

**Law 778 on**  
**Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures**

The Parliament has passed,

And the President of the Republic issues the following law:

**Single Article:**

- The draft law of decree No. 16431, dated 24/2/2006 concerning sanitary and phytosanitary measures as amended by the Committee of National Economy, Trade, Industry and Planning, and the Parliament.
  
- This law shall become in force as soon as it is published in the official gazette.

Baabda, November 28, 2006

Signed: Emile Lahoud

Issued by the President of the Republic

The Prime Minister

Signed: Fouad Siniora

**Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Law**

**Article 1:** This law is designated as “Law of sanitary and phytosanitary measures” and aims at preventing the entry of plant diseases and its prevalence, facilitating trade agreements, and protecting the environment and plant resources.

**Article 2: Definitions:** The following terms shall have the following meanings:

- **Ministry:** The Ministry of Agriculture
- **Minister:** The Minister of Agriculture
- **State:** The Lebanese State
- **Relevant Authority:** The National Body in charge of phytosanitary and plant protection – department of import and export, and phytosanitary and plant protection (Ministry of Agriculture).
- **Relevant Bodies:** Official Governmental Bodies (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy and Commerce).

- **Point of Entry:** Airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments, and/or entrance of passengers.
- **Authorized Employee (Inspector):** Person appointed in accordance with Article 11 of this Law, the employee who works at plant quarantine stations (head of station or architect or technical assistant).
- **Endorsement:** Official approval of relevant Ministry on customs statement in order to allow entry of imported products to Lebanese territories.
- **Consignment (Lot):** A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots).
- **Plants:** Living plants or parts thereof including seeds and the genetic substance, whether in normal conditions or genetically modified.
- **Plant Products:** Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the entry and spread of pests.
- **Pests:** Any kind or species or biological sort of plant or animal organisms or any injurious factor to plants or plant products.
- **Quarantine Pest:** A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.
- **Beneficial Organisms:** Any organism including fungus, bacteria, viruses, semi viral and vertebrates which are reported by the Minister to be beneficial organisms for the country's plants or agricultural products.
- **Means of Transportation:** Any ship or plane or vehicle or carriage or container or animal or anything that carries plants or plant products or regulated materials or plant pests or beneficial organisms or soil from one place to another.
- **Importer:** Any natural or artificial person whether owner or shipper or receiver or stevedore or agent or any person who owns or may own any plants or plant products or regulated materials or plant pests or beneficial organisms or soil or packaging materials which are imported or to be imported from another country.
- **Monitoring Survey:** Official procedure to verify the characteristics of a pest population in certain area.
- **Phytosanitary Certificate:** Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the International Plant Protection Convention.
- **Treatment:** Officially authorized procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests.
- **Transit Consignment:** Consignment that passes through the country of transit where it will be subject to official procedures without being split up or added to other consignments or having its packaging changed.
- **Quarantine Area:** An area within which a quarantine pest is present and is being officially controlled.
- **Phytosanitary Measures:** Any legislation and regulation or official procedure aimed at controlling the entry and/or spread of pests under quarantine, or reducing pest's negative effect on economy – pests which are partially controlled, and the conventional definition concerning the term “phytosanitary measures” takes into account the link between phytosanitary measures and partial control of prevalent pests. This link is not efficiently reflected in the second Article of the International Plant Protection Convention.
- **International Plant Protection Convention:** the International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended.

- **Agricultural Product Additives:** Any substance which is part of the agricultural product process such as fertilizers, sanitizers, raw feedstuffs, industrialized feedstuffs, chemical additions to feedstuffs, medicines, growth regulators and similar substances.
- **Pest Free Areas:** Areas in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.
- **International Phytosanitary measures Standard:** International standard passed by the Food and Agriculture Organization Convention or the *ad interim* Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention.
- **Bio (Biological) control:** Strategy for controlling pests using antibiotics or other auto-breeding bio-organisms.
- **Urgent Circumstances:** Cases that cannot be subject to ordinary procedures, affect the National Security and the human, animal and plant life or health to a great extent, and require immediate adoption of treatment measures.
- **Epidemic Diseases:** Widely spread, destructive, circulating, contagious diseases, passing through international border points.
- **Country of Origin:** Country where a consignment of plants was grown.
- **Pest Risk Assessment:** Evaluation of the entry and spread of a pest and determination of its potential economic importance.
- **Monitoring Procedures:** Official measures adopted in order to collect and register data concerning the occurrence of pests or not through monitoring survey, observation or any other procedures.

### **Article 3:**

- a- The Ministry is the only body in State, in coordination with relevant Ministries, in charge of developing, adopting, enforcing and verifying phytosanitary measures necessary to protect human, plant and animal health from pests or diseases, or any potential harm arising from plants or plant products or agricultural product additives.
- b- The Ministry, in coordination with relevant bodies, shall contribute in developing and enforcing sanitary and phytosanitary measures in order to prevent disease or harm transfer to human through plant and animal products and agricultural product additives, without prejudice to any competence, with respect to food examination, of any governmental body in accordance with effective legislation.

### **Article 4:**

- a- Phytosanitary measures stated for in this law shall apply on all kind of plants and plant products, and each consignment whether exported or imported or traversing State territories shall be subject to these measures including consignments with passengers or those sent by post.
- b- Any customs authority at border points and at any other place in the State including official or private post offices is not allowed to permit clearance of any imported plants and plant product consignment, or release any exported consignment without endorsement of authorized employee.

**Article 5:** Imported plants and plant products shall not be introduced into the State before completely submitted to phytosanitary measures, and the Ministry shall exclude from quarantine the plants and plant products whenever conclusively confirmed that the importing State or certain areas thereof or countries of transit are free of pests and diseases which are not introduced in the State, and the Ministry shall exclude from quarantine certain plants and

plant products exported from any State that Lebanon recognizes parity with its sanitary and phytosanitary measures according to a mutual parity agreement.

**Article 6:** Phytosanitary measures shall be developed, verified, enforced, adopted, notified and published in accordance with the following key principles and requirements, and the Ministry shall issue necessary guidelines and decisions:

- a- To use available scientific principles and evidences taking into account provisions of clause (3) of paragraph (b) of this Article.
- b- To consider as a basis:
  - 1- Sanitary and phytosanitary International Standards.
  - 2- Assessment of risks taking into account risk assessment techniques developed by the relevant international organizations.
  - 3- And in urgent circumstances where health could be affected, phytosanitary measures shall be developed according to relevant available data including available data at international or other organizations including assessment of risks resulting of genetically modified plants.
- c- To take into account economic factors so as not to affect the required level of health protection.
- d- To take into account prevalent plants health status in the State and in the country of origin or in any areas thereof including regional circumstances and adopted eradication and control programs, and to take into account prevalent plants health status in any pests and diseases-free areas.
- e- To accept the sanitary and phytosanitary measures enforced in other countries as equivalent to those enforced in the State which will be adopting it if those countries objectively demonstrate that their measures achieve the appropriate level of human, animal and plant health protection.
- f- To take into account the necessary level of human, animal and plant protection without discriminating amongst exporting countries or between them and the State except for cases determined in this law.
- g- To ensure that established measures aimed to achieve the appropriate level of human or animal or plant health are not more trade-restrictive than required, taking into account technical and economic feasibility.
- h- To verify and update all measures stated in this Article including measures taken in urgent circumstances whenever new scientific information are available or key advices from relevant countries which are related to the State by a bilateral or multilateral agreement on this matter, or from relevant local bodies so as to limit those measures to what deemed to be necessary for human, animal and plant protection.
- i- 1- Whenever international standards do not exist or the content of proposed sanitary or phytosanitary measures is not substantially the same as the content of international standards, and if the measures may have a significant effect on exporting opportunities of agricultural products from other countries, a notice concerning those measures shall be published in the official gazette at an early stage in such a manner as to enable other relevant countries, which are related to the State by a bilateral or multilateral agreement on this matter, to become acquainted with the products to be covered by the measures together with a brief indication of their objectives; Such notifications shall take place at an early stage in order to allow reasonable time for relevant countries to make comments to be taken into account without discrimination when those measures will be adopted; Such notifications shall be published by relevant bodies.

2- In urgent circumstances, sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be adopted immediately without notification provided that notification will be published thereafter.

- j- All new and amended sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be published in the official gazette as soon as completely adopted, and shall not become in force before at least 45 days following the date of publication except for urgent circumstances where those measures become in force whenever established as long as it will be published in the official gazette thereafter.

**Article 7:** Taking into account the provisions of Articles (3) and (6) of this law, the Ministry shall develop necessary sanitary and phytosanitary measures in order to achieve the following objectives:

- a- To protect human, animal, plant and environmental health within the State from risks arising from the entry or spread of pests, diseases, disease-carrying organisms or disease-causing organisms, or to limit those risks.
- b- To protect human, animal, plant environmental health and local genetic sources within the State from risks arising from additives or contaminants or toxins or disease-causing organisms in agricultural products or agricultural product additives.
- c- To protect human health from risks arising from disease-carrying agricultural products, or entry or spread of pests.
- d- To prevent or limit other damage within the territory from the entry or spread of pests.

**Article 8:**

- a- Taking into account the provisions of Article (6) of this law, the Ministry shall take necessary procedures in order to ensure compliance of agricultural products and agricultural product additives with technical and health measures including testing, inspection and monitoring procedures taking into account the following:
  - 1- Procedures must conform to international recommendations and relevant conventions requirements that the State is working within its framework.
  - 2- Procedures shall be undertaken and completed without undue delay and upon request; the applicant must be informed of the processing period and any deficiency in the application to be completed in order to prevent delay in procedures, and of the results of those procedures in a precise and complete manner.
  - 3- Procedures shall apply on local and imported agricultural products and agricultural product additives without discrimination.
  - 4- Ensure that all measures are applied only to the extent necessary to comply with sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
  - 5- Respect the confidentiality of information in order to protect applicants' commercial interests.
- b- The Ministry shall develop guidelines to review submitted complaints concerning the operation of procedures provided for in paragraph (a) of this Article, and determine the necessary time for the issue to be settled.
- c- Appointed inspector in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of this law who suspects existence of regulated pest in any container or means of transportation within the Lebanese territories or to be entering the Lebanese territories, may immediately detain it for inspection and examination; and whenever sufficient reasons to suspect existence of regulated pest are available, he shall command immediate laboratory tests on any plants, plant products, beneficial organisms, soil, or any other materials inside this container or means of transportation; and in case laboratory tests indicate

existence of regulated pest in those plants, plant products, beneficial organisms, soil or any other materials, the inspector shall contact the authorized person at the import and export and phytosanitary department in the Ministry in order to decide whether prevent the consignment from entry or ecologically destroy it; but in case where laboratory tests indicate nonexistence of any regulated pests in the container or means of transportation contents, he shall notify its clearance.

**Article 9:**

- a- Taking into account the provisions of effective legislation, the Ministry shall issue import and export permits for agricultural products and agricultural product additives which import and export are subject to permits, with observance of the State's obligations on the basis of multilateral agreements and protocols.
- b- Agricultural products and agricultural product additives shall not be imported or exported without being covered by an authorized phytosanitary certificate ensuring fulfilment of sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, and issued in accordance with internationally observed recommendations, and the Ministry may, as the need arises, request additional information, concerning the health status of certain agricultural product or agricultural product additive, deemed to be necessarily mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate of any consignment according to human, animal and plant protection requirements.
- c- In cases where imported consignment is re-exported from a country other than that of origin, it shall be covered by a phytosanitary certificate designed for re-exported consignments in accordance with international standards, in addition to a copy of the phytosanitary certificate issued from the country of origin sanctioned by relevant authorities at the country of re-export.

**Article 10:**

- a- Each exported consignment shall be covered by a phytosanitary certificate patterned after the model certificates of the International Plant Protection Convention after being inspected so as to ensure its fulfilment of health conditions taking into account particular conditions required by plant quarantine organizations in the importing country.
- b- Plants or plant products without phytosanitary certificate shall not be exported outside the State except for consignments allowed entry into importing countries without sanitary certificate.
- c- Each body willing to export or re-export a consignment which fulfils the importing country's requirements shall submit an application to relevant authority in order to obtain a phytosanitary certificate.

**Article 11:** Relevant authority shall appoint two inspectors (authorized employees) in order to implement the provisions of this law. Authorized employees shall bear and carry on obligations, functions and rights stated for in this law.

**Article 12:**

- a- Authorized employee at the phytosanitary station shall examine the documents covering the imported consignment so as to ensure completion and adoption of stated for recommendations.
- b- Phytosanitary certificate covering the exported consignment shall be rejected if not issued within a period of time fixed by relevant department prior to the date of shipment.

- c- Phytosanitary certificate covering the exported consignment shall be considered unauthorized or incorrect or forged and shall not be adopted in any of the following cases:
  - 1- If patterned after unauthorized certificate, or issued by unauthorized person, or not including the name and signature of authorized employee, or not holding official stamp of the relevant body, or not adopted, or not sanctioned from relevant bodies at the country of origin.
  - 2- If contains any scratch or scrape or has its content modified or amended.
  - 3- If contains inconsistent or incorrect information, or terms opposing to the meaning.

**Article 13:** Whenever examination indicates that documents covering the exported consignment are unauthorized, or incomplete, or missing for essential information, consignment shall not be inspected and released, and the importer shall be constrained to re-export the consignment within a period of time to be determined by relevant department; And whenever re-exporting the consignment is deemed to be impossible, it shall be destroyed according to international standards at the importer's expense and without compensation.

**Article 14:**

- a- Taking into account the provisions (6), (8), and (9) of this law, plants, plant products and pests shall not be introduced into the State at any of the following circumstances, and shall be re-exported within a period of time determined by the Ministry, or shall be destroyed under the auspices of Ministry's departments on the violator's expense:
  - 1- If contaminated or carrying pests or diseases not introduced into the State, and which establishment might increase risks to domestic plants.
  - 2- If containing soils, or planted in cans that contain soil or infected organic fertilizers.
  - 3- If containing living pests during all growth phases except for alternative plant protection products.
  - 4- If genetically modified or whenever this modification might result in risks or damages to humans, animals or plants.
- b- Some special cases concerning research activities and beneficial purposes shall be excluded by a decree issued by the Minister of agriculture based on a proposal of the relevant technical administrations.
- c- Auto-breeding Beneficial Living Organisms and Micro Living Organisms are allowed to be introduced into the State according to international standards and local terms so as to be exploited in biological control activities within domestic environment, and shall not be delivered to exporter without completion of necessary procedures, and receipt of a particular permit from relevant department subsequent to confirmation from the part of agriculture scientific research department or other recognized scientific research institutions, that those species are not domestically prevalent.

**Article 15:** Plants and plant products shall not be used in trade at any of the following circumstances:

- 1- Whenever affected by pests which establishment might result in risks to plants (unless treated through eradication techniques adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture).
- 2- Whenever affected by pests or diseases introduced into the State and might be transmitted to other plants or areas.
- 3- Whenever affected by pests which are not introduced into the State.

- 4- Whenever plants and plant products characteristics (criteria) are not compliant with adopted technical standards.

**Article 16:** Taking into account the provisions of Articles (6), (8), and (9) of this law, the Ministry shall issue recommendations so as to regulate phytosanitary measures including:

- 1- To determine performance procedures at phytosanitary stations and examination procedures of imported and exported plants and plant products, and the relevant adopted techniques.
- 2- To determine the countries from which it is not allowed to import plants and plant products for health or environmental reasons until managed.
- 3- To determine conditions and procedures concerning transit of plants and plant products consignments via the State's territories.
- 4- To determine procedures and techniques concerning treatment of imported plants and plant products affected by pests or diseases prevalent in the State, and related fees.
- 5- To determine plants, parts thereof and plant products or any other related products which are strictly forbidden from entry, and may be allowed for entry by a permit from the Ministry.
- 6- To determine pests that agricultural consignments affected by it are not allowed for entry, in addition to consignments that might be allowed for entry after eradication of pests according to sanitary and phytosanitary standards.
- 7- Plants and plant products shall not be imported and exported if produced in contaminated areas and nurseries internationally recognized as risky.
- 8- To determine zones through which certain agricultural consignments shall traverse.
- 9- Living Modified Organisms shall not be allowed for entry.

**Article 17:** Phytosanitary stations shall observe sanitization and/or sterilization and/or cleansing activities, or any other relevant procedures aiming at eradicating pests affecting the agricultural consignment according to the levels indicated by phytosanitary regulations, and therefore fulfilling the sanitary requirements on the importer's expense; Phytosanitary bodies shall take necessary measures to prevent pests and diseases in agricultural consignment from spread or reoccurrence, and shall have access to monitor importing and exporting storehouses for this purpose.

**Article 18:** All fees imposed for the procedures adopted according to this law or to decisions to be subsequently issued by the Ministry of Agriculture concerning phytosanitary issues shall be on the importer's expense without imposing any responsibilities on phytosanitary bodies whether those procedures have been established according to importer's requirements or to phytosanitary bodies in conformity with national's interest requirements.

**Article 19:**

- a- Whenever a consignment arrives and is being subject to phytosanitary procedures, the importer shall notify the authorized employee at the phytosanitary station and provide him with relevant documents and information such as phytosanitary certificates, certificate of origin, statement verifying whether the consignment or part of it is genetically modified, and the import permit upon request. Employees at phytosanitary station shall have access for immediately testing the consignment, even if importer did not request for such examination, and taking necessary measures in this respect.
- b- Consignments shall be submitted to phytosanitary employees at the points of entry within three days following the date of arrival in order to be tested and determine the measures to be taken according to the provisions of this law. Whenever consignments are not tested within the fixed period of time, employees shall automatically test it on



the importer's expense. Consignments shall not be opened or modified or split up or cleaned without approval and surveillance of stated for employees provided that testing and examination are accomplished at the points of entry and according to standards.

**Article 20:** Whenever documents covering the imported consignment are complete, the authorized employee at the phytosanitary station shall examine the consignment from which he may take samples for laboratory tests purposes whenever he suspects existence of pests, or whenever its nature or using purposes require this taking into account the following:

- a- Whenever test results indicate that the consignment is free of unauthorized pests, or of those which cannot be eradicated by sterilization, and free of any pathological symptoms, and its usage nature or purposes do not require laboratory tests to ensure that it is pests or contaminants-free, clearance procedures shall be completed after approval of relevant employee.
- b- Whenever test results indicate that the consignment is free of pests or any pathological symptoms that can be noticed with the naked eye but its nature or usage purposes deem laboratory tests to be necessary in order to ensure that it is free of pests that cannot be noticed with the naked eye or of contaminants, the consignment shall not be released until completion of laboratory tests.
- c- Whenever laboratory test results indicate that the consignment is perfect and free of unauthorized pests and contaminants, the consignment is allowed to be released.
- d- Whenever examination or laboratory test results indicate that the consignment is affected by a quarantine pest or a pest that cannot be eradicated by sterilization or even identified, the importer shall re-export the consignment to the country of origin, otherwise it shall be destroyed according to international standards on the importer's expense.
- e- Whenever examination or laboratory test results indicate that the consignment is affected by a prevalent pest which could be eradicated by sterilization, the importer shall submit it to sterilization within 48 hours following the date of notification; And whenever the relevant employee considers this period of time as risky to domestic agricultural plants, he shall immediately submit it to sterilization; And in cases where the importer does not immediately comply with the employee's recommendations, the consignment shall be destroyed on the importer's expense without compensation.

**Article 21:** Sterilization of imported and exported consignments shall be accomplished by means and techniques determined by relevant department according to international recommendations and on the importer's expense.

**Article 22:** The Ministry shall, upon request, provide any interested individual or country or international organization with information about the sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and with technical rules concerning agricultural products and agricultural product additives including the following:

- 1- Standards on which sanitary and phytosanitary measures are based including risk assessment techniques and all relevant reports.
- 2- Undertaken procedures and developed techniques for control and eradication of existing pests and diseases within the State.
- 3- Decisions which, for health or environmental reasons, prohibit domestic trade, import and export of certain breed of agricultural products or agricultural product additives.

- 4- Adopted methods in declaring pests and disease-free areas and areas of low pest and disease prevalence, and undertaken procedures to maintain such conditions in those areas.
- 5- Phytosanitary requirements and procedures, and relevant recommendations.
- 6- Applied standards aiming to regulate agricultural products and agricultural product additives transit trade across the State.
- 7- Documents concerning the membership or participation of the Ministry in international and regional sanitary and phytosanitary organizations, as well as documents concerning the bilateral and multilateral agreements and sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
- 8- Any other relevant available information.

**Article 23:** Whenever treatment techniques of consignments are unfeasible at the points of entry, the importer shall transfer his consignment to the nearest point of entry or place determined by the relevant authority where necessary treatment techniques are available; such transfer is accomplished on importer's expense, under surveillance of the relevant authority, and by approval of customs administration.

**Article 24:** Packaging and labelling materials used for packing plant consignments shall be new and free of pests, and the Ministry shall determine authorized materials according to phytosanitary measures based on international standards.

**Article 25:** While carrying out his functions and obligations under this law, the employee may seek assistance of security authorities and/or customs.

**Article 26:** The Minister may:

- a- Designate some spots as quarantine stations where plants, plant products and beneficial organisms may be subject to surveillance, research, inspection, examination, protection, re-exportation and destruction.
- b- Retain plants or plant products or beneficial organisms at any quarantine station or officially designated spot, under surveillance of officials from relevant authority and for a period of time deemed to be necessary by the Minister.

**Article 27:** In order to protect plant and/or environmental resources in the State, and without prejudice to the Articles of this law (in particular the provisions of Article 6), the Ministry of Agriculture may prevent or restrict the import or selling or planting or proliferation or transfer of plants or plant products or plant pests or beneficial organisms or soil or anything that could contain or contribute to spread of agricultural pests.

**Article 28:** Imported plants and plant products may not be covered by a phytosanitary certificate whenever transported by a passenger and not intended for planting or proliferation, but shall be inspected.

**Article 29:**

- 1- Transit consignment shall be covered by a phytosanitary certificate.
- 2- Whenever carrying a pest considered as risky to agricultural territories, transit consignment shall be governed by all articles of this law.
- 3- Whenever a transit consignment might contribute to entry and spread of an agricultural pest, the inspector may require, on the importer's expense, wrapping the

consignment in such a manner to prevent spread of the pest while passing through border points.

- 4- The consignment shall not exceed the period of three days at the point of entry, and the relevant authority may extend this period of time as the need arises; all transit consignments shall traverse the state's territories through designated direction within one week following the date of entry.
- 5- Containers of transit materials shall not be opened or exchanged or refilled while traversing the State's territories.

**Article 30:**

- 1- Exported consignment shall be packed and wrapped for final exportation.
- 2- All fees imposed for the inspection procedures on exported products shall be charged on the exporter.
- 3- The exporter is not allowed to open consignments, or parts of it, after being authorized for exportation.
- 4- The consignment shall be exported within one week following the date of issuing the phytosanitary certificate.
- 5- The inspector may extend the period of time stated for in clause (4) according to the nature of consignment, packaging conditions and transfer requirements.

**Article 31:** Whoever carries out any of the following actions is considered violator to the provisions of this law whether committed personally or indirectly via an employee or an agent:

- 1- To plant or own or sell or offer for sale or transfer or distribute plants or plant products or plant pests or soil or beneficial organisms or any recognized material imported into the State inconsistently with the provisions of this law.
- 2- To deliberately transgress or oppose or threaten or impede the performance of an inspector implementing legal obligations in accordance with the provisions of this law.
- 3- Not to declare plants, exported plant products, beneficial organisms and Articles which are subject to export laws and restrictions, in such a manner to prevent inspection at the point of entry within the fixed period of time.
- 4- Not to comply with any procedure stated for by this law.
- 5- To prevent stated for inspection stated for under the provisions of this law.
- 6- To deliberately or irresponsibly provide incorrect information in order to obtain documents in accordance with this law.
- 7- To amend or forge or exchange or destroy documents issued under the provisions of this law.
- 8- To violate the provisions of this law.

**Article 32:** Each text inconsistent with the provisions of this law shall be revoked, and this law shall become in force three months following its publication in the official gazette.

