

Translation of

the Development of
Medium, Small and
Micro Enterprises
Law No. 152 of 2020

ترجمة قانون تنمية المشروعات
المتوسطة والصغيرة ومتناهية
الصغر رقم ١٥٢ لسنة ٢٠٢٠

11 June 2026


ANDERSEN

**Law No. 152 of 2020, Promulgating the Development of Medium, Small
and Micro Enterprises**

In the name of the people: President of the republic

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

Preamble

In the Name of the People,

The President of the Republic,

The House of Representatives has enacted the following law, and we have promulgated it:

Promulgation Articles

Article (1) Promulgation:

The provisions of the attached law concerning the development of medium, small and micro enterprises shall come into force.

Article (2) Promulgation:

The Prime Minister shall issue the Executive Regulations of the attached law within six months from the date this law comes into force.

Until such regulations are issued, the regulations and decrees in force on the date this law comes into force shall continue to apply, insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of the attached law.



Article (3) Promulgation:

The Small Enterprises Development Law promulgated by Law No. 141 of 2004 shall be repealed, and any provision contrary to the provisions of the attached law shall also be repealed.

Article (4) Promulgation:

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

This law shall bear the Seal of the State and shall be enforced as one of its laws.

Part One: Definitions

Article (1):

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

Enterprises: Medium, small and micro enterprises, regardless of their legal form.

Competent Minister: The Prime Minister.

The Agency: The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency established by Prime Ministerial Decree No. 947 of 2017.

Board of Directors: The Board of Directors of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency.

Medium Enterprises: Any enterprise whose annual turnover amounts to EGP 50 million and does not exceed EGP 200 million; or any newly established industrial enterprise whose paid-up capital or invested capital, as the case may be, amounts to EGP 5 million and does not exceed EGP 15 million.

Or any newly established non-industrial enterprise whose paid-up capital or invested capital, as the case may be, amounts to EGP 3 million and does not exceed EGP 5 million.



Small Enterprises: Any enterprise whose annual turnover amounts to EGP 1 million and is less than EGP 50 million; or any newly established industrial enterprise whose paid-up capital or invested capital, as the case may be, amounts to EGP 50,000 and is less than EGP 5 million. Or any newly established non-industrial enterprise whose paid-up capital or invested capital, as the case may be, amounts to EGP 50,000 and is less than EGP 3 million.

Micro Enterprises: Any enterprise whose annual turnover is less than EGP 1 million. Or any newly established enterprise whose paid-up capital or invested capital, as the case may be, is less than EGP 50,000.

Newly Established Enterprise: An enterprise for which no more than two years have elapsed since its establishment, registration, or commencement of activity.

Financing Provider: Banks, financing institutions, companies, financial institutions and other entities licensed to carry out the activity of providing finance or credit facilities to enterprises, or where such activity falls within their purposes, in accordance with the legislation in force.

Authority Having Jurisdiction: The entities that have the power to exploit and dispose of real estate allocated for the purposes of enterprises subject to the provisions of this law.

Allocation: The allocation of real estate by the authority having jurisdiction to any of the enterprises subject to the provisions of this law in any of the following forms: sale, sale of usufruct right, licensing of usufruct right, lease, or lease ending with ownership.

Informal Economy Enterprises: Medium, small or micro enterprises that conduct their activity without obtaining a building or operating licence, or any other licence or approval necessary for carrying out the activity, as determined by a decree of the Prime Minister upon the proposal of the Agency.

Relevant Legislation: Law No. 21 of 1958 concerning the regulation and encouragement of industry; the Agriculture Law promulgated by Law No. 53 of 1966; Law No. 34 of 1976 concerning the Commercial Register; Law No. 24 of 1977 concerning the Industrial Register; the Labour Law promulgated by Law No. 12 of 2003; the Income Tax Law promulgated by Law No. 91 of 2005; the Building Law promulgated by Law No. 119 of 2008; the Real Estate Tax Law promulgated by Law No. 196 of 2008; the Law on Facilitating Procedures for Granting Industrial Establishment Licences promulgated by Law No. 15 of 2017; the Social Insurance and Pensions Law promulgated by Law No. 148 of 2019; the Public Shops Law promulgated by Law No. 154 of 2019; and any other relevant legislation determined by decree of the Prime Minister.



Regularisation of Status: The obtainment by informal economy enterprises of the licence from the competent administrative authorities or from the Agency, in accordance with the governing laws, before the expiry of the temporary licence period.

Entrepreneurship Enterprises: Enterprises for which no more than seven years have elapsed since the date of commencement of activity or commencement of production, as the case may be, and which include a degree of novelty or innovation in accordance with the controls determined by the Board of Directors.

Accreditation Offices: Offices licensed by the Agency to examine the extent to which the enterprise complies with the requirements and possesses the documents necessary for obtaining the licence for establishment, operation or expansion, and to grant the licence applicant an accreditation certificate to be submitted to the Agency and the concerned authorities; or accreditation offices licensed by other entities in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force and entrusted by the Agency with such task.

Business Incubators: Companies, establishments, associations or other legal entities that aim to assist newly established enterprises and entrepreneurship enterprises to grow by providing various services, particularly in the fields of finance, marketing and management.

Business Accelerators: Companies, establishments, associations or other legal entities that aim to assist enterprises and entrepreneurship enterprises that require guidance, mentorship and support, through the provision of various services, particularly in the fields of finance, marketing and management.

Article (2):

By decree of the competent Minister, upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors and in agreement with the Central Bank of Egypt, the minimum and maximum limits of turnover and the value of paid-up capital and invested capital may be reduced by no more than fifty per cent (50%), or any other criteria may be added or prescribed for defining enterprises, according to the nature of the relevant economic activity sector.

The minimum and maximum limits of turnover, paid-up capital and invested capital may also be increased by no more than ten per cent (10%) annually, according to economic circumstances.



Article (3):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Chapter, the term “enterprise” shall mean enterprises to which real estate is allocated by the authority having jurisdiction and which express their desire to benefit from such real estate under the temporary allocation system provided for in this Chapter.

Article (4):

For the purposes of making finance available to enterprises, the authority having jurisdiction may, at the request of the enterprise, allocate the real estate temporarily in the name of the financing provider, with the enterprise bearing all obligations arising from the allocation contract. This provision shall also apply to the transfer of an existing allocation.

The allocation shall continue in the name of the enterprise upon the expiry of the temporary allocation in either of the two cases provided for in the first paragraph of Article 13 of this law.

Article (5):

The temporary allocation system shall apply whether the allocation is by sale, sale of usufruct right, licensing of usufruct right, lease, or lease ending with ownership.

Article (6):

Any disposal of, or creation of any real right over, the real estate during the period of temporary allocation shall be null and void unless approved by the financing provider and the authority having jurisdiction, and it may not be registered.

Subject to the provision of the first paragraph, the enterprise may assign the allocation contract to a third party or to the same financing provider in whose name the real estate has been temporarily allocated.



Article (7):

If the enterprise breaches the contractual terms with the authority having jurisdiction, or any of the terms of the financing contract, the financing provider in whose name real estate has been allocated under the temporary allocation system shall have the right to take enforcement measures against the real estate in accordance with the rules, procedures and timelines provided for in Articles 8, 9 and 10 of this law.

Article (8):

After the lapse of fifteen days from the date on which the debtor enterprise is formally demanded to pay, the financing provider may submit a petition to the enforcement judge at the court within whose jurisdiction the real estate subject to allocation is located, requesting an order for the sale of the right subject to the temporary allocation contract. The judge's sale order may not be enforced until five business days have elapsed from the date it is served on the debtor, together with a statement of the place, date and time at which the sale shall take place.

In the decision ordering the sale, the enforcement judge shall appoint an agent to carry out the sale procedures. The judge may appoint the authority having jurisdiction to carry out the sale procedures by public auction, upon the request of the financing provider.

The base sale price shall be determined by two valuation experts registered with the Central Bank of Egypt, upon the request of the agent appointed to carry out the sale procedures. The sale shall take place at the time and place, and under the conditions, determined by the judge, after announcing the sale, in accordance with the procedures and controls specified by the Executive Regulations of this law.

The judge shall issue an order approving the sale procedures and delivering the real estate to the successful bidder, and this shall be annotated in the register provided for in Article 14 of this law.



Article (9):

If no bidder participates in the auction, or if the highest bid does not reach the base price and is lower than the dues of the financing provider, the financing provider may request that the sale be awarded to it in return for discharging the enterprise's liability within the limits of its dues that have been satisfied from the base price.

If the sale is awarded to the financing provider, such entities shall comply with the controls prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Agency concerning the period within which the right subject to allocation must be disposed of. With respect to banks, the rules prescribed in this regard under the law regulating the Central Bank, the banking system and money shall apply.

Article (10):

The financing provider shall be obligated to take enforcement measures against the real estate subject to allocation, as provided for in Article 8 of this law, within a period not exceeding one year from the date on which it receives a notification from the authority having jurisdiction that the enterprise has breached the terms of the allocation contract, or from the date on which it notifies the authority having jurisdiction that the enterprise has breached the terms of the financing contract, unless otherwise agreed with the authority having jurisdiction.

The period provided for in the first paragraph of this Article may be extended, with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, for another similar period if there are reasons justifying such extension.

In all cases, the temporary allocation in favour of the financing provider shall continue until the sale is completed.

Article (11):

The authority having jurisdiction may, by a reasoned decision, undertake the sale procedures on behalf of the financing provider after the lapse of thirty days from the date of formally serving notice upon it, in the event that the financing provider refuses, without an acceptable justification, to commence the sale procedures within the timelines provided for in Article 10 of this Law.



The authority having jurisdiction shall be obligated to notify the financing provider of all procedures and of the date of the sale hearing.

Article (12):

The dues of the financing provider shall be paid from the sale proceeds after the authority having jurisdiction has collected its rights arising from the allocation contract, in cases where the right subject to the temporary allocation is disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article (13):

The temporary allocation shall not terminate, and may not be cancelled or rescinded, except with the approval of the financing provider or upon payment of all its dues arising from the financing contract.

The financing provider may assign the temporary allocation established in its favour to another financing provider, in accordance with the procedures determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law. Such assignment shall be effective against third parties without following any procedures prescribed by any other law.

Article (14):

A register shall be established at the Agency and at the authority having jurisdiction for recording temporary allocation decisions and the material data, procedures and disposals relating to real estate subject to the temporary allocation system.

The Agency may entrust the establishment and operation of such register to one of the specialised entities or companies, all in the manner determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.



Chapter Two: Regulation of the Priority of Financing Providers in Satisfying Their Rights

Article (15):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 12 of this Law, the priority legally established under Article 1139 of the Civil Code in respect of amounts due to the Public Treasury from taxes, fees and other rights of any kind, or established under other laws, shall not apply when the financing provider satisfies its rights arising from the financing it provides to enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law, except for taxes and fees collected by such enterprises from third parties in their capacity as entities obligated to collect and remit the same.

Article (16):

As an exception to the provision of Article 15 of this Law, financing providers shall satisfy their rights in respect of financing provided to distressed enterprises according to the following priority:

- Before the satisfaction of amounts due to the Public Treasury from taxes, fees and other rights established pursuant to Article 1139 of the Civil Code and other laws.
- Before the satisfaction of amounts due to mortgage creditors whose rights are registered after the financing has been granted to the distressed enterprise.
- Before the satisfaction of the financing provider and the authority having jurisdiction under the temporary allocation system annotated after the financing has been granted to the distressed enterprise.

Article (17):

When financing distressed enterprises, the financing provider may agree with mortgage creditors whose rights were registered before the financing was granted that it shall have priority over them, provided that the agreement has a certified date. In such case, the financing provider shall replace the mortgage creditor, and this shall be annotated in the margin of the registration without fees, in the manner determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.



Article (18):

An enterprise shall be deemed distressed in either of the following two cases:

- If it has been declared bankrupt.
- If its financial affairs have become disrupted in a manner that indicates an imminent cessation of payment. The state of distress shall be established by a report issued by one of the auditors registered with the Central Bank of Egypt or with the Financial Regulatory Authority, in accordance with the rules and procedures determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

It is required that the distress is not due to collusion or fraud, and that it does not constitute a case of fraudulent bankruptcy.

Part Two: Facilitating Access to Finance

Chapter Three: Regulation of the Usufruct Right over Real Estate Allocated for the Purposes of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises

Article (19):

In cases where the real estate is allocated under the system of sale of the usufruct right, and such right is mortgaged as security for financing enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law, such right shall not lapse except upon expiry of its prescribed term, even if the usufructuary dies or its legal personality ceases to exist, as the case may be.

Article (20):

The mortgage shall remain valid in favour of the mortgage creditor even if the contract for the sale of the usufruct right is declared null and void, rescinded, or extinguished for any reason whatsoever, except for the expiry of its prescribed term, unless the financing provider had knowledge of the cause of nullity or rescission at the time of concluding the mortgage contract.



Article (21):

The mortgage creditor may request the authority having jurisdiction to extend or renew the term of the usufruct right against such conditions as it may determine. The authority having jurisdiction shall notify the applicant of its reasoned decision, all in accordance with the procedures determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

If the rejection decision issued by the authority having jurisdiction is tainted by abuse of right, or if the mortgage creditor has an interest worthy of protection, the applicant may request the Agency to grant the extension or renewal. The Agency's decision in this regard shall be enforceable after the approval of the usufructuary, and the usufruct right shall remain in force until such request is decided. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall regulate the rules and procedures for submitting the request and the controls for deciding thereon.

The provision of this Article shall apply to the financing provider under the temporary allocation system, or to whomever has received such right therefrom, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Part Two: Facilitating Access to Finance

Chapter Four: Payment by Distressed Enterprises of Public Treasury Dues

Article (22):

The Board of Directors may, after coordination with the Minister of Finance or the competent authority of the wholly State-owned company, as the case may be:

- Establish rules for granting payment deadlines for the rights of the Public Treasury and wholly State-owned companies due from distressed enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law.
- Establish rules for the partial or full discharge of the dues of the Public Treasury and wholly State-owned companies from distressed enterprises, including the delay consideration payable thereon.



Rescheduling decisions, or full or partial discharge decisions, shall be issued by the Minister of Finance or the competent authority of the company, in accordance with the governing laws, as the case may be, upon the request of the Agency.

Part Three: Incentives

Chapter One: Non-Tax Incentives for Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises

Article (23):

The Board of Directors may grant the incentives provided for in Article 24 of this Law to enterprises that conduct their activity in any of the following fields and that satisfy the controls prescribed by the Board in accordance with the Executive Regulations of this Law:

- Enterprises operating in the informal sector that submit an application to regularise their status in accordance with the controls and procedures prescribed in Part Six of this Law.
- Entrepreneurship enterprises.
- Digital transformation and artificial intelligence enterprises.
- Industrial enterprises, enterprises that work on increasing the local component in their products, or enterprises that replace and renew machinery, equipment and technological systems connected with the production process.
- Enterprises serving agricultural or animal production activities.
- Enterprises operating in the field of information technology or related services.
- Enterprises that introduce new innovations in the field of industry and technological systems.
- New and renewable energy enterprises.

New activities or fields may be introduced by a decision of the Board of Directors whenever the need arises.



Article (24):

The Board of Directors may grant any of the following incentives to the enterprises provided for in Article 23 of this Law:

- Refund of the value of connecting utilities to the land allocated to the enterprise, or part thereof, after the enterprise commences operation.
- Granting enterprises deadlines for payment of the cost of connecting utilities, including full or partial exemption from delay interest.
- The State bearing part of the cost of technical training for employees.
- Allocation of land free of charge or for nominal consideration.
- Refund of no more than half of the value of the land allocated to the enterprise.
- Exemption from providing the required guarantees until the commencement of activity upon allocation of the real estate necessary for the enterprise, or reduction of the value of such guarantees.
- Refund of the exhibition participation fees, or bearing such fees in whole or in part.

For the purposes of developing the enterprises provided for in Article 23 of this Law and enhancing their competitive capabilities, the Board of Directors may also establish cash incentive programmes in accordance with the criteria it determines, within the limits of the amounts allocated annually from the State General Budget for this purpose, not exceeding three-tenths per thousand (0.3‰) of the gross domestic product and with a minimum of EGP 1.5 billion annually, in accordance with the bases and criteria determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.



Article (25):

Entrepreneurship enterprises shall be exempt from the fees for registering patents, utility models and layout designs of integrated circuits provided for in Parts One and Two of Book One of the Intellectual Property Rights Protection Law promulgated by Law No. 82 of 2002.

The State shall provide the necessary technical assistance for the registration of patents that represent a significant development in the relevant field, in accordance with the criteria issued by a decision of the Board of Directors after obtaining the opinion of the Minister competent for scientific research affairs.

Article (26):

The State's annual plan shall include the concessional financing determined for medium, small and micro enterprises, and such plan shall specify the sources of such financing.

The State General Budget shall also include the appropriations allocated by the State as a result of the foregoing, whether under Chapter Four "Capital Transfers" or Chapter Two "Current Expenditures".

Part Three: Incentives

Chapter Two: Tax Incentives for Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises

Article (27):

Enterprises and informal economy enterprises that submit an application to regularise their status in accordance with the provisions of Part Six of this Law shall be exempt from stamp duty and from notarisation and registration fees for company and establishment incorporation contracts, credit facility contracts, mortgages related to their business, and any other guarantees provided by the enterprises to obtain financing, for a period of five years from the date of their registration in the Commercial Register.



Contracts for the registration of land necessary for the establishment of such enterprises shall also be exempt from the aforementioned tax and fees.

Article (28):

A unified customs duty at the rate of two per cent (2%) of the value shall be collected on all machinery, equipment and devices imported by enterprises and necessary for their establishment, excluding passenger cars, as of the date this Law comes into force and in accordance with the controls and procedures issued by a decision of the Minister of Finance after submission to the Board of Directors.

Article (29):

Capital gains resulting from the disposal of assets, machinery or production equipment of enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law shall be exempt from the tax due if the sale proceeds are used to purchase new assets, machinery or production equipment within one year from the date of disposal, in accordance with the conditions, controls and procedures determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (30):

The Council of Ministers may, upon the proposal of the Board of Directors, grant a full or partial exemption from the tax on built real estate in respect of units belonging to small and micro enterprises, for a specific period or periods to be determined by the Board of Directors or the Council of Ministers.

Article (31):

Dividend distributions resulting from the activity of a single-person company that is an enterprise subject to the provisions of this Law shall not be subject to the tax prescribed in this regard under the law regulating income tax, provided that the sole shareholder is a natural pers



Part Three: Incentives

Chapter Three: Incentives for Companies and Establishments Supporting Small and Micro Enterprises and Entrepreneurship

Article (32):

The Board of Directors may grant any of the incentives provided for in items 1 to 7 of Article 24 of this Law to supporting companies and establishments that do not fall within the category of medium, small and micro enterprises, but only within the scope of the activities that support enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law and contribute to developing an enabling environment for them. This shall apply in any of the following cases and in accordance with the controls and conditions determined by the Board of Directors:

- Establishing industrial, production, craft or service complexes that include spaces for small and micro enterprises.
 - Business incubators and accelerators that provide services to enterprises, particularly newly established enterprises and entrepreneurship enterprises.
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Article (33):

For the purposes of making diverse sources of finance available to entrepreneurship enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law, the Board of Directors shall establish programmes for granting cash incentives to investment funds and companies whose purposes include financing enterprises. Such incentive shall become due upon their disposal of all their shares or quotas in such enterprises, in accordance with the rules, limits and controls approved by the Board of Directors.

Such programmes shall be within the limits of the financial resources allocated in the State General Budget in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 24 of this Law.



Article (34):

In order to benefit from the incentive programmes referred to in Article 33 of this Law, the following conditions must be met by investment funds and companies whose purposes include financing enterprises:

- The contribution to the capital of the enterprise must be in cash.
- The period of holding the quotas or shares in the enterprise must not be less than two years.
- The contribution must not represent more than 51% of the capital of the enterprise.
- The granted incentive must not exceed the amount of the company's or investment fund's contribution or participation in the enterprise.
- The company or investment fund must not be a financial institution subject to the law regulating the banking sector.

The following conditions must also be met by the entrepreneurship enterprise in which the contribution is made:

- The enterprise must operate in one of the fields determined by the Board of Directors.
- The enterprise must not be one whose shares are listed on the stock exchange, nor an enterprise operating in the field of investment portfolio management, real estate and land development, insurance, building and construction, or infrastructure.
- Financing through this method must not exceed EGP 20 million annually for each enterprise. The Board of Directors may increase the maximum financing limit provided for in item 3 of the second paragraph of this Article every three years, by no more than 20%.

The Board of Directors may establish other controls and conditions for benefiting from the cash incentive programmes provided for in this Article.



Article (35):

Eighty per cent (80%) of the provisions formed by companies or entities whose purposes include guaranteeing credit risks, after the provisions of this Law come into force and within the scope of the activities they conduct in purposes related to the provisions of this Law, shall be deemed deductible costs in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law promulgated by Law No. 91 of 2005.

The technical controls for forming such provisions shall be issued by a decree of the Prime Minister, upon the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the Minister of Finance.

Part Three: Incentives

Chapter Four: Cases of Non-Entitlement to Incentives

Article (36):

Enterprises, supporting companies and supporting establishments addressed by the provisions of Chapter Three of this Part shall not enjoy the benefits and incentives prescribed for them, as the case may be, under this Law in either of the following two cases:

If the owner of the enterprise or a shareholder therein, and any of the enterprises that do not fall within the category of medium, small and micro enterprises, or the shareholders of the supporting company or establishment, are related parties to the enterprise. For the purposes of this paragraph, related parties shall mean natural persons and any of their relatives or relatives by marriage up to the fourth degree, as well as legal persons, entities, unions, associations and financial groups formed by two or more persons where the majority of the shares or capital quotas of one of them are owned directly or indirectly by the other party, or where they are owned by one person. Persons subject to the actual control of another person, or persons bound by an agreement when voting at meetings of the company's general assembly or board of directors, shall also be deemed related persons.



If any act or conduct is carried out with the intention of obtaining any of the incentives prescribed in this Law without right, including the division or fragmentation of the activity existing at the time of issuance of this Law without an economic justification, with the intention of benefiting from the incentives or the simplified tax treatment contained therein.

If either of the two cases provided for in the first paragraph is established, entitlement to the incentives set out in this Part shall lapse, and the enterprise shall be obligated to repay the equivalent value of the incentives granted in violation thereof.

The provision of item 1 of the first paragraph shall not apply if the supporting enterprises, establishments or companies are related parties in accordance with the text of Articles 33 and 34 of this Law.

Article (37):

The incentives prescribed in this Part may not be combined with the incentives prescribed under the Investment Law promulgated by Law No. 72 of 2017, in accordance with the controls determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (38):

In order to benefit from the tax incentives, set out in this Part, regular books and accounts must be maintained in the manner determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.



Part Four: Facilitating Procedures for Commencing Dealings

Article (39):

The Agency may establish, at its offices and branches or at the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones or its branches in the governorates, units called “Medium, Small and Micro Enterprise Service Units”. Such units shall undertake the issuance of approvals, permits, operating licences, cards and registration procedures imposed by legislation and required for enterprises to conduct their activities.

Such units may also provide any other services necessary for enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law, in agreement with the competent authorities in accordance with the legislation in force, as set out in Articles 40 and 41 of this Law.

Article (40):

The units established pursuant to Article 39 of this Law shall include representatives of the competent authorities, according to the governing laws, and representatives of public utility companies relevant to the commencement of enterprises’ activities. The representatives of such authorities shall be subject to the supervision of the Agency during their presence in such units and shall comply with the rules and controls established by the Agency for regulating the work of the units.

As an exception to the provisions of any other law, the authority to issue the approvals, permits and licences necessary for enterprises to conduct their activities shall, pursuant to the provisions of this Law, be transferred to the representatives of the competent authorities and public utility companies, according to the technical requirements set out in the laws regulating them, together with all powers prescribed for the competent authority in this regard, all without referring back to their original employing entities.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the ministers or heads of the competent authorities and public utility companies who shall issue decisions appointing the delegated representatives in accordance with the provisions of this Article.



Article (41):

The Chief Executive Officer of the Agency shall, in coordination with the authorities and companies referred to in the last paragraph of Article 40 of this Law, determine the required number of principal and reserve employees to represent them in the service units. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the controls and conditions for selecting such employees and the method of assigning them to the units.

Article (42):

The licence applicant or the Agency may entrust the examination of the documents relating to the establishment, management, operation or expansion of the enterprise, and the determination of the extent to which it satisfies the required conditions and other procedures provided for in the provisions of this Law or in the provisions of the laws regulating the granting of licences, to accreditation offices licensed for such purpose by the Agency or by other entities in accordance with the legislation in force.

The Agency shall issue licences to accreditation offices that possess the necessary expertise to carry out such activity, in accordance with the conditions, rules and procedures issued by a decision of the competent Minister.

The licence for accreditation offices shall be issued against a fee not exceeding EGP 20,000, which shall be collected in accordance with the provisions of the Law Regulating the Use of Non-Cash Payment Methods promulgated by Law No. 18 of 2019. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the categories of such fee.

The licence shall be renewed annually, and the same fees prescribed for granting the licence shall apply to its renewal.

A special register shall be established at the Agency in which licensed accreditation offices shall be recorded.



Article (43):

The representatives of the authorities and the responsible employees at the service provision units referred to in Article 39 of this Law shall request completion of the documents required for obtaining approvals, permits or licences within five business days from the date of submission of licence applications by the concerned persons; otherwise, such documents shall be deemed complete. No additional documents may be requested from the enterprise after the lapse of such period.

The concerned authorities shall be obligated to determine the conditions for granting licences in a manner suitable to the nature of the enterprises and in coordination with the Agency.

The enterprise shall have the right to obtain evidence confirming that all conditions and procedures necessary for commencing the activity have been satisfied, through accreditation offices, through the competent authorities, or through their representatives at the Agency's service provision units.

Article (44):

Without prejudice to the Law on Facilitating Procedures for Granting Licences to Industrial Establishments promulgated by Law No. 15 of 2017 and the rules regulating the granting of licences in investment zones provided for in the aforementioned Investment Law, the service provision units shall issue to the project owner a temporary licence for a period not exceeding one year, renewable once, within a period not exceeding fifteen days from the date of completion of the form prepared for this purpose, accompanied by the documents relating to the safety of the project and its fitness for operation, in accordance with the controls determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law, pending the issuance of the final licences by the competent authorities.

The competent authorities shall be obligated to provide the Agency with a reasoned decision regarding the licence application within thirty days from the date of submission of the documents. If the Agency is not provided with the decision of the competent authorities within the aforementioned period, and the licence applicant submits to the Agency evidence that the application has satisfied the documents referred to in the first paragraph, the Agency may issue a final licence to the concerned persons.

The temporary or final licence issued by the Agency in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall produce all its legal effects and shall replace the licences issued by the competent authorities in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force.



Final licences shall be recorded in a special register at such units.

Article (45):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 56 of this Law, where the licence is issued by the Agency, the competent authorities shall have the right to monitor the enterprises' compliance with the provisions of the laws governing the licensed activity, provided that this does not prejudice the proper conduct of their operations and their exercise of their activities, in accordance with the rules and procedures determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (46):

The authorities competent to grant operating licences, activity practice licences, or other licences, approvals and permits determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law may delegate the Agency to grant the aforementioned licences in accordance with the provisions of the laws regulating the licensed activity and in accordance with the controls issued by the delegation decision.

Article (47):

A percentage of vacant land in industrial and tourist zones, urban communities, agricultural reclamation lands and other lands subject to the authority having jurisdiction shall be allocated, in coordination with the Agency and by no less than thirty per cent (30%), for the establishment of medium, small and micro enterprises, in a manner consistent with the nature of the activities licensed to be carried out within such zones. The authority having jurisdiction shall be obligated to provide such lands with utilities, divide and plan them, and offer them to those wishing to establish such enterprises.

Industrial complexes serving agricultural or animal production may also be established on agricultural lands. The lands on which such projects shall be established shall be determined by a decree of the Prime Minister, upon submission by the Agency and in agreement with the authorities having jurisdiction and the concerned ministers.



Article (48):

The entities referred to in Article 47 of this Law shall be obligated to make available to the Agency all data relating to the lands allocated for the purposes of enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law, and to coordinate with it in planning such lands and determining the terms and controls for their disposal.

The authorities having jurisdiction shall appoint representatives for themselves in the service provision units, supplied with maps of the available lands, and such representatives shall have the authority to contract and to carry out registration and notarisation procedures.

Article (49):

The authorities having jurisdiction shall, when disposing of land by sale, lease, lease ending with ownership, licensing of usufruct right, sale of usufruct right, or participation with the land as an in-kind share in enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law, coordinate with the Agency.

Article (50):

Without prejudice to any benefits or facilities provided for in this Law or any other law, the sale price of the lands provided for in Article 47 of this Law shall be within the limits of the cost of connecting utilities, for small and micro enterprises that meet the criteria determined by the Board of Directors, provided that the authority having jurisdiction shall determine the contractual terms in coordination with the Agency.

The enterprises referred to in the first paragraph may request the usufruct right over the lands provided for in Article 47 of this Law against an annual consideration not exceeding five per cent (5%) of the estimated sale price thereof.



Article (51):

Where there is an economic justification, in accordance with the controls determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law and after coordination with the authorities having jurisdiction, the Agency may establish facilities for payment of the consideration for disposing of the lands referred to in Article 49 of this Law, particularly:

- Payment by instalments over periods consistent with the nature of the relevant sector.
 - Deferral of the commencement of payment for a period not exceeding three years from the date of commencement of production or conduct of activity.
 - Granting deadlines for payment of overdue instalments without charging interest, or with reduced interest.
-

Article (52):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. 5 of 2015 concerning the preference of Egyptian products in government contracts, enterprises shall deal with ministries and their agencies, public authorities and local administration units through the certificate issued by the Agency classifying the enterprise in accordance with Article 68 of this Law.

The aforementioned entities shall be obligated to maintain a register in which enterprises wishing to deal with them shall be recorded immediately upon notification by the Agency and without any further procedure. They shall also be obligated to update their registers in accordance with the rules determined by the Agency.

A percentage of no less than twenty per cent (20%) shall be allocated for contracting with medium enterprises, and a percentage of no less than twenty per cent (20%) shall be allocated for contracting with small and micro enterprises, for the purchase of their products or the execution of technical works, services, consultancy studies, or works contracts required by such entities.



Article (53):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. 5 of 2015 concerning the preference of Egyptian products in government contracts, the competent Minister may, after obtaining the opinion of the Minister of Finance, establish preferential systems for the contracting of enterprises with the State, its administrative units, public legal persons, companies owned by the State or by a public legal person, and companies in which the State or a public legal person holds a controlling interest.

Certain types of tenders or procurement practices may also be limited to small and micro enterprises, in accordance with the controls determined by the competent Minister after obtaining the opinion of the Minister of Finance.

Article (54):

The owner of the enterprise shall pay to the Agency's service provision units the following fees in consideration of the issuance of licences, approvals and permits by the Agency, as follows:

- An amount not exceeding EGP 5,000 for a medium enterprise.
- An amount not exceeding EGP 2,000 for a small enterprise.
- An amount not exceeding EGP 500 for a micro enterprise.

Such fees shall be collected in accordance with the provisions of the Law Regulating the Use of Non-Cash Payment Methods promulgated by Law No. 18 of 2019. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the categories of such fees according to the nature of the licensed activity.

By decision of the competent Minister, upon the proposal of the Agency, the maximum limit of the fees provided for in the first paragraph of this Article may be increased by a percentage not exceeding five per cent (5%) annually.

This Article shall not prejudice the obligation of the enterprise receiving the service to pay the fees imposed by the laws governing the relevant activity, which shall be collected by the Agency for the account of the competent authorities.



Article (55):

Without prejudice to Law No. 92 of 2018 regulating and encouraging the operation of mobile food units, the licence to occupy places for small and micro enterprises in locations allocated by districts and other government entities for the distribution of goods shall be granted against nominal consideration not exceeding half of the consideration prescribed for occupying such places.

Article (56):

No decision may be issued by the legally competent authority for the administrative suspension or closure of any licensed enterprise except where a violation has been committed that legally requires closure, and after notifying the Agency. In such case, the competent authority shall notify the enterprise of the violation and of the period prescribed for removing it. Suspension or closure, as the case may be, shall take place if such period expires without removal of the violation.

Article (57):

As an exception to the provisions of Law No. 7 of 2000 establishing reconciliation committees for certain disputes in which ministries and public legal persons are parties, a decision shall be issued by the competent Governor forming a grievance committee chaired by a member of the judicial authorities at the rank of counsellor, who shall be seconded in accordance with the legally prescribed rules. The committee shall include, among its members, a representative of the Commercial or Industrial Chamber, as the case may be, and another representative of the Agency. The concerned person, or his representative, and a representative of the entity against whose decision the grievance is filed shall be invited to attend.

This committee shall have jurisdiction to consider grievances against the suspension or closure decisions referred to in Article 56 of this Law, provided that the grievance is filed within ten days from the date on which the concerned person is notified of the decision. Such grievance shall result in the temporary suspension of execution of the challenged decision, except in cases of violations that threaten public health and citizens' safety.

The committee shall issue its decision within seven days from the date of the grievance, either to implement the suspension or closure, or to continue the temporary suspension of execution until a decision is made thereon.



Its decision shall be enforceable before all competent administrative authorities.

This shall not prejudice the right of any interested party to resort directly to the judiciary.

Part Five: The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency

Article (58):

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency is a fund of a special nature, enjoying legal personality, affiliated to the Prime Minister, and concerned with the development of medium, small and micro enterprises and entrepreneurship in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its establishment decree.

Article (59):

The resources of the Agency shall consist of the following:

- Loans, grants, subsidies and donations concluded or accepted by the Board of Directors in a manner not conflicting with the Agency's objectives, and other grants, subsidies and donations directed by international agreements to medium, small and micro enterprises and entrepreneurship, all in accordance with the legally prescribed procedures.
- Fees prescribed for the Agency under the relevant laws.
- Consideration for services provided by the Agency to third parties.
- Any other resources issued by decision of the Board of Directors after the approval of the Council of Ministers.



Article (60):

The Agency shall have a special independent budget prepared in the manner of commercial budgets in accordance with Egyptian accounting rules and standards. The Agency's financial year shall begin with the beginning of the calendar year and end with its end. The Agency shall have a special account with the Central Bank of Egypt, and it may open special accounts with one of the banks registered with the Central Bank of Egypt in which its resources shall be deposited. Any budget surplus shall be carried forward from one financial year to another.

In financial and administrative matters, the Agency shall not be bound by the governmental systems and rules set out in Law No. 118 of 1964 concerning the establishment of the Central Agency for Organisation and Administration. It shall also not be bound by the laws and decrees regulating wages and salaries applicable in the State administrative apparatus, local administration units and agencies having special budgets. In order to accomplish its tasks, the Agency may seek the assistance of the best local and international competencies and expertise in accordance with the rules prescribed by agreements with donor entities.

Article (61):

For the purpose of achieving its objectives, the Agency may provide, from its resources, concessional financing to the following enterprises, companies or associations, in accordance with the rules and procedures established by the Board of Directors:

- Enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law.
- Companies financing distressed enterprises.
- Companies, associations, financial institutions and entities operating in fields connected with the Agency's objectives.
- Credit risk guarantee companies.
- Business incubators and accelerators.

The Agency shall be obligated to notify the Central Bank of Egypt of the credit it grants, in accordance with the rules applicable at the Bank in this regard.



Article (62):

Financing contracts and the related guarantee contracts granted to enterprises by the Agency and other non-banking institutions shall enjoy the same exemptions and benefits prescribed under Articles 106 to 109 of the Central Bank and Banking System Law promulgated by Law No. 194 of 2020. The maximum limit prescribed pursuant to the aforementioned Articles shall apply to mortgage contracts if they include an acknowledgment of debt or if the mortgage is provided by a person other than the debtor. The aforementioned maximum limit shall also apply in the event of assignment of the mortgage ranking.

The Agency shall have the right to mortgage commercial establishments in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 11 of 1940 concerning the sale and mortgage of commercial establishments, as well as in accordance with the Law Regulating Movable Securities promulgated by Law No. 115 of 2015.

Article (63):

The Agency may obtain the necessary financing from local and international financial markets, and may use such financing for refinancing purposes, all within the limits and controls approved by the Board of Directors.

Article (64):

The Agency may contribute to credit risk guarantee companies in accordance with the controls determined by the Board of Directors. In this regard, the Agency shall coordinate with the Central Bank of Egypt.

Article (65):

For the purpose of collecting its rights, the Agency may take administrative attachment procedures in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 308 of 1955 concerning administrative attachment. The Agency shall be subject to the supervision of the Central Auditing Organization.



Article (66):

The Agency shall provide to the enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law, directly or through experts it engages, the following services, in particular:

- Introducing the available investment opportunities in each governorate.
- Assisting in the preparation of preliminary feasibility studies for enterprises.
- Providing advice on places and sources for purchasing machinery, equipment and other supplies.
- Providing enterprise owners with a simplified guide to quantitative and accounting records, and the necessary guidance for dealing with all public authorities.
- Introducing the risks to which enterprises may be exposed.
- Introducing local and international exhibitions and assisting in participating therein.
- Assisting in obtaining developments in production and marketing technologies.
- Assisting in linking enterprises with franchisors.
- Providing training and introducing the training services necessary for enterprises, particularly entrepreneurship enterprises.
- Assisting enterprises in preserving traditional crafts.

The Agency shall allocate in its annual budget the appropriations necessary for providing these services.



Article (67):

The Board of Directors of the Agency may limit the benefit of enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law from the incentives, advantages and facilities prescribed in this Law to enterprises that have bank accounts, through which transactions shall be conducted in accordance with the controls approved by the Agency with the Central Bank of Egypt.

Article (68):

The Agency shall establish a register for recording enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law and entrepreneurship enterprises. The Agency shall register enterprises in such register according to their classification. The Agency shall grant the enterprises registered in the register a certificate to that effect, and government entities shall be obligated to recognise such certificate and the data contained therein.

The Agency may also entrust the establishment and operation of such register to one of the specialised entities or companies.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Agency, or whomever he delegates, shall be competent to issue a certificate for enjoying the incentives provided for in this Law. Such certificate shall be final and self-enforceable without the need for approval from any other entities, and all entities shall be required to act pursuant thereto and comply with the data contained therein.

All of the foregoing shall be in accordance with the controls and procedures determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (69):

The decisions issued by the Agency in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be enforceable against all State entities, local administration units and State-owned utility companies. Such entities and companies shall be obligated to notify the Agency of their implementation and to provide the Agency with any information and documents it requests relating to its purposes, without prejudice to information protected or confidential by law.



Article (70):

The opinion of the Agency must be obtained in respect of the following:

1. Draft laws and decrees related to its activity or to enterprises subject to the provisions of this Law.
2. International financing agreements related to the activity of medium, small and micro enterprises and entrepreneurship.

Part Six: Regularisation of the Status of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises Operating in the Informal Economy

Article (71):

The Agency, or any public legal person delegated by it, shall issue temporary licences to enterprises operating in the informal economy that conduct their activity without a licence at the time the provisions of this Law come into force, and that submit an application to obtain such licence in order to regularise their status in accordance with the provisions of this Part, provided that the term of the temporary licence shall not exceed five years.

Article (72):

The temporary licence shall be granted to informal economy enterprises that submit applications to regularise their status within a period not exceeding one year from the date on which the Executive Regulations of this Law come into force.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the procedures and conditions for submitting applications for regularisation of status, the controls for accepting them, and the conditions for granting the temporary licence, without being bound by the provisions of any other law. The Agency shall determine the timetable for regularisation of status that must be complied with during the validity period of the temporary licence.

The competent Minister may extend the period provided for in the first paragraph of this Article for further periods, or prescribe new periods for submitting applications for regularisation of status, upon the proposal of the Agency.



Article (73):

The temporary licence shall have all the legal effects arising from licences and approvals in accordance with the relevant legislation. The temporary licence shall replace any other approvals or procedures determined by the laws and legislation in force, except for approvals to be determined by a decree of the Prime Minister upon the proposal of the Agency.

Article (74):

The competent Minister may, upon the proposal of the Board of Directors of the Agency, determine activities to which the provisions of this Part shall not apply, whenever their nature poses serious risks to security, health, safety or the environment, or where their transition to the formal sector conflicts with the public interest.

Article (75):

The Agency may, in accordance with the criteria it determines, request the authorities having jurisdiction to dispose, free of charge or for nominal consideration, of real estate owned by the State or by other public legal persons, by sale, lease, lease ending with ownership, sale of usufruct right, or under the system of licensing the usufruct right, particularly for enterprises whose regularisation of status requires relocation to other places.

Such real estate shall be allocated to the enterprise in accordance with the rules applicable at the authority having jurisdiction, taking into account its size, the nature of its activity, its expansions, and the value of the funds invested therein. Ownership of the land shall not be transferred to the enterprise before its status is regularised.

Article (76):

If the enterprise does not regularise its status during the validity period of the temporary licence and does not submit acceptable justifications therefor, the authority having jurisdiction may, after the approval of the Agency, rescind the allocation contracts concluded in accordance with Article 75 of this Law. The authorities having jurisdiction may recover the real estate in accordance with the rules prescribed in this regard.



Article (77):

It shall be prohibited to use the real estate allocated in accordance with Article 75 of this Law for any purpose other than that for which it was allocated. It shall also be prohibited to dispose of such real estate, or any part thereof, or to create any real right thereon, or to enable third parties to use it before the transfer of its ownership, except with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction and in accordance with the rules established by the Agency, unless the contractual terms permit otherwise.

Any procedure or disposal in violation thereof shall be null and void and may not be registered. Any interested party may invoke such nullity or request a judgment declaring it.

The Agency or the authority having jurisdiction, as the case may be, may ratify such disposal in accordance with the controls determined by the Board of Directors in light of the criteria determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law, provided that the consideration due to the State is paid.

Article (78):

By decision of the competent Minister, after obtaining the opinion of the Minister concerned with social solidarity affairs or the Minister concerned with manpower affairs, as the case may be, the procedures and timelines provided for in the Social Insurance and Pensions Law promulgated by Law No. 148 of 2019, or the Labour Law promulgated by Law No. 12 of 2003, or in the decrees implementing them, may be simplified.

The insured person or the employer may also be exempted from some of their obligations provided for in the two laws referred to in the first paragraph, and the controls for the State bearing the worker's and employer's share in insurance contributions, or part thereof, for a specified period may be determined after the approval of the Minister of Finance.

The provisions of this Article shall apply during the period of the temporary licence for small and micro enterprises that submit an application to regularise their status.



Article (79):

By decision of the competent Minister, after obtaining the opinion of the Minister concerned with internal trade affairs, simplified procedures may be established for registration in the Commercial Register for enterprises that submit an application to regularise their status, and such enterprises may be exempted from some of the registration rules and procedures set out in Law No. 34 of 1976 concerning the Commercial Register, during the period of the temporary licence.

Article (80):

Criminal proceedings instituted against informal economy enterprises in respect of the offences set out in the relevant legislation relating to the regularisation of the status of such enterprises shall be stayed immediately upon their obtaining the temporary licence in accordance with the provisions of this Part. The enforcement of original, ancillary and supplementary criminal penalties issued therein shall also be stayed during the validity period of the temporary licence.

As an exception to the provisions of Article 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the aforementioned proceedings and penalties shall not lapse during the period of stay except where such enterprises regularise their status, without prejudice to third-party rights.

A certificate of regularisation of status shall be issued by the Chief Executive Officer of the Agency in accordance with the controls and procedures determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law, without being bound by any other laws.

Article (81):

The provision of Article 80 of this Law shall not apply to criminal proceedings relating to tax evasion offences initiated against enterprises registered for tax purposes before submitting an application for regularisation of status in accordance with the provisions of this Part. However, all related tax claims and administrative attachments shall be stayed in respect of enterprises that have obtained a temporary licence in accordance with the provisions of this Part, until their tax indebtedness is settled in accordance with the provisions of this Law.



Article (82):

The competent authorities may not suspend or cancel the temporary licence issued in accordance with the provisions of this Part, or administratively close the establishment, except in the cases determined by this Law.

The suspension or cancellation of the licence, or the closure of the establishment, shall be by decision of the Agency, either on its own initiative or upon the request of the competent authority.

The competent authorities shall be obligated to take the necessary procedures to implement the decisions issued by the Agency in this regard.

Article (83):

The temporary licence shall cease to produce the legal effects provided for in this Part as of the day following the expiry of the five-year period referred to in Article 71 of this Law.

Article (84):

A fee shall be collected in consideration of issuing the temporary licence provided for in Article 71 of this Law, the maximum limit of which shall not exceed the following:

- EGP 10,000 for medium enterprises.
- EGP 5,000 for small enterprises.
- EGP 1,000 for micro enterprises.

Such fee shall be collected in accordance with the provisions of the Law Regulating the Use of Non-Cash Payment Methods promulgated by Law No. 18 of 2019. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine its categories according to the size and nature of the licensed activity and the services provided thereto according to its actual needs.

The proceeds of the fees shall devolve to the Public Treasury, and an equivalent amount shall be allocated equally to the Agency and the concerned governorate. Where necessary, this percentage may be amended by a decree of the Prime Minister upon submission by the Agency.



Article (85):

Repealed.

Article (86):

Repealed.

Article (87):

Repealed.

Article (88):

Informal economy enterprises that have submitted an application to obtain a temporary licence for the regularisation of their status may not be subjected to tax assessment for the years preceding the date of submission of such application.

Article (89):

In order for informal economy enterprises that have submitted an application to obtain a temporary licence for the regularisation of their status in accordance with the provisions of this Part to benefit from the provisions set out in Articles 85, 86 and 88 of this Law, they must not have been registered for tax purposes on the date this Law came into force.



Article (90):

Without prejudice to the incentives prescribed for informal economy enterprises under Articles 23 and 27 of this Law, enterprises that have obtained a temporary licence may not enjoy the incentives set out in Part Three of this Law except after regularising their status.

Article (91):

The Agency shall have the right to take all necessary measures to identify and select the sectors targeted by the procedures for transition to the formal sector, in line with the priorities of the State's sustainable development strategy. The Agency may also entrust associations and companies operating in purposes related to the provisions of this Part with carrying out some of these tasks, including taking measures to raise awareness, qualify and follow up on enterprises operating in this sector in order to regularise their status in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

The Agency may provide concessional financing to such associations and companies in connection with achieving these purposes.

All of the foregoing shall be in accordance with the controls and criteria determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (92):

By a reasoned decision of the Agency, or any public legal person delegated by it, the temporary licence may be suspended in any of the following cases:

- If the enterprise obtains the temporary licence on the basis of incorrect documents.
- If the enterprise breaches the conditions of the temporary licence or the timetable for regularising its status without a justification acceptable to the Agency.
- If the enterprise commits a violation that causes serious damage, or that may result in a serious risk to security, health, safety or the environment.

If the violation is not remedied within the period determined by the Agency, the Agency shall issue a decision cancelling the temporary licence.



Part Seven: Simplified Bases for Permanent Tax Treatment

Article (93):

Repealed.

Article (94):

Repealed.

Article (95):

Repealed.

Article (96):

Repealed.

Article (97):

Repealed.

Article (98):

Repealed.



Article (99):

Repealed.

Part Eight: Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (100):

The provisions of Articles 78 and 79 of this Law shall apply to micro enterprises that satisfy the criteria to be determined by a decision of the Board of Directors.

Article (101):

Enforcement fees for the sale of assets and funds mortgaged to the Agency and to financing providers may not be collected except from the enforcement proceeds after completion of the sale.

Article (102):

The provisions of the aforementioned Income Tax Law shall apply to matters for which no special provision is provided in this Law.

Article (103):

Banks subject to the provisions of the aforementioned Central Bank and Banking System Law shall be exempted from the provisions set out in Articles 22, 53, 57 and Article 59, item 1, of this Law.



Article (104):

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty prescribed under any other law, any person who commits any of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than EGP 10,000 and not exceeding EGP 100,000, or by either of these two penalties:

- Receiving financing from the Agency in accordance with the provisions of this Law and disposing of it for purposes other than those agreed upon or in violation of the approval granting the financing.
- Obtaining financing from the Agency or a guarantee from any credit risk guarantee entity or company by means of incorrect documents or data.

The court shall, in addition to the penalty imposed, order restitution of an amount equivalent to the total value of the outstanding indebtedness.

Article (105):

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty prescribed under any other law, any person who submits incorrect data or documents with the intent of obtaining a temporary licence or regularising his status pursuant to the provisions of Part Six of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than EGP 10,000 and not exceeding EGP 100,000, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (106):

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty prescribed under any other law, any person who carries out an activity in violation of a decision cancelling the temporary licence pursuant to items 1 and 2 of Article 92 of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than EGP 5,000 and not exceeding EGP 50,000.

Any person who carries out an activity in violation of a decision cancelling the temporary licence pursuant to item 3 of Article 92 of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine of not less than EGP 5,000 and not exceeding EGP 50,000, or by either of these two penalties.



Article (107):

Any public official, employee of government entities, or judicial enforcement officer who prevents or obstructs, without legal justification, a licensed enterprise from conducting its activity in violation of the provisions of Articles 39, 43, 44 and 73 of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than EGP 20,000 and not exceeding EGP 100,000.

If any of such acts is committed by negligence, the penalty shall be half of the fine prescribed in the first paragraph.

Article (108):

The competent Minister, or whomever he delegates, may settle the offences provided for in Article 104 of this Law as follows:

- Before a final judgment is issued in the case, against payment by the violating enterprise of the Agency's dues, in addition to fifty per cent (50%) of the value of the financing.
- After a final judgment is issued in the case, against payment by the violating enterprise of the Agency's dues, in addition to an amount equal to the value of the financing.

Settlement shall result in the lapse of the criminal proceedings and the effects arising therefrom.

Article (109):

Without prejudice to the powers prescribed for judicial enforcement officers of general jurisdiction, the judicial enforcement officers at the Agency or at the other entities determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law, who are designated by a decision of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the competent Minister, shall have judicial enforcement capacity in respect of the offences provided for in this Law.

