping these sources and guaranteeing not to occur any damage to it which may prevent the ideal usage.

In the course of that it should follow the following:

1- Using the underground reservoirs which secure not to mix with sea water and the water of other resources which are more salty or less quality.
2- Organizing agriculture consumption economically and practically.
3- Using water in agriculture within the necessary quantity and economically needs only by follow up the agriculture systems as regards to the kinds of plantation and the irrigation ways which secure using less water and more return to production.
4- Adopting the idea of closing circle and the opposite line for the industrial activities which consume water along to follow the modern industrial technologies which use less quantity of water for each productive unit.
5- prohibiting dumping poisoning articles in the water or practicing any activity which may have effect on its quality.

Article Forty Second

The parties in-charge should provide water when water distributing and consumption from a water source made for usage by providing a quantity of good water suitable to re-using for drinking proposes or agriculture or industrial or other purposes which are permitted by the legislation enforce. The issued resolutions in the implementation of this law shall determine the fixed and the processing way and the means of re-using.

Article Forty Third

Housing and industrial water wastes are considered as a source of water sources and it is not permitted to waste it or getting rid of it after is being processed unless it is proved that its use not practical. Upon this getting rid of it should be according to the standard and the regulations issued without resulting out of it any contamination to the environment.

Article Forty Fourth

The concerned parties which supplying drinking water should purify and processing the water and control its quality and to assure its safety as regards to natural means and lively objects and chemical before reaches to the consumer.

Article Forty Fifth

It is prohibited to dump or getting rid of any wastes which may cause contamination to the water sources directly or indirectly.

Article Forty Sixth

Executive resolutions and regulations of this law shall prohibited the parties in charge of getting rid from the liquid, solid and gases wastes and its processing and the standard and specifications which would be necessary provided in these wastes which guaranteeing the safety of water resources from contamination.

Article Forty Seventh

Liquid wastes are to be extracted from the locations not connected with the public sewer network according to the sanctioned technical specifications.

Part Fifth

Protection of Food Products

Article Forty Eighth

The parties referred to in article three of this law each within its competence to undertake the following duties:

1- Controlling the chemical exterminations and other substances used for preventing plantation and vegetables and its effect on agricultural products for the purpose of determining the poisoning degree.
2- Inserting the scientific methods for controlling the diseases in a degree which not characterized as a danger for the purpose of

protecting human beings, animals from the damage of using the extermination and its effects.

3- Undertaking continuous laboratory analysis of the food products for the purpose of protecting human beings, animals and plantations the danger of using the chemical extermination and from poisoning with innate along with controlling food products and industrialized fodders to determine the percentage of contamination in it.

4-Utilizing sterilization products and keeping in the food products warehouses and grain storage to the limit permitted to.

Article Forty Ninth

It is not permitted to sale or exposing to sale or circulating or importing or distributing food products and agricultural products not valid for human consumption if it is not inconformity with the health terms and conditions and standards stated in the health law and its executive regulation.

The executive regulations and resolutions of this law shall determine the basis and terms relevant to the way of controlling the imports, distribution, circulating and using that products.

Article Fiftieth

The concerned parties not to release the food products or circulating it or exposing it for sale unless after going back to the concerned party. If it proves that there is an epidemic or disease in the importing country may be spread as a result of using these foods whether it is for human or animal consumption.

Part Sixth

Healthy Environment

Article Fifty First

The people's committees and the basic people's congresses and the people's committees of Shabiyat (Districts) and other relative parties should be committed with the instructions issued by the concerned parties and coordinating and cooperating with it regarding setting up and implement the necessary programs to extend services toward

providing a healthy environment to the citizens which particularly include the following:

1- Providing enough quantity of portable drinking water.
2- A healthy extraction from the solid and liquid wastes and covering the pools and swamps.
3- Controlling disease carriers of insects, rats and animals.
4- Prevention of professional danger-ness.
5- Undertaking continuous cleaning of the gardens, streets, squares and keep hotels, houses, restaurants, coffee shops, movie halls, building stairs and the closing public places assigned for masses groups and other public places to make sure of observing the necessary sanitary and health conditions.
6- Adopting the health legislations which are organized for garbage collection operations and its carrying toward its final extraction.
7- Securing road safety for the sake of human life.
8- Assuring the adoption of health conditions in the swimming coasts, bathrooms, and public toilets.
9- To make sure the continuous cleaning of public land transport, marine and air.
10- Implementing the conditions which guarantee the public safety in construction operations, repairing, modification and demolition.
11- Demolishing and eliminating any closing building or part of it because of its conditions or construction defects or old enough which constitute a danger to others.
12- To assure the existing of the health conditions in the places of selling canned food products places for selling milk products, soft drink plants, bakers and food fruit plants which produce food products.
13- Controlling slaughterhouses and meat sales of its different types to make sure about the fulfillment of the sanitary conditions therein.
14- Controlling the cemeteries and to assure the burring operations which should be made in accordance to the sanitary conditions stipulated.
15- Destructing the non-protected wild and abandoned animals in the streets and squares.
16- Organizing the license of raising animals within the sanctioned cities' planning, villages with prohibiting raising animals in the buildings and the housing units group.

17- Undertaking painting operation of the buildings in accordance with the conditions and basis and time which to be fixed by the concerned parties.
18- Implementing the other sanitary conditions which are indicated in the health legislation being in effect.
19- Paying attention to the safety of creatures and secure the future of seeds and the national gentype to avoid depending on the danger risk of others.
20- Establishing natural protection shelter in the desert areas and establishing ancient protectors and the way of using these protectors.
21- Protecting forests and prohibiting cutting trees and the necessity of increasing the green areas.
22- Establishing final dumping places to get rid of the urban wastes by observing the technical specification adopted and the suitable locations and the necessity of getting rid of the garbage in that places rather than other.
23- Studying plans related to the development and cultural planning and establishing inhabitant cities and other different establishments in order to make the safety of these plans and its adaptation of necessary sanitary and environmental plans.
24- Setting up maps through air survey in the different Shabiyat which guarantee full orientation about the utilization of the lands and limiting the areas existed in the Shabiyat such as pasturing, agriculture, forests, lands and inhabitants groups in order to prove to practice any activity inside each Shabiyah.
25- Encouraging the third sector (Domestic activity) to contribute in the environment protection programs.
26- Establishing public gardens and green squares in the various inhabitant groups and limiting the percentage of green surfaces from the public city planning and villages which lead to keep the natural beautification and citizens health for their entertainment.

Part Seventh

Protection From Joint Diseases

Article Fifty Second

The concerned parties should take the necessary measures to protect the local animals from the epidemic and intestine diseases and avoid carrying to the human by the following methods and measures:

1- Good supervision on the quarantine health centers and subjugate animals to the health laws.
2- Issuing health certificates during carrying the animals inside the Great Jamahiriya.
3- Making sure of the health certificates of the imported animals.
4- Prohibiting growing imported animals for slaughtering purposes.
5- Securing the necessary serum and vaccination.
6- Making sure of providing the necessary health conditions in transporting carriers of the imported animals. The executive regulations and provisions of this law shall determine the measures and the other health precautions in this regard.

Part Eight

Protection of Earth And Plantation

Article Fifty Third

The concerned parties should utilize the lands in good way in accordance with the local circumstances and improving the earth and increasing the plantation lives in order to prevent callousness and investigating its components desolation and loosing water. The parties concerned should also undertake comprehensive scientific survey operations before taking plans of reclamation of the lands. Along with erecting fences near the sea coast by improving it to prevent the damage of the environmental systems.

On the way of protecting the earth toward to be fertile, the concerned parties have to take the following measures:

1- Controlling the concentrating elements which spoil the earth such as cadmioum, copper and arsenic elements.
2- Protecting the earth from unbarring factors and uncovering offspring with different scientific ways.

3- Not to exhaust the earth in following up the proper agriculture courses by utilizing chemical fertilization and the suitable organic for save its fertility.
4- Diminish the usage of chemical earth disinfection in the plantation agricultural glasses houses which have a side effect to human beings and to use different processes to purify these glasses houses such as evaporation with hot vapor and others.
5- Protecting agricultural earth from inhabiting extensions by organizing, dividing and classifying its forms by using it for economic purposes.
6- Erecting green belts to avoid washing away the earth by keeping the plantation covered and not transferring the seeds resulted from the air.

Article Fifty Fourth

The parties determined by the executive regulation of this law are to take the necessary measures to protect the plantations and particularly to undertake the following:

1- Increasing the pasturing capacity in the pasturing areas and decreasing the dependency on ready made fodders in feeding animals. Through organizing pasturing and the protection of the pasturing areas to give a chance to the plantation cover to grow and increase.
2- Producing and farming the suitable plantation and seeding the grasses of high pasturing value and suitable for the local circumstances.
3- Protecting all kinds of lively plantations of fruit, trees, plants and field products and medical and perfumed plantation and other practically the wild one to avoid its destruction.
4- Undertaking studies and necessary researches to develop growing the plantation in the Great Jamahiriya to increase production toward providing the easiest and cheapest methods to increase it.
5- Controlling and organizing circulating and selling chemical extermination products and controlling the effects of solid and liquid wastes on the agriculture and human environment.
6- Encouraging the biological resistance in controlling agriculture plant diseases by decreasing using the chemical products for the sake of public health safety.

Article Fifty Fifth

All forests located inside the city's planning and villages or around people's recreational places according to the basis and standard which secure benefit out of it and not to be used other than these purposes. Unless the relevant legislation determine other uses of these forests.

It is prohibited to utilize the public forests as areas of destructing the oil chemicals, rubber garbage and construction wastes and civil operation or dumping scraps, dead animals or its parts. It is also prohibited to exploit these forests bad exploitation particularly the already erected on sandy lands or earth which is subject to movement as a result of the effects of the air mainly:

1- Setting fire in the forests in any form.
2- Destructing and changing places or hiding the limited marks to determine the forests.
3- Farming or plowing the forest's lands.
4- Cutting forests trees without license.
5- Pasturing in the forests in violation of the ways and organized systems.

Part Ninth

Protection of The Land Lives

Article Fifty Sixth

Non domestic animals and birds should be saved and protected from extinction by hunting, particularly the useful animals. In doing so, it should be assign and determine protected areas to keep this animals and birds saved and be prohibited to hunt in it definitely to secure its growing's. Nevertheless in the abnormal cases where water sources and feeding are diminished therefore the concerned parties should provide food products which secure the continuation of the outdoor life.

Article Fifty Seventh

It is not permitted to any individual to hunt unless after obtaining a license or permit from the concerned parties with the terms and conditions which are stipulated by the legislation enforce. Hunting is also prohibited in other times which permitted to do so under the

condition of not using the drugs or bacteriological or germs or some kinds of bait which effect the outdoor animals.

Hunting is prohibited in the protected areas where outdoor animals and birds are increasing unless it is for scientific research. Under the condition of obtaining permit for that according to the legislation enforce.

It is not permissible to leave the hunting dogs in those areas. Protected areas are considered protected forests unnatural and the saving forests and the agricultural experimental stations.

Part Tenth

Biological Safety

Article Fifty Eight

All seeds and genetic descendants and the processing with the heredity engineering are considered dangerous sources on the environment over its natural resources.

Article Fifty Ninth

It is prohibited to let in or import or sale creators or utilize it as food or forages or dealing with it in any way except with a permit from the concerned party.

Article Sixtieth

It is not permissible to utilize the isolated material of the vital technological results except by pervious permit from the concerned party, and after taken the necessary precautions for the safety administration of that articles and follow up the environmental conditions determined by the permit.

Article Sixty First

The parties which are permitted to by the concerted party to deal with the technological vital results is to draft an emergency plan to avoid any damages may result because of dealing with the vital technological products by taken the ideal precautions and orientation when using those products and process it of whatever occur from its utilization.

Article Sixty Sixth

1- To punish with a fine not less than fifty thousand dinars and not exceeding one hundred thousand dinars. The ship's tankers or other marine units' captains who dump in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya territorial water chemical articles or waste or radiated object or gases or poisoning articles and explosives for the intention of getting rid of it or storage.

2- To punish with a fine not less than five thousand dinars and not exceeding fifteen thousand dinars everyone dumps in the harbors or the territorial water of the Great Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wastes, filthy objects, fuel wastes or reservoirs' sediments.

Article Sixty Seventh

To punish with penalty not less than fifty thousand dinars and not exceeding one hundred thousand dinars the captain or the ship owner or the supplier or the usage if he contravened the provisions of article twenty second of this law. And in case of repetition the penalty and fine will be not less than two hundred thousand dinars and not exceeding three hundred thousand dinars.

Article Sixty Eighth

To punish the ships' and tankers' captains with a penalty not less than five thousand dinars and not exceeding ten thousand dinars in the following cases:

a) Not keeping oil registers determined in the article twenty fourth of this law.

b) Not performing registrations of cargo or oil discharge operations also shipping water in the cargo reservoirs or cleaning cargo reservoirs or discharges in the washing machine or extricate from the trashes or dumping certain water which contains oil accumulated inside the machines. All these should be registered referred in article twenty fourth of this law.

c) Not performing notification which is mentioned in article twenty sixth in this law.

d) Not performing to set up rats' fences or separations according to the provisions of article twentieth of this law.

e) Refusing to let the judiciary disciplinary officers or the public employees assigned to inspect the said registers.
f) To perform recording untrue cases in the said registers.
g) Refusing to present the said registers to the concerned parties if they ask for. In case of repetition of committing the contraventions indicated in this article the captain shall be punished with a penalty not less than ten thousand dinars and not exceeding thirty thousand dinars.

Article Sixty Ninth

Public allegations shall not be filed of the crimes which are indicated in articles sixty fifth, sixty sixth, sixty seventh, sixty eighth of this law. Except upon a request from the party the executive regulation of this law determines.

Exceptions of the previsions of the penal law. It is permitted, to reconcile in the crimes punished for in accordance with the articles referred to in the previous paragraph between that party and the violator according with the measures and conditions which the two parties shall agree upon, provided that the amount of money which the reconciliation settlement is being made upon not to be less than the minimum limit of the valuation indicated in that article.

Article Seventieth

To punish with a fine not less than three thousand dinars and not exceeding ten thousand dinars everyone dumps any wastes or extricate of it which as a result of that causes contamination in the water sources whether direct or indirect contamination or damaging articles hurting or harming the public health and animals in the reservoirs or water course.

Article Seventy First

To punish with a fine not less than five thousand dinars and not to exceed fifteen thousand dinars everyone sold or offered for sale or circulated or released local or imported food products if it is spoiled or cheated or invalid for human or animals consumptions or wastes or contaminated or containing poisoning articles or decayed or evil smelling or other which make it invalid for human or animals consumptions.

Article Seventy Second

To punish with a fine not less than one thousand dinars and not exceeding five thousand dinars everyone undertook to cut forests' trees without permit or made damage to the green ground surfaces or to set fire into it in any way or whatever form or made to change or hide marked locations limited to the forests.

Article Seventy Third

To punish with a fine not less than five hundred dinars and not exceeding one thousand dinars everyone dumps building constructions or oil or chemical articles or garbage or scraps or dead animals or part of it in forests, gardens, streets, public squares and other public places.

Article Seventy Fourth

To punish with a fine not less than one thousand dinars and not exceeding five thousand dinars everyone performed hunting operation without permit or hunted in the protected locations and unnatural protected forests and the industrial experimental stations.

Article Seventy Fifth

To punish with a fine not less than fifty thousand dinars and not to exceeding one hundred thousand dinars everyone contravene the provisions of articles (fifty nine, sixty and sixty third of this law).

Article Seventy Sixth

Without prejudice of any heavy punishment stipulated by the panel law or any other law everyone committed other contravention to the provisions of this law shall be punished with a fine not to exceed one thousand dinars.

Part Eleventh

Final Provisions

Article Seventy Seventh

Executive regulation of this law shall be issued with a resolution by the supervisory party upon a presentation from the concerned party.

And until the issuance of this regulation works shall continue with this functions of the regulations and resolution in effect in the environment field at the time of implementing this law and without contravening with its provisions.

Article Seventy Eighth

The law (No 7) of 1982 concerning the environment protection shall be cancelled also to cancel any provision contravening the provisions of this law.

Article Seventy Ninth

This law shall come into effect from the date of its issuance and be published in the legislation records.

Seal
General Peoples' Congress

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