

Translation of the Mineral Resources Law No. 198 of 2014

ترجمة قانون الثروة المعدنية
رقم ١٩٨ لسنة ٢٠١٤

7 December 2025

Law No. 198 of 2014 Concerning the Issuance of the Mineral Resources Law

In the name of the people President of the republic

Article (Preamble):

Having reviewed the Constitution;

And the Penal Code;

And Law No. 129 of 1947 on Public Utility Concessions;

And the Civil Code;

And Law No. 66 of 1953 concerning Mines and Quarries;

And Law No. 388 of 1953 concerning Commercial Books;

And Law No. 86 of 1956 concerning Mines and Quarries;

And Law No. 151 of 1956 imposing a production fee on evaporative salts and regulating their exploitation;

And Law No. 61 of 1958 concerning the granting of concessions related to the investment of natural wealth resources and public utilities and the amendment of concession terms;

And Law No. 58 of 1962 abolishing production fees on evaporative salts;

And the Public Authorities Law issued by Law No. 61 of 1963;

And the Local Administration System Law issued by Law No. 43 of 1979;

And Law No. 59 of 1979 concerning the establishment of new urban communities;

And the Stamp Tax Law issued by Law No. 111 of 1980;

And the Law on the Employment of Workers in Mines and Quarries issued by Law No. 27 of 1981;



And Law No. 143 of 1981 concerning Desert Lands;

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

And the Antiquities Protection Law issued by Law No. 117 of 1983;

And Law No. 10 of 1990 concerning the Expropriation of Real Estate for Public Benefit;

And Law No. 7 of 1991 concerning Certain Provisions Related to the Private Property of the State;

And the Environment Law issued by Law No. 4 of 1994;

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

And Law No. 114 of 2008 concerning the State's General Budget and the amendment of certain laws;

And the Law Regulating Nuclear and Radiological Activities issued by Law No. 7 of 2010;

After approval by the Council of Ministers;

And based on the opinion of the Council of State;

The following law has been enacted:



Promulgation Provisions

Article (1):

The provisions of the accompanying law concerning mineral resources, and the raw materials of mines, quarries, and salt pans shall apply.

Legislation governing nuclear materials and radioactive isotopes shall apply exclusively to such materials.

Article (2):

The provisions of the accompanying law shall apply to licenses for mineral exploration and to exploitation agreements issued by law, regardless of their effective date, insofar as such application does not conflict with the provisions of those agreements.

Article (3):

Licenses for mines, quarries, and salt pans issued prior to the entry into force of the accompanying law shall remain valid, and the provisions contained therein shall continue to apply.

However, the provisions of the accompanying law relating to annual rental value, royalties, and fees for exploration and exploitation licenses shall apply to such licenses upon renewal of their term.

The Mineral Resources and Mining Industries Authority and the competent authority, as the case may be, may invite licensees to negotiate and agree on applying the rental value, royalties, and license fees stipulated in the accompanying law to licenses previously granted.



Article (4):

Paragraph (A) of Article (24) of Law No. 66 of 1953 regulating fuel raw materials is hereby repealed.

Law No. 86 of 1956 concerning mines and quarries and Law No. 151 of 1956 imposing a production fee on evaporative salts and regulating their exploitation are also repealed.

Any provision contrary to the provisions of the accompanying law is likewise repealed.

Article (5):

The Prime Minister shall issue the executive regulations and other necessary regulations for the implementation of the provisions of the accompanying law within six months from the date of its entry into force.

Until such regulations are issued, the existing regulations and decisions shall remain in force insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of the accompanying law.

The minister responsible for mineral resources and the competent governor shall each, within their respective jurisdictions, issue the licensing templates referred to in the said law.

Article (6):

This decree-law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force on the day following the date of its publication.



Mineral Resources Law

Part One— Definitions and General Provisions

Chapter One – Definitions

Article (1):

For the purposes of this law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each of them:

Competent Minister: The minister responsible for mineral resources.

Authority: The Mineral Resources and Mining Industries Authority.

Competent Authority: The administrative entity responsible for managing quarries and salt pans under the technical supervision of the Authority; the governorate for quarries and salt pans within its jurisdiction; and the New Urban Communities Authority for those located within new urban communities.

The competent authority also refers to the minister responsible for issuing licenses for mineral-mine exploration and exploitation, and the governor or the Chairman of the New Urban Communities Authority—whichever applies—for quarry and salt-pan raw material licenses.

Exclusive Economic Zone: The maritime zone in which the Egyptian State exercises special rights for use and exploitation under applicable international agreements and bilateral treaties.

Mine Raw Materials: Minerals and their ores, gemstones and similar substances, rocks, strata, mineral and chemical deposits, mineral water extracted from underground for the purpose of obtaining mineral substances therefrom, evaporative salts, whether located on the surface, underground, in territorial waters, or in the waters of the exclusive economic zone, and any other materials designated by decision of the competent minister.

Mineral: Any solid homogeneous substance formed by natural inorganic processes, having a defined chemical composition and a distinct crystalline structure.

Quarry Raw Materials: Construction sand, gravel, dolomite, basalt, clay, limestone, granite, and marble in all its varieties.



Precious Metals: Naturally occurring metallic chemical elements of economic value, such as gold, silver, platinum, and others.

Gemstones: Minerals and natural substances used for ornamentation and jewelry manufacture.

Mines: Sites for extracting mine raw materials from underground or from the surface.

Quarries: Sites for extracting quarry raw materials.

Mines and Quarries: A mine or quarry whose total area does not exceed sixteen square kilometers.

Salt Pans: Natural or artificial sites from which salts are extracted.

Exploration: Examination of the earth's surface or subsurface to assess its suitability for economic exploitation.

Exploitation: The extraction of mineral raw materials from the surface, subsurface, or from their solutions.

Mining: The process of extracting and preparing mineral raw materials to make them suitable for use.



Part One— Definitions and General Provisions

Chapter Two— General Provisions

Article (2):

Mine, quarry, and salt-pan raw materials located in Egyptian territory, territorial waters, and the exclusive economic zone are the property of the people.

The State is obligated to preserve them and ensure their optimal utilization.

Article (3):

The Authority shall exclusively undertake, in the manner prescribed in this law, the regulation of exploration and exploitation of mine raw materials, supervision of all related activities, and technical oversight of extraction processes to ensure optimal and sustainable utilization.

The Authority shall also, in coordination with the competent authority, undertake the same responsibilities concerning quarry and salt-pan raw materials located within its jurisdiction, in accordance with the rules and conditions specified in the executive regulations of this law.

Article (4):

The Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be, shall undertake the procedures for issuing licenses related to mine, quarry, and salt-pan raw materials, and to the exploration and exploitation thereof.

Such license shall be approved by the competent authority after fulfilling the technical requirements determined by the Authority, all in accordance with the rules and conditions set out in the executive regulations of this Law.

The competent authority shall determine the areas of quarries and salt pans located within its jurisdiction which it shall exploit directly, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers and in accordance with the rules prescribed by the executive regulations of this Law.



The Authority shall have the right to reserve areas in which it will undertake exploration and exploitation of mine raw materials directly. The reservation and its duration shall be issued by decision of the competent minister. The executive regulations of this Law shall specify the conditions for reserving areas and the method of utilizing them after the exploration period ends.

Article (4 bis):

The Authority shall undertake the procedures for issuing licenses for operating laboratories for the analysis of rocks and mine, quarry, and salt-pan raw materials.

The license shall be approved by the competent minister after fulfilling the technical requirements specified by the Authority, all in accordance with the rules and conditions set out in the executive regulations of this Law.

The application for a license to operate such laboratories shall be submitted to the Authority on the designated form, accompanied by all required documents, and upon payment of the fee prescribed under this Law.

The executive regulations of this Law shall determine the aforementioned application form, its required data, accompanying documents, licensing conditions, and the applicable fee categories, provided that such fees do not exceed five million Egyptian pounds.

The license shall be renewed every three years upon payment of a fee not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.

Article (5):

The Authority shall have the right to establish companies to conduct activities of exploration, exploitation, and mining, or to participate, contribute, or enter into partnership in another company that carries out such activities.

The executive regulations of this Law shall regulate the rules and procedures governing this.



Article (5 bis):

Activities subject to the provisions of the accompanying Law may be carried out within investment zones established under the Investment Law issued by Law No. 72 of 2017.

Projects operating in such activities shall enjoy the incentives provided under Articles (10), (11), (12), and (13) of the Investment Law issued by Law No. 72 of 2017, without prejudice to the provisions of the accompanying Law.

Article (6):

Areas may be offered for mineral exploration and exploitation pursuant to a decision issued by the Board of Directors of the Authority, after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

Such offering shall be carried out in accordance with a special regulation that sets out the methods and procedures for contracting, offering, and awarding in the various cases relating to mine and quarry raw materials, as well as the criteria for evaluating and distinguishing between applicants, without being bound by the provisions of the Public Procurement Law issued by Law No. 182 of 2018.

The opinion of the Ministry of Defense shall be obtained regarding any conditions, rules, or requirements it determines for matters related to national defense.

The competent bodies within the Ministry of Defense shall undertake exploration and exploitation of raw materials subject to this Law in areas falling under its control.

Article (7):

The competent authority may, by a law, be authorized to entrust a company or institution with the exploration for mineral substances and the exploitation of mines, quarries, and salt pans under special terms, without being bound by the provisions of this Law.

The law granting such authorization shall specify those terms.



The provisions of this Article shall also apply to fuel raw materials regulated under Law No. 66 of 1953 concerning mines and quarries and governing the exploration and exploitation of fuel raw materials.

Article (8):

Without prejudice to Article (7) of this Law, exploration and exploitation licenses for mine raw materials shall be issued by decision of the competent minister, after approval of the Board of Directors of the Authority.

Licenses for exploration and exploitation of mines whose area does not exceed one square kilometer shall be issued by decision of the Board of Directors of the Authority, with a maximum of one mine per licensee from among private-law persons.

Article (9):

The granting of an exploitation license for quarries, small mines, and salt pans with an area not exceeding sixteen (16) square kilometers shall be by decision of the competent authority, for a term not exceeding fifteen (15) years.

No exploitation license may be granted for an area exceeding the area specified in the preceding paragraph, or for mines of precious metals or gemstones, except by virtue of a law.

Article (10):

The holder of an exploitation license for mine raw materials shall pay annually to the Authority, in respect of the licensed area, a rental value and a royalty, the proceeds of which shall accrue to the State's public treasury.

The executive regulations of this Law shall determine the rental value payable by the licensee for each mine-raw-material license, which shall be paid annually and in advance.

The Board of Directors of the Authority may, every three years, propose an adjustment to the rental value for mine areas, and such adjustment shall be issued by decision of the Prime Minister upon submission by the competent minister.



The royalty shall not be less than five percent (5%) and shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the annual value of production of the raw material exploited by the licensee, as determined in the executive regulations of this Law for each raw material. A percentage of one percent (1%) of this value shall be allocated to contribute to community development in the governorate in which the exploitation area is located, in accordance with the rules specified in the executive regulations of this Law.

Article (11):

The competent authority may undertake the exploitation of quarry and salt-pan raw materials within its jurisdiction, either directly or in partnership with third parties, after obtaining the approval of the Council of Ministers and fulfilling the technical requirements determined by the Authority and under its technical supervision.

The licensee shall pay annually to the competent authority, in respect of the licensed area, a rental value and a royalty, the proceeds of which shall accrue to the State's public treasury.

The executive regulations of this Law shall determine the rental value payable by the licensee for each license relating to quarry and salt-pan raw materials, which shall be paid annually and in advance.

The competent authority may, every three years, propose an adjustment to the rental value for quarry and salt-pan areas, and such adjustment shall be issued by decision of the Prime Minister upon submission by the competent minister.

The royalty shall not be less than five percent (5%) and shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the annual value of production of the raw material exploited by the licensee, as determined in the executive regulations of this Law for each raw material. A percentage of six percent (6%) of this value shall be allocated to contribute to community development within the jurisdiction of the competent authority in which the exploitation area is located, in accordance with the rules specified in the executive regulations of this Law.



Article (12):

Without prejudice to the laws regulating import and export, the executive regulations of this Law shall specify the raw materials that may not be exported, as well as the conditions and procedures that the Authority must follow when approving export.

Article (13):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (1145) of the Civil Code, it shall not be permissible to attach (seize) the equipment, machinery, supplies, tools, instruments, means of transport, or other items allocated for the exploitation of mines, quarries, and salt pans, for as long as such allocation remains in force.

Article (14):

The owner of land under a registered contract shall have the right to obtain an exploration or exploitation license for the raw materials subject to the provisions of this Law on his land, upon request, provided that he possesses the requisite technical competence and financial solvency.

The owner shall be exempt from the prescribed rental if he carries out the exploration, and, in the case of exploitation, if he undertakes it himself, provided that he pays the full royalty, all in accordance with the rules specified in the executive regulations.

Article (15):

Licenses for exploration or exploitation issued pursuant to the provisions of this Law may not be assigned to third parties unless such third parties satisfy the conditions set out in this Law and its executive regulations, and the assignor pays to the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be, an amount equal to twice the annual rental value as consideration for the assignment.

The assignment shall not take effect except after its approval by the competent authority.



Article (16):

Areas in which works have been carried out that increased their value, as well as areas for which previously issued licenses have expired, shall be recorded in a special register maintained by the Authority or by the competent authority, as the case may be.

Such areas shall be announced as vacant areas designated for exploitation and shall be offered in a public auction in accordance with the procedures set out in the regulation referred to in Article (6) of this Law.

Part Two — Special Provisions on Mines

Chapter One — Exploration Licensing

Article (17):

The application for an exploration license shall be submitted to the Authority using the designated form, accompanied by documents proving the applicant's technical competence and financial solvency, together with payment of the fee prescribed under this Law.

The executive regulations shall specify the application form, the required data, the accompanying documents, the conditions for obtaining the license, and the amount of fees payable, which shall not exceed fifty thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (18):

The exploration license for mines shall be issued by decision of the competent minister after approval of the Board of Directors of the Authority, for a term of two years. It may be renewed for two additional terms, and may also be renewed for a third term upon technical justification acceptable to the Authority.

The executive regulations of this Law shall regulate the financial requirements for the exploration periods.



Article (19):

If it becomes apparent that the licensed area is subject to any public-utility project, and such project causes harm to the exploration or exploitation activities carried out by the licensee, the Authority may, with the licensee's consent, provide compensation by relocating the licensed area.

Article (20):

The holder of an exploration license may not take raw-material samples except for study purposes and only after obtaining written approval from the Board of Directors of the Authority specifying the permitted sample volume.

Part Two — Special Provisions on Mines

Chapter Three — Exploitation Licensing

Article (21):

Issuing an exploitation license for a mineral raw material requires a valid exploration license for that raw material in the same area. Such license may cover the entire exploration area or part thereof.

The exploration licensee shall submit a technical report proving the presence of the raw material, the economic feasibility of exploiting it, the exploitation plan and program, and the necessary guarantees for implementation. The Authority shall accept or reject the report by a reasoned decision.

If the raw material exists in economically viable quantities and the exploration licensee declines to exploit it, the Authority shall have the right to exploit it either directly, through one of its companies, or by offering it for investment. The executive regulations shall prescribe the procedures required for this purpose.



By way of exception, an exploitation license may be issued without a preceding exploration license for areas in which the Authority has verified the presence of raw material in quantities that permit exploitation, provided this is done through a public auction.

Article (22):

With the exception of exploitation licenses issued by law, the exploitation license and its renewal shall be issued by decision of the competent minister after approval of the Board of Directors of the Authority, for one or more terms the total of which shall not exceed fifteen (15) years.

The license may be renewed for a further period exceeding this limit, provided that such renewal is issued by law.

The executive regulations shall regulate the procedures for issuing exploitation licenses.

Article (23):

If the licensee is unable to extract the licensed raw material due to its mixing with another raw material, the licensee may extract the mixed raw material after notifying the Authority within thirty (30) days from the date of discovering such mixture.

The licensee may not exploit the mixed raw material unless it is added to the exploitation license issued to him, and he shall be obliged to pay the royalty applicable to the mixed raw material in accordance with the executive regulations of this Law.



Part Three — Special Provisions on Quarries

Article (24):

Licenses for the exploitation of quarry raw materials shall be issued by the competent authority after fulfilling the technical requirements specified by the Authority and under its technical supervision over the extraction operations, all in accordance with the conditions, rules, and procedures set out in the executive regulations of this Law.

The total duration of the license and its renewals shall not exceed fifteen (15) years.

A renewal for a period exceeding fifteen years may be granted only by virtue of a law.

Article (25):

The holder of a mine-raw-material exploitation license may extract construction materials necessary solely for mining operations and located within the licensed area without paying a royalty for them.

If such materials are transported outside the licensed area, the applicable royalty shall be paid.

Article (26):

The competent authority shall replace the licensed quarry with another quarry of equal area and located as near as possible, for the remaining term of the license, in any of the following cases:

- The State's need for the quarry land, or any part thereof, for a public-benefit purpose, military purposes, or where antiquities are proven to exist.
- Proven existence of technical obstacles preventing continuation of quarry operations for reasons not attributable to the licensee; if replacement is not possible, the remaining rental value for the license term shall be refunded to the licensee.



- The presence of mine raw materials mixed with or associated with quarry raw materials.

Article (27):

Issuing an exploitation license for quarries on agricultural land or reclaimed land is prohibited except after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Part Four— Special Provisions on Salt Pans

Article (28):

Licenses for the exploitation of natural or artificial salt pans shall be issued by the competent authority after obtaining the approval of the Authority and under its technical supervision over the extraction operations, in accordance with the conditions and rules stipulated in the executive regulations of this Law.

The total duration of the license and its renewals shall not exceed fifteen (15) years. A renewal exceeding fifteen years may be granted only by virtue of a law.

Part Five — Provisions on Suspension or Cancellation of Exploration and Exploitation Licenses

Article (29):

The competent authority, after obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors of the Authority in respect of mines, may temporarily suspend the operation of an exploration or exploitation license if the exploration or exploitation poses a serious danger to the safety and security of work, workers, third parties, or the licensed area, or if the Authority submits two technical reports confirming the existence of technical violations committed by the licensee.



The executive regulations of this Law shall specify the circumstances, rules, and procedures for suspending licenses and reinstating their operation.

Article (30):

The licensee may request the temporary suspension of the exploitation license for technical reasons acceptable to the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be.

A reasoned decision shall be issued by the competent authority specifying the suspension, its duration, and the legal consequences resulting therefrom.

Article (31):

The competent authority, after obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors of the Authority in respect of mines, may issue a decision cancelling the exploration or exploitation license for mines, quarries, or salt pans, as the case may be, if any of the following circumstances arise:

- Failure to pay the rental value or royalty within sixty (60) days from the due date.
- Violation of any provision of this Law or its executive regulations.
- Violation of any of the conditions or provisions of the license.
- Issuance of a final enforceable judgment declaring the bankruptcy of the licensee.
- Liquidation, dissolution, or expiry of the term of the licensed company.
- Failure to commence the licensed operations within a maximum of one month from the date of taking possession of the area for reasons attributable to the licensee, or ceasing operations without written permission from the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be, for a period of six consecutive months.
- Assignment of the license to a third party or subleasing without the written approval of the Authority or the competent authority, as applicable.



- Stockpiling extracted materials on land outside the licensed area without obtaining a lease contract for such land.
- Proven extraction by the licensee of raw materials from outside the licensed area.
- Death of the licensee while the license is still valid, and the heirs (or one of them) fail to request succession within no more than ninety (90) days from the date of death, or request succession but do not meet the technical competence required to perform the license.
- Violation of operational requirements by the licensee and failure to remedy the violation within sixty (60) days from the date of being formally notified by the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be.
- Proven environmental pollution of the licensed area caused by the licensee and failure to remedy it despite being formally notified by the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be.
- Submission by the licensee to the Authority or to the competent authority, as applicable, of false information or forged documents.

The Authority shall be notified upon the cancellation of exploration or exploitation licenses relating to quarries and salt pans.

Part Six— The Mineral Resources and Mining Industries Authority

Article (31 bis):

The Mineral Resources and Mining Industries Authority is an economic public authority with legal personality, affiliated with the competent minister.

Its headquarters shall be located in Cairo, and its Board of Directors may, by decision, establish offices or branches inside or outside the Arab Republic of Egypt.



Article (31 bis 1):

The Authority shall be responsible for developing mineral wealth and ensuring the optimal exploitation of its resources. It shall also oversee the localization of mining industries and the encouragement of investment therein, in coordination with the General Authority for Industrial Development, all in a manner that contributes to strengthening the national economy.

In achieving its purposes, and in addition to the powers provided for in this Law, the Authority may in particular do the following:

- Develop an integrated strategy for organizing geological and mining surveying, exploration, discovery, and evaluation activities, and prepare related laboratory studies and geological and mining maps.
- Establish a comprehensive plan for the development of mining-sector infrastructure, linking such development to the State's strategic plans to ensure maximum benefit from mineral resources, and monitor the implementation of such plans to achieve their intended objectives.
- Propose a national strategy for the localization of mining industries, in coordination with the relevant authorities, including the implementation of projects based on the exploitation of local mineral raw materials to maximize their added value, and develop training programs to qualify the workforce required for the mining sector.
- Supervise mining operations and ensure the application of international standards on safety, occupational health, and environmental protection.
- Make geological information and data related to mineral exploration and mine exploitation available nationwide through an electronic platform updated periodically, enabling investors to access such data and participate in published tenders, in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Create an investment-friendly environment for attracting foreign investment in the mining sector by proposing general incentive frameworks for investors linked to production, operation, and development criteria, in coordination with all competent authorities.



- Support scientific research and development in the field of mining by disseminating and exchanging studies and research with relevant entities and organizations, to benefit from international expertise and keep pace with modern developments in the field.
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Article (31 bis 2):

The Authority shall have a Board of Directors, the composition of which shall be issued by decision of the Prime Minister upon the proposal of the competent minister, as follows:

- The Chairperson of the Authority, as Chair of the Board of Directors.
- Six members from among senior management of the Authority.
- One representative each from the Ministries of Industry, Defense, Finance, and Environment, nominated by their respective ministers.
- One representative of the Federation of Egyptian Industries, nominated by the President of the Federation.
- Two experts in fields related to the Authority's activities.

The term of the Board of Directors shall be four years, renewable once.

The decision forming the Board shall include its working procedures and the financial treatment of its Chairperson and members.



Article (31 bis 3):

The Board of Directors of the Authority is the supreme authority overseeing its affairs, managing its operations, and proposing the general policy it follows. It shall issue such decisions as it deems necessary to achieve the Authority's objectives, including in particular:

- Approving the Authority's general strategy and overall plan, determining objectives and implementing steps, including principal operations, programs, and activities, and establishing mechanisms to measure and monitor progress.
- Approving the organizational structure of the Authority, as well as internal regulations and systems relating to technical and financial affairs, human resources, disciplinary rules, and any other regulations required by the nature of the Authority's work, without being bound by governmental systems and rules or the provisions of the Central Agency for Organization and Administration Law No. 118 of 1964, while observing Law No. 63 of 2014 concerning the maximum wage for State employees.
- Offering areas for mineral exploration and exploitation after approval of the competent authority, in accordance with this Law.
- Approving the issuance, renewal, suspension, reinstatement, or cancellation of mine-raw-material exploration and exploitation licenses, for subsequent issuance by the competent minister in accordance with this Law.
- Approving the issuance of licenses for the operation of laboratories for rock analysis and for mine, quarry, and salt-pan raw materials, for subsequent issuance by the competent minister.
- Preparing the Authority's draft annual budget, final accounts, and financial statements.
- Accepting donations, grants, and contributions consistent with the Authority's objectives, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Approving loan agreements that serve the Authority's purposes, without prejudice to relevant laws and regulations.
- Determining the charges for services and activities provided by the Authority.



- Approving contracts, dispositions, and transactions that enable the Authority to carry out its functions.
- Establishing rules for engaging local and foreign technical experts and determining their compensation.
- Approving the establishment of companies to conduct exploration, exploitation, and mining operations independently or jointly with others, or contributing to existing companies, in accordance with this Law.
- Approving the establishment of offices or branches of the Authority inside or outside the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Establishing monitoring and oversight systems over exploration and exploitation operations for mine raw materials, along with technical supervision of extraction activities.
- Considering any matters related to the Authority's activities that the competent minister or the Chairperson of the Board submits to the Board.

The Board of Directors may delegate some of its powers to its chairperson.

The Chairperson of the Authority shall manage its affairs, implement the decisions of the Board of Directors, and represent the Authority before the courts and third parties.

Article (31 bis 4):

The Board of Directors shall convene at the invitation of its Chairperson, or his delegate, at least once each month. The Chairperson may convene the Board whenever necessary.

A meeting shall be valid only in the presence of a majority of Board members.

Decisions shall be adopted by the majority vote of the members present; in case of a tie, the side of the Chairperson shall prevail.

The Board may invite experts to attend its meetings, without granting them voting rights.



Decisions of the Board of Directors shall be approved by the competent minister, and shall not become effective until such approval is granted.

Article (31 bis 5):

The resources of the Authority shall consist of the following:

- Contributions allocated to it by the State's Public Treasury.
 - Returns on the investment of the Authority's funds.
 - Consideration for services and activities provided by the Authority to third parties, as well as any other proceeds resulting from its operations.
 - The value of the Authority's annual budget surplus carried forward each year.
 - Donations, grants, and loans approved by the Board of Directors of the Authority in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
 - The Authority's proceeds from concession agreements and exploitation contracts.
 - The proceeds of the fees and fines prescribed in this Law.
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Article (31 bis 6):

The Authority shall have an independent budget, prepared in the form applicable to economic public authorities.

The financial year of the Authority shall begin and end in accordance with the State's financial year.

The Authority's resources shall be deposited in a special account within the State's Unified Treasury Account at the Central Bank of Egypt.



It may, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, open one or more accounts at any bank registered with the Central Bank of Egypt for managing its resources and expenditures, in accordance with the financial regulations set by the Board of Directors.

The annual surplus shall be carried forward from one financial year to the next, provided that twenty-five percent (25%) of such surplus shall be transferred to the State's Public Treasury.

In all cases, the share transferred to the Public Treasury shall not be less than the amount transferred under the final accounts of the fiscal year 2023/2024, and shall include the value of the tax due on profits.

Article (31 bis 7):

The Authority shall be subject to taxes, including value-added tax, as well as customs duties due on vehicles, machinery, equipment, instruments, and materials required for its field and exploratory activities related to the search for mineral wealth and raw materials for offering to investors for exploration and exploitation.

The Ministry of Finance shall provide the financial appropriations necessary for the Authority to pay the taxes due, ensuring its financial sustainability, in accordance with regulations issued by decision of the Prime Minister.

Article (31 bis 8):

The funds of the Authority are public funds.

To collect its dues, the Authority may undertake administrative attachment procedures in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 308 of 1955 concerning Administrative Attachment.



Part Seven— Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (32):

The licensee shall obtain the approval of the competent authority for the establishment of the facilities necessary for operating mines, quarries, or salt pans before the relevant facility licenses are issued by the competent administrative bodies.

The executive regulations shall determine the conditions for issuing such approval and the facilitations that may be provided for that purpose.

Article (33):

The licensee shall pay in advance an annual rental for any area leased outside the licensed area for the purpose of establishing any facility required for operations.

The proceeds of such rentals shall be transferred to the State's Public Treasury, and an amount equivalent to fifteen percent (15%) of these proceeds shall be allocated to the governorates.

Article (34):

The applicant for a license shall pay in advance to the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be, a financial security equal to one annual rental value to guarantee compliance with the terms of the license in case of exploitation.

The executive regulations of this Law shall establish the rules, conditions, and procedures for payment and refund of such financial security.



Article (35):

The licensee shall submit quarterly reports to the Authority or the competent authority, as applicable, including data relating to its workforce; the raw materials extracted, their analysis, quantities transported, stored, and sold; average selling prices; explosives used, their quantities, and remaining amounts; and any other data specified in the executive regulations of this Law to ensure the seriousness of operations.

Such data shall be confidential and may not be disclosed to any entity except in cases permitted by law.

Article (36):

All maps and data relating to the license shall revert to the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be, upon cancellation, assignment, or expiry of the license, except for maps and data relating to licenses issued to the Armed Forces.

Article (37):

The license shall include the licensee's obligation to comply with the provisions of the Environment Law and its executive regulations, the Law on Natural Protectorates, and all decisions issued in implementation thereof.

The license shall also include the licensee's obligation—upon discovering antiquities, fossils, or rare geological phenomena—to cease operations and immediately notify the Authority or the competent authority, as the case may be, so that necessary action may be taken.

The executive regulations of this Law shall specify the procedures to be followed in such cases and the legal consequences arising therefrom.

Article (38):

At the end of the license term, the licensee shall rehabilitate and level the licensed land in the manner specified in the executive regulations.



The executive regulations shall determine the guarantees required to ensure compliance with this obligation.

Article (39):

Inspectors of the department concerned within the Authority or the competent authority, as designated by a decision of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the competent minister, shall have the capacity of judicial officers for the purpose of establishing crimes and violations committed in breach of the provisions of this Law and its executive regulations.

Article (40):

The licensee shall remove all stockpiled materials from the licensed area, and all equipment and machinery belonging to him, within a maximum period of three months from the expiry of the license.

The licensee shall pay compensation equal to twice the rental value for this period.

If the licensee fails to remove them within the specified period, the Authority or the competent authority, as applicable, shall have the right to remove the machinery and equipment from the licensed area at the licensee's expense.

It may also sell the stockpiled raw materials if there is a risk of deterioration, theft, destruction, or if such materials impede the use of the land area.

If royalty has not been paid on the stockpiled materials, the due royalty shall be deducted from the sale proceeds. The executive regulations of this Law shall determine the procedures necessary for this purpose.

The competent court may rule that ownership of any remaining stockpiled materials, machinery, or equipment within the licensed area shall devolve to the State.

In all cases, where royalty has not been paid on stockpiled materials subject to this Article, the due royalty shall be collected upon removal.



Article (41):

The Chairperson of the Authority may, in cases where mining activity is conducted without a license, administratively seize the equipment and machinery used—whether movable or fixed and regardless of ownership—until disposed of in accordance with the law.

The governor shall have the same authority with respect to the unlicensed exploitation of salt pans or quarries.

Article (41 bis):

The collection of fees and royalties prescribed in this Law shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law Regulating Non-Cash Payment Methods issued by Law No. 18 of 2019.

Part Eight — Penalties

Article (42):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed under another law:

- Any person who extracts raw materials from mines, quarries, associated materials, or salts without a license shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not less than one year and a fine not less than fifty thousand pounds and not exceeding five million pounds, or either penalty.
- In case of repetition, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than two years and a fine not less than two hundred fifty thousand pounds and not exceeding five million pounds, or either penalty.
- A licensee who extracts raw material outside the boundaries of his license shall be punished with a fine not less than one hundred thousand pounds and not exceeding five million pounds. The minimum fine shall be doubled in case of repetition.



- The driver of a vehicle transporting quarry raw materials originating from unlicensed quarries shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than three months and not more than six months, and a fine equal to double the value of the quarry material, or either penalty.

In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the seized raw materials and the tools and machinery used in the offense, as well as the payment of twice the value of the raw materials extracted.

Article (43):

Any person who issues or participates in issuing a license for establishing or exploiting a quarry on agricultural or reclaimed land without the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and a fine of not less than two hundred thousand pounds and not exceeding one million pounds.

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed under another law, any person to whom such license is issued and who establishes, uses, exploits, or operates the quarry with knowledge of such violation shall be punished with the same penalty provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The court shall order the removal of the violating works and the confiscation of the equipment and tools used in committing the offense.

Article (43 bis):

A fine of not less than two thousand pounds and not more than five thousand pounds shall be imposed on any driver of a vehicle leaving a mine, quarry, or salt pan carrying a load that exceeds the permissible weight indicated on the vehicle license.

The same penalty shall apply to any driver of a vehicle leaving a mine, quarry, or salt pan without a proper heavy-duty cover securely placed over the vehicle to prevent raw materials from spilling or dispersing during transit.



Article (44):

Without prejudice to disciplinary or civil liability, as the case may be, any person who violates the provisions of Article (35) of this Law shall be punished with a fine of not less than one hundred thousand pounds and not exceeding three hundred thousand pounds.

Article (45):

Any person who engages in the operation of laboratories for the analysis of rocks and mine, quarry, or salt-pan raw materials without a license shall be punished with a fine of not less than one million pounds and not exceeding seven million pounds, in addition to the closure of the violating establishment.

The fine shall be doubled in case of recurrence.

