



**Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers
Official Translation Department**

Law of Enforcement by the Board of Grievances

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Translation of Saudi Laws



NOTE:

The translation of Saudi laws takes the following into consideration:

- Words used in the singular form include the plural and vice versa.
- Words used in the masculine form include the feminine.
- Words used in the present tense include the present as well as the future.
- The word “person” or “persons” and their related pronouns (he, his, him, they, their, them) refer to a natural and legal person.



Law of Enforcement by the Board of Grievances

Part 1: General Provisions

Article 1

In this Law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings assigned thereto, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. **Law:** Law of Enforcement by the Board of Grievances.
2. **Regulations:** Implementing Regulations of this Law.
3. **Council:** Administrative Judicial Council.
4. **Court:** Administrative Enforcement Court.
5. **Document:** An enforcement document subject to the provisions of this Law.
6. **Enforcement Dispute:** A lawsuit relating to the validity of the enforcement and its procedures.

Article 2

A person against whom a judgment is rendered shall comply with final judgments and expedited enforcement judgments issued by the Board of Grievances courts.

Article 3

1. A court or more, as needed, shall be established pursuant to a decision by the Council and shall consist of a chief judge and a sufficient number of judges. Said court shall enforce documents and decide enforcement disputes through a number of circuits; each comprising one judge.
2. An enforcement circuit or more, as needed, shall be established at the administrative courts in regions and governorates where no such court has been established, and shall have the jurisdiction of the Court.

Article 4

Compulsory enforcement may not be carried out without an enforcement document for a defined and due right. Enforcement documents subject to this Law are:

1. final or summary judgments issued by the Board of Grievances courts;
2. final or summary judgments to which the administrative agency is a party;
3. contracts to which the administrative agency is a party, and documents issued thereby, provided that such documents are notarized;
4. arbitral awards to which the administrative agency is a party; and



5. commercial papers to which the administrative agency is a party.

The Regulations shall specify the relevant provisions.

Article 5

Court decisions and orders shall be deemed final and unappealable, and all judgments thereof shall be appealable before the competent administrative court of appeal, in accordance with the established rules and procedures for appealing judgments of administrative courts.

Part 2: Enforcement Procedures

Chapter 1: Filing and Recording Enforcement Petitions

Article 6

A petition for enforcement shall be filed with the competent court by the party seeking enforcement. The petition shall include the personal information of the petitioner or his representative, details of the document, and other information or documents specified by the Regulations.

Article 7

1. The relevant department at the court shall enter into the record the petition for enforcement if it meets the requirements stipulated in Article 6 of this Law, and shall, upon entry thereof, refer the same to the enforcement circuit. If the department decides not to enter into the records the petition for failure to meet such requirements, the petitioner shall satisfy the remaining requirements within 20 days from the date of notification thereof; otherwise, the petition shall be deemed null and void.
2. If the relevant department decides not to enter the petition into the record, the petitioner may appeal such decision before the court's chief judge within 15 days from the date on which the petition becomes null and void. The court's chief judge shall decide on the appeal within 15 days from the appeal filing date, and his decision shall be final and unappealable.

Article 8

1. The petitioner shall, prior to filing a petition for enforcement, demand that the administrative agency satisfies the judgment or fulfill the rights stipulated in the document within a period not exceeding 10 years from the date on which the judgment became final or the date on which the claimed rights stated in the document arose.
2. No petition for enforcement shall be accepted prior to the lapse of 30 days from the date of the demand of satisfaction of the judgment or fulfillment of



the rights stipulated in the document. If the judgment is not satisfied or the rights are not fulfilled within said period, or if the administrative agency refuses to satisfy the judgment or fulfill the rights, the petitioner may file his petition with the competent court within the remainder of the period stated in paragraph (1) of this Article or on the day following the lapse of the 30-day period, whichever is longer.

3. In the case of a summary judgment, the period stipulated in paragraph (2) of this Article shall be five days, unless a shorter period is stipulated.

Article 9

Rejection of a petition for enforcement due to the lapse of the periods stipulated in Article 8 of this Law shall not result in termination of the right, nor shall it preclude the application of Part 4 of this Law.

Chapter 2: Enforcement against Administrative Agencies

Article 10

The enforcement circuit shall, immediately upon the referral of the petition thereto, issue an enforcement notice to the administrative agency to comply within a period not exceeding five days for summary judgments and 30 days for other judgments as of the date of notice, unless the circuit specifies a shorter period. Said notice shall include the details of the enforcement document and a copy thereof. The circuit may notify the competent supervisory agency to consider initiating disciplinary action if necessary.

Article 11

The enforcement circuit may order the administrative agencies to comply with the measures necessary for enforcement, including providing access to documents relating to budgets, jobs, procedures, and other documents as necessary. Said administrative agencies shall comply with such orders within the specified periods.

Article 12

The enforcement circuit shall issue an enforcement order to the administrative agency if the period stipulated in Article 10 has lapsed without enforcement or if said agency refuses enforcement within such period. If enforcement of the document requires certain measures, including the issuance of administrative decisions, the enforcement order shall specify the same. The competent agency shall be notified of the order to consider initiating penal action against the person hindering enforcement.



Article 13

If the enforcement circuit finds that the administrative agency, which is obligated to pay a sum of money or its equivalent, has completed the necessary enforcement procedures, but the enforcement has not been carried out for a reason attributed to the Ministry of Finance, the circuit may address the enforcement notice to the Ministry and apply against it the procedures stipulated in this Law.

Article 14

The administrative agency may, prior to the issuance of the order stipulated in Article 12 of this Law, petition the enforcement circuit for instructions on the manner of enforcement. The enforcement circuit shall, when necessary, issue an order providing enforcement measures.

Article 15

A petition for instructions shall not result in a stay of proceedings or affect the periods stipulated in this Law.

Chapter 3: Enforcement for the Benefit of Administrative Agencies

Article 16

For the enforcement of a document issued for the benefit of an administrative agency, the enforcement circuit shall, upon receiving the enforcement petition, issue an order to the party subject of the enforcement to enforce the document within a period not exceeding 30 days from the date of notification of the enforcement order, provided that the order includes details of the document and a copy thereof is attached thereto.

Article 17

If the period stipulated in Article 16 expires without enforcement, the enforcement circuit shall immediately issue an order to disclose and seize the assets of the party subject of the enforcement, including his dues with the administrative agencies, in an amount sufficient to satisfy the amount stated in the document.

The circuit may also, as the case may be, issue an order to ban the party subject of the enforcement from travel or an order to prevent administrative agencies and financial institutions from dealing with said party, or both.

Article 18

Absent a specific provision in this Law and its Regulations, the procedures stipulated in the Enforcement Law shall apply in the enforcement of documents subject to the provisions of this Chapter. The enforcement circuits shall have



the powers of the enforcement judge as provided in the Enforcement Law.

Article 19

As an exception to the procedures stipulated in Articles 17 and 20 of this Law, the enforcement circuit may assign the administrative agency seeking enforcement or others to carry out the procedures the circuit deems appropriate.

Chapter 4: Enforcement Procedures against and for the Benefit of Administrative Agencies

Article 20

With the exception of enforcement for the satisfaction of due amounts, the enforcement circuit may, upon the expiry of the period stipulated in Article 10 or Article 16, as the case may be, impose a fine not exceeding 10,000 riyals against the party subject of the enforcement for each day the enforcement is not completed.

Article 21

Upon completion of the enforcement or the lapse of 6 months as of the effective date of the fine without enforcement, or upon establishing that enforcement is infeasible, the enforcement circuit shall determine the total fine, and shall set a hearing to issue a judgment obligating the party subject of the enforcement to pay to the party seeking enforcement, upon his request, the determined amount, or to cancel the fine or part thereof.

Article 22

1. The enforcement circuit may, pursuant to compelling reasons filed by the party subject of the enforcement, issue an order to suspend the grace periods stipulated in Articles 10 and 16 for a period or periods not exceeding 6 months in total. The suspension or extension of such periods may be carried out with the agreement of the enforcement parties before the circuit, provided that the total of such periods or extensions does not exceed 12 months.
2. The grace period shall be suspended as of the issuance date of the suspension order and shall resume as of the expiration date of the suspension period specified in the order or the date on which the enforcement circuit cancels such order.

Article 23

The petition to suspend a grace period shall, in addition to the requirements specified in Article 6 of this Law, include the grounds for suspension and the procedures and periods for enforcement.



Article 24

The party seeking enforcement may declare the abandonment of his petition before the enforcement circuit at any phase. This shall result in the expiration of the enforcement petition and any actions resulting therefrom, and shall not preclude the filing of a new petition in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Part 3: Enforcement Disputes and Related Lawsuits

Article 25

The filing of an enforcement dispute by any interested party from among the enforcement parties or others shall be pursuant to a petition filed with the competent court in accordance with lawsuit filing procedures. Said petition shall include the details of the document subject of the enforcement dispute, a summary thereof, reasons for the dispute, and petitioner's demands.

Article 26

1. An enforcement dispute shall be heard expeditiously; if it includes a request to temporarily stay the enforcement or to proceed therewith, it shall be subject to the provisions governing summary cases.
2. A ruling to stay enforcement shall entail the suspension of all related procedures and grace periods.

Article 27

1. An enforcement dispute may not include an objection to the judgment subject of the enforcement.
2. An order issued by a court with jurisdiction to hear an objection to the judgment to suspend an enforcement shall entail the suspension of all related procedures and grace periods. Petitions or disputes filed after the suspension order may not be admitted until the objection is decided.

Article 28

1. Any party to the enforcement or dispute may petition the enforcement circuit to stay the enforcement if the judgment cannot be enforced due to ambiguity or discrepancy. The circuit may issue an order to stay execution pending a decision by the competent court regarding the petition for interpretation of the judgment.
2. Any party to the enforcement may, upon the issuance of an order to stay enforcement pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Article, file within 15 days from the date of notification of the stay order a petition for interpretation with the competent court, provided that the competent court notifies the enforcement circuit of the same.



Article 29

If the enforcement circuit finds it impossible to enforce the document for any reason, it shall issue a decision to this effect. The lack of allocated funds or jobs in the budget of the administrative agency subject of the enforcement shall not constitute grounds for nonenforcement.

Part 4: Crimes and Penalties

Article 30

1. Without prejudice to any other penalty stipulated in any other law, a public servant shall be subject to the following punishments:
 - a) If he uses his influence or the authority of his position to wholly or partially preclude the enforcement of a document with the intent to obstruct its enforcement, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years and a fine not exceeding 700,000 riyals, or by either penalty.
 - b) If he refuses to wholly or partially enforce the document with the intent to obstruct its enforcement after the lapse of 8 days from receipt of the notice referred to in Article 10 of this Law, or from receipt of subsequent enforcement instructions if he is in charge of executing the enforcement, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years and a fine not exceeding 500,000 riyals, or by either penalty.
2. The penalties for crimes specified in the Enforcement Law shall apply to crimes committed in the enforcement of documents subject to this Law.

Article 31

A co-conspirator in any of the crimes stipulated in Article 30 of this Law shall be punished by the penalty prescribed for that crime.

Article 32

The court may include in the judgment a provision to publish a summary of its content at the expense of the violator in a local newspaper published in the area of his place of residence, or, if none is available, in a newspaper published in the nearest area or through any other appropriate medium after the judgment becomes final.

Article 33

The crimes stipulated in Article 30 of this Law shall be deemed corruption crimes and major crimes warranting detention.



Part 5: Concluding Provisions

Article 34

Enforcement services may be outsourced to licensed service providers in accordance with the Enforcement Law. The Council shall issue the necessary rules therefor.

Article 35

Procedures stipulated in this Law may be carried out electronically. The Council shall issue the necessary rules therefor.

Article 36

Absent a specific provision, the provisions of the Law of Procedures before the Board of Grievances shall apply to petitions and disputes stipulated in this Law, provided they are not in conflict with the nature of such petitions and disputes.

Article 37

The Council shall issue the regulations within 30 days from the date this Law enters into force. Said regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall enter into force on the date of their publication.