Executive Regulation of Mining Investment Law
Issued by the Royal Decree No 47 dated 20/8/1425H

Chapter 1
Definitions and Basic provisions

Article 1, Definitions:

In addition to the definitions in the Mining Investment Law, the following terms and expressions wherever they appear hereunder shall have the meaning shown opposite each, unless the context otherwise dictates:

The Law: The Mining Investment Law, issued by the Royal Decree No. 47 dated 20/8/1425H.


The Geochemical Methods: the methods depicting the earth chemistry including its components and the rules controlling distribution of the earth elements.

Geophysical Methods: The methods that depict the physics of the earth including the physical characteristics such as the electric, magnetic, and seismic with the aim of knowing the composition and residual structure of the earth.

Smelting: Melting metals by heating for purification and treatment purposes. Aerial Survey: Use of fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters or satellites in reconnaissance, screening, researching and exploration for a specific metal, metals, one metallic or nonmetallic raw material or more or to help study an area.

The Environmental Study: A study to specify possible or resulting impacts on the environment from the project and adequate preventive procedures and means to prevent or curb such negative aftermaths and achieving or increasing positive project yields to the environment in compliance with the observed environmental standards.

Polishing: To clear the rocks surface by well-established pertinent techniques.
The Ministry Representative: Any employee of the Ministry, an agent or a delegate assigned by the Ministry to issue licenses, conduct inspection and control to verify adherence of licensee to the provisions of the license, collection of information from the license holder or any otherwise objective determined by the Ministry.

Purification (Refining): The process of purifying mineral raw materials (ores) and getting rid of impurities.

Financial Fees: The fees the Ministry collects from the exploitation license holder not subject to income tax against mineral resources exploitation.

License Enactment Date: The license date of issuance.

Land and sea territories reserved for mining: Land and sea territories specified and earmarked by the Ministry for mining activities to grant mineral rights thereon.

The Building Materials: The minerals or rocks defined in Class (1) of Article (3) of this Regulation.

The Raw Materials: The minerals or rocks defined in Class (1 and 2) of Article (3) of this Regulation.

Stone pit activities (quarrying): Any method or process to extract the minerals or rocks defined in Class (1 and 2) of Article (3) of this Regulation.

The License for Reconnaissance: A license granted per the Mining Investment Law availing non-exclusive right to conduct hasty geologic survey to generally specify minerals and ores prior to launching detailed exploration survey.

The License for Exploration: A license granted per the Mining Investment Law to availing the exclusive right to conduct detailed survey leading to the exploration of valuable natural residues of metallic and non-metallic ores through geological, geophysical, geochemical, different drilling methods or any otherwise appropriate means to determine their availability, stretches, quantities, types and the mining viability of such.

The Exploitation License: A license granted per the Mining Investment Law to avail the exclusive right to invest, extract and exploit the ores, raw materials and minerals specified in the license to cover any direct or indirect activity required for achieving the purposes of the license and it includes the mining, raw materials quarry, small mine and building materials stone pit licenses.
The Mining License: A license granted per the Mining Investment Law to avail the right to practice mining activity in the licensed area to exploit the minerals from rocks defined in Class (3) of Article (3) of this Regulation.

Raw Material Stone Pit License: A license granted per the Mining Investment Law to avail the right to exploit, within the licensed area, the raw materials defined in Class (1 and 2) of Article (3) of this Regulation.

The Small Mine License: A license granted per the Mining Investment Law to avail the right to exploit the minerals and rocks defined in Class (1 and 2) of Article (3) of this Regulation.

Building Materials Stone Pit License: A license granted per the Mining Investment Law to avail the right to undertake quarrying of building materials to exploit the minerals and rocks defined in Class (1 and 2) of Article (3) of this Regulation.

Materials Collection License: A license granted per the Mining Investment Law to avail the right to collect the materials defined in Article (3) of this Regulation.

Article 2, the Entity Supervising:

Over the Execution of the Law and Its Competences. The Ministry shall be the authority assuming jurisdictions over the Law enforcement and supervising over its execution, as it may, to enforce and oversee the implementation of the Law, exercise its powers including the preparation of the regulation, necessary decisions and formats.

Article 3, Classification of Minerals and Rocks:

Minerals and rocks have been classified, for the purpose of implementing the Mining Investment Law, into the following three classes:

The First Class (Class 1): The Building Materials. to include all materials used in construction, such as, but not be limited to:

1- Small stones (concrete), unconsolidated sand and soil filling materials of all types

2- Rocks of all types and stones used for producing concrete and bricks of all types and sizes including clay and volcanic lava.

3- Ornamental rocks and stones used for dimension stones and slabs such as granite, marble, limestone, sandstone, dolomite, basalt, clay, slate, phylite, fractured marble and artisan or any otherwise rocks usable for building stones or for ornament.

The Second Class (Class 2): The Raw Materials: Including industrial minerals and raw materials like, but not limited to:
The asbestos, barite, basalt, volcanic rocks, low density bauxite, chalk, mud, laetrite, schist, betonite, zeolite, dolomite, diatomite, feldspar, fluorite, garnet, graphite, gypsum, anhydrite, ulmenite, low density iron ore, kaolin, granite, marble, magnesium, mica, nephrite syanite, olivine, prelate, phosphate, potassium, volcanic lava of all types (pozzolan), pyrophyllite, maro, rutile, salt, silica sand, sandstone, serpentine, sillimanite, kyanite, rock wool, mixed clays, coal, kyanite, andalusite, limestone, talc, trona, wollastonite, titanium, coal, latrine, sulfur and any otherwise minerals and rocks usable as raw materials.

The Third Class (Class 3): Metallic minerals, precious and semi precious stones, metallic raw materials requiring advanced processing and concentration operations:

To include, but not be limited to:

1- Precious metals, such as gold, silver and the platinum group.

2- Base metals, such as copper, lead and zinc.

3- Steel manufacturing metals, such as iron, nickel, manganese and chromium.

4- Rare Elements, such as rare earth elements, zirconium, hafnium, and tantalum.

5- Precious and semi precious stones, such as the pearl, diamonds and predot, respectively.

6- Minerals that require advanced processing and concentration operations, such as, but not limited to, the bauxite and phosphate.

Article 4, Demarcation of Land and Offshore Areas Eligible for Granting Mineral Rights:

The Ministry shall specify and allocate, demarcate and put fixed marks around the areas required for mining activities and grant mining licenses on them in accordance with the form prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 5, Mining Reserve Areas and Procedures for Their Demarcation:

Mineral reserve areas are the areas specified by the Ministry as deemed to contain mineral resources. A land slot or seabed area shall be earmarked as a mineral reserve area by a decision from the Minister to preserve such from intrusions, provocations or possession to remain available for mining and quarrying according to the Law.
When demarcating a land slot for mineral reserves, the Ministry shall notify related parties to safeguard such from intrusion.

The Ministry shall publish in the official gazette the decision to earmark any land slot for mining reserve and the announcement shall show the earmarked land size, borders and coordinates.

The Ministry shall check on the areas allocated for mining reserve and the locations booked for mining activities to exclude intrusion or use.

**Article 6, Handing over and Receiving Documents and Paperwork:**

When the Law and its Executive Regulation provides for handing over a document or paperwork to an applicant or a licensee, then the delivery of such document or paperwork shall be carried out as follows:

Firstly, handing over documents or paperwork by The Ministry:

a- To individuals: Hand to hand delivery to the licensee, applicant or to an authorized agent of either or by mailing such to him by post to the address registered at the Agency or by any otherwise guaranteed method of delivery.

b- To Companies or Corporations: Hand to hand delivery to the licensee, the applicant or to any authorized person after verifying his ID and upon a letter from the facility or by mailing such by post to its address registered at the Agency or by any otherwise guaranteed method of delivery.

Non-delivery shall not be the Ministry liability when a document is returned to the Ministry by the post authority for any reason confronting mail delivery.

If the licensee or the applicant has more than one workplace then the documents or paperwork shall be sent to the main office address or any otherwise address identified by the licensee or the applicant.

Secondly, handing over of documents or paperwork to the Ministry:

Any document or paperwork shall be delivered by the licensee or the applicant to the Agency’s Administrative Services Department either by hand, by registered mail or any otherwise guaranteed method of delivery.

**Chapter 2**

**General Provisions for License**

**Article 7, Applications and Licenses Logbooks:**

The Ministry shall maintain one logbook registering applications and another one for registering licenses:
1- The application logbook: To show the application number, date and time of arrival and time it is received by the Agency, besides the type of applied for license, applicant data, the subject minerals and the requested license period in addition to the subject area, its size and geographical coordinates, the purpose of application and use.

2- The licenses logbook: To cover the license number, date of issuance and its type, besides, data on the licensee, the subject minerals, the license duration, its location, size and geographical coordinates.

The investor or licensee may be allowed access to review the documents relating to his application in either logbook two on condition that he submits an official letter showing the justification for such.

**Article 8, Preparation and Submission of License Applications:**

Applications for licenses shall be prepared on the Ministry prescribed forms and shall be submitted to the Agency during the official working hours.

Applications and appendices shall be hand to hand submitted to the Agency Administrative Communications Department and the applicant shall be given a receipt showing the incoming number, date, and time of receipt, whilst, submission can also be completed by registered mail to the Agency address or by any other otherwise method acceptable to the Agency.

**Article 9, Powers of the Ministry to Require the Applicant to Provide Further Information:**

The Ministry may require the applicant, in written notice or email message, to provide further information on the application or the applicant.

**Article 10, Procedures on Applications To Extract Minerals from Restricted Locations:**

The applications to extract underground minerals in restricted territories cited in Paragraph (2) of Article (8) of the Law shall be submitted on the form prescribed by the Ministry. Such applications shall provide the proposal of the applicant in full details and the justifications he uses for lifting the restriction off such territories. If the study of the application showed that such lifting is appropriate then the Minister may, upon an agreement with the concerned authorities, request the Cabinet of Ministers to lift the restriction.

**Article 11, Deciding on Conflicting Applications:**

Conflicting applications for exploitation licenses on a given area will be adjudged based on the following weights and factors:

1- Technical proficiency and financial capability. 30%

2- Proposed technical work program 30%

3- Commitments to upgrade and train Saudi cadres 15%
4- Provision of infrastructure, make it available to others and development of the community and the involved remote areas. 15%

5- The added value 10%

In case of parity, the application with older date shall be given priority.

As for clashing exploration licenses the oldest shall be given the priority.

**Article 12, Procedures on Applications for Licenses Transference:**

The Licensee may apply to the Ministry for assigning or transference of the mining rights granted to him according to the Law, on the form prescribed by the Ministry, to show some information including:

1- License type, number, and date of issuance

2- Justifications for applying.

3- Nature of the rights to be assigned or transferred.

4- The transferred to (recipient)

5- The transferred to (recipient) qualifications in accordance with Article (13) of the Law for exploration or exploitation licenses with the exception of licenses for building materials quarries (stone pits).

The Ministry shall issue a decision approving the transfer of rights, while showing the commitments of the new licensee.

**Article 13, Procedures on Applications for Mortgage of Rights and Transfer of Obligations:**

The licensee shall apply to the Ministry requesting mortgage of rights or transfer of obligations granted to him per the Law, on the form prescribed for such by the Ministry to show some information including the following:

1- License type, number, and date of issuance.

2- Justifications for applying.

3- Nature of the rights requested to be mortgaged or the obligations to be transferred.

4- Rights mortgagee or obligation transferee qualification.

The Ministry shall issue a decision approving the mortgage, while showing the conditions of the mortgage of rights and the transfer of obligations within thirty working days as of the date on which the investor fulfils all the requirements.

**Article 14, Withdrawal of Applications:**
The applicant for a license may withdraw his application by submitting to the Ministry and in such a case the application withdrawal shall be deemed irrepealably final and the applicant shall neither recover the fees he has paid nor the documents he has submitted.

**Article 15, Rejection of Applications:**

The Ministry shall have the right to reject an application for any license provided for by the Law if the applicant does not adhere to any of the applying procedures and prerequisites prescribed by the Law or the provisions of this Regulation and in such a case the applicant shall neither recover the fees he has paid nor the documents he has submitted.

**Article 16, Keeping the Applications:**

The Ministry shall have the right to keep any application for any license provided for by the Law if the applicant does not comply to any applying procedure and prerequisite stipulated by the Law or by this Regulation and in such a case it shall be impermissible for the applicant to either recover the fees he has paid or the documents he has submitted.

**Article 17, Applications for Coalition (joint venture) Licenses:**

The application for partnership (joint venture) licenses shall be submitted in the names of all partners (members of the coalition/joint venture), while specifying the percentage of each partner's share and include a partnership contract and such a license shall be issued in the names of all partners (members of the coalition/joint venture).

**Article 18, Assets at Licenses Expiry or Termination Date:**

At a license expiry or termination date, all competent authorities shall be notified vide the form prescribed by the Ministry and the Ministry employees shall have the right to access the site to identify the assets which the licensee is not entitled to take or remove for properties of the Ministry and such assets may include, but not limited to, the following:

1- Permanent constructions.

2- Telecommunications networks.

3- Power supply plants.

4- Water and sewage drainage stations.

5- Raw materials processing, separation and concentration units.

The licensee shall, within 180 days as of the license expiry or termination date, for any reason, whatsoever, remove on his own expense all the wastes, remnants of equipment, non-fixed equipment, fences, hindrances and fixed markers and shall
Article 19, Procedures on the Applications for Aerial Surveying or Imaging:

If a licensee desires to conduct an aerial survey or imaging he has to apply to the Ministry using the form prescribed by the Ministry for such purposes to show some matters including:

1- Type, number and date of issuance of the license.

2- The coordinates and map of the area he requests to survey or photograph.

3- Type of aircraft to be used for surveying or photography and its owner.

4- Technical data on the type of survey or photography and flying altitude.

5- Justifications for the survey or photography.

6- Full detailed information on the operator of the survey or photograph.

The Ministry shall then issue a written permission for the aerial survey or photography in accordance with the provisions of Article (25) of the Law, and in this case the licensee shall commit himself to the conditions specified by the Ministry while observing all other laws.

Article 20, Commitment to the Environment Protection Laws and Procedures:

The licensee shall:

1- Ensure the efficacy of the observed procedures and precautions of environment protection of any serious damages that might result from performing mining activities in the licensed area, and he shall take precautionary measures capable of excluding, preventing or reducing any adverse impacts on the environment in the licensed area by using the best available technologies as far as possible.

2- Specify the types of wastes and hazardous materials resulting from his mining activities and ensure environmentally appropriate methods of storing, processing and eliminating such wastes and hazardous materials prevent proliferation and hazardous effects on human health and safety, on the environment and natural resources.

3- Adhere to and abide by all the environmental laws and regulations observed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4- Take all security and safety precautionary measures in building and maintaining his facilities at performing all operations pertinent to the license purposes as he shall be committed to preserve the safety and health of his employees and all other persons legally authorized to enter the area of the license.
5- Send written annual reports on the extent of his implementation of the environmental protection program and the achieved results thereof.

6- Notify the Ministry in writing of any accident or activity of possible serious damages to the environment as a result of his activities within the license area, while taking necessary effective steps to face such accident or activity to curb, contain, minimize or remedy the damage in accordance with the observed laws in force and the Minister shall have the right to stop or suspend the activity as required.

Article 21, Health and Safety Measures:

The licensee shall abide by all health and safety measures in accordance with the Mining Investment Law and all other laws observed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Article 22, Procedures for the Protection and Leveling of Licensed Areas:

The licensee shall be committed to secure required guards to all facilities in the licensed area in accordance with the procedures observed in this regard and shall place fixed marks showing the borders of the license area and erect a fence surrounding it if the Ministry so requires, with a site entrance gate and a board showing the facility title according to the format prepared by the Ministry and he shall level the site floor by filling deep pits as far as possible and eliminate, bury garbage or trim dangerous debris edges, thereon and clean and surround hazardous locations with warning signs and erect a fence around the areas with pits that can not be filled on his expense.

Article 23, Partial or Entire Voluntary License Relinquishing:

The licensee may at anytime voluntarily abandon any part of the license area by:

1- Notifying the Ministry in writing of the reasons of abandoning one month before executing such.

2- It shall not be permissible for the licensee to demand refunding of any fees, surface rental, taxes and pecuniary return or any other sums of money he has paid to the Ministry, besides, he shall pay all financial obligations owed to the Ministry.

3- Submit to the Ministry a detailed survey map showing the location and coordinates of the abandoned part and a similar map of the remaining part of the license area.

4- The licensee shall remove all fixed marks, surrounding walls, fences, stationed or movable constructions from the relinquished part, unless the Ministry requires.
5- The licensee shall undertake to rehabilitate and reinstate the relinquished property to its original state, as possible, by leveling the ground, fill deep pits to the possible limit, removing, burying wastes or trimming danger posing edges, cleaning and surrounding hazardous locations by warning signs and fences around the locations wherein deep pits can not filled. 6- The remaining part of the licensed area shall be in inter-connected form acceptable to the Ministry, while meeting all required environmental studies.

7- The licensee shall present a complete report on the area to be abandoned to show its area along with a map depicting such area in a scale acceptable to the Ministry and the report shall comprise the technical, statistical and financial studies on the relinquished location, the reasons for abandoning, the recommendations and any further information.

8- He shall satisfy all other requirements as provided for by the Law and this Executive Regulation.

Furthermore, the licensee may relinquish the entire license to its expiry date executes the following obligations:

1- Presenting a written notice to the Ministry stating his desire to relinquish such prior to one month ahead of executing the relinquishment.

2- Shall settle all the dues he owes Ministry.

3- It shall not be permissible for the licensee to demand recovery of any fees, surface rental, taxes, severance fees or any other payments he has made to the Ministry.

4- The licensee shall present a complete report on the area to be abandoned to show its area along with a map depicting such area in a scale acceptable to the Ministry and the report shall comprise the technical, statistical and financial studies on the relinquished location, the reasons for abandoning, the recommendations and any further information.

5- He shall satisfy all other requirements as provided for by the Law and this Executive Regulation.

Then the Minister shall issue a decision on the partial or entire relinquishment, showing the date it becomes effective on, then the licensee shall lose all his rights in the abandoned area.
Article 24, Procedures for Export Application:

If a licensee desires to export samples, minerals or rocks or he shall submit an application to the Ministry on the prescribed form, to show the information that include the following:

1- License type, number and date of issuance.

2- Kind and weight or size of the materials to be exported.

3- The purpose of export.

4- Point of export and the destination of the samples.

Then the Ministry shall address the competent authorities to approve the export.

Article 25, Submitting Applications for Licenses on Prescribed Forms:

Applications for licenses shall be submitted on the form prescribed by the Ministry, for such purpose, as only the applications made on the said form and accompanied by checks in the fees prescribed by Article 70 of this Regulation shall be considered.

Article 26, Schedules for Deciding on Applications:

Licenses shall be issued upon completion of all requirements and procedures within the periods indicated in front of each license below:

* Reconnaissance License 15 days

* Exploration License 30 days

* Mining License 60 days

* Raw Materials Quarry (Stone Pit) License 60 Days

* Small Mine License 60 Days

* Building Materials Quarry (Stone Pit) License 30 Days

* Material Collection License 30 Days

* Rights Mortgaging and Obligations Transfer 30 Days
Article 27, Prequalification of Applicants for Licenses:

An applicant for exploitation license, with the exception of building materials stone pit (quarry) license, shall submit to the ministry the following:

1- What proves that he possesses the technical expertise and capabilities conforming to the requirements of the applied for license or a proof that he seeks the required technical expertise and capabilities.

2- A proof that he has enough resources to finance the project.

3- If the applicant is a member in a consortium, each member in this consortium shall provide the proving documents as mentioned in (1) and (2) above.

Article 28, Establishing in- Kingdom Residence:

A non- Saudi licensee, except for a reconnaissance licensee, shall establish a place of residence (domicile) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proved by a rent contract, a permanent address for correspondence, by agent or delegate of the licensee, as the licensee shall advise the Ministry of any changes to such quarters (domicile).

Article 29, Expansion of License Area:

The licensee may, at renewal, apply to the Ministry to expand the area of the license if it is less than the maximum area specified in the law.

The Ministry shall have the right to accept, reject or amend the application. If it is accepted, the licensee shall be committed to pay all fees and surface rental dues prescribed for the supplementary area, where to the same provisions and conditions of the original license shall apply and the license area shall not exceed the maximum area specified in the Law.

Article 30, Procedures to get the Rights to Benefit by Utilities:

The licensee shall submit an application to be availed the rights to benefit by utilities on the form prescribed by the Ministry, showing the necessary information, which include the following:

1- Type number and date of issuance of license.

2- Nature and location of the area for which the utility use right is requested and the type of requested utility.

3- Justifications for be availed the rights to benefit by utilities.

4- In case a need to use water from a source outside the license area or inside,
arises, the applicant shall submit the details of the source site and the consumption quantity of water.

The Ministry shall issue the necessary permit for the utilization right after agreement with the governmental organs according to Article (30) of the Law.

**Article 31, Technical and financial Supervision and control of activities aspects of licensee:**

The Ministry reserves the right to enter the licensed area to make sure that the licensee is executing his commitments in the proper way as agreed upon. The Ministry may dispatch its representatives to the licensed area to observe the on-going works. The licensee shall cooperate with the Ministry and its representatives and provide all possible assistance and the needed services in this regard.

The Ministry has the right to audit the accounts related to the license and to review the book of accounts and the Auditor's Report as well as all other reports related to the activities of the licensee in the license area including the quantity of minerals exploited.

**Chapter 3**

**Special Provisions Concerning Reconnaissance and Exploration Licenses**

**Section 1**

**Reconnaissance Licenses**

**Article 32, Procedures for obtaining of reconnaissance license:**

The application for a reconnaissance license shall be submitted to the Ministry on the prescribed form, which includes the necessary information, such as:

1- Specific details of the applicant.
2- The minerals to be the subject of the reconnaissance
3- License area (i.e. the area which is specified by the applicant)
4- The period duration for the license (not to exceed two years).

**Article 33, Conditions and Provisions Governing the Reconnaissance License:**

The reconnaissance license holder shall commit with all provisions of the Law and these Regulations. The reconnaissance license shall include, but not limited to:
1- Rights of the licensee.

2- Area of the license.

3- Minerals included in license.

4- Dates of issue and expiry of license.

5- Duration of license.

Article 34, Procedures of Raw materials inspection and sampling:

Routine geological sampling, whether for geological surveys or license area evaluation, by chemical analysis and geophysical surveys, shall be undertaken for the purpose of determining whether the licensee wishes to apply for an Exploration or Exploitation License. Any one sample to be extracted shall not exceed one (1) ton in weight from each site. In case of need to collect more samples from one site, shall be subject to a written authorization from the Ministry. The licensee shall have not any right to collect samples for commercial purpose.

Article 35, Notifying the Ministry of the Whereabouts of the Work Team(s):

The reconnaissance licensee shall notify the Ministry in writing of the site where the work team or teams during the reconnaissance works according to the provisions of Article (33) of this Law.

Article 36, Reports Steps and Schedules:

The licenses shall undertake to submit annual progress reports during his license validity period and a final report upon its expiry in accordance with the provisions of Article (33) of the Law. and such reports shall summarize the results of reconnaissance on the form prepared by the Ministry, for this purpose.

Such reports shall be submitted to the Ministry no later than one month from the winding up the report subject period, besides, the licensee shall also furnish the Ministry with any other information that it may require.

Article 37, Reconnaissance Licenses Renewal or Extension procedures:

Firstly, the renewal of licenses:

Applications for the reconnaissance licenses renewal shall be submitted to the Ministry prior to the expiry of the license, on the appropriate application form prepared by the Ministry.
The effective date for the renewal of licenses shall be the first day following the expiry date of the original license. Licenses are renewable for two years.

Secondly, extension of licenses:

Reconnaissance license holders subjected to force majeure shall notify the Ministry in writing of the onset, the start, the nature and the period expected for such force majeure. If it is proved to the Ministry the correctness of the force majeure provision as prescribed in Article (28) of the Law, the license shall be extended by resolution of the Ministry to correspond to the period of force majeure agreed to by the Minister.

Section 2
Exploration Licenses

Article 38, Procedures of Application for Exploration License:

An application for an Exploration License shall be submitted to the Ministry on the form prepared by the Ministry comprising the necessary information, out of which is the following:

1- Particulars of the applicant.

2- Particulars of the minerals to be explored

3- Particulars of the area to be explored, accompanied by a plan showing details of the surface area, and the geographical origination

4- The requested duration of the license (not to exceed five years)

5- The requested area of exploration (not to exceed one hundred km²)

6- Minimum exploration expenditures program in accordance with Attachment (1) of this Regulation.

Article 39, Exploration License Conditions and Rules:

Exploration license holder shall commit to all the provisions of the Law and these Regulations. The exploration license shall include the following:

1- Rights of the license holder.

2- Minerals included in the license.

3- Dates of issue and expiry of license
4- Duration of license.

5- Map of the license size and the geographical originations.

6- Administrative area of the license.

7- Without prejudice to Article (8) of the Law and the locations of licenses inside the exploration license location.

**Article 40, Designation of Exploration license boundaries:**

The exploration license holder shall designate the required exploration area by preparing a topographical map of the required area for exploration license using a scale acceptable specified by the Ministry. The map shall note permanent landmarks such as roads and villages or any other landmark and shall be prepared according to generally accepted topographical standards. The license area shall be designated in a geometric shape with straight lines aligned north south and east west. The geographic coordinates shall be designated in degrees, minutes and seconds using the UTM system. The area shall not exceed the maximum size stipulated in the Law, namely 100 km².

**Article 41, minimum Expenditure on exploration operations:**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (36) of the Law, minimum annual expenditure for holder of exploration license shall be as prescribed by Attachment (1) attached to these Regulations. Failure to meet the annual expenditure decided may result in the cancellation of the license, unless the licensee provides evidence justifying such failure to the Ministry.

**Article 42, necessary precautions against hazards during the exploration process:**

Exploration licensee shall take the following precautions against hazards resulting from the exploration operations:

1- Take the necessary means and precautions to protect the environment.

2- Application of the health and safety measures in accordance with the laws in force in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

3- Heath and safety of licensee's employees and others.

4- Protection of public and private property.

If the licensee does not abide by the above provisions, the Minister shall have the right to issue the necessary directives to stop or suspend any operation or activity or the use of any equipment in the licensed area or termination of the license.
Article 43, Notifying the Ministry of Work Team(s) Whereabouts:

The licensee shall notify the Ministry in writing in accordance with Article (36) of the Law of the location(s) of team of work teams whilst undertaking the exploration activities.

Article 44, Reports Steps and Schedules:

The exploration licensee shall undertake to submit half yearly reports during the validity of the license, and a final report upon the expiry of the license in accordance with Article (36) of the Law. Reports shall include the details of exploration during the period covered by the report and the financial expenditures on exploration. It shall be completed on the form prepared by the Ministry.

Such reports shall be submitted to the Ministry within a period not later than one month from the close of the period to which the report relates. The licensee shall also provide the Ministry with any additional reports and information that the Ministry may require.

Article 45, Handing Over Technical Records, Samples and Drill Core to Ministry:

In accordance with Article (36) of the Law, all technical records, samples, specimens and any drill core obtained by the exploration licensee shall be delivered to the Ministry upon termination or expiry of the license. The licensee shall abide by any instructions from the Ministry concerning the lodging of such materials.

Drill core shall be stored by the exploration licensee in durable core trays to prevent deterioration and will be identified by hole number with all drill lengths and depths clearly marked, and delivered to the core store specified by the Ministry. Evidence of such delivery will be formally recorded and paid for by licensee. Licensee shall abide by the following:

1- Drill core shall be placed in trays indicating name of location, number of drill hole and serial number of tray.

2- Core trays for each drill hole shall be kept separate and shall be placed on metal or wooden bases to facilitate transportation and storage in accordance with the form and specifications prepared by the Ministry.

3- Trays shall be so arranged that two adjacent trays are placed across the two trays beneath.

4- A maximum of forty trays shall be placed on each metal or wooden base.

5- The upper tray shall have a tight cover covering the surface.
6- Trays shall be secured to the wooden base with a rope.

7- The base shall be of a quality amenable to forklift transportation.

Drill core description shall be provided to the Deputy Ministry as follows:

1- Two copies of drill holes records.

2- A digital copy of the drilled pit records stored on a CD.

3- Name of operating system used to store these records.

**Article 46, License Renewal and Extension Procedures:**

**Firstly, Renewal of License:**

If the license holder wishes to renew his license, he shall submit an application for the renewal of license to the Ministry 30 days prior to the expiry of the license, on the appropriate application form prepared by the Ministry. The effective date for the renewal of the license shall be the first day following the expiry date of the original license.

Exploration licenses are renewable for a period or periods not exceeding five years.

**Secondly, Extension of Licenses:**

Any licensee subjected to force majeure shall notify the Ministry in writing of the onset, start and nature and duration of such force majeure. If it is proved to the Ministry the correctness of such force majeure as prescribed in Article (28) of the Law, the license shall be extended by resolution of the Minister to correspond to the period of force majeure agreed to by the Ministry.

**Chapter 4**

**Provisions of Exploitation Licenses**

**Section 1**

**General Provisions**

**Article 47, Reports Procedures and Schedules:**

The exploitation licensee undertakes to submit an annual report on the form prepared by the Ministry. Such reports shall be submitted to the Ministry within a period not later than one month after the close of the period to which the report relates. The report shall include a summary of work completed.
quantity of minerals exploited and produced financial expenditures, work force, profits and other technical, financial and statistical information for the period of the report. Licensee shall also provide the Ministry with any additional information that the Ministry may require.

Article 48, Use of facilities outside exploitation license area:

The Ministry may allow the exploitation license holder - who does not wish to renew or extend the license but wishes to use the facilities located within the license area for another license that is still in effect - to use such facilities in accordance with the following conditions:

1- Licensee shall apply to the Ministry prior to the expiration of the license where the facilities are located.

2- Licensee shall have an effective exploitation license in addition to the expired license.

3- Licensee shall pay the annual surface rental where those facilities are located in accordance with the size of the area he intends to keep. Surface rental is based on a rate per square kilometer or part thereof per year or part thereof.

4- Licensee shall not exploit any mineral or conduct any mining activities at the location where those facilities are located.

5- Licensee shall not own any of these facilities. At the conclusion of their use, licensee shall return these facilities to the Ministry in as good a condition possible and shall remove all facilities that the Ministry does not intend to keep.

Article 49, public tenders:

If the Ministry wishes to delineate areas for exploitation licenses (Mining License, Small Mine License and Raw Materials Quarry License) on a competitive bid basis in accordance with Article (41) of the Law, the Ministry shall advertise those areas by public tender, so the advertisement shall comprise the competition procedures and the bid submission date and the condition and necessary details.

Bids will be evaluated based on clear criteria and according to the weights indicated below:

1- Technical and financial competence. 25%

2- Technical work program. 25%
3- Training and employment of Saudi nationals 15%
4- Environmental, health and safety provisions 15%
5- Financial returns to the state 5%
6- Development of community and remote areas 5%
7- Lowest government subsidy required 5%
8- Infrastructure and access for use by others 5%
9- Participation of Saudi capital 5%

Article 50, Entry and examination of advertised areas:

Applicants responding to public tenders advertised by the Ministry, have the right to enter and examine such areas in order to complete their applications upon written permission from the Ministry.

Article 51, Submission of feasibility study:

The exploitation license holder must submit a feasibility study before any development or mining is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of Article (38) of the Law. Such feasibility study shall be submitted in three original copies. The feasibility study shall include the capital cost of the project, rate of return on investment, annual operating costs, mining or quarrying methods, and the project's technical, financial and statistical input. The study shall be as comprehensive with the project volume.

Article 52, Submission of environmental study:

The exploitation license holder must submit an environmental study, except for the Building Materials Quarry License. Such environmental study shall be prepared by a specialized in this field in three original copies.

Article 53, Submission of rehabilitation plan:

Each holder of Mining Licenses, Raw Materials Quarry Licenses and Small Mine Licenses shall submit a Rehabilitation Plan in the Environmental Study in accordance with the provisions of Article (27) of the Law. The Rehabilitation Plan shall accord with the following requirements:

1- Licensee shall, at his own expense, rehabilitate the location to its original state to the extent possible within the period prescribed in the Rehabilitation Plan that was agreed to by both parties as prescribed in Article (28) of this Regulation.

2- The cost of rehabilitation shall be incorporated in the feasibility study on a progressive basis as exploitation progresses.
Article 54, Designation of license area boundaries:

The applicant will define the area applied for by submitting a map delineating the area requested which shall include coordinates, bearings and distances on all sides, and be tied to an established survey mark, where possible, by bearing and distance. The parts of the area must be in a reasonably compact and contiguous form acceptable to the Ministry. Technical, economic and environmental considerations shall be taken into account in estimating the size of the area.

Article 55, Conditions and Provisions governing exploitation licenses:

The holder of an exploitation license shall abide by the conditions and provisions of the Law and this Regulation. The exploitation license shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1- Location and size of the license area.
2- Rights of licensee.
3- Duration of license.
4- Diligence.
5- Land ownership.
6- Surface rental.
7- Severance fees.
8- Income tax.
9- Minerals included in license.
10- Use of explosives.
11- Selection of suppliers and contractors.
12- Auditors (except for Building Materials Quarry License).

Article 56, rights availed by exploitation licenses:

An exploitation licensee shall have the following exclusive rights:

1- To exploit the minerals covered by the license in accordance with the following conditions:

   a- To produce and exploit the minerals specified in the license and within the license area, by drilling, excavation, mining, polishing, concentration, smelting, and refining.
b- To transport, export, and sell those minerals in their original or refined forms.

c- To construct, operate and maintain all mines, buildings, plants, pipelines, refineries and waste dumps within the license area.

d- To construct the required railways, highways, communication systems, power plants and other facilities necessary or suitable for achieving the purposes of exploration in the license area after obtaining written authorization from the Ministry.

e- To undertake survey and exploration in the license area after obtaining written authorization from the Ministry.

2- To use rock-fill, gravel, sand and similar materials within the license area as may be required to achieve the purpose of the license.

Article 57, obligations of Exploitation license holder:

The licensee shall comply with the following requirements:

1- To undertake all operations in accordance with modern technology recognized by the mining industry and in such manner to avoid damage, wastage and loss of natural resources, to develop pre-production operations as rapidly as possible as justified by the size of the mineral deposit and market conditions, and maintain safety requirements and the prevention of waste.

2- To keep, for each exploitation license, books of account and production records, in accordance with the respective mining and other commercial operations, and to make available such books and records to Ministry representatives for review.

3- To submit the required reports in the forms, manner and on the dates prescribed in the Regulation.

4- To employ Saudis in accordance with the laws in force. Licensee shall develop a training program for the Saudis to be approved by the Ministry.

Article 58, renewal or extension of exploitation license:

Firstly, Renewal of Licenses:

The Minister may renew a Mining License, Raw Materials Quarry License and Small Mine License after the fulfillment of all conditions and provisions for a period or periods not exceeding the periods designated below:

Mining License 30 Years

Raw Materials Quarry License 30 Years
Renewal is conditional upon the licensee having:

1- Submitted the application for renewal one hundred and eighty days (180) before the date of expiry of the license.

2- Complied with the conditions of the license and the provisions of the Law

3- Proved mineral reserves justifying a renewal or extension

4- Submitted a detailed report on proposed future operations including the work plan.

5- Fulfilled the financial obligations prescribed by the Law and this Regulation.

The Ministry shall renew a Building Materials Quarry License within thirty working days provided the conditions stated in this Article are complied with. The effective day of the renewal of the license shall be the day after the expiry of the original license.

Secondly, Extension of Licenses:

An exploitation license holder subject to force majeure shall notify the Ministry in writing of the onset, termination and nature of such force majeure. If it is proved to the Ministry the correct of such force majeure provision as prescribed in Article (28) of the Law, the license shall be extended by resolution of the Minister to correspond to the period of force majeure agreed to by the Ministry. The Ministry shall extend a Building Materials Quarry License in accordance with similar provisions and condition.

Section 2
Mining license

Article 59, procedures on application to obtain a mining license:

An application for a Mining License shall be submitted with the Ministry on the form prepared by the Ministry and shall include the following required information, out of which is:

1- Particulars of the applicant.

2- Particulars of the financial position of the applicant.

3- Particulars of the technical support available.

4- Work program.
5- The minerals to be mined.

6- Particulars of the area applied for, including a plan showing the details of the surface area, and a location map including coordinates.

7- Duration of the license (initial term not to exceed 30 years).

8- License area (not to exceed 50 km²).

9- A detailed technical report, including the results of the exploration phase if applicable.

10- An obligation to submit a feasibility study prior to commencing mining operations.

11- An obligation to submit an environmental study prior to commencing mining operations.

12- Particulars of the capital investment required to implement the proposed mining plan and ongoing investment during operations.

**Article 60, Conditions and provisions governing the mining license:**

The Mining License shall conform to the provisions and conditions of the Law and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article (55) of this Regulation. The license is granted to exploit minerals defined in Class (3) of Article (3) of this Regulation.

**Chapter 3**  
**Raw materials quarry license**

**Article 61, application procedures to obtain raw materials quarry license:**

An application for a Raw Materials Quarry License shall be submitted to the Ministry on the form prepared by the Ministry, and shall include the required information, out of which is the following:

1- Particulars of the applicant.

2- Particulars of the financial situation of the applicant.

3- Particulars of the technical support available.

4- Work program.

5- Particulars of the area applied for, including a plan showing the details of the surface area, and a location map including coordinates.

6- A detailed technical report, including the results of the exploration phase if applicable.

7- An obligation to submit a feasibility study prior to commencing quarrying operations.
8- An obligation to submit an environmental study prior to commencing quarrying operations.

9- The minerals to be quarried.

10- Duration of the license (initial term not to exceed 30 years).

11- License area (not to exceed 50 km²).

12- Particulars of the capital investment required to implement the proposed quarrying plan and ongoing investment during operations.

**Article 62, conditions and provisions governing the raw materials quarry license:**

The Raw Materials Quarry License shall conform to the provisions and conditions of the Law and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article (55) of these Regulations. The license is granted to exploit minerals defined in Classes (1) and (2) of Article (3) of the Regulations.

**Chapter 4**

**Small mine license**

**Article 63, application procedures to obtain a small mine license:**

An application for a Small Mine License shall be submitted to the Ministry on the form prepared by the Ministry, and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1- Particulars of the applicant.

2- Particulars of the financial position of the applicant.

3- Particulars of the technical support available.

4- Work program.

5- The minerals to be mined.

6- Particulars of the area applied for, including a plan showing the details of the surface area, and a location map including coordinates.

7- Duration of the license (initial term not to exceed 20 years).

8- License area (not to exceed one km²).

9- Mining plan and a detailed technical report, including the size of the deposit, contents, production level and mining method.

10- Particulars of the capital investment required to implement the proposed mining plan.

11- An obligation to submit a feasibility study prior to commencing mining operations.
12- An obligation to submit an environmental study prior to commencing mining operations.

Article 64, Conditions and provisions governing the small mine license:

The Small Mine License shall conform to the provisions and conditions of the Law and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article (55) of this Regulation. The license is granted to exploit minerals defined in Classes (1) and (2) of Article (3) of the Regulations.

Section 5
Building Materials Quarry License

Article 65, application procedures to obtain a building materials quarry license:

An application for a Building Materials Quarry License shall be submitted with the Ministry on the form prepared by the Ministry, and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1- Particulars of the applicant.

2- Particulars of the area applied for, including a plan showing the details of the surface area, and a location map including coordinates.

3- Annual production capacity, to be not less than the minimum indicated in Attachment (3) of the Regulations.

4- Duration of license (not to exceed 5 years).

5- License area requested (not to exceed 250,000 m2).

Article 66, conditions and provisions Governing the building materials quarry license:

The Building Materials Quarry License shall conform to the provisions and conditions of the Law and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article (55) of these Regulations. The license is granted to exploit minerals defined in Class (1) of Article (3) of the Regulations.

Chapter 5
Materials Collection License

Article 67, application procedures to obtain a material collection license:

An application for a Material Collection License shall be submitted with the Ministry on the form prepared by the Ministry and shall include, but not limited to, the following:
1- Particulars of the applicant.

2- Minerals or materials to be collected.

3- Area applied for and location (any size specified by the applicant).

4- Reasons for license.

5- Duration of the license (not to exceed 2 years).

**Article 68, Conditions and provisions governing the license:**

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Law, the Material Collection License shall be granted to exploit minerals defined in Article (3) of the Regulations, to an individual or juristic person in accordance with the provisions of Article (47) of the Law subject to the following obligations:

**Obligations of Licensee:**

1- Power tools and equipment shall not be used.

2- Samples shall not be traded.

3- Facilities and/or buildings of any kind shall not be constructed in the license area.

4- The Ministry shall be advised of the location of licensee's labor force.

5- A Final Report shall be completed on the form prescribed by the Ministry.

6- Rehabilitation of the location where samples are being collected.

7- The Ministry shall be advised of the discovery of any precious metals, base metals and precious or semi-precious stones.

**Rights of Licensee:**

The material Collection License shall give the licensee the right to collect materials on a non-exclusive basis in the license area. The license is granted for all minerals defined in Article (3) of this Regulation. Minerals shall not be traded.

**Article 69, Procedures for renewal or extension of material collection license:**

Firstly, License Renewal:

Application for the license renewal shall be submitted prior to the expiry of the license on the form prepared by the Ministry. The effective day of
the license shall be the day following the day of the expiry of the original license. A resolution shall be issued to terminate the original license. Renewal of the license shall be for 2 years.

Secondly, License Extension:

A Material Collection License holder subjected to force majeure shall notify the Ministry in writing of the onset, nature and duration of such force majeure. If it is clear to the Ministry the correctness of the force majeure provision as prescribed in Article (28) of the Law, the license shall be extended by resolution of the Ministry to correspond to the period of force majeure agreed to by the Minister.

Chapter 6
Financial provisions

Article 70, Steps and dates for payment of fees:

The payment of fees prescribed by the Law and this Regulations stipulated in Attachment (2) attached herewith, shall be in the form of either a certified check or a bank draft drawn on or issued by a bank registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, payable to the ‘Deputy Ministry for Mineral Resources’ or in any other form deemed acceptable to the Deputy Ministry. The schedule for the payment of fees is as follows:

* License application fee upon submittal of application form
* License issue fee upon approval of issue
* License renewal fee upon approval of renewal
* License extension fee upon approval of extension
* License transfer fee upon approval of transfer

Article 71, Severance fees:

An exploitation license holder, not subject to income tax, must pay severance fees according to the following:

1- The holder of a Building Materials Quarry License, Small Mine License and Raw Materials Quarry License shall pay severance fees in accordance with Attachment (3) attached herewith which shall be reviewed periodically. If the production capacity exceeds the minimum capacity, licensee shall pay severance fees in accordance with the additional amounts.

Licensee shall provide the Ministry with actual annual production data which are subject to periodic inspection by the Ministry. Licensee shall pay the minimum severance fees when the license is issued, or
according to the provisions of the license. These payments are non-refundable.

2- The holder of a Mining License, not subject to income tax, shall pay severance fees amounting to 25% of his annual net income or the equivalent of income tax whichever is lower. Zakat shall be deducted from the severance fees payment. Licensee shall supply the Deputy Minister with a technical, financial and statistical report summarizing revenues, net income, quantity of exploited minerals, and actual production of each license. Severance fees shall be paid at the end of the fiscal year. Each license shall have independent accounts for separate review.

**Article 72, steps and dates for payment of severance fees:**

Holders of Exploitation Licenses must pay severance fees to the Ministry in the form of either certified checks or bank drafts drawn on or issued by a bank registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, payable to the ‘Deputy Ministry for Mineral Resources’ or in any other form deemed acceptable.

**Article 73, Surface rental:**

Holders of Exploitation Licenses must pay surface rental in the amount of SR10,000 per km² or part thereof per year or part thereof in accordance with Attachment (4) of this Regulation.

**Article 74, steps and dates for payment of surface rental:**

Holders of Exploitation Licenses must pay surface rental upon issue of the license and annually thereafter. Such payments shall be in the form of either a certified check or a bank draft drawn on or issued by a bank registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, payable to the ‘Deputy Ministry for Mineral Resources’ or in any other acceptable form. Landowners with a certified title deed or tenants of private property are exempted from the payment of surface rental. An investor may elect to pay surface rental for several years in advance.

**Article 75, method of a mineral evaluation:**

In the event there is no established price of a mineral at the point of export or at the point of exploitation within the Kingdom, the Minister shall form a committee composed of experts from the Ministry. The committee’s recommendations on mineral valuation shall be referred to the Minister for approval. Upon approval, the committee’s recommendations shall be final and binding.

**Article 76, items exempted from customs duties:**

Application by licensees for exemption of equipment from customs duties shall be made on the form prepared by Ministry. The Deputy Ministry shall evaluate such applications and forward the certified copies to the Ministry of Finance for the completion of exemption procedures.
Article 77, income tax:

The holder of the exploitation license is liable to pay income tax in conformity with the Tax Law in force in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Article 78, determination and collection of fees for services rendered by the deputy ministry:

The Ministry has the right to collect fees for services rendered to investors which shall include the following:

1- Reports of companies with expired licenses after 180 days from the expiry of the license

2- Publications and maps not intended for promotional purposes.

The payment of fees for these services will be in accordance with Attachment (5) attached herewith in the form of certified checks or bank drafts drawn on a bank registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or in any other manner deemed acceptable.

Chapter 7
Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 79, Rules and formation of penalties committee:

In accordance with Article (57) of the Law, the penalties prescribed by the Law shall be applied by a committee of three specialized individuals. The committee shall be formed by Ministerial Resolution and shall commence its duties when the Law comes into effect in accordance with the following procedures:

1- The committee shall study and evaluate all cases in accordance with the provisions of the Law and Regulation and all other relevant rules and regulations.

2- In discharging its duties, the committee may retain other expertise.

3- The committee shall take into consideration technical and economic factors and shall use corroborative techniques in the process of issuing resolutions and penalties against violators.

4- The committee shall securely file all papers and documents presented to it.

5- The committee shall issue resolutions and levy penalties in accordance with the Law and Regulation. The Ministry shall advise relevant parties and the defendant of its resolutions.

Article 80, Decision and documents to be published:

Without prejudice to Article (59) of the Law, the decisions and documents set for publishing in the official gazette (Umm Al- Qura) shall include the following:
1- Licenses including mining rights.

2- Resolutions regarding the demarcation of Mineral Reserve Areas.

3- Resolutions regarding the delineation of Mining Zones.

4- Advertisements of public tenders.

5- Resolutions relating to the transfer of licenses, termination or expiry of mining rights in accordance with the Law and Regulations.

6- Amendments to the Regulations.

Article 81, governing version of license:

The Arabic version of any license granted per the Law and this Regulation shall be the authentic text for interpretation of the license provisions.

Annex (1)

Minimum annual expenditure requirements for exploration licenses

Minimum Annual Expenditures Per Kilometer or slot Per Years
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year or slot</th>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>Second Year</th>
<th>Third Year</th>
<th>Fourth Year</th>
<th>Fifth Year</th>
<th>Sixth Year</th>
<th>Seventh Year</th>
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Annex (2)
License fees in Saudi riyals

**Application Fees**

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<tr>
<th>Fee</th>
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<td>Exploration Licenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR5,000</td>
<td>Mining Licenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR5,000</td>
<td>Raw Materials Quarry License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR5,000</td>
<td>Small Mine License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Building Materials Quarry License</td>
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**Issue, Renewal And Extension Fees**

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Issue Or Renewal Or Extension Of Building Materials Quarry
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<tr>
<th>Min Severance Fees for Small Mine License (SR)</th>
<th>Min Severance Fees for Building Materials Quarry License (SR)</th>
<th>Min Severance Fees for Mining Capacity</th>
<th>Severance Fees per Ton Cubic Meter (SR)</th>
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SR5,000 License
SR5,000 Issue Or Renewal Or Extension Of Material Collection License
License Transfer Fees
SR5,000 Transfer Fees for All Licenses
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<td>Mica</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
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<td>45,000</td>
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<td>Potash 90,000</td>
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*(Units in tons, Price in $ per ton)*
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
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<td>3.00/ton</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>30</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

---

Hazim Al Madani

Attorneys & Legal Consultants

محامون ومستشارون قانونيون
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price/Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Salt</td>
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<td>Salt for Trade</td>
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<tr>
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<td>33,000</td>
<td>4,400 m³</td>
<td>7.50/m³</td>
<td>Marble Blocks</td>
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<tr>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>20,000 tons</td>
<td>2.25/ton</td>
<td>Marble for Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>8,000 m³</td>
<td>3.00/m³</td>
<td>Limestone Blocks</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20,000 tons</td>
<td>2.25/ton</td>
<td>Limestone For Industry</td>
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<td>80,000 m³</td>
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<td>Crusher Materials, Gravel</td>
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<td>Crusher Materials, Gravel</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.13/m³</td>
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<td>80,000 m³</td>
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<td>Plain sand</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.13/m³</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>120,000 m³</td>
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<td>Plain sand</td>
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<td>0.13/m³</td>
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Annex (4)
Annual Surface rental per kilometer of slot in Saudi riyals

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<th>Amount of Surface Rental</th>
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<td>..</td>
<td>Exploration License</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR10,000</td>
<td>Mining License</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR10,000</td>
<td>Raw Materials Quarry License</td>
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<td>SR10,000</td>
<td>Small Mine License</td>
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<td>SR10,000</td>
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Annex (5)
The Ministry Services Fees

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<th>Service</th>
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<tr>
<td>SR50</td>
<td>Copy of report or publication 1-10 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR100</td>
<td>Copy of report or publication 11-50 pages</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR150</td>
<td>Copy of report or publication 51-100 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR10/Map</td>
<td>Copy of map A4 or smaller—colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR5/Map</td>
<td>Copy of map A4 or smaller—black and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR20</td>
<td>Copy of map bigger than A4 including A3—colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR10</td>
<td>Copy of map bigger than A4 including A3—black and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR150/Map</td>
<td>Copy of map bigger than A3 including A0—colored</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR50/Map</td>
<td>Copy of map bigger than A3 including A0—black and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR300/Meter</td>
<td>Core or percussion drill samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pecuniary severances for the publications not earmarked for encouraging investors and licensees.

These services are available subject to capabilities and potentialities.