

Official Gazette

We, Abdullah II Bin Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Article 31 of the Constitution and decisions of both Houses of Parliament, ratify the following law, and order its promulgation and addition to the laws of the State.

Law No. 19 of 2018

Natural Resources Law

Article (1):

This Law shall be cited as the Natural Resources Law of 2018 and shall come into effect after 60 days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article (2):

The following words and expressions whenever used in this Law shall have the meanings assigned hereunder unless the context indicates otherwise.:

Ministry:	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.
Minister:	Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources.
Commission:	Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission.
Board:	EMRC Board of Commissioners.
Chairman:	Chairman of the Board/CEO.
Person:	Natural or legal person.
Permit:	Initial approval granted by the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Authorized Person:	A person granted the license in accordance with the provisions of this law.
License:	The final permission granted by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this law
Licensee:	A person granted the license in accordance with the provisions of this law.
Natural Resources:	All inanimate resources of natural wealth whether metallic or non-metallic, existing on the surface of, or under, the ground or in the territorial or inland waters or rivers, as well as all minerals and pertinent ores, precious stones and similar others; and also soil, rock materials and their by-products used in constructional and paving works, including stones used for decoration purposes and thermal waters, petroleum, oil shale, coal and tar sands.
Petroleum	A liquid mixture of hydrocarbons produced from natural

	reservoirs and remains in a liquid state under atmospheric pressure, including a mixture produced from shale, bitumen sand and other non-conventional asphalt and hydrocarbon sources.
Tar Sands:	Sand rocks that mostly lack adhesive material consisting of quartz granules and imbued with heavy hydrocarbon materials.
Crude Oil:	Mixture of hydrocarbons produced in liquid form from natural deposits, and remain in liquid state under atmospheric pressure, including the mixture produced from shale oil, tar sands, and other unconventional asphaltic and hydrocarbon sources.
Natural Gas:	A group of hydrocarbon compounds that are in a gaseous state under normal weather conditions, which may be available through the production of Crude Oil and are called associated gas, or individually available from gaseous hydrocarbon concentrations or from unconventional reservoirs.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG):	Natural gas that is converted to a liquid state to facilitate its storage and transportation.
Oil Shale	Sedimentary rocks that are of soft granules which contain kerogen which is a hydrocarbon material that is immature to form oil and gas in these sedimentary rocks.
Coal:	Black rock or of brown colour that is amenable to burning and combustion and it is present in earth layers or veins and is formed basically from carbon and is used as a fossil fuel.
Production Partnership Agreement:	The Agreement which governs the operations of prospecting, exploration, development, operation and production of petroleum or oil shale or coal or tar and their marketing.
Executive Agreements:	The agreement governing the operations of exploration, survey, development, operation and production of strategic minerals and their marketing.
Mine:	The location in which takes place any mining operation to extract raw natural materials.
Quarry:	The location in which any mining activity takes place to quarry rocks or their products.
Minerals:	Raw natural resources and their sediments and formations including natural resources available in the waste of mining operations with the exception of petroleum, oil shale and minerals products which were processed, and atomic and radioactive materials.
Strategic Minerals:	Minerals of high value which is determined by decision of the Cabinet.
Mining Operations:	All the activities and mining facilities related to extraction of minerals or their derivatives and rock materials, and to prepare and extract them for purposes of exploitation.
Mining Facilities:	The infrastructure and the necessary equipment for the mining operations.

Rehabilitation:	The summation of procedures, programmes, plans and projects which are implemented in the localities at which mining operations took place with due regard to the requirements of environmental and public safety and reuse of those sites.
Survey:	Reconnaissance, search, aerial or land survey in any area that is determined in accordance with the provisions of this Law to ascertain the presence of natural resources.
Exploration:	Conduct detailed surveys of various forms and geological, geochemical, geophysical, engineering and economic studies and drilling operations including drilling well for technical and commercial assessment and analysis and any activity related to survey and exploration of natural resources with a view to ascertaining their presence and determining their quantities and quality.
Discovery:	Announcement of the presence of any mineral in minable amounts.
Discovery Certificate Holder:	The person granted the discovery certificate in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Mining Right:	A right granted to a person to extract and exploit minerals and their derivatives within an area and time period defined in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Mining Right Holder:	The person granted the mining right in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 3:

The Ministry undertakes the following functions and competencies:

- a) Lay out the general policy of developing natural resources and exploiting any thereof in the Kingdom in cooperation with the stakeholders and submit the said policy to the Cabinet for approval. Conducting researches and studies connected to Natural Resources Exploration and determine those resources quantitatively and qualitatively and protect them through laying out the optimal exploitation policies and promote exploitation domestically and internationally.
- b) Implement programs and projects related to improving natural resources survey, exploration and exploitation.
- c) . Identification, establishment and oversee of geological reserves and promote them on a local and international scale according to newly established regulation.

- d) Monitor seismological activity in the Kingdom and conduct the necessary seismological studies to mitigate the impact of the hazards of earthquakes.

Article 4:

Despite what was stated in any other legislation the Commission undertakes the following functions and competencies:

- a) Issue the necessary permits and licenses to exercise the activities of survey or exploration or exploitation of natural resources and their products.
- b) Grant discovery certificates.
- c) Inspection and monitoring of the mining operations and facilities and the exploitation of the natural resources ores.
- d) Participate jointly with other stakeholders to lay down the necessary requirements for observing the environmental conditions and public safety which must be satisfied in the mining operations and sites, and the exploitation of natural resources.
- e) Ensure the compliance by the person who is granted the permit or license with the conditions set forth in the permit or license and with any other legal requirement including the Instructions issued by the Commission.
- f) Collaborate with the Stakeholders in laying down the rules for importing and exporting of minerals.
- g) Provide opinion and experience for mining processes to the Governmental bodies

Article 5:

- a- The Board undertakes the following responsibilities and competencies:
 - 1- Issue exploration and mining licenses for minerals and rock materials.
 - 2- Issue survey permits and exploration and exploitation licenses for petroleum, shale oil, coal and strategic minerals.
 - 3- Issue discovery certificates.
 - 4- Recommend to the Cabinet to grant the mining right.
 - 5- Issue the suitable performance rules and the safety and sustainability criteria and examine the performance of the permit or license holder in accordance with these standards, and lay out and determine any other rules or criteria it deems appropriate.
- b- Taking into account the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article the Chairman shall carry out the following duties and competencies:
 - 1- Issue the quarries and export permits and licenses for metallic ores and rock materials and their products and any other permit or license in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
 - 2- Recommend to the Board to approve the recommendation to grant the mining right.

- 3- Recommend to the Board to issue the licenses and the discovery certificate in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- 4- Implement the decisions of the Board.

Article 6:

- a. Natural resources existing within the borders of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, whether found on the surface, underground or in territorial waters, rivers and internal seas, shall be considered state domain.
- b. Taking into account the provisions of the Atomic Energy Law in force, it is impermissible to explore for natural resources or exploit or transfer them or trade in them except upon obtaining a permit or license in this regard as the case may require in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder.

Article 7:

- a- The Ministry, in cooperation with other stakeholders determines the suitable geographical locations in the Kingdom where the possibility of investment is proven and feasible for exploiting petroleum, oil shale, and coal and strategic minerals.
- b) The Ministry shall formulate a list of lands in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article providing that the said list includes an indication of the ownership of these lands and their areas and then to submit it to the Cabinet for approval.
- c) Allocate by virtue of a Cabinet decision the Treasury lands referenced in the list of lands mentioned in Paragraph (b) of this Article for purposes of implementing the projects of exploiting petroleum, oil shale, coal, and strategic minerals.
- d) Private properties mentioned in the list referred to in Paragraph (b) of this Article can be rented or possessed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force in a manner consistent with the plan of the Ministry approved by the Cabinet.

Article 8:

- a- The Ministry or any party the Cabinet entrusts shall place tenders or solicit offers on a competitive basis to exploit one site or more included in the list of approved lands in accordance with the provisions of Article (7) of this Law for purposes of survey, exploration and exploitation of petroleum, oil shale coal and strategic minerals.
- b) Taking into account the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article the Ministry or any other entrusted party by the Council of Ministers shall undertake activities of survey, exploration and exploitation of petroleum, oil shale, coal and strategic minerals in accordance with a regulation issued for this purpose.

c) Despite what is mentioned in this Article, any Person can submit direct proposals to the Ministry for exploitation of petroleum, oil shale, coal and strategic minerals in accordance with a regulation issued for this purpose.

Article 9:

a- The Ministry shall negotiate with those of acceptable offers in accordance with the provisions of Article (8) of this Law, and in case of initial approval of those proposals, the Minister shall submit his recommendation to the Council of Ministers to render a suitable decision in this regard as a prelude to signing the partnership agreement relating to production or executive agreements.

b) In case of partnership agreement or the executive agreements are signed then the Commission shall issue the license including the provisions, conditions and obligations binding on the license holder in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

c) Ratification of the production partnership agreement or the executive agreements and the granted license are ratified in accordance with the provisions of Article (117) of the Constitution.

Article 10:

Mining is considered a public interest within the rubric of the meaning intended by any legislation related to the acquisition of lands for the public interest.

Article 11:

It is impermissible for the license holder to perform works outside of the area specified for him in the coordinates of the license even if containing any of mineral remains, veins or extensions without the prior approval of the Commission.

Article 12:

a-1- No survey permit, exploration license or mining right may be granted for Governmental, private or Waqf land unless approved by their owners or by whom authorized on land use.

2- If the land owner or the authorized person on land use or does not agree to survey, exploration, discovery or mining In his land, the Board of Commissioners with the approval of the Cabinet shall grant survey permit, exploration license or mining right if the public interest so demands against fair compensation agreed by the exploration licensee or the mining right holder and the landowner or the authorized person in the land use.

3- If the landowner or tenant does not agree to sell or rent his land to the holder of a survey permit or mining right, the cabinet may decide expropriation according to the law

b). No Government official or employee, whether civil or military, may be granted, directly or indirectly, any exploration permit, prospecting license, certificate of discovery or mining right.

c) No exploration permit, prospecting license or mining right given in accordance with this Law shall entitle the Holder to survey, explore or mine within the following areas without the prior approval of the related authorities and their supervision:

1 - Holy places or Antiquity sites.

2- Railway lands .

3 - Municipal areas .

5 – Reservoirs, oil and sewage pipelines lands

Article 13:

The works related to the discovery of minerals and rock materials and their exploitation may be divided into the following:

- a) Prospecting stage
- b) Exploration stage.
- c) Discovery stage.
- d) Mining stage.

Article 14:

1- The application for obtaining a permit or license shall be submitted to the Commission attached with which are the certificates and any data determined by the Board in accordance with instructions issued thereby for this purpose stipulating that fees should be paid for services upon submitting the application.

2- The Board shall study the application submitted to it in accordance with the provision of Clause (1) of this Paragraph.

b) In case it becomes evident to the Board as appropriate that the application fulfills all the required conditions, the permit or license will be granted upon payment of the fees determined for this purpose.

c) The Board issues as appropriate the permit or license according to the conditions which it decides whereby it includes in particular the following:

1- Period of the validity of the license and the conditions for its renewal upon expiry.

2- Conditions and rules of revocation of permit or license or the amendment of any these.

3- The procedures that the permit or license holder must follow upon expiry of the period of the permit or license.

4- Any issues related to the rights of the permit holder or the license holder and any obligations binding on them upon expiry of the period of the license or permit granted to him or upon expiry of the validity of either one of them.

5- Any other provisions or conditions, which the Board deems necessary.

d- The procedures of submitting the application and the technical and financial conditions and qualifications necessary for granting an exploration permit or license shall be determined in accordance with instructions which the Board issues for this purpose.

e- The Board is committed, upon determining the conditions and provisions of the permit or license to the agreements concluded between the permit holder or license holder and the Government.

Article 15:

It is permissible with the approval of the Cabinet based on the recommendation of the Board to grant the survey permit or exploration license or the license of mining minerals or a quarry license to non-Jordanians.

Article 16:

a) In case the holder of a license for exploration discovers another mineral not included in the license and registers his discovery with the Commission a minerals discovery certificate will be granted to him according to the form decided by the Commission and he shall have priority within two years of the date of the said certificate to obtain the mining right.

b) In case the discovery certificate holder does not apply within two years from the date of its registration for granting him the right of mining in accordance with the

provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article, it is permissible for the Board to grant the said right to any person who applies for, as long as the holder of the discovery certificate will be given a reward in accordance with the provisions of Article (17) of this Law.

Article 17:

. Any person who provides the Commission with information leading to the discovery of minerals in commercial quantities shall be given a financial reward in accordance with a regulation to be established for this purpose.

Article 18:

The fees collected by the Commission for issuing permits and licenses and for renewing them and the royalties on their production shall be determined in accordance with regulation to be established for this purpose

Article 19:

The licensee may perform all ~~the~~ necessary activities in the lands situated within the area specified in the license granted to him including collecting the materials extracted from the exploration operations at specially allocated locations agreed to by the Chairman and he may erect the infrastructure necessary for purposes of the prospecting operations without prejudice to the provisions of Article (24) of this Law.

Article 20:

The Cabinet may on the recommendation of the Board grant the mining right to any person according to the following conditions:

- a) The area in which mining takes place shall not exceed five square kilometers for each mining right and should be performed of one cut or connected cuts.
- b) The period of the mining right shall not exceed thirty years and the right holder shall be given preference in respect of renewal based on the

conditions that the Commission deems suitable and with the approval of the Cabinet.

- c) A statement shall be provided of the approved estimate reserve in the area based upon detailed exploration provided that a detailed geological and topographical map of the area where obtaining a mining right therein is required.
- d) A feasibility report on the mineral to be exploited shall be submitted.
- e) The applicant should prove his technical and financial capabilities in accordance with the instructions issued by the Commission for this purpose.

Article 21:

- a- The Commission shall grant the mining license to the applicant after he obtains the mining right from the Cabinet.
- b) The Board **when** defining the conditions of the mining license shall consider the conditions mentioned in the mining right issued by the Council of Ministers.

Article 22:

- a) The mining license holder undertakes to comply with the following:
 - 1- The plan adopted and approved by the Commission to rehabilitate the lands in which he performed mining activity.
 - 2- The mining outputs shall be in line with the approved technical specifications in accordance with the legislation in force.
 - 3- Submit a financial guarantee for the rehabilitation of the lands in which mining takes place to be determined by the Board pursuant to the regulation, which is issued for this purpose if it includes the case of confiscating the guarantee.
- b) Subject to the provisions of Paragraph (d) of this Article, if it becomes evident during the period of the license that the amount of annual production for a period of two successive years is less than (25%) of the production amount stated in the technical study submitted to the Commission then the mining area and period stated in the license will be decreased by decision of the Board without the mining licensee possessing the right to object, taking into consideration up-to-date rehabilitation process of the sites takes place continuously.
- c) It is impermissible during the period of the license for the annual production quantity to be less than (25%) of the production quantity stated in the technical study submitted to the Commission and for a period in excess of three successive years, otherwise the mining license and right will be suspended until matters are regularized within a maximum period of six months, and in case of non-compliance the license will be automatically revoked.

d) In case the mining licensee is derelict in complying with any of the conditions provided in the right or license he shall be notified in writing by the chairman to set aright the violation during the period specified in the notification, and in case the violation is not rectified during this period the Board may revoke the mining license and recommend to the Council of Ministers to revoke the mining right granted to him.

e) An announcement of the revocation of the license will be published pursuant to the provisions of this Article in the Official Gazette and the said announcement will be considered categorical proof of revocation, and the Board with the approval of the Council of Ministers shall have the right to dispose of the mining right area in the manner it deems necessary for the public interest.

f) In case the license is revoked it is impermissible for Licensee to move or dispose of any of the assets of the mine or discovery or undertake any alteration of their condition particularly as relates to the preventive measures and the maintenance of the work installations except with the written permission of the Chairman.

Article 23:

a) The mining licensee has no right to abandon the mining right or to relinquish it through sale or mortgage or rent or exchange or any other means except with the following conditions:

- 1- Practice mining activities for two successive years in accordance with the terms of the license and in accordance with the technical study submitted upon obtaining the mining right.
- 2- Obtain the prior approval of the Council of Ministers based on the recommendation of the Council.

b) In case of approval for the licensee to renounce or relinquish the mining right through sale or mortgage or rent or rent or exchange or any other means this shall be announced in the Official Gazette.

Article 24:

It is impermissible for the Permit holder or the licensee to possess or obtain water from any lake or sea or river or stream or water passage or dam or underground reservoir or a canal abutting any spot within the license or permit area or passing by it or to divert it from its course except upon obtaining the approval of the competent quarters.

Article 25:

a) The Licensee shall submit to the Commission prior to embarking on the works of uncovering or opening any mine the plans, drawings and sketches which show the method of work from a technical aspect and any other matter determined by the Commission in accordance with instructions which it shall issue for this purpose.

b) The mining licensee shall submit to the Commission during the first quarter of each year a report showing the following:

- 1- The quantity and value of the minerals which he extracted during the previous years.
- 2- The number of administrative, technical staff and workers working for him.
- 3- Work program and plan for the coming year.
- 4- A copy of the financial report for the previous fiscal years including the profit and loss account, the detailed and overall cost price for the production unit, and the chairman has the right to entrust one of his employees to audit the records and books related to the technical, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

Article 26:

a) It is prohibited for any natural or juridical person to perform any of the actions stipulated in Article (13) of this Law without obtaining a license or permit, contrary to which the Chairman shall take the following measures:

- 1- Close down the facility or locality in which mining operations are practiced.
- 2- Confiscate the machinery and equipment utilized in the facility or in the unlicensed mining operations.
- 3- Refer the contravener to the competent judicial quarters.

b) The official authorities shall provide the necessary assistances to the Commission to implement the provisions of this Article.

Article 27:

a) The Cabinet may upon the recommendation of the Board prohibit exploration or mining in any area for a definite or indefinite period as long as the decision will be posted in the Official Gazette.

b) The exploration license or the mining right in the prohibited area in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article is considered as automatically revoked in case the prohibition is perpetual, contrary to which applying the license will be suspended for the period specified in the decision of the Council of Ministers issued in this regard.

c) For purposes of the provisions of Paragraph (b) of this Article, the Board shall form a committee of those with experience and specialization to determine the assets of the licensee and his rights and to estimate the value of the compensation that he merits.

d) In case no agreement is reached with the license holder over the amount of compensation pursuant to this Article then the license holder may resort to the competent court to determine the amount of compensation he deserves for the damages that he sustained.

Article 28:

The Chairman may delegate any of the staff of the Commission of specialization to perform the following:

- a) Enter any location that is exploited or utilized in activities related to mining with a view to monitoring and inspecting it at all times.
- b) Inspect the condition of the mine insofar as ventilation and general safety and any matters related to the safety and health of the persons working in it and carry out the investigations related thereto.
- c) Inspect the explosives warehouses and issue orders concerning the method of their storage and utilization.
- d) Inspect the external sections of the machinery utilized in the mining facilities and the condition of operation and roads thereat.
- e) Audit the books, accounts, maps and papers related to the mining operations and obtain copies or a synopsis thereof and any other transaction related thereto.

Article 29:

- a) In case an accident takes place in the mine or quarry or above or beneath the surface of the earth due to mining operations which led to the death or caused injury to any person or to material losses then in such case the licensee shall within (24) hours from the occurrence of the accident inform the Chairman in writing thereof.
- b) The Chairman shall entrust one of the staff members of the Commission to investigate the accident and submit a detailed report to enable the Chairman to decide on the course of action he deems appropriate.

Article 30

- a- It is impermissible for any person to open a quarry and convey rock materials except upon obtaining a permit or license from the Commission.
- b) Consideration shall be given upon granting a permit or license for the quarry to the hereunder:
 - 1- In case the land intended for quarrying the stones is the property of other than the permit or license applicant then he shall obtain the approval of the landowner prior to embarking on operations.
 - 2- In case the area required for opening the quarry is among the areas stipulated in Paragraph C of Article (12) of this Law or from the lands that are state property then the permit or license applicant shall obtain the approval of the concerned quarter prior to initiating activities.

- 3- Obtain a plan for the site and coordinates of the quarry certified by a certified land surveyor attached with the application for obtaining quarry license.
 - 4- The area of the quarry shall not be less than five dunums and not in excess of twenty dunums.
- c) The quarry shall be subject to monitoring and inspection and shall be dealt with as a mine.
- d) The licensee shall abide by the protection and environmental safety rules provided in this Law and the regulations issued thereunder.

Article 31:

- a) 1- In case the mining license is revoked in accordance with the provisions of this Law the revocation decision will be published in the Official Gazette and shall be considered as being in force from the date of its publication.
- 2- The Board may grant any license in the area in which the mining license has been revoked in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- b) The exploration or mining or quarry license shall be automatically revoked upon the liquidation of the licensee or the declaration of his bankruptcy or his forfeiture of legal capacity.

Article 32:

- a) 1- Penalized is any who performs any survey or exploration or mining activities without obtaining the permit or license in accordance with the provisions of the Law and regulations issued thereunder by imprisonment for six months to two years, or a fine that is not less than five thousand Dinars and not more than twenty thousand Dinars or the two punishments in combination. The court shall order the contravener to remove the violation within a period not in excess of (45) days from the date of the rendering of the judgement and the Commission may remove the contravention at the expense of the contravener in case he fails to remove it during the period determined by the court.
- 2- Penalized shall be any who performs rock materials or mounding or sand quarrying activities without obtaining the permit or license in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder by imprisonment for a period of three months to a year and a financial fine that is not less than one thousand Dinars and not in excess of three thousand Dinars or by both punishments, and the court shall order the contravener to remove the contravention within a period not in excess of (30) days from the day of the rendering of the judgment, and the Commission may remove the contravention at the expense of the contravener in case he fails to remove it during the period determined by the court.

b) In case the contravention stipulated in Paragraph (a) of this Article resulted in the extraction of any mineral the contravener shall be penalized by a fine equivalent to the market value of the extracted materials in addition to the penalty stipulated in that paragraph.

c) 1- Any that violates the provisions of Article (11) of this Law, shall be punished by imprisonment for six months to two years, or a fine that is not less than two thousand Dinars and not more than ten thousand Dinars or by these two penalties in combination, and the court shall order the contravener to remove the contravention within a period not in excess of (30) days from the date of the issuance of the ruling, and the Commission may remove the contravention at the expense of the contravener in case he does not remove the contravention during the period determined by the court

2- In case the extraction of any minerals results from the contravention stipulated in Clause (1) of this Paragraph then the contravener shall be penalized by a fine amounting to the market price of the extracted materials in addition to the penalty stipulated in that clause.

3- In case the violation referred to in Clause (1) of this Paragraph exceeds (25%) of the land area licensed for rock materials quarrying or (15%) of the area of the land licensed for exploration or mining then the license shall be considered automatically revoked.

Article 33:

a) In case the licensee does not rehabilitate the mining site in accordance with the rehabilitation plan approved by the Commission then a fine shall be imposed on him that is double the guarantee stipulated in Paragraph (a) of Article (22) of this Law.

b) In case the licensee is derelict in performing the rehabilitation stipulated in Paragraph (a) of this Article, then the Commission shall carry out the rehabilitation at the expense of the contravener added to which is (20%) of the cost of administrative expenses and the detention of the machinery and equipment in the mining facilities until the sums due thereupon are paid.

Article 34:

a) It is prohibited for any person to purchase minerals from a source not licensed by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

b) Any who purchases minerals from any unlicensed source shall be penalized by a fine amounting to double the market value of the minerals that were purchased.

c) 1- Every quarter that utilizes minerals shall notify the Commission of the amounts of minerals supplied to it and its sources in accordance with the instructions issued by the Commission for this purpose.

2- Penalized is any who contravenes Clause (1) of this Paragraph by a fine equivalent to double the market value of the minerals which were not declared.

Article 35:

The vehicle driver shall possess an invoice issued by the permit holder or licensee prior to transporting any minerals from the mining site . (Otherwise, he will penalized with a 500 JOD ticket

Article 36:

Notwithstanding what is stipulated in any other legislation:

- a) The permit holder or the licensee for exploration or mining or quarrying rock materials shall be penalized by a fine not less than three thousand Dinars and not more than twenty thousand Dinars in case he contravenes any of the conditions of public safety within the sites determined by the Commission.
- b) He shall be penalized by a fine of five thousand Dinars in case he contravenes any other of the conditions of the permit or license.

Article 37:

The Organization of the Natural Resources Affairs Law Number (12) of 1968 and its amendments is repealed provided that the regulations, instructions and decision issued thereunder shall remain in effect until they are repealed or amended or replaced in accordance with the provisions of this Law during a maximum period of one year.

Article 38:

The Council of Ministers shall issue the necessary regulations to implement the provisions of this Law.

Article 39:

The Prime Minister and the Ministers are responsible for implementing the provisions of this Law.

10/4/2018

Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein

	Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Dr. Hani Fawzi Mulqi		
Minister of Higher Education and Research Dr. Adel Issa Al-Tuwaisi	Deputy Prime Minister Minister of State for Economic Affairs Dr. Jafar Abdul Fattah Hassan	Deputy Prime Minister Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Jamal Ahmad Muflih Al-Sarairah	
Minister of Culture Nabeeh Jameel Shuqum	Minister of Political and Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State Eng. Mousa Habis Al-Maita	Minister of Social Development Hala Numan Kheir Eddin (Bseiso Latouf)	
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Affairs Ayman Hussein Abdullah Safadi	Minister of Labor Samee Saeed Abdul Muti Murad	Minister of Water and Irrigation Ali Thaher Al-Ghazawi	Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Emad Najeeb Fakhouri
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Transport Eng. Waleed Muhi Eddin Al-Masri	Minister of Environment Nayef Hamdi Mohammad Al-Fayez	Minister of Health Dr. Mahmoud Yaseen Al-Shayab	
Minister of Telecommunications and IT and Minister of Public Sector Development Majd Mohammad Shuwaika	Minister of Public Works and Housing Eng. Sami Jeries Halasa	Minister of State for Media Affairs Dr. Mohammad Hussein Al-Momani	
Minister of Agriculture Eng. Khalid Mousa Al-Hunaifat	Minister of Tourism and Archeology Lina Annab	Minister of Finance Omar Zuhair Malhas	
Minister of Education Dr. Omar Ahmad Munif Al-Razaz	Minister of Justice Dr. Awad Abu Jarad Mashaqba	Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Yarub Falah Qudah	
Minister of Youth Basheer Ali Khalaf Al-Rawashdeh	Minister of State for Investment Affairs Muhannad Shihada Khalil Khalil	Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Dr. Saleh Ali Hamed Al-Kharabsheh	
Minister of State for Legal Affairs Dr. Ahmad Ali Khleif Al-Owaidi	Minister of Awqaf and Holy Places Dr. Abdul Naser Mousa Abu Al-Basal	Minister of Interior Sameer Ibrahim Al-Mubaideen	