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Law No (70) of 2017
The Law of Associations
And Other Foundations Working in the Field of Civil Work

In the name of the People

President of the Republic

The Parliament has issued the following law and we promulgate it:

Article One

Pursuant to the provisions of the regulations of associations established in accordance with international agreements concluded by the Arab Republic of Egypt, and without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. 91 of 1971, the provisions of the attached law apply to civil associations and foundations and other organizations regulated by it.

This law and the enclosed law shall organize the freedom of practice of civil work for the associations and organizations. It is prohibited for any entity, under any form or title, to practice any of the civil activities without being subject to the provisions of the enclosed law.

Article Two

All entities performing civil activities, pursuant to the definition stipulated in the enclosed law, of any legal form or naming, shall rectify their status pursuant to this law within one year of its effectiveness; otherwise, the competent court shall order its dissolution.

The funds of these associations shall be transferred to the fund to support civil associations and foundations defined in the enclosed law. Every activity in violation of the provisions of this article shall be ceased by the force of law.

The rectification of the status of these entities is through notifying the concerned ministry or the National Regulatory Agency for the Work of Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations established pursuant to the provisions of the enclosed law, as the case may be, of all data of the association, organization, or entity and its activities, funding sources, programs, protocols, memoranda of understanding, and other forms of cooperation of any title that are executed by the Arab Republic of Egypt. That shall be done using the form prepared for that purpose. The entity shall also amend its systems to conform with the regulations and provisions of this law and the enclosed law.

Article Three

The Administrative Entity shall undertake the responsibility of listing the entities that have not rectified their status in accordance with the provisions of the enclosed law. The concerned minister shall form one or more committees comprising the staff of the Administrative Entity and others. The membership of the committee shall include a representative of the governorate in which the entity is based. The committee(s) shall be responsible for the implementation and completion of the dissolution process after the issuance of a judicial order of the dissolution of the entity. The resolution shall define the system and period of work of the committee(s).

Article Four

It is prohibited for any entity to practice any of the activities of associations, and other entities stipulated in the enclosed law, without being subject to the provisions of the enclosed law. Any entity, other than the competent Administrative Entity pursuant to the attached law, may not, under any form or title, license the practicing of any activity of the activities of associations and entities provided for in the enclosed law. Such a license shall be void and invalid *ab initio* and may not bear any legal effect.

Article Five

Existing boards of directors of civil associations, foundations and federations established pursuant to provisions of law No. 84 of 2002, and their executive and administrative bodies, shall continue to operate until they are reformed according to its provisions.

Article Six

The Prime Minister shall issue the Executive Regulations of the enclosed law within two months as of the date of its promulgation. Until these regulations are issued, the current Executive Regulations and resolutions may continue in effect notwithstanding the provisions of the enclosed law.

Article Seven

The law of civil associations and foundations No. 84 of 2002 is hereby abolished as well as any provision that contradicts with the provisions of the enclosed law.

Article Eight

This law is published in the official gazette and becomes effective on the next day following its publication.

Stamped by the State Stamp and executed as one of its laws.

Issued at the Presidency of the Republic on 27 Shaban 1438 Hijria

Corresponding to 24 May 2017

Abdel Fattah el-Sisi

**The Law of Associations
And Other Foundations Working in the Field of Civil Work**

CHAPTER ONE:

DEFINITIONS

Article 1

In the implementation of the provisions of this law, the following words and expressions have the following meanings:

1. **Civil work:** A work that does not aim at profit with the purpose of realizing development of the society in one certain area defined in the articles of association of the entity.
2. **Association:** A group of a continual legal formation established in accordance with the provisions of this law composing of Egyptian natural or legal persons, or both, whose number is not less than 10, for a purpose of practicing civil work.
3. **Public Benefit Association:** An association that aims at realizing public benefit upon or after its establishment and whose activity is for serving the public. A public benefit status shall be granted by a resolution from the Prime Minister.
4. **Foundation:** An Egyptian legal person established by the allocation of one or more natural or legal persons, or both, of an amount not less than fifty thousand pounds upon establishment for a civil work purpose without aiming at securing any profit or benefit.
5. **Foreign Non-Governmental Organization:** A foreign legal person, whose purpose is not for profit and whose main management is located in Egypt or outside, licensed to perform one or more activities of civil associations and foundations subject to the provisions of this law and its established rules.
6. **Central Association:** An association whose declaration is endorsed, according to the provisions of this law, by a decision from the Competent Minister for the affairs of associations or civil work, or who he authorizes, whose articles of association provide for working at the level of the Republic, having a branch or more in more than one province. The Executive Regulations of this law shall define any other criteria for central associations. New branches for a central association in provinces may not be established unless approved by the Competent Minister.
7. **Entity:** Any organization performing civil work regardless of its legal form or title.
8. **Regional Federation:** A federation having a legal personality established by no less than ten civil associations or foundations, or both, located in one province, regardless of the activity.
9. **Specialized Federation:** A federation having legal personality established by at least fifteen members of civil associations or foundations, or both, who perform specific activities at the level of the Republic.

10. **The General Federation:** A legal person of heads of boards of directors of regional and specialized federations providing support and assistance to civil work. The federation shall be located in the city of Cairo.
11. **Regional Organization:** An Egyptian civil association or foundation that performs its civil work in the Republic of Egypt and one additional country or more.
12. **Competent Court:** The court having jurisdiction on the management center of an association, organization or entity.
13. **The Agency:** The Agency set up pursuant to the provisions of Article 70 hereunder to decide on anything related to the work of foreign non-governmental organizations in Egypt, and all forms of cooperation with the government and non-governmental organizations, the funding of their activities, and other responsibilities mandated to it pursuant to the provisions of this law.
14. **Competent Minister:** The Minister concerned with the affairs of associations and civil work.
15. **Administrative Entity:** The Ministry concerned with the affairs of associations and civil work.

CHAPTER TWO:

ASSOCIATIONS

Section One: Establishment of Associations

Article 2

A civil association is established by serving a notification to the competent Administrative Entity. The notification must be based on the designated template and fulfill all required documents provided for under the following articles. An association acquires a legal personality by a mere notification and every natural or legal person has the right to join or withdraw from it in accordance with the provisions of this law.

A notification is not considered valid and bearing legal effect if it does not fulfill all the required data and documents in accordance with the form prepared for this purpose.

Article 3

It is conditional for the formation of an association to have written articles of association that conform to the form of articles of association stipulated by the Executive Regulations and to be signed by all founders. It shall also have a management center in the Arab Republic of Egypt that is independent from other associations or persons and that is appropriate for the performance of its activity.

In all cases, the articles of association of every association shall contain provisions confirming its commitment to respecting the constitution and laws and not breaching national security, public order or public morals.

Article 4

It is conditional for a founding member of an association, the member of Board of Directors or the member of the Board of Trustees, as the case may be, to enjoy civil rights and to have no previous conclusive verdict in a criminal punishment or restricting freedom in a crime or offense that breaches honor or honesty, unless rehabilitated.

Article 5

It is permitted for non-Egyptians having legal residence in Egypt to join membership of an association or its board but they may not exceed 10 percent of the number of members. The administrative entity shall be notified of the names of those desiring to become members of the association or its board.

Article 6

With a license from the Agency, it is permitted for any foreign community to establish an association observing the affairs of its members pursuant to the provisions of this law and with the condition of reciprocal treatment for the Egyptian community in that relevant country.

Article 7

Articles of association of any association must contain the following items:

- a. Address of the association headquarters.
- b. Name of the association, which should not create any confusion with any other association or foundation within the same geographic scope or specialization.
- c. The geographic scope and specialization of the association and its areas of activity.
- d. Purposes, activity nature and goals of the association and means of achieving these goals.
- e. Name, surname, age, original and acquired nationality, profession, domicile, national identification number and email address (if any) of each founder.
- f. Resources of the association, their utilization and disposal.
- g. Bodies that represent the association, the competencies of each, the method of members selection, dismissal or revocation of membership as well as the quorum for the meetings of these bodies, the validity of their decisions and the means of invitations for informing members.
- h. Membership system, conditions, rights and duties of members; especially the right of every member to review the documents of the association, attending and voting in the general assembly whenever necessary conditions are fulfilled.
- i. Financial and accounting systems and financial control system.
- j. Rules for the convocation of the ordinary general assembly and extraordinary general assembly, the invitation process, the validity and location of the meetings. This shall include the rules for the powers of members in these meetings, the issuance of decisions, voting and election mechanisms of members of the board of directors, its powers, the appointment of the auditors and determining their fees.

- k. Rules for amending the articles of association of the association, establishing its branches, the cases for its termination other than the case of its dissolution by a court order, and entities that shall benefit from its funds in these cases. It is impermissible that the articles of association of any association dictate that the funds of the association are transferred to anybody except the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund or any civil association or foundation working in the same field of the association.
- l. Identity of the person who is authorized to apply for the “public benefit status.”

The Executive Regulations of this law shall be enclosed with model articles of association for guidance purposes, and the articles of association of associations shall not deviate from this model.

Article 8

The Administrative Entity, in coordination and cooperation with the concerned entities, shall establish a database in which it lists all associations and entities subject to the provisions of this law including their activities, programs, sources of funding, and other necessary aspects. Every association or entity will have a unique number at the national level in the database.

The Administrative Entity also undertakes to enter the summarized articles of association in the associations’ database since the date of being notified of the intention to establish the association. This notification has no effect unless enclosed with the following documents:

- a. Four copies of the articles of association of the association signed by all founders.
- b. Two copies of the internal regulations that regulate financial and administrative affairs of the association and its workers in accordance with the guiding model sample enclosed with the Executive Regulations of this law.
- c. The criminal status sheet of every founding member.
- d. A list of the persons selected for leadership and membership of the first board of directors from the founding group.
- e. An official certified document confirming the occupancy of the association's premises.
- f. A proof of payment of a fee not exceeding 10 thousand pounds for registering the association in the registry of the Administrative Entity. These fees shall be transferred to the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund. The Competent Minister defines the share of the General Federation of these fees.
- g. The rules and conditions of voluntary work in association activities, if any, in addition to the rights and duties of volunteers and means of their protection.
- h. Identity of the representative of the group of founders in the establishment procedures.
- i. The website of the association and its email address, if applicable.

The Executive Regulations set other documents that must be provided by those desiring to establish an entity that is organized by the provisions of this law or to become a member of the board, board of trustees, or work in these associations.

Article 9

The person requesting the establishment of the association is handed over a receipt that proves receipt of his notification stating the hour and date of receiving the notification and the person that received it. The notification may not be rejected unless it does not fulfill the data, information, and documents required.

If the Administrative Entity finds, within 60 working days of the date of the notification, that purposes of the association contain a prohibited or penalized activity pursuant to the Penal Code or any other law or that the data and enclosures of the notification are incomplete, it shall suspend the violating activity or entry by a justified decision to be notified to the representative of the group of founders by a registered letter with receipt confirmation to take necessary actions.

In this case, the representative of the group of founders may make right the mistake, complete the missing data or appeal against this decision before the competent court within sixty working days of being notified.

Article 10

The Administrative Entity undertakes to enter the association and take necessary actions to publish the summarized articles of association of the association on the official website of the Administrative Entity on the worldwide web (internet) after completing the notification process in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 9.

The association, upon affirmation of its legal personality, may publish its summary articles of association, approved by the Administrative Entity, on its website, if applicable, and in the Egyptian Events magazine.

The Administrative Entity shall issue a letter to any bank under the oversight of the Central Bank of Egypt to open a bank account for the association using its registered name.

It is impermissible to open an account for the association or any other entity subject to the provisions of this law unless the aforementioned letter is issued.

Article 11

Any concerned person may review the summarized articles of association and obtain a certified copy thereof against a fee of one hundred pounds. These fees go to the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund.

Article 12

For amending the articles of association of an association, the same procedures for the establishment under this chapter shall be followed.

Section Two:

Purposes, Rights, and Obligations of Associations

Article 13

An association or any other entity subject to the provisions of this law shall exclusively work in the fields of society development defined in the articles of association of the association.

Associations and entities subject to the provisions of this law which perform their work and activities within the fields defined by a resolution from the Prime Minister must obtain the permit to perform these works from the Administrative Entity after consulting with the concerned governor before commencing the implementation.

In all cases, associations and other entities subject to the provisions of this law are not allowed to work in any field or practice any activity that is part of the work of political parties, vocational or labor syndicates, any work of political nature, or any work that may cause harm to the national security, law and order, public morals, or public health.

Article 14

Associations shall work to achieve their purposes in the fields of development and social welfare to achieve social development goals within the scope of the state plan, development needs and priorities. It is impermissible to ban any of the aforementioned activities unless it breaches the conditions of establishment or goals of the association or if it relates to political and syndicate activities having laws regulating them.

Establishment of clandestine associations is prohibited. It is also prohibited for any association to perform any of the following:

- a. Formation of brigades or formations of military or quasi-military nature.
- b. The practice of activities that result in destabilizing the national unity, national security, public order and public morals.
- c. Calling for discrimination between citizens on the bases of sex, race, color, language, religion or belief, or any other activity promoting racism, incitement of hatred or any other causes that run against the constitution and law, or calling for the violation or non-enforcement to laws and regulations.
- d. The participation in funding or promoting for electoral campaigns for any candidate in presidential, parliamentary or local elections, or partisan propaganda campaigns. Associations may not provide financial support to parties, partisan or independent candidates or nominating any candidates in any elections under the name of the association.
- e. Granting any scientific or professional certificates.
- f. Any other activities, which practicing requires a license from a government entity before obtaining that license.
- g. Conducting opinion polls and publishing or making available their results. Conducting field researches or disclosing their results before presenting them to the Agency to make sure of their integrity and neutrality.
- h. Concluding any agreements of any form with any foreign entity inside or outside the country before obtaining the approval of the Agency as well as any amendments to such agreements.

- i. Calling for the support or funding of violence or terrorist organizations.
- j. Targeting the realization of any profit for members of the association or performing any activities leading to this result. Following commercial practices to realize profits assisting in the purposes of the association may not be considered as a violating activity.

Article 15

With the exception of foreign non-governmental organizations, all civil associations and foundations, and other entities subject to the provisions of this law shall be subject to the control of the Central Audit Organization.

In all cases, it is not permitted to assign any workers from the Concerned Ministry or its affiliated directorates or social units or any other public authorities that undertake the supervision, guidance, or control over the associations to work in civil associations and foundations subject to this law. It is permissible to set, in the Executive Regulations, any necessary sectors that are exempted from this ban.

Article 16

Without prejudice to any other privileges provided for in other laws, associations, foundations and federations established pursuant to the provision of this law shall enjoy the following benefits:

- a. Exemption from registration and entry fees due on the association with regard to all contracts where the association is party to such as property and mortgage contracts or any other in-kind rights, as well as exemption from signature endorsement fees.
- b. Exemption from current taxes and stamp duties, and those imposed in the future, on all contracts, powers of attorney, documents, printed materials, registers, etc.
- c. Exemptions for built properties owned by the association from real-estate tax. The right of association to own properties is limited to properties serving its purposes. The relevant activity may not be changed unless with the consent of the Competent Minister.
- d. A discount of 30 percent of the transportation changes of equipment and machines using railways.
- e. Donations granted to associations are deducted from the taxable income of the donor in a percentage not to exceed 10 percent of his net profits.
- f. Exemption from payment of custom taxes and other charges and duties on all imported tools, machines, devices, equipment, production requirements and vehicles that are necessary for its activities as well as on all gifts and donations it received from abroad. This exemption is granted by a resolution from the Prime Minister based on a proposal from the Competent Minister and the Minister of Finance. It is a condition that these items are required for the main activity of the association.

It is prohibited to dispose fixed assets, defined by the Competent Minister in agreement with the Minister of Finance, before the elapse of five years unless payable custom duties and fees are paid therefore.

- g. In relation to the consumption of water, electricity and natural gas produced by public entities, state owned companies and public sector companies, associations shall be treated as private houses.

Article 17

Every member has the right to withdraw from the association at any time provided that the association is notified by a receipt-acknowledged letter. This may not prejudice the right of the association to claim for any due funds on the member of any nature.

Article 18

A member who withdraws from an association has the right to retract his decision to withdraw within 15 working days of the date of notifying the association. The Executive Regulations of the law shall define the procedures and rules for withdrawal from membership of an association.

Article 19

An association may cooperate with, join, affiliate with, or participate with any local or foreign association, entity or organization to perform a civil activity that is not contradictory to the purposes of the association, provided that it receives permission from the Administrative Entity based on a request thereto.

For the affiliation, accession to or collaboration with a foreign organization, the approval of the Agency is required.

The Executive Regulations shall define controls for such cooperation, affiliation or partnership with the local or foreign entity and the contents of the notification of data and information.

Article 20

The Competent Minister, following an approval from the Agency, may license an association to open branches outside the Arab Republic of Egypt following the conditions prescribed in the Executive Regulations of this law.

In this case, the provisions related to regional organizations are applicable.

Article 21

An association is not permitted to open branches or offices in any province of the Republic under its direct supervision for conducting and implementing its various activities unless it obtains a prior written approval from the Competent Minister or whom he authorizes. The approval shall mention the address of the site, the nature of target activity, the name of the person in charge of it, and workers in it.

Article 22

Without prejudice to provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 10 hereunder, an association and any other entity subject to the provisions of this law shall open a bank account in one of the banks subject to the control of the Central Bank. This account may have several subaccounts. It shall also make sure that the expenditure on its goals or its receipts of any funding are processed through this account or its subaccounts, and not any other accounts.

It the total annual revenues or expenditures of the association exceed five million pounds, the association has the right to open accounts in no more than five banks. It is impermissible to open other accounts except in necessary cases as assessed by the Prime Minister.

Article 23

Without prejudice to the provisions of the counterterrorism and anti-money laundering laws, and to achieve its purposes and financial sustainability, an association may receive cash funds or collect donations inside the Republic from Egyptian natural or legal persons. These funds shall be exclusively deposited in its bank account and association records shall be updated accordingly. The association shall allocate and spend these funds for the purposes for which they were raised and shall present periodic statements of account.

It is a condition to notify the Administrative Entity by the receipt of these funds within the deadline provided for in the Executive Regulations.

The prior consent of the Administrative Body must be obtained thirty working days before receiving or collecting donations. The Administrative Entity shall notify the Agency.

The Executive Regulations of this law shall set forth the procedures and conditions required for licensing the raising of different forms of donations, as well as necessary conditions for each fundraising method as required by public interest.

The Executive Regulations define the controls and procedures for the receipt of in-kind funds.

In all cases, it is impermissible to accept funds exceeding ten thousand pounds in cash. Such funds must be paid by a check or a bank deposit through a bank subject to the control of the Central Bank.

Article 24

Without prejudice to the provisions of the counterterrorism and anti-money laundering laws, an association may receive funds, donations and grants from Egyptian or foreign natural or legal persons outside the country, or from foreign natural or legal persons inside the country, provided that these funds are deposited in its bank account and its registers are updated accordingly. The Agency must be notified within thirty days of the receipt of funds in the bank account of the association. The Agency may object to the receipt of funds within the sixty working days following the date of notification.

The association undertakes not to spend donated funds within the sixty-day period. If the Agency does not respond within the stated period, such inaction is considered as a disapproval. The association may not send or transfer funds of any kind to persons or organizations abroad except after notifying the Agency and obtaining a written approval thereto. This excludes the purchase of books, scientific, technical and artistic bulletins and journals and subscription fees.

The Executive Regulations shall define the rules and procedures for the receipt of these funds, effects of disapprovals and notification procedures, supporting data and documents.

Article 25

The association shall adhere to the standards of transparency, disclosure, the declaration of the sources of its funding, the names of its members, its annual budget and its activities on the website of the Competent Ministry as well as inside its premises and on its website.

The association shall maintain its documents, libraries, registers and bank notices and letters in its management center. The Executive Regulations of this law shall define these registers, their keeping and use and data they contain. These registers shall be stamped by the Administrative Entity before using them.

Article 26

The Administrative Entity and the Agency are entitled to verify the works of the associations and other entities subject to the provisions of this law without any hindrance to their work. It shall verify that the funding provided to these entities matches the destinations and purposes for which they were allocated. To that end, they both have the right to take the necessary procedures to rectify any procedures or works that are in violation of the provisions of the law or the regulations issued to apply the law.

In case of violation of the provisions of Articles 23, 24, and 25, the Administrative Entity, after serving the due notification, is entitled to suspend the activity of the association for a period not exceeding one year or to request the concerned court to order the dissolution of the association or foundation or dismissal of the board of directors or board of trustees, as the case may be.

The association shall allow any of its members to examine the records, documents and instruments of the association whenever a member officially requests that from the association.

The association must regularly update its data on the database. This includes the details of its projects, forms of cooperation it concludes, and its funding entities. The Executive Regulations of the law provide the deadlines of the regular update of such data.

Article 27

Representatives of the Administrative Entity, nominated by a decision from the Competent Minister or the head of the Agency, as the case may be, may enter the premises or branches of any association, foundation, federation or organization subject to the provisions of this law to monitor its activities and review its records on administrative, technical and financial aspects to ensure that they are in compliance with the provisions of this law or to provide the technical support whenever it considers fit in a manner that does not hinder the work of the association. The association, or organization, and its board shall assist the representatives to fulfill their tasks.

Also every activity performed by other legal persons, that are within the purposes and fields of work of associations in any legal form, is subject to the monitoring of the Administrative Entity even if procedures of founding the relevant association have not been carried out in accordance with this law.

Article 28

Every association must have an annual budget that starts at the start of the year and ends at the end of the year. Accounts should be recorded in regular books elaborating in details its revenues and expenditures including donations and grants and their sources.

If the total annual revenues or expenditures of the association exceed one hundred thousand pounds, the board of directors shall present its final accounts to a chartered accountant, listed on the roster of auditors and accountants, for examination and submission of a report thereon.

In all cases, the final accounts must be published on the official website of the association and the website of the Ministry of Competent Ministry no less than seven days before the convention of the general assembly and shall also be distributed to association members as prescribed in the articles of association. The Administrative Entity shall be notified in order to attend or to follow up.

The Administrative Entity may object to the final accounts and request that they are corrected within fifteen working days. Otherwise, the Administrative Entity may take actions provided for in this law.

Article 29

The association shall undertake to deposit its cash monies in its bank account under its registered name. The Administrative Entity shall be notified by this bank account number and its subaccounts, if any. Disbursement from these monies shall be only done under the signature of the chairman, or his assignee, and the cashier based on a resolution from the board of directors. The association shall notify the Administrative Entity by the names of those authorized to sign.

Article 30

The association undertakes to spend its funds for fulfilling its purposes and may invest the surplus of its revenues in a way to ensure securing appropriate financial resources to support its activities or reusing the funds in productive or service projects to support its activities in accordance with the Executive Regulations. In all cases, associations are not allowed to engage in financial speculations. Associations are allowed to maintain foreign currency they receive in this accounts and may dispose these funds in accordance with this law and the rules issued by the Central Bank.

Article 31

In cases where the association issues a decision considered by the Administrative Entity as violating this law or the articles of association, the Administrative Entity may request the association, via a registered letter with receipt confirmation, to withdraw the decision within thirty working days of being notified with the justifications. If this period elapses without withdrawing the decision or if the Administrative Entity, after hearing the association clarifications, concludes that the violation of the law or the articles of association is evident, then the decision of the Administrative Entity is considered valid to the extent required to remove the violation. The association may appeal the decision in accordance with the followed procedures.

Section Three: Bodies of the Association

First: The General Assembly

Article 32

The General Assembly is formed of operating members who spent no less than ninety days in membership and fulfilled all their obligations pursuant to the articles of association of the association.

The articles of association of the association shall define the procedures of holding ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the general assembly, the mechanism for invitations to these meetings, the meeting validity and place, the power of members in both types of meetings in issuing and voting on decisions, the election of members of the board of directors, defining their powers, the appointment of auditors and setting their fees. In this regard, the association shall send to the Administrative Entity copies of the minutes of meetings, decisions and all amendments made to the formation of the Board of Directors and the articles of association.

Second: Board of Directors

Article 33

Each association shall have a Board of Directors composing of an odd number of members not less than five and not more than fifteen pursuant to the articles of association. Members shall be elected by the General Assembly for a term of four years. The first Board of Directors shall be appointed by the founders for a term of two years.

Article 34

The Board of Directors shall display the names of candidates for membership of the Board of Directors in the association premises on the second day following the closure of the nomination period. The Administrative Entity shall be notified within the seven following days but sixty days at least before the elections date.

The Administrative Entity, and whoever concerned, may notify the General Assembly within fifteen days following the display or notification of the list, as the case may be, by any objection on members not meeting the conditions. If the concerned candidate does not withdraw nomination within fifteen days of the notification to the General Assembly, the Administrative Entity must issue a decision removing this person. The removed person, or whoever concerned, may submit a claim before the competent court within seven days following the issuance of this decision. The court shall decide in the case before the date of the elections on urgency basis.

Article 35

It is prohibited to combine between membership of the Board of Directors of the association and working in the Administrative Entity or any other public entities supervising, guiding or monitoring the association and its funding. This prohibition does not apply to associations whose membership is limited to those working in any of the aforementioned entities.

It is also prohibited to combine between membership of any Board of Directors and paid work in the association or any of its activities or projects.

Article 36

The Board of Directors of an association shall manage its affairs. The Executive Regulations of this law shall define the competencies of the chairman, the deputy chairman, the cashier and the secretary general of the association. The chairman is the person representing the association before judiciary and third parties. The Board of Directors, for the management of the association's affairs, may conduct any works other than the activities indicated in this law or the articles of association as activities requiring the prior approval of the

General Assembly. The Board of Directors may appoint a general manager for the association, who may not be a member of the board.

Article 37

The articles of association of the association shall define the procedures of holding its meetings, valid legal quorum, its agenda and the voting mechanism in it. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once every three months. In case a member is absent, for more than half the meetings convened by the board in one year's time, the member is considered as has resigned and shall be notified by this via a registered letter with receipt acknowledged.

Article 38

Decisions of the Board of Directors shall be passed by the consent of the absolute majority of present members unless the articles of association provide for a larger majority. If votes are equal, the chairman shall have a casting vote. The Board of Directors shall notify the Administrative Entity by decisions passed by it or the General Assembly within fifteen working days of issuance.

Article 39

A board member may be reimbursed for actual transportation costs to attend sessions and committees as prescribed in the articles of association of the association.

Article 40

Subject to the articles of association of the association, if the number of members of the Board of Directors becomes insufficient for it to be validly convened, then the Competent Minister may, when necessary, appoint a temporary board from amongst the remaining members or others. The temporary board shall have the competencies of the board of directors. The temporary Board of Directors shall invite the General Assembly for convening within one year as of the date of appointment to elect a new board of directors. The mission of the temporary board ends with the election of a new Board of Directors.

Section Four: Dissolution of Associations

Article 41

An association may be voluntarily dissolved by a decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly following the approved rules in its articles of association. In this case, the dissolution decision shall provide for the appointment of one or more liquidators from the list of certified accounting offices. The resolution shall define period of liquidation and liquidator's fees. The Administrative Entity shall be notified of that. If the liquidation period elapses without completing the process of liquidation, the Administrative Entity may extend it for one more term. Otherwise, the Administrative Entity may conduct the liquidation by itself.

Article 42

Based on a request from the Administrative Entity or whoever concerned, the competent court may rule for terminating the Board of Directors of an association and appointing a temporary board to take actions to invite for a General Assembly meeting to elect a new Board of Directors in the following cases:

- a. If the association performs activities that are not provided for in the articles of association of the association or that are not permitted.
- b. If it is proven that the establishment data is not true.
- c. If the Board of Directors of the association disposes or allocates its funds for purposes other than its original purposes.
- d. If the association receives funds from an external entity or sends funds to an external entity in violation of the provisions of Article 24 hereunder.
- e. If the Board of Directors commits the crime of wasting of the association funds, or any other crimes covered under Chapter four, Volume two, of the Penal Code.
- f. If the association collects donations or obtains funds in violation of the provisions of Articles 23 and 24 hereunder.
- g. If it is proven that members of the Board of Directors gain profits from the activities of the association or exploit its funding.
- h. If the General Assembly does not convene for two consecutive years for reasons attributed to the Board of Directors.
- i. If the Administrative Entity is not enabled to monitor and examine the activities of the association in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 hereunder.
- j. In case of moving to a new premises without notifying the Administrative Entity within no more than three months of the date of moving.
- k. If the association executes a cooperation agreement of whatever nature with a foreign organization without obtaining an approval from the Agency.
- l. In case the association does not implement any actual works or programs within one year from the date of establishment or from the date of last implemented activity.

In all cases, it is prohibited for whomever it is proven, based on a judicial verdict, to be personally liable, from among members of the dissolved Board of Directors for the violations that led to termination of the board or dissolution of the association, to nominate himself for the membership in another civil association for a period of four years as of the date of issuance of the termination or dissolution decision.

Article 43

The competent court shall rule based on a request from the Administrative Entity for dissolving the association and appointing a liquidator of its funds in the following cases:

- a. Not rectifying the status in violation of the provision of this law and the articles of association.
- b. If it is proven that the real purposes of the association are related to targeting or performing an activity of the activities banned in Article 14 herewith.
- c. Continuance of the association in committing any of the violations stated in Article 42 and refraining from rectifying the error.
- d. The association receives funding from an external entity without obtaining the necessary permit or spends these funds in violation of the provisions of this law.
- e. The association violates the provisions related to the receipt of funds or collection of donations from inside the Republic.
- f. If the association cooperates, joins, subscribes or affiliates to a foreign association, authority, organization or group in violation of the provisions of this law.

Article 44

The competent court shall decide in the standing claims in cases mentioned in Articles 42 and 43 hereunder on basis of urgency without presenting it to the Egyptian State Lawsuits Authority.

The Administrative Entity may suspend the activities of the association until the issuance of a ruling from the court. It is impermissible in all cases to license an association, which has violations referred to the court for terminating the board or dissolving association, to collect donations, receive foreign funding or receiving subsidies from the Associations and Foundations Support Fund until the issuance of a ruling from the court.

Article 45

Those responsible for a dissolved association, whether by decision from the General Assembly or by a court ruling, shall hand over the funds of the association and all its documents, records and papers to the liquidator as soon as requested. These managers, and the entity with whom monies of the association are deposited, and its debtors may not make any transactions in the affairs, funds or rights of the association except by a written order from the liquidator.

Article 46

The Executive Regulations define the method of selection of the liquidator, the entity he refers to for the performance of his work, the timeframe, and other issues related to his work in the liquidation.

The liquidator, upon conclusion of the liquidation process, shall distribute its outcomes as stipulated in the articles of association. If the articles of association do not contain such provisions or if it becomes impossible to implement these provisions, the outcomes of the liquidation shall be given to the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund as provided for in Chapter Four hereunder. The Executive Regulations shall define controls of the liquidation process, its term and procedures to be followed in case it is not possible to complete this process.

Article 47

Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the competent court, the first instance court, having jurisdiction in the area in which the association premises is located, shall decide in claims submitted by or against the liquidator.

Article 48

It is impermissible for members of the dissolved association, or any other person running its affairs, to continue its activities or dispose its funds.

CHAPTER THREE:

PUBLIC BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS

Article 49

Public benefit associations shall be subject to provisions governing other associations for any matter not specifically covered in this section.

Article 50

Any association aiming to achieve a public interest upon or after its establishment may acquire the public benefit status via a resolution from the Prime Minister based on a request from the association in accordance with the controls set forth in the Executive Regulations of this law. Cancellation of the public benefit status shall be via a resolution from the Prime Minister.

Public benefit associations may merge into each other by approval from the Administrative Entity and the same applies to non-public benefit associations. Merger between public benefit associations and other associations not having public benefit status may be conducted only by a resolution from the Prime Minister. The Executive Regulations shall define the controls of this merger.

Article 51:

Through a resolution from the Prime Minister, privileges of public benefit associations shall be defined, especially the non-seizure of part of or all their funds, the non-acquisition of these monies by obsolescence and the possibility of expropriation of properties for the public benefit to fulfill purposes of the association.

Article 52:

The Administrative Entity may assign to a public benefit association the management of an affiliated foundation or entity or implementing any of its projects or programs following the rules and procedures to be determined via a decision from the Competent Minister.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 42 and 43 hereunder, if the Administrative Entity finds out that serious violations affecting the realization of the purposes, the practicing of activities or the delivery of programs or projects assigned to a public benefit association, have occurred, the project assigned to the relevant association may be withdrawn.

CHAPTER FOUR:

NATIONAL FOUNDATIONS

Article 53

Provisions applicable to associations shall apply to national foundations for matters not specifically covered in this chapter.

Article 54

A national foundation is established by allocating a sum of money that commensurate with the purpose of its establishment and the size of envisaged activities but shall not be less than fifty thousand pounds upon establishment for a definite or indefinite period of time. National foundations may not target realizing financial gains for the benefit of any of its founders or trustees.

Article 55

The establishment of a national foundation may be made by one or more founders of natural or legal persons or both. Founders shall develop articles of association that contain, in particular, the following information:

- a. Name of the foundation, provided that it does not result in confusion with another foundation or associating sharing with it the same geographic scope.
- b. The geographic scope of the association and its management center in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- c. The purpose behind the establishment of the foundation.
- d. Detailed statement of funds allocated for the realization of the foundation purposes.
- e. Organization of the foundation management including the methods of appointing the chairman and members of the board of trustees and the method for appointing the manager.

A national foundation may be established by an official instrument or a declared bequest, each of which may be considered as articles of association for the foundation provided it contain the information mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Article 56

Whenever the establishment of a national foundation is via an official instrument, it is permissible for the founder(s) to abolish it by another official instrument before its entry. The Executive Regulations of this law may be enclosed with model articles of association that may be followed by national foundations.

Article 57

Every national foundation shall have a board of trustees composing of no less than five members and not exceeding fifteen members to be appointed by the founder or founders. The chairman and members may be from those trustees. The Administrative Entity shall be notified by such appointment and any changes in the board of trustees.

Article 58

In case no board of trustees is appointed or the vacancy of one or more positions in the board and it is not possible to appoint their substitutes following the method indicated in the articles of association, the Administrative Entity shall make such appointment. The board of trustees shall manage the national foundation according to its articles of association and its chairman shall represent the foundation before judiciary and third parties.

CHAPTER FIVE:

FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Article 59

Foreign non-governmental organizations that are not affiliated with a foreign government, political party, or foreign syndicate may be licensed to perform one or more activities of the activities of associations and national foundations subjected to the provisions of this law, based on rules prescribed hereunder for a defined term of up to three years that may be renewed. An organization may not perform any activity in the Arab Republic of Egypt or enter into any form of cooperation inside the country unless it obtains a permission from the Agency. Administrative state entities may not conclude any of the above mentioned cooperation forms related to civil work with any foreign non-governmental party except following the approval of the Agency.

Article 60

The Executive Regulations of this law shall define procedures for license application, the term of the license, data and information to be contained in the license application which should include the following:

- a. An official endorsed certificate confirming that the mother organization is registered and performs civil work in a legal manner in its country enclosing a certified copy of the articles of association of the mother organization.
- b. An official endorsed certificate stating that the organization requesting the license enjoys a good reputation and not involved in any incidents of corruption or crimes.
- c. Approval of the mother organization of the establishment of a branch in the country providing the information of the founders, board members, officers, funding entities, activities, and other documents that must be enclosed in accordance with the Executive Regulations of the law and the rules of performing the licensed activity.
- d. A confirmation of the sound criminal position of the founders, board members and officers.

Article 61

Upon requesting the license, renewing or amending it, the organization pays a fee that does not exceed three hundred thousand pounds or its equivalent in US dollars to be paid in the currency decided by the Administrative Entity. The yield of these payments goes to the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund. This amount increases by 20 percent every 5 years. The Executive Regulations define the different categories of these payments and how they are made.

Article 62

In all cases, such licensed activities of the foreign non-governmental organization shall be consistent with the needs and priorities of the Egyptian society based on the development plans. It shall not be involved in the work of political parties, vocational or labor syndicates, any work of political nature, or any work that may cause harm to the national security, public order, public morals or public health.

Article 63

A foreign non-governmental organization shall spend its money in what achieves its purposes according to the rules of the activity it is authorized to perform inside Egypt. It is impermissible for an organization to use its premises to achieve unlicensed goals or activities in violation of the laws and regulations.

Article 64

It is prohibited for a licensed foreign non-governmental organization to send, move or transfer any funds or donations allocated for implementing activities or projects in Egypt to any person, organization, authority or entity inside or outside unless after obtaining an authorization for that from the Agency and following the approved rules set by the Agency.

Article 65

A foreign non-governmental organization licensed to work inside the Arab Republic of Egypt shall be subject to the control of the competent Administrative Entity in accordance with this law and shall present to this entity the following documents:

- Number of bank account and its subaccounts through which it receives or spends funding for its activities in the Republic, which the association is not allowed to receive or spend any money without. Acknowledgement of the right of the Agency to review it whenever necessary.
- Annual progress report covering the period of conducting its licensed activities
- Annual balance sheets endorsed by certified a legal accountant.
- Any other reports, data or information requested by the Administrative Entity concerning the organization or any of its activities.

Article 66

All work relations concerning staff of the foreign non-governmental organization are subject to the Egyptian labor law. Egyptian courts have exclusive jurisdiction over disputes arising from these relations. Any agreement based on other than that is considered invalid.

In all cases, associations and entities subject to the provisions of this law shall not employ foreigners as experts, temporary or permanent workers, or volunteers except after obtaining the permit to do so from the Agency in accordance with the procedures and documents defined by the Executive Regulations of this law.

Article 67

Without prejudice to provisions of this section, branches of foreign NGOs or their representation offices shall be subject to the provisions of other sections of this law.

Article 68

In case a foreign non-governmental organization violates the provisions of this law or the rules for conducting licensed activities, the Competent Minister, after approval of the Agency, may issue a reasoned decision suspending the violating activity or cancelling the activity license. The Agency shall inform the concerned organization by this decision.

The Executive Regulations of this law shall define other conditions under which licenses to foreign organizations are renewed, amended or cancelled as well as the procedures to be followed and the disposal of its monies whatever their nature is.

In all cases, it is permissible to cancel a license for reasons related to any threats to national security, public safety, or public order or in accordance with the reciprocity principle.

Article 69

The provisions related to foreign NGOs are applicable to regional organizations and they shall abide by them. However, regional organizations are entitled to open subaccounts of their original accounts to be allocated to what the organizations spends in other countries.

CHAPTER SIX:

THE NATIONAL REGULATORY AGENCY FOR THE WORK OF FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Article 70

A national body is established under the name “The National Regulatory Agency for the Work of Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations” that works under the supervision of the Prime Minister and has legal personality. It shall be located in the province of Cairo and may establish offices in other provinces.

The Agency shall undertake the responsibility of looking into all matters related to the establishment, work, and activity of foreign NGOs in Egypt, all the different forms of cooperation between these NGOs and the governmental and non-governmental entities and foundations inside the country, as well as the foreign funding of the Egyptian civil associations and foundations.

Article 71

In addition to functions prescribed by this law, the Agency undertakes the following:

- a. Approval of the request of establishment of a foreign or regional NGO, licensing the organization to perform one or more activities in Egypt and deciding on the request for renewing, amending or cancelling it.
- b. Licensing the foreign or regional NGO to send, move or transfer any funds or donations to any person, organization, authority, foundation or association inside or outside the country.
- c. Licensing for receiving funds from outside the country whatever their nature is and whether from an Egyptian or a foreign person, natural or legal, or from a foreign entity or its representative inside the country, or sending its funds whatever their nature is to persons or organizations outside the country notwithstanding the provisions of Article 64 hereunder.
- d. Ensuring that the funding of associations and other entities subject to the provisions of this law is used for purposes it was allocated or collected for as well as issuing the necessary decisions to rectify any violations in this regard. The Agency is thus entitled to look into the bank accounts of the entities subject to the provisions of this law.
- e. Receiving the notifications of local funding of the associations and entities subject to the provisions of this law from the Administrative Entity.
- f. Licensing foreign NGOs to conclude various forms of cooperation with other entities inside the country and requiring the necessary data and documents thereto.

The Agency shall be entitled to make all decisions and resolve all necessary procedures that enable it to practice its mandate.

Article 72

The Agency is managed through a Board of Directors formed by a decree from the President of the Republic. The Agency is to be chaired by a full-time chairman with the degree of a minister for 3 renewable years. Board members shall include representatives of the following concerned ministries and agencies selected by the ministers and heads of these entities:

- Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Representative of the Ministry of Defense
- Representative of the Ministry of Justice
- Representative of the Ministry of Interior
- Representative of the Ministry of International Cooperation
- Representative of the Competent Ministry
- Representative of the General Intelligence Agency

- Representative of the Central Bank
- Representative of the Anti-Money Laundering Unit
- Representative of the Administrative Control Authority

Article 73

The Board of Directors shall hold a periodic meeting every month and whenever is deemed necessary by the invitation of the chair or any of the board members. The meeting may not be held except with a quorum of the majority of its members. Decisions may not be made except with the majority of two thirds of the members. The issue to be decided by the board is considered rejected if the necessary quorum to take the decision is not available. Any decision or action in violation of that is considered invalid.

The decisions of the Board of Directors shall be communicated to the Prime Minister within 7 days of their issuance. The Prime Minister has the right to refer them back for reconsideration. After that, relevant ministries and entities shall be informed. Concerned ministries and entities are bound to implementing and enforcing the provisions of these decisions.

Article 74

The Agency shall have an independent annual budget with sufficient allocations for the performance of its activities. It is impermissible for the Agency to receive any subsidies or grants from any entity other than state entities.

Article 75

The Agency shall have a general secretariat chaired by a full time secretary general appointed by a decree from the President of the Republic. The secretariat must have a sufficient number of qualified staff. Staff shall have their own staff regulation that organizes the work and staff affairs and duties. The Agency shall also have a procurement regulation. The regulation shall be issued by a resolution from the Prime Minister based on a presentation from the board of directors of the Agency without being restricted to the government rules and systems.

Article 76

The Agency may seek assistance from whom it sees of expertise and specialization from relevant ministries, entities and authorities. The Executive Regulations of this law shall define the controls and procedures for the meetings of the Agency board of directors, the formation of its general secretariat and other financial and administrative affairs.

Article 77

The Agency shall decide in applications submitted to it within no more than sixty days of the date of submitting the application enclosed with the required documents as set forth in the Executive Regulations.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

CIVIL ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS SUPPORT FUND

Article 78

A fund shall be established under the Administrative Entity, under the name of “Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund.” The aim of the Fund is to provide financial support for the continued activities of civil associations, foundations and federations established pursuant to provisions of this law. The Fund shall provide support to civil associations and foundations to upgrade their level and provide technical and financial support. All assets of the Civil Associations and Foundations Subsidies Fund established under Article 71 of the Civil Associations and Foundations Law No. 84 of 2002 shall be transferred to this Fund. The Executive Regulations of the law shall define other functions of this Fund.

Article 79

The Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund shall have a Board of Directors chaired by the Competent Minister and the following members:

- Head of Financial and Administrative Affairs Sector
- Head of Social Welfare Sector
- Head of the Central Department for Associations and Federations
- Deputy Head of the State Council (selected by the Administrative Affairs Section at the State Council)
- Head of the General Federation of Associations and National Foundations
- A head of a regional federation
- A head of a specialized federation
- A member of a public benefit association
- A member of a central association
- A member of a civil association
- A member of a civil foundation

The Executive Regulations shall define selection criteria and method. The term of the Fund board is four years. A decision from the Competent Minister shall be issued to establish the Fund, define its management structure and remunerations of its members.

The Fund shall have a technical secretariat composed of the staff of the Competent Ministry. A decision from the Competent Minister shall be issued to define the composition of the secretariat, its working system and remunerations. The Fund shall have a manual for standard operating procedures.

Article 80

Resources of the Fund shall compose, in particular, of the following:

- a. Amounts allocated in the state budget for supporting associations and national foundations established pursuant to the provisions of this law.
- b. Fees for entry of associations and foundations, established under this law, in the Administrative Entity register and fees for issuing or renewing work permits for foreign NGOs.
- c. Donations, subsidies and grants received by the Fund and approved by the board of directors.
- d. Funds arising from the dissolution of associations and national foundations.
- e. Additional fees imposed for the benefit of charitable works.
- f. Fines imposed pursuant to provisions of this law.
- g. One percent (1%) of the net yield of fund raising licenses issued in favor of an association and of the amount of every licensed grant.

- h. Any other resources approved by the Fund's Board of Directors.
- i. Returns on the investment of its own funds.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

GENERAL FEDERATION, REGIONAL & SPECIALIZED FEDERATIONS

Article 81

Provisions applicable to associations shall apply to federations created in accordance with the provisions of this law for matters not specifically covered by this chapter.

Article 82

Associations and national foundations, whose headquarters is located within the province, regardless of their activities, shall establish one regional federation among them. The federation should have written articles of association, entered with the competent Administrative Entity. For any transactions with foreign parties, federations are subject to the same controls applicable to associations. A regional federation has the following functions:

- a. Implementing programs or projects in cooperation with civil associations and foundations under the same controls applicable to associations.
- b. Establishing its own database for the names of civil associations and foundations inside the province. The database must be updated periodically.
- c. Taking necessary actions and steps to improve the qualifications of workers and volunteers in civil associations and foundations, spreading the culture of volunteerism among society sectors, developing training and qualification plans and follow up the evaluation of training programs it conducts inside the province. The approval of the Agency must be obtained for the recruitment of foreign experts or conducting courses outside the country.
- d. Coordinating with local councils, provinces and competent ministries regarding the needs of the province, its potentials and resources in a manner that ensures the complementarity of efforts of member associations and foundations to deliver their services and contribute to developing solutions for society issues.
- e. Providing technical and legal support to civil associations and foundations within the scope of the province notwithstanding provisions of this law.
- f. Conducting an annual conference to evaluate achievements of member associations and foundations and discuss matters referred to the federation from these associations and foundations.

Article 83

Each regional federation shall have a Board of Directors composing of fifteen members for a term of four years. The members shall be elected by the General Assembly.

Article 84

A specialized federation is formed of no less than fifteen Egyptian associations or national foundations, or both, performing or funding a joint activity in a specific field at the level of the Republic. The federation

should have written articles of association and a legal personality. As soon as an association or national foundation acquires legal personality, it may join the specialized federation based on its activity. The Executive Regulations of this law shall define procedures to join this federation.

The specialized federation assumes the following functions:

- a. Implementing programs or projects in cooperation with Egyptian civil associations and foundations under the same controls applicable to associations.
- b. Establishing its own database for the names of civil associations and foundations. The database must be updated periodically.
- c. Taking necessary actions and steps to improve the qualifications of workers and volunteers in civil associations and foundations, spreading the culture of volunteerism among society sectors, developing training and qualification plans and follow up the evaluation of training programs it conducts inside the province. The approval of the Agency must be obtained for the recruitment of foreign experts or conducting courses outside the country.
- d. Coordinating with concerned entities regarding the needs of associations and foundations, their potentials and resources in a manner that ensures the complementarity of efforts with civil associations and foundations to deliver their services and contribute to developing solutions for society issues.
- e. Providing technical and legal support to civil associations and foundations members in the federation.
- f. Conducting an annual conference to evaluate achievements of member associations and foundations and discuss matters referred to the federation from these associations and foundations.

Article 85

A General Federation for Egyptian Associations and National Foundations shall be established and have legal personality. Membership in this Federation includes the boards of directors of regional and specialized federations. The headquarters of this Federation shall be in the city of Cairo. Provisions applicable to associations are applicable to the Federation with respect to its relationship with foreign parties.

The General Federation assumes the following functions:

- a. Establishing pioneer projects at the national level to serve pressing issues in cooperation with civil associations and foundations.
- b. Conducting necessary studies to define the role of civil associations and foundations in supporting and implementing development programs following the social policies of the state and coordinating with relevant provinces, local councils and ministries.
- c. Organizing technical and administrative training programs for the staff and members of civil associations and foundations in coordination with regional and specialized federations and civil associations and foundations. It is impermissible to use foreign expertise or conduct training courses outside the country except after approval from the Agency.
- d. Documenting pioneer and successful experiences of civil associations and foundations while promoting for small and medium enterprises to combat poverty and solve unemployment issues.
- e. Representing civil action entities before government and non-government agencies at the national, regional and international level following the consent of the Agency.

- f. Communicating the role of associations and foundations in enhancing civil action and training volunteers to contribute in the activities of civil associations and foundations.
- g. Conducting conferences and workshops to build the capacities of national associations and foundations, regional and specialized federations.
- h. Developing an annual report for achievements of civil associations and foundations during the year. The report must include an evaluation of their capacities and proposed solutions for obstacles facing their work.
- i. Proposing amendments to legislations governing civil action and issue necessary decisions to achieve the smooth and flexible implementation.
- j. Coordinating the programs and activities of regional and specialized federations.

Regional and specialized federations must join the General Federation. The Executive Regulations shall define the procedures of joining and the fee required to be paid annually not exceeding five hundred pounds for a regional federation and one hundred pounds for a specialized federation.

Management of the General Federation is assumed by a Board of Directors composing of twenty-seven members (or according to the number of provinces in the Republic) elected by its general assembly for a term of four years.

CHAPTER NINE:

SANCTIONS

Article 86

Without prejudice to the right of the Administrative Entity to suspend the violating activity or request the dissolution of the association or the termination of its board of directors, as the case may be, and without prejudice to any severer penalty stipulated in the Penal Code or any other law, the violations/crimes set forth in this law are penalized by punishments provided for in this chapter.

Article 87

A jail sentence of no less than one year and not exceeding 5 years and a fine of no less than fifty thousand pounds and not exceeding one million pounds on:

- a. Whoever established an association, which real purposes are proven to be for conducting prohibited activities contained in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Article 14 hereunder.
- b. Whoever received as a chairman or a member in a civil association or foundation, either in a true or alleged capacity, funds from abroad or sends money to abroad or collects donations in violations to provisions of this law.
The court shall rule to obligate the convict to return double the amount of funds he received, sent or collected as the case may be. These funds shall go to the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund. The same punishment is applied to every bank or financial broker who assisted or participated in that.
- c. Whoever embezzles the funds of an associations or any other entity subject to the provisions of this law or spends it for other than the purposes it was allocated for in breach of regulations and laws.

The court shall sentence the person to pay double what was embezzled or spent based on the situation. These funds shall go to the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund.

- d. Whoever assisted or participated with a foreign organization in performing a civil activity in Egypt without obtaining a permit from the Agency or in violation of the provisions of this law or the rules of performing the licensed activity. The court shall rule to confiscate the money of this organization and transferring it to the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund.
- e. Whoever established or managed an entity under any name and in any form other than the form of civil associations and foundations established pursuant to the provisions of the law to perform one of the activities of these associations and foundations without following the rules prescribed in the law. In addition to the prescribed fine, the court shall rule to close the premises and confiscate any funds and transferring them to the Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund.

Article 88

A jail sentence of no more than one year or a fine of no less than twenty thousand pounds and not exceeding five hundred thousand pounds shall be imposed on:

- a. Every natural or legal person who grants a license to any entity to perform an activity of associations or foundations with the exception of the competent Administrative Entity or the Agency, as the case may be.
- b. Whoever deliberately refrains from enabling the Administrative Entity to monitor and examine the activities of the association.
- c. Whoever moves the premises to a location different than the notified one. In case the violation is repeated, the Administrative Entity may request the dissolution of the association in a claim before the competent court.
- d. Whoever disposes the funds of a civil association or foundation against which a dissolution and liquidation ruling or resolution was issued without a written order from the liquidator.
- e. Every liquidator who distributes funds of the civil association, foundation or federation in contrary to the provisions of this law.
- f. Whoever conducts or participates in field surveys or opinion polls in the field of civil action without obtaining prior approvals from competent entities.

Article 89

The person in charge of actual management of the legal person is punished with the same punishments for the same acts committed in violation of the provisions of this law whenever his knowledge of these acts is proven and that his failure to perform his duties facilitated the committing of the crime. The legal person shall be jointly liable, with the convicts, for ordered financial penalties in accordance with the provisions of this law.