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**Law No. (10) of 2019 regarding General Hygiene**

We, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Having reviewed the Constitution;

Civil and Commercial Procedures Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (12) of 1971, as amended;

Penal Code promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as amended;

Constructional Organisation of Buildings Law, promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (13) of 1977, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. 3 of 1994 regarding the Division of Land Intended for Reconstruction and Development, as amended by Law No. 6 of 2005,

Legislative Decree No. (2) of 1996 regarding the Occupation of Public Roads, as amended by Law No. (6) of 2005;

Legislative Decree No. (21) of 1996 regarding the Environment, amended by the Legislative Decree No. (8) of 1997;

Civil Law, promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (19) of 2001;

Municipal Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (35) of 2001, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. (17) of 2002 regarding the Governorates System, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. (39) of 2002 regarding the General Budget, as amended;

Criminal Procedures Law ، promulgated by Legislative Decree No.(46) of 2002 as amended;

Law No. (33) of 2006 regarding Sanitation and Surface Water Drainage, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. (47) of 2012 on the Establishment and Organization of the Supreme Council for the Environment;

Traffic Law promulgated by Law No. (23) of 2014;

And Public Health Law promulgated by Law No. (34) of 2018;

The Shura Council and the Council of Representatives have approved the following law, which we have ratified and enacted:

**Article (1)**

In applying the provisions of this Law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context requires otherwise:

1- Ministry: The Ministry concerned with Municipal Affairs.

2- Minister: The Minister concerned with Municipal Affairs.

3- **Concerned Directorate:** The directorate concerned with hygiene affairs in the municipality or the competent secretariat.

4- The competent municipality or secretariat: The municipality or the secretariat concerned with the hygiene affairs of the region or governorate to which it belongs.

5- Waste: Waste of all kinds, liquid, solid or semi-solid, such as rubbish, waste, papers to be disposed of, sewage water, vehicle structures and other machinery and their components or parts thereof, dead birds, animals and their dung, construction and demolition waste, soil, plants, trees, factories and others that result from placing them in other than the designated places to cause health, environmental or fire damage, or disrupt the appearance or cleanliness of the city, village, region or neighbourhood, or impede traffic.

6- Source of waste: The entity that caused or produced the waste, whether public and private natural or legal person , residential or non-residential facilities, factories, camps, cantonments, barns, slaughterhouses, markets, tourist places, beaches, farms, public and private transportation and others.

7- Waste collection site: The place designated by the municipality or the competent secretariat to remove waste from within, in front of, or near the waste source, according to its nature.

8- Waste treatment site: The place designated by the municipality or the competent secretariat, in which waste is treated by recycling, backfilling, or by any other means approved by the Minister in coordination with the other relevant authorities.

9- Waste management: Waste collection, storage, transportation, recycling and disposal, including subsequent care at disposal sites in accordance with environmentally approved methods.

10- Waste Recycling: Processes that allow materials to be recovered and reused.

11- Disposal sites: Controlled and designed sites for waste disposal. These sites are managed in accordance with the environmental and safety requirements determined by the concerned directorate in coordination with the relevant authorities.

12- Special waste: Any waste resulting from the various health care activities in all its nursing, therapeutic and diagnostic forms in hospitals and health centres, including laboratories, research centres, radiology, pharmacies, dental treatment, physiotherapy, products and drugs of pharmaceutical laboratories and warehouses, solid and liquid industrial waste, transportation waste, slaughterhouses and markets selling meat, fish, birds and farms intended for breeding and others.

**Article (2)**

Taking into account the provisions of the Environment Law, the Public Health Law, and the regulations and decisions promulgated for their implementation:

1- It is prohibited to throw or leave any of the waste stipulated in this law and its implementing regulations, except in the places designated for this by the competent authority.

2- It is prohibited to sort and treat waste except in sites prepared or licensed for that and in accordance with the conditions and procedures specified by the implementing regulation of this law, and the decisions promulgated for its implementation.

**Article (3)**

It is prohibited to perform any of the following actions:

1- Spitting or spewing any chewed material, or throwing or leaving trash, cigarettes and excrement and defecation in places other than those designated for that.

2- Washing vehicles or others, or any similar work that leads to water flowing into streets, lanes or alleys.

**Article (4)**

1- Home occupants and owners of offices, establishments, commercial and industrial stores and others must keep their waste in special containers that have a tight lid.

2- The Implementing regulations of this law and the decisions promulgated for its implementation shall specify the requirements and specifications for these containers, as well as the dates and places related to leaving them outside and the methods of their collection.

**Article (5)**

The entity that causes or results in special waste must take all the necessary measures to separate these wastes from other wastes, in accordance with the requirements and specifications prescribed for preserving, collecting and transporting those wastes that are determined by the implementing regulations of this law, taking into account the provisions of laws, regulations and decisions promulgated in this regard and in coordination with relevant authorities.

**Article (6)**

1- Owners and possessors of real estate, such as lands, commercial and investment establishments that are leased for housing or other purposes, must maintain the cleanliness of the yards, corridors and vicinities of these properties.

2- The municipality or the competent secretariat must oblige the owners or holders to maintain the cleanliness of the real estate located in its jurisdiction in accordance with the conditions and procedures specified by the implementing regulations of this law and the decisions promulgated for its implementation.

**Article (7)**

1- Owners of abandoned vehicles and all types of junk and scrap are prohibited from placing or leaving them in the streets or on the sidewalks, in the squares, public spaces and beaches. The municipality or the competent secretariat shall warn the owners of these abandoned vehicles and the scrap by placing a sign indicating the start of the warning period and the action to be taken in coordination with the Competent Authority to remove them and transport them to the places specified by the municipality or the competent directorate within 48 hours.

2- It is prohibited to occupy streets, squares, public spaces and vacant lands with vehicles offered for sale or rent. The municipality or the competent secretariat has the right to warn the owners of these vehicles to remove them within 24 hours by putting a sign on them indicating the start of the warning period and the action to be taken in this regard.

3- In the event of violation of the provisions of clauses (1) and (2) of this article, the municipality or the competent secretariat must seize the vehicles and impound them. After the lapse of three months from the date of the seizure and the failure of its owner to recover it and pay the expenses, it may dispose of those vehicles by selling them in the public auction, deducting the expenses from its price and depositing the remainder of the selling at the disposal of the owner, if any.

4- The municipality or the competent secretariat shall be responsible for the damage arising during or as a result of the process of lifting, transporting or impounding those vehicles if they violate the controls specified by the implementing regulation of this law and the decisions promulgated for its implementation.

**Article (8)**

It is prohibited to transport waste, whatever its source, from the site of its collection to the site of its treatment except through the companies and institutions licensed and classified for this purpose in accordance with the controls specified by the implementing regulation of this law, with the presence of a valid certificate from the municipality with the truck driver proving that.

**Article (9)**

The means of transporting waste must be in good condition and covered tightly so that none of its contents fall, leak, spill or volatilize, in accordance with the conditions, specifications and deadlines specified by the implementing regulation of this law.

**Article (10)**

The concerned directorate must:

1- Directly supervising and controlling the transportation of waste of any kind, from its collection sites to sites designated for landfilling, recycling or treatment.

2- Organizing the collection and sorting of the waste in ways that facilitate its recycling in accordance with generally accepted environmental standards and controls.

3- Providing suitable containers for all types of waste in designated places for leaving the waste outside, allocating fixed and safe sites for them, and maintaining the cleanliness of these containers and the surrounding areas. This may be done by companies licensed for this purpose, in coordination with the competent authorities, according to the conditions and specifications specified by the implementing regulation of this law.

**Article (11)**

The employees of the competent municipality or the competent secretariat, who are determined by a decision of the Minister of Justice in coordination with the Minister, shall have the capacity of judicial officers to verify the application of the provisions of this law, its implementing regulations and the decisions implementing it, and to control and prove any violations of its provisions and the provisions of these decisions. These employees shall have the right to request the information and data, to view the documents and licences related to the places and businesses subject to the provisions of this law and the decisions implementing it, to write the records and to question the specialists in the aforementioned places, and to refer the violation to the competent authority.

**Article (12)**

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty stipulated in any other law, whoever violates the provisions of Articles (2, 3, 4, 6, 7) of this law shall be punished with a fine of not less than fifty dinars and not more than three hundred dinars.

Violation of the provisions of Articles (5, 8, 9) of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dinars and not more than one thousand Bahraini dinars.

In the event of a conviction, the court may order the confiscation, removal or return of the thing to its original condition, the final withdrawal of the licence, and the final or temporary closure for a period not exceeding 30 days, as the case may be.

The fines that are collected from the violators shall be deposited in the account of the municipality or the competent secretariat within the scope of which the caught violation is located.

It is permissible to reconcile with the municipality or the competent secretariat regarding the violations stipulated in this article and Article (13) of this law in exchange for depositing an amount equivalent to one-third of the maximum fine prescribed for the violation in the account of the municipality or the secretariat in whose jurisdiction the violation occurred. The reconciliation may be made after the criminal case is filed and before a judgement is issued in the matter by paying two-thirds of the maximum fine or the value of the minimum limit determined for it, whichever is greater. The criminal case expires with reconciliation.

**Article (13)**

1- Without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural person, the legal person shall be punished with the prescribed fine if any of the violations stipulated in Article (12) of this Law are committed in his name or for his benefit, with the consent, knowledge, concealment or negligence of any of the members of its board of directors, chairman or the representative in charge.

2- In the event of recurrence, the court may order the closure of the premises in which the violation occurred and in which the activity related to it is practised, for a period not exceeding thirty days.

**Article (14)**

The implementing regulation of this law shall regulate the rules and procedures to be followed in the matter of removal, estimation of its expenses, methods of collection, and cases of modification and exemption from it. Expenses shall be collected through the administrative method.

**Article (15)**

The Minister shall issue the implementing regulation of this Law and the Decisions necessary to implement its provisions within three months from the date of its enforcement.

**Article (16)**

The Prime Minister and the Ministers - each within his jurisdiction- shall implement this Law, and it shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**King of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa**

Promulgated at Riffa Palace:

On: 22 Ramadan 1440 A.H.

Corresponding to: 27 May 2019