

Translation of

the Anti-Money
Laundering Law
No. 80 of 2002

ترجمة قانون مكافحة غسيل
الأموال رقم ٨٠ لسنة ٢٠٠٢

23 October 2025

Law No. 80 of 2002 Concerning the Issuance of the Anti-Money Laundering Law

In the name of the people President of the republic

Preamble

In the name of the People,

The President of the Republic,

The People's Assembly has enacted the following Law, and we have promulgated it:

Articles of Promulgation

Article (1):

The provisions of the attached Anti-Money Laundering Law shall come into force.

Article (2):

The Prime Minister shall issue the Executive Regulations of the attached Law within three months from the date of its publication.

Article (3):

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force on the day following its publication.

This Law shall be sealed with the Seal of the State and shall be enforced as one of its laws.



Article (1):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Law, each of the following terms and expressions shall have the meaning assigned to it hereunder:

Funds or Assets: All tangible and virtual assets and economic resources, including oil and other natural resources, properties, national or foreign currencies, securities or commercial papers of whatever value, type, or means of acquisition, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, as well as documents and legal instruments evidencing ownership or rights thereto, in any form, including digital or electronic form. The term also includes all rights related thereto, including bank credits, traveler's cheques, bank cheques, letters of credit, and any proceeds, profits, or other sources of income arising from or generated by such funds or assets, or any other assets intended to be used to obtain financing, products, or services. It further includes virtual assets that possess a digital value capable of being traded, transferred, or transmitted digitally and that may be used as a means of payment or investment.

Money Laundering: Any act set forth in Article (2) of this Law.

Predicate Offence: Any act constituting a felony or misdemeanor under Egyptian law, whether committed inside or outside the country, provided that it is punishable in both jurisdictions.

Proceeds: Funds derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of any predicate offence.

The Unit: The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Unit.

Financial Institutions:

- Banks operating in Egypt and their branches abroad, as well as branches of foreign banks operating in Egypt.
- Foreign exchange companies and other entities licensed to deal in foreign currency.
- Entities engaged in money transfer activities.
- Entities operating in the field of securities.
- Entities engaged in receiving funds.
- The National Postal Authority, with respect to the financial services it provides.
- Entities engaged in real estate finance and securitization.



- Entities engaged in financial leasing.
- Entities engaged in factoring.
- Entities engaged in any type of insurance activity, private insurance funds, and insurance brokerage activities.
- Entities operating in the field of securities depository and central registration.
- Any other entity that, on a professional basis and for or on behalf of a client, carries out one or more of the activities licensed to the financial institutions referred to in this Article.
- Any other entities determined, together with their obligations and supervisory authorities, by a decision of the Prime Minister.

The foregoing applies whether the person conducting such activities is a legal or natural person.

Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions:

- Real estate brokers when carrying out transactions on behalf of their clients involving the purchase or sale of real estate.
- Dealers in precious metals or gemstones when conducting cash transactions with clients equal to or exceeding the threshold determined by the Executive Regulations.
- Lawyers and accountants, whether practicing individually, as partners, or within a professional firm, when preparing or carrying out transactions for their clients related to the following activities:
 - Purchase and sale of real estate.
 - Management of funds, securities, or other assets.
 - Management of bank accounts, savings accounts, or securities accounts.
 - Organization of contributions for the purpose of establishing, operating, or managing companies.
 - Creation, operation, or management of legal persons or legal arrangements, and the purchase or sale of commercial entities.
- Gambling establishments, including those operating online or aboard ships, when their clients engage in financial transactions equal to or exceeding the threshold



determined by the Executive Regulations.

- Any other professions or businesses specified, together with their obligations and supervisory authorities, by a decision of the Prime Minister.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the rules governing the application of these provisions to such professions and businesses.

Bearer Negotiable Instruments: Monetary instruments in bearer form, and other negotiable instruments such as cheques of any type, promissory notes, and payment orders that are either payable to bearer, endorsed without restriction, made out to a fictitious payee, or otherwise transferable by delivery, as well as instruments signed by the drawer without naming the payee.

Competent Minister: The Prime Minister or any minister delegated by him.

Authorities: Authorities concerned with combating money laundering, associated predicate offences, or the financing of terrorism, as specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Law Enforcement Authorities: Authorities legally empowered to conduct investigation, detection, and evidence collection in respect of all crimes, including money laundering, terrorist financing, and predicate offences.

Parallel Financial Investigations: Investigations concerning the financial aspects of criminal activity, aimed at identifying the scope of criminal networks or activities, tracing and identifying the proceeds of crime, terrorist funds, or other assets subject to confiscation, and developing evidence for use in criminal proceedings.

Article (2):

A person shall be deemed to have committed the crime of money laundering if he knows that the funds or assets are derived from a predicate offence and intentionally commits any of the following acts:

- **Conversion or transfer** of proceeds for the purpose of concealing or disguising the nature, source, location, ownership, or rights of ownership of such funds, or changing their true nature, or obstructing the discovery of such facts, or impeding the identification of the perpetrator of the predicate offence.
- **Acquisition, possession, use, management, safekeeping, substitution, deposit, guarantee, or investment** of the proceeds, or manipulation of their value, or concealment or disguise of their true nature, source, location, disposition, movement, ownership, or related rights.



Article (3 bis):

The Unit shall have an Executive Director appointed by a decision of the Board of Trustees after the Board's approval. The decision shall specify the functions, powers, and financial treatment of the position.

Article (3):

An independent unit of a special nature shall be established at the Central Bank of Egypt for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, in which the concerned authorities shall be represented. The unit shall assume the powers prescribed under this Law.

The unit shall have a Board of Trustees chaired by a judicial expert with not less than fifteen (15) years of experience at the Court of Cassation or one of the Courts of Appeal, and composed of the following members:

- A representative of the Public Prosecution, nominated by the Public Prosecutor.
- A Deputy Governor of the Central Bank, nominated by the Governor.
- A Deputy Chairman of the Financial Regulatory Authority, nominated by the Chairman of the Authority.
- The Head of the Council of Ministers' Advisors Authority.
- A representative of the Federation of Egyptian Banks, nominated by the Federation.
- An expert in economic affairs, appointed by the Prime Minister.
- The Executive Director of the Anti-Money Laundering Unit.

A sufficient number of experts from members of the judiciary and specialists in fields related to the application of the provisions of this Law shall be attached to the Unit, together with the necessary qualified and trained staff.

The composition of the Board of Trustees and the appointment of its Chairperson shall be determined by a decision of the President of the Republic. Such decision shall also determine the working system of the Board, its functions, and the administrative system of the Unit, without being bound by the rules and regulations applicable to the government, the public sector, or the public business sector.



Article (4):

The Unit shall be competent to receive notifications submitted by financial institutions and by persons engaged in non-financial businesses and professions concerning transactions suspected of constituting proceeds, or involving money laundering, terrorism financing, or attempts to conduct such transactions.

The Unit shall establish a database containing all information available thereto and may make such information accessible to judicial authorities and other competent bodies responsible for enforcing the provisions of this Law. The Unit may also exchange such information and coordinate with supervisory authorities in the State, as well as with competent authorities in foreign states and international organizations, in implementation of the international conventions to which Egypt is a party or pursuant to the principle of reciprocity.

Article (5):

The Unit shall conduct investigations and examinations in respect of the notifications and information received concerning transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing. It shall notify the Public Prosecution of the outcome of such investigations where indicators exist of the commission of any offence stipulated under this Law.

The provisions of Articles (208 bis "A"), (208 bis "B"), (208 bis "C"), and (208 bis "D") of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to offences of money laundering and terrorism financing.

The Unit may request the investigative authorities to take precautionary measures in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned articles.

The provisions of the last paragraph of Article (98) of the Central Bank, Banking Sector, and Money Law promulgated by Law No. 88 of 2003 shall apply to offences of money laundering, terrorism offences, and terrorism financing.

Article (6):

The employees of the Unit, as designated by a decision of the Minister of Justice upon the request of the competent minister, shall have the capacity of law enforcement officers (judicial police officers) in relation to the offences stipulated in this Law which are connected to the performance of their duties.



Article (7):

The authorities responsible for supervising financial institutions and persons engaged in non-financial businesses and professions shall establish and maintain mechanisms ensuring that such institutions, professions, and businesses comply with the legally prescribed systems and regulations for combating money laundering and terrorism financing. This includes reporting transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing.

Such authorities, financial institutions, and persons engaged in non-financial businesses and professions shall provide the Unit with the data, information, and statistics it requires to perform its functions, in accordance with the rules and procedures it establishes.

The Unit shall also establish and maintain mechanisms to verify the compliance of all financial institutions and persons engaged in non-financial businesses and professions not subject to the supervision of the aforementioned authorities with the systems and regulations related to combating money laundering and terrorism financing, including the issuance of relevant rules and controls.

The Unit shall monitor the compliance of such authorities, institutions, professions, and businesses with the obligations stipulated in the first paragraph of this Article.

In all cases, the competent authorities shall notify the Unit of any information available to them concerning money laundering and terrorism financing offences, the measures taken in relation thereto, and the outcomes thereof, in accordance with the rules set forth in the Executive Regulations.

Article (8):

Financial institutions and persons engaged in non-financial businesses and professions shall immediately notify the Unit of any transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or attempts to conduct such transactions, regardless of their value.

They shall also establish systems ensuring the implementation of customer due diligence procedures and other rules and measures related to combating money laundering and terrorism financing as issued by the Unit, all in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Regulations.



Article (9):

Financial institutions and persons engaged in non-financial businesses and professions shall maintain records and documents of all domestic and international financial transactions, containing sufficient data to identify such transactions. They shall retain these records and documents, together with customer data and records of the beneficial owners—whether natural or legal persons—for a period of not less than five (5) years from the date of termination of the relationship or closure of the account, as the case may be, unless the Unit or the investigative authorities request that they be kept for a longer period.

Such institutions and persons shall update these data periodically and make such records and documents available to the judicial authorities upon request.

They may retain microfilm copies of such records and documents for the prescribed period in lieu of the originals. Such copies shall have the same evidentiary value as the originals, provided that their preparation, preservation, and retrieval comply with the rules issued by the Unit in this regard.

Article (9 bis):

All authorities, each within its remit, shall retain comprehensive statistics that ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the systems for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, all as specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (9 bis 1):

Financial institutions, persons engaged in non-financial businesses and professions, and any natural or legal person who may hold funds or other assets connected to persons or entities listed pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism financing and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction shall implement the mechanisms issued by the Unit in application of those resolutions, in accordance with Article (21) of this Law, including the freezing of assets and the abstention from providing financial services to such persons and entities.

The mechanisms issued by the Unit pursuant to the first paragraph of this Article shall be published in *Al-Waqa'i' al-Misriyya* (the Egyptian Gazette—Official Records).



Article (10):

Criminal and civil liability shall not attach to any person who, in good faith, fulfills the duty to notify the Unit of any transactions suspected of being subject to the provisions of this Law, or who provides information or data to the Unit in contravention of confidentiality rules imposed to ensure secrecy.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall set out the controls to be observed in this regard.

Article (11):

It is prohibited to disclose to the client, the beneficiary, or to any person other than the authorities and bodies competent to enforce the provisions of this Law any measure of reporting, inquiry, or examination undertaken with respect to financial transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or any data related thereto.

Article (12):

Without prejudice to the provisions of the law regulating the Central Bank and the banking sector, every person, upon entering or exiting the country, must declare to the customs authorities the true nature of what he or she carries of foreign currency and bearer negotiable instruments. Such declaration shall be made in accordance with the rules, procedures, and limits set out in the Executive Regulations.

Customs officers who are law-enforcement officers may, in the event of failure to make the required declaration or the submission of incorrect information, question the offender as to the source of the foreign currency and bearer negotiable instruments in his or her possession and the purposes for which they are to be used.

These authorities shall seize the currency and bearer negotiable instruments in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, as well as where there exist serious indications that they involve money laundering or terrorism financing, and shall transmit the official records they draw up in this regard to the competent authorities to take the measures within their remit.



Article (13):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalties provided for in the Penal Code or any other law, the offences set out in the following Articles shall be punishable by the penalties stipulated therein.

Article (14):

Any person who commits or attempts to commit the offence of money laundering set out in Article (2) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven (7) years and by a fine equal to twice the value of the funds that are the subject of the offence.

This offence is excluded from the application of paragraph (2) of Article (32) of the Penal Code.

Article (14 bis):

Upon a violation of Article (2) of this Law, the confiscation shall be ordered of the seized funds or assets and the proceeds derived from the offence of money laundering or the predicate offence. Confiscation shall include:

- The laundered funds or assets.
- The proceeds, including any income or other benefits derived from such proceeds.

If the proceeds are commingled with property acquired from legitimate sources, property equivalent in value to the assessed value of the proceeds, or to the instrumentalities used or prepared for use in money-laundering offences or the predicate offences, shall be confiscated.

An additional fine equal to the value of the funds or assets shall be imposed if they cannot be seized or if they have been disposed of to bona fide third parties.

Article (14 bis 1):

Any person who violates any of the provisions of Article (12) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three (3) months and by a fine of not less than the amount of money that is the subject of the offence and not exceeding four times that amount, or by either of these two penalties.



In all cases, the amounts and items that are the subject of the action shall be seized and ordered confiscated; if they are not seized, an additional fine equal to their value shall be imposed.

Article (15):

Any person who violates any of the provisions of Articles (8), (9), or (11) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred thousand (500,000) Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (15 bis):

Any person who violates the provisions of Article (9 bis (1)) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one (1) year or by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) Egyptian pounds.

Article (16):

Where the offence is committed by a legal person, the person responsible for the actual management of such legal person shall be punished with the same penalties prescribed for acts committed in violation of the provisions of this Law if it is established that he or she had knowledge thereof and that the offence occurred due to a breach of his or her duties.

The legal person shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five million (5,000,000) Egyptian pounds, and shall be jointly liable for the payment of any financial penalties and compensation awarded, if the offence committed in violation of this Law was perpetrated by one of its employees in its name and for its benefit. The court may order that the legal person be prohibited from carrying on its activity for a specified period or that its licence to engage in the activity be revoked.

The court shall, in any conviction judgment, order publication of the judgment at the expense of the legal person in two widely circulated daily newspapers.



Article (16 bis):

Without prejudice to the laws regulating the work of financial institutions and of persons engaged in non-financial businesses and professions, the supervisory authorities referred to in Article (7) of this Law may, in respect of institutions and entities under their supervision that violate the provisions of this Law or the decisions, mechanisms, rules, or controls issued in implementation thereof, take any of the following measures:

- Issuing a warning.
- Requiring removal of the violation and the taking of corrective measures within a specified period.
- Prohibiting, suspending, restricting, or halting business or activity for a period not exceeding one (1) year.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the rules and procedures for implementing the foregoing.

Article (17):

In cases where multiple perpetrators are involved in a money-laundering offence, if any of them takes the initiative to inform any of the competent evidence-gathering or investigative authorities of the offence and the remaining perpetrators before any of those authorities first becomes aware of it, or informs after the authorities have become aware of the offence and such notification results in the apprehension of the remaining perpetrators or the funds or assets that are the subject of the offence, the court shall—whenever it considers these conditions to be satisfied—exempt the reporting perpetrator from the penalties of imprisonment and the fine prescribed in the first paragraph of Article (14) of this Law, without prejudice to the other ancillary penalties prescribed in the second paragraph of the same Article.

Article (17 bis):

Without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties, the Public Prosecutor and the Military Prosecutor, as the case may be, upon a request from the Chair of the Unit's Board of Trustees and where necessary or in urgent cases, may order the imposition of precautionary measures including freezing or seizure, with a view to preventing the disposal of funds or assets connected to money-laundering offences, their associated predicate offences, or terrorism financing.



The issuance of the measures referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, and the procedures for grievance against them, shall be governed by Articles (208 bis (A)) through (208 bis (E)) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article (17 bis 1):

Law enforcement agencies and investigative authorities, in cases of money laundering, related predicate offences, and terrorism-financing offences, shall conduct parallel financial investigations themselves or with the assistance of such other competent authorities as they deem appropriate, for the purpose of identifying the source of such funds or assets, if any.

Article (18):

The Egyptian judicial authorities and foreign judicial authorities shall exchange judicial cooperation in respect of money-laundering offences, related predicate offences, and terrorism-financing offences, including mutual legal assistance, letters rogatory, the surrender (extradition) of accused and convicted persons, and the transfer of objects, all in accordance with the rules established by bilateral or multilateral treaties to which Egypt is a party, or pursuant to the principle of reciprocity.

Article (18 bis):

The authorities shall, either automatically or upon the request of counterpart authorities in other states, provide the broadest possible measure of international cooperation to combat money laundering, related predicate offences, or terrorism financing, in a manner that does not conflict with the fundamental principles of the State's legal system and that ensures the confidentiality of such cooperation.



Article (18 bis 1):

The authorities shall use, to the exclusion of others, the information obtained through judicial cooperation in the field of money-laundering offences, related predicate offences, or terrorism-financing offences solely for the purpose for which it was requested, unless prior authorization has been obtained to the contrary from the foreign counterpart authority that provided the information. In the latter case, the authority must inform the cooperating authority, in a timely manner, of the use made of the information obtained and the consequences thereof, as specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (18 bis 2):

Requests for mutual legal assistance may not be refused on the basis of statutory secrecy obligations binding financial institutions, or merely because the offence involves tax matters, provided that this does not conflict with the fundamental principles of the State's legal system.

Article (18 bis 3):

The authorities may make inquiries on behalf of their foreign counterpart authorities and exchange the widest possible range of information obtained from them, provided that this does not conflict with the fundamental principles of the State's legal system, as specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (19):

The authorities referred to in Article (18) of this Law may, in particular, request the taking of the legal measures necessary to trace or freeze the funds or assets that are the subject of money-laundering offences or terrorism-financing offences, or their proceeds, or to seize them, all without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.



Article (20):

The various Egyptian judicial authorities may order the execution of final criminal judgments issued by competent foreign judicial authorities providing for the confiscation of funds or assets derived from money-laundering offences or terrorism-financing offences, or their proceeds, all in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in bilateral or multilateral conventions to which Egypt is a party.

Bilateral or multilateral agreements may also be concluded to regulate the disposal of the proceeds of funds or assets that have been finally ordered confiscated—in cases of money-laundering offences and terrorism-financing offences by Egyptian or foreign judicial authorities—which agreements shall include rules for distributing such proceeds among the parties thereto in accordance with the provisions they contain.

Article (21):

The Unit shall take the necessary measures to implement Egypt's obligations under international conventions, treaties, and instruments related to terrorism financing and to the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as specified by the Executive Regulations.



Translation of the Executive Regulations⁰⁰ of the Anti-Money Laundering Law No. 951 of 2003

ترجمة اللائحة التنفيذية
لقانون مكافحة غسل الأموال
رقم ٩٥١ لسنة ٢٠٠٣

23 October 2025

Concerning the Issuance of the Executive Regulations of the Anti-Money Laundering Law
Promulgated by Law No. 80 of 2002

Preamble

Having reviewed the Constitution;

And the Civil Code;

And the Penal Code;

And the Code of Criminal Procedure;

And the Commercial Code;

And the Anti-Money Laundering Law promulgated by Law No. 80 of 2002;

And the Banks and Credit Law promulgated by Law No. 163 of 1957;

And Law No. 16 of 1970 concerning the Postal System;

And Law No. 34 of 1971 regulating the imposition of sequestration and safeguarding public security;

And Law No. 62 of 1975 concerning Illicit Gain;

And Law No. 120 of 1975 concerning the Central Bank of Egypt and the Banking Sector;

And the Law on Supervision and Control of Insurance in Egypt promulgated by Law No. 10 of 1981;

And the Law on Joint-Stock Companies, Partnerships Limited by Shares, and Limited Liability Companies promulgated by Law No. 159 of 1981;

And the Law Regulating Companies Operating in the Field of Receiving Funds for Investment promulgated by Law No. 146 of 1988;

And Law No. 205 of 1990 concerning the Confidentiality of Bank Accounts;

And the Capital Market Law promulgated by Law No. 95 of 1992;



And Law No. 38 of 1994 regulating dealings in foreign exchange;

And Law No. 95 of 1995 concerning Financial Leasing;

And the Investment Guarantees and Incentives Law promulgated by Law No. 8 of 1997;

And the Law on Central Depository and Registration of Securities promulgated by Law No. 93 of 2000;

And the Real Estate Finance Law promulgated by Law No. 148 of 2001;

And Presidential Decree No. 164 of 2002 concerning the Anti-Money Laundering Unit;

And Presidential Decree No. 28 of 2003 concerning the work system and personnel of the Anti-Money Laundering Unit;

Has decided the following:

Promulgation Provisions

Article (1):

The provisions of the attached Executive Regulations of the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Law shall come into force.

Article (2):

This Decree shall be published in the *Official Gazette* and shall come into effect on the day following the date of its publication.



Executive Regulations of the Anti-Money Laundering Law

Chapter One: Definitions

Article (1):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of these Regulations and the decisions issued in implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Law referred to herein, each of the following words and expressions shall have the meaning set out opposite thereto, unless the Law provides otherwise:

Anti-Money Laundering Law: The Law referred to above.

Funds or Assets: All financial and virtual assets and economic resources, including oil and other natural resources, properties, and national or foreign currencies; securities or commercial papers of any kind or value, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired; as well as legal documents, instruments, records, or deeds evidencing ownership or rights thereto, in any form, including digital or electronic form; and all rights related thereto, including bank credit, traveler's cheques, bank drafts, and letters of credit.

The term also includes any returns, profits, or income generated from such funds or assets, or any other assets that may be used to obtain financing, products, or services.

Virtual assets are also included—being digital representations of value that can be traded, transferred, or exchanged digitally and that may be used as a means of payment or investment.

Bearer Negotiable Instruments: Monetary instruments in bearer form and other negotiable instruments such as cheques of any kind, promissory notes, and payment orders that are either payable to bearer, endorsed without restriction, made out to a fictitious payee, or otherwise transferable by mere delivery; as well as instruments signed by the drawer without indicating the payee's name.

Money Laundering: Any act described in Article (2) of these Regulations.

Predicate Offence: Any act constituting a felony or misdemeanor under Egyptian law, whether committed inside or outside the country, provided that it is punishable in both jurisdictions.

Proceeds: Funds derived or obtained, directly or indirectly, from the commission of any predicate offence.



Terrorism Financing: Any act involving the collection, receipt, possession, supply, transfer, or provision of funds, other assets, weapons, ammunition, explosives, equipment, devices, data, information, materials, or any other means, for any terrorist activity—individual or collective, organized or otherwise—whether inside or outside the country, directly or indirectly, regardless of its source or means, including in digital or electronic form, with the intent of using all or part thereof to commit any terrorist offence or with knowledge that it will be so used, whether or not the terrorist act actually occurs.

It also includes providing training sites, safe havens, weapons, documents, or any other assistance or support or facilitating travel for such purposes, even without direct connection to the terrorist act.

Terrorist Offence: Any offence provided for in the Anti-Terrorism Law promulgated by Law No. 94 of 2015, as well as any felony or misdemeanor committed using any means of terrorism or for the purpose of achieving or implementing a terrorist objective, or for inciting or threatening to commit any of the foregoing offences, without prejudice to the provisions of the Penal Code.

Customer: A natural or legal person, or a legal arrangement, for whom a financial institution or a person engaged in a designated non-financial business or profession opens an account, executes a transaction, or provides a service.

Beneficial Owner: The natural person who ultimately owns or controls the customer, or the natural person on whose behalf a transaction is conducted, including those who exercise effective control over the customer, whether the customer is a legal person or a legal arrangement.

Legal Arrangement: Trusts and any other similar legal arrangements.

A trust is a legal relationship established by a settlor who entrusts a trustee with the management of certain assets for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries, and may also appoint an independent protector and define his powers.

Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs): Individuals who are, or have been, entrusted with prominent public functions domestically or in a foreign country, such as heads of state or government, senior politicians, senior government, judicial, or military officials, senior executives of state-owned enterprises, and senior officials of political parties; as well as individuals entrusted with senior positions by an international organization, such as members of senior management (directors, deputy directors, members of the board, or equivalent functions).

This definition does not include individuals holding middle or lower-ranking positions in the categories mentioned above.



Carrying on an Activity on a Professional Basis: Engaging in an activity on a repeated basis such that it may be considered a source of income, even if performed in addition to another occupation or job. Occasional or incidental activity shall not be included.

Article (2):

Any person who knows that funds are the proceeds of a predicate offence and intentionally does any of the following shall be deemed to have committed the crime of money laundering:

- Converts or transfers proceeds for the purpose of concealing or disguising the money, or its nature, source, location, owner, beneficiary, or of altering its reality, or preventing its discovery or obstructing the identification of the perpetrator of the predicate offence.
 - Acquires, possesses, uses, manages, keeps, substitutes, deposits, guarantees, or invests the proceeds, manipulates their value, or conceals or disguises their true nature, source, location, method of disposition, movement, ownership, or related rights.
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Article (2 bis):

The crime of money laundering is an offence independent of the predicate offence; a prior conviction for the predicate offence is not a precondition for treating the funds or assets as criminal proceeds.

Article (2 bis A):

Terrorism financing includes financing the travel of individuals to a state other than their state of residence or nationality for the purpose of committing a terrorist act, or preparing for, planning, or participating in it, or for providing or receiving terrorist training.

The crime of terrorism financing is established regardless of whether the accused is present in the state in which the terrorist or terrorist entity is located, or in the state where the terrorist act was committed or will be committed, or in another state, and likewise in cases of participation as an accomplice in one or more terrorism-financing offences or in the attempt to commit such offence.



Chapter Two — The Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Unit

Article (3):

The Unit shall, independently, exercise its competences as stipulated in the Law, Presidential Decree No. 164 of 2002 referred to above, Presidential Decree No. 28 of 2003 regarding the Unit's work system and personnel, and Prime Minister's Decree No. 63 of 2005 referred to above, and in particular shall:

Receive notifications from financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs) concerning any transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or attempts to conduct such transactions, and record them in the Unit's database in accordance with these Regulations.

Receive information, data, statistics, and reports related to money laundering, related predicate offences, and terrorism financing, including information and data on transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or attempts thereof, and record them in the database.

Conduct inquiries and examinations through departments established by the Unit for this purpose, and may seek the assistance of supervisory authorities in the State.

Notify the Public Prosecution of the results of inquiries and examinations indicating the commission of the crime of money laundering, terrorism financing, a predicate offence, or any offence stipulated in the Law.

Request investigative authorities to take precautionary measures pursuant to Articles 208 bis (A), 208 bis (B), 208 bis (C), and 208 bis (D) of the Code of Criminal Procedure with respect to money-laundering or terrorism-financing offences.

Archive notifications and information in respect of which inquiries and examinations did not reveal indications of the commission of money-laundering, terrorism-financing, or predicate offences, or any offence stipulated in the Law, provided that the archiving decision sets out its reasons.

Establish a database containing all notifications received and all information available to the Unit regarding suspicions of money laundering, terrorism financing, predicate offences, or any offences stipulated in the Law, and the efforts exerted to combat them domestically and internationally, and update such database on an ongoing basis, setting rules and safeguards to ensure the confidentiality of information entered therein.

Coordinate with supervisory authorities in the State and with competent foreign authorities and international organizations with respect to combating money laundering and terrorism financing.



Make the information referred to in item (7) available to judicial authorities and supervisory authorities in the State.

Exchange the information referred to in item (7) with judicial authorities and supervisory authorities in the State, whether on its own initiative or upon their request, for the purposes of inquiry, examination, and taking necessary action regarding money-laundering, terrorism-financing, predicate offences, or any offence stipulated in the Law.

Exchange the information referred to in item (7) with counterpart units and other competent authorities in foreign states and with international organizations, and coordinate with them regarding combating money laundering and terrorism financing, in application of bilateral and multilateral international conventions to which Egypt is a party or pursuant to the principle of reciprocity, while observing the safeguards therein concerning information confidentiality and limiting its use to the purpose for which it was provided or requested.

Develop the forms to be used by financial institutions and DNFBPs to notify the Unit of transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or attempts thereof, in a manner that includes all data enabling the Unit to conduct inquiries, examinations, and database registration.

Issue customer due-diligence procedures and other rules, controls, mechanisms, guidelines, and measures related to combating money laundering and terrorism financing, and verify— in coordination with supervisory authorities—compliance therewith by financial institutions and DNFBPs.

Monitor supervisory authorities regarding the establishment and maintenance of mechanisms to verify that institutions under their supervision comply with legally prescribed systems and rules for combating money laundering and terrorism financing, including requesting supervisory authorities to take prescribed measures in respect of any violations, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Request information, data, statistics, and reports necessary for the Unit to exercise its functions from all authorities concerned with combating money laundering, related predicate offences, or terrorism financing—including administrative and financial information and other relevant information—from supervisory authorities, financial institutions, DNFBPs, and any other authorities concerned with AML/CFT, and follow up to ensure the provision of such information and data.

Prepare and implement capacity-building and training programs for Unit staff and contribute to preparing and implementing such programs for staff of supervisory authorities and other legally competent authorities, and for financial institutions and DNFBPs, either directly or with the assistance of specialized training centers and entities, domestic and foreign, within the general training policy set by the Unit.



Conduct studies, research, and strategic analysis of notifications, information received, and any other information it can obtain, including data received from other entities, in order to identify trends and patterns of money laundering and terrorism financing; monitor developments domestically and internationally; and seek assistance from relevant entities inside and outside the country.

Raise public awareness of the risks of money laundering and terrorism financing and the importance of combating them, consistent with the National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and Financing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Propose the rules, procedures, and thresholds to be observed for declarations by persons of the foreign currency and bearer negotiable instruments they carry upon entering or leaving the country, including the rules and procedures set out in Article (14) of these Regulations.

Establish mechanisms to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with foreign states and organizations in all forms of international criminal cooperation, in particular mutual legal assistance, letters rogatory, extradition of accused and convicted persons, and enforcement of final criminal judgments issued by competent foreign judicial authorities in money-laundering offences, related predicate offences, and terrorism-financing offences, and the seizure and confiscation of proceeds or their returns.

Work to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with foreign states governing the disposal of proceeds of funds ordered finally confiscated by Egyptian or foreign judicial authorities in money-laundering offences, related predicate offences, and terrorism-financing offences, including rules for distributing such proceeds among the parties.

Coordinate with judicial authorities and any other competent authority regarding taking the legal measures necessary to trace or freeze the funds that are the subject of money-laundering offences, related predicate offences, or terrorism-financing offences, or their proceeds, or to seize them, all without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.

Establish and maintain mechanisms to verify that all financial institutions and DNFBPs subject to the Unit's supervision in respect of AML/CFT comply with the prescribed systems and rules, including setting AML/CFT-related rules, controls, and procedures.

Propose national strategies and policies related to combating money laundering, terrorism financing, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Establish and maintain mechanisms for coordination with all authorities concerned with AML/CFT and related predicate offences to prepare the national risk assessment (NRA) of money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing—or any other assessment—and work to update it periodically.



Take necessary measures to implement Egypt's obligations under international conventions, treaties, and instruments related to terrorism financing and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including United Nations Security Council resolutions in this regard.

Provide opinions on draft laws, regulations, controls, rules, or procedures related to AML/CFT or the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Propose mechanisms for cooperation, coordination, and information exchange domestically concerning the development and implementation of AML/CFT policies and activities, whether at the policy-making or operational levels.

Provide feedback to financial institutions and DNFBPs on suspicion notifications submitted to the Unit to improve quality and enhance awareness among reporting entities.

Article (3 bis "F"):

The National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction shall be prepared on the basis of the results of the national risk assessment (NRA) of money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing; mutual evaluations of AML/CFT systems under the FATF assessment methodology and ensuing follow-up processes; and any international, regional, or domestic developments in AML/CFT and proliferation financing. The National Coordinating Committee shall approve the National Strategy.

Article (3 bis "G"):

The National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction shall include:

- Identification of strategic objectives and the authorities responsible for them, with the executive measures required to achieve each objective;
- Quantitative and qualitative indicators that assist in measuring the implementation of the measures leading to achievement of the objectives.



Article (3 bis "H"):

Without prejudice to the confidentiality provisions of the Central Bank and Banking Sector Law referred to, financial institutions, DNFBPs, and other authorities concerned with combating money laundering, related predicate offences, or terrorism financing shall provide the National Coordinating Committee, its sub-committees, or the Unit with all data, information, statistics, and reports necessary to prepare the NRA for money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing, and the National Strategy therefor.

Article (3 bis):

In its capacity as secretariat of the National Coordinating Committee, the Unit shall serve as the point of contact upon which the Committee relies to coordinate among all authorities concerned with combating money laundering, related predicate offences, or terrorism financing, as well as financial institutions, DNFBPs, and other authorities, for the purpose of preparing the NRA for money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing, the preparation and results of which shall be supervised and approved by the National Coordinating Committee.

Article (3 bis "A"):

The NRA for money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing shall include the collection and analysis of comprehensive and diverse quantitative and qualitative data from all authorities concerned with combating money laundering, related predicate offences, or terrorism financing, and from financial institutions and DNFBPs, in order to reach accurate results enabling the Arab Republic of Egypt properly to identify, assess, and understand its ML/TF/PF risks.

Article (3 bis "B"):

The National Coordinating Committee shall disseminate the NRA results on money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing to all authorities concerned with AML/CFT, each within its remit, and shall coordinate with supervisory authorities to disseminate those results to the financial institutions and DNFBPs under their supervision, each within its remit.



Article (3 bis "C"):

Authorities concerned with AML/CFT, as well as financial institutions and DNFBPs, shall take all risk-mitigation measures based on the results of the NRA on money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing.

Article (3 bis "D"):

The NRA on money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing shall be updated periodically as determined by the National Coordinating Committee, or whenever necessary, in light of developments in ML/TF/PF risks or their counter-measures domestically and internationally.

Article (3 bis "E"):

Acting as secretariat of the National Coordinating Committee, the Unit shall serve as the point of contact upon which the Committee relies to coordinate among all authorities concerned with AML/CFT and other authorities for the purpose of preparing the National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and Proliferation Financing.

Article (3 bis "I"):

Authorities concerned with AML/CFT and other authorities shall take all executive measures necessary to achieve the objectives of the National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and Proliferation Financing, each within its competence, and shall provide the Committee with all measures taken to achieve those objectives in accordance with the approved follow-up mechanism.

Article (3 bis "J"):

The National Coordinating Committee shall monitor the measures taken by authorities concerned with AML/CFT and other authorities, in accordance with performance indicators, to achieve the objectives of the National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and Proliferation Financing.



Article (4):

The notification form submitted by financial institutions and DNFBPs regarding transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or attempts to conduct such transactions, shall include, in particular, the following:

- A description of the suspected transactions, including details, amounts, parties, circumstances of detection, and current status.
- The reasons and grounds for suspicion relied upon.
- All data and information available to the reporting entity and those obtained through the review and analysis it conducted.
- The signature of the reporting entity's responsible Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing officer.
- Any other measures taken by the reporting entity besides notifying the Unit (if any).

The notification shall be accompanied, at a minimum, by:

- A report of the review and analysis of the suspected transactions and their parties, copies of supporting documents, all related documents and forms, and any other documents relied upon during the review and analysis.
 - A statement of all other transactions reviewed and their parties, with copies of supporting documents, in addition to those attached pursuant to the preceding item (if any).
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Article (5):

The Unit shall record, in its database, the notifications it receives from financial institutions and DNFBPs regarding suspected transactions. The registration data shall include, in particular:

- The notification number and the date and time of its receipt.
- A summary of the notification data, including the suspected transaction and the reasons and grounds for suspicion.
- The date and time the notification was delivered to the competent department within the Unit.
- The inquiries, examinations, and measures taken regarding the disposition of the notification and the nature of that disposition.
- Any decisions or judicial rulings issued in this regard.

The same procedures shall apply to information received by the Unit from non-financial institutions and DNFBPs regarding such transactions.

Article (6):

Upon receiving a notification of a suspected transaction, the Unit shall immediately conduct inquiries and examinations through the departments it establishes for this purpose, and may seek the assistance of supervisory authorities in the State. This shall include the Unit's operational analysis of notifications and information received, and any other information it can obtain, for the purpose of tracing suspected transactions and persons connected therewith, and identifying links between them and any potential proceeds derived from money-laundering offences, terrorism-financing offences, or predicate offences. To this end, the Unit may:

- Review the records and documents of financial institutions and DNFBPs relating to domestic or international financial transactions they conduct, and the files of customers and beneficial owners held by such institutions and entities, including their personal data, correspondence, and prior dealings with them.
 - Request the financial institution or DNFBP to complete any data or information on customers and beneficial owners that may be necessary for the inquiries and examinations.
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Article (7):

If the inquiries and examinations conducted by the Unit into notifications and information received reveal indications of the commission of the crime of money laundering, terrorism financing, a predicate offence, or any offence stipulated in the Law, the Unit shall notify the Public Prosecution. The notification must contain sufficient data concerning the offence indicated, its perpetrators, and the nature of those indications.

Only the Chair of the Unit's Board of Trustees, or a person he authorizes, may notify the Public Prosecution.

Article (7 bis):

Repealed.

Article (8):

Where one of the perpetrators in a money-laundering or terrorism-financing offence takes the initiative to inform any of the competent evidence-gathering or investigative authorities of the offence and the remaining perpetrators before any of those authorities first becomes aware of it, or where the notification after the authorities' awareness leads to the apprehension of the remaining perpetrators or the funds that are the subject of the offence—and in the application of Article (17) of the Law, which only applies in cases of multiple perpetrators—the procedures of inquiry, examination, and notification of the Public Prosecution shall be taken in accordance with Article (7) of these Regulations, on the basis that the informant remains criminally liable for the offence mentioned, and that verifying the satisfaction of the conditions for partial exemption from the principal penalties lies within the discretionary power of the competent court.

Article (9):

In money-laundering or terrorism-financing cases, the Unit may request the investigative authorities to take precautionary measures pursuant to Articles 208 bis (A), 208 bis (B), 208 bis (C), and 208 bis (D) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, including prohibiting the disposition of funds, prohibiting their management, or other precautionary measures—among them the freezing of funds.

Only the Chair of the Unit's Board of Trustees, or a person he authorizes, may submit such request.



Article (10):

In urgent cases, the Chair of the Unit's Board of Trustees, or his delegate, may notify the Responsible Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Officer at the financial institution or at any DNFBP (designated non-financial business or profession) holding the suspected transaction, of interim measures that may be taken pending completion of inquiries and examinations.

Article (11):

Without prejudice to the provisions set forth in this Chapter, the Unit may undertake inquiries and examinations, notify the Public Prosecution, and request the taking of precautionary measures with respect to any information it receives from sources other than financial institutions and DNFBPs. Such matters shall be recorded in the database referred to in Article (5) of these Regulations.

Article (12):

The Unit shall establish a database supplied with information available to it concerning suspected transactions, the persons suspected of carrying them out, and all matters relating to combating money laundering and terrorism financing in Egypt.

Supervisory authorities, financial institutions, and DNFBPs shall provide the Unit with the data, information, statistics, and reports it requires to exercise its competences, within the time frame and in the form specified by the Unit. This obligation applies to supervisory authorities whether such data, information, and statistics are held by them or by the financial institutions or DNFBPs under their supervision.

Law enforcement authorities and judicial bodies shall also notify the Unit of the information available to them concerning money-laundering or terrorism-financing offences, the measures they take in relation thereto, and the outcomes thereof, so that all of this may be entered into the aforementioned database.



Article (12 bis):

All authorities concerned with combating money laundering, related predicate offences, or terrorism financing shall, each within its remit, retain comprehensive statistics on matters relating to the effectiveness and efficiency of AML/CFT systems, to include at a minimum:

- Suspicious transaction/activity reports received by the Unit and the disposition thereof; Investigations, prosecutions, and convictions in money-laundering and terrorism-financing cases;
 - Assets frozen, restrained, or confiscated; and
 - Statistics on mutual legal assistance requests and other international cooperation requests made or received.
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Article (13):

The Unit shall establish controls and safeguards to ensure the confidentiality of information contained in the database, including in particular:

- Defining security and confidentiality levels;
 - Defining the authorities of Unit staff for managing and using the database and the degree of access afforded to each;
 - Receiving, registering, routing, and storing documents and information;
 - Making information available to judicial authorities and supervisory authorities in the State in accordance with the Law, including preparing request templates for information relating to money-laundering, terrorism-financing, or predicate offences, and the necessary authorization forms; and
 - Making information available to competent authorities in foreign states and to international organizations in accordance with the Law.
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Article (13 bis):

All Unit personnel shall be subject to the duties and obligations imposed by public service under the applicable general rules. In particular, they must observe the confidentiality rules and work systems issued by the Unit. No authority may request, or permit, any Unit staff member to disclose information about his or her work except with the approval of the Counselor, Chair of the Board of Trustees.

Article (14):

Pursuant to Article (12) of the Law and Article (116) of the Central Bank, Banking Sector and Money Law promulgated by Law No. 88 of 2003, the following provisions shall apply:

- Bringing foreign currency or bearer negotiable instruments into the country is permitted for all travelers.
- Taking foreign currency or bearer negotiable instruments out of the country is permitted for all travelers provided that the amount does not exceed USD 10,000 (ten thousand United States dollars) or its equivalent in other foreign currencies; non-Egyptians are permitted, upon departure, to carry the remainder of amounts previously declared to the customs authorities upon arrival—under this Article—if such remainder exceeds USD 10,000 or its equivalent in other foreign currencies.
- Upon entering the country, every person must declare to the customs authorities, on the prescribed declaration form, the true nature of what he or she carries in excess of USD 10,000 or its equivalent in foreign currency, whether foreign currency, bearer negotiable instruments, or a combination thereof.
- Upon leaving the country, every person must declare to the customs authorities, on the prescribed declaration form, the true nature of what he or she carries in excess of USD 5,000 (five thousand) or its equivalent in foreign currency, whether foreign currency, bearer negotiable instruments, or a combination thereof, without prejudice to Article (116) of Law No. 88 of 2003 and its amendments.
- Arriving or departing persons may carry Egyptian banknotes or bearer negotiable instruments up to EGP 5,000 (five thousand Egyptian pounds).
- It is prohibited to bring Egyptian or foreign currency into or out of the country via postal envelopes or parcels.



The declaration shall be made according to the following rules and procedures:

- The declaration shall be made on a form containing data specified by the Unit. The Customs Authority shall make these forms available at specific, clearly visible locations in departure and arrival halls at the various ports, or distribute them to arriving and departing passengers.
 - The Customs Authority shall be the competent customs authority to receive the declaration forms at the points of entry and exit. It shall place signs in conspicuous places at such points explaining, in simple and clear terms, the duty to declare, without prejudice to Article (116) of Law No. 88 of 2003 and its amendments.
 - The Customs Authority shall appoint a principal liaison officer to represent it before the Unit in AML/CFT matters. Such officer shall be suitably qualified, experienced in these matters, and of an appropriate grade to perform the assigned tasks. The Authority shall notify the Unit of the name of its representative and the alternate during absences.
 - Customs officers vested with law-enforcement powers may take the following measures:
 - Question an offender regarding the source of any currency or bearer negotiable instruments in his or her possession and the purposes of their use if the duty to declare was not fulfilled, if incorrect information was provided, or where there are serious indications of money laundering or terrorism financing; and seize the currency and bearer negotiable instruments.
 - Send the official reports prepared in this regard to the competent authority to take action, while providing the Unit with copies of such reports.
 - Each customs post shall be responsible for recording the data of declaration forms for arriving and departing persons and for sending such data to the Customs Authority.
 - The Customs Authority shall immediately send the declaration data to the Unit in accordance with the system agreed between the Unit and the Authority.
 - The Unit shall take appropriate measures to enter the declaration data into its database and to take necessary action where any declaration is suspected to be linked to a money-laundering offence, a terrorism-financing offence, or a predicate offence.
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Article (14 bis):

Without prejudice to the laws regulating the work of financial institutions and DNFBPs, the supervisory authorities referred to in Article (7) of the Anti-Money Laundering Law may, in relation to institutions and entities under their supervision, where natural or legal persons violate the provisions of that Law or the decisions or mechanisms implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions, or the rules or controls issued in implementation thereof, take any of the following measures:

- Issue a warning and require removal of the violation and the taking of corrective actions within a specified period;
- Prohibit, suspend, or restrict the conduct of business for a specified period, or order the cessation of activity.

Chapter Three — Board of Trustees of the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Unit and its Organizational Structure

Article (15):

The Board of Trustees of the Unit shall be responsible for managing its affairs, approving the Unit's strategy and general policies, and monitoring their implementation so as to achieve its objectives in accordance with the Law. In particular, it shall:

- Approve the forms necessary for implementing the Law, including forms used by financial institutions and DNFBPs to notify the Unit of transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, as well as forms for declarations of foreign currency and bearer negotiable instruments and other forms.
- Approve customer due-diligence procedures and other AML/CFT-related rules, controls, and procedures issued by the Unit.
- Propose the rules to be observed for the declaration referred to in Article (14) of these Regulations.
- Approve coordination rules with supervisory authorities for establishing and maintaining mechanisms to verify that financial institutions and DNFBPs under their supervision comply with the legally prescribed AML/CFT systems and rules.



- Ensure that judicial authorities and supervisory authorities in the State are provided with information made available by the Unit in accordance with the Law.
- Propose systems and procedures related to AML/CFT.
- Approve the Unit's draft budget.
- Establish the Unit's financial and administrative regulations and its personnel regulations in a manner consistent with the nature of its work, without being bound by the rules and regulations applicable to the Government, the public sector, or the public business sector.
- Ensure that the Unit keeps abreast of developments in financial technology products used in AML/CFT and the means to mitigate associated risks.
- Approve the technological programmes used in financial analysis and monitor developments in their implementation.
- Set the rules governing the Unit's engagement of experts and specialists in fields related to its activities and their remuneration.
- Establish the Unit's organizational structure.

The regulations and systems referred to in items (8), (11), and (12), and the approval of the organizational structure, shall be issued by a decision of the Prime Minister.

- Approve the general policy for capacity-building and training in the field of AML/CFT.
- Approve the rules and procedures to be observed regarding international judicial cooperation with foreign judicial authorities, other foreign authorities, and international organizations.
- Ensure that the Unit provides feedback to the concerned authorities.
- Approve the rules for exchanging information available to the Unit with counterpart units in foreign states and international organizations, in application of bilateral and multilateral international conventions to which Egypt is a party, or pursuant to the principle of reciprocity.



- Approve the mechanisms and procedures necessary for implementing Egypt's obligations under international conventions, treaties, and instruments related to terrorism financing and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, and circulate them to the authorities responsible for implementation.
 - Approve the Unit's operations manual.
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Article (16):

The Chair of the Board of Trustees shall, in particular, undertake the following:

- Manage and supervise the Unit's affairs and ensure the performance of its prescribed functions.
 - Convene the Board of Trustees at least once every three months.
 - Present the Unit's draft budget, and other matters falling within the Board's competence, to the Board for decision.
 - Prepare an annual report to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Central Bank setting out the Unit's activities, global developments in combating money laundering and terrorism financing, and Egypt's position thereon; the report and the Central Bank Board's observations shall then be submitted to the President of the Republic.
 - Conduct communications and arrangements relating to the Unit's work in international fora, and exchange information with competent authorities in other states and with international organizations, in implementation of international conventions.
 - Conclude international cooperation agreements or memoranda of understanding with counterpart units abroad and with other foreign authorities and international organizations competent in the field of combating money laundering or terrorism financing.
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Article (17):

The Unit shall have an Executive Director appointed by a decision of the Chair of the Board of Trustees after the Board's approval. The decision shall define the duties and competences of the position.

Article (17 bis):

The Unit shall have one or more Deputy Executive Directors appointed by a decision of the Chair of the Board of Trustees. The decision shall define the duties and competences of the position.

Article (17 bis A):

The Unit shall have a Head of the Technical Office appointed by a decision of the Chair of the Board of Trustees. The decision shall define the duties and competences of the position.

Article (18):

The Unit's organizational structure shall enable it to perform its functions, in particular inquiries and examinations—including operational analysis—proposing national strategies and policies, conducting research, studies, and strategic analysis and training, and international cooperation in the field of combating money laundering and terrorism financing.

Chapter Four — Supervisory Authorities in the State

Article (19):

Each supervisory authority shall establish and maintain mechanisms to verify that the financial institutions and DNFBPs under its supervision comply with the systems, rules, and controls prescribed by law for combating money laundering and terrorism financing, in a manner appropriate to the nature of the activities of such institutions and entities, as set out in Articles (19 bis) through (23).



Article (19 bis):

Supervisory authorities shall periodically verify whether there are entities—other than those under their supervision—that, on a professional basis and for or on behalf of a customer, carry out one or more activities licensed for any of the entities under their supervision, and, in coordination with the Unit, shall establish and maintain mechanisms to verify that such entities comply with the systems, rules, and controls prescribed by law for combating money laundering and terrorism financing, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their activities.

Article (20):

Each supervisory authority shall, in coordination with the Unit, set supervisory controls over the financial institutions and DNFBPs under its supervision in the area of AML/CFT policies and plans, and shall define the obligations such institutions and entities must fulfil to implement those controls, taking into account their development and updating in line with domestic and international developments.

Article (21):

Each supervisory authority shall, in coordination with the Unit, establish mechanisms to verify that the financial institutions and DNFBPs under its supervision have in place customer due-diligence procedures and other AML/CFT-related rules, controls, and measures issued by the Unit or by the supervisory authorities.

Article (21 bis):

Every person registered in the commercial registry shall prepare and maintain records containing information and data on beneficial owners, ensuring such information is as accurate and up-to-date as possible. He shall also designate one or more representatives responsible for providing all basic information and available information on beneficial owners, whether during the period of registration or for five years after dissolution or deletion from the commercial registry, and for providing further assistance to authorities concerned with combating money laundering, related predicate offences, or terrorism financing upon request.



Article (22):

When establishing the system referred to in Article (21) of these Regulations, any controls issued by the Unit or the supervisory authorities that are required by the specific nature of each financial institution's or DNFBP's activities shall be followed. At a minimum, the controls set out in Articles (22 bis) to (22 bis (C)) shall be applied, unless otherwise provided in the aforementioned rules, controls, and procedures.

Article (22 bis):

Customer due-diligence (CDD) measures shall be applied—whether the customer is a natural person, legal person, or legal arrangement—in the following cases:

- Establishing a business relationship with a customer.
 - Executing an occasional transaction for a customer exceeding USD 15,000 or its equivalent in Egyptian pounds or any other foreign currency; this threshold may be amended in the CDD procedures issued by the Unit. Multiple transactions that appear to be linked shall be aggregated. Financial institutions and DNFBPs must obtain any information or documents they deem necessary—or as specified in the CDD procedures—even if a transaction does not exceed the stated threshold.
 - Carrying out an occasional funds transfer, whatever its value.
 - Where there is suspicion of a money-laundering offence, related predicate offences, or terrorism financing—even if the customer conducts an occasional transaction below the threshold in item (2); provided that where reasonable indicators exist that applying CDD would alert the customer to the suspicion, the institution or DNFBP shall refrain from applying those measures and shall file a suspicious transaction report (STR) with the Unit.
 - Where there is doubt about the accuracy of previously obtained CDD data or an assessment that such data is insufficient and needs to be completed.
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Article (22) bis (A):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall:

- Verify the accuracy of available customer information before starting a business relationship or executing an occasional transaction, using documents, data, or information from independent and reliable sources.
- Obtain information necessary to understand the purpose and nature of the relationship or transaction.
- Ensure that agents (such as lawyers, accountants, or financial intermediaries, and similar) may not invoke professional secrecy to avoid complying with CDD requirements.
- Where there is suspicion regarding the accuracy of data or documents submitted during CDD, verify their accuracy by all means, including contacting authorities responsible for registering such data or issuing such documents, such as the Commercial Registry, the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, the Civil Status Organization, the Real Estate Registration and Notarization Authority, and others.
- Verify that any person seeking to act on behalf of a customer is authorized to do so; CDD measures under these Regulations shall be applied to such person.
- For customers that are legal persons or legal arrangements, identify the nature of their activities and understand their ownership and control structure.

Article (22) bis (B):

Beneficial-owner identification and verification measures shall include:

- Identifying the beneficial owner before commencing a business relationship with the customer or executing an occasional transaction, and taking reasonable measures to verify his identity using information or data from independent and reliable sources.



- For beneficial owners of legal persons, identification and verification shall include each of the following:
 - Natural persons who hold a controlling ownership interest in the legal person (if any);
 - Natural persons who do not hold a controlling ownership interest but exercise control by other means (if any);
 - Persons occupying senior management positions in the legal person where no persons falling under sub-items (a) or (b) can be identified.
- For trusts, identification and verification shall cover the settlor, trustee, protector, beneficiaries, and any other natural person exercising effective control over the trust, as well as persons occupying equivalent or similar positions in other types of legal arrangements.

Article (22) bis (C):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall:

- Where unable to apply CDD measures, refrain from opening an account, commencing or continuing any business relationship with the customer, or executing any transactions on his behalf, and consider submitting an STR to the Unit stating the reasons CDD could not be completed.
- If a financial institution or DNFBP is part of a financial group established in Egypt, it shall implement a group-wide AML/CFT programme domestically and abroad applicable to all branches and subsidiaries, including:
 - Policies and procedures for sharing information related to CDD and ML/TF risk management;
 - Allowing branches and subsidiaries to provide customer, account, and transaction information at a group-wide level when necessary for AML/CFT purposes; this should include information and analysis of reports or activities that appear unusual (where such analysis is performed). Branches and subsidiaries should receive such information from group-level functions, consistent with risk management; and
 - Adequate safeguards to maintain the confidentiality of such information and govern its use.



- A financial institution or DNFBP that is part of a financial group established abroad may provide the group-wide information referred to in item (2) where all the conditions therein are satisfied.
- Update, periodically and on an ongoing and appropriate basis, the data, information, and documents obtained during CDD—especially for higher-risk customer categories and transactions—and ensure beneficial-owner information is as accurate and up-to-date as possible.
- Subject existing customers to CDD in accordance with Articles (22) to (22 bis (C)) of these Regulations, based on each customer’s risk level and relative materiality.
- Identify and assess ML/TF risks that may arise from the use of modern technological systems in providing services or products, or from offering new services or products that rely on such systems; take appropriate measures to manage those risks; and coordinate with the Unit before offering such products and services.
- Establish policies, systems, and procedures to manage risks relating to persons and entities listed on United Nations Security Council lists or on the domestic lists of terrorist entities and terrorists, including screening whether the customer or beneficial owner is listed on any of these lists before engaging in dealings, re-screening upon any update to the lists, and taking necessary measures in this regard, including freezing of funds, in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, procedures, and mechanisms.

Article (23):

Each supervisory authority shall adopt the necessary off-site and on-site supervisory measures, based on a risk-based approach, to verify the compliance of the financial institutions and DNFBPs under its supervision with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations, the supervisory rules it issues, the customer due-diligence procedures, and other AML/CFT-related rules, procedures, mechanisms and guidance issued by the Unit; and shall take the measures prescribed in respect of any violation of those provisions in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations—either on its own initiative or at the Unit’s request—provided that taking the measures prescribed for imposing the penalties set out in the Law shall not preclude any other measures concerning the penalties provided in the laws and regulations governing the conduct of the activities of such financial institutions and DNFBPs.



The frequency and intensity of on-site and off-site supervision of institutions or financial groups for AML/CFT purposes shall be determined on the basis of:

- The ML/TF risks, internal policies, controls and procedures associated with the institution or group, as identified in the supervisory authority's assessment of the institution's or group's risk profile;
- The ML/TF risks present in the State in accordance with the results of the national ML/TF risk assessment; and
- The characteristics of the institutions or financial groups—notably the diversity and number of financial institutions and the degree of discretion afforded to them under a risk-based approach.

Supervisory authorities shall periodically review their assessment of an institutions or financial group's ML/TF risk profile (including compliance risk), and upon significant events or developments in the institutions or group's management or operations.

Supervisory authorities shall take the necessary legal or regulatory measures to prevent persons against whom final judgments have been issued for crimes involving dishonor or breach of trust, or for any of the offences set out in the Law, and their partners, from holding substantial or controlling interests in any financial institution or DNFBP, from being the beneficial owners of such interests, or from holding management positions therein.

Each supervisory authority shall submit to the Unit a periodic report, at least once a year, on its AML/CFT activities, including the results of off-site and on-site supervision in this regard, together with its proposals for developing AML/CFT policies and plans.

Article (24):

Each supervisory authority shall appoint a liaison officer to represent it before the Unit in AML/CFT matters, who shall be suitably qualified, experienced in such matters, and of an appropriate grade to perform the assigned tasks. The supervisory authority shall notify the Unit of the liaison officer's name and the details required to contact and deal with him/her, and shall likewise notify it of the replacement during the officer's absence, provided the same conditions are met.



Article (25):

Each law-enforcement authority shall appoint a liaison officer to represent it before the Unit in AML/CFT matters, who shall be suitably qualified, experienced in such matters, and of an appropriate grade to perform the assigned tasks. Each authority shall notify the Unit of its liaison officer's name and the details required to contact and deal with him/her, and shall likewise notify it of the replacement during the officer's absence, provided the same conditions are met.

Article (26):

State supervisory authorities shall take all necessary measures and steps to exchange information and coordinate with the Unit regarding AML/CFT, including the establishment by each authority of a database containing the information available to it in this respect.

Article (27):

State supervisory authorities shall assist the Unit with the inquiries and examinations it requests concerning reports and information it receives on transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money-laundering or terrorism-financing, or attempts to conduct such transactions.

Article (28):

While exercising their statutory competences, where any law-enforcement authority identifies indications of money laundering or terrorism financing—or where any supervisory authority identifies indications of transactions constituting proceeds or involving suspected money laundering or terrorism financing—it shall promptly notify the Unit of such suspicion, adhering to the data requirements set out in Article (4) of these Regulations, so that the Unit may discharge its statutory duties regarding inquiries and examinations, notifying the Public Prosecution, and requesting precautionary measures pursuant to Articles (4) and (5) of the Law.



Article (28 bis):

In conducting parallel financial investigations, law-enforcement authorities and investigative authorities must carry them out themselves or with the assistance of such other competent authorities as they deem appropriate, in order to uncover the financial aspects of criminal activity, if any, whether in conjunction with investigations of predicate offences or independently thereof.

Article (28) bis (A):

Where parallel financial investigations reveal suspicion of a money-laundering offence or a terrorism-financing offence, all criminal procedures relating to those offences shall be taken and disposed of without waiting for the disposition of the predicate offence.

Article (28) bis (B):

Without prejudice to the confidentiality provisions of the Central Bank and Banking Law referred to, law-enforcement authorities and investigative authorities may, while conducting parallel financial investigations, request intelligence concerning the financial aspects relating to the accused and his criminal activity, including requesting the Unit to inquire about accounts identified during the investigation as being held, inside or outside Egypt, with financial institutions, DNFBPs, and virtual-asset service providers.

Chapter Five — Financial Institutions and DNFBPs

Article (29):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall establish systems to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Law, these Regulations, and the rules, controls, and procedures issued in this regard, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their activities and based on a risk-based approach.



Article (29 bis):

Each financial institution and each DNFBP shall take appropriate measures to adopt a risk-based approach by understanding, identifying and assessing ML/TF risks and the risks of financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The nature and scope of the risk assessment process shall be commensurate with the nature and size of the institution or business; risks associated with existing and new products, business practices and technologies shall be considered before use. The assessment shall be documented and approved by the Board of Directors and shall be updated at least annually and whenever necessary, taking into account the multiple dimensions of risk, including customer-related factors, other countries and geographical areas, products and services, transactions, and delivery channels. All information and documents relating to the risk assessment shall be made available to the supervisory authority and the Unit upon request.

Article (30):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall establish specific systems for applying customer due-diligence measures, in accordance with the controls set out in Articles (22) through (22 bis (C)) of these Regulations, in addition to any other controls necessary in this field commensurate with the nature of their activities. Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall provide the supervisory authorities to which they are subject, and the Unit, with such systems.

Article (31):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall immediately notify the Unit of any transaction suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or attempts to conduct such transactions, whatever their value, once suspicion arises for the Responsible AML/CFT Officer; the notification shall include detailed reasons for the suspicion, in accordance with the controls issued by the supervisory authorities or the Unit in this regard, and shall be made on the forms prepared by the Unit for this purpose.



Article (31 bis):

Where a financial institution that conducts money or value transfer activities—directly or through its agents—controls both ends of a transfer (originator and beneficiary), it shall:

- Take into account all information relating to the originator and the beneficiary in order to determine whether a suspicious-transaction report should be filed; and
 - If a suspicious-transaction report is to be filed, send it to the financial-intelligence unit in the relevant country, without prejudice to the State's fundamental legal principles.
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Article (32):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall:

- Periodically—and whenever necessary—update their internal systems, rules, procedures, and suspicion indicators to align with developments in AML/CFT strategies and policies domestically and internationally;
 - Establish ML/TF/FPWMD* risk-management systems that include classifying customers by risk level and setting procedures appropriate to those levels, with periodic review of the classification or upon changes requiring it; and
 - Establish policies and take measures necessary to prevent the misuse of modern technological developments in money laundering or terrorism financing.
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Article (32 bis):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall give special attention when dealing with politically exposed persons (PEPs), as well as legal persons or legal arrangements in which they hold a controlling interest, their family members, persons acting on their behalf, and persons closely associated with them. To this end, they shall establish a risk-management system relating to such persons, including at a minimum:

- Determining whether the customer or beneficial owner is a PEP;
- Taking reasonable measures to ascertain the source of wealth and funds of a customer or beneficial owner identified as a PEP;
- Obtaining senior management approval to establish a business relationship with the customer;



- Where a customer or beneficial owner is identified as a PEP during the course of the relationship, obtaining senior management approval to continue the relationship; and
 - Ongoing, enhanced monitoring of the accounts and transactions of such customers.
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Article (33):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall not open or maintain accounts, place deposits, or accept funds in anonymous, fictitious, or false names.

Article (34):

Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall keep records and documents of their domestic and international financial transactions; transaction records shall be sufficient to permit reconstruction of individual transactions so as to provide—where necessary—evidence against criminal activity. They shall retain such records and documents, and records of customer data, persons authorized to act on their behalf, and beneficial owners, for at least five years, unless the Unit or investigative authorities request retention for a longer period, noting that the starting date for calculating the period shall be as follows:

- For accounts opened with financial institutions and DNFBPs: retain records and documents related to such accounts—including account-opening forms, copies of identity documents, and correspondence with such persons—from the date of account closure;
 - For transactions executed for customers without accounts: retain records and documents related to such transactions—including copies of identity documents and correspondence with such customers—from the date the transaction is completed.
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Article (34 bis):

Criminal and civil liability shall not attach to any person who, in good faith, reports to the Unit any transaction suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or attempts to conduct such transactions, or who provides it with information or data in contravention of confidentiality rules; the absence of criminal and civil liability shall apply even if the reporting person or provider of information or data is unaware of the nature of the suspected offence, and regardless of whether it actually occurred.



The following controls shall be observed when providing the Unit with reports, information, data, or statistics—including financial, administrative, law-enforcement and other information referred to:

- Financial institutions and DNFBPs shall comply with the controls and safeguards established by the Unit regarding STR templates, including a summary of the suspected transaction and the reasons and grounds for suspicion;
- Information and data provided to the Unit shall relate to transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing or attempts to conduct such transactions; and
- The Unit shall be provided with reports, information or data within the framework of the rules set out in Article (34 bis (A)) of these Regulations.

Article (34) bis (A):

Pursuant to Article (11) of the Law, it is prohibited—directly or indirectly—to disclose to the customer, the beneficiary, or to any party other than the authorities and bodies competent to apply the provisions of this Law, within the limits of their statutory competences, any transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing, or any data, information, or documents related thereto, or any measures taken in respect thereof.

Article (35):

Each financial institution and each DNFBP shall appoint a Responsible AML/CFT Officer and designate a replacement to act during his/her absence. Both persons shall be selected from senior management and must possess appropriate academic qualifications and sufficient practical experience.

Each entity shall notify the Unit of the name of its representative and the contact details required to communicate and deal with him/her, and shall likewise notify the Unit of the designated replacement during the representative's absence, provided the same conditions are met.



Article (36):

Each financial institution and each DNFBP shall define the competences of the Responsible AML/CFT Officer, which shall include the following:

- Ensuring compliance with AML/CFT laws and instructions.
- Reviewing unusual transactions appearing through the institutions or business's internal systems, and reviewing suspicious transactions submitted by staff with supporting reasons, or received from any other party.
- Notifying the Unit of transactions suspected of constituting proceeds or involving money laundering or terrorism financing immediately upon suspicion, regardless of value, using the forms prepared by the Unit and in a manner that preserves confidentiality.
- Deciding to close (file) cases where no suspicion is found, with reasons recorded.
- Providing feedback, guidance, and instructions concerning internal suspicion reports to improve their quality.
- Preparing and developing the institutions or entity's AML/CFT policies and related systems and procedures, and updating them periodically to enhance effectiveness and efficiency and keep pace with local and global developments.
- Exercising overall off-site and on-site oversight—personally or through the competent departments—of compliance by all branches of the institution and DNFBPs with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations and the related AML/CFT/FPWMD rules, controls, and internal procedures.
- Notifying the Unit of available information concerning funds or assets frozen pursuant to obligations on the institution or DNFBPs when names are listed on UN Security Council lists or the domestic lists of terrorist entities and terrorists, as well as any other measures taken in this regard, including attempted transactions.
- Notifying the Unit of cases of unfreezing upon delisting from UN Security Council lists or the domestic lists of terrorist entities and terrorists, pursuant to the institutions or DNFBPs' obligations.
- Registering on the Unit's website to receive updates on amendments to UN Security Council lists and the domestic lists of terrorist entities and terrorists.
- Cooperating and coordinating with the competent department of the institution or DNFBPs in preparing staff training plans in the AML/CFT field, proposing necessary training programmes to implement those plans, and monitoring their implementation.



Article (37):

Each financial institution and each DNFBP shall enable the Responsible AML/CFT Officer, and his/her designated replacement, to perform their competences independently and to ensure the confidentiality of the information received and the procedures undertaken. They shall be afforded the following safeguards and powers:

- No tasks shall be assigned that conflict with their AML/CFT duties.
 - The right to obtain all information and to access all records and documents deemed necessary to examine unusual-transaction reports and incoming internal suspicion reports.
 - The right to submit reports to senior management, the Board of Directors, or any committee thereof.
 - Full confidentiality of all procedures for receiving unusual-transaction reports and internal suspicion reports, and of the examination and Unit-notification steps taken in respect thereof.
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Article (38):

The Responsible AML/CFT Officer shall prepare, at least once a year, a report on his/her activities; an assessment of the AML/CFT systems and procedures of the financial institution or DNFBP; and on unusual and suspicious transactions and the action taken regarding them, together with any recommendations.

The report shall be submitted to the institutions or entity's Board of Directors to provide comments and decide on measures to be taken thereon, and shall be sent to the Unit accompanied by the Board's comments and decisions in this regard.

Article (39):

The Responsible AML/CFT Officer shall provide the Unit with such information, data, and statistics as are necessary for the Unit to perform its competences, and shall facilitate the Unit's access to records and documents for purposes of conducting inquiries and examinations or for inclusion in the Unit's database.



Article (40):

Each financial institution or DNFBP shall maintain special files on suspicious transactions, in which copies of the STRs and related data and documents—including the results of any analysis conducted—are kept. These files shall be retained for not less than five years from the date the account under suspicion is closed, or from the date of completion of the suspicious transaction for customers without accounts, or until a decision or judgment is issued regarding the transaction, whichever is longer.

Chapter Six — Training and Qualification in AML/CFT

Article (41):

Financial institutions, DNFBPs, State supervisory authorities, and the Unit shall establish training and qualification plans and programs for their employees in the field of combating money laundering and terrorism financing, so as to equip them to perform these competences effectively, keep pace with global developments, and embed sound professional practices in this field.

Such programs shall be developed and implemented in coordination between the aforementioned institutions and authorities and the Unit, and records for each programme shall be kept for not less than five years from the date of completion.

Article (42):

In implementing training and qualification programs, specialized institutes—whether established for this purpose or having AML/CFT training among their objectives—whether domestic or foreign, shall be engaged, with the benefit of domestic and international expertise in this regard, all within the framework of the general training and qualification policy set by the Unit.



Chapter Seven — International Cooperation in Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing

Article (43):

Judicial cooperation between Egyptian judicial authorities and foreign judicial authorities in combating money laundering, its associated predicate offences, and terrorism financing—in all forms provided for in Article (18) of the Law—shall take place pursuant to the rules established by bilateral or multilateral agreements to which Egypt is a party, or in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.

Article (43 bis):

The authorities referred to in Article (43) of these Regulations may request the legal measures necessary to trace, freeze, or confiscate funds, proceeds, instrumentalities used or intended to be used, or property of equivalent value which are the subject of money-laundering offences, associated predicate offences, or terrorism-financing offences, or their returns, or to impose seizure thereon, without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.

Those authorities shall provide prompt responses to foreign States' requests in the foregoing matters, in a manner not inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the State's legal system.

Article (43 bis (A):

Requests for mutual legal assistance may not be refused on the grounds of financial-institution secrecy obligations or merely because the offence involves tax matters, provided this does not conflict with the fundamental principles of the State's legal system.

Dual criminality is required for the provision of mutual legal assistance and is satisfied where the underlying conduct described in the request constitutes an offence.

Assistance may be provided in the absence of dual criminality where the requests involve non-coercive measures.



Article (43) bis (B):

Authorities concerned with combating money laundering or terrorism financing may conduct searches and inquiries on behalf of their foreign counterparts and provide all required and relevant information and data—including any information that must be accessed or obtained directly or indirectly—and information exchange may occur spontaneously or upon request, through secure channels that ensure data protection and confidentiality.

The information referred to in the preceding paragraph includes the following—covering all offenders, whether natural or legal persons, acting individually or as part of an organized criminal group:

- Beneficial-ownership information obtained.
- Regulatory information, such as information on the domestic regulatory framework and general information on financial sectors.
- Prudential information—particularly for supervisory authorities—such as information relating to the activities and operations of financial institutions, beneficial ownership, management, and fitness-and-propriety standards.
- Any information which the Unit or supervisory authorities are empowered to obtain for domestic analysis.
- Any other information that the concerned authorities are able to obtain or access, directly or indirectly, at the domestic level.

Article (43) bis (C):

Authorities concerned with combating money laundering, associated predicate offences, and terrorism financing in the State shall establish clear procedures for prioritizing requests, executing them in a timely manner, and providing timely feedback to the counterpart requesting cooperation—upon request—regarding the use and usefulness of the information obtained. The concerned authorities shall assess the quality of information received from counterparts.



Article (43) bis (D):

Authorities concerned with combating money laundering, associated predicate offences, or terrorism financing shall possess all powers granted to them domestically to execute assistance requests, in addition to any other powers—including providing information, documents, or evidence; taking witness statements; conducting undercover operations; accessing automated systems; and otherwise exercising their conferred powers—each within its remit, in a manner not inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the State’s legal system.

Article (44):

The Unit’s database shall be provided with information on the agreements referred to in Article (43) of these Regulations and a summary of their principal provisions, particularly indicating the authority designated by each agreement through which international cooperation is to be exchanged.

Article (45):

The Unit shall take the necessary measures to request that legal procedures be undertaken in a foreign State to trace or freeze funds or assets that are the subject of money-laundering or terrorism-financing offences, or their proceeds, or to impose seizure thereon.

Article (46):

The Unit shall work to conclude international cooperation agreements or memoranda of understanding with counterpart units abroad and with other foreign entities and international organizations competent in combating money laundering and terrorism financing, in order to facilitate international cooperation in its various forms and to exchange information and expertise in this regard.



Article (47):

The judicial authorities and the Unit shall work to conclude international agreements governing the management of frozen or restrained funds or assets, and the disposal of the proceeds of funds or assets ordered confiscated—by Egyptian or foreign judicial authorities—in money-laundering offences, associated predicate offences, and terrorism-financing offences. Where freezing or confiscation results from coordination and cooperation among the parties to the agreement, the agreements must include rules for sharing in the management of restrained or frozen funds or assets and for distributing the proceeds of confiscated funds or assets among the parties.

Article (48):

When exchanging information, the authorities concerned with combating money laundering, associated predicate offences, or terrorism financing undertake, at a minimum, to protect exchanged data and information in the same manner as if similar information had been received from domestic sources.

Moreover, the requesting authorities, pursuant to applicable agreements or the principle of reciprocity, undertake to ensure the proper use of such information and to preserve the confidentiality of such cooperation; in particular, exchanged information shall be used only for the purpose for which it was requested and shall not be provided to a third party except with the prior consent of the authorities providing the information, in a manner not inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the State's legal system.

Article (49):

Pursuant to Article (21) of the Law, the Unit shall undertake international-cooperation matters with the competent United Nations Security Council entities and with other international organizations and bodies on issues relating to combating money laundering, terrorism financing, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and shall take necessary action regarding the Security Council lists and other matters issued by the competent Security Council entities, in accordance with the relevant laws, decisions, and the provisions of these Regulations.



Article (50):

Pursuant to Article (21) of the Law, the Unit shall take the measures necessary to implement Egypt's obligations under international agreements, treaties, and instruments relating to terrorism financing and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions and Security Council Resolution No. 1373 (2001) and subsequent resolutions. To this end, the Unit shall:

- Monitor any updates to the UN Security Council lists and the domestic lists of terrorist entities and terrorists;
- Publish updates to the UN Security Council lists and the domestic lists of terrorist entities and terrorists on its website;
- Receive information and data on funds or assets that are frozen or unfrozen, as well as any measures taken to comply with freezing requirements, including attempted transactions;
- Respond to inquiries from implementing parties regarding names listed on the UN Security Council lists and the domestic lists of terrorist entities and terrorists; and
- Issue mechanisms and guidance setting out obligations and procedures for listing, freezing, refraining from providing services, delisting, and modifying the scope of freezing.

The foregoing resolution shall be implemented in accordance with Articles (51) through (56) of these Regulations and the mechanisms issued by the Unit.

Article (50 bis):

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall coordinate the national position regarding the names of persons or entities proposed for listing on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Lists. Listing on the UNSC Lists shall be affected in accordance with the following procedures:

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall receive requests proposing the listing of persons or entities on the UNSC Lists that may meet the criteria set out in the relevant UNSC resolutions, together with all supporting information available from the Public Prosecution, law-enforcement authorities, and the Unit, substantiating the request.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs—coordinating with the Public Prosecution, law-enforcement authorities, and the Unit—shall provide a statement of reasons including the greatest possible amount of supporting information and data for the listing of the relevant persons or entities, taking into account national laws, human rights, and the rights of bona fide parties.



- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall communicate to the competent UNSC bodies the names of the persons and entities whose listing on the UNSC Lists is sought, accompanied by the data received from the Public Prosecution, law-enforcement authorities, and the Unit, unilaterally and without the need for prior notice to the person or entity concerned.

Article (50 bis “A”):

Those responsible for implementation shall, without delay and without prior notice to names listed on the UNSC Lists, apply the following:

- Freeze, without delay and without prior notice, the funds or assets of persons and entities listed on the UNSC Lists; the frozen funds and assets shall remain frozen until the person’s or entity’s name is removed from the UNSC Lists.
- Refrain from making available—directly or indirectly, wholly or jointly with others—any funds, other assets, economic resources, financial services, or other related services for the benefit of listed persons and entities, for entities owned or controlled by such persons or listed entities directly or indirectly, and for persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of listed persons or entities, until the person’s or entity’s name is removed from the UNSC Lists, and in accordance with the relevant UNSC resolutions.
- Permit the crediting of interest or other earnings or payments due on frozen accounts, provided that such amounts are frozen pursuant to item (1) of this Article.
- Lift the freeze on funds or assets owned by a person or entity whose name has been removed from the UNSC Lists, without delay.
- Permit dealings in funds or assets that have been exempted from freezing immediately upon receipt of evidence of such exemption.
- Notify both the competent supervisory authority and the Unit—or the Unit, in the case of implementers not subject to any supervision—of any funds or assets frozen or unfrozen immediately upon taking such action, as well as of any measures taken to comply with freezing requirements, including attempted transactions.
- Supervisory authorities shall notify entities under their supervision, without delay, of any updates to the UNSC Lists, and shall monitor those entities’ implementation of obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions.
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In all cases, the rights of bona fide third parties shall be respected when implementing obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions.

Article (50 bis “B”):

Procedures for delisting and for modifying the scope of freezing with respect to the relevant UNSC Lists shall be as issued by the Unit in this regard.

Article (51):

Listing on the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists shall be carried out according to the following procedures:

- The Public Prosecutor shall submit a request to list entities and persons on the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists to the competent Criminal Circuit of the Cairo Court of Appeal, accompanied by investigations, documents, inquiries, or information supporting the request. The Circuit shall issue its decision within seven days from the date of submission.
- For entities and persons whose activities are not directed against the Arab Republic of Egypt, the listing request shall be submitted to the Public Prosecutor by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in coordination with the Ministry of Justice or by law-enforcement authorities, provided that the request is accompanied, on an urgent basis, by investigations, documents, inquiries, or information supporting it. The competent Criminal Circuit shall decide on the request within seven days from its submission.
- The Public Prosecution shall enter entities and persons on either of the Domestic Lists where final criminal judgments confer the description “terrorist entity” or “terrorist” on such entities or persons, or where a reasoned listing decision is issued by the competent Circuit.
- The decision listing a name on either of the Domestic Lists and any decision extending its duration shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette (Al-Waqa’i’ Al-Masriyya).
- The Public Prosecution shall periodically resubmit to the competent Criminal Circuit of the Cairo Court of Appeal a request to extend listing on either of the Domestic Lists where no final judgment has conferred the criminal description provided in Article (1) of the Law Regulating the Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists on the listed entity or person; resubmission shall take place within a period not exceeding five years from the date of listing.



Article (52):

By force of the Law Regulating the Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists, publication in the Egyptian Gazette of a decision listing a name on either of the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists, or extending its duration, results—throughout the listing period—in the freezing of funds or assets by the implementers in accordance with the said Law, immediately upon publication and without delay, subject to the following:

- Immediate freezing, without prior notice, of the funds or assets of listed entities, their members, and listed persons, including jointly owned funds and the proceeds generated therefrom, in accordance with Egyptian law.
- Prohibition on financing or collecting funds or items for listed names, whether directly or indirectly, and prohibition on receiving or transferring funds and on other similar financial services.
- Lifting the freeze on frozen funds or assets immediately upon receipt of evidence that the entities or person's name has been removed from the Domestic Lists.
- Permitting dealings in funds or assets exempted from freezing, immediately upon receipt of evidence of such exemption.
- Notifying both the competent supervisory authority and the Unit—or the Unit, in the case of implementers not subject to any supervision—of any funds or assets frozen or unfrozen immediately upon taking such action, as well as of any measures taken to comply with freezing requirements, including attempted transactions.
- Supervisory authorities over the implementers shall establish mechanisms to verify compliance with freezing, including notifying supervised entities, without delay, of any updates to the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists.

The Public Prosecution shall provide all additional data available concerning names listed on the Domestic Lists to both the Unit and the supervisory authorities to ensure rapid implementation of the obligations set out in this Article.

In all cases, the rights of bona fide third parties shall be respected when implementing the consequences arising from publication of the listing decision.



Article (53):

Procedures for removing names from the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists, challenging a listing decision, or modifying the scope of frozen funds shall be as follows:

- If the Public Prosecution does not resubmit to the competent Circuit to consider extending the listing within the prescribed time limit, the listed entity or person shall be delisted, effective from the expiry of the listing period.
- During the listing period, the Public Prosecutor may, in light of stated justifications, request the competent Listing Circuit to remove the name of an entity or person from either of the Domestic Lists.
- Interested parties and the Public Prosecution may appeal the listing decision before the Criminal Circuit of the Court of Cassation designated annually by the Court's General Assembly, within sixty days from publication of the decision, in accordance with ordinary appeal procedures.
- Interested parties may include in their appeal before the Criminal Circuit of the Court of Cassation a request to permit exceptions—out of frozen funds—to cover any of the following expenses:
 - **Basic expenses:** including payments for foodstuffs; rent or mortgage; medicines and medical treatment; taxes; insurance premiums; public-utility fees; expenses related to paying reasonable professional fees and expenses associated with the provision of legal services; or fees for services relating to the safekeeping or maintenance of frozen funds.
 - **Extraordinary expenses:** any expenses other than basic expenses.
- Interested parties may use amounts authorized by a ruling of the competent Circuit to be exempted from freezing as basic or extraordinary expenses.
- Upon the lapse of the period mentioned in item (2) of this Article, interested parties may submit a written grievance to the Public Prosecution to reconsider the listing or to request permission to except amounts for basic or extraordinary expenses.
- Upon receiving notice that interested parties have appealed or lodged a grievance against the listing decision, the Public Prosecution shall promptly examine the grounds of the appeal or grievance and submit to the court a memorandum stating its opinion—supporting or opposing—together with reasons, law-enforcement inquiries, and supporting documents.



- The decision to remove a name from either of the Domestic Lists shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette.

Article (53 bis):

In addition to the obligations on implementers set out in Articles (50) bis (A) and (52) of this Regulation concerning names listed on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Lists and the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists, the supervisory authorities, the Commercial Registry Authority, the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, the Real Estate Publicity and Notarization Authority, and the Customs Authority shall register on the Unit's website and monitor the communications issued therefrom.

Article (53 bis "A"):

In addition to the obligations on implementers set out in Articles (50) bis (A) and (52) of this Regulation concerning names listed on the UNSC Lists and the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists, financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs) shall establish and implement effective internal systems that ensure the following:

- Registration on the Unit's website and monitoring of communications issued therefrom.
- Immediate updating, without delay, of information in their databases relating to the UNSC Lists and the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists and any amendments thereto.
- Identification of persons and entities whose names are listed on the UNSC Lists and the Domestic Lists—whether existing or prospective customers.
- Consulting the UNSC Lists and the Domestic Lists when conducting transactions and identifying their parties, or when entering into a new business relationship with any person or entity, to verify whether such person or entity—including the beneficial owner—is listed.
- Immediate freezing, without prior notice, of funds or assets belonging to persons and entities listed on the UNSC Lists and the Domestic Lists.



- Lifting the freeze on funds or assets immediately upon receipt of evidence that the name of the listed entity or person has been removed from the UNSC Lists or the Domestic Lists.
- Notifying both their competent supervisory authority and the Unit, immediately upon taking such action, of all data and information relating to funds or assets that have been frozen or unfrozen, as well as of any measures taken to comply with freezing requirements, including attempted transactions.
- Including within their risk-management and customer-acceptance policies the risks associated with names listed on the UNSC Lists and the Domestic Lists, and defining proportionate procedures to address such risks.

Article (54):

The Public Prosecution, in coordination with the Ministry of Justice, shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of decisions listing entities and persons whose activities are directed against the Arab Republic of Egypt on either of the Domestic Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists, and of decisions removing the names of such entities and persons from either list, immediately upon publication, providing the greatest possible amount of information and data supporting the listing or delisting, so that the necessary steps may be taken to circulate them to the concerned authorities in other countries in order to give effect to the aforementioned decisions.

Article (55):

Procedures for the management of frozen funds shall be as follows:

- Where the nature of the frozen funds necessitates appointing a manager, the competent court's decision shall designate the person who will manage the funds after seeking the opinion of the Public Prosecution.
- The appointed manager shall take delivery of the frozen funds and promptly inventory them in the presence of the interested parties and a representative of the Public Prosecution or an expert appointed by the court. The manager shall preserve the funds, manage them prudently, and return them together with any fruits received, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code concerning agency in acts of administration, deposit, and custody.
- The Minister of Justice shall issue a decision regulating agency in acts of administration, deposit, and custody.

