

Translation of the Sports Law Law No. 71 of 2017

ترجمة قانون الرياضة
رقم ٧١ لسنة ٢٠١٧

25 March 2026

Regarding the Issuance of the Sports Law No 71 of 2017

In the name of the people: President of the republic

The House of Representatives has enacted the following law, which we hereby promulgate:

Promulgation Articles

Article (1):

The provisions of this law and the accompanying law regarding sports shall apply.

Its provisions shall extend to sports entities and to all natural or legal persons engaged in the field of sports investment.

Article (2) – Issuance:

Existing sports entities at the time this law comes into force shall regularize their status without fees, in accordance with the provisions of the accompanying law, within six months from the date this law comes into effect; otherwise, they shall be considered dissolved by operation of law.

Article (3) – Issuance:

The boards of directors of the sports entities existing at the time this law comes into force shall continue to carry out their duties until the end of the period for regularizing their status, provided that those boards, whether elected or appointed, are reconstituted in accordance with the amended statutes according to the provisions of the accompanying law at the end of that period.



Article (4) – Issuance:

The Egyptian Olympic Committee shall issue a guiding statute for the basic regulations of sports entities and shall send it to those entities.

The general assemblies of the sports entities shall hold a special meeting within three months from the date the accompanying law comes into force, dedicated to setting their basic regulations. The Egyptian Olympic Committee shall determine the quorum required for convening these assemblies and approving these regulations in various cases. If the aforementioned period expires and the assemblies do not meet, whether due to lack of quorum or for any other reason, the provisions of the guiding statute shall apply after its publication in the Egyptian Official Gazette at the state's expense, without prejudice to the right of the general assembly to amend its basic regulations according to the procedures provided in the accompanying law.

Article (5) – Issuance:

The competent minister shall issue a decision regarding the rules for regularizing the status of facilities and companies operating in the field of sports within six months from the date this law comes into force.

The owners of these facilities and companies shall comply with regularizing their status according to the provisions of the issued decision within a period of two years starting from the date the said decision comes into force.

Article (6) – Issuance:

The provisions related to sports stipulated in Law No. 77 of 1975 shall be repealed, and any provision that contradicts the provisions of this law shall also be repealed.



Article (7) – Issuance:

Without prejudice to the powers vested in sports entities, the competent minister shall issue the necessary decisions to implement the provisions of this law within a period not exceeding three months from the date it comes into force.

Until such decisions are issued, existing regulations and decisions shall continue to apply insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of this law.

Article (8) – Issuance:

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

This law shall be sealed with the state seal and shall be enforced as one of its laws.

Chapter One: Sports Entities

Section One: Definitions Establishment and Registration

Article (1):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings indicated next to each of them:

Competent Minister: The minister responsible for sports affairs.

International Sports Entity: The International Olympic Committee, Olympic and non-Olympic international sports federations, the International Paralympic Committee, and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Egyptian Olympic Committee: A sports entity with legal personality composed of the federations of sports listed in the Olympic program.



Egyptian Anti-Doping Organization: The authority responsible for combating doping in the field of sports.

Sports Entity: An entity that acquires this designation in accordance with the provisions of this law, composed of a group of natural or legal persons, or both, for the purpose of practicing sports activity and related services, and is prohibited from engaging in any political, party, or religious activity or promoting political ideas or goals.

Corporate or factory clubs, sports service companies, or other companies engaged in sports investment shall not be considered sports entities under this law. Sports federations shall accept their membership and participation in their activities according to the conditions and rules determined by the competent federation and approved by the central administrative authority.

Sports Federations: Olympic federations whose sports are listed in the Olympic program, non-Olympic federations whose sports are not listed in the Olympic program, and Paralympic federations—if established—whose sports are listed in the Paralympic program.

Sports Club: A sports entity formed by a group of natural or legal persons equipped with buildings, fields, and facilities for promoting sports practice.

Competent Administrative Authority: The authority responsible for supervising sports entities within its jurisdiction in all financial and administrative matters.

Central Administrative Authority: The authority responsible for setting financial regulations for all sports entities and penalties for violating them, which must be approved by the competent minister, and for verifying compliance by entities and competent administrative authorities with laws, regulations, and decisions governing them.

Sports Associations: Groups aimed at promoting sports.

Specialized Federation: A sports entity composed of legally registered clubs or entities with similar objectives and activities in whole or in part.

Sports Investment: All funds spent and invested in areas related to sports activity for the purpose of generating profit.

Sports Facilities: Any facility established for sports activities, including stadiums, indoor halls, fields, sports centers, and others.



Sports Service Company: A joint-stock company established by a sports entity under this law to conduct one or more sports activities, in forms determined by the competent minister, particularly for managing sports, operating or marketing them, or establishing clubs for specific purposes.

Egyptian Paralympic Committee: A sports entity with legal personality composed of Paralympic sports federations and Olympic sports federations listed in the Paralympic program.

Sports Code of Conduct: A set of behavioral and ethical rules established by each sports entity in accordance with this law, the Olympic Charter, and international standards.

Corporate or Factory Club: A club registered according to the regulations set by the central administrative authority, affiliated with a company or factory established under Article (51) of this law.

Sports Dispute: A dispute arising between parties subject to this law, or between them and third parties, concerning any sports matter, whether related to decisions or procedures for competitions, tournaments, matches, sports contracts, or training affairs within the sports entity.

Article (2):

The following conditions must be met for the registration of a sports entity:

- The number of members shall not be less than 100 if composed of natural persons, six if composed of legal persons, or 50 if composed of both.
- The entity shall have a permanent headquarters and suitable locations for conducting its activities, in accordance with conditions and specifications issued by the competent minister.
- It shall have a statute approved in accordance with the provisions of this law.
- It shall have financial resources to cover the expenses of its activities.
- None of its members shall be from establishments under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism.



Article (3):

The general assemblies of the Egyptian Olympic Committee, the Egyptian Paralympic Committee, sports clubs, sports federations, and members of the general assemblies of sports federations shall establish their basic statutes in accordance with the Olympic Charter and applicable international standards. These statutes shall include all rules and provisions governing their work, particularly the following:

- Name of the entity, its headquarters, purpose, and locations of activity.
- Membership conditions and types, procedures for acceptance, suspension, termination, loss, or revocation of membership.
- Rights and duties of members, procedures for investigating them, and penalties imposed.
- Rules for organizing general assemblies, their composition, competencies, procedures for convening, quorum requirements, validity of meetings and decisions, and financial penalties for non-attendance.
- Method of forming the board of directors, membership requirements, number of members, procedures for ending or suspending membership, competencies of the board, procedures for convening, and validity of meetings and decisions.
- Financial resources of the sports entity, methods of utilization, disposal, and monitoring in accordance with financial regulations.
- Rules for forming branches, their competencies, members' rights and obligations, and relation of branches to the main entity.
- Formation of sports associations, organization of their activities, and methods of dissolution.
- Establishment of a sports code of conduct and formation of disciplinary committees to address violations.



- Possibility of involving state employees or sports service companies in organizing certain events.

These statutes shall be published in the Egyptian Official Gazette at the expense of the sports entity, after notifying the relevant international bodies.

Article (4):

The founders of the sports entity are those who participate in its establishment, sign the founding contract, and submit the registration documents for its statute. They are responsible for all procedures, expenses, and obligations resulting from the establishment of the entity.

Persons not fully enjoying civil rights, those convicted by a final judgment of a felony or misdemeanor involving dishonesty or breach of trust, those declared bankrupt without having regained legal capacity, or those under a disqualification order shall not participate in establishing the entity.

Article (5):

The founders shall elect from among themselves the first board of directors for four years. This board may delegate one or more members to complete the registration procedures.

The delegated member shall submit the registration request to the competent administrative authority, specifying the headquarters and signed by the president.

The central administrative authority shall determine the required documents and the registration procedures and maintain the related records.



Article (6):

The competent minister shall issue a decision specifying the registration fee categories, not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.

Article (7):

The registration documents shall be submitted to the competent administrative authority, which must decide on the registration request within sixty days from the date of submission of complete documents.

If the prescribed period expires without a decision, the request shall be deemed approved.

Article (8):

The sports entity shall acquire legal personality immediately upon the registration of its statute in accordance with this law.

Registration shall be affected by entry in the designated register, and the statute shall be published in the Egyptian Official Gazette.

The founders shall be jointly responsible for the entity's actions until registration is completed.



Article (9):

Sports entities registered under this law shall be considered private entities of public benefit and shall enjoy, unless otherwise specified, the following privileges:

- Their real estate cannot be acquired by others due to lapse of time, and the competent governor may remove any encroachment administratively at the expense of the violator.
- Their funds shall be considered public funds for the purposes of the Penal Code.
- Exemption from real estate taxes, registration fees for real estate and movable property, and other official documents.
- Exemption from registration fees applicable to ownership contracts and other real rights, authentication fees for signatures, and current or future stamp duties on all contracts, documents, publications, and records.
- Exemption from customs duties and taxes on tools and equipment imported for its use and necessary for its activity, as specified by a decision of the Minister of Finance upon request of the head of the competent administrative authority.

Tools and equipment imported by the central administrative authority for youth activities are also exempt.

It is prohibited to dispose of exempted items to a non-exempt entity before five years from the date of exemption, unless the applicable taxes and duties are paid according to the value of these items at the time of payment, based on the customs tariff in force on the date of payment.

- Exemption from amusement taxes on all matches under the supervision of sports federations, provided no amusement activities precede or follow them.



- Exemption of at least 75% of electricity, water, and gas consumption fees, subject to the residential tariffs applicable for households.
- Reduction of transportation fees for tools and equipment used in its activity on state-owned or public sector vehicles by 50% of the prescribed fees.
- Reduction of travel costs on the means mentioned in the previous item by 50% for groups of fewer than twenty persons, and by 66.6% for groups exceeding this number, provided the entity to which these persons belong approves in all cases.

Article (10):

Repealed by Law No. 171 of 2025.

Chapter One: Sports Entities

Section Three: Obligations of Sports Entities

Article (11):

The sports entity shall carry out its activities in accordance with this law, its statute, decisions of the general assembly, and board resolutions within their respective competencies.

It may take all measures necessary to achieve its objectives, including programs to develop financial resources and properly invest surplus funds, in accordance with its statute and without violating financial regulations.

It may also take all necessary measures to protect participants in sports activities and ensure safety and security in its facilities.



Article (12):

The sports entity shall indicate its name, registration number, and activity scope in all its books, records, documents, and publications.

It is prohibited to use the name of a sports entity on any written or electronic publications, shops, works, or goods, or to produce or trade its emblems or marks without its permission.

No company or entity may adopt a name that may cause confusion with another entity.

Article (13):

Except for technical matters, the sports entity shall be subject to supervision and oversight by both the competent administrative authority and the central administrative authority in accordance with this law.

Article (13 bis):

When selecting its executive director and financial manager, the sports entity must ensure the following conditions and controls:

- Must be an Egyptian national fully enjoying civil and political rights and having completed or legally exempted from mandatory military service.
- Must have good reputation and conduct, with no final conviction for a felony or freedom-restricting sentence in a crime affecting honor or trust, unless rehabilitated.
- Must not exceed seventy years of age and must be physically and medically fit for the position.
- Must hold a higher education degree, have full knowledge of the entity's activities, laws, and regulations governing its work, and pass the competency exam set by the board.
- Must devote full time to the entity.

If the executive director or financial manager position is vacant, the board may assign one of its members to act as executive or financial manager for a maximum of three months.



Article (14):

The sports entity shall be subject to supervision and oversight by both the competent administrative authority and the central administrative authority as legally determined, and the regulations issued in implementation of this law shall specify the necessary procedures for such oversight.

The competent administrative authority may inspect sports facilities affiliated with sports entities to ensure compliance with approved safety, security, and service standards, and may issue warnings for violations or request closure of the facility.

The decision to close a facility shall be issued by the competent minister, stating the reasons.

Chapter One: Sports Entities

Section Four: General Assemblies

Article (15):

Each sports entity shall have a general assembly, composed of active members whose membership is established from the date of fulfilling all membership obligations.

For sports clubs, the general assembly shall consist of active members who have settled all financial obligations related to membership before the scheduled date of the general assembly, according to the club's statute.

Article (16):

The general assembly of the sports entity shall hold an ordinary meeting once a year, with invitations sent within four months following the end of the financial year, in accordance with the procedures and quorum specified in the entity's statute.



Article (17):

The ordinary general assembly shall have the following competencies:

- Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting.
- Reviewing the board of directors' report on its activities during the concluded financial year, activity programs, the work plan for the new financial year, and the auditor's report.
- Approval of the budget and final accounts for the concluded financial year and the draft budget for the upcoming financial year.
- Election of the board of directors and filling vacant positions.
- Appointment of an auditor registered in the Ministry of Finance's accountancy and auditing registry, and determination of their remuneration according to the procedures set out in the entity's statute.
- Approval of the board's report on salaries and bonuses of the executive and financial directors.
- Consideration of proposals submitted within the legally specified deadline in the entity's statute.
- Other matters listed on the agenda.
- Approval of membership termination for any member of the general assembly according to procedures in the entity's statute.

Article (18):

Without prejudice to Article (16) of this law, the general assembly may be convened for extraordinary meetings according to the entity's statute.

The invitation shall be based on a justified request by two-thirds of the board members or general assembly members, and meetings shall be valid with the attendance of 50% plus one of eligible members.



For sports clubs, the invitation shall be based on a justified request by two-thirds of the board members or 10% of eligible general assembly members. Meetings shall be valid with attendance of 50% plus one, or 5,000 members, whichever is lower.

If the general assembly has more than 50,000 members, meetings shall be valid with attendance of 50% plus one, or 10,000 members, whichever is lower.

Article (19):

The extraordinary general assembly shall have the following competencies:

- Termination of membership for all or some board members according to the quorum specified in the statute; members whose membership is terminated are barred from serving on the board of any sports entity for a full term of no less than four years from the date of termination.
 - Repeal of one or more board resolutions.
 - Adoption and amendment of the statutes of sports entities.
 - Other urgent and important matters listed on the agenda.
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Article (20):

Repealed by Law No. 171 of 2025.



Chapter One: Sports Entities

Section Five: Boards of Directors

Article (21):

Without prejudice to Article (17) of this law, the term of the board of directors shall be four years from the date of election.

For sports federations, the term shall be four years or until the end of the Olympic cycle, whichever comes first.

Board members shall maintain good conduct and reputation.

Without prejudice to criminal liability, each board member, executive director, and financial director shall be responsible for decisions that may harm the entity's assets.

Article (21 bis):

The board of directors of a sports entity shall consist of no fewer than seven and no more than fourteen members who meet the candidacy requirements set out in this law and in the entity's statute.

Members shall be elected through direct secret ballot, and the statute shall specify board positions and the method of selection.

Candidates for board membership must, in addition to other conditions in the statute:

- Have good reputation and conduct.
- Fully enjoy civil rights.
- Not have a final conviction for a felony or misdemeanor involving dishonor or breach of trust, or have been declared bankrupt by a final judgment without restoration of legal capacity.
- Not have served three consecutive terms on the board of the same entity in the same position unless a full term has elapsed since the end of the last board term.



Article (21 ter):

The board of directors of the sports entity shall comply with the following:

- Implement decisions issued by courts or arbitration bodies.
- Respond to all reports issued by the competent administrative authority, the central administrative authority, and other legally authorized supervisory and oversight bodies for sports entities.
- Allocate any support provided to the sports entity for its designated purpose.
- Submit to the competent administrative authority, at least fifteen days before any ordinary or extraordinary general assembly meeting, the agenda and attachments. The competent administrative authority or central administrative authority may delegate a representative to attend this meeting to verify the entity's compliance with this law and its statute.
- Notify the competent administrative authority with a copy of the minutes of the ordinary or extraordinary general assembly within fifteen days of the meeting. If thirty days elapse without a response, the minutes shall be deemed approved.
- Submit minutes of board meetings, signed by attending members, to the competent administrative authority within seven days of the meeting. If thirty days elapse without a response, the minutes shall be deemed approved.

If the sports entity fails to provide the minutes of board or general assembly meetings within the legally prescribed deadlines, it shall be formally warned to comply within seven days of the warning.



Article (22):

The chairman of the sports entity's board of directors shall represent the entity in court and before third parties.

The entity's statute shall determine the powers of the chairman, executive director, and financial director.

Article (22 bis):

Membership shall be terminated for any board member who no longer meets the eligibility requirements.

If the board's membership is wholly or partially terminated in a manner that prevents the board from convening due to lack of quorum, a committee shall be formed by a decision of the competent minister. The statute shall determine the committee's membership to manage all affairs of the sports entity until the next ordinary general assembly convenes to elect a new board.

If the statute does not provide for committee formation, the ministerial decision shall establish the committee, including the executive director, financial director, and sports activities director.

Article (23):

Repealed by Law No. 171 of 2025.



Article (24):

Each sports entity shall have a budget for a financial year, starting on July 1 and ending on June 30.

If expenses or revenues exceed one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, the board shall present the financial position and final accounts to a licensed accountant for review and reporting, accompanied by supporting documents, at least one month before the annual general assembly.

If the general assembly refuses to approve the budget or financial statements, the chairman shall convene an extraordinary general assembly within one month.

If the chairman fails to do so, the competent administrative authority shall convene the extraordinary general assembly at the entity's expense on the next day after the period expires.

The board may not commit to future contracts exceeding its incoming and expected cash flows, as certified by the entity's auditor and an independent financial advisor licensed by the Financial Regulatory Authority, appointed by the board and approved by the competent administrative authority.

Article (25):

The resources of the sports entity shall consist of:

- Membership fees, subscriptions, and donations.
- Revenues from events, matches, sponsorship and advertising contracts, broadcasting, sports activities, rental of fields, halls, and facilities, player transfers and loans, and marketing of the entity's name, logo, and uniform.
- Grants, donations, and gifts from natural or legal persons within Egypt, with notification to the competent administrative authority.



- Returns from investment of the entity's funds.
 - Other revenues approved by the competent administrative authority.
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Article (26):

The sports entity shall not gamble with its funds. Smoking is only allowed in designated areas. Alcoholic beverages are prohibited from being brought in, served, consumed, or advertised within the entity, its clubs, or affiliated facilities.

Article (27):

Except for membership-related fees, no sports entity may receive funds under any name or transfer funds abroad without prior approval from the competent administrative authority.

Article (28):

The central and competent administrative authorities may provide financial support to sports entities for equipment and the construction, maintenance, or completion of facilities or fields.

Article (29):

No sports entity, institution, individual, or other party may construct buildings, fields, halls, or other facilities without approval from the relevant administrative authorities and endorsement by the central administrative authority.

The state shall ensure provision of real estate and land for establishing sports entities according to state plans and needs, whether in local units or new urban communities. Ownership shall be transferred to the Ministry of Youth and Sports in accordance with the prescribed procedures.

This article does not apply to lands under the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, or corporate/factory clubs.



Article (30):

Sports entities exclusively hold all rights related to public access to sports events under their control, directly or indirectly, via wired, wireless, radio, television, or digital means, including image transmission rights.

Any broadcasting or use of such content, in whole or in part, requires the entity's approval.

Article (31):

The use of the names, emblems, or registered marks of sports entities, or exploiting them in media, commercial, or industrial activities, shall only be permitted after agreement with the concerned sports entity.

Chapter Two: Sports Activity

Section One: General Provisions

Article (32):

The central administrative authority shall develop, promote, and enhance the quality of sports practice in the Arab Republic of Egypt and may take all necessary measures, procedures, and decisions for that purpose.

Article (32 bis):

Sports entities must obtain notification to the Olympic Committee and approval from the central administrative authority before affiliating, joining, or becoming part of any association, body, or club headquartered outside the Arab Republic of Egypt.



Article (32 ter):

Without prejudice to the provisions of this law and its implementing regulations, sports entities shall conduct their work and manage their affairs independently. No sports entity may interfere with, supervise, adopt decisions of, or oversee the operations of another sports entity.

Article (33):

Athletes are prohibited from using performance-enhancing substances. The rules of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) shall not be violated. Coaches, accredited doctors, and other sports personnel are prohibited from administering, requesting, encouraging, or applying prohibited substances or methods to athletes, in accordance with WADA rules.

Article (34):

The Egyptian Anti-Doping Organization shall have legal personality and shall monitor and implement international anti-doping conventions within Egypt.

It may cooperate with WADA in relevant areas and must submit periodic reports on its work to the central administrative authority.

All federations must comply with the international anti-doping code applied in Egypt.

The Egyptian Anti-Doping Organization shall establish regulations governing its work and procedures.

Article (35):

Participants in sports missions representing Egypt in Olympic, Paralympic, world, continental, regional, and Arab competitions, whether held domestically or abroad, shall be considered on official assignment without affecting their entitlement to all financial rights as if on active duty.

Participation time for students in such competitions shall be considered official duty; if examinations occur during the event, they shall be administered after the event concludes.



Disabled participants may bring an attendant if necessary; the attendant shall receive equivalent treatment.

Chapter Two: Sports Activity

Section Two: Olympic Committee

Article (36):

The Egyptian Olympic Committee shall:

- Develop, promote, and protect the Olympic movement in Egypt.
- Represent Egypt in Olympic, world, continental, and regional competitions of sports recognized by the International Olympic Committee, whether held domestically or abroad, and organize them within Egypt according to Olympic and international rules and regulations.
- Form, organize, and lead delegations participating in Olympic, world, continental, and regional competitions for sports recognized by the IOC, and decide on athlete participation based not only on athletic ability but also on their capacity to serve as role models for youth.
- Regularly supervise federations accredited to the Olympic Committee to ensure they perform effectively and continuously and comply with the Olympic Charter.
- Collaborate with Olympic federations in designing their Olympic and regional activity programs.

No sports entity may adopt the name “Olympic Committee.”

The Egyptian Olympic Committee may carry recognized Olympic emblems and use them according to the Olympic Charter.



Article (36 bis):

The Egyptian Olympic Committee's board of directors shall include, in addition to what is provided in its statute:

- IOC members in Egypt.
- Elected members of international sports federations for sports participating in the Olympics, elected according to the committee's statute.
- Representatives elected from the Olympic athletes' committee.
- Representatives of non-Olympic federations elected according to the committee's statute.

Membership in the IOC board may be combined with membership in any sports entity.

Article (37):

The Egyptian Olympic Committee shall submit applications to host the Olympic Games and other international multi-sport events in Egypt, subject to approval by the central administrative authority.

Sports federations shall submit applications to host world championships, continental championships, and cups in their respective sports, subject to approval by the central administrative authority.



Chapter Two: Sports Activity

Section Three: Sports Federations

Article (38):

A sports federation is a legal sports entity composed of clubs and youth/sports bodies engaged in a particular sport, with the purpose of organizing and coordinating this activity, promoting the sport, and raising its technical level.

The federation alone is technically responsible for the sport's affairs and development in all affiliated entities, within the rules set by the sport's international federation.

Article (39):

A sports federation shall exercise the following competencies:

- Establish general policies to promote the sport in Egypt and raise its technical level.
- Manage all technical, financial, and organizational affairs of the sport.
- Establish principles for organizing training in Egypt in cooperation with the Olympic Committee.
- Preserve the sport's international rules and principles.
- Organize national championships in Egypt and set rules and principles for their organization.
- Prepare national teams representing Egypt in Olympic, world, continental, and regional competitions, and supervise their training.
- Coordinate efforts among member clubs and entities, especially for matches with foreign teams, domestically or abroad.



- Advise member clubs and entities and mediate disputes arising among them or with any personnel, athletes, administrators, or referees.
- Represent Egypt in international sports conferences and meetings and organize such events within Egypt after notifying the Olympic Committee and obtaining approval from the central administrative authority.
- Organize competitions and matches and award titles and prizes.
- Approve player registration for member clubs and entities and represent them in competitions.
- Establish rules and procedures for player transfers and releases, as specified in the statute.
- Regulate professional sports affairs.
- Exercise any other competencies relating to the federation.

Article (40):

No more than one federation may be formed for a single sport.

Article (41):

Except for members of the Egyptian Olympic Committee and the Egyptian Paralympic Committee, no person may simultaneously hold membership on the board of more than one federation, nor combine membership on a federation board with membership on a club board, nor combine federation board membership with employment in the federation, whether paid or unpaid, or with any other sports entity.

Federation board members may not simultaneously hold membership on their branch committees, directly manage the sport within member clubs and entities, participate in federation matches, serve as referees, or hold membership on the Egyptian Sports Settlement and Arbitration Center board established under Article (66) of this law.



Article (42):

Technical committee members and referees may not directly manage the sport's affairs in member clubs and entities of the federation.

Article (43):

Matches with foreign teams, whether inside or outside Egypt, may only be held with the permission of the relevant sports federation and approval of the central administrative authority.

Sports federations may only be represented in international conferences and meetings with approval from the central administrative authority.

Article (44):

Each sports federation organizing professional competitions shall adopt regulations governing its operations in accordance with international federation regulations. A copy must be deposited with the central administrative authority, the Egyptian Olympic Committee, and the Egyptian Paralympic Committee.

Chapter Two: Sports Activity

Section Four: Sports Clubs

Article (45):

A sports club shall provide services in the sports field for its members, as well as related cultural, social, and recreational activities.

The sports club must facilitate sports, social, and recreational activities for members with disabilities and dwarfs and provide training in accordance with the law.



Article (45 bis 1):

The sports club board, in addition to what is provided in the club's statute, shall:

- Manage the club's affairs, preserve and develop its assets, provide opportunities for members to engage fully in sports and social activities, and implement the approved plan.
- Take measures to prohibit doping and impose deterrent penalties in case of violations without prejudice to the authority of the Egyptian Anti-Doping Organization.
- Establish principles and programs to enhance the technical level of sports teams across age groups representing the club in federation competitions, within the general policy set by the sport federation.
- Organize activities for members' children, hold competitions among them, and provide guidance for their proper development in national, ethical, sports, social, and cultural aspects, with emphasis on loyalty and patriotism.
- Develop youth teams for various sports and prepare them for championships.
- Call ordinary and extraordinary general assemblies, schedule meetings, and implement assembly decisions.
- Exercise any other powers related to managing the club and its financial, administrative, and technical affairs.
- Prepare regulations governing all club affairs in accordance with this law.

Article (46):

No person may simultaneously hold membership on more than one club board, nor combine club board membership with employment at the club, whether paid or unpaid.



Article (47):

Sports clubs may establish branches according to their statute. The statute shall define the rights and duties of branch members.

Chapter Two: Sports Activity

Section Five: Paralympic Committee

Article (48):

The Egyptian Paralympic Committee is a sports entity with legal personality. It shall oversee sports listed in the Paralympic program to organize this activity in Egypt and coordinate among member entities.

It alone represents the state in global, international, continental, regional, and local Paralympic competitions, whether held inside or outside Egypt.

It is authorized to carry recognized Paralympic emblems and use them according to the International Paralympic Charter.

No entity may adopt the name of the committee, and its name or emblem may not be used for commercial purposes or products without prior authorization in accordance with the International Paralympic Charter.

Chapter Three: Sports Activity in Companies and Factories

Article (49):

The General Sports Federation for Companies and Factories shall be composed of clubs and sports committees affiliated with companies and factories.

Each such entity shall exercise its competencies independently according to its statute and shall possess legal personality.



Article (50):

The General Sports Federation for Companies and Factories in the Arab Republic of Egypt aims to organize and coordinate the various activities of clubs and sports committees affiliated with companies and factories, present this activity, represent it domestically and abroad, exchange use of sports and social facilities, and organize funding sources.

The federation's statute shall define its formation elements, purposes, competencies, membership requirements, internal relations between members and the federation, board appointment methods, financial resources, and other organizational matters. The statute shall be approved by the competent minister.

The exemptions provided for in Article (9) of this law do not apply to these entities.

Article (51):

A company or factory shall establish its affiliated sports club according to its financial capabilities, equipping it with the necessary buildings, facilities, and resources to provide sports for employees.

The club shall include all employees of the company or factory and retirees who have reached the legal retirement age. Membership fees shall be deducted accordingly, and the company or factory shall allocate at least 0.5% of its annual net profits to the club's budget.

The club's statute shall define its objectives, competencies, management structure, board formation, funding sources, monitoring methods, membership fees, and other organizational procedures, subject to approval by the club's general assembly.

If establishing a club is not feasible, the company or factory may form a sports committee, which shall be approved by the competent minister in its statute.

The club or committee may include members who are not employees of the company or factory, in accordance with its statute.



Chapter Four: Sports Activity in Schools, Institutes, and Universities

Article (52):

The Egyptian School Sports Federation shall manage all sports activities in schools, institutes, and other pre-university educational institutions, according to a system approved by a decision of the competent minister in coordination with the Minister of Education and Technical Education.

The material and moral sports incentives shall also be determined by a decision of the Minister of Education and Technical Education in coordination with the competent minister, without imposing additional financial burdens on the general budget.

Article (53):

The Egyptian Universities and Higher Institutes Sports Federation shall manage all sports activities in universities and higher institutes, according to a system approved by a decision of the competent minister in coordination with the Minister of Higher Education and the Supreme Council of Universities.

Material and moral sports incentives shall be determined by the Minister of Higher Education in coordination with the competent minister, without imposing additional financial burdens on the general budget.



Article (54):

A specialized federation is a sports entity with legal personality, consisting of clubs and sports and youth entities that share, fully or partially, the same purposes and activities, with the goal of organizing and coordinating these activities, exchanging the use of facilities, and managing funding sources.

Article (55):

A specialized federation is established either by agreement of the entities referred to in Article (54) or by a decision of the competent administrative authority.

The competent minister shall issue a decision approving the statute of specialized federations, which shall include the rules and principles for their formation and management, the relationship with their members, methods of representation on the board, and other organizational procedures.

Article (56):

No more than one specialized federation may be established for the same activity.

The specialized federation may establish branches in governorates according to its activity.

Article (57):

Members of a specialized federation are obliged to adhere to its decisions and must work to implement them.



Article (58):

Each member of the federation maintains autonomy in conducting its activities and utilizing its resources to achieve its objectives, within the framework of the federation's general policy and plan.

Article (59):

The federation's board shall adopt a special regulation defining methods and means of cooperation among members, the exchange of use of facilities and resources, and the organization of joint funding.

This regulation must be approved by the competent administrative authority.

Chapter Six: General Sports Practice

Section One: General Provisions

Article (60):

Each sports facility affiliated with the central administrative authority, along with its annexes, shall have a Board of Trustees, formed by a decision of the competent minister.

The Board of Trustees shall establish the general policy for managing and operating the facility and providing sports services to community entities.

The central administrative authority shall set regulations for management, operation, and service fees, which shall be approved by the competent minister.

Article (61):

Ministries, governmental authorities, local administrative units, public bodies, and other state agencies may establish facilities to provide sports services for their employees and retirees upon reaching the legal retirement age. They may also form sports clubs and committees as appropriate.



These facilities shall be equipped with specialists, and the type of facilities, their amenities, and requirements shall be determined according to a special regulation issued by the competent minister.

Article (62):

Ministries, public bodies, and companies shall allocate appropriate time for all employees to practice sports without discrimination, providing sports programs suited to the nature of the work, provided this occurs outside official working hours.

Chapter Six: General Sports Practice

Section Two: Talent Discovery and Nurturing

Article (63):

Sports authorities are required to establish centers for discovering and nurturing talented athletes under the supervision of the central administrative authority, after consulting it.

These centers must follow the educational and curricular plans for all pre-university education stages as set by regulations issued by the competent Minister of Education.

Sports authorities must also establish centers to discover and nurture athletes with disabilities and dwarfs according to the type and degree of disability, in line with the Paralympic Committee's regulations and plans.

Article (64):

Centers for talent discovery and nurturing shall be managed by boards of directors appointed by a decision of the competent minister, after coordinating with the Olympic Committee.

These boards must coordinate with the central administrative authority and sports federations to provide the centers with plans related to discovering, nurturing, and developing talents.



Article (65):

The competent minister shall establish all rules, procedures, and conditions necessary to create and manage centers for talent discovery and nurturing to enable them to fulfill their mission.

Chapter Seven: Resolution of Sports Disputes

Article (66):

A center called the “Egyptian Sports Settlement and Arbitration Center” shall be established, with legal personality and administrative, financial, and technical independence. Its headquarters shall be in Cairo.

Article (67):

The center is competent to resolve sports disputes arising from the application of this law, involving persons or entities subject to its provisions or any sports authorities or their members, through mediation, conciliation, or arbitration, including:

- Disputes arising from the application of this law and the bylaws of the Egyptian Olympic Committee, the Egyptian Paralympic Committee, sports clubs, and federations, including their general assembly members.
- Disputes concerning interpretation or enforcement of sports-related contracts, including:
 - Broadcasting contracts for sports matches and competitions.
 - Sponsorship contracts for professional athletes.
 - Contracts for using trademarks in sports competitions.
 - Advertising and promotional contracts.



- Licensing contracts for using athletes' images.
- Coaching contracts between coaches and clubs.
- Contracts involving players, their agents, and managers.
- Match organizing agent contracts.
- Other sports disputes.

Article (67) bis:

The center may exercise its arbitration authority based on an arbitration clause in a sports-related contract or subsequent agreement after a dispute arises. Parties may agree to refer the dispute to the center while retaining the right to choose another arbitration center based on the principle of party autonomy.

Article (67) bis 1:

The center handles disputes through:

- Mediation or conciliation via committees registered with the center, each consisting of a single mediator or conciliator.
- Arbitration via committees registered with the center, each consisting of a single arbitrator or three arbitrators chaired by a legal arbitrator.

Rules on fees and expenses apply as set in the annex to this law, without conflicting with the nature of mediation and conciliation as amicable dispute resolution methods.

The chairperson and members of the center's board, the Olympic Committee, the Paralympic Committee, federations, clubs, and sports service companies are prohibited from participating in these arbitration, mediation, or conciliation committees.



Article (68):

The center shall be managed by a board chaired by a judge with the rank of Court of Appeal or equivalent, with members including:

- Four members from judicial authorities with at least Court of Appeal rank, nominated by their respective higher councils.
- Representatives from the Egyptian Olympic Committee, appointed by its board.
- A representative from the Egyptian Paralympic Committee, appointed by its board.
- A representative from the central administrative authority, appointed by that authority.
- Two experts in sports or law, appointed by the competent minister.

All members must not be part of any sports authorities' boards.

The board is formed by a decree of the Prime Minister, and the membership term is four years, renewable once.

Article (68) bis:

The board is the supreme authority managing the center, meeting at least monthly, with powers including:

- Preparing the center's bylaws and organizational structure and submitting them to the Prime Minister for issuance.
- Issuing decisions related to the center's operations according to its bylaws.
- Approving strategic plans and execution programs.
- Approving the budget and final accounts.
- Appointing the auditor and approving their report.
- Appointing the Secretary-General for four years non-renewable and determining their compensation.



- Approving and updating the lists of arbitrators, conciliators, mediators, and experts in sports and law.
 - Approving the formation of arbitration, conciliation, and mediation committees.
 - Overcoming technical and legal obstacles for all committees.
 - Issuing application forms for arbitration, conciliation, and mediation claims.
 - Signing protocols and cooperation agreements with other entities.
 - Accepting donations, grants, and gifts in accordance with applicable rules.
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Article (68) bis 1:

The center shall have a General Secretariat responsible for managing technical, financial, and administrative matters and implementing board decisions.

It is headed by a Secretary-General with Court of Appeal rank or equivalent, assisted by sufficient civil administrators.

Staffing shall be by appointment, secondment, transfer, delegation, promotion, or contract, according to applicable laws.

Article (69):

Parties may agree in writing to resort to mediation or conciliation, whether as a separate agreement or included in a contract, to resolve disputes arising from legal or contractual relationships under this law. Parties may choose the Egyptian Sports Settlement and Arbitration Center or any other mediation/conciliation center.



Article (69) bis 1:

Requirements for registration as a mediator or conciliator include:

- At least a university degree.
- Minimum five years of legal or sports experience.
- Good reputation and integrity.
- No prior conviction for a felony or dishonorable misdemeanor, or final bankruptcy judgment unless restored to rights.
- Not employed in the state administrative apparatus.
- Not dismissed by disciplinary action.

The center may also use members of judicial authorities or recognized legal and sports experts.

Registration term: four years, renewable. Removal occurs if conditions are lost, with re-registration possible if corrected.

Article (69) bis 2:

Requests for mediation or conciliation are submitted to the Secretary-General using the prescribed form, including:

- Sufficient information on the dispute and the parties.
- Naming a mediator or conciliator from the center's approved list.

Article (69) bis 3:

The General Secretariat shall register the mediation or conciliation request in the designated register within two days from the date of submission, unless it is evident from the documents and information contained in the request that the dispute falls outside the center's jurisdiction.

In such a case, no fees or charges shall be due.



Article (69) bis 4:

The Secretary-General shall notify the other party of the mediation or conciliation request within five days from the date of submission to obtain their written consent to use mediation or conciliation as a method to resolve the dispute, and to name the mediator or conciliator, within five days from receipt of the notification.

This notification shall be sent by registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt or by any other modern technological means determined by the center's board of directors.

Article (69) bis 5:

The parties shall agree on naming the mediator or conciliator from the list of mediators or conciliators registered with the center within ten days from the date of receipt of the notification referred to in Article 69 bis 4.

Article (69) bis 6:

If the parties do not agree on the mediation or conciliation committee within the period specifies in Article 69 bis 5, the Secretary-General shall appoint the committee within a maximum of one week from the end of that period, after consulting with both parties.

Article (69) bis 7:

The mediation or conciliation committee shall be formed within thirty days from the date of registration of the request referred to in Article 69 bis 3, provided that the committee is composed of members from the approved list.



Article (69) bis 8:

The mediation or conciliation committee may not be modified after its formation, except in the case of a member's death, inability to perform duties, or resignation.

In such cases, another mediator or conciliator from the center's approved list shall replace them, chosen and approved by both parties.

Article (69) bis 9:

The Secretary-General of the Center shall refer the registered request for mediation or conciliation, along with all documents of the dispute, to the mediation or conciliation panel formed, within three days from the date of its formation.

The mandate of the mediation or conciliation panel shall commence on the day following its receipt of the documents and records of the dispute referred to it, and it shall complete its task within ten days from the date of referral of the dispute thereto.

The mediation or conciliation panel shall have all powers necessary to examine the dispute and to be fully acquainted with its elements. In particular, it may hear both parties to the dispute without conducting an investigation and review any documents it deems necessary.

It may also request any data and information that assist it in performing its task.

Article (69) bis 10:

Mediation or conciliation proceedings shall be confidential, and all parties are prohibited from disclosing any information or documents traded therein without the consent of all parties, except in cases that constitute a punishable offense under the law.

Article (69) bis 11:

The mediation or conciliation panel shall decide on any objection or plea of lack of jurisdiction raised by either party before addressing the merits.



Mediation or conciliation proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, pursuant to the rules in force as agreed upon by the parties.

Article (69) bis 12:

The mediation or conciliation panel shall endeavor to bring the viewpoints of the disputing parties closer together. If this is not achieved, it shall set out in writing its proposed recommendations for resolving the dispute.

In the event that both parties accept the recommendations of the mediation or conciliation panel, this shall be recorded in an agreement signed by the parties and the panel. Such agreement shall be binding on the parties within the limits of what has been agreed upon, and shall be recorded in the Center's records.

If the recommendations are not accepted by either party to the dispute, that party shall have the right to resort to arbitration at the Center or at any other arbitration center in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article (69) bis 13:

The provisions of the Arbitration Law in Civil and Commercial Matters issued by Law No. 27 of 1994 shall apply, with respect to the settlement of sports disputes, to any arbitration pending at the time this Law enters into force or commenced thereafter, even if it is based on an arbitration agreement concluded prior to the entry into force of this Law, unless the parties to the arbitration agree on the procedures to be followed by the arbitral tribunal, including its right to subject such procedures to the rules in force in any organization or arbitration center in the Arab Republic of Egypt or abroad.



Article (69) bis 14:

Arbitration shall be conducted in a single instance only.

The awards issued by arbitral tribunals shall not be subject to appeal by any of the methods of appeal provided for in the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law, except for actions for nullity and the procedures thereof set out in Articles (53, 54) of the aforementioned Arbitration Law in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Article (70):

The Center shall observe the provisions of this Law, the Olympic Charter, international standards, the statutes of sports bodies subject to the provisions of this Law, and the fundamental guarantees and principles of litigation.

Article (70) bis:

The financial resources of the Center shall consist of the following:

- Financial allocations that may be assigned to it by the State, to be determined in coordination between the Ministry of Finance and the Center's Board of Directors.
 - Annual revenues and returns generated by the Center in consideration of the services it provides.
 - Proceeds of fees and charges paid by the parties to sports disputes brought before it.
 - Grants, donations, and contributions approved by the Board, provided that they do not conflict with the objectives of the Center and its operational system.
 - The Center shall have an independent budget, and its resources shall be deposited in a special account with a bank subject to the supervision of the Central Bank of Egypt. Any surplus shall be carried forward from one fiscal year to another. The Center's fiscal year shall begin with the beginning of the State's fiscal year and end with its end. The Center shall be subject to the supervision of the Central Auditing Organization and the competent supervisory authorities.
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Article (71):

A sports services company shall be established as a joint stock company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law governing joint stock companies, partnerships limited by shares, limited liability companies, and single-person companies issued by Law No. 159 of 1981, after the approval of the Board of Directors of the الهيئة and the ratification of the Central Administrative Authority. The الهيئة shall contribute no less than (51%) of the company's capital.

The percentage of contribution of the sports entity may be reduced below the percentage referred to in the preceding paragraph upon the approval of the General Assembly and the ratification of the Central Administrative Authority, in partnership with its members or investors. The shares of such companies shall be offered to the public in accordance with the law, and may also be listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange, provided that this does not affect their activity in sports services.

The exemptions and privileges stipulated in Article (9) of this Law shall not apply to sports services companies.

Article (72):

The competent Minister shall issue a decision regulating the rules, conditions, and procedures for granting licenses to sports services companies, as well as other regulatory matters.

The competent Minister may suspend the issuance of licenses in the event of a violation of the licensing conditions, upon the request of the Central Administrative Authority.

The competent Minister shall determine the licensing fees, provided that they do not exceed (5%) of the issued capital of the company, with a maximum limit of twenty million Egyptian pounds.



Article (73):

Companies operating in the field of sports investment, regardless of their legal form, may not carry out their activities without obtaining a license exclusively from the Central Administrative Authority, in accordance with the rules and conditions set by a decision of the competent Minister, and upon payment of the prescribed fee in accordance with the third paragraph of Article (72) of this Law.

Article (74):

Without prejudice to the penalties stipulated in this Law, the competent Minister may issue a reasoned decision to revoke or suspend, wholly or partially, the license granted to the company for a period or periods not exceeding three years, in the event that the company commits any violation of the provisions of this Law or the decisions issued in implementation thereof. Such a decision may be appealed in accordance with the usual procedures.

Article (75):

It shall be permissible to combine membership of the Board of Directors of a sports entity with membership of the Board of Directors of a sports services company established by that entity in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, without remuneration.

Article (76):

The Central Administrative Authority shall maintain a special register for sports services companies licensed to operate. The competent Minister shall determine the method of maintaining this register and the data to be included therein.

Article (77):

The Central Administrative Authority shall have the right to monitor the sports facilities of companies licensed to carry out sports services activities to ensure compliance with approved standards relating to safety, security procedures, and services pertaining to such facilities. In the event of violations, the necessary measures shall be taken.



Article (78):

Sports services companies shall submit their financial statements and final accounts to the Central Administrative Authority within a maximum of four months from the end of the company's financial year. They shall comply with the rules established by the Central Administrative Authority to ensure proper control over their revenues and expenditures, and shall adhere to the Egyptian accounting standards in preparing their financial statements.

Chapter Nine: General and Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (79):

Sports entities and sports services companies shall be obligated to prepare a medical record for the players registered with them, including their medical history, provided that it is updated periodically and submitted to the Central Administrative Authority.

They shall take all necessary measures and precautions to preserve the health and safety of players and to prevent the spread of infection among players and the accompanying technical and administrative staff.

Article (80):

Clubs and entities subject to the provisions of this Law shall establish the necessary plans and programs to promote the culture of sportsmanship, combat stadium violence, reject violence and sports fanaticism, and raise public awareness of the ethics of sports activities.

Article (81):

Clubs and entities subject to the provisions of this Law shall, in accordance with their financial capacity, ensure the conclusion of a compulsory insurance policy against damages and risks arising from sports activities, with one of the insurance companies licensed by the Financial Regulatory Authority.



Article (82):

All athletes shall comply with the rules relating to the national anthem and the flag of Egypt.

Article (82 bis):

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

Chapter Ten: Penalties

Article (83):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in the Penal Code or any other law, the crimes set forth in the following Articles shall be punishable by the penalties prescribed therein.

Article (84):

Any person who insults, defames, or offends, by speech, shouting, or gesture, a natural or legal person, or incites hatred or racial discrimination by any means of public expression during or in connection with sports activities, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and a fine of not less than one thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be doubled if the aforementioned acts are committed against any of the bodies or entities participating in securing the sports activity or any of their personnel.



Article (85):

Any person who enters or attempts to enter a sports activity venue without having the right to do so shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties. The penalty shall be doubled if violence or threat is used to achieve this purpose.

Article (86):

Any person who enters or attempts to enter a sports activity venue or any sports entity or facility, even outside the context of practicing a sports activity, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding twenty thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties, if any of the following cases apply:

- Being in possession of, carrying, or under the influence of alcohol or narcotic substances.
 - Being in possession of or carrying fireworks, flammable or combustible materials, whether liquid or solid, or any tool that may cause harm to others or damage to facilities or movable property.
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Article (87):

Any person who uses any of the items stipulated in paragraph (2) of Article (86) within the places mentioned therein, resulting in injury to any person, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding thirty thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties. If such injury results in permanent disability or death, the provisions of the Penal Code shall apply.



Article (88):

Any person who uses force, violence, threat, or intimidation against a player, referee, member of the technical or administrative staff of sports teams, or a member of the boards of directors of sports entities, with the intent to compel them to refrain from participating in sports activities or to influence the outcome thereof in favor of one party against another, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and a fine of not less than fifty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (89):

Any person who sells or trade tickets for sports activities in violation of the rules set by the statutes of the sports entity in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding thirty thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (90):

Any person who establishes, organizes, or manages a sports association in violation of the statutes of sports entities in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than fifty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred thousand Egyptian pounds if members of such unlawful entities engage in activities expressing their existence or promoting their ideas in any form.



Article (91):

Any person who, by any means, incites the occurrence of riots among spectators, assault on facilities or movable property, or the disruption of a sports activity in any manner, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties, even if the criminal result does not occur as a consequence of such incitement.

Article (92):

Any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties, if he:

- Engages in an organized activity in the field of sports other than through a duly established entity, or through an unlicensed company, or under a license that has been suspended or revoked in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- Carries out an activity of an entity subject to the provisions of this Law in a manner contrary to the purpose for which it was established, or spends its funds in a way that does not achieve such purpose, or causes, through negligence, a financial loss to the entity.
- Continues to carry on the activities of an entity that has lost its legal personality, or a company whose license has been revoked or suspended, while being aware of such status.
- Liquidates the funds of an entity in a manner contrary to the liquidation decision.
- Collects donations or organizes events of any kind for the account of a sports entity in violation of the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in implementation thereof.
- Prepares, maintains, or submits any document or register required by this Law or the decisions issued in implementation thereof containing false data, with knowledge thereof, or deliberately omits data required by law or such decisions to be recorded.
- Refuses to return funds, documents, registers, or records belonging to the entity to its Board of Directors.



Article (93):

The person responsible for the actual management of a legal entity shall be subject to the same penalties prescribed for acts committed in violation of the provisions of this Law or any other law, whenever it is established that he was aware thereof and that his breach of the duties imposed upon him by such management contributed to the occurrence of the offense in any form of participation.

The legal entity shall be jointly liable for the payment of any financial penalties and compensations imposed.

Article (94):

Any judgment imposing one of the penalties provided for in this Law shall necessarily entail the deprivation of the convicted person from eligibility for membership of the board of directors of any sports entity for a period of five years.

The penalties set forth in this Chapter shall not preclude the imposition by sports entities of the ancillary administrative sanctions provided for in their statutes.

Article (95):

Any person who commits an act in violation of the provisions of Articles (30) and (31) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than fifty thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

