

Translation of

the Antiquities Protection

Law No. 117 of 1983

ترجمة قانون حماية الآثار

رقم ١١٧ لسنة ١٩٨٣

16 July 2026


ANDERSEN

Law No. 117 of 1983 Promulgating the Antiquities Protection 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

The People's Assembly has decided the following law, and we have promulgated it:

Promulgation Articles

Article (1)- Promulgation:

The provisions of the accompanying law concerning the protection of antiquities shall come into force.

Article (2)- Promulgation:

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

The Minister: The Minister competent for antiquities affairs.

The Ministry: The Ministry competent for antiquities affairs.

The Council: The Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The Board of Directors: The Board of Directors of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The President of the Council: The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The Competent Authority: The Grand Egyptian Museum or the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization, as the case may be.



The Competent Committee: The committee concerned with Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, or the committee concerned with Islamic, Coptic and Jewish antiquities, as the case may be.

Public Utility Lands for Antiquities: State-owned lands whose archaeological nature is established due to the presence of archaeological evidence therein.

The Buffer Zone of the Antiquity: The places or lands adjacent to the antiquity in a manner that ensures adequate protection thereof.

The Approved Beautification Line of the Antiquity: The area surrounding the buffer zone of the antiquity, extending for a distance that ensures that the aesthetic aspect of the antiquity is not distorted.

Places or Lands Adjacent to the Antiquity: Places or lands located outside the scope of the beautification lines of archaeological sites, places or lands, extending up to a distance of three kilometers in uninhabited areas, and for the distance determined in other cases, in a manner that ensures the protection of the environment of the antiquity.

Archaeological Site: Every site whose archaeological nature is determined in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Immovable Antiquity: An antiquity connected to the land and incapable of being moved.

Architectural Antiquity: An antiquity connected to the land and capable of being moved.

Archaeological Areas: Places that include archaeological sites and all facilities established to serve them and affiliated with the Council.

Article (3)- Promulgation:

The Minister shall issue the Executive Regulations of this Law and any other decisions necessary for its implementation.

Article (4)- Promulgation:

Law No. 215 of 1951 concerning the Protection of Antiquities shall be repealed, and any provision contrary to the provisions of this Law shall also be repealed.



Article (5)- 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 be stamped with the Seal of the State and shall be enforced as one of its laws.

Chapter One: General Provisions

Article (1):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Law, an antiquity shall mean any immovable property or movable object, provided that the following conditions are met:

- It must be the product of Egyptian civilization or successive civilizations, or the product of arts, sciences, literature or religions that existed on the land of Egypt from prehistoric times until before one hundred years ago.
- It must have archaeological or artistic value or historical importance, as a manifestation of Egyptian civilization or any other civilizations that existed on the land of Egypt.
- The antiquity must have been produced or originated on the land of Egypt, or have a historical connection therewith.

The remains of human races and the creatures contemporary with them shall be deemed to have the status of antiquities that are registered in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article (2):

By a decision of the Prime Minister, based on the proposal of the Minister competent for antiquities affairs, any immovable property or movable object having historical, scientific, religious, artistic or literary value may be deemed an antiquity whenever the State has a national interest in preserving and maintaining it, without being bound by the time limit provided for in the preceding Article.

Such antiquity shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Law. In such case, the owner of the antiquity shall be responsible for preserving it and refraining from making any change thereto, as from the date of being notified of such decision by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.



Article (3):

State-owned lands shall be deemed archaeological lands if they were deemed archaeological pursuant to decisions or orders issued prior to the entry into force of this Law, or if a decision is issued deeming them as such by the Prime Minister, based on the proposal of the Minister competent for antiquities affairs.

By a decision of the Prime Minister, based on the proposal of the Minister competent for antiquities affairs, any land may be removed from the category of archaeological lands or public utility lands for antiquities if it is established to the Council that such land is free from antiquities, or has become outside the lands of the approved beautification line of the antiquity.

Article (4):

Archaeological buildings are buildings that were registered pursuant to decisions or orders issued prior to the entry into force of this Law, or for which a decision is issued registering them as antiquities in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Where the State has a national interest therein, as assessed by the Board of Directors, the Council may regularize the status of tenants of archaeological places whose ownership has not been expropriated, and terminate the lease relationship within one year from the date of the procedure issued for regularizing the status, by providing alternative places for them or compensating them with fair compensation.

Article (5):

Subject to the provision of Article (32) of this Law, the Council alone shall assume responsibility for antiquities affairs and all matters relating thereto, whether such antiquities are in its museums or storerooms, or in archaeological sites and areas, or above the surface of the land, underground, in inland waters, or in Egyptian territorial waters, or any antiquity discovered by chance.

The Council shall also have responsibility for research and excavation in lands, regardless of their owner, and for any cultural, tourism, advertising or promotional activity relating to antiquities affairs and carried out at archaeological sites, within the buffer zone of the antiquity and within the beautification lines.



The Executive Regulations of this Law shall regulate the conditions for carrying out such activities in a manner that ensures the rehabilitation and security of the archaeological area.

The competent authority, as the case may be, shall assume responsibility for the archaeological pieces deposited, preserved and displayed therein.

The Council alone shall have the right to inspect the museums and storerooms of ministries, governmental bodies and public authorities that contain antiquities, in order to ensure their registration and security. The Council alone shall also maintain and restore such antiquities at the expense of the said bodies.

Article (5 bis):

The Council shall have the right to remove any violations, whether residential, commercial, industrial or otherwise, in archaeological sites and areas.

The presence of vehicles, street vendors, or any type of riding or pack animals in archaeological sites and museums shall be prohibited, except under the conditions determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (6):

All immovable and movable antiquities, and lands deemed archaeological, shall be considered public funds, except for those that are waqf property or privately owned property, which may be owned, possessed and disposed of in the cases and under the conditions provided for in this Law and its Executive Regulations.

Article (7):

Two permanent committees shall be established within the Council, one for Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, and the other for Islamic, Coptic and Jewish antiquities. The Executive Regulations shall determine the formation and competencies of these two committees.



Article (8):

Trading in antiquities shall be prohibited.

In cases of private ownership in accordance with the provisions of this Law, or lawful possession existing at the time this Law comes into force, or arising in accordance with its provisions, the owner or possessor of the antiquity may not dispose of it to third parties, destroy it, or abandon it, except with the written approval of the Council, at least sixty days in advance, in accordance with the procedures, conditions and controls to be issued by a decision of the Minister; otherwise, such act shall be unlawful.

In all cases, the act referred to in the preceding paragraph must not result in the removal of the antiquity from the country in any form whatsoever.

The Council shall, in all cases, have priority in obtaining the antiquity from its owner or possessor in return for fair compensation.

Any person who owns archaeological pieces in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall notify the Council thereof within six months starting from 1 March 2010, and shall be obliged to preserve them until the Council registers them.

The Council may recover archaeological pieces held by owners or possessors, or antiquities removed from architectural elements and held by them, whenever there is a national interest therein as assessed by the Board of Directors, based on a proposal by the competent permanent committee, in return for fair compensation.

Article (9):

Repealed.

Article (10):

A technical committee for foreign exhibitions shall be established within the Council. It shall be competent to determine the antiquities that may be displayed abroad for a specified period, and the financial consideration for their display, in light of the insurance value, the duration, and the number of selected pieces.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the formation of this committee and its other competencies.



By a decision of the President of the Republic, after obtaining the opinion of the Council of Ministers, based on the proposal of the Minister and the approval of the Technical Committee for Foreign Exhibitions and the Board of Directors, certain archaeological pieces may be displayed abroad for a specified period, in accordance with the procedures determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (11):

The Authority shall have the right to accept relinquishment by authorities and individuals of the ownership of their historical real properties, whether by way of donation, sale for a nominal price, or placing them at the disposal of the Authority for a period of not less than fifty years, whenever the State has a national interest therein.

Article (12):

An immovable antiquity shall be registered by a decision of the Minister, based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent committee.

The decision issued for the registration of the immovable antiquity shall be notified to its owner, or to the person in whose name it is assessed, by administrative means, shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette, and shall be annotated in the margin of the property registration at the Real Estate Registry.

Article (13):

The registration of an immovable antiquity and the notification of the owner thereof in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article shall entail the following provisions, without prejudice to the right of the owner of the antiquity to fair compensation:

- It shall not be permissible to demolish the property, whether in whole or in part, or to remove any part thereof from the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- It shall not be permissible to expropriate the land, property, or buffer zone in favor of any entity other than the Council, after the approval of the Minister based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent committee.



- It shall not be permissible to create any easement right in favor of third parties over the property.
- It shall not be permissible to renovate the property or alter its features in any manner except under a license from the President of the Authority, after the approval of the competent permanent committee. The execution of the licensed works shall be carried out under the direct supervision of a representative of the Authority.

If the concerned person carries out any of such works without the license referred to above, the Authority shall restore the situation to its previous condition at the expense of the violator, without prejudice to the right to compensation and without prejudice to the penalties prescribed in this Law.

- The owner shall be obliged to obtain the written approval of the Authority for every disposition concerning the property, stating the name and residence of the transferee. Upon disposing of the property, the owner shall inform the person in whose favor the disposition is made that the property is registered. The Authority shall express its opinion within thirty days from the date of being notified of the request for disposition. The expiry of such period without a response shall be deemed a decision of rejection.
- The Authority may, at any time and at its own expense, carry out any works it deems necessary for the maintenance of the antiquity. These provisions shall remain applicable even if the antiquity contained in the property becomes movable.

Article (14):

The registration of an immovable antiquity, or part thereof, may be struck off by a decision of the Minister based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent committee.

The striking-off decision shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette, notified to the individuals and entities that were previously notified of its registration, and recorded in the margin of the antiquity registration at the Council and in the margin of the property registration at the Real Estate Registration Authority.



Article (15):

No existing use or exploitation by individuals or entities of archaeological sites, lands, or buildings shall give rise to any right to acquire ownership thereof by prescription.

The Council shall have the right to evacuate such sites, lands, or buildings in return for fair compensation whenever it deems this necessary.

Article (16):

The Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development may, based on the proposal of the Minister, establish easement rights over properties adjacent to archaeological sites and buildings within the limits of the buffer zone of the antiquity, in order to ensure the preservation of their artistic characteristics or general appearance, in return for fair compensation.

The decision issued in this regard shall specify the properties or parts of properties over which one or more easement rights are established, the scope of such right, and the restrictions imposed accordingly on the right of the owner or possessor.

Article (17):

The Minister, or his delegate, shall issue a decision to suspend acts of encroachment upon any archaeological site or property immediately upon the preparation of a violation report, pending the issuance of a removal decision.

The Minister, or his delegate, may, after the approval of the competent committee, issue an administrative decision to remove any encroachment upon any archaeological site or property within ten days from the date of the competent committee's approval.

The competent local authorities shall be obliged to implement the suspension or removal decision, as the case may be, under police protection, within a period not exceeding ten days from the date on which the governorate is notified of such decision. In all cases, implementation shall be at the expense of the violator.

Without prejudice to the penalties provided for in this Law or any other law, the relevant authorities shall be prohibited from granting utility licenses or any other licenses for works resulting from the encroachment.



Article (18):

Privately owned lands may be expropriated due to their archaeological importance. By a decision of the President of the Republic, such lands may also be temporarily seized until the expropriation procedures are completed.

The land shall be deemed to have the status of antiquities as from the date of its temporary seizure. The possibility of the existence of antiquities in the expropriated land shall not be taken into account in assessing compensation.

In such case, the value of compensation shall be assessed by the committee provided for in Article (6) of Law No. 10 of 1990 concerning the Expropriation of Real Properties for Public Benefit, in accordance with the procedures set forth therein.

Article (19):

The Minister may, based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent committee, issue a decision defining the buffer zone of the antiquity or the beautification lines for antiquities and archaeological areas.

In such case, the lands located within the buffer zone of the antiquity or the beautification lines shall be deemed archaeological lands to which the provisions of this Law shall apply.

Article (20):

No building licenses may be granted in archaeological sites or lands.

Third parties shall be prohibited from establishing structures or cemeteries, digging canals, preparing roads, or carrying out agriculture in archaeological sites or lands, in public utility lands for antiquities, or in lands included within the buffer zone of the antiquity or the approved beautification lines.

It shall also not be permissible to plant or cut trees, remove debris or stones, take soil, fertilizers, or sand, or carry out any act that results in a change to the features of such sites and lands, except under a license from the Council and under its supervision.

The provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply to adjacent lands located outside the scope of the sites referred to above, extending up to a distance of three kilometers in uninhabited areas, or for the distance determined by the Council in a manner that ensures the protection of the environment of the antiquity in other areas.



By a decision of the Minister, the provisions of this Article may be applied to lands in which, based on studies conducted by the Council, it appears that antiquities may exist. The provisions thereof shall also apply to desert lands and to areas licensed for quarrying activities.

In all cases, the approval of the competent committee shall be required before the issuance of the license or the ministerial decision provided for in the third and fifth paragraphs of this Article. This shall be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Defense to obtain its opinion with respect to strategic areas of military importance and lands belonging to the Ministry of Defense.

Article (21):

When changing the planning of cities, districts, or villages, archaeological sites, lands, and buildings located therein must be taken into consideration.

No new planning, expansion, or modification may be implemented in archaeological and historical areas and within their boundaries except with the written approval of the Council, taking into account the easement rights established by the Council.

The Council shall express its opinion within three months from the date on which the matter is submitted to it. If it does not express its opinion within such period, the matter may be submitted to the Minister to issue a decision in this regard.

Article (22):

The competent authority may, after obtaining the approval of the Authority, license construction in places adjacent to archaeological sites within inhabited areas, taking into account the special requirements issued by the Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development.

The competent authority shall include in the license the conditions which the Authority considers sufficient to ensure that the building is erected in an appropriate manner that does not overshadow the antiquity or impair its appearance, and that ensures an appropriate buffer zone for it, taking into account the archaeological and historical surroundings and the specifications that guarantee its protection.



The Authority shall express its opinion on the license application within sixty days from the date of its submission thereto; otherwise, the lapse of such period shall be deemed a decision of rejection.

Article (23):

Every person who discovers an unregistered immovable antiquity shall notify the Antiquities Council thereof. The antiquity shall be deemed property of the State, and the Council shall take the necessary measures to preserve it.

Within three months, the Council shall either remove such antiquity if it is located on privately owned property, or take the procedures for expropriating the land in which it was found, or keep it in its place and register it in accordance with the provisions of this Law. The value of the antiquities contained in the expropriated land shall not be included in the assessment of the value of such land.

The Council may grant a reward to the person who reported the antiquity, to be determined by the competent permanent committee, if it considers that such antiquity is of special importance.

Article (24):

Every person who accidentally discovers a movable antiquity, or discovers a part or parts of a fixed antiquity in the place where it is found, shall notify the nearest administrative authority thereof within forty-eight hours from the time of discovery, and shall preserve it until it is received by the competent authority; otherwise, he shall be deemed to be in possession of an antiquity without a license.

The said authority shall immediately notify the Council thereof.

The antiquity shall become property of the State. If the Council determines the importance of the antiquity, it may grant the person who found and reported it a reward to be determined by the competent permanent committee.



Article (25):

The value of the compensation provided for in Articles (4), (8), (13), (15), and (16) of this Law shall be assessed by a committee formed by a decision of the Minister, in which the Board of Directors shall be represented.

Concerned parties may file a grievance against the committee's assessment before the Minister within sixty days from the date on which they are notified of the value of the compensation by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt; otherwise, the assessment shall become final.

No dispute concerning the value of the compensation may be raised after the lapse of three years from the date on which the assessment becomes final.

In all cases, the State Public Treasury shall bear the compensations referred to above.

Chapter Two: Registration, Maintenance and Discovery of Antiquities

Article (26):

The Council or the competent authority, as the case may be, shall undertake the inventory, photography, drawing, registration, and collection of data relating to movable antiquities in the registers prepared for such purpose. Antiquities recorded, on the date this Law comes into force, in the registers designated for them shall be deemed registered.

The Council shall undertake the general archaeological survey of archaeological sites and lands, determine their locations and features, and record them on maps, while providing a copy thereof to each of the competent local unit and the General Authority for Urban Planning, so that each may take them into consideration when exercising its respective powers.

The Council shall record the environmental and urban data and the factors affecting each archaeological site according to its importance.



Article (27):

The Antiquities Council shall prepare registered archaeological landmarks, archaeological sites, and historical buildings for visits and study, in a manner that does not conflict with their security and maintenance, and shall work to highlight their artistic and historical characteristics and features.

The Council shall also use the resources of archaeological sites and museums to develop archaeological awareness by all means.

Article (28):

Movable antiquities shall be preserved in the museums and storerooms of the Council or the competent authority, as the case may be, as shall architectural antiquities whose objective considerations require their transfer thereto, in accordance with scientific rules and in accordance with the controls and conditions established by the Council and under a license issued by it.

The Council or the competent authority, as the case may be, shall undertake the organization and management of exhibitions in museums using scientific methods, the maintenance of their contents, the implementation of the necessary protection and security measures, and the establishment of temporary internal exhibitions.

The Council may entrust Egyptian universities with the organization and management of the museums located therein. In this regard, the provisions of Article (5) of this Law shall apply.

In all such cases, antiquities museums and their storerooms shall be considered public property of the State.

Article (28 bis):

The Military Museums Department shall assume all responsibilities and duties of supervision, management, and security in relation to military museums.



Article (29):

The Council shall preserve antiquities, museums, storerooms, archaeological sites and areas, and registered archaeological buildings. It shall also guard them through the competent police, watchmen, and private guards approved by it, in accordance with the rules regulating the same.

The Council shall set a maximum extent for each antiquities inspection area in a manner that ensures ease of movement within its area and the monitoring of its antiquities.

The perimeter of each archaeological site guarded by the Council shall be determined by a decision of the Board of Directors. After obtaining the opinion of the Ministry competent for tourism affairs, such decision may include the imposition of an entry fee for the site, with a maximum of five Egyptian pounds for Egyptians and one hundred Egyptian pounds, or the equivalent thereof in foreign currency, for foreigners. Such fee shall not prejudice the fees prescribed pursuant to Article (39) of this Law.

Article (30):

The Ministry competent for endowments, the Egyptian Endowments Authority, the Coptic Endowments Authority, Egyptian churches, individuals, and other entities owning or possessing registered archaeological or historical properties shall bear the expenses of their restoration and maintenance if the Council considers this necessary, and such works shall be carried out under its supervision.

In cases of imminent danger, the Council shall carry out the necessary restoration and maintenance works for the aforesaid properties until the expenses are paid by the individuals or entities owning or possessing the properties registered as antiquities.

The Minister, or his delegate, may, after the approval of the competent committee, license specialized scientific bodies and missions to carry out restoration and maintenance operations under the supervision of the Council. Written authorization may also be granted to specialized individuals in accordance with the rules determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.



Article (31):

The Council shall, after consulting the Ministry of Defense and the concerned security authorities, arrange the priorities for granting permits to missions and bodies for the excavation of antiquities, starting with the areas most exposed to environmental risks and those most affected by State projects relating to urban expansion, according to an objective timetable approved by the Board of Directors after the approval of the competent committee.

Article (32):

The Council shall undertake the discovery of antiquities located above the surface of the land, and the excavation of those located underground and in Egyptian inland or territorial waters.

The Board of Directors may, in accordance with the controls and conditions determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law, and after the approval of the competent permanent committee, license specialized scientific bodies and national or foreign universities to search for or excavate antiquities in specific sites and for limited periods under a special license that may not be assigned to third parties.

Such license shall not be granted unless the scientific, technical and financial capacity, as well as the practical archaeological experience, of the body or university applying for the license have been verified. This provision shall apply even if the search or excavation takes place on non-archaeological land.

The licensed entity shall have the right to study, draw, photograph, and restore the antiquities it discovers during the license period, under the full supervision of the Supreme Council of Antiquities. It shall also have the right to full scientific publication thereof for a period of five years from the date of the first discovery at the site.

Article (33):

The Board of Directors of the Council shall issue a decision setting out the requirements and obligations that must be observed and implemented in excavation licenses.

The license shall include a statement of the boundaries of the area in which the search is to be conducted, the authorized period, the minimum work required therein, the securities to be deposited in favor of the Council, and the conditions for carrying out excavation, provided that work shall be limited to a specific area until completion thereof.



The license shall also include the obligation to carry out sequential registration, provide guarding and maintenance, and supply the Council with complete documentation and a comprehensive scientific report on the works subject to the license.

Article (34):

Licensing foreign missions to discover and excavate antiquities shall be subject to the following rules:

- Each mission shall be obliged to restore and maintain the architectural antiquities and movable antiquities it discovers on an ongoing basis and before the end of its working seasons, under the supervision of and in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Antiquities Authority.
- The plan of each foreign mission for archaeological excavation works in Egypt shall be accompanied by a complementary plan under which the mission undertakes restoration works for existing antiquities that have previously been discovered, or such archaeological survey, inventory, and registration works as may be appropriate to its capabilities in the area in which it works or nearby, subject to the approval of or in participation with the Authority.

Licensing foreign missions to discover and excavate antiquities shall be subject to the following rules:

- Each mission shall be obliged to restore and maintain the architectural antiquities and movable antiquities it discovers on an ongoing basis and before the end of its working seasons, under the supervision of and in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Antiquities Authority.
- The plan of each foreign mission for archaeological excavation works in Egypt shall be accompanied by a complementary plan under which the mission undertakes restoration works for existing antiquities that have previously been discovered, or such archaeological survey, inventory, and registration works as may be appropriate to its capabilities in the area in which it works or nearby, subject to the approval of or in participation with the Authority.



- The works of the entity licensed to excavate shall be evaluated by the competent permanent committee.

Article (35):

All discovered antiquities found by foreign and Egyptian scientific excavation missions shall be property of the State.

Article (36):

All intellectual property rights, trademarks, and protection of exploitation in favor of the Council shall apply to the archaeological replicas produced by the Council and to images of archaeological pieces and sites owned by it, as provided for in the Intellectual Property Rights Protection Law promulgated by Law No. 82 of 2002.

The Executive Regulations shall set out the controls prescribed in this regard.

For the purposes of applying the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister shall be the competent authority for applying the provisions of the aforementioned Intellectual Property Law.

Article (36 bis):

For the purpose of achieving its objectives, the Council may establish production units of a special nature. The Executive Regulations shall determine the rules for their establishment and their work system.

Article (37):

By a decision of the Board of Directors of the Council, work licenses granted to bodies and missions for excavations may be terminated due to violations committed by them during the work.



Without prejudice to the penalties prescribed for unlawfully appropriating or smuggling antiquities, the Council may deprive any archaeological mission or any foreign antiquities museum from carrying out archaeological excavations in the Arab Republic of Egypt for a period of not less than five years, if it is established that any of its members participated in or assisted in committing any of the crimes referred to in this Law.

Article (38):

The Antiquities Council and Egyptian university missions shall be exempt from paying customs duties on tools, equipment, and devices imported from abroad for excavation works, restoration of archaeological and historical buildings, preparation of museums and antiquities centers affiliated thereto, and artistic and archaeological exhibitions.

The Customs Authority shall also grant temporary release for the tools and devices brought into the country by foreign excavation, restoration, and natural studies missions relating to antiquities, for use in their purposes.

Such missions shall be finally exempt from paying customs duties if they dispose of or assign such tools or devices to the Council or to archaeological missions at Egyptian universities.

The mission shall bear the value of the prescribed customs duties if, after the completion of its work, it disposes of the tools or devices to entities other than those mentioned above.

Article (39):

By a decision of the Minister, after the approval of the Board of Directors and with notification to the Ministry of Tourism, the fees for visiting museums, archaeological sites, and archaeological areas for Egyptians and foreigners shall be determined, provided that such fees shall not exceed two thousand Egyptian pounds for an Egyptian, and ten thousand Egyptian pounds or the equivalent thereof in foreign currency for a foreigner, for each museum or site.

Without prejudice to the provision of the preceding paragraph regarding the collection of visit fees, the Board of Directors shall estimate the fees for opening archaeological areas, sites, and museums outside official working hours, provided that such fees shall not exceed two million Egyptian pounds for each museum or site, all in the manner determined by the Executive Regulations of this Law.



Article (40):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by the Penal Code or any other law, any violation of the provisions of this Law shall be punishable by the penalties set out in the following Articles.

Article (41):

Any person who smuggles an antiquity outside the Arab Republic of Egypt, while being aware thereof, shall be punished by life imprisonment and a fine of not less than one million Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten million Egyptian pounds.

In such case, the court shall order the confiscation of the antiquity subject of the crime, as well as the devices, tools, machinery, and vehicles used therein, in favor of the Council.

Article (42):

Any person who steals an antiquity or part of an antiquity, whether such antiquity is a registered antiquity owned by the State, prepared for registration, extracted from archaeological excavations of the Ministry, or from the works of missions, bodies, and universities authorized to excavate, with the intent of smuggling, shall be punished by life imprisonment and a fine of not less than one million Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five million Egyptian pounds.

The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for any person who carries out clandestine excavation, or conceals an antiquity or part thereof, with the intent of smuggling. In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the antiquity, as well as the devices, tools, machinery, and vehicles used in the crime, in favor of the Council.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years, and a fine of not less than five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds, for any person who commits any of the following acts:

- Demolishes, intentionally damages, defaces, alters the features of, or intentionally separates part of a movable or immovable antiquity.



- Carries out excavation works with the intent of obtaining antiquities without a license. In such case, the excavation site shall be placed under custody until the Council carries out excavation works at the expense of the perpetrator.

The penalty in the two preceding items shall be rigorous imprisonment and a fine of not less than one million Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two million Egyptian pounds, if the perpetrator is an employee of the Ministry, the Council, or the competent authority, as the case may be, or is one of the officials, employees, or workers of excavation missions, or one of the contractors contracted with the Council or their workers.

Article (42 bis):

Any person who steals an antiquity or part of an antiquity owned by the State shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment and a fine of not less than one million Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two million Egyptian pounds.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years and the fine provided for in the first paragraph for any person who conceals an antiquity or part thereof if it is derived from any crime.

In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the antiquity, as well as the devices, tools, machinery, and vehicles used therein, in favor of the Council.

Article (42 bis 1):

Any person who, even abroad, forms, manages, intervenes in the management or organization of, joins, or participates in a gang whose purposes include smuggling antiquities outside the country or stealing them with the intent of smuggling shall be punished by life imprisonment.

Article (42 bis 2):

Any person who possesses, holds, or sells an antiquity or part of an antiquity outside the Arab Republic of Egypt shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment and a fine of not less than one million Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten million Egyptian pounds, unless he holds an official document proving that it left Egypt lawfully.



In addition, the court shall order the confiscation of the antiquity subject of the crime.

Article (43):

Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years, and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds:

- Moves, without written permission issued by the Council, an antiquity owned by the State or a registered antiquity, or intentionally removes it from its place.
 - Converts archaeological buildings or lands, or any part thereof, into a dwelling, stable, storehouse, or factory; cultivates them; prepares them for cultivation; plants trees therein; uses them as a threshing floor; digs drains or irrigation channels therein; establishes any other occupations thereon; or encroaches upon them in any form whatsoever without a license in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
 - Falsifies an antiquity with the intent of fraud.
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Article (44):

Any person who violates any provision of Articles (6), (8), (13), (17), and (20) of this Law shall be punished by the penalty provided for in Article (43) of this Law, or by either of the two penalties.

In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the antiquity subject of the crime, as well as the devices, tools, machinery, and vehicles used therein, in favor of the Council.

Article (44 bis):

Any person who violates any of the provisions of Articles (5 bis), (23), and (24) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year, and a fine of not less than fifty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.



In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the antiquity subject of the crime, as well as the devices, tools, machinery, and vehicles used therein, in favor of the Council.

Article (45):

Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year, and a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties:

- Places advertisements or publicity signs on an antiquity.
- Writes, engraves, or applies paint on an antiquity.
- Defaces or accidentally damages an immovable or movable antiquity, or separates part thereof.
- Appropriates debris, sand, or other materials from an archaeological site or archaeological lands without a license from the Council, exceeds the conditions of the license granted to him in quarries, or adds sand, waste, or other materials to the archaeological land or site.

In all cases, the court shall order the offender to bear the costs of restoring the item to its original condition, and to pay the compensation assessed by the court.

Article (45 bis 1):

Any person who commits either of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties:

- Being present in any archaeological site or museum without a permit.
- Climbing an antiquity without obtaining a license.

The penalty shall be doubled if either of the acts referred to in items (1) and (2) is connected with an act contrary to public morals or offensive to the country.



Article (45 bis):

Any person who reports to the competent authorities or investigation authorities the crime he committed before the commencement of the investigation shall be exempt from the penalty provided for in Articles (41) and (42) of this Law.

The court may exempt the offender from the penalty if he confesses to the crime in such a manner that such confession leads to the seizure of the antiquities subject of the crime or assists in their recovery, whether inside or outside the country.

Article (46):

Any State employee who violates any of the provisions of Articles (17), (20/first paragraph), (21), and (22) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than two years, and a fine of not less than one thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five thousand Egyptian pounds, with an obligation to compensate for the damages arising from the violation.

Article (47):

The Council shall retain archaeological pieces seized in connection with cases after the completion of their examination by the technical committees formed by the investigation authorities and courts, in order to preserve them in a manner that protects them from damage.

Such pieces shall be stored in the storerooms of the Council or the competent authority, as the case may be, temporarily pending the cases under consideration, until final judgment is rendered in such cases and a ruling is issued either confiscating them in favor of the Council or delivering them to their possessors.

Article (47 bis):

Any person who reports any of the crimes provided for in this Chapter shall be rewarded with a reward to be determined by the competent committee.



Article (47 bis 1):

Crimes of assault against antiquities or trading therein shall not be time-barred.

Chapter Four: Final Provisions

Article (48):

Antiquities inspectors and museum curators appointed to a financial grade, as well as their hierarchical superiors, shall have the capacity of judicial officers with respect to recording the crimes and violations provided for in this Law, its Executive Regulations, and the decisions issued in implementation thereof.

Article (49):

The fines adjudicated pursuant to the provisions of this Law, and the fees prescribed in Articles (29) and (39) thereof, shall accrue to the Fund for Financing Antiquities and Museums Projects at the Council.

The Council may grant, from the proceeds of such amounts, rewards to be determined by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Council to those who contributed to reporting or detecting violations, in accordance with the conditions and procedures to be issued by a decision of the Board of Directors.

Article (50):

All amounts due to the Council pursuant to this Law may be collected by way of administrative attachment.



Article (51):

The Council shall coordinate work with the bodies and authorities competent for planning, housing, utilities, tourism, endowments, security, governorate councils, and other authorities, in a manner that ensures the protection of antiquities, museums, and archaeological buildings from vibrations, congestion, causes of seepage and pollution, industrial hazards, and changes to the historical and archaeological surroundings, and in a manner that achieves a balance between urban development requirements and the necessities of preserving antiquities and heritage.

Article (52):

The Council alone shall form the technical and archaeological committees responsible for examining archaeological pieces subject to antiquities crimes, as well as archaeological buildings and sites, and for studying and evaluating their restoration, maintenance, and preservation.

Such committees shall prepare technical and archaeological reports on the results of the examination and submit them to the Council or to the investigation authorities and courts.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall regulate the procedures for forming such committees, and any procedure carried out in violation thereof shall be null and void.

Article (53):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in any other law, any person who harasses tourists or visitors while they are present at archaeological sites or museums, by persistently approaching them against their will for the purpose of begging, or promoting, offering, or selling any goods or services for his own benefit or for the benefit of others, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds.



Translation of the Executive Regulation of the Antiquities Protection Law No. 117 of 1983

ترجمة اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون
حماية الآثار رقم ١١٧ لسنة ١٩٨٣

16 July 2026

**Decision of the Minister of Culture No. 712 of 2010 Concerning
the Executive Regulations of the Antiquities Protection Law**

Preamble

The Minister of Culture,

Chairman of the Supreme Council of Antiquities,

Having reviewed the Civil Code;

The Penal Code;

Administrative Attachment Law No. 308 of 1955;

The Public Authorities Law promulgated by Law No. 61 of 1963;

The Customs Law promulgated by Law No. 66 of 1963 and its amendments;

Law No. 142 of 1964 concerning the Real Estate Cadastre System;

The State General Budget Law and its amendments, No. 53 of 1973;

The Local Administration Law promulgated by Law No. 43 of 1979;

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

Environment Law No. 4 of 1994;

Tenders and Auctions Law No. 89 of 1998 and its Executive Regulations;

The Intellectual Property Rights Protection Law promulgated by Law No. 82 of 2002;

Law No. 144 of 2006 concerning the Demolition of Non-Dilapidated Buildings and Establishments and the Preservation of Architectural Heritage;

The Unified Building Law No. 119 of 2008;

Manuscripts Protection Law No. 8 of 2009;

Law No. 117 of 1983, as amended by Law No. 3 of 2010 and Law No. 61 of 2010, concerning the Protection of Antiquities;



Law No. 67 of 2010 regulating Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure, Services and Public Utilities Projects;

The Presidential Decree approving the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, No. 114 of 1973;

And the Presidential Decree establishing the Supreme Council of Antiquities, No. 82 of 1994;

Issuance Articles

Article (1)- Issuance:

The provisions of the Executive Regulations of the Antiquities Protection Law attached to this Decision shall come into force.

Article (2)- Issuance:

Any decision contrary to the provisions of the attached Regulations shall be repealed.

Article (3)- Issuance:

This Decision shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette and shall come into force as of the day following the date of its publication.



Preamble

Definitions:

For the purposes of applying the provisions of these Regulations, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each of them:

The Minister: The Minister competent for antiquities affairs.

The Council: The Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The Board of Directors: The Board of Directors of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The President of the Council: The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The Secretary-General: The Secretary-General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The Law: The Antiquities Protection Law promulgated by Law No. 117 of 1983.

The Competent Authority: The Grand Egyptian Museum or the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization, as the case may be.

The Competent Committee: The permanent committee competent for Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, or the permanent committee competent for Islamic, Coptic and Jewish antiquities, as the case may be.

The Buffer Zone of the Antiquity: The places or lands adjacent to the antiquity, the boundaries of which are determined by a decision of the Minister based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent permanent committee, in a manner that ensures full protection of the antiquity.

The Approved Beautification Line of the Antiquity: The area surrounding the buffer zone of the antiquity, extending for a distance determined by a decision of the Minister based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent permanent committee, in a manner that ensures that the aesthetic aspect of the antiquity is not distorted.

Public Utility Lands for Antiquities: State-owned lands whose archaeological nature is established due to the presence of archaeological evidence therein.



Places or Lands Adjacent to the Antiquity: Places or lands located outside the scope of the beautification lines of archaeological sites, places or lands, extending up to a distance of three kilometers in uninhabited areas, and for the distance determined in other cases, in a manner that ensures the protection of the environment of the antiquity.

Environment of the Antiquity: The area extending beyond the beautification line surrounding the buffer zone of the antiquity, which ensures its protection, prevents the impairment of its appearance, and prevents the construction of buildings that would dominate it or prevent the display of its artistic characteristics, as determined by the competent permanent committee.

Archaeological Site: Every site whose archaeological nature is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Archaeological Areas: Places that include archaeological sites and all facilities established to serve them and affiliated with the Council.

Immovable Antiquity: An antiquity connected to the land and incapable of being moved.

Architectural Antiquity: An antiquity connected to the land and capable of being moved.

Inhabited Areas: Areas inhabited by residents.

Uninhabited Areas: Areas not inhabited by residents.

Archaeological Replicas: Replicas and reproductions produced by the Council and bearing its stamp and emblem, or those whose production is authorized, whether identical to the specifications of the original antiquity or produced with specifications different therefrom.



Chapter One: The Supreme Council of Antiquities- General Competencies

Section One: Scope of Competence, Determination of Antiquity and Possession Provisions

Article (1)- Regulations:

The Council alone shall be competent for antiquities affairs, and for preserving, protecting, restoring, maintaining, examining, assessing the archaeological importance of, and supervising antiquities.

The Council shall also be competent for coordinating with the various State bodies regarding the preservation of antiquities, archaeological sites and lands, and museums affiliated with it, and for issuing licenses relating to any disposition or activity at archaeological sites or lands.

The Council shall establish the controls, standards, requirements and regulations that must be followed concerning the protection, display, visitation, and restoration of antiquities in all archaeological areas, sites, buildings and museums affiliated with it.

Article (1 bis)- Regulations:

The competent authority, as the case may be, shall assume responsibility for the archaeological pieces deposited, preserved and displayed therein.

It shall also preserve, protect, restore and maintain them, all in accordance with the controls and standards that must be followed concerning the protection of antiquities and which are approved by the competent permanent committee.

Article (1 bis 1)- Regulations:

The phrase “the Minister competent for antiquities affairs” shall replace the phrase “the Minister competent for culture” wherever it appears in the Executive Regulations of the Antiquities Protection Law promulgated by Law No. 117 of 1983, as amended by Law No. 91 of 2018.



The phrase “the Permanent Committee for Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities or the Permanent Committee for Islamic, Coptic and Jewish Antiquities,” as the case may be, shall replace the phrase “the competent permanent committee” wherever they appear in the Executive Regulations of the Antiquities Protection Law.

Article (2)- Regulations:

An antiquity is every immovable property or movable object produced by ancient Egyptian civilization or by other successive civilizations that existed on the land of Egypt from prehistoric times and the different Stone Ages, the Pharaonic civilization that arose in the Nile Valley, and the Greek, Roman, Coptic and Islamic civilizations and eras up to the rule of the Muhammad Ali Dynasty and until before one hundred years ago.

The one-hundred-year period shall be calculated from the date on which the Law came into force.

Article (3)- Regulations:

All conditions set forth in Article (1) of the Law must be jointly satisfied in order for any immovable property or movable object to be considered an antiquity.

An antiquity shall lose one of its characteristics if any of such conditions is not satisfied.

Article (4)- Regulations:

The technical committees formed by a decision of the Minister, the Secretary-General, or their delegate, as the case may be, shall assess the archaeological or artistic value or historical importance of the immovable property or movable object sought to be registered as an antiquity, provided that it constitutes one of the manifestations of Egyptian civilization or other civilizations that existed on the land of Egypt or have a historical connection therewith, that it was produced or originated on the land of Egypt, and that it has historical, archaeological or artistic value.



Article (5)- Regulations:

The competence provided for in Article (5) of the Law shall include all museums, storerooms, archaeological sites and areas, and similar places affiliated with the Council or subject to its supervision.

The Council shall have the right to carry out excavation and archaeological research works in all lands, even if owned by third parties, based on the archaeological studies it conducts and in accordance with the procedures provided for in these Regulations.

Article (6)- Regulations:

Ownership of land shall not grant its owner or any third party any right to own or possess the antiquities located underground.

All antiquities located underground or in Egyptian inland or territorial waters up to a distance of twelve nautical miles, or in accordance with the relevant international conventions, shall be considered public property of the State and shall be subject to the competence and supervision of the Council.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to all immovable or movable antiquities discovered by chance.

Article (7)- Regulations:

Except for endowments and private property in accordance with the provisions of the Law, all archaeological real properties, movable antiquities, and lands deemed archaeological in accordance with the provisions of the Law shall be considered public funds, and all provisions applicable to public funds under the Penal Code or other relevant laws shall apply thereto.

Article (8)- Regulations:

Ownership of an antiquity shall transfer only by inheritance, gift, or assignment without consideration.

In all such cases, the new owner of the antiquity must notify the Council before taking any procedure for transferring ownership.



Article (9)- Regulations:

In the case of inheritance, ownership shall transfer pursuant to a legal declaration of inheritance stating the legal heirs of the possessor or owner of the antiquity, accompanied by an official application registered at the Real Estate Registry specifying the name of the heir to whom possession shall transfer based on the approval of the remaining heirs.

In the event of disagreement among the heirs, the Council shall retain the antiquity pursuant to an official report in the name of the heirs of the possessor in the Council's registers, and it shall not be delivered to any of them until an agreement is reached on identifying the possessor among them, pursuant to a report registered at the Real Estate Registry.

Article (10)- Regulations:

Ownership of the antiquity shall transfer directly to the Council if the possessor or owner dies without having a legal heir.

Article (11)- Regulations:

Registration shall not prevent the owner or possessor from retaining the antiquity registered in his name, provided that he has not previously been accused of any of the crimes provided for in the Law, and provided that he has a suitable place for preserving the antiquity, in light of what is determined by the Archaeological Collections Department in this regard and in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Article (12)- Regulations:

Antiquities deemed public funds, whether immovable or movable, may not be acquired by third parties by prescription or disposed of.

In all cases, movable antiquities may not be removed from the country in any form whatsoever in violation of the provisions of the Law.

In the event that such antiquities are removed by unlawful means, the Council shall recover them by all legal, judicial and diplomatic means and methods through the Council and its technical and legal committees, in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the relevant international conventions.



Article (13)- Regulations:

The right to file an action for the recovery of antiquities smuggled abroad shall not be time-barred, regardless of the manner or time of their removal from Egyptian territory, in accordance with the relevant conventions in this regard.

Article (14)- Regulations:

Trading in movable antiquities shall be absolutely prohibited. They may not be sold or assigned to third parties for consideration.

The intentional destruction of privately owned antiquities or leaving them neglected shall also be prohibited. Their owner must donate them to the Council if he does not wish to continue possessing them.

Article (15)- Regulations:

The dispositions provided for in these Regulations may only be made in respect of registered antiquities.

If the antiquity is not registered, the act shall be deemed unlawful, all dispositions made in respect thereof shall be null and void, and its possessor shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor upon its recovery by the Council.

Article (16)- Regulations:

Any person who owns unregistered pieces shall notify the Council thereof in order to register them in his possession within six months from the date of his ownership thereof, or from the date on which he becomes aware, as the case may be, that what he owns is deemed an antiquity.

The Archaeological Collections Department shall be competent to carry out the procedures for registering such antiquity in the registers designated for this purpose.

The said Department shall also express its opinion regarding the dispositions of possessors upon the transfer of possession, according to the type of antiquity required to be examined, its location, and the extent of its importance in light of the provisions of these Regulations.



Article (17)- Regulations:

An approved written consent must be obtained from the Archaeological Collections Department at the Council when the possessor submits an application to dispose of the archaeological pieces registered in his possession.

This shall be in light of the opinion of the competent permanent committee and the approval of the Board of Directors of such disposition.

The Council must express its opinion, whether by rejection or acceptance, within sixty days from the date of official submission of the application. The possessor shall be notified of the Council's opinion by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

Article (18)- Regulations:

The application for transfer of possession shall include the name and capacity of the possessor, the description, image, number and data of the antiquity, as well as all complete details of the person or entity to whom possession is sought to be transferred.

The written consent to transfer possession, whether in whole or in part, issued by the Council must include a description of the place where the archaeological pieces are preserved, and the opinion of the competent permanent committee thereon based on the report of the Archaeological Collections Department.

In all cases, the antiquities registered in the name of the possessor must be preserved in places suitable for their quantity, size and type of material from which they are made, and must be secured in a manner that ensures their protection.

If the foregoing requirements are not satisfied, the matter shall be submitted to the competent permanent committee and the Board of Directors for the recovery of the antiquity from its possessor, without the possessor having any right to claim compensation from the Council.

Article (19)- Regulations:

If a movable object in the possession of individuals, public bodies or private entities is deemed an antiquity, it shall be registered by the Council and retained by its owner, unless there is a national interest in retaining it, in which case the Council may recover it in return for fair compensation.



If the technical committees formed by a decision of the Secretary-General conclude that the movable object owned by individuals, public bodies or private entities is not deemed an antiquity, after approval by the competent permanent committee, its owner shall be granted an administrative certificate stating that it is not archaeological, in accordance with the controls established by the Archaeological Collections Department in this regard.

Article (20)- Regulations:

The number of members of the committee for examining movable antiquities or transferring possession shall not exceed five members, provided that one of them shall be a member of the Legal Affairs Department.

The Secretary-General may add to the committee, or upon the proposal of its chairman, any specialists, whether archaeologists or technical experts from among the Council's employees or from outside the Council.

Article (21)- Regulations:

The Council shall always have priority in obtaining the antiquity if its possessor or owner wishes to dispose of it in accordance with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations, in return for fair compensation.

Article (22)- Regulations:

The owner of the antiquity shall, in all cases, be obliged to preserve the antiquities in his possession during a grace period of six months starting from the date of his ownership of the antiquity.

The possession provisions prescribed by law shall apply to him following its registration.



Article (23)- Regulations:

Subject to the provisions of Article (8) of the Law and the possession provisions set out in these Regulations, the Council may, based on a submission by the Possession Department or the Archaeological Collections Department and after the approval of the competent permanent committee, create new possession cases for persons who own archaeological pieces and have notified the Council's Department thereof.

Article (24)- Regulations:

For the purposes of recovering archaeological pieces held by owners or possessors, or antiquities removed from architectural elements and held by them, the existence of a national interest shall be sufficiently established if such recovery is due to their historical, archaeological or artistic importance, their rarity, the necessity of displaying or preserving them in State museums, or their possession in a manner that exposes them to partial or total damage or misuse.

In all cases, the approval of the Board of Directors must be obtained before recovery, based on a submission by the competent permanent committee.

Article (25)- Regulations:

The following procedures shall be followed when registering any real property among antiquities:

The area within whose jurisdiction the real property intended to be registered is located shall notify the head of the competent sector, based on an inspection report setting out the architectural, historical and decorative elements of the property and, where possible, transcribing them, supported by a scientific and technical report and clear colored photographs, with a statement beneath each photograph indicating what it represents, in respect of the real property intended to be registered, in accordance with the following controls:

An accurate description of the property as follows:

- The location and number of the real property intended to be registered, if any.
- A brief summary of its establishment or construction.



- The general layout of the property.
- The external and internal description of the property.
- The building system and the materials used therein, specifically.
- The thickness and heights of the walls.
- The method of roofing and flooring.

A cadastral map signed, stamped and approved by the Survey and Properties Departments.

An inspection report prepared jointly with the Survey and Properties Departments, approved and stamped.

An engineering report approved by the competent Engineering Department of the Projects Sector at the Council.

A scaled horizontal plan of the building intended to be registered.

A description and inventory of the movable pieces inside the property, with the registration of the pieces whose archaeological nature is established in accordance with Article (26) of these Regulations.

- A committee shall be formed by the competent sector to review the procedures undertaken by the area and to prepare a report for submission to the competent permanent committee to express its technical opinion.
- If the competent permanent committee approves the taking of registration procedures, the matter shall be submitted to the Board of Directors to express its opinion.
- If the Board of Directors approves the registration, the Minister shall, based on a submission by the Secretary-General, issue a ministerial decision registering the property and deeming it an antiquity in respect of buildings that are more than one hundred years old, after the remaining conditions provided for in the Law have been satisfied.

The Prime Minister shall, based on a submission by the Minister, issue a decision registering properties whose construction has not reached such time period, where there is a national interest requiring the same.



In all cases, the owner of the property, or the person in whose name it is assessed, shall be notified of the decision of the competent permanent committee and the Board of Directors deeming the property an antiquity, and shall be obliged to preserve it until the registration decision is issued.

5. The registration decision shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette, and the owner of the property, or the person in whose name it is assessed, shall be notified thereof by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.
6. The registration shall be annotated in the margin of the property registration at the Real Estate Registration Authority, and the owner shall be notified of such procedure.

Article (26)- Regulations:

The following procedures shall be followed when registering any movable object among antiquities:

- The archaeological nature of the discovered, seized, recovered, accidentally found movable piece, or the movable piece found as a result of clandestine excavation, shall be established through scientific reports prepared by the archaeological committees at the Council or by the scientific missions that discovered it. Such reports shall include an archaeological description of the piece and the chronological and historical era to which it belongs, in accordance with Articles (1) and (2) of the Law.
- The piece shall be photographed from all directions.
- The piece shall be registered in the antiquities registration records prepared for this purpose, after submission to the competent permanent committee and approval by the Board of Directors.
- The registration data shall include the place and date of discovery, seizure, recovery or finding of the piece, its description, the material from which it is made, the drawings and inscriptions thereon, its photographs, measurements, dimensions, and weight if it is made of precious metal.



Article (27)- Regulations:

Two copies of the registration book shall be prepared. The Possession Department at the Council shall retain one copy, and the other copy shall be delivered to the possessor or owner of the antiquity for retention.

A special field therein shall be annotated upon the periodic inspection of the possessor by the Possession Department at the Council, and observations relating to the antiquity and the methods of its preservation and possession shall be stated.

Periodic inspection shall be carried out at least twice annually to review the movable antiquities held by possessors according to the records. The department concerned with possession shall prepare a consolidated report on the results of its work for all collections, to be submitted to the competent permanent committee for approval.

Article (28)- Regulations:

The registration of a real property or movable object as an antiquity in accordance with Articles (1) and (2) of the Law shall result in its remaining in the custody of its owner or possessor, who shall be responsible for preserving it from damage. In all cases, he may not make any changes thereto.

The responsibility of the owner or possessor of the antiquity shall commence from the date on which he is notified of the registration decision by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt sent to him by the competent body at the Council.

Article (29)- Regulations:

The owner of the antiquity may not restore it except under the supervision of the Council.

He may not transfer its ownership to third parties except after obtaining written approval from the Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations.



Article (30)- Regulations:

Lands deemed archaeological pursuant to ministerial decisions or decisions of the Prime Minister issued before the promulgation of the Law shall remain so for the purposes of applying its provisions and shall not lose their archaeological status.

Lands shall be deemed archaeological in accordance with the provisions of the Law by a decision issued by the Prime Minister based on a submission by the Minister. The approved beautification lines of the antiquity, for which a decision is issued by the Minister, shall be treated as archaeological lands.

Article (31)- Regulations:

Land shall not be deemed archaeological if it is established to the Council, through the studies, research, probes and preliminary excavations it conducts on the land, that it is free from antiquities or any archaeological evidence.

A decision removing such land from the category of archaeological lands shall be issued by the Prime Minister based on a submission by the Minister, in light of the opinion of the competent permanent committee, as the case may be.

The Private State Properties Department or the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified of such decision in order to dispose of the land pursuant thereto within six months from the date of its issuance.

Article (32)- Regulations:

All buildings deemed archaeological and registered pursuant to decisions or orders issued prior to the entry into force of the Law shall retain their archaeological status for the purposes of applying its provisions, and it shall not be necessary to register them again as antiquities.



Article (33)- Regulations:

All movable antiquities shall be registered in the antiquities registration records by a decision of the Board of Directors, after examination by the competent technical committees, as the case may be, and after the approval of the competent permanent committee.

The owner of the antiquity shall be notified thereof by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

Article (34)- Regulations:

Without prejudice to the right of the owner of the immovable antiquity to compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Law, the registration of the property as an antiquity and the notification of the owner of such decision shall entail the following provisions:

It shall not be permissible to expropriate the land, property or buffer zone in favor of any entity other than the Council.

It shall not be permissible to create any easement right in favor of third parties over the archaeological property.

It shall not be permissible to demolish the property, whether in whole or in part, or its annexes, or to remove any parts thereof outside the Arab Republic of Egypt.

It shall not be permissible to renovate, develop, or alter the features of the property in any manner, or to carry out technical cleaning works for any decorative elements, except under a written license from the President of the Council after the approval of the competent permanent committee.

In all cases, all licensed works shall be carried out under the direct supervision of a representative of the Council selected by the head of the competent sector.

If the concerned person carries out any of the aforementioned works without a license from the Council, or in the absence of the Council's representative, the Council shall restore the situation to its previous condition at the expense of the violator, without prejudice to the Council's right to compensation and to the penalties prescribed under the provisions of the Law.



The Council, through the competent sector, may carry out any works it deems necessary for the maintenance, restoration or protection of the antiquity after the approval of the competent permanent committee. It may also take the necessary measures to protect the antiquity if it is exposed to imminent danger threatening its safety, provided that the competent permanent committee is notified of such measures.

The owner of the antiquity shall be obliged to obtain the written approval of the competent permanent committee, as the case may be, for every disposition concerning the property, stating the name and residence of the transferee. Upon making the disposition, the owner must inform the person in whose favor the disposition is made that the property is registered as an antiquity, by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

The Council shall express its opinion through the competent permanent committee, as the case may be, within thirty days from the date on which it is notified of the request for disposition. The expiry of such period without a response shall be deemed a decision of rejection.

Article (35)- Regulations:

The compensation referred to at the beginning of Article (13) of the Law shall not be due except where the Council refuses the owner's disposition of the property by sale or lease to third parties after the expiry of the thirty-day period referred to in the aforementioned Article.

In all cases, the mere registration of the property as an antiquity shall not give rise to any right of compensation for its owner.

Article (36)- Regulations:

The registration of an immovable antiquity, or part thereof, may be struck off if it loses its archaeological characteristics, in accordance with what is determined by the competent technical committees.

The striking off of the registration of an immovable antiquity, or part thereof, shall be by a decision of the Minister based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent permanent committee.



Article (37)- Regulations:

The decision to strike off the registration of the antiquity shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette and shall be notified to the individuals or entities that were previously notified of its registration as an antiquity.

Such notification shall be recorded in the margin of the antiquity registration at the Council and also in the margin of the property registration at the Real Estate Registration Authority.

The competent sector shall undertake this procedure in coordination with the Legal Affairs Department at the Council.

Article (38)- Regulations:

The Minister shall issue the necessary decisions determining the buffer zone of the antiquity or the beautification lines for antiquities and archaeological areas and sites, based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent permanent committee.

Article (39)- Regulations:

Lands located within the buffer zone of the antiquity or the beautification lines shall be deemed archaeological lands to which the provisions of the Law and these Regulations shall apply.

The beautification lines shall extend to the distance determined by a decision of the Minister, based on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after the approval of the competent permanent committee, in a manner that ensures that the aesthetic aspect of the antiquity is not distorted and that its environmental protection is achieved.

Article (40)- Regulations:

Any person who becomes aware of the existence of an unregistered immovable antiquity shall notify the Council thereof in order for it to take the procedures for its registration.

If its owner cannot be identified, the antiquity shall, after registration, be deemed property of the State, and the Council may take such measures as it deems necessary to preserve it.



Article (41)- Regulations:

Within a maximum period of three months, the Council may remove or transfer the antiquity found on property owned by individuals or entities.

If this is not possible due to the nature of the antiquity, the Council shall take the procedures for expropriating the land on which the antiquity is located, or keep it in its place while taking the procedures for its registration in accordance with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations.

The Council shall grant a reward to the person who reported the antiquity, to be determined by the competent permanent committee, as the case may be, provided that the antiquity is of special importance, whether historical, religious, archaeological or artistic.

Article (42)- Regulations:

In all cases, the value of any fixed, movable, or buried antiquities located in the land shall not be included in the assessment of the value of the land upon expropriation.

Article (43)- Regulations:

Every person who accidentally discovers a movable antiquity or part of a fixed antiquity shall notify the nearest archaeological area or administrative authority, whether the police or the local bodies in the governorates, within forty-eight hours from the date of discovering it.

He must preserve it until it is received by the competent authority. If such period lapses without notification, he shall be deemed to be in possession of an antiquity without a license.

The administrative authority notified of the discovery of the antiquity shall immediately notify the Council thereof.



Article (44)- Regulations:

The antiquity shall become, immediately upon its discovery, property of the State represented by the Council.

The Council may determine a reward for the person who discovered it, to be determined by the competent permanent committee according to the importance of the antiquity.

Article (45)- Regulations:

The Council or the competent authority, as the case may be, shall undertake the inventory, photography, drawing, registration, and documentation of data relating to all movable antiquities in the registers prepared for this purpose and in a database on the Council's computer system.

Article (46)- Regulations:

The Council shall, through its competent departments, carry out a comprehensive archaeological survey of all archaeological sites and areas, determine their locations and features, record them on maps, and update them periodically.

The Council shall also record the surrounding environmental and urban data and the factors affecting each archaeological site according to its importance, and shall provide a copy thereof to the competent local unit and the General Authority for Urban Planning, so that each may take them into consideration when exercising its respective powers.

Article (47)- Regulations:

The Board of Directors may determine fees for the performance of services related to the Council's activities or its competencies prescribed by the Law, or in return for services provided by the Council, such as inspecting lands, conducting probes therein, issuing approvals for quarry licenses, or any other fees determined by the Board of Directors to increase the Council's resources within the limits of the Law.



Article (48)- Regulations:

The Secretary-General shall issue a decision forming the technical and archaeological committees responsible for examining archaeological pieces subject to antiquities crimes, as well as archaeological buildings and sites.

Such committees shall also study and evaluate their restoration, maintenance and preservation.

The committees shall prepare technical and archaeological reports on the results of the examination and submit them to the competent permanent committee for approval, and thereafter refer them to the investigation authorities and courts.

Article (49)- Regulations:

In the event of disagreement among the members of the technical committee regarding the archaeological opinion, the Secretary-General shall form a higher committee chaired by the head of the competent sector and composed of members different from those of the first committee.

In such case, the report of the higher committee must include a reasoned scientific and technical response.

Article (50)- Regulations:

The Secretary-General shall determine, based on a submission by the head of the competent sector, as the case may be, the members of the technical and archaeological committees at each archaeological unit at all land, sea and air ports of the State.

Such committees shall inspect and examine the collections and seized items presented to them by the Customs Authority or any other official State authorities.



Article (50 bis)- Regulations:

The Council may, after obtaining the permission of the Public Prosecution, retain archaeological pieces seized in connection with cases after the completion of their examination by the technical committees formed by the investigation authorities and courts.

This shall be for the purpose of preserving them in a manner that protects them from damage and storing them in its museum storerooms temporarily pending the cases under consideration, until final judgment is rendered in the cases and a decision is issued either confiscating them in favor of the Council or delivering them to their possessors.

Chapter One: The Supreme Council of Antiquities- General Competencies

Section Two: Regularization of Status, Expropriation and Compensation

Article (51)- Regulations:

Without prejudice to the provision of Article (25) of the Law, the provisions of the following Articles shall be observed in relation to regularization of status, expropriation and compensation.

Article (52)- Regulations:

Where there is a national interest of the State, as assessed by the Board of Directors, the Council may regularize the status of tenants of archaeological places and sites whose ownership has not yet been expropriated.

Regularization of status shall be effected by providing alternative places, or by compensating them in cash with fair compensation.

The archaeological value of the place or site, or the possibility of the existence of antiquities therein, shall not be included among the elements of compensation.



Article (53)- Regulations:

In cases of regularizing the status of tenants at archaeological sites or historical places, there must be a national interest in terminating the lease relationship within one year from the date of the procedure issued for regularizing the status, after notifying the tenant thereof by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

The Council shall assess the expenses of providing alternative places, the equipment necessary for changing the activity, or the fair cash compensation.

Article (54)- Regulations:

If the period provided for in Article (4) of the Law expires without the tenant accepting the regularization of status procedure, the Council may take the necessary procedures for expropriation for public benefit in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 10 of 1990.

The owner or lessor, as the case may be, shall bear the expenses of regularizing the status of the tenants who refused the procedure offered by the Council to regularize their status.

Article (55)- Regulations:

The provision of alternative housing or places, or the assessment of compensation for those whose status has been regularized, shall be carried out through the competent department at the governorate within whose jurisdiction the site or place whose tenants' status has been regularized is located.

The Board of Directors may delegate the competent governor and the local bodies affiliated with him to carry out such procedures.

Article (56)- Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (57)- Regulations:

Repealed.



Article (58)- Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (59)- Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (60)- Regulations:

A committee shall be formed by a decision of the Minister, in which the Board of Directors shall be represented, to assess the value of the compensation provided for in Articles (4), (8), (13), (15), and (16) of the Law.

Article (61)- Regulations:

No compensation may be granted for unlawful possession constituting an encroachment upon archaeological buildings or sites, or anything deemed as such, or for the unlawful possession of movable antiquities.

Article (62)- Regulations:

In the case of regularizing the status of tenants of archaeological places or sites whose ownership has not been expropriated, compensation may only be granted for the termination of a legal relationship that existed before such places and sites were deemed archaeological pursuant to decisions issued in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Article (63)- Regulations:

The action for assessing the compensation prescribed in Articles (4), (8), (13), (15), and (16) of the Law shall lapse if such action is not filed within three years from the date on which the assessment of the committee competent to assess compensation becomes final, and the concerned parties are notified thereof by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.



Article (64)- Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (65)- Regulations:

In the event of encroachment upon any archaeological sites or lands, whether by constructing graves or placing human remains therein, the Council shall not be competent to compensate the encroachers.

In all cases, coordination shall take place between the Council and the Cemeteries Department of the competent governorate to provide alternative graves at the expense of the encroachers and to transfer the remains thereto after the approval of the competent permanent committee.

Article (66)- Regulations:

No compensation shall be due for loss of use resulting from the issuance of a decision for temporary seizure of archaeological places and sites in preparation for their expropriation, except from the date on which the Council actually takes possession of the site pursuant to a report prepared by the director of the competent archaeological area.

Chapter One: The Supreme Council of Antiquities- General Competencies

Section Three: Formation and Competencies of the Permanent Committees

Article (67)- Regulations:

Two permanent committees competent for antiquities shall be formed by a decision of the Minister, namely the Permanent Committee for Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities, and the Permanent Committee for Islamic, Coptic and Jewish Antiquities.



Article (68)- Regulations:

Each of the two committees referred to in the preceding Article shall be formed under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General or such person as may be designated by the Minister, and with the membership of the following:

- At least one of the Assistant Ministers.
- The heads of the concerned sectors.
- The Director of Survey and Properties.
- A member of the Legal Department.
- A representative of the Minister's Office.
- A representative of the Grand Egyptian Museum.
- A representative of the National Museum of Civilization.
- A representative of the Nubian Antiquities Rescue Fund.
- A number of specialists in all fields from outside the Ministry and the Council, provided that their number shall not be less than one third of the total number of members.
- The Director of the Missions and Competent Permanent Committees Affairs Department shall act as rapporteur of the two committees.

Article (69)- Regulations:

Repealed.



Article (70)- Regulations:

Each of the two committees shall be competent, within its respective scope, to consider all matters relating to antiquities affairs, particularly the following matters:

- Establishing the general policy to ensure the preservation, maintenance, restoration and guarding of antiquities.
- Establishing a plan for the priorities of archaeological work.
- Approving the registration of real properties and lands among antiquities, and expressing an opinion regarding the registration of movable pieces.
- Determining the lands required to be subjected to the provisions of Article (20) of the Law if archaeological evidence is found therein, based on the studies conducted by the Council.
- Approving the determination of the buffer zone of the antiquity, beautification lines, adjacent areas, the perimeter of the environment of the antiquity, and lands deemed public utilities for antiquities that are required to be subjected thereto.
- Considering and approving programs for the maintenance and restoration of antiquities.
- Establishing visitation systems for archaeological areas, sites and museums, and approving the routes proposed by the competent sector.
- Approving the striking off of the registration of an immovable antiquity from the register of antiquities, and considering the striking off of the registration of movable archaeological pieces.
- Approving the removal of lands from the category of archaeological lands after it is established that they are free from antiquities.
- Supervising the procedures for registering recovered, discovered, seized antiquities, or antiquities resulting from clandestine excavation, in the registers prepared for this purpose, and supervising inventory works in antiquities storerooms.
- Assessing a financial reward for any person who reports an unregistered antiquity or archaeological site.



- Approving matters relating to archaeological lands on or near which public or development projects are established, or through which petroleum, water, electricity, main road, sewage, railway pipelines or lines, or other infrastructure works pass.
- Approving and taking the necessary decisions regarding archaeological projects that the Minister or the Secretary-General decides to refer to the committee.
- Approving matters relating to tourism projects on antiquities lands or in archaeological sites or areas.
- Approving matters relating to the use of archaeological sites or areas in cultural, tourism, promotional or advertising activities, and establishing the relevant controls in accordance with Article (5) of the Law.
- Approving matters relating to expropriation and seizure decisions for public benefit.
- Expressing an opinion on matters relating to the recovery of archaeological pieces of high importance held by possessors, and assessing the national interest in recovering them from such possessors for placement in museums or storerooms affiliated with the Council.
- Considering and approving the decisions of the technical committees for examining antiquities seized in connection with cases, or other cases requiring technical examination.
- Approving security plans and guarding and monitoring systems for all archaeological sites, places and museums falling within their competence.
- Approving the issuance of administrative removal decisions for any encroachment upon any archaeological site or property.
- Approving licenses for missions of specialized bodies, associations, institutes, research centers and universities, whether Egyptian or foreign, for the search, excavation, restoration or maintenance of antiquities.
- Approving the cancellation of licenses of scientific missions, whether Egyptian or foreign, or suspending them for a specific period to be determined by the committee according to the extent of the violation.



- Approving matters relating to the requests of researchers and students.
 - Forming subcommittees or committees derived from among their members to examine matters referred to them and submit reports thereon.
 - Considering the holding of temporary internal exhibitions in places not affiliated with the Council or the Authority for the display of archaeological pieces.
 - Expressing an opinion and approving the adaptive reuse and exploitation of archaeological buildings after their restoration, and establishing the controls governing such exploitation.
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Article (71)- Regulations:

Each of the two permanent committees shall meet once every month. Each committee may, where necessary, hold an extraordinary meeting.

The meetings shall be valid if attended by more than half of the members, namely half plus one.

The place of meeting of the two permanent committees shall be at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Council in Cairo.

The committees shall issue their decisions by an absolute majority of votes. In the event of a tie, the side on which the chairman voted shall prevail.

The committees may adopt decisions by circulation in urgent cases, in accordance with the provisions of the Law, provided that the decision is issued unanimously by the members in the event that it is submitted by circulation.

Article (72)- Regulations:

Except as licensed by the Secretary-General, members of the permanent or technical committees at the Council, or members of the Board of Directors, may not register their names in the schedules of experts of the Ministry of Justice, or submit advisory expert reports at the request of litigants to investigation authorities or courts, concerning the examination of movable objects or real properties subject to antiquities crimes set forth in the Law.



Section One: Removal of Encroachments

Article (73)- Regulations:

Encroachment means any works carried out without a license from the Council in archaeological sites or areas, on archaeological lands or anything deemed as such, or on archaeological structures located therein.

This includes excavation, construction, storage, alteration of the nature of lands or the heights of buildings erected thereon, digging canals or drains, changing boundaries, planting or cutting trees, removing debris, transferring stones, sand, soil or fertilizer therefrom, changing the facades of buildings located therein, or failing to comply with the standard specifications established by the Council in this regard and provided for in the Law and these Regulations.

Article (74)- Regulations:

The decision to suspend the encroachment shall be issued by the Minister or his delegate.

The decision to remove the encroachment shall be issued by the Minister or his delegate after the approval of the competent permanent committee.

Article (75)- Regulations:

The two competent permanent committees at the Council, as the case may be, shall form two committees, each consisting of at least five members, one of whom shall be a legal member.

Article (76)- Regulations:

The two committees formed by the two competent permanent committees shall be competent to examine the removal documents relating to encroachments received from the directors of archaeological areas across the Republic.

They shall prepare the draft decision for their removal within a period not exceeding five days from the date on which the complete encroachment documents are received from the archaeological area where the encroachment to be removed has occurred.



Article (77)- Regulations:

Immediately upon the occurrence of the encroachment, an inspection report must be prepared, including the following:

- The name and surname of the encroacher, whenever possible.
 - A detailed description of the nature of the encroachment and a statement of the damages resulting therefrom.
 - A copy of the cadastral map of the site, indicating the location of the encroachment required to be removed, signed by the members of the inspection committee.
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Article (78)- Regulations:

The director of the archaeological area within whose jurisdiction the encroachment occurred, or his representative, shall carry out the required inspection and prepare a report at the competent police station concerning the encroachment.

Immediately upon the occurrence of the encroachment, he shall also notify the head of the competent sector for submission to the Minister or his delegate in order to issue a decision suspending the encroachment, while officially addressing the competent local bodies to warn against connecting any utilities of any kind to the site of the encroachment.

Article (79)- Regulations:

In urgent cases, as assessed by the director of the archaeological area, it shall be permissible to rely solely on the inspection report prepared by him or by his representative, based on the capacity of judicial officer legally granted to him.

The director of each archaeological area must send the encroachment documents to the committee formed by the competent permanent committee within a period not exceeding three days from the date of its occurrence, while notifying the Public Prosecution in all cases.

The legally prescribed capacity of judicial officer shall include all crimes and violations provided for in the Law.



Article (79 bis)- Regulations:

The Secretary-General may issue an identification card evidencing the capacity of judicial officer to judicial officers in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Article (80)- Regulations:

All draft decisions for the removal of encroachments prepared by the two formed committees shall be submitted to the competent permanent committee for approval before the issuance of encroachment removal decisions.

Article (81)- Regulations:

The Secretary-General shall notify the governor within whose governorate the encroachment occurred of the removal decision, in order to implement it within ten days from the date of its receipt, with police protection and at the expense of the violator.

Consideration shall be given to the encroachment itself, not to the person who committed it.

If removal of the encroachment is impossible for any reason, the matter shall be submitted to the Minister for coordination with the Ministry of Interior and for taking the appropriate measures regarding the implementation of the removal.

Article (82)- Regulations:

The directors of archaeological areas shall coordinate with the State Properties Department to ensure that reclamation lands located within the administrative boundaries are not allocated or delivered to citizens before inspection by the Council.

This shall be done by proposing that the directors of archaeological areas be included in the membership of the executive councils of the governorates in order to express the technical opinion in this regard.

The Secretary-General shall nominate the directors of archaeological areas for membership of the executive councils of the governorates in coordination with the competent governor.



Article (83)- Regulations:

The directors of archaeological areas may, after the approval of the Secretary-General, take the procedures for direct contracting with companies leasing removal equipment for the immediate implementation of the removal of encroachments within their jurisdiction, in light of the provisions of Article (7) of Tenders and Auctions Law No. 89 of 1998 and its Executive Regulations.

Article (84)- Regulations:

In all cases, encroachments resulting from the violation of the provisions of Section Two of Chapter Five of these Regulations must be removed at the expense of the violator, in light of the provisions of Article (17) of the Law.

Article (85)- Regulations:

Without prejudice to the provisions of these Regulations, the committee formed by the competent permanent committee may establish such controls for the removal of encroachments as it deems appropriate, after their approval by the competent permanent committee, as the case may be.



Chapter Two: Protection, Preservation and Restoration

Section Two: Controls for Practicing Activities in Archaeological Areas

Article (86)- Regulations:

The presence of slow-moving transport vehicles, as defined in the Traffic Law, or any type of riding or pack animals, or street vendors, in archaeological sites and museums shall be prohibited without a license from the competent administrative authority and the written approval of the Council, while complying with the regulatory rules established by the Council.

Article (87)- Regulations:

The Council shall determine the places where riding or pack animals may be present in each archaeological site or area, based on the proposals of the area directors through the head of the competent sector, according to the nature of the area and in a manner that ensures its archaeological, tourism-related and security qualification.

Article (88)- Regulations:

Each archaeological area shall, through the head of the competent sector, determine the routes designated for riding or pack animals, the number of persons licensed by the administrative authority, the number of animals permitted to enter each area, and the times during which this activity may be practiced.

Article (89)- Regulations:

The Council, through the director of the archaeological area and after the approval of the head of the competent sector, as the case may be, shall issue the necessary approvals for the entry of riding or pack animals into the archaeological area after the relevant licenses have been issued by the concerned local bodies.



Article (90)- Regulations:

For the purpose of preserving archaeological areas and sites, the Council may establish a maximum number of persons licensed by the administrative authority and a maximum number of riding or pack animals permitted to enter each archaeological area.

Article (91)- Regulations:

The approval for the entry of riding or pack animals into an archaeological area may not be used in another archaeological area.

Such approvals may not be generalized, relied upon, or applied in any archaeological area other than the area in respect of which they were issued.

Article (92)- Regulations:

In all cases, visitor routes using riding or pack animals must not overlap with the routes of walking tourists.

The competent sector shall determine a sufficient distance separating the route of the riding or pack animals from the antiquity, in a manner that ensures its protection and preserves the cleanliness and tranquility of the area, through guidance signs.

The competent permanent committee, as the case may be, shall be responsible for assessing cases of final cancellation of licenses or suspension thereof for a period ranging from one month to six months, according to the type of violation and the nature of the damage caused to the archaeological area, all without prejudice to the penalties provided for in the Law.

Article (93)- Regulations:

The Minister, the Secretary-General, or their delegate shall issue approvals and licenses concerning the practice of cultural, tourism, advertising, promotional or cultural activities held at archaeological sites, within the buffer zone of the antiquity, or in museums, provided that the activity sought to be licensed contributes to developing the Council's resources, increasing tourism attraction to the archaeological site or area, or developing archaeological or cultural awareness.



The Minister shall issue a decision forming a committee concerned with commercial sponsorship.

Article (93 bis)- Regulations:

The Commercial Sponsorship Committee shall be competent to prepare commercial sponsorship regulations for sponsors, to be approved by the Board of Directors.

Such regulations shall include the conditions and technical specifications for the advertising and media benefits granted to sponsors.

The Committee shall also be competent to express its opinion on offers submitted concerning commercial sponsorship.

Article (94)- Regulations:

It shall be prohibited to authorize activities that pose a risk to the archaeological site or to the antiquities located therein.

It shall not be permissible to direct lights at antiquities, whether directly, indirectly, or by any similar means, except pursuant to written approval from the Council.

Article (95)- Regulations:

The license application issued approving the activity must specify the name and nature of the work or activity of the entity and the person requesting to carry it out, the precise type of activity, its purpose, and the period during which the site will be used.

In all cases, the applicant for the activity license shall be obliged to restore the site used for carrying out the activity to the condition in which it was at the time it was delivered to him.

Any person who obtains approval for a license to practice an activity, whatever its type, may not assign it to third parties.



Article (96)- Regulations:

It shall be prohibited to place any advertisements, signs, or other means of publicity and advertising of any type and by any means on antiquities.

The placement of advertisements within the buffer zone of the antiquity shall be subject to written approval from the Secretary-General or his delegate.

The Council shall determine the advertising area and the colors used therein in a manner compatible with the archaeological area and the protection of the environment of the antiquity.

Article (97)- Regulations:

The Board of Directors shall determine the fees to be collected in consideration for approving the activity requested to be held at archaeological sites, or the advertisements placed within the buffer zone of antiquity.

Article (98)- Regulations:

In addition to the controls and conditions that the Council may prescribe as appropriate for the preservation of antiquities when activities are held in archaeological places, sites, areas, buildings, palaces, museums, and the buffer zone of the antiquity, the applicant for the activity license shall comply with the following general requirements:

- Compliance with the rules of public order and public morals.
 - Compliance with security, health and civil defense instructions, and with the times for holding and ending the activity as determined by the Council in coordination with the Ministry of Interior.
 - Compliance with the internal regulations of the Council applicable in each archaeological area or site where the activity is held.
 - Bearing any fees, expenses, or taxes imposed by other public bodies or authorities of the State, other than the Council, in consideration for carrying out such activity.
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Article (99)- Regulations:

The Council shall coordinate with the competent security authorities at the Ministry of Interior regarding cultural, tourism, advertising and promotional activities held in archaeological areas or within the buffer zone of the antiquity, in a manner that ensures the security of the archaeological area, individuals, and the activity.

Article (100)- Regulations:

A decision shall be issued by the Minister determining archaeological protectorates and including the requirements necessary for their preservation.

Chapter Two: Protection, Preservation and Restoration

Section Three: Restoration and Maintenance

Article (101)- Regulations:

Except for the collections of the National Library and Archives and other public authorities, the Council shall be the sole authority competent to inventory all immovable and movable antiquities, including manuscripts, in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Council shall undertake their photography, drawing, registration, and collection of data relating thereto in registers prepared for this purpose and through a unified database at the competent Antiquities Registration Center, as the case may be.

Article (102)- Regulations:

The Antiquities Registration Center, as the case may be, shall be competent, in cooperation with the other sectors of the Council, to prepare an archaeological map for all sites and areas affiliated with the Council throughout the Republic.

A copy thereof shall be provided to the Supreme Council for Urban Planning and to the governorates, so that their boundaries are taken into consideration when preparing the general planning.



Article (103)- Regulations:

Without prejudice to the competencies of the permanent committee, the Council may, for the purpose of achieving its objectives, whether by developing archaeological awareness or highlighting the artistic and historical characteristics and features of archaeological sites or historical buildings, take such measures as it deems appropriate, including establishing controls and requirements approved by the Board of Directors.

This may include contracting with specialized companies or public authorities in this field, whether for management or operation, provided that this does not conflict with the security and maintenance of such sites.

Article (104) – Regulations:

The Minister, or his delegate, may license specialized scientific bodies and missions to carry out maintenance and restoration works for certain archaeological sites, areas, or buildings registered among antiquities, under the supervision of the Council, after the approval of the competent permanent committee and in accordance with the controls and conditions it establishes in this regard.

Written authorization may also be granted to specialized individuals to carry out restoration and maintenance works under the supervision of the Council and after the approval of the competent permanent committee.

Article (105) – Regulations:

The Ministry of Endowments, the Egyptian Endowments Authority, the Coptic Endowments Authority, Egyptian churches, individuals, and other entities shall each, within its respective scope, bear all expenses of restoring and maintaining the registered archaeological real properties owned or possessed by them.

The Council may oblige such entities or individuals to carry out restoration and maintenance works, increase guarding, and develop security systems and protection measures therein, based on a report by the competent permanent committee and after the approval of the Board of Directors.



In cases of imminent danger, the Council shall carry out the necessary restoration and maintenance works at its own expense until the expenses are paid by the individuals or entities owning or possessing such properties.

Article (106) – Regulations:

The Council shall establish the requirements for the organization and management by Egyptian universities of the museums located therein, as well as the museums located in Egyptian embassies abroad and similar diplomatic entities, in a manner that ensures their security, preservation, and visitation fees.

The museums or exhibitions established by Egyptian universities, Egyptian embassies, or diplomatic entities shall be limited to a specific period, shall be licensed, and may be renewed with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article (107) – Regulations:

The Council shall, in coordination with the concerned ministries and authorities, exercise technical supervision over all museums in the Arab Republic of Egypt that contain archaeological collections.

The Council may express its opinion regarding the systems of protection, preservation and restoration of the antiquities therein and the method of their display, all at the expense of the entity to which the museum is affiliated.

Article (108) – Regulations:

Violation of the provisions of the two preceding Articles shall result in the Minister issuing a decision to suspend the museum, exhibition, or museum display, and to recover the archaeological pieces displayed therein at any time he deems appropriate, as the case may be, after submission to the competent permanent committee and approval by the Board of Directors.



Chapter Three- Rules Regulating the Work of Missions and Requirements for Antiquities Excavation Licenses

Article (109) – Regulations:

The Council alone shall be competent to issue work licenses for Egyptian and foreign missions in all archaeological areas and sites in the Arab Republic of Egypt for excavating and discovering antiquities, whether underground or in Egyptian inland and territorial waters, even if the research and excavation are conducted on non-archaeological land.

This shall be subject to the approval of the competent permanent committee, after consulting the Ministry of Defense with respect to determining the priorities of archaeological missions, and the concerned security authorities with respect to permits for mission personnel.

Article (110) – Regulations:

The license application shall be submitted by the head of the mission in Arabic and English to the Secretary-General, and shall be received by the Missions Affairs Department at the Council on the form prepared for this purpose.

The application must include the following:

- The type and place of work for which the license is requested.
- The objectives of the mission's work.
- Identification of the members of the mission.
- The position of each member of the mission, through a valid identity document, his full four-part name, nationality, date of birth, and a copy of his passport.
- The scientific or museum institution to which the members of the mission are affiliated.
- The source of funding of the mission.
- Determination of the work period for each excavation season and a clear work plan.



A cadastral map at an appropriate scale, indicating the area on which work is intended to be carried out and its boundaries, shall be attached to the application.

The application to carry out research and excavation works must be submitted at least six months before the requested start date of the mission's work.

Article (111) – Regulations:

The mission shall not be authorized to work before the approval of the competent permanent committee, as the case may be, the obtainment of approval from the Security Department, the signing of the contract by both parties, and the issuance of the license.

If the head of the mission is absent for any reason, he must authorize a deputy to act in his place.

Article (112) – Regulations:

The Missions Department at the Council shall address the General Security Department at the Council with all documents attached to the application of antiquities excavation missions immediately upon receipt thereof, in order to consult and coordinate with the concerned security authorities.

Article (113) – Regulations:

The removal of samples from Egyptian soil at the licensed sites shall be prohibited, except with the approval of the competent permanent committee for the purpose of conducting analyses thereon outside the country.

All analyses shall be conducted at the research and maintenance laboratories affiliated with the Council, or at any other scientific institutes in Egypt, after the approval of the competent permanent committee.



Article (114)- Regulations

No new members may be added to the mission except after the approval of the Missions Department at the Council, the obtainment of all data of the member sought to be added in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, and the approval of the competent permanent committee.

No new works may be added except after the approval of the competent permanent committee.

Article (115) – Regulations:

Missions working in the Eastern Desert, Western Desert, coastal areas, border areas, or Sinai shall comply with the following requirements:

Sending four original cadastral maps signed by the head of the mission, indicating the work area at a scale of 1:25,000, at least six months before the start of work.

Sending eleven original cadastral maps at a scale of 1:25,000, signed and indicating the work area, at least six months before the start of work, in respect of new work areas.

The Council shall not authorize the work except after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Defense.

Article (116) – Regulations:

The mission shall be authorized to work once per year during one time period specified by the mission in its submitted application.

If the mission contract is renewed for a new period, all previous procedures followed upon the first licensing shall be taken.

Article (117) – Regulations:

The Missions Affairs Department shall notify the competent antiquities sector of the necessary approvals for work, attaching a copy of a cadastral map showing the mission's work site.



The head of the mission shall also be notified by a similar letter stating the work items approved by the competent permanent committee.

Article (118) – Regulations:

Each mission must be accompanied throughout its working period and throughout the day by at least one accompanying archaeologist from the Excavations Department.

Priority in selecting such archaeologist shall be given to those who have previously received training courses on excavations at the excavation schools affiliated with the Council or those subject to its supervision.

Article (119) – Regulations:

The accompanying archaeologist shall prepare a report signed by the head of the mission, pursuant to which the site where work will be carried out and the limits of the license issued by the competent permanent committee shall be described and determined.

The report shall specify the place where the discovered antiquities will be preserved, whether in the mission's storerooms or in the archaeological area to which the site is affiliated.

The mission shall undertake to prepare boxes for preserving the discovered antiquities and shall bear the costs of securing the sites by archaeological guarding during the mission's working period, as well as the costs of transporting such antiquities to the Council's storerooms or museums, as the case may be.

Article (120) – Regulations:

The mission's storeroom shall be established according to specifications that ensure the security of the archaeological pieces and are compatible with the nature, material, quantity and size of the antiquities, in a manner that ensures their protection and preservation.



Article (121) – Regulations:

The mission's storeroom shall be opened and closed in the presence of the accompanying archaeologist, provided that the storeroom is sealed upon closing with the mission's seal and the seal of the accompanying archaeologist.

Article (122) – Regulations:

The accompanying archaeologist shall submit a monthly report on the progress of the mission's work and the extent of its compliance with the regulations and instructions, to be submitted to the competent area director, as the case may be.

Upon finding any archaeological discovery, the head of the mission or his deputy, as the case may be, shall immediately notify the Secretary-General.

In the event of violation, the permanent committee shall consider temporarily or permanently suspending the mission's work according to the seriousness of the violation.

Article (123) – Regulations:

The competent permanent committee may reject applications submitted by missions for excavation at any site without stating reasons.

Article (124) – Regulations:

Each mission shall be obliged to carry out archaeological registration and documentation works for all discovered movable antiquities in the mission's own register, with clear photographs of the antiquity from all angles, in cooperation with the archaeologist accompanying the mission, who shall coordinate with the competent sector to take the procedures for registering them in the antiquities registration records.

The mission shall also be obliged to carry out restoration and maintenance works for what it discovers, whether immovable or movable antiquities, in accordance with international standards, during the term of the license, while applying modern methods and techniques, under the supervision of the competent inspectorate.



In such case, the mission must include specialists in the field of maintenance and restoration, all under the full supervision of the Council.

Article (125) – Regulations:

Where missions carry out works in the fields of anthropology, magnetic survey, geophysical survey, or radar works, they must be accompanied by a member of the Antiquities Research and Maintenance Center at the Council, in addition to the accompanying archaeologist.

In all cases, a copy of the results of the works shall be deposited with the Council for its benefit, without the mission having any intellectual property rights thereto.

Article (126) – Regulations:

Immediately upon the end of the working season, the mission shall be obliged to do the following:

- Submit a preliminary report in five copies in English, limited to the mission's achievements. Three months after the completion of the work, the mission shall send a detailed report on the mission's work in English, translated into Arabic, in five copies supported by photographs, charts and plans, to the Missions Affairs Department, for forwarding to the Scientific Publication Department to take the necessary action.
 - The work license granted to the mission shall be reconsidered if five years have elapsed from its first discovery without notifying the Council of the issuance of the full scientific publication of the excavation works, where the work at the licensed site has been completed.
 - Each mission shall submit seven copies of the issued books and publications to the Missions Affairs Department, for distribution to the libraries of the scientific centers and museums affiliated with the Council.
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Article (127) – Regulations:

The same archaeologist may not accompany the same mission for more than one consecutive season, and shall be replaced in each working season.

Article (128) – Regulations:

The foreign mission shall bear the costs of the presence of the archaeologists accompanying it from the Council, against a monthly amount throughout the working period.

The Board of Directors shall determine such fees based on the submission and approval of the competent permanent committee.

Article (129) – Regulations:

The license shall specify its commencement and expiry dates.

It may be renewed for another period or periods by agreement of the two parties, provided that the mission submits the renewal application to the Council at least three months before the expiry of the license period.

In all cases, the licensee may not assign the license issued to it, whether wholly or partially, to third parties.

Article (130) – Regulations:

The licensed mission shall be obliged to pay the wages and social insurance contributions of the Egyptian employees, workers and guards it engages, and must notify the Council or the concerned archaeological area of their names and full details at least one month before the commencement of work.



Article (131) – Regulations:

The head and members of the mission, as well as its employees and workers, shall be absolutely prohibited from entering the area licensed for excavation and digging outside the working hours specified in the license.

Article (132) – Regulations:

If the mission does not commence its work within one year from the date on which it is notified of the commencement of work under the license, its right to work thereunder shall lapse, and in such case, it must submit an application for a new license.

In all cases, the mission shall comply with all provisions of the Antiquities Protection Law, its amendments, and the supplementary decisions thereto.

Article (133) – Regulations:

The mission may not announce any recent archaeological discoveries except after notifying the Council and obtaining the approval of the Secretary-General.

Article (134) – Regulations:

The head of the mission or any of its members may not be present at the mission's work site after the expiry of the license period granted to the mission.

The mission shall retain its right of priority for scientific publication as prescribed under the Antiquities Protection Law for a period of five years from the date of its first discovery at the site.

The mission shall not have the right to be present at the site during such period if the license period has expired without permission.

The approval of the Council shall be required if the mission requests to carry out any works necessary to complete the scientific publication after the expiry of the license period.



Article (135) – Regulations:

The mission may not erect any building of any type on the land whose boundaries are specified in this license except with the approval of the Council and under the conditions determined by the Council, and after it is established that the land on which the building is to be erected is free from antiquities.

The building shall devolve to the Supreme Council of Antiquities after the completion of the mission's works at the site; otherwise, the mission must remove the building immediately, without prejudice to the Council's right to terminate the license.

Article (136) – Regulations:

The Council shall have full authority to supervise and monitor all works and methods of the missions and to establish all necessary requirements to ensure the safety of antiquities and archaeological sites.

The competent officials of the Council alone shall have the right to enter archaeological areas and the mission's storerooms located therein, in the presence of the archaeologist accompanying the mission, and to inspect the records.

The mission licensed to excavate shall make available to them the documents, information, and everything that enables them to perform their work.

Article (137) – Regulations:

Upon finding movable antiquities, they must be transferred, under the supervision of the Council's representatives, on the same day to the mission's storeroom or to the storeroom affiliated with the archaeological area where the mission's work site is located, successively.

The storeroom shall be closed at the end of each day by the competent antiquities inspectorate, sealed with the seal of the committee formed by the Council and the accompanying archaeologist, and the key of the storeroom shall be kept by the director of the archaeological area.



Article (138) – Regulations:

In the event of the discovery of a fixed antiquity requiring protection or security, the licensed mission shall be obliged to carry out the required protection and security works in accordance with the technical specifications and after submission to the Council for approval.

The head of the licensed mission shall also be obliged to install any necessary building supplies or installations required for the protection and security of the antiquity, under the supervision and approval of the Council and at the expense of the mission.

Article (139) – Regulations:

The head of the mission or his deputy, as the case may be, shall comply with the following rules:

First: He shall represent the mission in signing the work commencement report and the work completion report during the license period.

Second: He shall be present at the site throughout the working period.

Third: He shall scientifically register the antiquities discovered by the mission, supported by photographs, in the mission's own register, and shall sign every page of the register during the same season. The registration shall be in one of the following foreign languages: English, French, or German, provided that it is reviewed, approved, and translated into Arabic.

Article (140) – Regulations:

The mission's license shall be terminated and its works shall be suspended immediately in the following cases:

- If the mission or any of its members violates any condition of the license or any of the obligations detailed in the contract issued thereunder.
- If the licensed mission assigns the license to third parties, whether wholly or partially.
- If any member of the mission is convicted of any of the crimes provided for in the Antiquities Protection Law, whether before or after the issuance of the license.
- If the mission submits any false statement when applying for the license and this is discovered after its issuance.



The decision to terminate the license and suspend the works shall be issued based on the approval of the competent permanent committee.

Article (141) – Regulations:

All fixed and movable antiquities discovered by foreign or Egyptian missions shall be owned by the State, represented exclusively by the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Chapter Four: Property Rights, Trademarks and Production Units of a Special Nature

Article (142) – Regulations:

The Council alone may produce modern replicas of archaeological pieces that are completely identical to the original antiquity, provided that they are stamped with its seal or emblem in a manner that ensures their distinction from other replicas or original antiquities.

All intellectual property rights and trademark rights shall apply thereto in favor of the Council, inside and outside the country, in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the relevant international conventions. The Council shall register them successively through its relevant special production units.

It shall not be permissible to import, produce, or trade modern replicas of archaeological pieces that are identical to the original antiquity, whether inside or outside the country, except by special permission from the Council.

In all cases, archaeological replicas may not be traded or imported from abroad except in accordance with the specifications established by the Council in this regard.

The Council shall coordinate with the Ministry of Industry and Trade regarding the prohibition of the import and circulation of replicas that violate such specifications.



Article (143) – Regulations:

The Council alone may license third parties, or cooperate with any public or private entity determined by the Board of Directors, to produce or trade such replicas in accordance with the specifications and conditions included in the license issued by the Replicas Production Unit at the Council.

In all cases, the Council alone shall have the right to commercially produce replicas or images of the archaeological discoveries resulting from the works of foreign or Egyptian missions during excavation.

Article (144) – Regulations:

The Council alone shall be competent to establish the specifications for replicas of Egyptian antiquities imported from abroad.

It shall be prohibited to trade in or bring into the country any replicas produced in violation of such specifications.

In all cases, replicas imported from abroad must differ from the specifications of the original antiquity. The Production Unit shall be competent to issue the relevant licenses in accordance with the standard specifications established by the Council in this regard.

Article (145) – Regulations:

Except for archaeological replicas that are completely identical to the specifications of the original antiquity, Egyptian individuals and commercial and industrial establishments may produce imitation archaeological replicas domestically without being bound by the specifications applicable to importation.

They may also be guided by and make use of the controls and specifications established by the Council in this regard for the purpose of developing their products, without imposing any fees or expenses on them in consideration thereof.



Article (146) – Regulations:

Without prior special permission from the Council, it shall not be permissible to exploit images of archaeological pieces, archaeological sites, or Egyptian antiquities in general for commercial and advertising purposes aimed at promoting products, goods, or services.

Personal, educational, tourism and cultural promotional purposes and uses by governmental bodies or public authorities shall be excluded from the foregoing.

Article (147) – Regulations:

Commercial and advertising promotion methods shall include posters, printed materials, photography or optical imaging, whether through websites or any other means of publicity and advertising or similar means, for purely commercial purposes.

Article (148) – Regulations:

All intellectual property rights, trademark rights, and the provisions stipulated in Law No. 82 of 2002 and the relevant international conventions shall apply to images of antiquities and archaeological pieces owned by the Council, and to the archaeological replicas produced by it, since the Council is the owner thereof and they are registered in its favor in accordance with the Law.

Article (149) – Regulations:

The Council shall establish the special specifications for the exploitation of images of antiquities, their trademark, and the licensing of archaeological replicas and their uses.

The competent production unit shall, in accordance with the decision establishing it, register them as a trademark, print them in publications, and preserve them on compact discs.



Article (150) – Regulations:

Production units of a special nature shall be established at the Council, affiliated with the General Secretariat, in the fields of producing and filming documentaries, marketing images of archaeological pieces, sites and areas registered as a trademark in the name of the Council, marketing, producing archaeological replicas and reproductions, printing, and publishing.

Other units may be established, in addition to the foregoing, in order to achieve the objectives of the Council and increase its resources.

The decision establishing each unit shall determine its competencies, objectives, and purpose.

Article (151) – Regulations:

An executive director shall be appointed for each unit, responsible for managing its affairs. He shall be assisted by a technical director, a marketing director, an administrative director, and a financial director.

Their appointment, salaries, and remuneration shall be determined by a decision of the Minister or the Secretary-General.

Article (152) – Regulations:

The director responsible for managing the affairs of the unit shall prepare an annual report on the unit's activity, objectives, plan, what has been achieved therefrom, and the new annual plan.

Such report shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for its observations and approval.

Article (153) – Regulations:

A special register shall be established for each unit at the Antiquities Financing Sector Fund, containing an analytical financial statement for each production unit and its budget, in addition to analytical books showing its financial position and results of operations.

Its financial year shall begin on 1 July and end on 30 June of each year.



Article (154) – Regulations:

Each unit shall be provided with a sufficient number of administrators, technicians, and experts from various specializations.

The necessary workers shall also be attached thereto, whether from the Council or from outside it.

The Minister or the Secretary-General shall issue the necessary decisions for attaching experts, technicians, administrators, and workers to the unit and determining their salaries and remuneration.

Article (155) – Regulations:

A permanent headquarters shall be established for each unit and shall be supplied with the necessary technical equipment according to the nature of each unit, within six months from the date of issuance of these Regulations.

Article (156) – Regulations:

Each unit may participate through joint-stock companies in cooperation with governmental bodies or public authorities to achieve its purposes.

It may also cooperate with and seek the assistance of foreign consultancy houses in its field of specialization to provide technical consultations and prepare feasibility studies.

In all cases, the approval of the Board of Directors must be obtained.

Article (157) – Regulations:

The necessary funding for the unit shall be provided from the budget of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, namely the Fund for Financing Antiquities and Museums Projects, and from any other special resources made available to it by the Cultural Development Fund affiliated with the Ministry of Culture, or by public authorities or various ministries if it enters into public or private partnership agreements with them.



Funding may also be provided from fees for services rendered to third parties, grants, gifts, donations, returns on investment of the unit's funds, or any other resources, after the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article (158) – Regulations:

Employees of any unit shall be prohibited from practicing any commercial activity similar to the activity of the unit in which they work, except by special permission from the Secretary-General and after submission to the Board of Directors.

In all cases, they may not use the Council's emblem or the trademark relating to its products, whether during their period of work at the unit or after leaving such work.

Article (159) – Regulations:

The Minister or the Secretary-General shall issue a decision forming one Board of Directors for all production units of a special nature, which shall be competent for the following matters:

- Establishing the general policy of the production units and developing such units.
 - Preparing the internal regulations governing the work of each production unit according to the nature of its work, in technical, financial and administrative respects.
 - Approving the economic feasibility studies of each production unit and approving the pricing policy for the units and services produced.
 - Approving the estimated budget, which shall be prepared on commercial bases, as well as approving the balance sheet and results of operations, in light of the provisions of the applicable laws, regulations and decisions.
 - Following up on the implementation of contracts relating to sale and distribution, whether inside or outside the country.
 - Considering all matters which the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the director of any unit deems appropriate to submit, where such matters fall within the competencies of these units.
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Article (160) – Regulations:

The Minister or the Secretary-General shall issue decisions establishing the units of a special nature and determining their tasks in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, and such decisions shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette.

Article (161) – Regulations:

For the purposes of the Law, any imitation or circulation of imitated replicas of antiquities as original archaeological pieces shall be deemed falsification of an antiquity with the intent of fraud.

Chapter Five: Final Provisions

Section One: Displaying and Exchanging Egyptian Antiquities Abroad

Article (162) – Regulations:

Antiquities may not be displayed abroad except by a decision of the President of the Republic or his delegate in this regard, in accordance with the Law.

Article (163) – Regulations:

Participation in foreign exhibitions may take place using the archaeological pieces determined by the Technical Committee for Foreign Exhibitions and approved by the Board of Directors for display abroad, by a decision of the President of the Republic after obtaining the opinion of the Council of Ministers, based on the proposal of the Minister.

Article (164) – Regulations:

The Technical Committee for Foreign Exhibitions shall be formed by a decision of the Minister, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General or such person as may be designated by the Minister.



Its membership shall include the heads of the Financing, Museums, Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities, and Islamic, Coptic and Jewish Antiquities sectors, a restorer from the Council with relevant experience, and three members from outside the Council.

The Committee may seek the assistance of any person it deems appropriate to assist in completing its work, without such person having a counted vote in its deliberations.

Article (165) – Regulations:

In addition to the competencies provided for in the Law, the Technical Committee for Foreign Exhibitions shall be competent for the following:

- Determining the antiquities that may be displayed abroad for a specified period.
- Negotiating and determining the financial consideration for the foreign exhibition, and the advantages and benefits arising from holding it, in light of the insurance value.
- Considering any matters referred to it by the Minister or the Secretary-General relating to its field of work.

Its decisions shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

Article (166) – Regulations:

All insurance, transportation and packaging procedures for displaying antiquities abroad shall be subject to the provisions of the agreement reviewed and approved by the State Council.

Article (167) – Regulations:

The display of archaeological pieces abroad must take place after the approval of the Technical Committee for Foreign Exhibitions.

The display period may not be extended for a further period except by a decision of the President of the Republic, after obtaining the opinion of the Council of Ministers, based on the proposal of the Minister and the approval of the Technical Committee for Foreign Exhibitions and the Board of Directors.



Article (168) – Regulations:

The route of the foreign exhibition or the cities it will visit may not be changed except by a decision of the President of the Republic, after obtaining the opinion of the Council of Ministers, based on the proposal of the Minister and the approval of the Technical Committee for Foreign Exhibitions and the Board of Directors.

Article (169) – Regulations:

No archaeological piece participating in a foreign exhibition may be replaced or added except by a decision of the President of the Republic, after obtaining the opinion of the Council of Ministers, based on the proposal of the Minister and the approval of the Technical Committee for Foreign Exhibitions and the Board of Directors.

Article (169 bis) – Regulations:

The Council or the competent authority, as the case may be, may hold temporary internal exhibitions in places not affiliated with the Council or the Authority, after the approval of the competent permanent committee in light of the controls it determines, particularly the following:

- Forming a committee to inspect the proposed site for holding the exhibition, provided that it prepares a detailed report including the extent of the site's suitability for holding the exhibition and museum display, while taking into account the availability of industrial safety requirements, as well as securing the site by the security personnel of the Supreme Council of Antiquities and the competent police.
 - The Exhibitions Committee shall determine the archaeological pieces that will be displayed museologically at the temporary exhibition, determine the financial consideration for their display, and submit the matter to the Board of Directors for approval.
 - It shall be taken into account that the exhibition curator and its staff shall be affiliated with the Council or the competent authority, as the case may be.
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Article (169 bis 1) – Regulations:

A scientific committee shall be formed by a decision of the Minister, chaired by the Secretary-General or such person as may be designated by the Minister, with the membership of a number of specialists in the field of antiquities and museum display.

Such committee shall be competent to prepare museum scenarios and museum displays for all museums affiliated with the Council or the competent authority, as the case may be.

Chapter Five: Final Provisions

Section Two: Role of the Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development

Article (170) – Regulations:

A decision shall be issued by the Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development, based on the proposal of the Minister, determining the places or lands adjacent to archaeological sites, places, or lands, including the approved beautification lines of the antiquity, in a manner that ensures the protection of the environment of the antiquity and preserves the panorama of the archaeological area.

Article (171) – Regulations:

The Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development may, after submission to the competent permanent committee and based on the proposal of the Minister, issue a decision establishing easement rights over properties adjacent to archaeological sites and historical buildings within the limits of the buffer zone of the antiquity, in order to ensure the preservation of their artistic characteristics or general appearance.

The decision issued in this regard shall determine such properties, or parts of properties, over which one or more easement rights are established, the scope of such right, and the restrictions imposed accordingly on the right of the owner or possessor.



Article (172) – Regulations:

The Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development may not implement any new planning, expansion, or modification in archaeological and historical sites and areas and within their boundaries, or establish the special requirements for granting building licenses, except based on archaeological cadastral maps submitted by the Council, on which archaeological buildings, sites, areas and anything deemed as such are marked.

This shall also require the written approval of the Council after submission to the competent permanent committee, without prejudice to the easement rights established in favor of the Council.

Article (173) – Regulations:

The Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development shall submit any new planning, expansion, or modification in archaeological and historical sites and areas and within their boundaries to the Council, so that the Council may express its opinion within three months from the date of submission thereto.

If the Council does not express its opinion within such period, the matter shall be submitted to the Minister to issue a decision in this regard.

Article (174) – Regulations:

Building licenses may not be issued in places adjacent to archaeological sites and areas and anything deemed as such within inhabited areas except after obtaining written approval from the Council, in accordance with the conditions approved by the competent permanent committee, as the case may be.

Coordination with the Ministry of Defense shall be taken into account with respect to strategic areas of military importance and lands belonging thereto.



Article (175) – Regulations:

The Council shall be competent to express its opinion on applications for building licenses in places adjacent to archaeological sites and areas and anything deemed as such within inhabited areas, by establishing standard specifications that include building facades, commercial shops, colors used, facade painting, and building heights.

Such specifications shall ensure the protection of the environment of the antiquity, shall not impair the view of the archaeological area, and shall ensure that the building is constructed in an appropriate manner that does not dominate the antiquity and ensures an appropriate buffer zone for it, taking into account the archaeological and historical surroundings that guarantee its protection.

Article (176) – Regulations:

The Council shall be competent to establish international standard specifications for the methods of developing, modernizing and exploiting archaeological sites and areas and anything deemed as such, and to establish the foundations and systems for their commercial, cultural, archaeological and economic development, in a manner that qualifies them to develop archaeological awareness, increase tourism attraction and increase the State's resources.

Article (177) – Regulations:

The Council shall, through the permanent committees, notify all authorities competent to issue building licenses in the places referred to in the preceding Article of the specifications and conditions it establishes within sixty days from the date on which the license application is submitted to it.

The lapse of such period without expressing an opinion shall be deemed an approval by rejection.



Chapter Five: Final Provisions

Section Three: Fees

Article (178) – Regulations:

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, after the approval of the Board of Directors, issue a decision determining the consideration for photography and holding events in archaeological areas, sites and museums for Egyptians and foreigners.

In all cases, the prescribed consideration may not be increased until six months have elapsed from the date of its application.

The Council shall notify the Ministry of Tourism, the Egyptian Tourism Promotion Authority, the Chamber of Travel and Tourism Agencies, the Exhibitions Authority and other relevant entities of such consideration and the date of commencement of its application after its approval by the Board of Directors, and it shall be announced on the Council's website.

Article (179) – Regulations:

The Chairman of the Board of Directors may, after the approval of the Board of Directors, grant a reduction on the consideration for photography and holding events in archaeological areas, sites and museums, in accordance with such considerations as he deems appropriate relating to the development of archaeological and cultural awareness, tourism and promotional activation, scientific conferences, charitable civil or governmental associations, or any other considerations relating to the public interest.

Article (180)- Regulations:

The Foreign Cultural Relations Department and the competent technical committees at the General Secretariat of the Council shall determine the type of photography, establish the controls, regulations and conditions for holding ceremonies, and propose the fees prescribed for each of them in detail, for submission to the Secretary-General before their approval by the Board of Directors.



Article (181) – Regulations:

The Council may collect financial amounts other than the prescribed fees in consideration for providing services to visitors of museums, archaeological areas or archaeological sites outside official working hours.

The amounts collected, other than the prescribed fees, shall be added to the revenue account. Expenditure shall be made within the limits of the collected amount, charged to the relevant budget items, and paid to the Council's employees who were present at the museum, archaeological area or archaeological site outside official working hours.

The director of the museum or archaeological area, as the case may be, shall record their names in registers designated for this purpose, in accordance with the controls established by the Board of Directors in this regard.

Article (182) – Regulations:

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Law and these Regulations and to the controls established by the technical committees, the organizer of a ceremony shall observe the following requirements when holding ceremonies at museums, archaeological sites or archaeological areas:

- Preserving the antiquities, the civilized appearance of the site, and the environment of the archaeological area where the ceremony is held.
- Notifying the Council of the full program and segments of the ceremony at least three days before the date scheduled for holding the ceremony.
- Removing all waste resulting from the ceremony immediately upon its conclusion.

In all cases, the Council may cancel the ceremony or confiscate the value of the security deposit in the event of non-compliance with any of the foregoing requirements, or with those set forth in the Law or the provisions of these Regulations, without compensation.



Article (183) – Regulations:

The organizer of the ceremony shall be obliged to pay a security deposit amounting to 25% of the total value of the prescribed fees before obtaining approval.

The director of the museum or archaeological area shall be competent to follow up on the payment of the fees and the issuance of permits, in coordination with the Foreign Cultural Relations Department.

If the ceremony is cancelled for reasons attributable to the organizers or the requesting entity, the security deposit shall be confiscated in favor of the Council in light of the decisions and regulations governing this matter.

Article (184) – Regulations:

The Minister shall, after the approval of the Board of Directors, issue a decision determining the fees for visiting and entering archaeological areas for Egyptians and foreigners, in light of the maximum limit provided for in Article (39) of the Law.

In all cases, the prescribed fees may not be increased until six months have elapsed from the date of their application.

The Council shall notify the Ministry of Tourism, the Egyptian Tourism Promotion Authority, the Chamber of Travel and Tourism Agencies, the Exhibitions Authority and other relevant entities of such fees and the date of commencement of their application after their approval by the Board of Directors, and they shall be announced on the Council's website.

Article (184 bis) – Regulations:

By a decision of the Minister or the Secretary-General, archaeological areas, sites and museums may be opened outside official working hours, provided that the fee does not exceed the amounts specified in the final paragraph of Article (39) of the Law.



Article (185) – Regulations:

Amounts due to the Council, including fees, may be collected by way of administrative attachment in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 308 of 1955 concerning administrative attachment.

Article (186) – Regulations:

The Council may impose fees for visiting archaeological protectorates in coordination and cooperation with the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Environment.

Chapter Five: Final Provisions

Section Four: Controls Regulating the Inventory of Archaeological Pieces in the Council's Storerooms and Museums

Article (187) – Regulations:

A higher committee shall be formed by a decision of the Secretary-General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities to organize inventory works.

This higher committee shall be competent for the following:

- Forming subsidiary inventory committees from each sector concerned with inventory, and such committees shall be formed by a decision of the Secretary-General.
- Supervising the inventory of archaeological pieces contained in museums, archaeological areas, museum storerooms, subsidiary storerooms and anything deemed as such.
- Establishing criteria for determining large and small museums, museum storerooms, archaeological areas and other archaeological places required to be inventoried, within six months from the date on which these Regulations come into force.

The decisions of such committee shall be issued by the majority of its members. In the event of a tie, the side of the chairman shall prevail.



Article (188) – Regulations:

It shall be prohibited to preserve any archaeological pieces in storerooms without accurately registering them in the antiquities registration records prepared for this purpose, provided that the registration shall include the description, material, drawing, photograph, measurements and weight.

The registration records of movable antiquities in storerooms and museums shall be photographed by microfilm.

The antiquities registration records shall be in the custody of the storeroom director or the museum director and shall be kept in a secure place.

Article (189) – Regulations:

The custodians of archaeological and museum storerooms, or the holders of archaeological custody, must physically receive the archaeological pieces after matching them against the antiquities registration records pursuant to which delivery and receipt are carried out, in terms of description, material, drawing, photograph, measurements and weight, if any.

The recipient's responsibility shall arise upon the discovery of any shortage or discrepancy appearing during the inventory.

Article (190) – Regulations:

It shall be prohibited to make any change to the register, whether by addition, deletion, erasure, amendment, or the addition of any notes, except after a report from the inventory committee is submitted to the higher committee for its opinion, in preparation for submission to the competent permanent committee, as the case may be, and then to the Secretary-General for approval.

Article (191) – Regulations:

In the event that there are old, deteriorated or worn-out registers, registers feared to be exposed to damage, or antiquities registers lacking accuracy of registration, whether in description, measurements or type of material, or containing unclear drawings or photographs, the competent sector shall submit a memorandum to the Higher Inventory Committee for its opinion.



The head of the competent sector may form a subsidiary committee entrusted with re-registration in new registers, while retaining the old registers, after the approval of the Higher Inventory Committee and the competent permanent committee for approval.

Article (192) – Regulations:

The subsidiary committees entrusted with inventory works shall be formed of at least three members, including the holder of custody, in addition to a restoration specialist.

Inventory may not be carried out except in the personal presence of the storeroom custodian or the holder of custody.

In the event of any issues obstructing the inventory works, the matter shall be immediately submitted to the higher committee for consideration and opinion, and then submitted to the Secretary-General for approval.

Article (193) – Regulations:

The inventory committee shall record its works by means of dated minutes, including all its works from the opening of the storeroom, the movement of the committee inside the storeroom or inventory location, and all other inventory works until the closing of the storeroom.

Such minutes shall be signed by all members of the committee and its chairman.

No seals belonging to any member of the inventory committee may be used except in the personal presence of the holder of the seal.

Article (194) – Regulations:

The subsidiary committees shall be obliged to complete the inventory within a maximum period of two years in respect of museums, museum storerooms and archaeological areas, provided that the inventory shall be repeated every two years.

In respect of large museums, the inventory shall be completed within four years, and periodic inventory shall thereafter be carried out every three years.



Each committee shall prepare a detailed report on the results of its works, including the inventory works it carried out, the steps it took, and the findings, proposals and recommendations it reached, for submission to the Higher Inventory Committee.

The Higher Committee shall submit its final report to the Secretary-General after the subsidiary committees complete their inventory works, accompanied by its observations, proposals and recommendations, for submission to the Board of Directors of the Supreme Council of Antiquities to approve its contents or to express observations, proposals or clarifications.

The Board of Directors may return the report to the Higher Inventory Committee to consider the observations, proposals and clarifications expressed by the members of the Board and to put them into effect.

The Inventory Committee may refer the report and the observations contained therein to the competent permanent committee for implementation and follow-up.

Article (195) – Regulations:

The Higher Committee shall supervise the antiquities registration records in storerooms and propose their development in a manner that ensures the proper registration of antiquities in such records and guarantees the utmost accuracy in the inventory process in accordance with internationally recognized museum and storeroom principles.

Article (196) – Regulations:

The deadline referred to in this Chapter may be disregarded where necessary, such as in cases of theft or loss of certain archaeological pieces, based on what the Higher Committee submits in this regard and what is decided by the Secretary-General.



Article (197) – Regulations:

These controls shall apply to all archaeological pieces contained in museums, archaeological areas, museum storerooms, subsidiary storerooms, and anything deemed as such.

Other than the foregoing, the Government Storerooms Regulations shall apply to tools, supplies, objects and other items in the storerooms of the Supreme Council of Antiquities and its various sectors.

Article (198) – Regulations:

The Secretary-General shall take the necessary financial and administrative measures to ensure the proper implementation of these controls and to ensure that the committees complete their works promptly and accurately.

Such controls shall become effective upon their approval by the Secretary-General.

Article (199) – Regulations:

A grace period of one year from the date of entry into force of these Regulations shall be granted for each museum, archaeological area, and museum storerooms department to prepare an inventory of the archaeological pieces required to be inventoried, based on the registers designated for this purpose, together with the names of the holders of archaeological custody and the custodians of museum storerooms for each museum storeroom or museum.

A report on the result of such inventory shall be prepared, submitted to the Higher Inventory Committee, and approved by the Secretary-General in order to commence the inventory works.

