

Instructions for the year 1993

(Instructions for storage and investment in free zones for the year 1993) and its amendments)

Article (1)

Working Hours

General Provisions:

Working hours in the free zone are determined during the period between sunrise and sunset, and the director of the free zone may allow work in other than those hours as well as on official holidays, provided that this does not include the allowing of goods to leave the zone after sunset or on official holidays except - with the approval of especially from the director of the free zone and the director of customs in it jointly and in exceptional cases required by the interest of the business and the investors.

Article (2)

Entry and Exit

A. The administration of the free zone undertakes the process of regulating the entry of investors, auditors, and employees with their means of transport into the free zone according to permits issued by it and in accordance with the arrangements it determines. No one may enter the free zone except under of these permits.

B. The director may prevent any person from entering the free zone for a period not exceeding one month... But if the committed infraction requires a longer ban, the matter shall be referred to the General Director to decide the period he deems fit.

C. The Free Zones Corporation is responsible for maintaining the goods inside the free zone to ensure that they are not tampered with, in accordance with the provisions of the investment system.

Article (3)

Customs Work

A. The Customs Department doing its work at the main entrance and exit of the free zone and in the customs yard adjacent to it, and they have the right to inspect persons and means of transport that leaving the free zone.

B. Customs employees or any other entity may not enter the free zone for the purposes of inspection and audit except by a written order from the Minister of Finance / Customs department and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Free Zones and in exceptional cases, this procedure is required, provided that the inspection or audit is joint with the administration of the free zone and the person concerned.

Article (4)

Fight-Smuggling Responsibility

The Corporation shall be responsible for fight smuggling inside the precincts of the free zone in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Law.

Article (5)

Corporation Authority

The Corporation exercises the authority of the Ministry of Municipalities and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry with regard to building licenses, professions licenses, certification of certificates for investing companies and factories within free zones, and any matters related to them.

Article (6)

Arrangements for issuing certificates of origin

Certificates of origin are issued for factory products in the free zone according to the following arrangements:

- A. Certificates of origin (Free Zone) are granted for manufactured products or transformed in free zones, in which the added value is less than 40%, by and under the responsibility of the free zone administration.
- B. Manufactured Products or transformed in the free zones, in which the added value exceeds 40%, are granted a national certificate of origin and are issued inside the free zone by the competent authorities.

Article (7)

Conditions for practicing investment in free zones

No industrial, commercial, or service investor may conduct his business in the free zones unless he is registered in the Free Zone Companies Registration Register.

Article (8)

Company Registration Records

A register is opened in the corporation for the registration of industrial companies, another for the registration of commercial companies, and a third for the registration of service companies, such as clearance, transportation, insurance and others, according to instructions issued by the General Director in coordination with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Article (9)

Document the Registration

The Corporation sends a copy of the company's registration in the free zone to the Companies Controller at the Ministry of Industry and Trade to document this registration in the register of investors in the free zones at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Article (10)

Security, Ethics, Health and Environment

Taking into consideration of the provisions, exceptions, and advantages contained in the Free Zones Law and the Investment System and the instructions issued thereunder, the provisions relating to security, ethics, health, the environment and the prevention of fraud and smuggling shall be applied in the free zones.

Article (11)

Investment Practice

Local Arab and Foreign investors have the right to practice in investment activity inside the free zone in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations and instructions.

Article (12)

Mortgage and Reservation

Real Estate built on adjacent land, whether in the industrial or commercial sector, or services, may not be mortgaged or reserved, and they are not included in the fixed assets of the project owner... However, movable assets may be mortgaged to investors after presenting the justifying reasons for this within the conditions determined by the General Director.

Article (13)

Contract Termination and refusal to renew

If it appears that the lessee has suspended his activity for a continuous period of one year or three years intermittently and without an excuse that the General Director is convinced of, the General Director has the right to terminate the contract or refuse to renew it.

Article (14)

Wage Payment Guarantees

The lessee shall, upon signing the lease contract, provide the guarantee that guarantees the payment of wages on the specified date and adherence to all terms of the lease contract in the following order:

- A. Industrial sector: The lessee submits a personal pledge on the prescribed form.
- B. The commercial sector and the service sector.
 - 1. The investor who establishes construction in his section is required to submit a personal commitment.
 - 2. Otherwise, the lessee shall be required to provide a notary guarantee.

Article (15)

Contract Termination

The General Director has the right to terminate the contract in case the lessee fails to pay the rent fees on the dates specified in the contract or if he breaches any of its provisions.

Article (16)

Evacuate the Leased Property

If the lessee fails to evacuate the leased property of all its contents upon the expiry or termination of the contract term, the General Director has the right to inform the evacuation of the leased property at the expense of the lessee, and its contents shall then be deposited with a daily storage fee on his expense in the warehouses or yards belonging to the free zone, and the free zone shall not be responsible for any damage or ruin succeeded by the process of evacuation or transfer.

Article (17)

Real Estates Evacuating

Upon the contract termination or the expiry of its term, and if the corporation does not wish to acquire the corporations set up by the lessee, he must, within six months, vacate the site from them and if he fails to do so, the free zone will evict the leased from the real estates at his expense, and in this case he has no right to object and claim any compensation.

Article (18)

The lessee responsibility for damages

The lessee is responsible for all damages incurred by him or his representatives or employees or because of his real estates or the goods or devices inside the property, whether for lives, real estates and other goods inside the free zone and does not exempt him from this responsibility due to his adherence to the rules of prevention and public safety.

Article (19)

Adherence to Standards

The investor undertakes to fully comply with the technical standards that the corporation requests to apply to the established real estates, provided that the work is carried out under the supervision of the Technical Directorate of the Corporation.

Article (20)

Comply with the instructions of the Central Bank

The lessee must comply with the instructions of the Central Bank and other official departments.

Article (21)

The responsibility of the lessee for the goods

A. All goods that enter the leased are in the custody of the lessee and at his full responsibility, and he must keep the records and entries according to what the Director General decides and in a manner that facilitates the process of checking and matching these records to the records and entries of the free zone.

B. The lessee is responsible towards the free zone for any shortage of balances or a difference in the type of goods.

Article (22)

User badges

The lessee shall compel his employees and users to use special badges that the free zone directorate determines their shape and standards to carry while they are inside the precincts of the free zone.

Article (23)

Goods entering the free zones

Goods entering to the free zones

The transporter or the shipping agent may, before entering the goods into the customs warehouses and registering them with the restrictions, change direction to the free zone, provided that the ownership does not change when the direction is changed, and that the prices of the goods are funded in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank and the foreign currency control.

Article (24)

Transportation goods from region to another region

Goods may be transferred from one free zone to another free zone by virtue of a transit declaration and in accordance with the arrangements in force for the transfer of goods from one customs center to another customs center.

Article (25)

Entry and deposit goods

Goods may not be entered or deposited in the free zone except with a license from the zone administration and with the knowledge of customs and in accordance with authentic documents or customs transfer statements.

Article (26)

Entering damaged goods

Goods that are damaged or unfit for consumption may not be entered in except with the approval of the General Director upon the recommendation of the Director and only in exceptional cases and within the conditions and reservations that he sets and in coordination with the competent departments.

Article (27)

Treating goods as transit goods

- A. Goods entering the free zone are treated as transit goods.
- B. The arrival of goods through the gate of the free zone and their entry to it is considered as exiting the country.
- C. Restrictions of such goods shall be paid to customs once the deposit application has been duly organized and received by the free zone.
- D. The free zone shall provide the customs center daily with copies of the deposit and exit requests for goods.

Article (28)

Ensure the safety of customs lead

When the goods enter the free zones, the customs shall ensure the safety of the customs lead and inspect the goods before entering the free zone in the yard designated for this, provided that this inspection is approved as a basis for organizing the request for deposit and receipt of contents.

Article (29)

Goods Documents

Documents related to goods entering the free zone:

A. Goods are treated upon their transfer to the free zone and upon entry to it as transit goods. Therefore, certificates of origin, original invoices, or laboratory analysis are not required for them. It is sufficient to list the cargo lists and packing lists, and limit the request for these documents when removing the goods from the free zone to put them for local consumption.

B. The invoices issued by factories and investors and certified by the administration of the free zone shall be certified of the invoices issued by the original source for the purposes of completing the documents. The appraiser may reconsider the value according to the arrangements approved in the valuation by the customs when clearing these goods for local consumption.

Article (30)

Send a copy of the manifest and reveal the policies.

Ships' agents must deliver to the free zone and its customs center, within 72 hours of the arrival of the means of transport (and before unloading its cargo), a copy of the original manifest and a statement of the policies and data of transit goods, whether addressed to the free zone or not.

Article (31)

Unloading and Delivery

Depositors or their representatives must begin without delay unloading the means of transport and delivering the goods to the free zone and not keep any part of the goods that addressed for the free zone or leave it in another place.

Article (32)

Deposit Request

The deposit request shall be submitted on the prescribed form to the director of the free zone for approval. The deposit shall be referred and upon approval shall refer it to the warehouse controller to determine the location in which the merchandise will be stored, where the concerned warehouse custodian shall proceed with the receiving process, provided that the provisions of Article 9 of the system shall be taken into consideration when determining the storage location.

Article (33)

Sorting Packages

Depositors, before delivering the goods, must sort the packages according to their corners and numbers within five days from the arrival of the goods to the free zone. If they fail to do so, the provisions of Article 8 of the system shall be applied to them, unless the delay is caused by circumstances and reasons beyond the depositor's control at the director's appreciation.

Article (34)

Registration in Records

Goods entering and leaving the free zone shall be recorded in the records of the free zone, with clarification of all information in terms of number, type, weight and others.

Article (35)

Receiving procedures

A. Upon receiving, the damaged, suspicious or tampered packages are first sorted, then counted and placed in new packages (at the expense of the depositor), then a preliminary report is organized that includes a description of all these parcels upon their arrival with an indication of the number, weight and how to repack them. The preliminary record is an integral part of the general record. These parcels are then placed in the matching room or in certain places that can be preserved.

B. After sorting the parcels mentioned in Clause A of this Article, the valid parcels are counted according to their numbers, types, brands and numbers, if any, with an indication of the number of missing or excess parcels, and all information is placed in the receipt.

C. Goods are received and delivered in the following manner in the cases of entry and exit.

1. Goods contained within bags in quantities that cannot be counted, wood, iron, and all Dakmah goods (Goods that cannot be counted) it is allowed to be entered (committee) upon a written request submitted by the depositor and approved by the director of the free zone, and these goods remain on the responsibility of the depositor throughout their storage period and until they are taken out under the supervision of a committee representing the concerned parties, and a minute's annex is organized therein.

2. Goods of identical units are delivered by number or weight on the basis of the package.

3. Other goods are delivered by number without weight.

D. After completing the delivery in the manner indicated in paragraphs a-c of this article, a formal receipt report shall be organized according to the condition of the goods upon receipt, including all the information related to the goods. The applicant must sign the minutes, then he must object to that to the director within a week from the date of organizing the minutes, with a statement of the reasons for the objection. The one that signed the original report and that the appendix is certified by the free zone director. As for the goods

imported by land, the deposit request and the signature of the concerned parties on it shall be considered as a receipt report.

Article (36)

Weight Difference Responsibility

A. The free zone shall not be responsible with related to the goods mentioned in paragraph C of the previous article for the difference in the actual weight from what is stated in the documents submitted and related to these goods. However, the depositor has the right to request delivery on the basis of the actual weight and in this case the depositor shall bear the expenses of the weighing process.

B. The free zone shall not be responsible for any weight loss resulting from the characteristics and nature of the goods and their impact on weather factors and other conditions that affect the weight.

C. The free zone shall not be responsible for any deficiency or difference in the contents of the goods parcels if the parcels upon receiving were in good condition unless it was proven that the tampering occurred within the precincts of the free zone.

Article (37)

Goods Transportation that violation of the data

A. The director of the free zone may, at the expense and responsibility of the related person, transfer the goods that are found to be in violation of the submitted data, or to be a source of danger for the goods stored next to it, or harmful to public health, the environment, or the facilities of the free zone to any place inside or outside the zone, and the Director shall inform the depositary of this procedure.

B. The manager may take the measures required for the good preservation of the goods, and he may re-pack the damaged parcels and replace the packing, repair or maintain it at the expense of the depositor whenever he deems it necessary.

C. If it turns out that the deposited goods are perishable or that the damage inflicted on them or others because of them has become severe according to the discretion of the free zone manager, he must notify the depositor of their withdrawal within a period specified by the director, if he fails to do so, the director of the free zone has the right to sell it by public auction in accordance with the provisions of the system, or to destroy it according to minutes signed by the relevant parties and the free zone. In all cases, the right to return to its owner the allowances and costs of destruction if the proceeds of the sale were not sufficient to cover that.

D. The General Director, based on the report of the destruction committee and the recommendation of the director of the free zone, may deliver the goods that are decided to be destroyed, other than alimantal and food items, free of charge, to charitable bodies if it is possible to benefit from them, provided that they have been auctioned more than once and are not salable by public auction.

Article (38)

Removal of Remains and Waste

A. The depositor shall take out the remains and waste that resulting from the operations of collecting and packing the disparate parcels. If he does not do so, the director of the free zone shall sell them in accordance with the provisions of the system, and he has the right to bear the costs of collecting, sweeping and packing the depositor

B. The remains of the goods whose consignments are not known and whose owners cannot be known are sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the system.

Article (39)

Cargo transportation to the places leased to investors

It is allowed to transport the goods from the warehouses and yards of the free zone to the premises leased to the investors after all that is due to the free zone on these goods have been paid at the expense and responsibility of the lessee or depositor, this is after submitting a (transfer permit) on the prescribed form approved by the free zone director or his representative, provided that this is indicated in the free zone records and records.

B. It is allowed to transport goods from the leased places to the warehouses and yards of the free zone according to the arrangement referred to in paragraph A of this article.

Article (40)

Transit Goods

Transit goods:

A. In implementation of the provisions of Article 5 of the Law of the Free Zones Corporation and Article 92 Paragraph A of the Customs Law, it is not permitted to store transit goods except in the free zones... However, transit goods that are not addressed to the free zone may be allowed to remain within the precinct of the port of Aqaba for a period not exceeding one month. From the date of its unloading, if its owners wish to ship it by transit during the mentioned period, provided that it is registered in the Manifest register in the free zone, and that its transactions are carried out through the free zone and its customs center. If it is not shipped during this period, the depositor must transfer it to the free zone. To do this, the free zone shall transfer it in coordination with the Ports and Customs Corporation, at the expense of its owners, to the free zone to be stored there.

B. The Free Zones Corporation pays what is due on the goods in terms of service charges to the Ports Corporation, and it collects them later from the depositor or owner of the goods, in addition to a 10% service fee for the account of the Free Zones Corporation.

Article (41)

Waive of goods

The Waive

Waive of goods:

Goods deposited in the free zones shall be waived according to a waiver document (according to the prescribed form) in front of the competent employee in accordance with the following procedures, provided that the waiver process is not considered effective except after the waiver fees and the approval of the free zone director or his authorized representative for this objective.

1. The waiver document shall be organized and signed by the depositor or his legal representative, indicating the number of the deposit application, the type, specifications and quantities of the goods and all the necessary information, including the name of the assignee, whether it is a natural or legal person.
2. Goods waive belonging to a legal person (for example, a company) must be done by a legally authorized person, whether under a legal power of attorney or under the provisions of the company's articles of incorporation, including that it is authorized to sign or has the right to authorize others.
3. Goods waiver belonging to a natural or legal person residing outside the country must be done by a person holding a duly authenticated legal power of attorney.
4. The assignee and the waiver shall sign the waiver document in front of the competent employee who will verify the identity document for each of them and write its number and type on waiver document with a copy of it attached.
5. After signing the waiver and the assignee, the waiver fee shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the service charges instructions, and then all storage and other fees resulting from the goods until the date of waiver are collected.
6. A. If the waive is made from one investor to another investor in the free zone, the assignee shall be responsible to the customs and free zone for any fees, fines or allowances that may be incurred on these goods after the date of waive, unless these goods remain with the waiver, then the waiver and the assignee (jointly and severally) are responsible about this goods.
B. However, if the investor in the free zone waive to any other non-investing party, the waivedr and the assignee shall remain jointly and severally liable for the goods for any fees, fines or allowances that may be incurred until the date of their release according to original customs declarations or their delivery to the trustees of warehouses and public squares to be stored in them.

Article (42)

Establishments Waive

B. Establishments Waiver or Leased property:

1. The general director may, upon the recommendation of the free zone director, agree to the lessee to waive his rights in the leased property to others in accordance with the provisions of Article 7/W of the instructions for service charges and Article 20 of the investment system, during the penalty period for lease, but after the end of this period, the investor may not waive the facilities which he set up for others and the ownership of the institution shall be transferred to the institution, unless the investor wishes to continue working, in this case the General Director may allow the extension of the contract for the period he deems fit.

2. The lessee hasn't the right to waive to others before signing the lease contract because he is not considered a leased.

Article (43)

Waived Goods Record

C. Goods that are duly waived to the free zone shall be recorded in a special register and sold by public auction in accordance with the provisions of the system.

Outgoing goods the free zone is treated according to the condition in which they are presented to customs, whether when placing them for local consumption or when sending them in transit, regardless of the modifications or changes made to them inside the free zone.

Article (44)

For Transit Purposes and Domestic Consumption

For transit purposes:

1. Goods that outgoing the free zone outside the country are treated as goods in transit through Jordan, and certificates of origin and certified invoices are not required for them.

2. A request to take out in the free zone with the goods to be taken out shall be organized, with specifications in terms of type, number and weight, and signed by the competent free zone employee and Clearance company representative

3. Based on the request to take out, the transit statement shall be organized and recorded at the customs center.

4. The allowances arising from these goods shall be collected for the free zone before being sent to the yard customs duty.

5. The competent free zone employee, in conjunction with the representative of the clearance company, will actually supervise the loading, and the specifications will be written by him on a side box of the transit statement and signed with the company representative.

6. The transported vehicle is sent under the supervision of the free zone and the clearance company to the customs yard to complete the transit declaration procedures by the customs.

7. The customs inspector approves the explanations of the free zone employee and the clearance company, and he may, in limited cases, within a reasonable percentage, open the cargo and verify the correctness of the specifications.

B. For the purposes of domestic consumption:

1. A request to take out the goods intended to be cleared for local consumption shall be organized and shall include all specifications in terms of type, class, number, weight and origin, and shall be signed by the free zone employee and the clearance company.

2. Based on the take out request, a statement of consumption status is organized and registered at the customs office.

3. Customs valuation, analysis, import licenses and all other procedures are carried out before transporting the goods to the customs yard, where the appraiser can request samples for the purposes of acquaintance with the estimation and analysis process and has the right to inspect the goods later upon their arrival at the customs yard to verify the validity of the estimation.

4. After completing these procedures, the goods shall be loaded under the supervision of the competent free zone employee and the clearance company. The specifications of the goods shall be written in a side box on the customs declaration and they shall sign it and then send it to the customs yard to complete the customs procedures.

5. When the customs inspector is not convinced of the accuracy of the explanations of the zone employee and the clearance company, the customs inspector may physically inspect the cargo.

6. For goods that are difficult to unload and load more than once, the inspector can, in a special arrangement between the two departments, supervise their loading himself from the precincts of the free zone and escort them to the customs yard so that he does not have to unload the cargo a second time for inspection. This procedure remains in place until the free zones develop a plan for transporting Goods inside warehouses and yards by garages to the customs yard.

Article (45)

Clearance and Shipping Companies

A. It is not allowed to submit manifest, cargo statements, or requests to deposit goods in the free zone for the account of others, except to companies and persons who meet the definition of the depositor mentioned in Article (2) of the system or who are duly authorized by them.

B. The Director General may license the clearance companies licensed by the customs to submit requests for depositing and removing goods and receiving them from the free zone on behalf of their owners after presenting an official authorization from the owner of the goods (on the prescribed form) authorizing them to do so and within the conditions he determines. In this case, they shall be responsible towards the free zone for all matters related to the goods, including storage and services allowances, jointly and severally with the owner of the goods.

C. The General Director may, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Free Zone, specify the number of clearance companies that are allowed to operate within the Free Zone in the light of work needs and in coordination with the customs authorities.

D. Shipping companies and clearing companies provide a bank guarantee to the Corporation in the amount of (2000) two thousand JD as a prerequisite for carrying out its business in the free zone, as a guarantee of any violations or abuses that may be issued by it or its employees.

Article (46)

Enterprise Licensing

Licensing to establish commercial projects and services:

A. The application for a license to set up a commercial project or a service project shall be submitted to the director of the free zone on the prescribed form, where the application and its recommendations are submitted to the General Director for approval / provided that the application is accompanied by a security deposit of no less than three months' wages.

B. Upon the issuance of the General Director approval decision, the investor is immediately informed of the initiative to complete the lease procedures and sign the lease contract within one month of being notified.

Article (47)

Establishment Time Limit

If the lessee intends to establish his own facilities, he shall be given three months from the date of his notification of the General Director approval of the request to submit schemes and technical specifications, and the General Director may extend them for a period of two months.

Article (48)

Storage in the leased property for others

The lessee may store goods belonging to third parties in the leased area, and in this case, the corporation shall collect 30% of the storage fees that would result from these goods if they were stored in warehouses and public squares, provided that the lessee adheres to the allowances stipulated in the instructions for service charges in the free zones as a maximum.

Article (49)

Industrial Projects Establishment License

Licensing to establish industrial projects:

A. The application for a license to establish an industrial project shall be submitted to the General Director, including all the information indicated in the prescribed form, including the necessary land area.

B. A cash security deposit of no less than one year's rent for the land to be leased shall be submitted with the application. This insurance shall not be refunded in the event of the applicant's disapproval of

implementing the project indicated in the application, provided that the insurance is calculated from the rent allowance in case the application is approved.

C. In light of the review of the Investment Directorate of the Corporation and the competent director of the free zone, the Director General shall refer the request to the Investment Committee to seek its opinion regarding the project to be established.

D. Thereafter, and within a month of submitting the application, the General Director issues his decision in this regard and informs the person concerned.

E. The license applicant is given a period of two months from the date of notification of the approval decision to complete the rental procedures and sign the rental contract. If he fails to do so, he is considered objecting and the insurance is confiscated.

F. The license applicant is given three months to submit engineering and technical schemes for buildings, facilities, equipment and machines for study, and the General Director may extend this period for another three months.

G. After approving the schemes mentioned in item (f) of this article, the investor must begin, within three months, the establishment of establishments, and the Director General may extend this period for another three months.

Article (50)

Raw Materials Entry

Raw materials entry and investors' supplies into the free zone:

1. It is allowed to enter raw materials, building materials and tools, office furniture and supplies, fuel, tools and supplies needed by investors to set up establishments and factories, and all production inputs from the local market, whether from local materials or paid fees.
2. These materials shall be entered according to a special form prepared by the Free Zone.
3. A register is opened in every factory or commercial sector in which these materials are recorded for statistical purposes.
- 4- It is stipulated that the entry of such materials for the purpose of storage and re-export outside the country should not be in the same condition in which they were entered.

Article (51)

Establishing workshops and maintenance workshops

Workshops and maintenance operations sector:

Free zones are allowed to set up workshops and maintenance workshops for those with sufficient experience and capabilities to cover work needs.

Article (52)

Basics of repair and maintenance operations

Repair and maintenance operations are carried out according to the following principles:

1. It is allowed to bring in hangers, tools and supplies either from local markets or importing them, exempt from customs duties and other taxes, and they are entered according to a deposit request according to the deposit.
2. The owner of the operator keeps records of all the supplies and parts in his workshop, whether those are paid or exempted.
3. It is allowed to carry out disassembly and assembly operations for parts and parts related to the mechanical condition of vehicles, mechanisms and equipment that affect their movement. Air conditioners, recorders, rims and other parts that do not affect its driving, with the exception of installing additives on the cars to be cleared in transit, provided that the installation takes place inside the free zone and under the supervision of the free zone and customs. As for the cars to be cleared for the local market, it is required and when installing any addition purchased from the local market According to the procedures determined by the free zone and the customs department.
4. Maintenance is not permitted except for machines and equipment duly stored in the free zone.
5. When installing any of the parts mentioned in Clause 3, which can be distinguished, a transfer request (on the prescribed form) from the location where they are stored to the operator is organized, and this is referred to the original entry request, and before the exit of the mechanism on which it was installed, an ejection request is organized and referred to on the statement. Customs and deposit mechanism request. Verification of the installation of these parts is carried out by the free zone in accordance with a report (on the prescribed form).
6. Subject to what is stated in Article 54 of these instructions, dismantling and assembling operations of parts or parts of electrical appliances and machines of any kind are not permitted.

Article (53)

Take-out arrangements for repair and maintenance purposes

It is allowed to take out cars, equipment, machinery and machines and their parts from the free zone to the local market for the purposes of repair and maintenance within the following arrangements:

1. The free zone shall prepare a form, in coordination with the customs, to be designated for this purpose, in which the specifications of the mechanisms or equipment intended to be repaired shall be recorded and signed by the free zone employee and the person concerned.
2. The vehicle or vehicle is inspected by the competent customs officer to ensure that the defect is mechanical and technical and affects its driving.

3. The director of customs shall allow it to be taken out to the local market for repair and return under the undertaking of a clearing company or the sponsorship of its owner, while specifying the repair period.

4. A special register is opened at the customs center and the free zone for the purposes of regulation and follow-up.

Article (54)

Take out machines for maintenance and return purposes

It is allowed to take out parts of industrial machines and parts of machinery for the purposes of maintenance and return, provided that spare parts from the local market are used.

Article (55)

Violations and Reconciliations

Violations and Reconciliations:

A. When any violation of the provisions of the institution's law and its investment system is discovered, and any instructions issued by it, a seizure is organized by the employee who discovers the violation. It includes a full description of the details of the violation, signs it, and then presents it to the director for approval if he is convinced of the grounds for the seizure.

B. The seizure is notified to the concerned freighter in particular. If he does not submit a written request within ten days of being notified to settle the conciliation, the seizure is transferred to the court.

C. The Director General or his representative, at any time before the final judgment is issued by the court, may reconcile for any lawsuit or procedures initiated against the perpetrator of the violation by paying an amount not less than 25% of the fine that may be decided by the court.

D. The violations referred to in Article 5 of the system and those punishable by imprisonment under the provisions of Article 26 of the system are excluded from the right to reconciliation.

E. The rewards are paid to the discoverers of violations in accordance with the rules stipulated in the Customs Law.

Article (56)

Deciding on cases not mentioned in the instructions

Final provisions:

The Board of Directors may decide on any case not addressed by these instructions.

Article (57)

Force:

These instructions are effective as of the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

Article (58)

Cancellations

The instructions for storage and investment in the free zones issued in the Official Gazette No. 3767 dated 16/07/1991 shall be canceled to be replaced by these instructions.