

The Realty in kind Registration Law
Umm Al Qura, issue 3891 on 5/3/1423H(1)
Issued by Royal Decree No. 6, dated 11/2/1423H
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Definitions

Article (1)

The following terms and expressions shall have the meanings assigned opposite each:

The realty register: A group of documents that state, the description of each realty location, shariite status, the rights to and the obligations on it and the successive alterations that arise on such.

The realty area: A group of estate units demarcated by main streets or fixed devious landmarks.

The map: A geometrical cadastral drawing based on a national coordinates system that indicates the location of the realty area and unit or units, their boundaries, landmarks, serial number, lengths and areas.

The basic typographic maps: representation of a specific area of the Earth surface including its various features pursuant to an accurate map scale which represents a constant ratio between the linear dimensions on the maps and the analogous real dimensions on the ground.

The first entry: Inscription of the realty units in the realty register for the first time in condition at the time, and the allotment of a sheet for each of such according to the provisions of this law.

Demarcation and record- writing processes: The assertion of the nature of the realty unit, and preparing a map for such by an engineer or a surveyor wherein shall be indicated, its number and its statements, the writing of a record wherein shall be mentioned whatever the proprietor gives of statements and the supporting documents the statements of whoever claims a right to such, and the statements of the neighbors and others if necessary, pursuant to the form prepared for this purpose, and all such shall be effected under the supervision of a magistrate of the competent court.

The subsequent entries: Inscription of the dispositions effected on the realty unit after the completion of the first entry in the realty register.

The competent court: The court within the jurisdiction area of which lies the realty.

The realty right: a direct power ratified by the law to a person or, or more, authorizing disposition of the realty and monopolizing its benefits.

The original realty right: The right independent in itself which is not based on any other right that is adduced to the use of the subject of right object, or its exploitation or disposition of such.

The consequential real realty right: A right that is decided to the realty as a security to a personal right.

The easement right: A realty right that restricts the utilization of realty for the interest of another realty owned by another person.

General Provisions

Article (2)

A real estate register shall be established wherein shall be confirmed, according to the provisions of this law, the realty rights and the alterations that occur in them.

Article (3)

The register shall have an absolute confirmation power, and may not be objected to its statements after the elapse of the specified periods for objection stipulated in this law, unless based on the breach of the purport of Shari'a principles, or on forgery of such.

Article (4)

The following shall be deemed a realty unit in applying the provisions of this law:

- 1- Each plot of land, including whatever therein of construction, plants and otherwise, which are located in one realty area, and is owned by a person or more, without a part of such being separated from the rest of the parts by a partition of public or private property, and without a part of such having rights or being subject to obligations, that the other parts do not have or are not subject to.
- 2- The land plot allocated for public utility, pursuant to the controls specified by the executive regulation.
- 3- The mines and quarries.

Article (5)

It shall be permissible by virtue of a decision of the Minister of Justice, after agreeing with the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, to consider an area of

the residential areas or other, as one realty unit in its entirety, and a common sheet shall be allocated for it, and such shall be in the cases where it is difficult to apply the controls of the realty unit to it. A special index shall be prepared for entering the transaction and the rights pertaining to such areas, and shall be arranged according to the persons names which shall be attached to the pertinent sheet.

Article (6)

A realty register shall be allocated to each realty register area, wherein a sheet shall be allotted to each realty unit on which the rights and obligations shall be entered, and the executive regulation shall state the manner of preparing this register and determine its statements and its pertinent documents.

Article (7)

An alphabetical personal index shall be attached to each realty register, and its statement shall be derived from the latter, wherein a sheet or more shall be allotted to each proprietor, stating the realty units he owns, with his statements and the documents pertaining to him.

Article (8)

The realty rights shall be entered into the realty register if they have resulted or have been prescribed due to one of the reasons of acquiring the realty rights in the manner acknowledged by the Islamic Shari'a, and the executive regulation shall explain the conditions and the procedures of entering such rights.

Competences

Article (9)

Each of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, shall undertake the process of the realty registration and documentation according to the following:

1- The administration competent in lands and survey at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs shall undertake listing the realty units, undertake the cadastral works, prepare and update the necessary maps and execute the land information systems, and the Minister of the Municipal and Rural Affairs shall issue the decisions and the instructions necessary for such.

2- The administration competent in the realty registration and documentation at the Ministry of Justice, shall undertake entering and documenting the rights pertaining to the realty units located within its area of jurisdiction, but if the realty unit is located within the jurisdiction area of multiple administrations, it shall be obligatory to make the entry at each of such, and the entry made at one of them shall have no impact

save as to part that lies within the area of its jurisdiction.

Article (10)

The originals of the instruments and the verdicts pursuant to which the entry is effected, and the registers and the documents relating to the entry shall be kept at the realty register administration, and shall not be transferred outside it. It shall not be permissible to other than the judicial authorities or whomsoever delegated by them of the experts and the consideration panels to review them and shall be excluded from such the documents pertaining to the entry of the military installations and the economic projects of national nature, and shall be kept at the seats of the governmental authorities to which they belong, and the provisions of secrecy prescribed in their special laws shall be observed.

Maps

Article (11)

The entry of the realty units in the realty register shall be based on the following plans:

- 1- The original typographic maps.
- 2- The realty unit map.
- 3- The realty area map.

Article (12)

Each realty unit shall have an independent map illustrating its location, boundaries, lengths, area and features and whatever of installations therein the constructions on it, and the numbers of the neighboring units.

Article (13)

Each realty area shall have a cadastral map or maps, illustrating plans, the realty units located therein and their numbers. Their preparation shall be based on the original typographic maps and the maps of the realty units constituting such. they shall not be deemed final save after the completion of the demarcation and the record- writing processes.

Article (14)

Copies of the realty units plans shall be based on request, be given to the concerned persons after the payment of the prescribed fees.

The First Entry

Article (15)

This law shall be gradually applied, and the Minister of Justice- after agreeing with the Minister of the Municipal and Rural Affairs, shall issue a decision specifying the realty area or areas in which the application of this law starts, and the decision shall be published in the official gazette, and made public in the methods specified by the executive regulation.

Article (16)

The Magistrate who supervises the first entry shall, upon the publication of the Minister of Justice's decision indicated in Article (15), issue a decision specifying the date of the start of the processes of demarcation and record-writing, and such shall be published in the official gazette at least sixty days prior to the start of such processes, and it shall also be announced in the methods specified by the executive regulation, and the announcement shall include an invitations to the persons concerned, or whoever legally represent them, to give directions to the locations of their realties, state their rights and to produce supporting documents on the dates and the places specified for such.

Article (17)

The land and survey administration shall supply the necessary maps for the demarcation and record- writing processes, and shall undertake listing the realty units and demarcate each realty unit with fixed marks owned by the state.

Article (18)

Each authority shall produce whatever in its possession of statements and documents pertaining to the conduct of the entry to the realty registration Administrations, and document them within thirty days as of the date of their request.

Article (19)

Whosoever takes possession of the realty unit, whatever the reason, shall be obligated enable the officials assigned with the cadastral processes, to conduct the operations of the demarcation and emplacing the marks, necessary for such.

Article (20)

The number, the boundaries, the lengths, the area, the erected constructions, the name of the proprietor or the proprietors and their shares, the neighboring realty units, the statement of the rights and the obligations the realty is subject to, the date of its establishment, and its proprietors, shall be entered in on the sheet of the estate unit as explained by the executive regulation.

Article (21)

In case of the ownership title- deeds contradiction, concerning one realty unit,

the rights shall be entered in the name of the person whom it becomes evident to the Magistrate supervising the first entry that he is the owner of the right, and report of such shall be attached to the sheet of the realty unit.

Article (22)

The processes of the first entry in the realty register shall be conducted under the supervisions of a Magistrate from the court which the realty lies within its jurisdiction area with the aid of a number of the engineers and the surveyors, whose assignment decision shall be issued by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, and they shall be subordinate to it as to whatever pertains to the technical and administrative affairs.

Article (23)

The Minister of Justice shall be entitled to postpone, for a maximum period of three years, the processes of demarcation and record- writing of any realty unit, based on a substantiated recommendation from the magistrate supervising the first entry, if he deems that public interest requires such.

Article (24)

After the completion of the demarcation and record- writing processes, a pertinent record to be signed by the Magistrate who supervised the first entry, shall be prepared, the statements of the demarcated realty units shall be announced, and the announcement shall include an invitation to the concerned persons to review the detailed statements of their units, the date of objection to such, and, at the same time, a notification shall be sent to each of them wherein shall be mentioned whatever was confirmed in their names of realty units in the demarcation and record- writing tables and whatever they have of rights, and subject to of obligation.

The indicated announcement and notification shall be in the manner specified by the executive regulation.

Article (25)

The persons concerned shall be entitled to object to the result of the processes of demarcation and record- writing within a period of sixty days as of the date of announcing their completion, and the entry shall be suspended until such objections are determined on.

Article (26)

The Magistrate supervising the first entry shall issue a decision on forming a committee to consider the objections indicated in Article (25), comprising of a member assigned by the Magistrate and a technician nominated by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. The committee shall carry out the required investigation and inspection, and prepare a report of such, to be referred to the

Magistrate within thirty days as of the date of its receiving the objection. The Magistrate shall issue a decision on either confirming the existing status or rectifying it. And the concerned persons shall be informed of such decision.

Article (27)

The demarcation and record- writing records to which no objections were submitted, shall be brought before the Magistrate supervising the first entry according to the serial numbers of the realty units. If he is ascertained of their authenticity, he shall attest them and order their entry in the realty register, otherwise, he shall order the completion of the shortage aspects and the conduct of the necessary investigations; and then he shall issue a decision on attestation or rejection, and in the latter case the decision shall be substantiated.

Article (28)

Each interested person shall have the right of objection to the statements entered on the realty unit sheet, and to request from the Magistrate supervising the first entry to alter them, and such shall be within a year as of the date of their entry in the realty register and it shall be permissible by virtue of a decision from the Minister of Justice to extent such period one additional period or periods not exceeding one year. The procedures stated in the executive regulation shall be observed in considering, and determine on the objection.

Article (29)

The Magistrate supervising the first entry shall prepare a serial statement of the realties to which objections were submitted, and such shall be considered according to the date of filing the case or submitting the application, and the Magistrate may seek the help of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs in preparing the statements' memorandum, and the pertinent remarks before considering the objection.

Article (30)

The effect of the first entry pertaining to the realty units subject of objection, shall be suspended till the issuance of the verdict of the Magistrate supervising the first entry, or his decision concerning them, and the Magistrate shall expeditiously determine on the objection, even if the concerned persons do not attend, after making sure that they were being informed of the date of considering the objection, in the manner specified by the executive regulation.

Article (31)

The cases and the applications submitted in objection to the first entry in the realty register, shall not be heard before any judicial authority, after the elapse of the periods indicated in Articles (28, 34) save pursuant to the provision of Article (3).

Article (32)

The verdicts and the decisions issued by the Magistrate supervising the first entry concerning the applications and the cases filed in objection to the first entry, shall be announced, and the case parties and the applicants shall be notified of such, and these verdicts and decisions shall be final in the following two cases:

1- If the alteration required in the statements of the register are agreed upon by the all concerned persons whose names are stated on the sheets of the realty units.

2- If the required alteration does not affect the right of any of the persons whose names are stated in the realty register.

Article (33)

With the exceptions of the cases stipulated in Article (32), the concerned persons may apply for the cassation of the verdicts issued by the Magistrate supervising the first entry within thirty days as of the date of their pronouncement.

Article (34)

It shall be permissible to object against the statements entered in the realty register before the competent court, within two years as from the date of entry in the register, if new evidences or documents appear which have not been formerly available to produce.

Article (35)

Whosoever was a minor or legally incapacitated at the time of the entry in the realty register, shall be entitled to object to such before the competent court within five years as from the date he reaches the legal age as to the minor or within two years of the date on which he restores his legal capacity as to the legally incapacitated person.

The Entries subsequent to the first Entry**Article (36)**

It shall be obligatory to enter in the realty register all the dispositions leading to the establishment of one of the in kind realty original or consequential rights, or the transfer, or alteration, or removal of such; and also the final verdicts confirming some of such. And shall be included in such dispositions the realty division, the legacy, the endowment, inheritance and pawning, and shall not take effect on the others save as from their entry date.

Article (37)

It shall be obligatory to enter lease contracts, the deeds that concern the utilization of the estate for more than five years, the quitclaims and the orders of payment of advance rent of more than three years, and the final decisions confirming some of such, in the realty register, and the non- entry of such rights, shall make it render than in effective against others in whatever, in excess of the aforementioned periods.

Article (38)

It shall be obligatory to enter the right confirmed by inheritance if it includes realty rights, and till the completion of such entry, it shall not be permissible to enter any disposition by the heir concerning any of such rights.

It is permissible to restrict entering this right to a part of the legacy realties, and in such case, it shall not be permissible to enter any disposition by the heir, save within the limits of his legitimate share.

Article (39)

It shall be obligatory to countersign, in the realty register, the instruments in writing confirming any debt owed against the legator, and the creditor of the legacy shall inform the concerned persons of the existence of the debt prior the tick off, to countersignature; and such countersignature shall not be used as evidence save as from the date of its occurrence, Nevertheless, if the countersignature has been effected within a year as of the date of the entry indicated in Article (38), the creditor shall have the right to claim his right from whosoever received from the heir any real realty right, and entered it prior to such countersignature.

Article (40)

Cases pertaining to a realty right or to any of the dispositions to, shall be countersigned in the realty register based on the request of the competent courts, after being entered therein; whenever such cases include an application for the alternation in the statements of the register, and the case shall not be heard, save after producing whatever confirms occurrence of countersigning the content of such cases.

Article (41)

Countersigning the cases in the realty register shall entail that the plaintiff's right, if prescribed by a final verdict, shall be an evidence against whomsoever were entailed rights or statements in their favour were inscribed in the realty register after effecting the mentioned countersignature, and such shall be whenever the verdict is entered within fives years as from the date on which it became final, and the five years term shall, concerning the final verdicts issued prior to the effectiveness of this law, start as from the date of its enforcement in the realty area.

Article (42)

It shall be obligatory to countersign announcing the desire adopt preemption on the sheets of the preempted realty units, and such shall entail that the right of the pre-emptor, if decided by a final verdict entered in the register, shall be an evidence against whomsoever entailed realty rights after effecting the countersignature, and such shall be whenever the verdict is entered within five years as from the date on which it became final. The five years period, shall, concerning the final verdicts issued before the enforcement of this law, start as from the date of its effectiveness on the realty area.

The procedures of the entries subsequent to the first entry**Article (43)**

The entry application shall be submitted, by the concerned persons or their legal representatives, to the realty registration and documentation administration which the realty unit is located within its jurisdiction area, and the title deed and the supporting documents shall be attached to the application, and the administration shall prepare a journal wherein shall be recorded the applications of the concerned persons according to the time and date of their submission in the manner by the executive regulation. It is impermissible to make the entry if the sheet of the realty unit includes entries precluding disposition of such.

Article (44)

The entry application shall be considered null and void if the applicant does not submit the statements and the documents supporting the application, and necessary to effect it, within a year of its submission date, and this term shall be extended once for another year if he submits an application for extending such term fifteen days prior to the elapse of the first year.

Article (45)

If more than one application are submitted to the realty registration and documentation administration concerning the same realty unit, they shall be examined according to the precedence of their listing in the journal, and such shall be in the manner specified by the executive regulation.

Article (46)

If it is impossible to complete the process of the first preceding application due to a shortage or fault in the statements or the documents, the concerned person shall be notified of such to rectify it within fifteen days as of the notification date ; if the applicant fails to do so, the director of the realty registration and documentation administration shall be entitled to issue a substantiated decision rejecting the application, or extinguishing and abolishing its precedence or suspending the procedures concerning the subsequent of such, applications, as the case may be, and the concerned persons shall be informed of such, and the

procedures of the application subsequent to application which it was decided to reject or to extinguish its precedence shall be considered after the elapse of fifteen days as of the notification date.

Article (47)

Whomsoever, notified of the rejection of his application, the extinguishment of his precedence or the suspension of the procedures, shall be entitled to complain to the director of the realty registration and documentation administration within fifteen days as from his notification date of such date. If the director of the administration accepts his complaint, he shall order the entry, whereas if he rejects it, he shall commit the complaint to the competent court to expeditiously determine on it, with a cassated verdict, and to suspend considering the subsequent applications until determination on such.

Article (48)

Entering the instrument deeds in the realty register shall be according to their order indicated in the journal and the date of their entry in such journal.

Article (49)

A pecuniary consideration, not less than one hundred riyals and not exceeding five thousand riyals, shall be collected for the entries subsequent to the first entry, and for producing alternative documents, certificates and maps, and the executive regulation shall specify the values of such consideration and the manner of their collection.

The Council of the Ministers shall be entitled to modify such consideration.

Alteration and Rectification of the Realty Register Statements

Article (50)

It shall not be permissible to conduct any alteration in the statements of the realty register, save based on the application of whosoever entitled to disposition of the rights entered therein, or pursuant to final judicial verdicts in the manner specified by the executive regulation.

Article (51)

The applications and their pertinent documents which may lead to alteration in the cadastral statements shall be referred to land and survey administration, to investigate them and return them to the realty registration and documentation administration, accompanied with the result of the investigation.

Article (52)

The director of the realty registration and documentation administration shall, on

his own accord, or based on the request of the concerned person, and prior to the entry, be entitled to rectify the purely material errors on the sheet of the register, but if the entry was effected, it shall not be permissible to conduct such rectification save after notifying the concerned persons in, as the manner specified by executive regulation, and the director of the administration shall write a record wherein he explains the error, its cause, how it was detected, and the pertinent action taken.

Article (53)

The competent authority at the Municipality shall be obliged to inform notify the realty and documentation administration of the building and demolition licenses granted to the concerned persons concerning the realty unit listed in the realty register for countersigning such opposite each realty unit in the manner specified by the executive regulation.

Article (54)

The proprietors of the realty units shall be obligated to inform the realty registration and documentation administration of any change arising in the realty unit due to construction, or addition, or alteration or removal of buildings, and such within ninety days as from the date of this alteration, and an attested certificate from the competent authority shall be attached, and the updating of the statements in the realty register shall be made based on such.

Article (55)

The director of the realty registration and documentation administration shall be entitled to issue a decision an adding any licensed, existing on the ground alteration not confirmed in the realty register.

Article (56)

Each person of interest shall have the right to request the court to urgently erase the countersignature indicated tick prescribed in Articles (39 and 40), and the court shall order the erasure of any debt instrument is not confirmed according to Shari'a, or whenever it becomes evident clear to the court that the case based on which the countersignature was effected, the tick was made, was not filed save for a malicious purpose.

Article (57)

The realty registration and documentation administration shall be obligated to notify each person whose rights have been altered, or ceased to exist as a result of an entry, erasure, countersignatures or rectification; and shall also notify the land and survey administration of all the alterations which arise in all the statements of the realty register, and such shall be listed in details in the title deed and the certificates reproduced from the register, pursuant to whatever

specified by the executive regulation.

Article (58)

If the erasure is cancelled, the entry of the right shall regain its original category in the realty register; nevertheless, this cancellation shall have no retroactive effect on the entries which were made in the period between the erasure and the cancellation.

Article (59)

The persons injured by the entry in the realty register shall be entitled to claim compensation from the causer and the beneficiary of such entry whatsoever confirmed as unrightfully effected.

The effect of division and merger on the realty units' rights and obligations.

Article (60)

If the realty unit subject to easement is divided, the easement right shall remain entitled to each part of such, provided that it doesn't increase the burden falling on the servient realty, but if the easement does not, in fact, benefit save only one of such parts, the proprietor of the servient realty shall be entitled to request the competent court to remove such right from the other parts.

Article (61)

If the servient realty is divided, the easement right shall remain effective on each part of it, but if that right is not, in fact, used or cannot be used in some of the parts, the proprietor of each part of such shall be entitled to request the competent court to remove the easement from his part.

Article (62)

The realty registration and documentation administration shall notify the proprietors of the dominant realty units and the servient ones in the two cases stipulated in Articles (60 and 61); and in case of dispute amongst the concerned persons, the matter shall be committed to the competent court.

Article (63)

The easement rights shall be terminated if the both the servient and the dominant realties are possessed by one proprietor, and the realty registration administration shall automatically delete such erasure without the need of an application from the proprietor.

Article (64)

If the realty unit which bears an in kind consequential right is divided into two

or more realty units, each new realty unit shall bear the proper right, the new proprietors may agree with the proprietor of the sequential right to split it in such a manner that each new shall not bear save a part of it specified by the agreement.

Article (65)

If two realty units, one bearing in kind sequential right and the other does not, merge together, the sequential right shall extend to include the whole new realty unit, regardless of the consent of the proprietor of the right, but if each of the two units bears an independent in kind right, it shall be obtain the proprietors of the rights consent to the merger.

Article (66)

The multi- flat and multi- floor realty shall be deemed as one realty unit, and a sheet shall be allotted for it in the realty register, and complementary sheets bearing the names of the proprietors of the flats and the floors, shall be attached to it.

The title deeds and certificates

Article (67)

Each proprietor shall be delivered a copy of the sheet of the realty unit that he owns, and shall be called “title deed” If the realty unit is in joint ownership, each proprietor shall be delivered a title deed bearing all the names of the joint owners.

Article (68)

Based on their application, a certificate of the statements entered in the realty register, shall be delivered to the concerned person after paying the prescribed pecuniary consideration.

Article (69)

It shall not be permissible to deliver another title deed save after confirmation of damage or loss of the first title deed, and the delivery shall be after the consent of the director of the realty registration and documentation administration and the payment of the prescribed pecuniary consideration.

Article (70)

Based on their request, demand the concerned persons shall be delivered a certificate of compatibility of the title deed to what is confirmed in the realty register, after paying the prescribed pecuniary consideration.

Article (71)

Regarding the cases indicated in Article (40) which are under consideration before the court at the time of the effectiveness of this law and which have not been countersigned, it shall not be permissible to continue considering them save after countersigning such in the realty register, and the plaintiffs of such cases shall be granted sixty days respite, as from the date of the start of the demarcation and record- writing processes in the estate area, and if they fail to produce a certificate of the occurrence of the countersignature in the first session after the elapse of the respite, it shall be obligatory not to hear the case.

Article (72)

Concerning the realty dealings during the first entry procedures, following provisions shall be observed:

1- Dealings conducted on the realty units of which the demarcation and record- writing records have been prepared and no appeals regarding them were submitted, shall be presented to the Magistrate supervising the first entry to consider them according to Article (27), without being bound by the serial numbers of the realty units.

2- The impact of dealings conducted during consideration of the objections to the demarcation and record- writing records before the Magistrate supervising the first entry, shall be suspended until the determination on such objections.

3- Dealings conducted after the determination on the previously indicated objections shall be submitted to the realty registration and documentation administration in order to consider their entry pursuant to the provisions of this law.
Penalties.

Article (73)

Without prejudice to any severer penalty stipulated in another law, whosoever commits one of the following acts shall be punished with a fine not less than five thousand riyals and not exceeding one hundred thousand riyals:-

a- Attaining, by evil intention, the entry of a realty in the name of other than its proprietor, or unrightfully entails an in kind right on such.

b- Filing a malicious case.

c- Attiring or destroying the marks of the demarcation of the realty units or destroys them, and shall be obligated to pay the expenses of restoring them to their previous positions.

d- Telling or testifying in favor of a non- existent in kind right, or

refraining from telling about the existence of an in kind right he knows.

Article (74)

Without prejudice to any severer penalty stipulated in another law, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding ten thousand riyal whosoever:

- a- fails to conduct the notification stipulated in Article (54).
- b- refrains from appearing before the magistrate supervising the first entry to conduct the procedures of the demarcation and record- writing, in despite being correctly served the note of such.
- c- commits an act that may impede the demarcation and record- writing procedures.
- d- refrains from submitting the documents indicative of ownership.

Article (75)

Considering the violations to the provisions of this law, and whatever they deem of investigations shall be undertaken by committees formed by a decision from the Minister of Justice, at the places, wherein he deems that the need requires the formation of committees. Each committee shall be comprised of a representative of each of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Interior, and any person against whom a punishment decision was issued, may complain against it before the Grievances Board within sixty days as from the date of his notification of the decision.

Article (76)

The effective laws of the realty registration shall be applied to the realties not included in this law, until the issuance of what implies their inclusion in this law pursuant to Article (15).

Article (77)

The Minister of Justice shall, in agreement with the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, issue the executive regulation of this law, which shall be published in the official gazette, and shall be effective as from the date of the enforcement of this law.

Article (78)

This law shall be published in the official gazette, shall be effective after a year as from its publication date and shall cancel all contradictory provisions.

(1) 17 May 2002.