

Environmental Protection Law of 2017 – English Version

We, Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Article (31) of the Constitution, and in pursuance of the decision of the Senate and the house of the representatives; hereby ratify the following Act and order its issuance and adding it to the laws of the state:

Environmental Protection Law

Article 1- This law is called (Environmental Protection Law of 2017) and it shall be enforced from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2- The following words and expressions wherever mentioned in this law shall have the meanings assigned thereto below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Ministry: The Ministry of Environment.

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Secretary General: The Secretary General of the Ministry.

Environment: The medium that includes biota and non-living organisms, the materials it contains, the surrounding air, soil, and the interactions of any of them, and the facilities or the activities in which a human carries out

Elements of the environment: Biotic and abiotic components in the environment such as water, air, soil, species and genetic origins.

Pollution: Any negative change in any of the environmental elements that directly or indirectly exceeds the environmental standards and specifications approved by the Ministry, or it causes this change, whether it occurs in a conspicuous or inconspicuous degree or leads to a limitation in the use of these elements, Or it reduces its economic, aesthetic or social value, or leads to its partial or total elimination, or affects the practice of the normal life of living organisms, and everything that disturbs the natural balance.

Environmental degradation: Any impact on the environment that reduces its value, distorts its nature, depletes its resources, harms its elements or it's ecosystem services, or the adopted mankind heritage or natural heritage in a grave direct or cumulative manner.

Environmental Protection: Preservation, development and prevention of degradation or pollution of environmental elements and components

Sustainable development: Development that balances environmental integrity, economic development and social development; and ensures the use and preservation of natural resources for the decent living of future generations.

Technical rule: A document identifying the characteristics of the service, product or production methods and management systems that may include terms, symbols, data, packaging, labeling, labelled data card requirements which applies to the product, methods of production or is limited to any of them and conformance to it is mandatory.

The Advisory body: A legal or natural person who is appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act to provide environmental consultations, and to prepare studies including environmental auditing and environmental impact assessment studies.

Assessing the environmental impact: A predictive study issued by the consulting party prior to the commencement of any phase of the project in which an activity with an environmental impact is being carried out and is designed to determine its impact on environmental components during those phases, until the project is completed and after its completion to reduce pollution or environmental degradation.

Environmental audit: A scientific study carried out by the consulting parties to review the environmental performance of the operating enterprise and to identify gaps that would cause pollution or environmental degradation; provided that the study includes the development of an environmental settlement plan.

Environmental settlement plan: The plan that is prepared according to the study of environmental auditing approved by the Ministry to correct the environmental conditions of the facility.

Establishment: It is the place where an activity that has an impact on the environment is practiced, such as industrial, commercial, craft, agricultural, or service activity, and the activity of public official institutions, community-based institutions and private institutions, projects, lands, buildings, equipment, infrastructure services, and others.

Environmental monitoring networks: Stations and units designated to monitoring environmental elements, components, and pollutants, and analyzing data to make it periodically available to the relevant bodies.

Environmental standards: The permissible limits for the concentration of any pollutant material that may be permitted for release under duly approved technical specifications and rules.

Hazardous Substances: Solid, liquid or gaseous substances with dangerous properties that cause pollution directly or through their interactions with other substances.

Hazardous waste: Wastes of various activities and processes or their ashes that retain the properties of hazardous substances and that have no subsequent original or alternative uses unless they are treated according to scientific and technical conditions.

Environmental Approval: Written consent issued by the Ministry or any authority delegated to facilities whose activities do not require an environmental impact assessment study.

Environmental License: A license issued by the Ministry or any authority delegated to it to allow any entity to establish, operate, or operate parts of it or an activity affiliated with it in accordance with specific conditions that ensure that this entity complies with environmental requirements and standards based on the environmental impact assessment study or the environmental audit study; or according to any other requirements set by the Ministry.

Environmental permit: A permit issued by the Ministry giving the approval to the owner of the facility to start operating after confirming his implementation of the conditions specified in the environmental license.

Environmental Map: A map that includes an identification of the environmental elements and the factors affecting them; such as water sources and other natural resources of the Kingdom's regions, and specifically hotspots and sensitive environmental points, and terms of reference for determining the land usage by the competent authorities.

Water sources: Surface and groundwater sources such as seas, lakes, rivers, springs, rainwater, dams, wells, ponds, reservoirs, mineral water and hot water that is potable or unsuitable for human consumption.

Environmental protection zones: Lands that meet the conditions or procedures that prevent their use or restrict them with the aim of protecting the water source from pollution, including the second and third water protection zones specified in the water source protection instructions issued by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

Water basin: the geographical sector in the Kingdom that feeds the river, tributary, groundwater or valleys, whether they are flowing permanently or intermittently.

Nature Reserve: Areas identified by this Act for the protection of plants, animals, birds or endangered species that are prohibited from being trapped or possessed outside these areas or for the protection of certain types of rocks and soil that are prohibited from being removed or acquired outside the boundaries of those areas.

Biodiversity: the variability among living organisms from all sources, whether they are from terrestrial, marine or aquatic ecosystems, this includes diversity within species and between these species.

Climate change: Climate transformation which results directly or indirectly from any activity that results in a change in the composition of the global atmosphere, as well as natural climate variability at similar intervals, and negatively affects environmental elements.

Greenhouse gases: The gaseous elements that make up the atmosphere of both natural and human origin, which absorb and emit infrared radiation, and which contribute to the phenomenon of climate change.

National Network of Protected areas: Nature Reserve or other protected areas specified under the provisions of this Act.

Special Ecoregion: Any geographically defined area that is not included in the national network of natural reserves and has a distinct natural heritage and an accompanying cultural heritage in accordance with an integrated approach to incorporate the concepts of local development with sustainable management of natural resources and it's managed within effective participatory frameworks for stakeholders and it's identified according to a decision issued by the Minister.

Desertification: The transformation of land in dry, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas into deserts due to various factors such as climate change and the practice of any human activity.

Biosafety: Protection of biodiversity from potential hazards resulting from the transfer, use and circulation of modified organisms resulting from biotechnology that may have harmful and dangerous effects on human health.

Environmental Inspector: The competent official designated by the Minister or the competent official of the authority authorized by the Minister in writing to carry out environmental inspection duties on the facility to ensure that it is in compliance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder.

Environmental crimes: Any act which adversely affects the elements of the environment and any violation of the requirements and conditions set forth in the regulations, instructions, specifications, technical rules and decisions to that effect.

The Court: The competent court in whose jurisdiction the offense committed is in contravention of the provisions of this act and the regulations issued thereunder.

Article 3- a- The Ministry is the competent authority for the environmental protection in the Kingdom.

-b-1- Public official institutions and public institutions with environmental information shall do what is necessary for maintaining it and providing the Ministry with it.

2- Public official institutions, public institutions, private and community-based institutions must implement the policies, plans, instructions and decisions issued under the provisions of this Act and the regulations issued thereunder.

Article 4-The Ministry, in cooperation and coordination with the relevant bodies shall assume the following tasks and powers:

- a- Setting the general policy for environmental protection, preparing and developing the necessary plans and programs, and following up on its implementation.
- b- Cooperation and coordination with the donor actors and bodies concerned with environmental affairs domestically, Arab and internationally.
- c- Coordinate national efforts to forecast climate change, identify sectors involved in its impacts, limit and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, such as financing, technology transfer, reallocation and distribution of available funding to climate change activities.
- d- Follow-up the implementation of the provisions of any environmental convention to which the Kingdom is a party, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or any relevant conventions or any protocols ratified by the Kingdom.
- e- Protect biodiversity and identifying, monitoring and supervising sites and areas that require special environmental protection, special ecoregions and environmentally sensitive areas; and designating competent bodies to manage and monitor these areas and its performance.
- f- Protecting water sources from pollution in water protection zones (third and second) as defined in the instructions of water sources protection issued by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.
- g- Issuance of environmental licenses related to environmental impact of high- hazard.

- h- Supervising projects, following up, and ensuring safe implementation, including the approval of environmental studies of projects and those submitted to donors by official institutions, public institutions, private institutions, private sector, and NGOs. These bodies shall submit periodical reports to the Ministry about the functioning of these projects (technically and finically).

I- classification provisions for substances hazardous to the environment, in terms of collecting, storing, transforming, disposing, and handling by any appropriate means determined by virtue of a regulation issued for this purpose.

J- Environmental mapping as a reference for any activity in that regard, it is to serve as an obligatory reference to concerned official public institutions and public institutions in terms of planning, and this includes urban planning and management of land use.

K- Submitting the national network of nature reserves to the Cabinet, adopting appropriate mechanisms, and technical/financial tools necessary for implementation, and reducing any negative impact.

L- Adopting consultants according to the criteria defined in the instructions issued thereby for this purpose.

m- Monitoring elements of the environment, measuring its components through approved scientific centers and labs in accordance to international standards, laying environmental monitoring network and operating it.

N- Gathering environmental data, classifying it, and saving it. Laying a national environmental database, managing it, documenting it, using it and make it available to the concerned bodies.

O- To carry out research and environmental studies, and issuing relevant publications, including the preparation of periodic reports about the environment in the Kingdom, and publishing a summary related to the reports of environmental impact assessment, the results of any relevant studies and decisions on the website.

P- preparation of emergency management plans and environmental disasters (human and nature induced) that might have a big damage to the nature and following up these plans with the concerned bodies.

Q- Introducing draft laws and issuing necessary environmental instructions for the implementation of the provisions of this act.

R-the establishment of one or more environmental committee, provided the indication of its relevant tasks, meetings and decisions.

Article 5- A- For the purpose of environmental license, facilities shall be classified depending on the hazardousness of their activities on the environment, provided the indication of these facilities determined by a virtue of a regulation issued for this purpose.

B- Prior to obtaining the environmental license, the facility shall submit a study of environmental impact assessment prepared by a consultant approved by the Ministry.

C- The licensed facility shall inform the Ministry of any adjustment or expansion in order to obtain its prior consent determined by virtue of regulation issued for this purpose.

D- The Minister shall oblige any facility that is damaging/or damaged the environment to carry out an environmental audit study.

E- All facilities founded prior to the enforcement of the provisions of this law and are engaged in a high environmental hazard affecting/might affect the environment - determined by virtue of this regulation- and did not yet obtain an environmental approval from the Ministry, shall carry out an environmental audit study.

F- Environmental permit granted to a facility shall be renewed in accordance with the provisions of the environmental license.

Article 6 -A- Hazardous substances that are prohibited, restrained in terms of import, storage, or use within the Kingdom -for environmental reasons- shall be determined by virtue of a regulation issued for this purpose.

B- If hazardous substances that are prohibited, restrained in terms of import, storage, or use are brought to the Kingdom- under paragraph (A) of this article- the Ministry, in coordination with relevant bodies shall send back the hazardous substances, and the rule-breaker shall cover the expenses, fines and any damage without prejudice to any penalty prescribed in this law or in any other legislation.

Article 7- Hazardous waste are prohibited in the Kingdom, its import, storage, handle, use, or disposal. This waste is determined by virtue of a regulation issued for this purpose. In case of any breach, the Ministry, in coordination with relevant bodies shall send back this waste, and the rule-breaker shall cover the expenses, fines and any damage without prejudice to any penalty prescribed in this law or in any other legislation.

Article 8- It is prohibited to collect any waste, debris, solid or liquid waste, engaging in any activity in terms of transferring, disposing, categorizing, processing, burning, tampering or handling against the conditions, procedures, and the sites approved by the Ministry.

Article 9- A- It is prohibited to dispose any substances, devices, equipment, or discharging, pouring, collecting, burying, drowning, placing in water sources, watersheds, or marine environment, if the physical, chemical or biological properties of these substances might pollute, damage the environment of those sources, affect their temperature, their natural properties or cause harm to the living organisms.

B- It is prohibited to discharge any wastewater (industrial or domestic use), pouring, or collecting against the conditions and standards set by the Ministry, or in other places that were not determined by the Ministry, in coordination with relevant bodies.

C- Wastewater resulting from industrial activity by a facility must be processed according to requirements and standards set by the Ministry for this purpose.

Article 10- Using machines, motors or vehicles which exceed recommended limits specified in standards and technical rules adopted -in terms of noise and vibrations- is prohibited.

Article 11- A- A facility that produces emissions resulting from an activity that exceed recommended limits specified in standards and technical rules adopted must take action to reduce any resulted pollution, such as installing devices to control emissions and prevent their spread.

B- Every vehicle that produces polluting emissions must take action to reduce it, such as installing special devices that keep it under control within the recommended limits specified in standards and technical rules adopted.

C- Relevant official bodies mustn't license vehicles or renew their license if they don't meet the technical requirements adopted.

Article 12- A- It is prohibited to engage in any activity or action that might have a negative effect on the environment in the national network of nature reserves, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, causing its degradation, or any action that might disrupt the balance of nature, as follows:

- 1- Destroying, removing, hunting birds, wildlife, sea creatures and coral, or in terms of killing, hurting, possessing, or any action that might terminate them partially or completely, selling them, or showing them dead or alive.
- 2- Destroying geological or geographical formations, or natural habitats which are home to different animals and plants and necessary for their breeding.
- 3- Mining, road building, or practicing any agricultural, industrial, or commercial activities. Except for what is stated in the administrative plan of the reserve.

B- It is prohibited to engage in any action that has a negative effect on plant and animal species inside and outside their natural habitat, including the negative effect of introducing genetically modified organisms, developing or trafficking with them inside the nature reserve.

C- The requirements of licensing activities in the nature reserve are defined in the instructions issued thereby for this purpose.

Article 13-A- A fund shall be established in the Ministry called (Environment Protection Fund), aiming at protecting and preserving the environment by funding projects and activities according to environmental priorities .

B- The fund shall have a private account.

C- The fund shall be managed by a management board, chaired by the Minister, and six members assigned by the prime minister, three of them shall be experienced persons from the private sector.

D- Provisions and procedures related to the meetings of the fund's management board, and its formation, tasks, authority, expenditure, and the financial resources are determined by virtue of a regulation issued for this purpose.

Article 14- Competent authorities have an obligation to license associations, and non-profit corporations engaged in the field of environmental protection by obtaining the approval of the Ministry in terms of licensing or renewal.

Article 15- The Ministry shall be in charge of monitoring and inspection of facilities affiliated with official institutions, public institutions, private institutions and private sector classified as having (high environmental hazard or low environmental hazard) to ensure adherence to environmental requirements in accordance to technical rules adopted, conditions of environmental licensing, environmental settlement agreements as appropriate. It may also call upon the services of any other official body and commissioning it with the procedures of environmental inspection, if necessary.

B- Any establishment or body that are subject to the supervision by the Ministry shall cooperate with the environmental inspector, provide him/her with the necessary papers and documents.

Article 16- In case of urgent or hazardous contamination reported by the environmental inspector, the Minister has the right to take immediate action, such as issuing a decision to temporary close the facility, suspend its activities fully or partially (no longer than two weeks), and renewable until the contamination is stopped and the status is regularized.

B- The Ministry has the right to engage with decontamination, the expenses shall be covered by the rule breaker, and (25%) shall be added to the administrative expenses in case the decontamination was overdue.

Article 17- For the purpose of this act, penalties shall be as follows:

- A- Provisions related to status of limitation do not apply to crimes contrary to this act and its penalties.
- B- Participation in any capacity, such as an accomplice, assistant or instigator in any crimes set out in this act, are subject to the same punishment imposed on the perpetrator.
- C- Penalties shall be doubled in case of repeated violations stated in this act.

- D- Whoever commits a violation of the provisions of this law, the regulations and instructions issued thereunder where the facility has the intention or where it is complicit in evading the responsibility, shall be subject to the penalty prescribed for the facility under the provisions of this law.

Article 18 - A – The facility which obtains the environmental approval shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 500 Dinars and not more than 1000 Dinars, when violating conditions, standards and technical regulations specified for its activity.

B- The facility which does not obtain the environmental approval shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 1000 Dinars, and not more than 3000 Dinars, when violating conditions, standards and technical regulations specified for its activity.

C- Whoever violates the conditions of the environmental license is subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 3000 Dinars and not more than 5000 Dinars.

D- Whoever initiates an activity of high environmental risk without obtaining an environmental license under the provisions of this law and the regulations issued thereunder, shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 20,000 Dinars and not more than 10,0000 Dinars, along with a lockdown of the facility.

E- Whoever violates the conditions of the environmental license or does not renew it, shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 1000 Dinars and not more than 3000 Dinars.

F-Whoever initiates an activity without obtaining the environmental license, shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 500 Dinars and not more than 1000 Dinars, along with the lock down of the facility until the situation is corrected.

Article 19 - A – Whoever violates the provisions of paragraph (B) of Article (6) of this law, shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 2000 Dinars and not more than 10,000 Dinars.

B- Whoever violates the provisions of article (7) of this law, shall be subject to a penalty of hard labor for a period that is not less than 5 years and not more than 15 years, or a fine that is not less than 10,000 Dinars and not more than 100,000 dinars, or by both penalties, along with obliging the violator to return materials to their sources or to any party that is able to process it at the expense of the violator.

C- Whoever violates the provisions of Article (8) of this law, shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a period that is not less than 6 months and not more than one year, or a fine that is not less than 500 Dinars and not more than 2000 Dinars, or by both penalties, and the court is to confiscate materials, tools and machines used mainly in committing the violation, or destroy any of them at the expense of the violator, and if among these materials or tools would be means of transportation, the court is to decide to release them in return of an additional fine equivalent to (50%) of the value of fines and compensation imposed by the judgment of the lawsuit.

Article - 20 - A – Whoever unintentionally causes the commission of any offence resulting in contaminating any water source, shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a period that is not less than 6 months and not more than 2 years, or a fine that is not less than 1000 Dinars and not more than 5000 Dinars.

B- Whoever intentionally contaminates any water source in a non-severe manner, shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a period that is not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years and a fine that is not less than 20,000 Dinars and not more than 50,000 Dinars.

C- Whoever intentionally contaminates any water source in a severe manner, which prevents decontamination, or keeps a negative impact on its components and elements, shall be subject to a penalty of temporary hard labor for a period that is not less than 5 years and not more than 15 years and a fine that is not less than 100,000 Dinars and not more than 1,000,000 Dinars.

Article -21- A- 1- Whoever dumps, leaks, pours or drains any substance that is noxious to the marine environment by whatever means and in a non-severe manner, shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a period that is not less than 6 months and not more than one year, and a fine that is not less than 500 Dinars and not more than 5000 Dinars.

2-Whoever dumps, leaks, pours or drains any substance that is noxious to the marine environment by whatever means and in a sever manner, shall be subject to a penalty of temporary hard labor for a period that is not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years and a fine that is not less than 10,000 Dinars and not more than 50,000 Dinars, and to be obliged to remove the damage at their own expense.

B-1- The Juridical Person shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 100,000 Dinars and not more than 250,000 Dinars, whoever dumps, leaks, pours or drains any substance that is noxious to the marine environment by whatever means and in a non-severe manner, and to be obliged to remove the damage at their own expense, while the tools and equipment which caused the damage are to be confiscated until they pay the fine.

2- The Juridical Person shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 2,000,000 Dinars and not more than 10,000,000 Dinars, whoever dumps, leaks, pours or drains any substance that is noxious to the marine environment by whatever means and in a severe manner, and to be obliged to remove the damage at their own expense, while the tools and equipment which caused the damage are to be confiscated until they pay the fine.

C- The captain of the ship, the boat, the freighter or the vessel committing any violations enshrined in paragraph (B) of this article, shall be subject to the penalties enshrined in paragraph (B) of this article, and the captain shall be subject to the penalty of accomplice, if any member of the ship, boat or vessel crew commits the offence, and the court is to confiscate the ship, the boat or the vessel as deemed appropriate with all its contents until the due amounts of money are paid in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 22-A- Whoever dumps, leaks, pours or drains any substance that is noxious to the nature reserve, the areas surrounding it, or within the Special Protective Zones in a non-severe manner, shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment that is not less than 3 months and not more than 6 months and a fine that is not less than 500 Dinars and not more than 1000 Dinars, or by both penalties.

B- Whoever dumps, leaks, pours or drains any substance that is noxious to the nature reserve, the areas surrounding it, or within the Special Protective Zones in a severe manner, shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment that is not less than one year and not more than 3 years and a fine that is not less than 2000 Dinars and not more than 10,000 Dinars or by both penalties, and to be obliged to carry out rehabilitation of the damaged site.

C- The Juridical Person shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 5000 Dinars and not more than 20,000 dinars, whoever dumps, leaks, pours or drains any substance that is noxious to the nature reserve, the areas surrounding it, or within the Special Protective Zones by whatever means and in a non-severe manner.

D- The Juridical Person shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 50,000 Dinars and not more than 200,000 Dinars, whoever dumps, leaks, pours or drains any substance that is noxious to the nature reserve, the areas surrounding it, or within the Special Protective Zones by whatever means and in a severe manner and to be obliged to carry out rehabilitation of the damaged site.

Article 23 - A- Whoever violates the provisions of paragraph (A) of Article (11) of this laws, shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 2000 Dinars and not more than 10,000 Dinars, and the penalty is to be multiplied if the violator is a facility which is to obtain an environmental license.

B- Whoever violates the provisions of paragraph (B) of Article (11) of this law, shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 50 Dinars and not more than 100 Dinars.

Article - 24 – The facility shall be subject to a penalty of a fine that is not less than 500 Dinars and not more than 2000 Dinars in case of not abiding by the decision of temporary shutdown, or suspension of its work issued by the Minister in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of article (16) of this law.

Article - 25- Whoever harvests corals and shells, takes them out of the sea, carries out marine life fishing, trades with any of them or causes harm to any, shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a period that is not less than 6 months and not more than 1 year or a fine that is not less than 10,000 Dinars and not more than 50,000 Dinars or by both penalties.

Article 26 - A - The following shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a period that is not more than 3 months, or a fine that is not less than 500 Dinars and not more than 1000 Dinars or by both penalties:

- 1- Whoever violates the instructions of sandblasting issued in accordance with the provisions of this law.
- 2- Whoever displays scrap or residues or stores any of them on roadside, in public squares, or out of the places approved by the competent authorities for this purpose in a manner that causes visual pollution or damage to the environment.
- 3- Whoever moves, stores or circulates unprocessed organic fertilizers or uses them in a way that violates the provisions of the instructions issued for this purpose.
- 4- Whoever violates the provisions of article (10) of this law.
- 5- Fines enshrined in paragraph (A) of this article, shall be multiplied if the perpetrator is a facility.

Article 27- A – Whoever commits any violation of the provisions of this law, the regulations and instructions issued thereunder with no provision of the their specified penalty, shall be subject to a penalty of an imprisonment for a period that is not less than 3 months and not more than one year or a fine that is not less than 500 Dinars and not more than 1000 Dinars, or by both penalties.

B- Whoever attempts to perpetrate an offence in contravention of the provisions of this law, including misdemeanors perpetrated in contravention of its provisions, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed for attempts in accordance with the Penal Code.

C- The application of penalties laid down in this law does not preclude applying more severe penalty laid down in any other legislation.

Article 28 – The Minister is to authorize his enshrined powers to the Secretary General, any of the Ministry’s first category employees or the Environment Director in the governorate, provided that the authorization is written and specified.

Article 29 – The provisions of this law, the regulations and instructions issued thereunder apply to the areas subject to the investment legislations.

Article 30 -A- The Cabinet is to issue the regulations necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this law.

B- The Minister is to issue instructions necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this law, provided that they are to be issued in the official gazette.

Article 31 – Environment Law number (52) for the year 2006 is to be repealed, provided that the application of regulations and instructions issued thereunder and under the temporary Environment Law No. (1) for the year 2003 are to continue, until being replaced by other regulations and instructions in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 32 - The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this law.

19/3/2017

Stamp: Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein

**Minister of Water and Irrigation
Dr. Hazim Kamal Al Nasser**

**State Minister for Prime
Ministry Affairs
Dr. Mamdouh Saleh Hamad Al
Abbadi**

**Prime Minister and Minister of
Defence
Dr. Hani Fawzi Al Mulqi**

**Minister of Political and
Parliamentary Affairs and
Minister of State
Engineer Musa Habis Al
Maayteh**

**Minister of the Interior
Ghalib Salameh Saleh Al Zu’bi**

**Minister of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
Dr. Adel Issa Tweisi**

**Minister of Foreign and
Expatriate Affairs
Ayman Hussein Abdullah Al
Safadi**

**Minister of Labor
Ali Thahir Ghazawi**

**Minister of Planning and
International Cooperation
Imad Najib Fakhouri**

**Minister of Culture
Nabeeh Jamil Shoqem**

**Minister of Environment
Dr. Yassin Muheeb Al Khayyat**

**Minister of Social Development
Wajeeh Tayeb Azayzeh**

**Minister of Health
Dr. Mahmoud Yassin Shayyab**

**Minister of State for Media
Affairs
Dr. Mohammad Momani**

**Minister of Energy and Mineral
Resources
Dr. Ibrahim Hassan Saif**

**Minister of Municipal Affairs
Dr. Walid Muhyddin Al Masri**

**Minister of Finance
Omar Zuheir Malhas**

**Minister of Information and
Communications Technology
and Minister of Public Sector
Development
Majd Mohammad Shweikah**

**Minister of Public Works and
Housing
Engineer Sami Jreis Halasah**

**Minister of Agriculture
Engineer Khalid Mousa Al
Hunifat**

**Minister of Tourism and
Antiquities
Lina Enab**

**Minister of Awqaf and Islamic
Affairs
Dr. Wael Arabiyat**

**Minister of Justice
Dr. Awad Abu Jarrad
Mashaqbeh**

**Minister of Industry, Trade and
Supply
Yaroub Falah Al Qudah**

**Minister of State for Legal
Affairs
Dr. Bisher Hani Al Khasawneh**

**Hadithah Jamal Hadithah Al
Khreisha
Minister for Youth**

**Minister of Education
Dr. Omar Ahmed Munif Al
Razzaz**

**Minister of Transport
Hussein Abdul Karim Al Saoub**