Law No. 23 for 2010 concerning commercial activity
Book Two

Economic activities
Section One: in commercial business

Article (409)

Commercial business
The following is considered commercial business:

1- Purchase of commodities or other physical or not physical movables for the purpose of selling it or after manufacturing or transfer or hire as well as purchase of state's bonds or other circulating bonds in trade for the purpose of selling it.
2- Sale of commodities or other physical or not physical movables for hire as it is or manufactured as well as sale of state's bonds or other circulating bonds in trade if its purchase was actually for the purpose of sale or hire.
3- Purchase or sale of real estate for the purpose of trading
4- Operations of stock markets and operations of commodities' markets
5- Establishment of commercial companies as well as sale or purchase of its quotas or shares
6- Operations of banks and exchange offices
7- Bills of exchange, bonds and cheques
8- Sale or purchase of tools for preparation of ships and airplanes for navigation, its equipments, fuel and other requirements
9- Building of ships and airplanes, sale, purchase, hire unless the sale, purchase, hire is for non commercial purpose.
10- Road, marine and air transport
11- rendering services for commercial ships
12- shipping, navigation loans and other contracts concerning marine trade and navigation
13- insurance against risks, life insurance and insurance against risks of navigation and transport
14- brokerage operations
15- deposit for commercial reasons
16- deposit in public terminals for the operations regarding "Deposit Certificates" and "Mortgage" which are issued y these terminals
17- supply operations
18- contracting business
19- industry establishments
20- general entertainment
21- publication and printing
22- commercial exploitations of computer programs and space broadcasting through satellite
23- commission agency and commercial agencies
24- exploitations of mines, ambushes and ,,, of oil, gas and others

25- distribution of water, gas, electricity and others from energy resources

Article (410)
Other commercial business
All contracts and other commitments which the merchants perform are considered commercial business unless proved otherwise or it was civil in its nature.

Article (411)
Exceptional work from commercial business
Purchase of yield or commodities for the purpose of using or consuming it by the buyer or his family and these goods will not be sold if the buyer is obliged to sell it are not considered commercial business. Sale of agricultural products by land owner or exploiter is also not considered a commercial sale.

Article (412)
Insurance is considered commercial business of the insurer
Life insurance and insurance on things that are not commercial or its establishments are not commercial business except for the insurer.

Section Two
In trade agents and assistants
First Chapter

Article (413)
Identification
Trade agent: is the person who trades for client's account and in his name and the trade agency is not assumed to be free.

Article (414)
Agency limitation
The trade agency does not include commercial operations that are not stipulated explicitly in the contract even if the agency is general.

Article (415)
Agent's guarantee
The agent is guarantor of goods in his custody for damage or loss unless there is a condition that state otherwise and with the exception of force majeure or there is defect in the thing itself.

Article (416)
Extent of agent's commitment for compensation
The agent is committed before the client for damages if he acted in his task contradicting the advices given to him.

Article (417)
Agent's announcement for execution of his task
The agent should inform his client without delay that he executed the task. The consequences for agent's delay in response for a period exceeding the reasonable time in respect of agent's nature, distances and local custom that his acceptance is assumed despite agent's limits.

Article (418)
Other's complaints on agency
The agent should show on request the agency's testimony to others who deal with him and he should not complain with the separate guidance that the client gave him about the agency unless he proves that the other was aware at time of commitment.

Article (419)
Client's commitment
The client should provide the agent with what he needs from the necessary means for execution of the agency unless there is agreement that stipulate the opposite of that.

Article (420)
Agent's entitlements
In case there is no special agreement, the value of the reward that the agent deserves should be specified on execution of work or percentage of commission according the local custom of the place in which the agency is executed.

Article (421)
Agent's privilege
The agent has the privilege right on goods which are sent or delivered to him or lodged with him, once it was sent or delivered or lodged and he has also the right to arrest it. He will be preferred than others in fulfillment of amounts that he lent or expedited its payment before dispatch of goods or delivery or during its existence in his custody. This privilege will not be evaluated without the decided conditions in article (422).
He should prove his custody of goods with his custody of commercial bonds instead of it such as original bill of lading or its first copy or transport testimony.
The excellent agent's debts are interests, commission and expenses in addition to the actual debt.
Commercial agent's privilege is prior to all other privileges.

Article (422)
Conditions for insisting on privilege right and methods of its execution
In order to insist on privilege right stipulated in the previous article, the agent should inform the client through the court with list of entitled amounts and to notify him to settle it during 3 days; he should warn him that he will pay all the things that are under the privilege if he refused that. The client may protest by calling the agent before the court at a specific session during the same period. If the client has no residence or known home in the place of agent's residence, the period for protest will be extended according the legislations of law of civil and commercial procedures and after expiry of the mentioned period without objection or if

the objection is refused by final verdict, the agent is allowed to sell the mentioned things through process server or through other person to be nominated by the court for this purpose.

Article (423)
Exceptional legislation
The agency is considered in favor of both the client and agent and the agency will be terminated by canceling the permit for practicing the trade which is granted to the minor who is given the agency in addition to the cases of agency's termination that are stipulated in the civil law.

Second Chapter: commercial dependent

Article (424)
Identification
Commercial dependent: the person who undertakes to practice e activity of a trader in the place of the trader that trade or in any other place

Article (425)
Client's responsibility
The client will bear the responsibility of business as well as the commitments that are still within the limit of trade.

Article (426)
Form of dependency contract and its declaration
The explicit commercial dependency contract should be with official document to be written by public attorney and to be lodged with the clerk of the court of first instance in which the dependent practices his work within the area of its jurisdiction for registration in a specific register; and to be published on the court's announcement board. It should also be registered in the competent trade register during 10 days from its date.
Summary of dependency contract should be published according the legally decided methods and the legislations of the following article will be applied until the above mentioned procedures are completed.

Article (427)
Complaining power of the implicit dependency and its declaration
The implicit dependency contract is considered general and comprehensive for all business concerning practicing trade that it was given for and that it was necessary for performing it.
The client should not complain on other for any restriction that specified the dependent's authority unless he proves that the other was aware of this restriction at time of commitment.

Article (428)
Dependent's duties
The commercial dependent should deal in the name of the trader and should mention the trader's name, surname and commercial name before signing any commercial deal of the authorized deals to be performed by inserting "for" before signature, otherwise he will personally responsible.

Others may pursue proceeding even on the trader for dependent's work concerning practicing trade undertaken to him and necessary for execution.

Article (429)
Prohibition of competency
The dependent should not perform commercial operations or intend to perform it or takes care of similar types of trade without client's written permit, otherwise he will be obliged to compensate for the harms.

Article (430)
Responsibility of client and dependent
The dependent is responsible by solidarity with his client in consideration of law legislations concerning practicing trade.

Third Chapter: Commission agent

Article (431)
Identification
Commission agent: is the person who sells or buys things or signs other contract for client's account and in the name of the commission agent.

Article (432)
Client does not authorize granting right for postponing payment
Commission agent should not postpone payment unless the client permits

Article (433)
Commission estimation
The amount of commission to be estimated according the current custom in the place in which the business is concluded unless both parties agree; in case there is no custom, the judge will estimate it.

Article (434)
Client's right of recourse to his agency and to estimate the commission
The client may recourse to any business of the agency before completion of work. In this case, the agent is entitled a share from the commission, to take into consideration the expenses incurred and the work performed.

Article (435)
Customer's commitment
If the commission agent is committed in accordance with an explicit contract, he should bear "fulfillment responsibility" and (execution guarantee) and he becomes responsible towards the client for execution. In this case, he is entitled in addition to commission a "special reward" or increase in rate of commission to be specified according the custom of the place in which the business was concluded unless stipulated in the contract. In case there is not local custom, the judge will estimate it.

Chapter Four: Commercial Representation

Article (436)
Identification
Commercial Representation: is a contract whereas a party undertakes to sign commercial contracts permanently on behalf of another party in a specific region against a reward.

Article (437)
Restrictions on the commercial representative
Client should not authorize more than one representative for one region at the same time for the same commercial business. Also the representative should not undertake to practice business for a number of clients who are competitors at the same region and the same commercial business.

Article (438)
Extent of representative's right in collection of debts
The representative should not collect client's debts and if he is authorized, he should not reduce its amount or extend its due date without special permission.

Article (439)
Extent of representative's power
The procedures concerning execution of contract that was signed by the representative are correct as well as pledging of proceedings concerning non fulfillment of the contracts itself.

Article (440)
Entitlement of commission
The representative is entitled commission on the business executed correctly and if the operation is completed partly, the representative is entitled commission that commensurate with the executed part.
The commission is also due on the business that the client conclude directly if it should be executed in the region of the representative unless it was agreed otherwise.
The representative has no right to claim refund of representation expenses unless it was agreed otherwise.

Article (441)
Impossibility of executing operations
The representative is entitled commission for operations that its execution is impossible because of client's work or as a result of an agreement between the client and others.

Article (442)
Withdrawal from contract
If the representation contract is not for a specific period, each party may withdraw from it by notifying the other party before 3 months; and the previous notification may be substituted by payment of compensation for its period at the extent of the average of monthly commissions which were paid in the previous year or for representation period, whichever is shorter.
The representative is entitled the same period if the unspecified contract is expired because of any occurrence in which the representative is not responsible.

Chapter Five: Brokerage

Article (443)
Identification
Broker: is the intermediary between two persons or more to reach a contract for a deal without having a work relation with one of them and without being ordered by any one of them or his representative.

Article (444)
Estimation of commission
If the deal is concluded as a result of the broker's interference, he will be entitled to commission.
The judge will specify the amount of commission and the percentage to be paid by each party unless there is agreement or local custom or official tariff for the craft.

Article (445)
Broker's right to recover expenses
The broker has right to claim the expenses incurred from the person who authorized even if the deal was not concluded unless there is agreement or custom that specifies otherwise.

Article (446)
Broker's right in the commission
If the contract is conditional, the commission will be entitled from the time in which the condition is achieved; if the contract is pending a revoked condition, the commission will not fall when the condition is achieved.
The legislation of the previous article will be applied in the case when the contract is subject to invalidity or cancellation if the broker is not aware of the reason of invalidity.

Article (447)
Multiple brokers
If the deal is concluded by a number of brokers, they have a right to share the commission.

Article (448)
Broker's duty concerning deal's data
The broker should inform the concerned about what he knows in respect of deal's evaluation, its guarantee and circumstances that affect signature of contract and he will responsible on validity of signatures on documents and the last signature on bonds.

Article (449)
Duties of the professional broker
The professional broker in goods or bonds should officially comply with the following:

1. To keep samples of sold goods until the operation is concluded

2. To give the buyer a list of goods so that he will sign it and will state in it the circulated documents and statement of the group and its number

3. To record in a special register the fundamental points of the contract that will be signed by him and should give each contract copy of what he recorded and it should be signed.

Article (450)
Authorizing the broker to represent one of the parties
Each contractor may authorize the broker to represent him in the operations concerning execution of the contract that was signed through him.

Article (451)
Omission of the name of one of the contractors
If the broker did not reveal to one of the contractor the name of the other contractor, he should be obliged to execute the contract, he will replace the other contractor in whatever rights.
If the contractor whose name was omitted appears after signature of contract, or if the broker revealed his name, each contractor will have the right to insist on his right before the other directly and the responsibility of the broker will not be abandoned.

Article (452)
Broker's guarantee
The broker may submit a guarantee from one of the parties.

Article (453)
Abandonment of broker's duties
A fine for not less than 100.- dinars and not more than 500.- dinars will be imposed on the broker if he abandoned his duties imposed in the law.
In case which is extremely dangerous, he will be prevented from practicing the occupation for a period not exceeding 6 months in addition to the fine. The broker who renders service to a person that he knows is not qualified for contracting will be penalized with the same penalty.

Article (454)
Special laws
The previous legislation will not abandon the legislations stipulated in the special laws.

Article (455)
The necessity of registration in a special register
It is not allowed to practice commercial agencies' business or mediation without permission from the concerned sector and registration in the special register of commercial agencies and mediators in the competent trade register office.

Article (456)
Special cases
GPC may restrict practicing the business of commercial agencies and mediation in goods and services that have a special nature or strategy to some corporate bodies according presentation from the competent authority.

Article (457)
Penalties
A fine for not less than 3,000.- dinars and not more than 10,000.- will be imposed anybody who violates the legislations of article (455) of this chapter and penalty will be doubled when repeated.

Chapter Six: shop workers

Article (458)
Workers' authority
The workers in the shop who are authorized to sell in retails should receive the cost of things that they sell in the shop or on delivery and they may give receipt in the name of the shop owner.
They should not claim the debts of the shop owner outside their work place unless they are permitted.

Article (459)
Executive rules
The concerned authority issues the executive rules stating the legislations and procedures included in this section and particularly the following:

1. The persons who are allowed to practice business stipulated in this chapter
2. The conditions and required procedures for registration in the trade register office
3. To split the goods and services in categories for goods and services
4. The cases in which the persons are allowed to practice the activity in more than one category
5. To specify the maximum limit for the number of commercial agencies that the person allowed to practice
6. Procedures and condition for assignment from agency's contract or its transfer
7. To specify the minimum limit for guarantee period of goods, its maintenance, supply of spare parts, or its replacement, guarantee certificate and data that it should include
8. To specify the necessary fees for registration, renewal, recording data and other procedures

Section Three
In traders' books

Article (460)
Compulsory books
Each trader should have at least the following books:

1. Daily book: the trade should record daily all transactions relating to his commercial activity and will record all amounts which he spent for himself and family in each month

2. Ledger book: stating trader's different accounts

3. Book for inventory and budget: for recording the inventory list, budget, and profit and loss account at least one time in the year

Article (461)
Each trader should keep in a special file copies of correspondence and telegrams as well as received correspondence concerning his commercial activity in addition to the above mentioned books

Article (462)
Numbering of books and giving it an official status
Books and files to be free from gaps or writing or erasing or filling between lines the exception of the space in the file for keeping copies of letters and its contents.
Before writing in the daily book and inventory book, each paper will be numbered and to put one each paper without expenses the mark of the officer who is appointed by the court of first instance.
The officer will write in the first page of each book the number of its pages and a statement for giving him official characteristic to be signed and dated.

Article (463)
Accountancy electronic books and documents
The trader may keep accountancy documents in the shape of continued and serial printing paper to be used in the electronic system and to be dated and numbered as stated in the law.
Accountancy documents may be kept electronically and the included data should not be changeable.
The previous two forms will have the argument of the traditional commercial books.

Article (464)
Books and files arguments
The books and files that are kept by the trader will be an argument before the courts when it fulfills the legal conditions

Article (465)
The cases in which there are orders for viewing commercial books
The court may order to view all the mentioned books and files in case of common funds or the estate or division or bankruptcy and in these cases the court may order itself to view the books.

Article (466)
Acceptance of books and request to exhibit it
The commercial books should always be produced and exhibited for extraction of what concerns disputes except in the cases mentioned in the previous article.

Article (467)
Period for keeping books and files
The trader should keep the books and files for 10 years from date of its closure.

Section Four
In the commercial place, its mortgage and commercial name
Chapter One: in the commercial place

Article (468)
Identification
Commercial place: is a group of funds that the trader organizes
To practice a commercial activity and related rights to acquire customers and includes a group of physical and intangible elements, particularly the name, logo, marks, rental right, holidays, fees, forms, furniture, industrial machiner and factories.

Article (469)
Ownership transfer of commercial place or usufruct right
The contracts concerning ownership transfer of commercial place should prove in writing that it is subject to registration or usufruct right without prejudice to legislations of any law that follows specific means for ownership transfer of all or part of funds that are constituents of the commercial place concerning the contract's nature.
The contractors should lodge the contract to the trade register office for registration during 10 days from signature.

Article (470)
Prohibition of competency
The person who transferred the ownership of a commercial place is prevented from each new activity in its respect or its location or other circumstances will mislead the customers of the disposed place.
The condition for preventing competition is correct on a wide range of what was stipulated in the previous paragraph and prevention of practicing any occupational activity should not exceed 5 years from date of ownership transfer. If the agreement specified a longer period or did not specify, the prohibition for competition will be considered 5 years only.
In case there is rental right in the commercial place or its rent, the prohibition for competition will be applied on the owner or tenant during the validity period of rental right or rent.

Article (471)
Previous contracts of ownership transfer
The person to whom ownership of a commercial place is devolved will replace the administrator of the signed contracts concerning the activity of the commercial place itself and which do not have a personal nature unless otherwise agreed.

The second party in the signed contracts before disposal of the commercial place may be degraded reasonably in the contract during 3 months from his knowledge of the transfer without prejudice to the responsibility of the administrator.
The same legislation will be applied on the beneficiary and tenant during the period of the rental right or rent

Article (472)
Transfer of rights
Transfer of right of the commercial place that its ownership is transferred will be applied on others from time of registering disposal in the trade register even if the debtor is not notified or it is not accepted; the debtor will be disclaimed from the debt if he settled it in good faith to the administrator.
The same legislations will be applied in case of rental right of the commercial place if its range is extended to whatever rights of the place towards the other.

Article (473)
Responsibility for debts
The administrator will not be disclaimed from the debts concerning the activity of the commercial place that its ownership is transferred and its date is before transfer unless it is revealed that the creditors agreed on that.
The disposed of person will be asked about the previously mentioned debts when it is proved in the commercial books.

Article (474)
Beneficiary's commitments
The beneficiary of a commercial place should practice the place's activity with fulfillment of the commercial name without changing its target and should preserve the systems concerning the work, fixed and circulating equipments and goods; in case he did not perform the mentioned commitments or if he ended without justification the place's activity, the decided legislations for similar cases in usufruct will be applied on him.
The difference between the assets on inventory at the starting time of usufruct and the assets at its end on the basis of the commercial value at its end will be paid in cash.

Article (475)
Applicable legislations on the tenant
Legislations of the previous article will be applied in case of rent

Chapter Two: mortgage of the commercial place

Article (476)
Mortgage with official paper
The commercial place will not be mortgaged without official paper.
If it is not specified accurately what the mortgage includes, it is considered that it includes the name, commercial logo, the right to rent and the trade mark.
The mortgage contract should include permission from the mortgager debtor if there is any privilege to the seller on the commercial place or on some of its elements and it should

include also name of insurance company that insured the commercial place against fire and other risks, if any.

Article (477)
Declaring the mortgage contract
The mortgage contract of the commercial place will be declared by registration in the competent trade register.
The registration will insure the privilege for 5 years; and registration is considered cancelled if it is not renewed during the previous period.
The registration is cancelled by compromise of the concerned or in accordance with final judicial verdict.

Article (478)
Mortgager’s responsibility
The mortgager is responsible for keeping the mortgaged commercial place in good condition.

Article (479)
Permission for selling the commercial place by auction
If the owner of the commercial place will not fulfill the price or its remaining amount to the seller or the debt guaranteed with the mortgage in its due date to the mortgagee creditor, the seller or mortgagee creditor after 8 days from notifying with official copy the debtor who have the commercial place should submit litigation to the judge of urgent matters requesting permission for sale by public auction all or part of the constituents of the mortgaged commercial place.
The sale will be in the place, date and hour as well as the method specified by the judge. The announcement for time of sale will be in two national newspapers two times consecutively prior at least 10 days from the selling date.

Article (480)
Transfer of privilege
The mortgaged seller and creditors will have on amounts collected from insurance, if the reason of its entitlement is revealed, the same rights and privileges that they had on the insured things
Article 481
Tenant's privilege
In the place of the commercial shop as well as in some elements, the tenant will have priority right on the mortgaged creditor in the amount of rent not exceeding one year.

Chapter Three: Commercial name

Article (483)
Utilization right of the commercial name and its details
Each trader has the right to utilize the commercial name that he selected.
The commercial name should include details concerning the assigned type of trade and in all cases the commercial name should match the activity's fact and should not mislead or prejudice in the system.
The commercial name should be according the legal legislations.

Article (483)
Registration and use of the commercial name
The commercial name should be registered in the trade register according law legislations and other trader should not use this name in the type of trade that he practices after registration; if the trader's name and surname are similar to the registered commercial name in the register, he should add a data or logo to distinguish the previously registered name.
The trader shout set the commercial name and address on documents and papers; correspondence concerning dealings should be signed by the commercial name.

Article (484)
Transfer of the commercial name
The commercial name or logo should not be transferred separately from commercial place. In case of transfer of the commercial place according contract between the neighborhoods, the commercial name will not be transferred without agreement of both parties; in case of inheritance and will, the commercial name will be transferred unless the will stipulates otherwise.
In all cases, the person to whom the commercial place is devolved should add a data proving ownership transfer.

Section Five
Trade register
Chapter One: General legislations

Article (485)
Trade register organization
Public trade register will be established according this law for registration of law requirements. It will have branches in the form of local offices that will specify the rules and executive decisions of this law, its organization and the authority to which it is affiliated.
A sworn official before the court of first instance will keep the trade register in each office in which the local office is located in its area of jurisdiction. The official will perform his duties with integrity and honesty and swearing will be before the competent magistrate in case there are branches for the local offices.
The local offices should send copies the registered data and information to the general trade register office at the end of each week.
Registration in other registers should not prevent the necessity of registering in the trade register before practicing the economic activities that are organized by this law.
Any person may view the register and obtain extracts from the included information in it as well as last lodged budget in the trade register against payment of the decided fees.
The extracted copies should not include legislations of declaring bankruptcy if reinstatement rule is issued or arrest provisions are lifted.

Article (486)
Registration methods and its refusal
Registration in the trade register is in accordance with an application to be signed by the concerned and the competent office should ascertain the validity of the signature and the required legal conditions before registration.

Refusal of registration to be informed to the applicant with registered letter or with the modern communication systems stated in the registration application. Applicant should resort for refusal of registration before the competent court of first instance during 30 days from date of refusal notification decision.
The court will favor in the appeal that will be held in a consultancy chamber authority.

Article (487)
Registration invalidity
If registration is without the legally required conditions, the court of first instance which is held in a consultancy chamber authority should order its cancellation after hearing the concerned.

Article (488)
Appeal in consultancy chamber's decisions
The concerned may appeal in the decisions of the consultancy chamber by the methods stated in the civil and commercial pleadings law. The final issued order concerning the appeal should be registered in the competent trade register.

Article (489)
Registration argument
It may not be a binding constraint for those who object on the other with the facts that are not registered and that the law requires its registration unless it is proved that the other was aware of it.
The other should not insist on his ignorance with the proved facts in the trade register and which the law requires its registration at time of occurrence of the registration.
The legislations of the special laws should always be considered.

Article (490)
Non registration
Without prejudice of applying more severe penalty stipulated in other law, a fine for not less than 500.- dinars and not more than 1,000.- dinars will be imposed for neglecting the registration application at the time and method stipulated in the law; and the court will order registration according the law at the time that it specifies.
The same penalty will be imposed if the trader did not mention registration number and place of registration on the papers and commercial correspondence in the trade register.

Chapter Two
Registration in trade register and procedures

Article (491)
Required data for registration
Any person who is considered a trader as well as the civil companies according the legislations of this law should apply to register his name according the prepared form in the trade register office that the head quarter of the place for activity is located its area during 10 days from opening his place or date of ownership. The application should include particularly the following data:

1. Activity owner's name, surname, father's name, nationality, date of birth, place of residence and address for contacts.
2. Commercial name
3. Head quarter of activity
4. Kind of activity
5. Names and surnames of his agents and dependents
6. Copy of company's basic system, managers' names or members of the board of directors and control authority as well as names and surnames of company's agents, dependents and representatives.

Changes in the mentioned data of the previous paragraphs should be registered as well as the data in the following paragraphs during 10 days from date of its occurrence.

7. Issued legislations and decisions imposing arrest of the trader or civil company or lifting sanctions or imposing penalty or appointment of agents in place of the absentee or their dismissal.
8. Legislations for declaring or canceling bankruptcy or issued legislations after declaring bankruptcy
9. Legislation for closure of bankruptcy and legislations for re-opening it
10. Provisions for reinstatement
11. Provisions for dismissal of partners or managers
12. The issued order for reconciliation procedures and issued legislations approving it or its cancellation or invalidity or closure of its procedures or issued provisions approving the judicial reconciliation or its cancellation or invalidity.

The person who arranges registration should lodge with his application his handwriting signature as well as handwriting signature of agents and dependents. He should also request registration of activity's expiry during 10 days from expiry.

Article (492)

Registration of sub headquarters

The trader who establishes sub headquarters inside the state's lands should request its registration in the trade register office at which the activity of headquarter is located in its area during 10 days from establishment.

An application should be submitted during the same period to the registration office in which the sub headquarter is located at its area and to state the main headquarter, name and surname of the authorized official to represent the sub headquarter and the representative should lodge his handwriting signature in the last office.

The legislation of the second paragraph will be applied on the trader whose main head quarter's activity is abroad.

The trader who establishes sub headquarters abroad should apply to the trade register in which his main headquarter is located for registration during a period not exceeding 30 days.

The same legislations will be applied on the branches of civil companies.

Article (493)

Decisions concerning minor or loss of eligibility

Courts' clerks should inform the competent trade register offices immediately with the decisions concerning the permission to the legal representative of the minor or loss of eligibility or interdicted for practicing commercial activity as well as the decisions for cancellation or amendment of this permission for its registration in the register.

Article (494)
Registration details on official correspondence
Trader should mention on his papers and correspondence concerning his commercial business details of trade register office and registration number.

Article (495)
Registration of public establishments
The public establishments that its sole or main purpose is commercial activity are subject to registration in the competent trade register.

Article (496)
Register's publication
The public trade register will publish whatever must be published by law in accordance with the legislations of this law and systems of the executive rules for the executive procedures.

Article (497)
Executive rules
GPC will issue decision to for issuance of the executive rules of the trade register on presentation from the concerned secretary. It will include particularly the following issues:
1. Registration procedures in the trade register and obtaining extracts.
2. Records and forms concerning the trade register.
3. Fees for registration and fees for obtaining extracts.