Translation of

Law No. 15 of 2017, Concerning the Promulgation of the Law on Facilitating the Granting of Licenses for Industrial Establishments.

ترجمة القانون رقم ١٥ لسنة ٢٠١٧ بشأن إصدار قانون تيسير إجراءات منح تراخيص المنشآت الصناعية

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17 November 2026

ANDERSEN

Law No. 15 of 2017, Concerning the Promulgation of the Law on Facilitating the Granting of Licenses for Industrial Establishments.

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

Promulgation Articles

Article (1):

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Law on Economic Zones of a Special Nature promulgated by Law No. 83 of 2002, and Law No. 14 of 2012 concerning the Integrated Development of the Sinai Peninsula, the provisions of the accompanying Law shall apply to all industrial establishments and premises, whether located inside or outside industrial zones, including free zones and investment zones, as well as the ancillary establishments referred to in Article (27) of the accompanying Law.

The establishments and premises referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be subject to the provisions of Law No. 453 of 1954 concerning Industrial and Commercial Premises and Other Premises Causing Disturbance, Harmful to Health or Hazardous, or to any provisions contained in any other law that conflict with the regulatory framework established by the accompanying Law.

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Article (2):

The provisions of the accompanying Law shall not prejudice the licenses of industrial establishments and premises that are valid at the time of its entry into force.

The aforementioned establishments and premises shall be required to regularize their status and fulfill the prescribed requirements in accordance with the provisions of the accompanying Law, pursuant to the procedures and within the time limits specified by its Executive Regulations.

Article (3):

The Industrial Development Authority shall grant temporary operating permits to existing unlicensed industrial establishments and premises at the time of entry into force of the accompanying Law, for a period of one year from the date of its entry into force, to enable such establishments and premises to regularize their status in accordance with its provisions, pursuant to the rules, procedures, and controls to be specified by a decree issued by the Minister responsible for industrial affairs.

The permits referred to in the preceding paragraph may be renewed for another equivalent period by a decree issued by the Minister responsible for industrial affairs, upon a proposal submitted by the Industrial Development Authority.

Article (4):

Chapter One of Part One of Law No. 21 of 1958 concerning the Regulation and Promotion of Industry is hereby repealed.

Article (5):

The Executive Regulations of the accompanying Law shall be issued by a decree of the Minister responsible for industrial affairs within three months from the date of its entry into force.

Until the issuance of the Executive Regulations and the decisions implementing the accompanying Law, the regulations and decisions currently in force shall remain applicable insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of the accompanying Law.

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Article (6):

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

This Law shall be affixed with the Seal of the State and shall be enforced as one of its laws.

Law on Facilitating the Procedures for Granting Licenses to Industrial Establishments

Chapter One – General Provisions

Article (1):

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

Industrial Establishment: Any establishment, company, or industrial premises, regardless of its size, that carries out a physical or chemical transformation of raw materials or performs operations that alter any product, including assembly, classification, packaging, sorting, recycling, or other operations, in accordance with the standards and controls issued by the Minister responsible for industrial affairs.

Competent Administrative Authority: The Industrial Development Authority.

Competent Minister: The Minister responsible for industrial affairs.

Licensing by Notification System: A system whereby an industrial establishment operating in industries that do not present a significant degree of risk informs the Competent Administrative Authority of the operation of the industrial establishment by submitting the notification form regulated under the provisions of this Law.

Prior Licensing System: A system whereby an industrial establishment presenting a significant degree of risk relating to security, health, safety, or the environment obtains prior approval from the Competent Administrative Authority before its establishment, operation, or management.

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Accreditation Offices: Entities licensed by the Industrial Development Authority to examine all technical matters and documents relating to industrial licenses, which a license applicant may engage to verify that an industrial establishment satisfies the conditions and procedures legally required for its establishment or operation, and to issue the applicant an acceptable accreditation certificate confirming such compliance for submission to the Competent Administrative Authority.

Entities Concerned with the Granting of Industrial Licenses: Entities that exercise certain powers relating to industrial licenses, which shall be designated by a decree issued by the Prime Minister.

Article (2):

Industrial establishments shall carry out industrial activities either under the Licensing by Notification System or the Prior Licensing System prescribed under this Law.

No industrial establishment may be established, managed, operated, expanded, have its industrial purpose changed, or have its location changed except pursuant to a license issued by the Competent Administrative Authority and in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its Executive Regulations, without the need to obtain the approval of any other authority under any other law.

Article (3):

A license issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be valid for an indefinite period, except in the cases specified by the Executive Regulations.

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Article (4):

With the exception of the establishments and areas referred to in Articles (8) and (9) of this Law, any person wishing to establish or manage an industrial establishment shall notify the Competent Administrative Authority using the prescribed form, accompanied by the information and documents specified by the Executive Regulations according to the nature of the activity and the risks it presents.

The aforementioned Authority shall provide the person submitting the notification, on the same day of its submission, with an acknowledgment of receipt of such notification, in the form of a true copy of the notification form bearing its official stamp or by any other means specified by the Executive Regulations. Such acknowledgment shall constitute a license producing all its legal effects.

Article (5):

The Competent Administrative Authority shall inspect the industrial establishment within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of receipt of the notification.

If the Competent Administrative Authority determines that the industrial establishment does not comply with the prescribed requirements, it shall grant the person submitting the notification a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days, renewable once, to regularize its status. The maximum period granted for regularizing the status of small and micro-industrial enterprises shall be doubled.

The Competent Administrative Authority shall issue a decision to administratively close the establishment if the person submitting the notification fails to regularize its status in accordance with the preceding paragraph, after serving a warning within the period specified by the Executive Regulations.

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Article (6):

A license issued under the Licensing by Notification System shall not be valid in areas where the establishment of industrial activities is prohibited, or in areas where certain types of industrial activities are prohibited, insofar as such activities are concerned.

Such areas shall be designated by a decree issued by the Competent Minister following the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article (7):

Articles (19) to (21) of the Environment Law promulgated by Law No. 4 of 1994 shall not apply to industrial establishments subject to the Licensing by Notification System, except for industrial establishments designated by a decree issued by the Competent Minister upon the proposal of the Minister responsible for environmental affairs.

Chapter Three – Prior Licensing System

Article (8):

Industrial establishments that present a significant degree of risk relating to security, health, safety, or the environment, and that are listed in the schedule annexed to the Executive Regulations, may not be established, managed, or operated without obtaining a prior license from the Competent Administrative Authority.

Article (9):

Industrial establishments may not be established, managed, or operated in geographical areas designated by a decree issued by the Competent Minister following the approval of the Council of Ministers without obtaining a prior license from the Competent Administrative Authority.

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Article (10):

An application for a license shall be submitted to the Competent Administrative Authority, accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees, fulfillment of all licensing requirements, and the documents specified by the Executive Regulations.

The Competent Administrative Authority shall express its opinion as to whether the application is accompanied by the required documents within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of its submission.

Where the required documents have been duly submitted, the Competent Administrative Authority shall decide on the application for the granting of the license within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date on which the application is submitted in complete form.

If the Competent Administrative Authority determines that the documents accompanying the license application are incomplete, it shall notify the license applicant of the documents required to complete the application within a period not exceeding seven days from the expiry of the period referred to in the second paragraph. The Executive Regulations shall specify the means by which the license applicant shall be notified of the documents required.

The Competent Administrative Authority shall decide on the application within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of receipt of the aforementioned documents.

If the prescribed period for deciding on the license application expires without a response, the license applicant shall have the right to refer the matter to the Grievances Committee provided for in Article (37) of this Law.

Where an application for a license is rejected, the rejection decision shall state the reasons on which it is based, and the concerned party shall be notified thereof in writing within fourteen days from the date of its issuance.

Article (11):

If an industrial establishment fails to fulfill certain non-essential requirements in a manner that does not affect its safety or suitability for operation, the Competent Administrative Authority shall grant the license applicant a temporary license for a period of one year, renewable for a total period not exceeding three years, pending fulfillment of the remaining requirements.

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Article (12):

Industrial zones may be established by a decree issued by the Prime Minister upon the proposal of the Competent Minister. Each zone, or more than one zone, shall be managed by a Board of Directors, whose composition, powers, and operating procedures shall be determined by a decree issued by the Competent Minister upon the proposal of the Competent Administrative Authority.

The Board of Directors of the zone may, in accordance with the controls established by the Competent Administrative Authority, license private-sector companies to establish, develop, manage, or promote such zones.

Article (13):

By way of exception to the provisions governing the Prior Licensing System set out in Articles (8), (9), (10), and (11) of this Law, the Competent Administrative Authority may apply the Licensing by Notification System to industries established in these zones, provided that the requirements specified by the Executive Regulations have been observed in the planning and establishment of such zones.

Chapter Five – Licensing Requirements

Article (14):

A committee named the "Licensing Requirements Committee" shall be established within the Competent Administrative Authority.

This Committee shall have exclusive responsibility, without being bound by the rules and regulations stipulated in any other law, for the following:

- Determining all requirements necessary for obtaining licenses in accordance with the provisions of this Law, including civil defense, environmental, industrial security, and

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occupational safety and health requirements.

- Classifying such requirements according to the degree of risk posed by industrial activities.

- Determining the requirements and building codes applicable to buildings designated for industrial activities.

- Determining the non-essential requirements that do not affect the safety of the industrial establishment or its suitability for operation.

The Committee may establish special requirements appropriate to the nature of medium, small, and micro-enterprises.

The requirements referred to in the preceding two paragraphs shall be issued by a decree of the Competent Minister and shall be exclusively applicable when issuing licenses.

The Committee shall also exercise such other powers as may be specified by the Executive Regulations.

Article (15):

The Licensing Requirements Committee shall be chaired by the Head of the Competent Administrative Authority or their delegate and shall include a sufficient number of legally accredited specialized experts and one or more representatives of the Federation of Egyptian Industries. The composition of the Committee, its operating procedures, and the financial remuneration of its Chairperson and members shall be determined by a decree issued by the Competent Minister.

Representatives of the relevant authorities shall be invited to attend the Committee's meetings to provide their opinions on matters falling within their respective areas of competence, without having voting rights in the deliberations.

The Committee shall review the requirements necessary for obtaining licenses within a period not exceeding three months from the date of entry into force of the provisions of this Law.

The Committee may, in exercising its powers, seek the assistance of the necessary local and international expertise to identify international best practices in this field.

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Article (16):

All authorities concerned with the granting of licenses shall provide the Committee referred to in Articles (14) and (15) of this Law with the requirements and decisions relating to the granting of licenses for the establishment or management of industrial establishments that were applicable before the entry into force of the provisions of this Law.

The Competent Administrative Authority shall also make such requirements available to the public through the means specified by the Executive Regulations.

Chapter Six – Accreditation Offices and Licensing Services Companies System

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Article (17):

A license applicant may entrust the examination of documents relating to the establishment, management, or operation of an industrial establishment, the determination of the extent to which such documents satisfy the necessary requirements, and other procedures stipulated under the provisions of this Law, to Accreditation Offices licensed for this purpose by the Competent Administrative Authority.

Licenses shall be issued to Accreditation Offices possessing the expertise necessary to carry out such activities, in accordance with the conditions, rules, and procedures prescribed by a decree issued by the Competent Minister, including the circumstances in which an annual insurance policy must be concluded to cover the risks and damages arising from the activities undertaken by such offices, and the principles for determining the fees charged for the services they provide.

A special register shall be established within the Competent Administrative Authority in which licensed Accreditation Offices shall be registered.

Licensing of Accreditation Offices shall be subject to a fee not exceeding EGP 20,000, the applicable fee categories of which shall be determined by the Executive Regulations. The license shall be renewed annually, and the same fees prescribed for granting licenses shall apply to license renewals.

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Article (18):

Accreditation Offices shall issue, under their own responsibility, an acceptable accreditation certificate to the license applicant, confirming that the industrial establishment satisfies all or some of the necessary requirements in accordance with the provisions of this Law. Such offices shall send a copy of the certificate to the Competent Administrative Authority by the means specified in the Executive Regulations.

The Competent Administrative Authorities shall not recognize certificates submitted to them more than one year after their date of issuance.

Article (19):

A certificate issued by an Accreditation Office registered in the register referred to in Article (17) of this Law, concerning an industrial establishment's fulfillment of the licensing requirements prescribed by law, shall be accepted by the Competent Administrative Authority and all other administrative authorities.

Article (20):

The Competent Administrative Authority may assign Accreditation Offices to examine whether licensed industrial establishments continue to comply with the requirements issued in implementation of the provisions of this Law, in the circumstances and in accordance with the procedures and rules specified by the Executive Regulations, without prejudice to the right of the Competent Administrative Authority to inspect such establishments in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

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Article (21):

Accreditation Offices shall, in carrying out their activities, comply with the rules of professional responsibility established by the Executive Regulations of this Law. In particular, they shall:

- Comply with the provisions of relevant laws and decisions.
- Exercise due diligence in examination, verification of compliance, and accreditation.
- Avoid conflicts of interest.
- Maintain the confidentiality and privacy of information relating to accreditation applicants.
- Notify the Competent Administrative Authority of the prices charged for the services provided to their clients.

Article (22):

A certificate issued by an Accreditation Office shall be deemed an official document for the purposes of applying the provisions of the Penal Code. The issuance of such a certificate contrary to the truth shall result in the insurance amount becoming payable and being disbursed to its beneficiaries.

Where serious violations relating to the issuance of the certificate are established, the offending office shall be removed from the register for a period not exceeding three years, pursuant to a decision issued by the Board of Directors of the Competent Administrative Authority, without prejudice to any resulting civil or criminal liability, as the case may be.

In the event of a repeated serious violation, removal from the register shall be permanent.

Article (23):

Companies may be established to provide licensing procurement services, with the purpose of carrying out all procedures necessary for obtaining licenses for industrial establishments in accordance with the provisions of this Law, as well as undertaking the procedures for the allocation of industrial land required for the establishment, management, or operation of an

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industrial project. Such companies shall act on behalf of the industrial investor in carrying out all procedures before the relevant authorities.

A special register shall be established within the Competent Administrative Authority in which such companies shall be registered. The conditions, rules, and procedures necessary for registration in this register shall be determined by a decree issued by the Competent Minister.

Where a company violates the registration requirements, its registration shall be cancelled for a period not exceeding three years, pursuant to a decision issued by the Board of Directors of the Competent Administrative Authority. In the event of a repeated violation, cancellation of registration shall be permanent.

The Competent Administrative Authority shall make available to such companies all information concerning the rules and procedures for granting licenses and the available industrial land, in the manner specified by the Executive Regulations.

Chapter Seven – Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (24):

The definition of medium, small, and micro-enterprises for the purposes of applying the provisions of this Law shall be determined by a decree issued by the Competent Minister.

Article (25):

All relevant authorities shall provide the Competent Administrative Authority with the decisions designating areas in which the establishment of industrial activities is prohibited. Such authorities shall make this information available to the concerned parties in the manner specified by the Executive Regulations.

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Article (26):

The establishment or expansion of certain industrial activities in particular geographical areas may be prohibited by a decree issued by the Competent Minister, in accordance with the controls and rules specified by the Executive Regulations.

Article (27):

The licensing provisions, rules, and procedures prescribed under this Law shall apply to warehouses, sales outlets, and showrooms attached to an industrial establishment.

Article (28):

No substantial modification may be made to a licensed activity except in accordance with the procedures prescribed for the licensing system to which the industrial activity is subject under the provisions of this Law.

The Executive Regulations shall specify the circumstances in which a modification to an activity shall be deemed substantial.

Article (29):

A license subject to the provisions of this Law may be transferred, provided that the transferee submits an application to transfer the license into their name using the form prescribed by a decree issued by the Competent Minister. The application shall be accompanied by the transfer agreement, with the signatures of both parties authenticated by a notarization office. The application for the transfer of the license must be submitted within two months from the date of the transfer.

Where the law requires the license holder to satisfy certain conditions, such conditions must also be satisfied by the transferee. If the transferee fails to satisfy such conditions, the Competent Administrative Authority shall have the right to close the industrial establishment or place it under administrative control.

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Article (30):

In the event of the death of the license holder, the persons to whom ownership of the industrial establishment has devolved shall notify the Competent Administrative Authority, within two months from the date of death, of their names and the name of their representative.

Such representative shall be responsible for implementing the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in implementation thereof.

The aforementioned persons shall take the necessary procedures to transfer the license into their names within six months from the date of death. Otherwise, the industrial establishment may be closed or placed under administrative control.

Article (31):

Employees of the Competent Administrative Authority who have been granted judicial enforcement powers shall have the exclusive authority to establish violations committed in contravention of the provisions of this Law and to take the legally prescribed measures.

Such employees shall be designated by a decree issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Competent Minister. The Competent Administrative Authority shall issue the rules governing their dealings with industrial establishments and the procedures for investigating violations.

Article (32):

Except in the cases provided for in Article (44) of this Law, industrial establishments may not be closed or placed under administrative control in implementation of the provisions of this Law except pursuant to a decision issued by the Minister responsible for industrial affairs or their delegate, and in accordance with the controls and procedures specified by the Executive Regulations.

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Article (33):

Subject to the provisions of Article (36) of this Law, the Competent Administrative Authority shall collect a fee not exceeding EGP 20,000 for prior licensing and EGP 5,000 for notification of an activity. The Executive Regulations shall determine the applicable fee categories and collection procedures.

The same fees prescribed for granting a license shall apply to the transfer of a license and the modification of an activity.

The license holder shall pay annual monitoring fees at the same rate as the fees prescribed for granting the license.

The Competent Minister may, after obtaining the opinion of the Federation of Egyptian Industries, issue a decree increasing the maximum fees prescribed under this Article by a percentage not exceeding five percent (5%) annually.

Small and micro-industrial enterprises shall be exempt from fifty percent (50%) of the fees prescribed under this Article.

Article (34):

The following decisions shall be recorded in the Industrial Register:

- Revocation of the industrial establishment's license.
- Closure of the industrial establishment, its placement under administrative control, or the imposition of administrative precautionary measures thereon.
- Decisions concerning the regularization of status issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The Executive Regulations shall specify the procedures and controls governing such entries, as well as the procedures and controls for removing such entries upon the elimination of the causes of the violation.

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Article (35):

The license of an industrial establishment shall be revoked in any of the following cases:

- If the license holder ceases operations at the industrial establishment and notifies the Competent Administrative Authority accordingly.
- If operations at the industrial establishment are suspended for more than two years without an acceptable justification.
- If the industrial establishment is demolished or removed.
- If a substantial modification is made to the licensed activity without obtaining a license for such modification in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- If the industrial establishment becomes unfit for operation, or if its continued management poses an imminent risk to health, security, the environment, or safety that cannot be remedied.
- If the industrial establishment ceases to comply with the essential requirements and its continued operation would cause serious harm to health, safety, the environment, or security.
- If a final and irrevocable court judgment is issued ordering the permanent closure or demolition of the industrial establishment.
- If it is established that the concerned party has failed, without reasonable cause, to establish the industrial establishment, commence its operation, expand it, or change its industrial purpose within the period specified in the license.
- If the license holder fails to renew the license granted to them within two months from the date of its expiry.

In all cases, the revocation of an industrial establishment's license shall be effected by a reasoned decision issued by the Competent Administrative Authority. Such decision may not be enforced until fourteen days have elapsed from the date on which the concerned party is notified of the grounds for revocation by registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt, provided that the concerned party has failed, within that period, to remedy the causes of the violation or commence the procedures specified by the Competent Administrative Authority.

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The concerned party may lodge a grievance against such decision before the Grievances Committee referred to in Article (37) of this Law within two weeks from the date of notification of the decision.

In cases of revocation of an industrial establishment's license under Items (4) and (6) of this Article, the revocation decision shall be deemed null and void if the concerned party rectifies its status within a period not exceeding six months from the date of issuance of such decision. The Executive Regulations shall specify the procedures for rectifying the status in such cases.

Chapter Eight – Licensing of Heavy Industries

Article (36):

In the case of heavy industries and other industries designated by a decree issued by the Council of Ministers, licenses for their establishment or for the expansion of existing establishments may be offered to technically and financially qualified investors wishing to obtain such licenses, in accordance with the rules, controls, and procedures specified in the decree.

In such cases, the Council of Ministers may, based on economic feasibility, determine a lump-sum amount payable in consideration for obtaining the license, based on studies submitted by the Competent Minister, in addition to the legally prescribed fees.

Where there is competition among technically and financially qualified applicants for the aforementioned licenses, a comparative assessment shall be conducted to identify the most economically advantageous offers, in light of the study containing an assessment of economic feasibility submitted by the Competent Minister to the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall approve the results of such comparative assessment.

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Article (37):

One or more committees shall be established within the Competent Administrative Authority to examine grievances against decisions issued in application of the provisions of this Law, pursuant to a decision issued by the Chairman of its Board of Directors.

Each Committee shall be chaired by a Vice President of the State Council, delegated by the President of the State Council, and shall include the following members:

- A representative of the Industrial Development Authority, selected by the Chairman of the Authority.
- A representative of the relevant administrative authority.
- A representative of the Federation of Egyptian Industries, selected by the President of the Federation.

The Committee shall hold its meetings at the headquarters of the Competent Administrative Authority. The validity of its meetings shall require the attendance of a majority of its members, including the Chairperson.

The Committee shall adopt its decisions by a majority vote of the members present. In the event of a tie, the side on which the Chairperson votes shall prevail.

The Committee may seek the assistance of one or more specialized experts, depending on the nature of the grievance, without granting such experts voting rights in its deliberations.

Article (38):

The Grievances Committees established pursuant to Article (37) of this Law shall have jurisdiction to examine all grievances submitted concerning licenses or Accreditation Offices relating to the application of the provisions of this Law, particularly the following:

- Refusal by the Competent Administrative Authority to receive documents submitted by a license applicant or a person submitting a notification.

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- Grievances relating to requests to provide documents other than those required by law.
- Expiry of the prescribed period for deciding on a license application without receiving a response.
- Rejection of a license application.
- Revocation or suspension of a license.
- Grievances relating to violations recorded by judicial enforcement officers.

Where reasonable justifications exist, and for reasons it deems appropriate, the Committee may grant exemptions from certain non-essential requirements, particularly in relation to medium, small, and micro-industrial activities.

The Committee may also grant the complainant an additional period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days to regularize or rectify its status, in addition to the periods prescribed under this Law.

Article (39):

A grievance against a decision issued by the Competent Administrative Authority shall be submitted within fifteen days from the date of notification of, or knowledge of, such decision.

The grievance shall be decided upon within the following fifteen days, except in urgent cases, where a decision shall be issued within seven days from the date of submission of the grievance.

The Executive Regulations shall specify the procedures for submitting grievances and the controls governing their examination and determination. In all cases, the Committee's decisions shall state the reasons on which they are based.

The Committee's decision on a grievance shall be final. Actions seeking the suspension of enforcement or annulment of such decisions shall not be admissible unless a grievance has first been submitted to the Committee and the prescribed period for deciding on it has expired.

Decisions issued by the Grievances Committees may be challenged before the competent Administrative Court.

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Chapter Ten – Penalties

Article (40):

Any person who establishes, manages, or operates an industrial establishment subject to the Prior Licensing System without obtaining a license shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than EGP 100,000 and not more than EGP 5,000,000, or by either of these two penalties, in addition to the closure of the violating industrial establishment.

Article (41):

Any person who establishes, manages, or operates an industrial establishment subject to the Licensing by Notification System without prior notification to the Competent Administrative Authority shall be punished by a fine of not less than EGP 10,000 and not more than EGP 200,000. The court may also order the closure of the establishment.

Any person who establishes or manages an industrial establishment subject to the Licensing by Notification System, where the notification form contains inaccurate information, shall be punished by a fine of not less than EGP 5,000 and not more than EGP 100,000.

Article (42):

Any person who manages an industrial establishment that has been ordered by a court judgment to be closed or demolished, or that has been administratively closed, placed under administrative control, or subjected to administrative precautionary measures, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than EGP 200,000 and not more than EGP 10,000,000, or by either of these two penalties, in addition to the closure of the violating industrial establishment.

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Article (43):

A person against whom a closure judgment has been issued may submit a petition to the court that issued the judgment, requesting an order to reopen the establishment, provided that such person has regularized or rectified their status with the Competent Administrative Authority in accordance with the procedures for regularization or rectification specified by the Executive Regulations.

Concerned parties may also submit an application to the Competent Administrative Authority to reopen an industrial establishment where it has been subjected to administrative precautionary measures or administratively closed, provided that the establishment has regularized or rectified its status.

Article (44):

In cases of violations where the continued operation of an industrial establishment poses a serious risk to the environment, health, security, or safety, the violating activity shall be suspended or the establishment shall be closed, as the case may be, and official seals shall be affixed thereto. The report of the violation shall be submitted to the competent judge for consideration of whether to uphold or revoke the order within three days from the date of closure or the imposition of precautionary measures.

In all cases where the violating activity is suspended or the establishment is administratively closed, the concerned parties may challenge the closure decision before the competent Administrative Court in accordance with the general rules.

Article (45):

Except in cases of violations provided for in Article (44) of this Law, judicial enforcement officers shall notify the violator to remedy the violation within the period specified by the Executive Regulations.

Upon the expiry of the aforementioned period, a report shall be drawn up documenting the measures taken. Such report shall not be referred to the competent authorities until the expiry of that period and shall be accompanied by details of the measures taken by the violator.

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Article (46):

The employee responsible for receiving licensing notifications who, without acceptable justification, refuses to provide the person submitting the notification with an acknowledgment of receipt thereof, in violation of Article (4) of this Law, shall be punished by a fine of not less than EGP 5,000 and not more than EGP 50,000.

Any breach of the provisions of this Law by a public official or an employee of a State administrative authority shall be deemed a serious breach of official duties.

Article (47):

Any public official or employee of a State administrative authority who intentionally and without lawful justification commits any of the following acts shall be punished by a fine of not less than EGP 5,000 and not more than EGP 100,000:

- Preventing or obstructing an industrial establishment licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Law from carrying out its industrial activity.

- Exercising judicial enforcement powers in relation to establishments licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Law in violation of its provisions.

If any of the aforementioned acts occurs as a result of a public official's or an employee's failure to perform their duties or negligence, both the minimum and maximum limits of the fine shall be reduced by half.

Article (48):

Any person who deals with establishments subject to the provisions of this Law in the capacity of an Accreditation Office, or issues an accreditation certificate, without being licensed to do so by the Competent Administrative Authority, shall be punished by a fine of not less than EGP 10,000 and not more than EGP 100,000, without prejudice to any penalty prescribed under any other law.

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Article (49)

The Competent Minister or their delegate may enter into a settlement with a violator in respect of violations provided for under this Law, provided that the causes of the violation have been eliminated or the violator has regularized or rectified their status in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Where the settlement is concluded before criminal proceedings are instituted, it shall be subject to payment of an amount equivalent to half the minimum prescribed fine.

Where the settlement is concluded after criminal proceedings have been instituted but before a final judgment is rendered, it shall be subject to payment of an amount equivalent to twice the minimum prescribed fine.

Criminal proceedings shall be extinguished upon settlement.

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Translation of

the Executive Regulations of Law No. 15 of 2017 on the Promulgation of the Law on Facilitating the Granting of Licenses for Industrial Establishments.

ترجمة اللائحة التنفيذية للقانون
رقم ١٥ لسنة ٢٠١٧ بشأن إصدار قانون تيسير
إجراءات منح تراخيص المنشآت الصناعية

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17 November 2026

ANDERSEN

Arab Republic of Egypt

Decree of the Minister of Trade and Industry No. 1082 of 2017

Concerning the Issuance of the Executive Regulations of the Law on Facilitating the Procedures for Granting Licenses to Industrial Establishments, Promulgated by Law No. 15 of 2017.

Preamble

Having reviewed the Constitution;

Law No. 15 of 2017 promulgating the Law on Facilitating the Procedures for Granting Licenses to Industrial Establishments;

Presidential Decree No. 350 of 2005 establishing the Industrial Development Authority;

And based on the opinion of the State Council;

Hereby decrees:

Promulgation Articles

Article (1):

The provisions of the Executive Regulations of the Law on Facilitating the Procedures for Granting Licenses to Industrial Establishments, promulgated by Law No. 15 of 2017, attached to this Decree, shall apply.

Article (2):

This Decree shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette (Al-Waqa'i Al-Misriyya) and shall enter into force on the day following the date of its publication.

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Objectives

Article (1):

These Regulations aim to facilitate the procedures for granting licenses to industrial establishments in order to achieve the public interest and enhance the competitiveness of the industrial sector, with a view to increasing gross domestic product, raising export rates, and creating employment opportunities, through the following:

Facilitating industrial investors' dealings with the Industrial Development Authority in its capacity as the Competent Administrative Authority responsible for regulating the conduct of industrial activities.

Simplifying the procedures for obtaining industrial licenses.

Coordinating activities among administrative authorities concerned with industrial licensing.

Ensuring compliance with the requirements for maintaining security, health, safety, and environmental protection.

Encouraging medium, small, and micro-industrial enterprises.

These Regulations shall be interpreted in a manner that facilitates procedures for owners of industrial establishments and ensures the prompt completion of their transactions, without prejudice to the need to address risks that may arise from the conduct of industrial activities.

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Article (2):

In regulating the conduct of industrial activities, the Competent Administrative Authority shall observe the following basic principles to ensure the facilitation of procedures:

- When issuing industrial licenses, the procedures shall be completed and the time limits prescribed by the Law and these Regulations shall be observed, without imposing any additional burdens on the industrial establishment.

- All administrative decisions must be necessary and essential to achieve the purpose for which they are issued and must not exceed the powers or discretionary authority vested in the Competent Administrative Authority.

- All administrative decisions must be clear and must not impose burdens on an industrial establishment beyond those necessary to achieve their intended purpose. The consequences of non-compliance with such decisions must also be clearly stated.

- All data and information relating to the conduct of industrial activities, including the rules, procedures, and requirements for granting licenses, available industrial land, and areas in which the establishment of industrial activities is prohibited, shall be made available to all persons subject to the Law and these Regulations through the website of the Competent Administrative Authority or by any other means determined by it.

- The Competent Administrative Authority shall communicate with industrial establishments using the available means of communication for correspondence between them, based on the establishment's information registered with the Authority. Such communication may be conducted through registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt, postal parcel delivery companies, or modern communication methods, including electronic platforms, interactive websites, email, and social media. The Authority shall also respond to any correspondence or notifications received from industrial establishments.

Any decision issued by the Competent Administrative Authority that may affect the rights or interests of an industrial establishment shall be subject to the legally prescribed grievance or appeal mechanism.

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Article (3):

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

- **Law:** The Law on Facilitating the Procedures for Granting Licenses to Industrial Establishments, promulgated by Law No. 15 of 2017.

- **Regulations:** The Executive Regulations of the Law on Facilitating the Procedures for Granting Licenses to Industrial Establishments, promulgated by Law No. 15 of 2017.

- **Relevant Administrative Authorities:** Authorities concerned with the industrial sector with which an industrial establishment deals in order to conduct its activities.

- **Conduct of Industrial Activities:** The establishment, management, or operation of industrial establishments.

- **Serious Violations:** The failure of an industrial establishment to fulfill or continue maintaining essential requirements, where such failure exposes security, health, safety, or the environment to serious risk.

- **Notification Form:** The form prepared by the Competent Administrative Authority through which the concerned party informs the Authority of the commencement of operations at an establishment conducting activities in industries other than those listed in the schedule annexed to these Regulations.

- **Substantial Modification:** A modification made to an establishment that requires a change to the requirements on the basis of which the license was issued.

- **Accreditation Certificate:** A document issued by Accreditation Offices registered with the Competent Administrative Authority, confirming that an establishment has fulfilled the rules, procedures, and all or some of the requirements legally prescribed and necessary for its establishment or management.

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- **Rehabilitation of Industrial Zones:** The process of developing and improving existing industrial zones and providing them with the utilities and services necessary for conducting various industrial activities.

- **Examination Committees**

- **Inspection and Follow-up Committees:** Committees assigned by the Competent Administrative Authority to examine establishments in order to verify their compliance with the requirements necessary for conducting or continuing an activity.

- **Inspection Committees:** Committees assigned by the Competent Administrative Authority to conduct unannounced inspections of establishments holding industrial licenses in order to verify their compliance with specific requirements.

- **Examination Criteria Checklist:** A list of controls and measurements established by the Competent Administrative Authority, on the basis of which the extent to which establishments comply with the requirements necessary for conducting or continuing an activity shall be examined.

- **Guide to Conducting Industrial Activities:** An electronic or printed handbook containing all the rules, procedures, and requirements necessary for the establishment and management of industrial establishments, which must be fulfilled in order to obtain a license.

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Areas of Coordination with Administrative Authorities Concerned with Granting Licenses

Article (4):

In exercising its powers prescribed under the Law, the Competent Administrative Authority may coordinate with the authorities concerned with granting licenses, each within its respective area of competence, in relation to the following:

- Establishing the requirements necessary for obtaining licenses according to the type of industry for which a license is sought.
- Verifying the availability of the qualifications and expertise necessary to license Accreditation Offices to conduct such activities, thereby ensuring that such offices are qualified to provide accreditation services to license applicants.
- Verifying the existence of grounds justifying settlement in respect of violations provided for under the Law, particularly with regard to the violator's elimination of the causes of the violation and the regularization or rectification of their status in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Supervision of Industrial Establishments

Article (5):

When exercising its powers relating to the examination, supervision, and inspection of industrial establishments, the Competent Administrative Authority shall coordinate with the authorities concerned with granting licenses to conduct joint inspection campaigns aimed at verifying the compliance of such establishments with the requirements applicable to the conduct of their activities, or to arrange for a representative of any such authority to attend and provide technical advice.

Such coordination shall ensure integration between the licensing stage and the supervision of products.

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Powers of Administrative Authorities Concerned with Product Supervision

Article (6):

The powers of the Competent Administrative Authority concerning the issuance of licenses for conducting industrial activities shall be without prejudice to the powers vested in the administrative authorities responsible for supervising products and verifying their compliance with Egyptian standards, in accordance with the applicable laws and decisions.

Where necessary, the Competent Administrative Authority shall notify the authorities referred to in the preceding paragraph, each within its respective area of competence, of the licenses it issues to industrial establishments, in order to enable such authorities to exercise their legally prescribed powers.

Part Two – Granting Industrial Licenses

Chapter One – Conduct of Industrial Activities

Powers of the Licensing Requirements Committee

Article (7):

In addition to the powers prescribed under the Law, the Licensing Requirements Committee shall exercise the following powers:

- Reviewing the requirements necessary for obtaining licenses that are submitted to the Competent Administrative Authority by other relevant authorities and specialized experts.

- Establishing a mechanism for the periodic and continuous updating of licensing requirements, taking into consideration international best practices applied in this field.

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- Establishing requirements for regularizing the status of existing industrial projects in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations. The Committee may establish simplified requirements appropriate to the nature of the risks associated with medium, small, and micro-enterprises.

Requirements for Conducting Industrial Activities

Article (8):

A decree specifying the requirements necessary for conducting industrial activities shall be issued by the Competent Minister, based on a submission by the Licensing Requirements Committee.

Part Two – Granting Industrial Licenses

Chapter One – Conduct of Industrial Activities

Availability of Requirements for Conducting Industrial Activities

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Article (9):

The Competent Administrative Authority shall make the requirements necessary for conducting industrial activities, and any updates thereto, available on its website and through the Guide to Conducting Industrial Activities at its headquarters and branches in the governorates.

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Article (10):

Applications for licenses shall be submitted using the forms issued by the Competent Administrative Authority.

Such forms may be obtained through the website of the Competent Administrative Authority or by any other means determined by it.

Chapter Two – Licensing by Notification System

Scope of Application

Article (11):

The Licensing by Notification System shall apply to industrial establishments and their ancillary facilities that do not conduct any of the activities listed in the schedule annexed to these Regulations.

The Competent Administrative Authority may apply the Licensing by Notification System to activities conducted within industrial zones designated by a decree issued by the Prime Minister, provided that the security, health, safety, and environmental requirements determined by the Licensing Requirements Committee have been observed in the planning, establishment, or rehabilitation of such zones.

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Article (12):

The concerned party shall notify the Competent Administrative Authority, in paper or electronic form, using the form prepared for this purpose, of the commencement of operations at the industrial establishment, and shall declare through such form that all requirements necessary for conducting the activity have been fulfilled.

All information contained in the form and the documents attached thereto shall be the responsibility of the establishment owner.

In all cases, whether the application is submitted in person, electronically, by registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt, or through postal parcel delivery companies, the application must be accompanied by the originals or true copies of the following documents:

- A recent extract from the Commercial Register.
- Evidence of payment of the prescribed fees for issuing the license and obtaining a certified copy of the Guide to Conducting Industrial Activities.
- Proof of possession of the land or building, whether in the form of a title deed, lease agreement, or usufruct agreement.

Issuance of the License

Article (13):

The Competent Administrative Authority shall receive the notification form and provide the concerned party, on the same day, with a true copy of the notification form bearing its official stamp, after verifying that the required documents have been duly submitted.

Such acknowledgment shall constitute a license valid for an indefinite period and producing all its legal effects.

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Article (14):

The Competent Administrative Authority shall inspect the establishment within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of receipt of the notification referred to in the preceding Article.

The establishment shall be exempt from inspection if it submits an accreditation certificate issued by an Accreditation Office registered with the Competent Administrative Authority, confirming its compliance with the requirements necessary for conducting the activity.

Chapter Three – Prior Licensing System

Scope of Application

Article (15):

The Prior Licensing System shall apply to all establishments and their ancillary facilities listed in the schedule annexed to these Regulations.

Procedures and Documents Required for License Applications

Article (16):

The concerned party shall submit an application to the Competent Administrative Authority to obtain the license necessary for conducting the activity. The application shall be submitted in paper or electronic form using the form prepared for this purpose, through which the applicant shall declare compliance with the prescribed requirements.

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All information contained in the form and the documents attached thereto shall be the responsibility of the concerned party.

In all cases, whether the application is submitted in person, electronically, by registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt, or through postal parcel delivery companies, it must be accompanied by the originals or true copies of the following documents:

- A recent extract from the Commercial Register.
- Evidence of payment of the prescribed fees for issuing the license and obtaining a certified copy of the Guide to Conducting Industrial Activities.
- Proof of possession of the land or building, whether in the form of a title deed, lease agreement, or usufruct agreement.

Scheduling of Inspections

Article (17):

The Competent Administrative Authority shall receive the license application and provide the concerned party with an acknowledgment of receipt.

The Competent Administrative Authority shall express its opinion as to whether the application is accompanied by the required documents within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of its submission.

The Competent Administrative Authority may inspect the establishment before deciding on the license application.

The establishment shall be exempt from inspection if it submits an accreditation certificate issued by an Accreditation Office registered with the Competent Administrative Authority, confirming its compliance with the requirements necessary for conducting the activity.

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Issuance of the License Where Requirements Are Fulfilled

Article (18):

Where a license application is accompanied by all the required documents, the Competent Administrative Authority shall decide on the application within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of its submission, after verifying compliance with the requirements necessary for conducting the industrial activity.

The license shall be delivered to the establishment by the means specified by the applicant when completing the license application form.

Issuance of the License Where Requirements Are Not Fulfilled

Article (19):

Where an industrial establishment fails to provide certain required documents or information, or where such documents or information do not correspond to the records held by the Competent Administrative Authority, the establishment shall be notified, by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, within a period not exceeding twenty-one days from the date of submission of the application, of the information and documents required to complete the application.

Where the establishment provides the Competent Administrative Authority with the required outstanding information and documents, the Authority shall conduct an inspection and grant the establishment a license within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date on which such requirements are fulfilled.

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Refusal to Grant a License

Article (20):

Where an application for a license is rejected, the rejection decision shall state the reasons on which it is based, and the industrial establishment shall be notified thereof by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt within fourteen days from the date of issuance of the decision.

Where a license application is rejected, or where no decision is issued on the application within the prescribed period, the concerned party may submit a grievance before the Grievances Committees provided for under the Law.

Duration of the License

Article (21):

A license shall be issued for an indefinite period where the industrial establishment fulfills the requirements necessary for conducting the activity.

Where the establishment fails to fulfill certain non-essential requirements determined by the Licensing Requirements Committee, it shall be granted a temporary license for a period of one year, renewable for a total period not exceeding three years, pending fulfillment of such requirements.

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Regularization of Status

Article (22):

Industrial establishments existing at the time of entry into force of the Law that do not fulfill the requirements prescribed under the Law and that hold a permanent or temporary license shall submit an application to the Competent Administrative Authority to regularize their status in accordance with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations, within a maximum period of two years from the date of issuance of these Regulations or within two months from the expiry of their licenses, whichever is earlier, after obtaining a certified copy of the Guide to Conducting Industrial Activities.

For industrial establishments operating in the manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, the period referred to in the preceding paragraph shall extend until 31 December 2021.

Article (22 bis):

Industrial establishments referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding Article that have not submitted an application to the Competent Administrative Authority to regularize their status within the period specified in that Article shall be granted an additional period of one year to submit an application to regularize their status in accordance with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations.

Deadline for Regularization of Status

Article (23):

The industrial establishments referred to in the preceding Article shall regularize their status in accordance with the provisions of the Law, these Regulations, and the requirements necessary for conducting industrial activities, within a period not exceeding two years for establishments subject to the Licensing by Notification System and not exceeding three years for

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establishments subject to the Prior Licensing System, calculated from the date of submission of the application for regularization of status.

Procedures and Documents Required for Regularization of Status

Article (24):

An industrial establishment shall submit an application for regularization of status to the Competent Administrative Authority, in paper or electronic form, using the form prepared for this purpose, through which it shall declare its commitment to fulfilling the requirements necessary for the establishment and management of the industrial establishment within the period granted for regularization of status.

All information contained in the form and the documents attached thereto shall be the responsibility of the establishment owner.

In all cases, whether the application is submitted in person, electronically, by registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt, or through postal parcel delivery companies, it must be accompanied by copies or true copies of the following documents:

- A recent extract from the Commercial Register.
- Evidence of having obtained a certified copy of the Guide to Conducting Industrial Activities.
- A copy of the industrial license.
- Proof of possession of the land or building, whether in the form of a title deed, lease agreement, or usufruct agreement.

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Article (25):

The Competent Administrative Authority shall, within one week from the date on which the application for regularization of status is completed and accompanied by all required documents, grant establishments holding a permanent or temporary license a license valid for an indefinite period.

Inspection

Article (26):

Existing industrial establishments that have obtained a license valid for an indefinite period in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article shall be inspected within ninety days following the expiry of the period granted for regularization of status pursuant to Article (23) of these Regulations, in order to determine the extent of their compliance with the prescribed requirements, as established by the inspection report.

An establishment shall be inspected during the period granted for regularization of status where it notifies the Competent Administrative Authority that it has fulfilled the required conditions and is ready for inspection.

The establishment shall be exempt from inspection if it submits an accreditation certificate issued by an Accreditation Office registered with the Competent Administrative Authority, confirming that the establishment fulfills the requirements necessary for conducting the activity.

In all cases, the Competent Administrative Authority may, whenever necessary, conduct follow-up and inspection activities at the establishment during the period granted for regularization of status, in order to verify continued compliance with security, health, safety, and environmental considerations.

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Article (27):

Where an industrial establishment wishes to change the location at which it conducts its activity to another site, it shall obtain a new license to conduct the activity, without prejudice to the purpose for which the industrial land at the proposed new location has been allocated.

Expansion, Substantial Modification, or Change of Purpose

Article (28):

An industrial establishment may not make any substantial modification, expansion, or change to its licensed purpose that would result in a modification of the requirements for conducting the activity, except by following the procedures prescribed for the licensing system to which the industrial activity is subject, in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

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Change to the Prior Licensing System

Article (29):

Where the activity conducted by an industrial establishment is included in the schedule annexed to these Regulations, or where the establishment undertakes any expansion, substantial modification of its activity, or change of purpose that results in its conducting any of the activities listed in the aforementioned schedule, it shall regularize its status in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Chapter.

Part Three – Examination of Establishments

Chapter One – Procedures for Examining Establishments

Authority and Mechanism for Examination

Article (30):

The Competent Administrative Authority shall examine establishments subject to the provisions of the Law and these Regulations, either directly or by assigning such examination to Accreditation Offices registered with it.

Controls Governing the Examination of Establishments

Article (31):

Industrial establishments shall be examined through inspections, follow-up visits, or unannounced inspections, in accordance with the following controls and procedures:

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- The establishment shall be notified of the date of the scheduled inspection at least two working days in advance.

- The establishment shall be notified of the date of periodic follow-up visits at least thirty days in advance.

- Unannounced inspections of the establishment shall be conducted without prior notification.

- Examination activities shall be conducted during official working hours.

- Examinations shall be conducted pursuant to an assignment approved by the Competent Administrative Authority, specifying the following:
  - Type of examination (Inspection / Follow-up / Unannounced Inspection / Re-examination).

  - The members of the Committee, identified by their positions and names.

  - The matters to be examined by the Committee during the visit.

Measuring Tools and Devices

Article (32):

The Competent Administrative Authority or the Accreditation Offices assigned to conduct the examination shall provide the necessary measuring tools and devices and modern technological equipment.

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Article (33):

The Competent Administrative Authority or the Accreditation Office, as the case may be, shall issue a report on the examination results using the standardized form issued by the Competent Administrative Authority.

The report shall be placed in the establishment's file maintained by the Authority, and a certified copy thereof shall be sent to the establishment, in paper or electronic form, no later than seven days from the date of completion of the examination.

Chapter Two – Handling Examination Results

Existence of Serious Violations

Article (34):

Where the Competent Administrative Authority determines, based on the examination of an industrial establishment, that serious violations exist which may pose an imminent risk to security, health, safety, or the environment, or where the establishment has made a change to the conduct of its licensed activity without obtaining a license from the Competent Administrative Authority despite being required to do so, the Authority shall issue a decision rejecting the license application, suspending the activity, or administratively closing the establishment, as the case may be.

The establishment shall not be permitted to conduct its activity until it has undergone re-examination and it has been verified that the violations have been remedied.

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Article (35):

Where the Competent Administrative Authority determines, based on the examination of an industrial establishment, that violations exist which do not pose an imminent risk to security, health, safety, or the environment, the establishment shall be warned of the need to fulfill the requirements necessary to remedy such violations and shall be granted a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days to regularize its status, renewable once.

The maximum period granted to small and micro-enterprises shall be doubled.

The establishment may, no later than thirty days before the expiry of the granted period, request an extension thereof, provided that such extension does not exceed the aforementioned maximum period.

The establishment shall be permitted to continue conducting its activity throughout the period granted for regularization of status.

Where the establishment fails to regularize its status within the periods granted, the Competent Administrative Authority shall issue a warning requiring the establishment to remedy the violations within the period specified in the warning.

If the violations are not remedied, the Competent Administrative Authority shall, within a maximum period of twenty-one days from the expiry of the warning period, draw up a report concerning the establishment, specifying the violations and the measures taken by the establishment.

The report shall be referred to the Competent Minister for the issuance of a decision to close the establishment, place it under administrative control, or take any other measures deemed necessary in relation thereto.

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Re-examination

Article (36):

A violating establishment shall be re-examined within fourteen days from the expiry of the period granted to it or upon notification by the establishment that it has regularized its status and is ready for examination.

Suspension of the Use of the Granted License

Article (37):

Where the periods granted to an industrial establishment expire without it having regularized its status, and a decision is issued to suspend the activity, close the establishment, or revoke the license, as the case may be, the Competent Administrative Authority may take the following two measures:

- Warn the establishment owner against using the revoked license, failing which the owner shall bear the resulting civil and criminal liability.

- Notify all administrative authorities responsible for utility services to disconnect all or some of the utilities supplied to the establishment.

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Entry in the Industrial Register

Article (38):

Where a decision is issued by the Competent Administrative Authority or a judgment is rendered by the competent court ordering the closure of an industrial establishment, its placement under administrative control, the imposition of precautionary measures thereon, or the revocation of its license, such decision or judgment shall be recorded in the Industrial Register maintained by the Competent Administrative Authority.

Any period granted to the establishment for regularization of its status shall also be recorded, according to the nature of the violation and the type of penalty imposed thereon.

Where the establishment remedies the causes of the violation within the period specified for it, the entry in the Industrial Register shall be removed, and the penalty recorded therein shall be deemed as though it had never been imposed.

In all cases, the Competent Administrative Authority shall make the information relating to such entries and their removal available electronically to the authorities designated by it or to the establishment upon its request, through electronic linkage of databases, or in paper form where such information is not available electronically.

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Rectification of Status in the Event of License Revocation

Article (39):

Where an industrial establishment's license is revoked because it has made a substantial modification to the licensed activity without obtaining the required license, or because it no longer fulfills the requirements necessary for conducting the activity, thereby causing serious harm to security, health, safety, or the environment, the establishment may submit an application to the Competent Administrative Authority to rectify its status within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of revocation of the license.

The Competent Administrative Authority shall grant the establishment a period not exceeding six months from the date of issuance of the revocation decision to rectify its status.

The Competent Administrative Authority or an Accreditation Office registered with it shall examine the establishment within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the expiry of the period granted for rectification of status or from the date on which the establishment notifies the Competent Administrative Authority that it has regularized its status and is ready for examination, whichever is earlier.

Where it is verified that the establishment has remedied the violations, the Competent Administrative Authority shall issue a decision deeming the license revocation decision as though it had never been issued.

Rectification of Status in the Event of Closure of the Establishment

Article (40):

Where a court judgment is issued ordering the closure of an industrial establishment, its owner may submit an application to the Competent Administrative Authority to regularize its status within a period not exceeding forty days from the date of issuance of the judgment.

The establishment shall be granted a period not exceeding three months from the date of submission of the application to remedy the causes of closure.

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The Competent Administrative Authority or an Accreditation Office registered with it shall examine the establishment within fourteen days from the expiry of the period granted to verify that the causes of closure have been remedied. The Authority shall issue a letter to the establishment confirming that its status has been regularized.

On the basis of such letter, the establishment owner may submit a petition to the court that issued the judgment, requesting an order to reopen the establishment.

Part Four – Regulation of Accreditation Offices

Registration of Accreditation Offices

Article (41):

Accreditation Offices licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Law shall be registered with the Competent Administrative Authority in the register established for this purpose.

Dealings Between Establishments and Accreditation Offices

Article (42):

An industrial establishment may engage an Accreditation Office registered with the Competent Administrative Authority to verify the extent of its compliance with the requirements for conducting industrial activities.

The Accreditation Office shall issue an accreditation certificate confirming the establishment's compliance with all or some of the requirements applicable to the activity.

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Submission of Accreditation Certificates

Article (43):

Accreditation Offices shall provide the Competent Administrative Authority with an original copy of the accreditation certificate issued to the industrial establishment, accompanied by copies of all documents on the basis of which the accreditation certificate was issued, by registered mail, personal delivery, or electronically, no later than two working days from the date of issuance of the certificate.

Dealings Between the Competent Administrative Authority and Accreditation Offices

Article (44):

The Competent Administrative Authority may engage Accreditation Offices registered with it to examine an industrial establishment and issue a report indicating the extent of the establishment's compliance with the requirements necessary for conducting the activity.

Procedures for Assigning Accreditation Offices

Article (45):

Where Accreditation Offices are assigned by the Competent Administrative Authority to examine whether industrial establishments continue to comply with the requirements necessary for conducting their activities, they shall carry out such examination pursuant to an assignment letter issued by the Authority.

The assignment letter shall specify the details of the establishment subject to examination and the scheduled date of examination and shall be accompanied by a checklist of the criteria to be followed during the examination process.

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Submission of Accreditation Reports

Article (46):

Accreditation Offices shall provide the Competent Administrative Authority with an original copy of the accreditation certificate issued to the industrial establishment subject to examination, as the case may be, using the standardized form referred to in Article (33) of these Regulations.

Such document shall be submitted on the same day where serious violations are identified, and within a maximum period of two working days in all other cases.

Submission shall be made to the Competent Administrative Authority by personal delivery, electronically, by registered mail, or by any other means determined by the Authority.

Rules of Professional Responsibility

Article (47):

Accreditation Offices shall comply with the rules of professional responsibility in carrying out their activities, particularly the following:

- Complying with the provisions of laws and decisions relating to their field of work and the services they provide.
- Preventing corrupt and fraudulent practices of any kind in the performance of accreditation contracts.
- Ensuring that all employees of the office satisfy the qualification and competency requirements necessary to perform the duties assigned to them to the fullest extent.
- Exercising due diligence in examination, verification of compliance, and accreditation.

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- Avoiding conflicts of interest.
- Maintaining the confidentiality and privacy of information relating to accreditation applicants.
- Notifying the Competent Administrative Authority of the prices charged for the services provided to their clients.

Part Five – Fees

Categories of Applicable Fees

Article (48):

The categories of fees referred to in Articles (17) and (33) of the Law shall be determined according to the degree of risk associated with conducting the activity, in accordance with the following table:

Description	Annual Fee (EGP)
Operating Licenses for Industrial Establishments (Land Area Exceeding 500 m^2)	
Initial issuance – Renewal – Modification – Transfer – Follow-up	
Licensing by Notification System	5,000
Prior Licensing System	20,000
Licenses for Industrial Establishments (Land Area Up to 500 m^2)	
Initial issuance – Renewal – Modification – Transfer – Follow-up	

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Licensing by Notification System	2,500
Prior Licensing System	10,000

Licensing of Accreditation Offices

Initial issuance – Renewal – Modification – Rehabilitation	20,000

Where an application is submitted for the issuance of a replacement for a lost or damaged license, the applicable fee shall be calculated at an amount equivalent to half the prescribed fee, according to the type of license.

Part Five – Fees

Collection of Fees

Article (49):

The fees prescribed under the Law and these Regulations shall be collected by cash payment to the Competent Administrative Authority against a payment receipt, by depositing the applicable fees into the Authority's account with an Egyptian bank or the Egyptian Postal Authority, by bank transfer, by electronic payment, or by any other means determined by the Competent Administrative Authority.

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Composition of Grievances Committees

Article (50):

Grievances against administrative decisions issued by the Competent Administrative Authority concerning licenses and Accreditation Offices shall be submitted to the Grievances Committees provided for in Article (37) of the Law.

Technical Secretariat of the Grievances Committees

Article (51):

The Grievances Committees shall have a Technical Secretariat established by a decision issued by the Head of the Competent Administrative Authority.

The Technical Secretariat shall receive grievance applications using the form prepared by the Authority for this purpose, register such applications in the designated register on the date of their receipt, and provide the complainant with an acknowledgment of receipt indicating the application number and date of submission.

The Head of the Competent Administrative Authority shall determine the responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat of the Grievances Committees by a decision issued for this purpose.

Grievance Procedures

Article (52):

A grievance application shall be submitted in paper or electronic form and shall, in particular, include the following information:

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- The name, capacity, and address of the complainant.

- Identification of the decision being challenged, its date of issuance, and the date of notification thereof or the date on which the complainant became aware of it.
- An explanatory memorandum setting out the subject matter of the grievance and the grounds on which it is based.
- Supporting documents substantiating the grievance.

Time Limits for Submitting and Deciding on Grievances

Article (53):

A grievance against a decision issued by the Competent Administrative Authority shall be submitted within fifteen days from the date of notification of the decision or the date on which the concerned party becomes aware of it.

The grievance shall be decided upon within the following fifteen days, except in urgent cases, where a decision shall be issued within seven days from the date of submission of the grievance.

The Committee may contact the concerned parties to attend its sessions or request the submission of such clarifications, explanations, and documents as it deems necessary to decide on the grievance, without granting such parties voting rights.

Executive Regulations – Annex

Schedule of Industrial Activities Subject to the Prior Licensing System

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ISIC Rev. 4 Industrial Activity Code	Description of Industrial Establishments and Activities

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1010	Processing and Preserving of Meat	Animal slaughtering establishments.
1020	Processing and Preserving of Fish, Crustaceans and Molluscs	Fish oil and fishmeal factories.
1040	Manufacture of Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats. Fish oil factories.
1072	Manufacture of Sugar	Sugar factories.
1101	Distilling, Rectifying and Blending of Spirits	Manufacture, blending, and production of potable distilled and neutral alcoholic beverages and spirits. Manufacture of ethyl alcohol.
1102	Manufacture of Wines	Blending and manufacture of wines of all types. Manufacture of fermented, non-distilled alcoholic beverages.
1103	Manufacture of Malt Liquors	Manufacture of malt liquors.
1200	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	Manufacture of tobacco products and tobacco substitutes, including cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff. Manufacture of homogenized or reconstituted tobacco. Stemming and redrying of tobacco.
1313	Finishing of Textiles	Pretreatment facilities (washing, bleaching, and mercerizing processes) or dyeing of fibers or textiles.

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1511	Tanning and Dressing of Leather; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	Tanning facilities for hides and skins.
1701	Manufacture of Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	Industrial establishments for the production of paper and boards. Cellulose processing and production facilities.
1910	Manufacture of Coke Oven Products	Coal and lignite briquetting facilities. Coal carbonization ovens (dry distillation of coal).
2011	Manufacture of Basic Chemicals	Facilities for roasting and calcination of mineral ores. Production of chemicals and processing of intermediate chemicals. Production of peroxides. Integrated chemical establishments. Production of basic organic chemicals. Production of basic inorganic chemicals.
2013	Manufacture of Plastics and Synthetic Rubber in Primary Forms	Production of plastics. Manufacture and processing of products of plastic origin.
2012	Manufacture of Fertilizers and Nitrogen Compounds	Integrated chemical establishments. Production of basic organic chemicals. Production of phosphatic, nitrogenous, or potassium fertilizers (simple or compound fertilizers).
2021	Manufacture of Pesticides and Other Agrochemical Products	Integrated chemical establishments. Production of basic plant health products and biocides. Production of pesticides.

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2022	Manufacture of Paints, Varnishes and Similar Coatings, Printing Ink and Mastics	Production of paints and varnishes.
2100	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	Integrated chemical establishments. Production of pharmaceutical products. Production of basic pharmaceutical products using chemical or biological processes.
2310	Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products	Glass manufacturing establishments, including glass fibers.
2391	Manufacture of Refractory Products	Manufacture of fired ceramic products, particularly refractory bricks.
2392	Manufacture of Clay Building Materials	Manufacture of fired ceramic products, particularly roofing tiles, bricks, tiles, and stone products.
2393	Manufacture of Other Porcelain and Ceramic Products	Manufacture of fired ceramic products, particularly pottery.
2394	Manufacture of Cement and Semi-Finished Solid Products	Cement manufacturing establishments.
2399	Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Not Elsewhere Classified	Establishments for processing and transforming asbestos and asbestos-containing products into friction materials, with production exceeding 50 tonnes of finished products, and other uses of asbestos involving more than 200 tonnes annually. Mineral smelting establishments, including the production of mineral fibers. Manufacture of industrial mineral fibers.

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2410	Manufacture of Basic Iron and Steel	Establishments producing pig iron or steel (by primary or secondary smelting), including continuous casting. Hot rolling.
2420	Manufacture of Basic Precious and Other Non-Ferrous Metals	Establishments for smelting non-ferrous metals, including non-ferrous metal alloys, excluding precious metals, and including recovered products (refining, casting, and other processes).
2421	Casting of Iron and Steel	Ferrous metal foundries.
2432	Casting of Non-Ferrous Metals	Establishments for smelting non-ferrous metals, including non-ferrous metal alloys, excluding precious metals, and including recovered products (refining, casting, and other processes).
2520	Manufacture of Weapons and Ammunition	Establishments for the recovery and destruction of explosive materials. Integrated chemical establishments for the production of explosives.
2591	Forging, Pressing, Stamping and Roll-Forming of Metal; Powder Metallurgy	Forging of metals.
2592	Treatment and Coating of Metals; Machining	Coating and treatment with protective metallic materials. Establishments for surface treatment of metals and plastics using electrolytic or chemical processes.
2811	Manufacture of Engines and Turbines, Except Aircraft, Vehicle and Motorcycle Engines	Manufacture or assembly of motor vehicles and their engines. Standardized testing of engines.

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2910	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles	Manufacture or assembly of motor vehicles and their engines. Standardized testing of engines.
3011	Building of Ships and Floating Structures	Shipbuilding yards.
3020	Manufacture of Railway Locomotives and Rolling Stock	Manufacture of railway equipment.
3030	Manufacture of Air and Spacecraft and Related Machinery	Aircraft manufacturing and repair establishments. Standardized testing of engines, turbines, and reactors.
3091	Manufacture of Motorcycles	Standardized testing of engines.
5210	Warehousing and Storage	Above-ground storage of natural gas. Underground storage of flammable gases. Above-ground storage of fossil fuels. Establishments for the storage of oil, petrochemicals, and chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more.

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