

Translation of the Anti-Terrorism Law No. 94 of 2015

ترجمة قانون مكافحة الإرهاب
رقم ٩٤ لسنة ٢٠١٥

4 June 2026

Law No. 94 of 2015, Promulgating the Anti-Terrorism Law

In the name of the people: President of the republic

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

Preamble

Having reviewed the Constitution;

The Penal Code;

The Civil Code;

The Criminal Procedure Code;

Law No. 394 of 1954 concerning Weapons and Ammunition;

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

Law No. 28 of 1981 concerning Civil Aviation;

The Anti-Money Laundering Law, promulgated by Law No. 80 of 2002;

The Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Institutions, promulgated by Law No. 84 of 2002;

The Law on the Central Bank, the Banking Sector and Money, promulgated by Law No. 88 of 2003;

Law No. 7 of 2010 regulating Nuclear and Radiological Activities;

Decree-Law of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 57 of 2014 concerning the Regulation of Photographing Cards of Members of the Armed Forces and Police Personnel, and the Manufacture and Circulation of the Official Uniforms allocated to them, and amending certain provisions of the Penal Code;



Decree-Law of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 8 of 2015 concerning the Regulation of Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists;

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 279 of 1998 approving the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism;

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 294 of 2003 approving the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 426 of 2004 approving the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, signed in New York on 10/1/2000;

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 94 of 2005 approving the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, signed in New York on 12/1/1998;

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 70 of 2014 approving the accession of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Arab Convention on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, signed in Cairo on 21/12/2010;

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 276 of 2014 approving the accession of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Crimes, signed in Cairo on 21/12/2010;

And after obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Council;

And after the approval of the Council of Ministers;

And based on what was deemed appropriate by the State Council;

The following law has been decreed:



Promulgation Articles

Article (1) Promulgation:

The provisions of the accompanying Anti-Terrorism Law shall apply. In respect of matters not specifically provided for in this Law, the provisions of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply.

Article (2) Promulgation:

This Decree-Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force as of the day following the date of its publication.

Part One: Substantive Provisions

Chapter One: General Provisions

Article (1):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings indicated opposite each of them:

Terrorist Group: Any group, association, body, organization, gang composed of at least three persons, or otherwise, or any entity established as having such status, regardless of its legal or factual form, whether inside or outside the country, and regardless of its nationality or the nationality of those affiliated with it, which aims to commit one or more terrorist crimes, or where terrorism is one of the means it uses to achieve or implement its criminal purposes.

Terrorist: Any natural person who commits, attempts to commit, incites, threatens, or plans, inside or outside the country, a terrorist crime by any means whatsoever, even individually; or contributes to such crime within the framework of a joint criminal enterprise; or assumes leadership, command, management, creation, or establishment of, or participates in the membership of, any of the terrorist entities provided for in Article (1) of Decree-Law of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 8 of 2015 concerning the Regulation of Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists; or finances such entities; or contributes to their activities with knowledge thereof.



Terrorist Crime: Any crime provided for in this Law, as well as any felony or misdemeanor committed by using one of the means of terrorism, or with the intent of achieving or implementing a terrorist purpose, or with the intent of calling for the commission of any of the foregoing crimes or threatening to commit them, without prejudice to the provisions of the Penal Code.

Conventional Weapons: Weapons, ammunition, explosives, and gelatinous materials provided for by law.

Non-Conventional Weapons: Nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological, or bacteriological weapons and materials, or any other natural or synthetic substances, whether solid, liquid, gaseous, or vaporous, regardless of their source or method of production, which have the capacity and suitability to cause loss of life, serious physical or psychological injuries, or damage to the environment, buildings, or facilities.

Funds or Assets: All tangible and virtual assets, their proceeds, and economic resources, including oil and other natural resources, or property of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, including documents, national or foreign currencies, securities or commercial papers, instruments and deeds evidencing any of the foregoing in whatever form, including digital or electronic form, bank credit, bank cheques, letters of credit, and any interest, profits, or sources of income arising from or generated by such funds or assets, or any other assets prepared for use in obtaining financing, products, or services, and all rights related to any of them.

They also include virtual assets that have digital value and may be traded, transferred, or converted into digital form, and are used as a means of payment or investment.



Article (2):

A terrorist act shall mean any use of force, violence, threat, or intimidation, whether inside or outside the country, with the purpose of disturbing public order; endangering the safety, interests, or security of society; harming individuals or spreading terror among them; endangering their lives, freedoms, public or private rights, or security, or any other freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law; damaging national unity, social peace, or national security; causing damage to the environment, natural resources, antiquities, funds or other assets, buildings, or public or private property; occupying or seizing any of the foregoing; preventing or obstructing public authorities, judicial bodies or authorities, government departments, local units, places of worship, hospitals, educational institutions and institutes, diplomatic and consular missions, or regional and international organizations and bodies in Egypt from performing their work or exercising all or some aspects of their activities; resisting such entities; or disrupting the application of any provision of the Constitution, laws, or regulations.

The same shall also apply to any conduct committed with the intent of achieving any of the purposes set out in the first paragraph of this Article, or preparing for or inciting the same, where such conduct is liable to cause harm to communications, information systems, financial or banking systems, the national economy, energy reserves, the security stockpile of goods, foodstuffs and water, or the safety thereof, or to medical services during disasters and crises.

Article (3):

Financing of terrorism shall mean any collection, receipt, possession, supply, transfer, or provision of funds or other assets, weapons, ammunition, explosives, equipment, machinery, data, information, materials, or otherwise, for any individual or collective terrorist activity, whether organized or unorganized, inside or outside the country, directly or indirectly, regardless of its source and by any means whatsoever, including in digital or electronic form, with the intent that all or part thereof be used in the commission of a terrorist crime, or with knowledge of such use, whether or not the terrorist act occurs.

It shall also include providing a place for training or a safe haven for one or more terrorists, supplying them with weapons, documents, or otherwise, or providing any other means of assistance, support, financing, or travel, with knowledge thereof, even where such assistance has no direct connection with the terrorist act.



Article (4):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles (1, 2, 3 and 4) of the Penal Code, the provisions of this Law shall apply to any person who commits a terrorist crime outside Egypt in the following cases:

- If the crime is committed on board any means of air, land, sea, or river transport registered in Egypt or carrying its flag.
 - If the crime, or its objective, is intended to:
 - Cause harm to any Egyptian citizen or resident in Egypt, or to Egypt's security, or to any of its interests or property, whether inside or outside the country, or to the premises and offices of its diplomatic or consular missions, institutions, or branches of its institutions abroad.
 - Cause harm to any international or regional organizations or bodies.
 - Compel the State, or any of its authorities or institutions, to perform or refrain from performing any act.
 - If the victim is an Egyptian national located abroad.
 - If the perpetrator of the crime is a foreigner or stateless person present in Egypt.
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Article (5):

Attempting to commit any terrorist crime shall be punishable by the same penalty prescribed for the completed crime.

Article (6):

Incitement to commit any terrorist crime shall be punishable by the same penalty prescribed for the completed crime, whether such incitement is directed at a specific person or a particular group, or is general, public or non-public incitement, and regardless of the means used, even if such incitement produces no effect.



The same penalty prescribed for the completed crime shall also apply to any person who agrees or assists, in any manner whatsoever, in the commission of the crimes referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, even if the crime does not occur as a result of such agreement or assistance.

Article (7):

Any person who, by any means, directly or indirectly, facilitates for a terrorist or a terrorist group the commission of any terrorist crime, or the preparation for its commission, or who knowingly provides the perpetrator thereof with housing, shelter, a place of concealment, a place to be used for meetings, or any other facilities, shall be punished as an accomplice.

Article (8):

Those responsible for implementing the provisions of this Law shall not be held criminally liable if they use force in the performance of their duties, or to protect themselves from an imminent danger that is about to occur against persons, funds, or other assets, provided that their use of such right is necessary and limited to the extent sufficient to repel the danger.

Article (9):

The provisions of Articles (28, 29, 38 and 98 “E”) of the Penal Code shall apply to every terrorist crime provided for in this Law.

Article (10):

By way of exception to the provisions of Article 17 of the Penal Code, the penalty imposed for any of the crimes provided for in Articles (12/1, 15/1, 16/1 and 2, 17/1 and 2, 18/1, and 30) of this Law may not be reduced except by one degree.



Article (11):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. 8 of 2015 concerning the Regulation of Lists of Terrorist Entities and Terrorists, the same provisions set out there in shall apply in respect of a terrorist group.

Part One: Substantive Provisions

Chapter Two: Crimes and Penalties

Article (12):

Any person who establishes, founds, organizes, or manages a terrorist group, or assumes leadership or command therein, shall be punishable by death or life imprisonment.

Any person who joins or participates in a terrorist group in any manner whatsoever, while being aware of its purposes, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment. The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years if the offender receives military, security, or technical training from the terrorist group for the purpose of achieving its objectives, or if the offender is a member of the Armed Forces or the Police.

Any person who coerces another person, compels him to join a terrorist group, or prevents him from leaving it, shall be punishable by life imprisonment.

The penalty shall be death if such coercion, compulsion, or prevention results in his death.

Article (13):

Any person who commits the crime of financing terrorism shall be punishable by life imprisonment if the financing is provided to a terrorist. The penalty shall be death if the financing is provided to a terrorist group or for a terrorist act.

The same penalty prescribed in the first paragraph of this Article shall apply where the financing of terrorism is intended for the travel of individuals to a State other than their State of residence or nationality for the purpose of committing, planning, preparing for, participating in, or providing assistance of any kind for a terrorist act.



Where the crime is committed by a terrorist group or a legal person, the person responsible for the actual management of such group or legal person shall be punishable by the penalty prescribed in the first paragraph of this Article.

The terrorist group or legal person shall also be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three million Egyptian pounds, and shall be jointly liable for the payment of any financial penalties or compensation awarded.

Article (14):

Any person who seeks or communicates with a foreign State, or with any association, body, organization, group, gang, or otherwise, whether based inside or outside Egypt, or with any person working in the interest of such foreign State or any of the aforementioned entities, for the purpose of committing or preparing to commit a terrorist crime inside Egypt, or against any of its citizens, interests, property, premises and offices of its diplomatic or consular missions, institutions or branches of its institutions abroad, or against any person working in any of the aforementioned entities, or against any person enjoying international protection, shall be punishable by life imprisonment.

The penalty shall be death if the terrorist crime forming the subject of the seeking or communication is committed or attempted.

Article (15):

Any person who, by any direct or indirect means, and with the intent of committing a terrorist crime inside or outside the country, prepares or trains individuals in the manufacture or use of conventional or non-conventional weapons, wired, wireless, or electronic means of communication, or any other technical means, or teaches martial arts, combat or technical methods, skills, tricks, or any other means, whatever their form, for use in committing a terrorist crime, or incites any of the foregoing, shall be punishable by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

Any person who receives the training or instruction provided for in the preceding paragraph of this Article, or is present at the places thereof with the intent of preparing for or committing any of the crimes referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.



Article (16):

Any person who seizes, attacks, or enters by force, violence, threat, or intimidation any presidential premises, premises of parliamentary councils, the Council of Ministers, ministries, governorates, the Armed Forces, courts, prosecution offices, security directorates, police stations or centers, prisons, security or supervisory authorities or bodies, archaeological sites, public utilities, places of worship or education, hospitals, or any public buildings or facilities, with the intent of committing a terrorist crime, shall be punishable by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

The provisions of the first paragraph of this Article shall apply to any person who places devices or materials in any of the aforementioned premises where such act is liable to destroy or damage them, or harm any persons present therein or frequenting them, or who threatens to commit any of such acts.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the act is committed using a weapon, by more than one person, if the offender destroys or damages the premises, or if he forcibly resists the public authorities while they are performing their duties to restore the premises. If any of the foregoing acts results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be death.

Article (17):

Any person who forcibly enters, or enters by resistance, the premises of any diplomatic or consular mission, international or regional body or organization, official office, or the private residence of its members, whether in Egypt or abroad, for the purpose of committing a terrorist crime, shall be punishable by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who uses force to attack any of the premises provided for in the first paragraph of this Article, or the means of transport of a person enjoying international protection, where such attack is liable to endanger his safety or liberty, or merely threatens to commit such act.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the act is committed using a weapon or by more than one person. If the act results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be death.



Article (18):

Any person who attempts, by force, violence, threat, intimidation, or any other means of terrorist action, to overthrow the system of government, or to change the Constitution of the State, its republican system, or the form of government, shall be punishable by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

Article (19):

Any person who commits a terrorist act from among the acts provided for in Article (2) of this Law shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years. If such crime results in a permanent disability from which recovery is impossible, the penalty shall be life imprisonment. If the terrorist act results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be death.

Where the crime is committed by a terrorist group, the person responsible for the actual management of such group shall be punishable by the penalty prescribed in the first paragraph of this Article, provided that the crime was committed for the account or benefit of such group.

The terrorist group shall also be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three million Egyptian pounds, and shall be jointly liable for the payment of any financial penalties or compensation awarded.

Article (20):

Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years:

- Conceals or deals in items used or prepared for use in the commission of a terrorist crime, or funds or other assets derived therefrom.
 - Intentionally destroys, embezzles, or conceals a written or electronic document or instrument that may facilitate the discovery of a terrorist crime, or the establishment of evidence against its perpetrator, or his punishment.
 - Enables the perpetrator of any terrorist crime to escape before or after his arrest.
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Article (21)

Any Egyptian who cooperates with or joins, without written permission from the competent authority, the armed forces of a foreign State, or any armed groups, associations, bodies, or organizations based outside Egypt, which use terrorism, military training, instruction in martial arts, combat methods, tricks, or skills as means to achieve their objectives in committing or preparing terrorist crimes, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years, even if the activities of such entities are not directed against Egypt.

If the offender receives any type of training or instruction referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

The same penalty prescribed in the first paragraph of this Article shall apply to any person who facilitates for another person the cooperation with, joining of, or transit outside Egypt for the purpose of joining the armed forces of a foreign State, or any armed groups, associations, bodies, or organizations.

Article (22):

Any person who arrests, abducts, detains, imprisons, or otherwise restricts the liberty of another person by any means shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years, if the purpose thereof is to compel any authority or entity of the State to perform or refrain from performing an act, or to obtain any advantage or benefit of any kind.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offender resorts to committing any of the acts provided for in Article (2) of this Law; assumes a false capacity; unlawfully wears an official uniform; carries a card or distinctive mark relating to an office or position without right; performs an act falling within the functions of such offices; presents a forged order claiming that it was issued by one of the State authorities; if the act results in injury; or if the offender resists the public authorities while they are performing their duties to release the victim.

The penalty shall be death if the act results in the death of a person.

Article (23):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty, any person who manufactures or designs a conventional weapon, possesses, acquires, provides, or facilitates the obtaining thereof, for the purpose of using it or preparing it for use in the commission of a terrorist crime, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.



The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the subject matter of the crime is a non-conventional weapon. If the use of the conventional or non-conventional weapon, or the aforementioned materials, results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be death.

Article (24):

Any person who, by force, violence, threat, or intimidation, seizes any means of air, land, sea, or river transport, or any fixed platforms permanently attached to the seabed for the purpose of exploring or exploiting resources or for any other economic purposes, in furtherance of a terrorist purpose, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the means of transport or fixed platform belongs to the Armed Forces or Police, if the offender commits an act of violence against any person present therein, destroys the means of transport or fixed platform, or causes damage thereto resulting in its permanent or temporary suspension from operation.

The same penalty prescribed in the second paragraph of this Article shall apply to any person who places devices or materials in the means of transport or fixed platform that are liable to cause destruction or harm to persons or property, destroys or sabotages facilities or installations serving means of transport, or resists, by force or violence, the public authorities while they are performing their duties to recover the means of transport or fixed platform from his control, or to prevent such authorities from performing their duties.

The penalty shall be death if the act results in the death of a person.

Article (25):

Any person who intentionally damages, sabotages, destroys, disables, cuts, or breaks any network, tower, or line of electricity, petroleum, or natural gas, or the buildings or installations necessary for any of them, or forcibly seizes any such installations, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.

If the offender uses force or violence in committing any of the acts set out in the first paragraph of this Article, deliberately prevents the competent persons from repairing any of the foregoing, or if the crime results in the stoppage, interruption of supply, or disruption of electricity, petroleum products, or natural gas, even temporarily, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.



If the commission of the crimes referred to in the preceding two paragraphs of this Article results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be death.

In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the machinery and tools used in the crime, the restoration of the situation to its condition prior to the crime at the expense of the convicted person, and shall order him to pay the value of the damage caused.

Article (26):

Any person who commits any of the acts referred to in the first paragraph of Article (25) of this Law against any water network or line, or the installations necessary for any thereof, or forcibly seizes any such installations, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.

If the crime is committed under any of the aggravating circumstances provided for in the second paragraph of Article (25) of this Law, or if the offender harms the safety of the watercourse or pollutes it with toxic or harmful substances, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

If the commission of the crimes referred to in the preceding two paragraphs of this Article results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be death.

In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the machinery and tools used in the crime, the restoration of the situation to its condition prior to the crime at the expense of the convicted person, and shall order him to pay the value of the damage caused.

Article (27):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in this Law or any other law, any person who assaults any person responsible for implementing or applying the provisions of this Law, or resists him by force, violence, or threat of using the same, during or by reason of the implementation or application of the provisions of this Law, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the assault or resistance results in a permanent disability from which recovery is impossible, if the offender is carrying a weapon, or if he abducts or detains any person responsible for implementing or applying the provisions of this Law.



If the act results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be death.

The provisions of this Article shall apply where the victim is the spouse, ascendant, or descendant of any person responsible for implementing or applying the provisions of this Law.

Article (28):

Any person who promotes, or prepares to promote, directly or indirectly, the commission of any terrorist crime, whether orally, in writing, or by any other means, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than five years.

Promotion of ideas and beliefs calling for the use of violence, by any of the means provided for in the preceding paragraph of this Article, shall be deemed a form of indirect promotion.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years if the promotion takes place inside places of worship, among members of the Armed Forces or Police Forces, or in places belonging to such forces.

The same penalty prescribed in the first paragraph of this Article shall apply to any person who possesses or acquires any means of printing, recording, or publicity used or prepared for use, even temporarily, for the purpose of printing, recording, or broadcasting any of the foregoing.

Article (29):

Any person who creates or uses a website on telecommunications networks, the international information network, or otherwise, for the purpose of promoting ideas or beliefs calling for the commission of terrorist acts; broadcasting material intended to mislead the security authorities; influencing the course of justice in relation to any terrorist crime; exchanging messages and issuing assignments among terrorist groups or their members; or exchanging information relating to the acts or movements of terrorists or terrorist groups inside or outside the country, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than five years.

Any person who unlawfully or illegally accesses a website belonging to any governmental entity, with the intent of obtaining, viewing, changing, deleting, destroying, or falsifying the data or information contained therein, for the purpose of committing or preparing for any of the crimes referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.



Article (30):

Any person who participates in a criminal agreement whose purpose is to commit a terrorist crime shall be punishable by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offender is among the instigators of such agreement or has a role in directing its activities.

Article (31):

Any person who, without legal basis, collects information concerning any person responsible for implementing or applying the provisions of this Law, with the purpose of using such information to threaten him, prepare to cause harm to him, his interests, or the interests of his employer, or to assault him or any of his ascendants or descendants in any form of harm, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding five years.

Article (32):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in the Penal Code or any other law, any person who imports, manufactures, produces, possesses, sells, circulates, or wears an official uniform allocated to the Armed Forces or the Police, or carries military cards, marks, signs, or distinctive marks relating to an office or position without right, or impersonates by any means the capacity of judicial or administrative police officer, for the purpose of collecting information to commit a terrorist crime, shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than five years.

Article (32) bis:

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in any other law, any person who violates any of the measures issued pursuant to the provisions of Article (53) of this Law, and the decisions issued in implementation of such measures, shall be punished by the penalties provided for in the Presidential Decree referred to in Article (53) of this Law, provided that the penalty shall not exceed rigorous imprisonment and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.



If the Presidential Decree referred to does not provide for penalties in the event of violation of any of the measures contained therein, as well as the decisions issued in implementation of such measures, any violation thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment and a fine of not less than twenty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding fifty thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (33):

Any person who becomes aware of the occurrence of a terrorist crime, or of the preparation or arrangement thereof, or has information or data relating to any of its perpetrators, and is able to report the same but fails to notify the competent authorities, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than three months and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The provision of the preceding paragraph of this Article shall not apply to the spouse, ascendants, or descendants of the offender.

Article (34):

Any person who carries out any act of preparation or arrangement for the commission of a terrorist crime shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, even if his act does not go beyond such preparation or arrangement.

Article (35):

Any person who deliberately, by any means whatsoever, publishes, broadcasts, displays, or promotes false news or data concerning terrorist acts that have occurred inside the country, or operations related to combating them, in a manner contrary to the official statements issued by the Ministry of Defense, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, without prejudice to the prescribed disciplinary penalties.

Where the crime is committed by a legal person, the person responsible for the actual management of such legal person shall be punished by the same penalty prescribed in the first paragraph of this Article, provided that the crime was committed for its account or benefit. The legal person shall be jointly liable for any fines and compensation awarded.



In all cases, the court may order the convicted person to be prohibited from practicing the profession for a period not exceeding one year, if the crime was committed in breach of the rules governing his profession.

Article (36):

It is prohibited to photograph, record, broadcast, or display any proceedings of trial hearings in terrorist crimes except with the permission of the president of the competent court. Any person who violates this prohibition shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

In addition, the court shall order the confiscation of the devices or other items used in the crime, or resulting therefrom, or the deletion or destruction of their content, as the case may be.

Article (37):

In any terrorist crime, the court may, in addition to imposing the prescribed penalty, order one or more of the following measures:

- Deportation of the foreigner from the country.
- Prohibition of residence in a specific place or defined area.
- Obligation to reside in a specific place.
- Prohibition from approaching or frequenting specific places or premises.
- Obligation to be present in specific places at specific times.
- Prohibition from working in specific places or fields of activity.
- Prohibition from using certain means of communication, or prohibition from possessing or acquiring them.
- Obligation to participate in rehabilitation courses.



Except for the first measure, the duration of the measure may not exceed five years.

Any person who violates the measure ordered by the court shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.

In all cases, conviction for a terrorist crime shall result in the loss of the condition of good reputation and conduct required for assuming public office or running for parliamentary councils.

Article (38):

Any offender who takes the initiative to notify the competent authorities before the commencement of the execution of the crime shall be exempt from the penalties prescribed for the crimes referred to in this Law.

The court may exempt the offender from punishment if the report is made after the commission of the crime and before the commencement of the investigation, provided that the offender enables the authorities to arrest the other perpetrators of the crime, or the perpetrators of another crime similar thereto in type and gravity.

Article (39):

Without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties, in every judgment of conviction for a terrorist crime, the court shall, in addition to the prescribed penalty, order the confiscation of funds or other assets, belongings, weapons, tools, documents, and anything else used in the commission of the crime or derived therefrom, as well as the dissolution of the terrorist group and the closure of its headquarters and premises inside and outside the country.

The court shall also order the closure of any place where weapons of any kind used in the commission of any terrorist crime were manufactured or designed, and anything else used or prepared for use by the terrorist or terrorist group.

Upon conviction, the court shall also order the confiscation of any money proven to have been allocated for spending on terrorist acts, and the inclusion of the convicted person and the entity to which he belongs in the lists provided for under Law No. 8 of 2015.



An additional fine equivalent to the value of the funds or assets referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, which were used or allocated for use in the terrorist act, shall be imposed if such funds cannot be seized or have been disposed of to a bona fide third party.

Part Two: Procedural Provisions

Article (40):

A judicial police officer, where there is a risk of a terrorist crime and where necessity requires confronting such risk, shall have the right to collect evidence relating thereto, search for its perpetrators, and detain them for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

The judicial police officer shall prepare a report of the procedures and shall present the detained person, together with the report, to the Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority, as the case may be.

For the same necessity provided for in the first paragraph of this Article, and before the expiry of the period provided for therein, the Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority may order the continuation of detention for a period of fourteen days, renewable only once. The order shall be reasoned and issued by at least an Advocate General or an equivalent authority.

The detention period shall be counted within the period of pre-trial detention, and the accused must be placed in one of the places legally designated for such purpose.

The provisions prescribed in the first paragraph of Article (44) of this Law shall apply to grievances against an order continuing detention.



Article (41):

The judicial police officer shall inform every person detained pursuant to Article (40) of this Law of the reasons therefor. Such person shall have the right to contact whom he wishes to notify from among his relatives, and to seek the assistance of a lawyer, without prejudice to the interests of evidence-gathering.

Article (42):

During the detention period provided for in Article (40) of this Law, and before its expiry, the judicial police officer shall prepare a report of the procedures, hear the statements of the detained person, and present him, together with the report, to the Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority for interrogation within forty-eight hours of his presentation thereto, and for ordering either his pre-trial detention or his release.

Article (43):

The Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority, as the case may be, shall, during the investigation of a terrorist crime, have, in addition to the powers legally prescribed thereto, the powers vested in the investigating judge and those vested in the Misdemeanor Court of Appeal sitting in chambers, in accordance with the same powers, restrictions, and periods provided for in Article (143) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Article (44):

The accused and any other interested party may appeal, without fees, the order issued for his pre-trial detention or for the extension of such detention before the competent court.

The court shall decide the appeal by a reasoned decision within three days from the date of its submission, after hearing the statements of the Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority and the defense of the appellant. If this period expires without a decision being issued, the arrested accused must be released immediately.



Article (45):

In cases where it is permissible to detain or place the perpetrator of a terrorist crime in pre-trial detention, and where there is a risk or fear that evidence may be lost, the judicial police officer may obtain a reasoned authorization from the Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority, as the case may be, to search the residence of the detained or remanded person and seize the items and belongings related to the crime in respect of which the search is being conducted.

Article (46):

The Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority, as the case may be, may, in respect of a terrorist crime, authorize by a reasoned order, for a period not exceeding thirty days, the monitoring and recording of conversations and messages received through wired, wireless, and other modern means of communication; the recording and filming of what takes place in private places or through communications or information networks or websites and what is recorded therein; and the seizure of correspondence, ordinary or electronic messages, publications, parcels, and telegrams of all kinds.

The order referred to in the first paragraph of this Article may be renewed for one or more similar periods.

Article (47):

The provisions of Articles 208 bis (A), 208 bis (B), 208 bis (C), and 208 bis (D) of the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply in cases where evidence-gathering or investigation reveals sufficient indications of accusation for the commission of any terrorist crime.

The competent authorities may take the necessary precautionary measures, including freezing funds or other assets, prohibiting their disposal or management, or imposing a travel ban, provided that they comply with the provisions and procedures set out in the Articles referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.



Article (48):

The Public Prosecutor, or any Advocate General at least delegated by him, or the competent investigating authority, as the case may be, may order the review or obtainment of any data or information relating to accounts, deposits, trusts, safes, or transactions connected therewith, where this is required to reveal the truth in evidence-gathering or investigation concerning the accused's commission of, or participation in, any terrorist crime for which sufficient indications of its occurrence exist.

Article (49):

The Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority, as the case may be, may, in the crimes provided for in Articles (12, 15, 19 and 22) of this Law, issue a temporary order for the closure of headquarters, places, residences, and accommodation premises, provided that the order is issued by at least a Chief Prosecutor.

The belongings and furniture seized therein shall be deemed administratively seized items upon their seizure until a final judgment is rendered in the case. After being inventoried and recorded in a report, they shall be delivered to a custodian assigned to guard the seals placed on the closed headquarters, place, premises, or residence. If no seized items are found, the custodian shall be assigned to guard the seals in the same manner. The issuance of a judgment of acquittal shall result in the lapse of the closure order.

The Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority may suspend or block the websites provided for in the first paragraph of Article (29) of this Law, or block any content involving any form of use provided for in that Article, and may seize the devices and equipment used in the crime.

Article (50):

One or more circuits of the Criminal Courts shall be designated, each chaired by a judge holding the rank of President at the Courts of Appeal, to hear felonies constituting terrorist crimes and crimes connected with such felonies.

Circuits shall also be designated in the Courts of First Instance, chaired by at least a President of the Court, to hear misdemeanors constituting terrorist crimes and crimes connected with such misdemeanors.



In addition, circuits shall be designated in the Courts of First Instance, chaired by at least a President of the Court and two members, at least one of whom shall hold the rank of President, to hear appeals against judgments issued in these crimes.

The cases referred to in this Article shall be decided expeditiously and in accordance with the procedures prescribed in this Law and the Criminal Procedure Code.

Article (50) bis:

Subject to the recusal provisions provided for in the Civil and Commercial Procedures Code, the applicant for recusal shall, upon filing the recusal application, deposit three thousand Egyptian pounds as security. The court registry must set a hearing within a period not exceeding twenty-four hours from the date of submission of the application, and the applicant for recusal shall sign to acknowledge his knowledge of the hearing.

The judge whose recusal is sought must respond in writing to the facts and grounds of recusal within twenty-four hours following his review thereof.

The circuit hearing the recusal application shall examine the application in chambers and shall rule on it within a period not exceeding one week from the date of filing.

Article (51):

The Public Prosecution or the competent investigating authority, as the case may be, or the court hearing or to which any terrorist crime is referred, shall have jurisdiction to hear the crimes connected therewith.

Article (52):

Criminal proceedings in terrorist crimes shall not be extinguished by limitation, and the penalty imposed therein shall not lapse by the passage of time.



Article (53):

The President of the Republic may, where there is a risk arising from terrorist crimes or where such crimes result in environmental disasters, issue a decree adopting appropriate measures to preserve security and public order, including the evacuation, isolation, or imposition of curfew in certain areas, provided that the decree specifies the area to which it applies for a period not exceeding six months, as well as the competent authority responsible for issuing the decisions implementing such measures.

This decree must be presented to the House of Representatives within the following seven days for it to decide as it deems appropriate. If the House is not in its ordinary session, it must be called to convene immediately. If the House does not exist, the approval of the Council of Ministers must be obtained, provided that the decree is presented to the new House of Representatives at its first meeting. The decree shall be issued with the approval of the majority of the members of the House. If the decree is not presented within the aforementioned time limit, or is presented but not approved by the House, it shall be deemed as if it had not existed, unless the House decides otherwise.

The President of the Republic may extend the period of the measure referred to in the first paragraph of this Article after obtaining the approval of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

In urgent cases where the measures referred to in this Article are taken pursuant to oral orders, such orders must be confirmed in writing within eight days.

Article (54):

The State shall be obligated to conclude a comprehensive compulsory insurance policy with insurance companies to cover all risks arising from terrorist crimes affecting any member of the Armed Forces or Police Forces assigned to counter-terrorism, when confronting such crimes, including cases of death, total disability, or partial disability, provided that the policy includes the company's obligation to pay provisional compensation to the injured persons immediately upon the occurrence of the risk, to be deducted from the insured amount.

In all cases, the insurance company shall be obligated to pay the insured amount in accordance with the policy, without prejudice to the right of the injured person, his heirs, or the insurance company to resort to the courts.



The insurance shall be taken out with one or more insurance companies registered with the Financial Regulatory Authority and licensed to carry out such insurance activities in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Supervision and Control of Insurance in Egypt.

The Prime Minister may allocate part of the funds, other assets, or proceeds ordered to be confiscated in terrorist crimes to pay the State's obligations under the compulsory insurance policy provided for in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article (23):

The competent employee at the health offices shall register the notifications that satisfy all data confirming the validity of the event and its particulars in the health births register immediately upon receiving the notification, and shall deliver to the reporting person the certificate of immunization against diseases provided for in Article (4) of this Law.

Article (24):

If a birth event occurs to a citizen during his return journey from abroad, the event shall be reported to the health office or health authority at the place of residence within thirty days from the date of arrival.

Article (25):

If a newborn child of unknown parents is found, he shall be immediately handed over, in the condition in which he was found, to one of the following authorities:

- An institution prepared to receive newborn children.
- The police authority — police station, police department, or police post — within whose jurisdiction he was found.
- The mayor or sheikh in villages.



In all cases, the child shall be handed over to an institution prepared to receive newborn children for healthcare, and the police authority shall be notified. The police authority shall draw up a report of the incident and assign a physician from the competent health authority to medically examine the child.

The Executive Regulations shall regulate the duties of both the police authority and the physician of the health authority, and the procedures to be followed until the birth certificate is issued, provided that it shall not state therein that the child is a foundling.

If either of the child's parents wishes to acknowledge his or her paternity or maternity, he or she shall submit the request to the police authority within whose jurisdiction the child was found. The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures to be followed in this regard.

Article (26):

The registration of an illegitimate child shall be made according to the data provided by the reporting person and under his responsibility, except for the recording of the names of the parents or either of them, which shall be made upon a written request from the parent wishing to do so and in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Executive Regulations.

Registration in the register or the copies extracted therefrom shall not confer any right that conflicts with the established rules concerning personal status.

Article (27):

By way of exception to the provision of the preceding Article, the name of the father or mother, or both, may not be recorded upon notification in the following cases:

- If the parents are within the prohibited degrees of kinship, their names shall not be mentioned.
- If the mother is married and the child is born from a person other than her husband, her name shall not be mentioned.



With respect to non-Muslims, if the father is married and the child is born from a person other than his lawful wife, his name shall not be mentioned if the birth occurred before the marriage or after its dissolution.

Article (28):

If a newborn dies before his birth is reported, his birth must be reported first, followed by his death. However, if he is born dead after the sixth month of pregnancy, the report shall be limited to his death. The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures and documents that must be attached to the report.

Article (29):

The competent employee responsible for receiving notifications at health offices must verify that the data stated in the notification corresponds to the attached documents before recording the notification in the health births register. The competent employee responsible for registering birth events at civil registry departments must likewise review the notification data before registering the event in the births register.

Chapter Three

Marriage and Divorce

Article (30):

The authorities competent to authenticate the events provided for in the first paragraph of Article (5) of this Law must submit the documents they register, on the forms prepared for this purpose, to the clerks' office at the Family Court within whose jurisdiction the event occurred, within fifteen days from the date of their conclusion.

Such authorities must record the personal identification card number and its issuing authority, or the national identification number, and the date and place of birth of each party to the relationship, provided that this is supported by official documents.



Registration shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Executive Regulations.

Article (31):

The interested parties shall submit the documents of the events provided for in the second paragraph of Article (5) of this Law to the notarization office at the Real Estate Publicity Department within whose jurisdiction the event occurred, within fifteen days from the date of their registration, on the forms prepared for this purpose.

The competent employee at the notarization office at the Real Estate Publicity Department must verify the recording of the personal identification card number and its issuing authority, or the national identification number and the date and place of birth in respect of the parties to the event, or the passport number and its issuing authority if one of the parties to the event is a foreigner.

Registration shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Executive Regulations.

Article (31) bis:

No marriage contract may be authenticated for any person of either sex who has not reached eighteen full Gregorian years of age.

For authentication, the persons wishing to marry must undergo a medical examination to verify that they are free from diseases that may affect the life or health of either of them or the health of their offspring, and they must be informed of the result of such examination. The diseases, examination procedures and types, and the authorities licensed to conduct it shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Health in agreement with the Minister of Justice.

Any person who authenticates a marriage in violation of the provisions of this Article shall be subject to disciplinary punishment.



Article (32):

The clerks' offices at Family Courts shall register the events in respect of which final judgments have been issued in matters of marriage, divorce, judicial divorce, bodily separation, nullity, or dissolution.

Such events shall be included in the weekly notification sent to the civil registry department concerning marriage and divorce events.

Article (33):

By way of exception to the provision of Article (17) of this Law, marriage and divorce documents shall be issued for the first time by the clerks' offices at Personal Status Courts and the notarization offices at the Real Estate Publicity Department.

The Civil Status Sector shall be competent to issue copies of the entries of such events. The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the issuance procedures and fees, not exceeding twenty Egyptian pounds.

Article (34):

The Civil Status Sector shall register family data and follow up on all changes occurring thereto in accordance with the data received by it concerning civil status events. It shall also issue copies of family entries to interested parties.

The Executive Regulations shall determine the head of the family and the registration procedures. The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the fees for issuing a copy of family entries, not exceeding twenty Egyptian pounds.



Chapter Four

Deaths

Article (35):

Deaths must be reported to the health office in the place where the death occurred, or to the health authorities determined by a decision of the Minister of Health in places where there are no health offices, or to the mayor or sheikh in other places, within twenty-four hours from the date of death or the date on which it is established.

The report shall be made by the persons obligated to report it, in two copies of the forms prepared for this purpose, and shall include the data and documents determined by the Executive Regulations, which confirm the validity of the event.

