The environmental code

Le code de l'environnement

THE ENVIRONMENT CODE Law No. 16/93 of August 26, 1993 regarding the protection and improvement of the environment The National Assembly deliberated and adopted, The President of the Republic, head of State, promulgates the law whose content follows: TITLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS Article 1.- The purpose of this law is to determine the general principles that should underpin the national policy regarding the protection and improvement of the environment. It aims in particular to: 1) the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources, 2) the fight against pollution and nuisances, 3) the improvement and protection of the living environment, 4) the promotion of new values and income-generating activities related to environmental protection, 5) the harmonization of development with the safeguarding of the natural environment. Article 2.- The environment, in the sense of this law, is the set of natural and artificial elements as well as social, economic, and cultural factors, whose interactions influence the surrounding environment, on living organisms, on human activities, and condition human well-being. Article 3.- The environment, as the framework for all human activities, constitutes the national heritage which entails rights and obligations for all citizens. The protection and improvement of the environment constitute a mission of general interest and a concern to be systematically taken into account in national plans for economic, social, and cultural development. Article 4.- The minister responsible for the environment ensures respect for the fundamental principles defined in the first article above, the application of which requires the implementation of a policy: 1) for the management of natural resources capable of ensuring both their protection and their restoration to guarantee their sustainability; 2) for rational exploitation allowing the maintenance of balances between the different natural factors of the surrounding environment and their interactions with environmental conditions, 3) for protection integrating techniques involving non-polluting or anti-polluting devices, 4) for planning, urban and rural management favoring prevention against all nuisances, as well as a harmonious organization of space and habitat, 5) for training, information, research, and popularization to promote the participation of all citizens in the realization of this policy, notably through the creation of appropriate institutions and organizations such as environmental protection associations. Article 5.- The organs of the State, local authorities, public establishments, and the above participate in the development and execution of the national environmental policy, according to the modalities provided for by this law, by the texts adopted for its application, and by other legal and regulatory provisions enacted in this area. TITLE II NATURAL RESOURCES Article 6.- The following elements are qualified as natural resources in the sense of this law: -the seas and oceans, -inland waters, -the soil and subsoil, -the air, -fauna and flora, -protected areas. Chapter One The Seas and Oceans Article 7.- The marine and oceanic environment consists of: -the shore of the sea and its resources, -the maritime and oceanic spaces under territorial sovereignty or placed under national jurisdiction, -their biological and non-biological resources. Article 8.- Texts will be adopted for the application of this law to prevent and combat all acts likely to harm the marine and oceanic environment and that may lead, in particular, to pollution of the waters of the seas and oceans, risks to human health, or damage to biological resources, marine and oceanic fauna and flora, recreational values, and other legitimate uses of the marine and oceanic environment. Chapter Two Inland Waters Article 9.- Inland waters consist of: -surface waters and groundwater, -the beds and banks of various aquatic ecosystems, -any structure found therein or related thereto. Article

10.- The waters as defined in article 9 above must be managed in a rational and balanced manner to allow and reconcile in particular: -the preservation of their quality, -the supply of

drinking water to the population, -the satisfaction of the needs of agriculture, industry, transport, and all other activities of general interest, -the maintenance of biological life in the aquatic environment. Article 11.- To prevent and combat water pollution, the minister responsible for the environment takes the necessary measures which consist of: 1) systematically analyzing the waters to establish their degree of pollution; 2) establishing the list of harmful or noxious substances whose introduction into the waters, in any manner whatsoever, must be either prohibited or subject to prior authorization under the conditions set by the texts in force;

150 3) maintain and operate, in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions established in this matter, the water capture and accumulation facilities; 4) submit to prior authorization the works of prospecting, offshore and onshore exploration; this authorization must be accompanied by measures intended to prevent, mitigate, and, where applicable, repair damage to the aquatic environment in accordance with legal provisions; 5) adopt a policy of rational and balanced management of fishery resources, so that the capacity for renewal of stocks is respected under the conditions set by the applicable texts. Article 12 - It is prohibited to discharge, throw, or inject degraded water, waste, residues, or any other product likely to harm the aquatic environment as well as all related elements and parts, or to cause risks and damage to both human health and biological and non-biological resources into surface or groundwater, near seas or watercourses. However, the discharge, rejection, or injection of degraded water, waste, residues, or any other product into protected waters and those subject to the exploitation of economic activities likely to modify the flow regime or the quality of the waters may only be carried out if these operations and activities comply with legal standards and are executed in accordance with an authorization or the prescriptions of the minister responsible for the environment. The standards provided for in paragraph 2 above will be defined by regulatory means. Chapter Three The Soil and Subsoil Article 13.- In order to guarantee the protection of the soil, subsoil, and the natural resources found therein, it is important to respect the rational and sustainable use of land and the measures for soil protection. Geological works for the extraction of mineral substances and the exploitation of these resources shall be carried out in accordance with legal provisions. Article 14. - Human activities, particularly agricultural and forestry works, prospecting, exploration, and exploitation of mines and quarries, agro-zootechnical industrial sites, and socio-cultural activities, must be carried out in accordance with pedo-climatic conditions as well as the provisions of the applicable texts. Land users, in any capacity, must carry out, in accordance with techniques authorized by the competent bodies, works to prevent and combat erosion, landslides, excess moisture, flooding, and any other form of calamity. Article 15. - It is prohibited to deposit, throw, discharge, or scatter solid, liquid, or gaseous waste or any other substance likely to pollute the soil in places other than those exclusively provided for this purpose by the applicable texts. Article 16. - Users of pesticides or other harmful chemical substances are required to use them rationally only to combat diseases, harmful animals, and to promote soil fertilization. Article 17.- Sellers and users of pesticides or other harmful chemical substances are required to sell and use only products that fall within the legally accepted nomenclature by the competent bodies. Article 18.- Operators of natural resources must take into account: 1) the use of appropriate methods to ensure the regeneration of these resources or to maintain a reasonable ratio between the volume of available reserves and the volume of those to be exploited; 2) the adoption of measures intended to prevent both environmental degradation resulting from the extraction of materials and the stability of construction sites and other economic locations, as well as any other effect likely to harm human health. Article 19.- It is prohibited to throw, discharge, and inject solid, liquid, or gaseous residues, or any other substance likely to pollute or distort natural resources. Chapter Four The Air Article 20.- In order to preserve air quality against any form of pollution likely to harm

ecosystems, health, and the built environment, it is mandatory: 1) for industrial establishments, sellers, and

users of vehicles and motor machines, to construct, equip, operate, use, or maintain them in a manner that reduces or avoids air pollution; 2) for competent bodies and organizations to allocate economic agents and others that may harm air quality exclusively in areas where the consequences of pollution are minimal, as well as to ensure the improvement of technological processes in enterprises to reduce the quantity of pollutants; 3) for any economic agent or user to avoid emitting into the air, beyond the regulatory thresholds, any pollutant such as smoke, dust, or toxic gases. Article 21 - Implementing texts taken under this law will specify the conditions for the enforcement of Article 20 above. Chapter Five Fauna and Flora Article 22.- Fauna and flora are managed in a rational and balanced manner, taking into account, in particular, the need to avoid their overexploitation or extinction, to preserve genetic heritage, and to ensure the maintenance of ecological balances, in accordance with applicable texts. Article 23 - Industrial, urban, agricultural, mining, tourism, or other activities that may harm fauna and flora, or lead to the destruction of their natural habitats, are either prohibited or subject to prior authorization from the minister responsible for the environment, under the conditions set by applicable texts and provisions taken in application of this law. Article 24.- In order to ensure conditions for enjoyment, recreation, tourism, landscape beautification, and improvement of air quality, green spaces within and around localities, residences, and buildings must be developed in accordance with zoning plans. Article 25.- Rare or endangered animal and plant species, as well as their natural habitats, are subject to enhanced protection. Their exploitation, commercialization, or exportation is regulated. Their use for scientific research purposes is either prohibited or subject to prior authorization in accordance with applicable texts. The provisions taken in application of this law and those of applicable texts establish the list of these protected animal and plant species, as well as the modalities for their protection and the preservation of their habitats. Article 26 - The introduction of animal or plant species considered by the competent authorities as likely to harm local animal or plant species is either prohibited or subject to prior authorization, in accordance with legal provisions. Chapter Six Protected Areas Article 27.- Any portion of the national territory constituted as a land or water zone and presenting particular interest from an ecological, archaeological, scientific, aesthetic, cultural, or socio-economic point of view may be delimited and established as a protected area, so that its integrity is preserved. The creation and delimitation of protected areas are subject to legislative texts. Article 28.- Protected areas may take various forms, including: 1) national parks, natural parks, nature reserves, as defined in Articles 32 to 40 of Law No. 1/82 of July 22, 1982, known as the orientation law on water and forests; 2) natural monuments and sites, marine culture farms, fish farming stations, marine parks, scientific research stations, biosphere reserves consisting of associations of vegetation, landforms, rare or endangered plant and animal species, by conserving which it is possible to maintain the integrity of natural beauties or preserve the species. Article 29.- In order to protect the areas and safeguard their integrity, it is prohibited to undertake activities that may lead to the degradation or modification of the initial landscape, the structure of fauna and flora, or the ecological balance, except by exceptional authorization from the legally competent body. TITLE III POLLUTION AND NUISANCES Article 30.- For the purposes of this law, the terms pollution and nuisances refer to all factors that have or may have the effect of deteriorating the environment and depriving populations of

healthy or pleasant living and working conditions. Article 31.- For the purposes of Article 30 above, the following may be considered potential factors of pollution and nuisances: - waste, - hazardous substances, - noise and vibrations, - classified installations, - degradation of environmental aesthetics,

151 -the odors, -the smoke and dust, -the lights. Chapter One - Waste Article 32.- Waste is defined in the sense of this law and the texts adopted for its application as follows: -the effluents, -household waste, -industrial scraps and residues. Article 33.- In order to preserve health and environmental quality, the minister responsible for the environment may, in conjunction with the relevant ministerial departments, take all necessary measures to ensure hygiene, cleanliness, and sanitation of human establishments, in accordance with current legislation and the implementing texts of this law. Article 34.- The measures provided for in Article 33 above aim in particular to establish the conditions under which the collection, pickup, treatment, and disposal of effluents from various sources and waste of all kinds must take place. Article 35.- Any discharge into the natural environment of effluents likely to harm health or adversely affect the quality of the environment is either prohibited or subject to prior authorization, under the conditions set by the provisions adopted for the application of this law. Article 36.- Waste of all kinds from industrial, agro-pastoral, artisanal, mining, commercial, urban, or other origins must be collected, picked up, and treated in a way that eliminates or reduces their harmful effects on health, natural resources, and the quality of the environment. Article 37.- The collection, sorting, storage, transport, recovery, reuse, recycling, or disposal of waste must be carried out in accordance with current legislation and the implementing texts of this law. Article 38.- Waste disposal sites must be established, arranged, and controlled in such a way as to eliminate or reduce their effects on health, natural resources, and the quality of the environment, in accordance with current legislation and the implementing texts of this law. Article 39.- In order to reduce the quantities of waste produced by human activities, the use of technologies and manufacturing and transformation processes that generate low waste is encouraged, under the conditions set by the provisions adopted for the application of this law. Chapter Two Hazardous Substances Article 40.- Any hazardous substance, including chemical products and radioactive materials whose harmfulness, toxicity, or concentration is likely to harm health or adversely affect natural resources or the quality of the environment, is subject to control and monitoring by the minister responsible for the environment, in accordance with current legislation and the provisions adopted for the application of this law. Article 41.- The provisions set out in Article 40 above establish in particular: 1) the list of hazardous substances whose importation, manufacture, marketing, storage, circulation, transport, use, or discharge into the natural environment is either prohibited or subject to prior authorization from the minister responsible for the environment; 2) the modalities for control, monitoring, and authorization of hazardous substances; 3) the precautions to be taken for the handling, transport, storage, and use of authorized hazardous substances. Article 42.- The minister responsible for the environment may only authorize the operation of industrial, artisanal, and commercial sites if the concerned units are equipped with facilities or devices that allow for the purification and neutralization of hazardous substances. Article 43.- The circulation of means of transport that spread pollutants exceeding regulatory thresholds is prohibited. Chapter Three Noise and Vibrations Article 44.- It is prohibited to produce noise exceeding the thresholds set by legal or regulatory standards. Article 45.- Establishments, installations, buildings, structures, construction sites, machinery, vehicles, and public or private devices must be constructed, equipped, operated, used, and maintained in such a way as to eliminate or reduce the noise and vibrations they cause or that

are likely, due to their intensity, to disturb the neighborhood, harm health, or adversely affect the quality of the environment, in accordance with the texts in force. Article 46.- The provisions set out in Article 45 above establish, in particular, the noise levels that must not be exceeded and provide for the measurement systems and control means to be implemented to ensure compliance with the permissible thresholds. Chapter Four Classified Installations Article 47.- Public or private installations, industrial, agricultural, mining, artisanal, commercial, or others

that are likely to disturb the neighborhood, harm health, or adversely affect the quality of the environment, are classified in a nomenclature established by the implementing texts of the law. Article 48.- Classified installations whose nomenclature is provided for in Article 47 above are subject to: 1) either prior authorization from the minister responsible for the environment when they present serious disadvantages for health, environmental quality, or neighborhood convenience; 2) or prior declaration approved by the minister responsible for the environment when they do not present serious disadvantages but must, due to the nature of their activities or the location of their establishment, comply with the general regulations established to ensure the protection of the environment and neighborhood convenience. Article 49.- The authorization provided for in Article 48 above is granted after an impact study carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 67 to 71 of this law and the texts adopted for its application. Article 50.- Individuals or legal entities, owners or operators of classified installations, are required to comply with the provisions of Article 63 below and to take all other necessary measures to prevent and combat pollution and nuisances caused by their installations. Article 51.- The managers of existing classified installations at the time of the entry into force of this law are required to comply with its provisions within the deadlines and according to the modalities set by the provisions adopted for its application. Article 52.- Classified installations subject to prior authorization must, under the conditions set by the implementing texts of this law, have an emergency plan intended, in case of an accident, to ensure alerting public authorities and neighboring populations, facilitate the evacuation of personnel, and allow for the implementation of means to contain the disaster. Chapter Five Degradation of Environmental Aesthetics Article 53.- For the purposes of this law, degradation of environmental aesthetics refers to all actions aimed at degrading the environment in any form and to any degree, notably by: 1) the soiling of walls, surfaces, or facades of buildings, structures, monuments, or others; 2) the obscuring, abusive occupation, cluttering, and uglification of roadways and public places. Article 54.- Agents of the ministry responsible for the environment duly authorized assess the reality and degree of degradation. Article 55.- In order to ensure the protection and safeguarding of the aesthetics of the environment, all concerned individuals or legal entities are obliged to: 1) carry out constructions according to cadastral plans and in compliance with urban planning rules; 2) combat all pollution and nuisances arising from both economic and social activities as well as biological processes; 3) rationally determine the delineation of urban and rural territories; 4) adopt appropriate protective measures applicable to residential areas or areas designated for industrial or tourist activities and waste disposal installations; 5) equip all urban and rural agglomerations with stations for the treatment of degraded waters and ensure their maintenance and adaptation to changing uses. Chapter Six - Odors Article 56.- Offensive odors must be eliminated as much as possible. Article 57.- In order to prevent and combat odors and

air pollution, measures must be taken in accordance with the provisions of the law and the texts in force. Article 58.- The measures provided for in Article 57 above specify in particular the characteristics of authorized individual and collective sanitary equipment, the conditions for establishment and public or private opening, as well as

152 The conditions for carrying out any activity likely to emit foul odors. Chapter Seven Smoke and Dust Article 59 - The production of dust, thick smoke, notably soot, vapors, and generally all projections and emanations likely to harm the health and comfort of the neighborhood beyond the thresholds set by regulatory means is prohibited in any establishment, housing, or agglomeration. Chapter Eight - Lights Article 60 - The use of light sources with harmful radiation without respecting health and environmental protection conditions is prohibited. Article 61 - The

provisions made in application of this law and the texts in force will specify the nature of these radiations. TITLE IV - COMMON PROVISIONS Article 62 - Pollution and nuisances, as well as all other factors of environmental degradation mentioned in this law, are subject to the technical and penal provisions provided for in Articles 63 to 93 below. Chapter One Technical Provisions Article 63 - The provisions made in application of this law set: 1) the standards to be respected to ensure the maintenance and quality of the environment; 2) the equipment intended to analyze, prevent, mitigate, and eliminate harmful impacts on the environment; 3) the subject of impact studies and emergency plans to be implemented. Article 64 - Environmental quality standards are set considering, in particular, the state of receiving environments and their self-purification capacity. Article 65 - More stringent quality standards than those in force may be enacted to allow for the protection of regions highly exposed to pollution or to ensure the preservation of particularly fragile natural environments. Article 66 - To allow for the establishment and updating of quality standards and to ensure the monitoring of their application, continuous environmental monitoring networks are set up, in accordance with the texts in force. Article 67 - Works, structures, or industrial, agricultural, urban, rural, mining, or other developments undertaken by public authorities and public or private enterprises, which risk harming the environment due to their size or ecological impacts, must undergo a prior impact study submitted for review by the minister in charge of the environment, in accordance with the legislation in force and the texts enacted in application of this law. Article 68 - The impact study is an analysis and forecasting tool aimed at identifying, evaluating, and avoiding harmful, direct and indirect impacts of work, structures, or developments on health, the quality of the environment, natural resources, and equilibria. Article 69 - The texts provided for in Article 67 above specifically set: 1) the list of categories of works, structures, or developments subject to the obligation of an impact study; 2) the modalities for establishing, controlling, and publicizing the impact study. Article 70 - The impact study conditions the issuance of the operating authorization; however, it is not required if the minister in charge of the environment judges that the scope and duration of the operation, as well as the technical methods used, do not lead to significant harmful effects on the environment. Article 71 - The minister in charge of the environment exercises regular control to verify that the requirements contained in the authorization provided for in Article 70 above are respected; he may suspend or withdraw the authorization if necessary. Article 72 - In order to address critical situations that generate serious harm to health, natural resources, or the quality of the environment, such as oil spills or chemical accidents, emergency plans must be established in collaboration with the concerned ministerial departments, in accordance with the legislation in force and the provisions made in application of this law. Article 73 - The emergency plans provided for in Article 72 above must prioritize appropriate procedures to address incidents likely to cause pollution or a risk of pollution with

harmful effects. Article 74 - Emergency plans being an imperative necessity, the minister in charge of the environment must: 1) ensure that operators take effective measures to make them operational; 2) compel operators to develop them and, if necessary, take measures that they deem effective and accessible, in accordance with the texts in force and the provisions made in application of this law; 3) be continuously fully informed of the nature and quality of the measures taken; 4) take appropriate sanctions against operators who have not complied with the prescribed measures. Article 75 - The provisions provided for in Article 74 above concern, in particular, the content, modalities for development, and conditions for implementing the emergency plans. Chapter Two Penal Provisions Article 76 - Offenses against the provisions of this law and its implementing texts are noted by the authorized agents of the environmental administration, by any judicial police officers, or by any other legally authorized agents, notably those from the land, cadastre, urban planning, public works, water and forests, merchant

marine, or mining sectors. Article 77 - The agents of the environmental administration mentioned in Article 76 above are judicial police officers with special competence; for this purpose, to legally exercise their functions, they must take an oath before the competent jurisdiction at the request of the minister in charge of the environment. The modalities and conditions for the validity of this oath are set by regulatory means. Article 78 - For the purpose of noting offenses against the provisions of this law and its implementing texts, the agents provided for in Articles 76 and 77 above are authorized to: 1) carry out all examinations, controls, investigations, searches, sampling, analyses, and necessary seizures to ensure compliance with environmental measures; 2) request, if necessary, the assistance or opinion of persons whose competence or experience may be of use; 3) receive testimony from any person whose information may advance the investigation; 4) request the assistance of public force. Article 79 - Any noted offense is subject to a regular report. The reports are valid until proven otherwise regarding the non-existence or inaccuracy of the reported facts or any other reason. Article 80 - Any report of an offense must be immediately transmitted to the competent service of the ministry in charge of the environment, which notifies the offender; the latter has a period of twenty days from this notification to contest the report, which, after this period, remains valid. In case of contestation within the above deadlines, the claim is examined by the competent service of the ministry in charge of the environment, which may accept or reject it. If the contestation is founded, the report is filed without further action; otherwise, the procedure continues as stated in Articles 81 and the following. Article 81 - Without prejudice to the prerogatives recognized to the public prosecutor, the sworn agents of the environmental administration are responsible, in the public interest, for prosecuting offenses committed in matters of environmental harm. Article 82 - Without prejudice to the right of prosecution of the public prosecutor, public action may be initiated by environmental defense associations, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, or village communities. Article 83 - The search and noting of the offense, the seizure of means of proof in homes and their annexes can only take place in the forms prescribed by the code of criminal procedure and in the presence of two witnesses. Article 84 - Objects constituting elements of proof or beginning of proof may be seized and are subject to return to their owner upon payment of any storage fees; if they present a danger to the environment, they may be destroyed by the environmental administration at the expense of the offender. Article 85 - Apart from the provisions of

the above articles, the rules of the code of criminal procedure apply to the prosecution and judgment of offenses provided for by this law and by the texts enacted for application. Article 86 - Shall be punished with a fine of three thousand francs to twenty-four thousand francs and a

153 imprisonment of five to thirty days or one of these two penalties only, those who will have been found guilty: 1) of abandonment, rejection, injection, in any inappropriate place, of household waste or any other substances provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the 2) of the emission of foul odors provided for in article 56 of this law; 3) of the emission of noise and vibrations beyond the normal intensities provided for in article 44 of the Article 87,- Shall be punished by a fine of twenty- five thousand francs to two hundred fifty thousand francs and imprisonment of forty-five days to three months, or one of these two penalties only, the following offenses: 1) non-compliance with the conditions of land use, of the subsoil and their resources as provided by the provisions of articles 13, 14, 18 and 19 above; 2) non-compliance with the provisions of article 20 above to preserve air quality against any form of pollution; 3) non-compliance with the provisions of article 11 paragraph 4 above on works subject to prior authorization in terms of prospecting, exploration and offshore and onshore exploitation; 4) any obstruction to the execution of the mission and functions assigned by articles 76, 77 and 78 above to the agents of the ministry responsible for the environment as well as to all other authorized agents, without prejudice to the provisions of articles 157 and following of the penal

code; 5) non-compliance with the provisions of article 53 above regarding harm to environmental aesthetics; 6) non-compliance with the provisions of article 29 of the present law relating to protected areas; 7) the discharge of effluents without the prior authorization provided for in article 35 of the present law or in violation of the conditions imposed by this authorization; 8) non-compliance with the provisions of articles 36 to 38 of the present law relating to waste; 9) non-compliance with the provisions relating to the establishment of the impact study and emergency plans as provided for in articles 67, 69, 72 of the 10) non-compliance with the provisions of articles 59 and 60 relating to smoke, dust and light. Article 88,- Shall be punished by a fine of two hundred fifty thousand francs to two million francs and imprisonment of three to six months or one of these two penalties only, the following offenses: 1) any act having the effect of altering within the meaning of articles 12 and 19 above the quality of waters, as well as other natural resources; 2) the use, sale of pesticides or other chemical substances with harmful effects in disregard of article 17 of the present law; 3) the discharge of effluents subject to prohibition of discharge provided for in article 35 above; 4) non-compliance with the prior authorization conditions provided for in article 48 of the present law in terms of operation of classified installations; 5) non-compliance with the provisions provided for in article 51 of the present law relating to existing installations. In the case provided for in paragraph 5 above, the conviction judgment sets under penalty a new deadline within which the responsible parties of the existing classified installations are required to comply with the provisions of the present law. After this deadline, the court orders the temporary or permanent closure of the installation that remains in violation. Article 89.- Shall be punished by a fine of two million to fifty million francs and imprisonment of six months to two years, or one of these two penalties only, the following offenses: 1) the operation of a classified installation subject to a suspension or closure measure pronounced by application of article 88 above; 2) non-compliance with the provisions of articles 40 and 41 of the present law relating to dangerous substances; 3) non-compliance with environmental quality standards and equipment requirements provided for in articles 63 to 65 of the present law; 4) non-compliance with the provisions taken in application of article 11

paragraph 2 of the present law relating to the introduction into waters of prohibited or subject to prior authorization harmful substances. Article 90.- Offenses not provided for by the present law relating to the protection of the marine and coastal environment, of wildlife, flora and other protected areas are pursued and punished in accordance with the legislation in force in these matters. Article 91.- In case of judicially established recidivism, the penalties provided for in articles 87 to 90 above are doubled. Article 92.- Without prejudice to the above punitive sanctions, violations of the present law may result in administrative measures according to the conditions defined by regulatory means. Article 93.- The fines provided for by the present law as well as by the texts taken for its application are recovered as in matters of registration. TITLE V - FINAL PROVISIONS Article 94.- The texts necessary for the application of the present law will be taken as needed. Article 95.- All provisions contrary to those of the present law are repealed. Article 96.- The present law will be registered, published according to the emergency procedure and executed as law of Done in Libreville, on August 26, 1993 El Hadj Omar Bongo By the president of the Republic, head of State, The prime minister, head of government, Casimir Oye Mba For the minister of water and forests, fishing and the environment, on mission, The minister of state control, reform of the parapublic sector and privatization, acting as interim, Paul Biyoghe Mba The minister of justice, keeper of the seals, Serge Mba Bekale The minister of finance, budget and participations Paul Toungui