



Report on the Legal and Regulatory Measures Affecting Selected Service Sectors in Egypt

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**REPORT TO THE USAID ASSISTANCE FOR TRADE REFORM PROJECT
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

On

**LEGAL AND REGULATORY MEASURES
AFFECTING SELECTED SERVICE SECTORS IN EGYPT**

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Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
Horizontal Measures				
Conducting Business in Egypt	<p>(1) & (3) Prohibited without establishing a legal presence in Egypt and have it registered in the Commercial Register. The form adopted could be a limited liability or, joint stock company, a branch of a foreign company, a partnership or a partnership limited by shares.</p> <p>Any joint stock company established in Egypt should incorporate its purpose in its name and carry the title “Egyptian Joint stock company”.</p> <p>The following are the steps for establish a branch of a foreign company:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application to the head of the Investment Commercial Register. A copy of the parent company’s resolution to assign a manager for the branch in Egypt. A copy of the parent company’s declaration that there are no previous branches in Egypt. A bank certificate proving the transfer of 5000 LE under the branch name. A copy of title or lease of the premises of the branch. Approvals of the concerned ministry according to the company’s activity. <p>An Arabic version of the aforementioned documents, authenticated by an Egyptian Embassy or consulate in the country of the parent company</p> <p>To register a branch in the Commercial Register the following should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of legal form, Purpose, Addresses of head quarters and branches, Capital and details of foreign shareholding, 	<p>(3) A foreign company can also establish a branch in Egypt provided it is party to a private or government contract to perform work in Egypt. A foreign branch manager would need to obtain a work permit.</p> <p>Limited liability companies should have at least one Egyptian manager.</p> <p>Money Exchange companies established in Egypt should be entirely owned by Egyptians.</p>	<p>Establishing A Company In Egypt Under Law 159 The General Authority for Investment and Free Zone (GAFI) regulates the incorporation of the companies under the Companies Law no. 159 of 1981 and Investment Guarantees & Incentives Law no. 8 of 1997.</p> <p>To establish a joint stock or limited liability companies, the attorney of shareholders or partners as the case may be should apply to the Companies Department with the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contract of Association and Statutes, Approval of the Prime Minister if the purpose of the company is to work with satellites, publish newspapers, or one of the purposes mentioned in the Civil Organizations Law. Bank certificate showing the payment of capital and shareholding percentages, Proof of payment of fees, Power of attorney. <p>Under Law 8 Law 8/1997 eliminated a lot of restrictions on the foreign equity participation in companies established in Egypt. Companies conducting business in certain fields enumerated under Law 8 are exempt from many limitations as explained below. 100% foreign participation is allowed for all fields. Law 8 companies are not be subject to Law no. 173 of 1958 regulating work permit requirements for non-citizens, and Law no. 230 of 1996 regulating the work of Egyptians in non Egyptian organizations. Still Law 8 companies are</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Term of company and date of license, • Names, addresses and nationalities of partners, and legal representatives including their signatory powers, • Copy of the Statutes, • Record of any registered intellectual property or commercial register entries. • An authenticated copy of a contract under which the foreign company is entrusted with performing certain works in Egypt, stamped by the Investment Authority. <p>Money exchange companies should adopt the form of a joint stock company and have a fully paid up capital of ten million pounds.</p> <p>Equity owned by Egyptian citizens in publicly held companies should not be less than 49%.</p> <p>(4) Prohibited without registering as a trader in the Commercial Register. In general registering as a trader is limited to Egyptian citizens with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the non-citizen is a partner in a partnership, provided there is an Egyptian partner who has the right to manage and owns at least 51% of the equity; or • If the non-citizen has approval to conduct the activity of export. <p>To obtain a work permit for foreign branch manager, the following are needed :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A recent abstract certificate from the Investment Commercial Register showing the applicant's post. b) A certificate of AIDS clearance from any governmental hospital c) A copy of the foreign applicant's 		<p>required to employ Egyptians in the percentages specified under the Work section below. Free zone companies established under Law 8 companies however are exempt from these requirements. In addition to the requirements for establishment of Law 159 companies, Law 8 companies should also obtain approval from the head of GAFI and the concerned Ministry to exercise the respective activity. For example tourist companies require the approval of Ministry of Tourism in addition to that of GAFI. Free zone companies established under Law 8 of 1997 should pay their capital in US dollars.</p> <p>Registering in the Commercial Register</p> <p>Any individual or entity that wishes to carry business in Egypt should be first registered in the commercial register. To register, an individual (Egyptian except if one of the exceptions apply) or a partnership should submit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> f) Name, nationality, place of birth, and date of birth of individual or both partners, g) Trade name, and address of business h) Type of trade, i) Capital , j) Details of any branches , k) Date of commencement of activity, and date of licensing if applicable, l) Record of any registered intellectual property or commercial register entries. <p>To register, a company should submit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> m) Details of legal form, n) Purpose, o) Addresses of head quarters and branches, p) Capital and details of foreign 	

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	<p>passport.</p> <p>d) A copy of any previous work permits if available.</p>		<p>shareholding,</p> <p>q) Term of company and date of license,</p> <p>r) Names, addresses and nationalities of partners, and legal representatives including their signatory powers,</p> <p>s) Copy of the Statutes,</p> <p>t) Record of any registered intellectual property or commercial register entries.</p> <p>In addition to the above, a free zone company should also provide a copy of the Investment Authority approval of its activity.</p>	
Work	<p>(3) Any Law 159 or Law 8 company (excluding free zone companies) is not permitted to employ more than 10% of its workforce of non-citizens provided they do not receive more than 20% of the total wages of the organization. In addition, 75% at least of administrative and technical employees should be Egyptian citizens and their wages should amount to at least 70% of the total wages of the organization. The Labor Code no. 12 of 2003 gives authority to the competent minister to determine the maximum limit of foreign employment. Ministerial Decree no. 136 of 2003 affirmed the same percentage and provided that 10% of employees shall be the maximum percentage of foreign employees in any establishment.</p> <p>A recent change to the law obliges an establishment intending to recruit non-citizens to apply to the concerned agency for a letter requesting the entry of the non-citizen to Egypt for work purposes before an application for a work permit will be processed, pursuant to Article 2 of Ministerial decree no. 136 of 2003. This presented additional restrictions as a non-citizen would have to leave Egypt and reenter before an establishment is</p>	<p>(4) Social Insurance Benefits – All employed Egyptians, and nationals of countries that provide reciprocal treatment to Egyptians, will be covered by social insurance benefits. Proof of reciprocity is hard and is rarely used. In practice most non-citizens do not therefore benefit from social insurance benefits system. Contributions from both the employee and the employer are collected by the Social Insurance offices, whereby the beneficiaries can claim benefits in cases of sickness, disability or retirement. Their dependants can claim benefits in case of the insured's death.</p>		

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	<p>allowed to employ him or her.</p> <p>The establishment wishing to recruit aliens from South-East Asian countries shall submit its request to the concerned administrative department mentioned in article 1 for study, research, and referral to the head of central department for regulation of recruitment and labor market information for his view.</p> <p>(4) Non-citizens wishing to work for private sector, public sector, or local government should obtain a work permit from the Labor office of the governorate in which the head office of the establishment is located, provided they are authorized to enter the country with the aim of work. The organization wishing to employ the non-citizen should show that: (i) the qualifications of the non-citizen are unique, and (ii) the exact need of the establishment for his or her experience, and (iii) the non-citizen will train Egyptians.</p> <p>The following categories are exempted from obtaining a work permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Those exempted under international conventions to which Egypt is a party. b) Administrative staff working at embassies, consulates of Arab and other countries, organizations and agencies affiliated to regional and international organizations in Egypt. c) Foreign correspondents working in Egypt. d) Foreign men of religion who perform their activities for no payment. e) Foreign employees on Egyptian ships in high seas provided their marine license is valid. f) Staff of the world war cemeteries committee of commonwealth countries. 			

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	<p>g) Those working for Al-Wafaa and Al-Amal Association.</p> <p>h) Those working for the German Hanz Seidel institution in the field of the information provided they do not exceed three.</p> <p>i) Members of the Swiss Institute for architectural research and ancient Egyptian monuments.</p> <p>j) Expatriates arriving for training for a period not exceeding one year.</p> <p>.</p> <p>k) Those exempted by a Ministerial decree upon the recommendation of the concerned committee.</p> <p>(4) Non-citizens are prohibited from working as tourist guides or exports and customs clearance agents. Palestinians however are exempted and can work as customs clearance agents.</p> <p>The employment of non-citizens by government agencies is regulated by Ministerial decree no. 2 of 1979 On Employing Non-citizens as Experts. To be valid, the employment contract should satisfy the following conditions:</p> <p>a) Pay should be within the budget of the agency.</p> <p>b) The non-citizen's expertise should be unique and not available among Egyptians.</p> <p>c) The non-citizen's appointment should be under specific job title with clear duties and rights.</p> <p>d) The term shall not exceed one year. It can be renewed provided the central management for administration and central agency for statistics are notified thereof.</p> <p>e) The agency should verify the papers and documents that are submitted by the expert, and all such documents should be authenticated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>f) The agency should ensure the expert</p>			

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	<p>provides training to Egyptian employees.</p> <p>Work Permits To obtain a work permit for a non-citizen, the following conditions should be satisfied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The qualifications and experience of non-citizens should be commensurable with the positions for which the work permit is requested. b) Where applicable a non-citizen should obtain a license to exercise the concerned profession as required under the law. c) Non-citizens should not compete with national labor force. d) Statement about the establishment's actual need for the non-citizen's experience. e) Statement about the country's economic need for such experience. [PS this is not applied strictly, and is not a proper economic need test. It would suffice if the applicant shows that the use of the non-citizen will result in an economic benefit to the organization and hence the economy in general]. f) Appointment of Egyptian assistants whose qualifications and experiences shall match those of the experts and technicians, to be trained by the non-citizen in same work and in preparing periodical reports on their progress. g) Preference is given to the non-citizen who was born, and is living permanently, in Egypt. <p>Fees Work permit fee is 1000 L.E. for the first time, and is due in full for a whole or part of a year. It is payable by postal order issued in the name of the General Director of the concerned Labor and</p>			

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	<p>Immigration Directorate. With regard to the work licenses for non-citizens as issued from the non-citizens work licenses offices, at the general authority for investment, the general authority for oil, and the sector of associations of capital at the companies authority, the postal order shall be determined in the name of the head of the General Secretariat Central Department at the Ministry.</p> <p>The following non-citizens are exempt from paying the said fees :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nationals of Sudan who work in the private sector. b) Palestinians holding travel documents issued from Egypt or the Palestinian authority. c) Italians who have been living in the country for a period of not less than five years. d) Greeks who desire to work in Egypt under the bilateral cooperation agreement concerning employment signed between Egypt and Greece. e) Non-citizens designated in international conventions and grants to which Egypt is a party where the convention provides for exemption from the fees. <p>Application Process Either the non-citizen (applicant) or the establishment intending to employ him or her should submit a request for permit from the concerned office of the Ministry of Labor with the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Receipt of the payment of the fees. b) Approval of the labor office in the area for which the non-citizen intends to work if the non-citizen is the applicant. c) License for exercising the work in cases where a license is required. d) Approval of the concerned 			

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	<p>delegation at the office of the president if the non-citizen is a political refugee.</p> <p>Work permit will be issued from the concerned labor office and delivered to the applicant within 48 hours from the date of receiving his or her security clearance. The permit will be issued for a period of one year or part thereof. The renewal request should be requested with evidence of the payment of the fees, and approval of the place of work.</p> <p>Cancellation of Work Permits A work permit will be cancelled if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The non-citizen is convicted of an offense or misdemeanor in relation to fraud or violation of public morals. b) If any data in the application is found to be incorrect. c) If the work permit is used in a place of work or a profession other than what has been designated in the application. d) Upon a recommendation of the concerned department, in case where an economic, social or national security interest is to be preserved. <p>Obligations of Employer Establishments employing non-citizens should keep a register including the following data :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Non-citizen's name, surname, nationality and religion. b) Date of birth c) Profession and kind of work he performs. d) Qualifications e) Number and date of his work permit f) Salary g) Name of the assistants appointed for training in the field of the foreign expert. 			

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	<p>The establishment should notify the concerned Labor and Immigration Directorate of the termination of the contract with the non-citizen, and a proof of delivering back the work permit.</p> <p>In addition, an establishment should notify the concerned Labor Directorate and Immigration within the first week of January and July of every year with the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A statement of the names of non-citizens working in the establishment indicating their nationalities, professions, the numbers and dates of the work permits granted to them and names of the assistants if any. • A statement of the number and professions of their Egyptian employees. <p>Any Egyptian considering working abroad for any foreign entity or authority should also get a work permit. Such permit is issued for one year only and is renewable according to Law no. 173 of 1958 relating to required permit for overseas posts. An application fee is collected and varies according to the applicant's qualifications. Conversely Egyptians working for foreign authorities or entities in Egypt are not required to obtain any permit, but should notify the relevant authorities designated by the Minister of Interior.</p>			
<p>Transfer of foreign technology :</p>		<p>(1) & (3) The beneficiary of the technology has to use experts in running the technology, the experts have to be Egyptians whether they are residents in Egypt or abroad whenever feasible.</p>	<p>The Commercial Code regulates the conditions of the transfer of technology. Every transfer of technology agreement should be in writing, include details of the know-how techniques, feasibility analysis, instructions, designs, architectural designs, software programs and any other relevant</p>	

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			<p>elements.</p> <p>Validity Requirements An agreement for the transfer or license of the foreign technology shall not contain a condition which :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Restricts the transferee in using, developing, defining and advertising the transferred technology. b- Restricts the introduction of any improvement or modification in the technology subject to the instruction of the transferor. c- Prohibits the use of any other comparable or competitive technology. d- Obliges the use of specific trademark to distinguish the end products made by using the transferred technology. e- Restricts the production size, price or any distribution or exports plans. <p>In addition,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f- The transferor has to keep the transferee informed of the threats that may result from the use of the technology, as well as any legal claims or obstacles that may hinder the use of the transferred technology. g- Royalties should be reduced if a third party acquires and uses that technology or expertise otherwise than through the fault of the transferee. h- The transferor shall disclose to the transferee the limitations and provisions stipulated in his/her law regarding export of technology. i- The transferor should provide technical assistance in connection with marketing, purchasing appropriate equipment to put the technology to use. 	

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			<p>j- The transferee should disclose to the transferor the provisions of his/her law about the import of the foreign technology.; and the transferor shall, if the transferee so requires continue to supply spare parts and raw materials for the period of the agreement.</p> <p>Any provision provided in the agreement between the owner of the technology and the transferee in violation of the above stipulations may be invalidated. In addition, the Commercial Code gives jurisdiction over technology transfer contracts to Egyptian courts even if the parties agreed to refer a dispute some other place. However the parties may agree on settling the dispute through arbitration provided it is held in Egypt.</p>	
<p>Ownership of real estate :</p>		<p>(1) (3) & (4) Law no. 230 of 1996 regulates the possession of non-citizens, whether they are natural or juridical persons, of real estate. For the purposes of the said law only, a company formed in Egypt, regardless of its legal form, is considered a foreigner if the majority of its capital is owned by non-Egyptians. Law 8 companies are exempted from Law 230 of 1996.</p> <p>A non-Egyptian can own:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- A maximum of two apartments, regardless of area, for the private dwelling of the non-Egyptian and his/her family. This is without prejudice to the non-Egyptian's right to possess an apartment for running a business as authorized by the competent authority; and 2- A maximum of 4000 meters of vacant land. <p>To exceed such maximum limits, the non-citizen needs to submit a request for an exception to the Prime Minister. Archaeological sites are excluded from the definition of real</p>	<p><u>Registration of Real Estate</u> Public Notary is the exclusive authority dealing with the registration of real estate. Real estate and notarization offices are responsible for handling registration procedures and must finalize same within ten days at most after the submission of all required documents. The said offices are established by the Minister of Justice Decree no. 3338 of 1996.</p> <p>To register real estate owned by non-citizens the Ministry of Justice established special offices called "offices for non-Egyptians –possession of real estate and vacant lands in each governorate. Such offices shall follow up the registration requests by non-Egyptians on a regular basis and attempt to complete registration within ten days at most.</p>	

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		<p>estate. Possession of real estate and vacant lands shall not be subject to the conditions of Law 230 in relation to an international organization or a foreign government's ownership of real estate for the purpose of accommodating diplomatic or consular missions, their ancillaries, or for habitation by the head and members of the mission on reciprocity basis.</p> <p>(3) & (4) Desert Lands (whether barren or cultivable) According to Article 11 of Desert Law no. 143 of 1981, the ownership of desert lands is restricted as follows: For lands irrigated by any method dependent on the pressure of water, the limits of ownership are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 acres for an Egyptian individual, and 300 for a family including a husband, wife and their children, • 10,000 acres for collaborative societies with a maximum of 30 acres per member, • 10,000 acres for personal companies (partnerships and partnerships limited by shares) provided an individual does not own more than 150 acres, • 50,000 acres for joint stock companies provided the majority of share are owned by Egyptian nationals, and provided no shareholder owns more than 5% of the shares of the company. • The above limits should be halved for desert land that is irrigated by surface irrigation methods. <p>(4) Non Egyptians who acquire the ownership of a vacant land shall begin the construction works on it within a period of five years from the registration of the disposal. If this period lapses without beginning the construction works, the prohibition period for non-disposition of the land would be extended by the period construction works are delayed.</p> <p>Non-Egyptians are not allowed to dispose of real estate before the lapse of five years from the date of the acquisition, except by permission of the Prime Minister. Any disposition in</p>	<p>The Agriculture Reform Authority (ARA) is responsible for handling the registration of the ownership of agricultural land, pursuant to Law 15 of 1963. Government agencies are required to notify the ARA of any case in which the ownership of agricultural land devolves to a non-citizen by inheritance, will or any other way other than contracting after the law came into force. A non-citizen should notify the ARA of his or her ownership of such land within one month from the date he/she was informed of the ownership.</p>	

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		contravention with this rule shall be null and void.		
<p>Professional Services Sector</p> <p>Legal services</p> <p><u>8611 Legal advisory and representation services in the different fields of law</u></p> <p><u>8612 Legal advisory and representation services in statutory procedures of quasi judicial tribunals, boards, etc.</u></p> <p><u>8613 Legal documentation and certification services</u></p> <p><u>8619 Other legal advisory and information services.</u></p>	<p>(3) The Lawyers' Code no. 17 of 1983 provides that only admitted lawyers to the court of appeal and court of cassation can establish a civil law firm in Egypt. Trial lawyers can become partners in a law firm, or establish law office individually or in participation with others. The articles of association of civil law firms should to be registered in a special record at the Lawyers Syndicate. The lawyers who set up a law firm should meet the conditions and requirements mentioned in point 4 below.</p>	<p>(3) Only Egyptian lawyers can set up law firms in Egypt. A non-Egyptian lawyer can participate in establishing a law firm only through an Egyptian partner, this whose name should be used in any correspondence or any dealing with the Syndicate. The partnership agreement between the Egyptian and non-Egyptian lawyers can neither be registered nor recognized by the Syndicate, but will take the status of a private contract.</p> <p>4- The Lawyers Code stipulates that only an Egyptian qualified as a lawyer can register in the Lawyers Syndicate. Non-citizens who provide legal services do so as consultants, hence they are subject to the Labor Law and not Lawyers Code; hence they are not considered lawyers.</p> <p>Article 42 of the Lawyers code provides that attorneys admitted before the courts in Arab countries can represent clients before Egyptian courts on a reciprocity basis. Such representation will be limited to a specific action provided it is not an administrative or constitutional case. A permit from the Syndicate is required before the representation.</p>	<p>The State Lawsuit Authority (SLA) is the exclusive authority, which has the right to represent the Egyptian Government abroad. The Foreign Dispute Department is responsible for retaining foreign lawyers and assisting them in preparing legal memos and opinions to be submitted before the Panels abroad.</p> <p>The Lawyers Syndicate board drafted standard articles of association for civil law firms. Such firms are subject to the laws and regulations applicable civil companies as well as the regulations of the Syndicate</p> <p>The Lawyers Code regulates registration, rights and obligations of lawyers. To practice, an Egyptian lawyer should obtain a license from the Syndicate.</p> <p>Lawyers can practice law individually or as a partner to other lawyers in a civil law firm. Lawyers can work in legal departments as in house lawyers to public authorities, both private and public companies, press institutions, banks and associations. For crimes, trainees are not allowed to attend before the court as attendance is limited to lawyers admitted before the Court of Appeal and Cassation.</p> <p>Lawyers admitted before the court of appeal and cassation can work as consultants and provide legal opinions for clients. Drafting of articles of association for joint stock companies and mortgage contracts are excluded and can be prepared by other licensed lawyers. The limitation on providing</p>	

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			<p>legal opinions is not strictly applied by law firms in Egypt, nor enforced by the Syndicate.</p> <p><u>Registration in Syndicate</u> There are a number of schedules that a lawyer can register in depending on his or her experience. Lawyers register in the Syndicate according to the following:</p> <p>As a trainee for two years of working as a lawyer after graduation.</p> <p>To move from a trainee to a trial attorney, the attorney has to spend 2 years practicing, attach legal memos, research, contracts he drafted and a statement that mentions that s/he has attended 30 court sessions at least. However the practice is slightly different, the trainee can only submit an official letter from the Attorney – s/he is working for- stating the applicant has successfully passed the training period. If the trainee is not practicing, he/she can present proof of attendance for two years at the Lawyers Institute where lectures are given by law professors, judges and senior attorneys.</p> <p>To move from a trial lawyer to a lawyer before the courts of Appeal, the applicant should turn in photocopies of memos, contracts and legal opinions s/he drafted to the Syndicate after practicing for three years as a trial lawyer.</p> <p>Attorney admitted before the court of Appeal after five years from the date of the first registration with the Syndicate.</p> <p>To move to the Court of Cassation lawyers' schedule, the lawyer has to spend ten years practicing from the time the applicant was registered in the Attorneys</p>	

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			<p>Admitted before the Court of Appeal Schedule and has to attach the memos, contracts, statements of all the hearings he attended.</p> <p>In addition to the above mentioned schedules there is another for non-active lawyers.</p> <p>At all times the documents should be submitted to a committee, which includes the president of the Court of Cassation, the president of the Lawyers Syndicate and two members from the Syndicate board. In practice, the Syndicate automatically promotes the lawyer to the next level in the first three steps, i.e. until registration as a lawyer before the appeal court. The last level (Cassation court) however is a picky process, whereby the mentioned committee considers all submitted documents and delivers a decision. The committee has discretionary power to either accept or refuse any application.</p> <p><u>Qualifications for Registration</u> The Lawyers Code requires the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i- Egyptian nationality, ii- Graduation from an Egyptian law school, or any other non Egyptian law school. In the latter case, he/she has to equalize the foreign degree and set for exams in Arabic language. iii- Clear criminal record and proof of no prior dismissal on basis of dishonesty or fraud. iv- Lack of active member in any other professional syndicate. v- Payment of all due yearly fees. vi- Not currently serving as: the president of any of the Parliament houses, minister, governmental posts, merchant, CEO or one of the board members in any joint Stock 	

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			<p>Company, Limited Liability or company or hold any religious posts.</p> <p>Previous Ministers or Judges, Law Professors in Egyptian Universities can only practice law before Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeal and Administrative Courts.</p> <p><u>Required Documents for Registration</u> The internal regulations of the Syndicate require any applicant to turn in the following documents (licensing documents). Licensing documents are documents –the applicant- has to turn in for the first time registration in the Syndicate. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An original birth certificate; b) A recent criminal status statement (it is a form issued by any police departments, it includes the ten fingerprints for the applicant; c) Good reputation form has to be filled and signed by two government officials. d) Receipt for the paid fees (around 1000 L.E.); e) An original Law degree; f) military service certificate for males; g) A stamped statement from a lawyer registered in the Syndicate. This statement mentions that the applicant is going to work in the office. This should be authenticated by the branch syndicate. h) Copy of ID and 6 passport photos; i) Both a copy of the passport and a letter from the social security are required. However their absence is usually overlooked. <p><u>Lawyers Licensing Process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o File an application to the 	

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			<p>Lawyers Syndicate, attaching all required documents; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Attend swearing in ceremony. <p>Registration should be effective within 30 days, but usually takes 2 months in practice.</p>	
<p>Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services</p> <p><u>86211 Financial auditing services</u></p> <p><u>86212 Accounting review services</u></p> <p><u>86213 Compilation of financial statements services</u></p> <p><u>86219 Other accounting services</u></p> <p>Taxation services</p> <p><u>86301 Business tax planning and consulting services</u></p> <p><u>86302 Business tax preparation and review services</u></p> <p><u>86303 Individual tax preparation and planning services</u></p>	<p>(3) Accounting firms are open to non-citizens employed as consultants. Non-citizens can also participate as partners in such firms provided their equity does not exceed 49% of the shares of the accounting firm.</p>	<p>(3) Only qualified Egyptians can be partners in an auditing firm.</p> <p>(4) Only qualified Egyptians can register as an accountant or an auditor in the Accountants and/or Auditors register. The following non-citizens are exempted from the nationality requirement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Non-citizens who practiced as auditors or accountants before the enactment of Law no. 14 of 1972 (i.e. before 1972), who also satisfy all other registration requirements. 2- Non-citizens who were registered as members of the Egyptian Association of Auditors and Accountants before the date of the said law. 3- Arabs are allowed to register if reciprocity exists, they satisfy registration conditions and obtain approval of the relevant authority. 	<p><u>The Syndicate</u> Law no. 40 of 1972 set out the Commercial Professionals Syndicate, which is responsible for regulating: financial auditing and accounting review services. The Commercial Professionals Syndicate includes following departments :</p> <p>auditing and accounting economics statistics political science insurance business administration</p> <p>Internal regulations of this Syndicate shall indicate scope of works for each department, rights and obligations of members, registration conditions and limitations.</p> <p><u>Qualifications Requirements</u> To qualify to register with the Syndicate, an applicant should: Enjoys full legal capacity, Be Egyptian, Have good reputation and not be subject to any judicial or disciplinary measures or decisions regarding honor, Have political rights,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Have a business degree (accounting department) from Egyptian business school or any foreign equivalent degree, b) Have a business diploma from one of the business institutes business degree (accounting department or business administration), or complementary business studies 	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>86309 Other tax related services</u></p> <p>[PS Registered accountants and auditors are allowed to provide tax services. Registered lawyers can also provide advice in relation to applicability of tax laws.]</p>			<p>from one of the higher business institutes.</p> <p>Equivalent degrees include degrees from the high institute for administration studies, accounting or auditing or tax diploma, open university business degree, or any accounting degree from other institutes in Egypt.</p> <p>Any one who joins an accounting or auditing office has to notify the Ministry of Trade and Industry within 30 days of joining.</p> <p>Registered accountants and auditors are not allowed to practice any other work, or undertake any commercial activity without a license from the registration committee. In addition, auditors can not be the founders, board members, or appointed technical or consulting experts.</p> <p><u>Registration Requirements</u></p> <p>The General Department for Accountants and Auditors is one of the authorities which are affiliated to the Ministry of Finance. This department is regulating the registration of the accountants and auditors inside their records. A qualified auditor or accountant should not practice until registered in the general department of auditors and accountants in the Ministry of Trade.</p> <p>An accountant can register in any of the three schedules of the Department depending on experience. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Trainees schedule for fresh graduates. b- Accountants and Auditors schedule for those who spent three years in training at one of the registered accounting or auditing firms, or members of the Egyptian 	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>Association of accountants and auditors. Alternatively, the accountant may have practiced in his/her own private accounting office provided s/he audited three Joint Stock Companies at least for not less than five years, or has acted as an accounting expert before Egyptian courts for not less than ten years before 1971.</p> <p>c- Assistant Accountants and Auditors schedule for those who did not gain a business degree, but practiced in their private office and audited at least three joint stock companies, or practiced for seven years. Alternatively those who practiced as assistant accountants and auditors for three years at least and passed the initial exam set out by the Syndicate are eligible.</p> <p><u>To register</u>, a trainee has to turn in :</p> <p>Personal Papers</p> <p>an original degree an original birth certificate An original military service certificate. A copy of personal ID. Clear criminal record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of 1.40 L.E. addressed to the head of the accountants and auditors in the Ministry of Finance. • Statement that the applicant does not occupy other posts. • Certificate from the legal accountant and has to include an authenticated stamp by the Commercial Professionals Syndicate. • Letter from the Social Insurance Authority showing the head of accounting firm, the number of the firm, the name of the trainee accountant, social insurance number and the starting date of insurance. 	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>The following documents are required for transferring the registration from trainee to an accountant/auditor :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of ID, • Notarized certificate from an accountant authenticated by the Syndicate showing the trainee practiced for three years. • Statement mentioning the various projects on which the trainee worked certified by the supervising accountant. • Certificate from the Commercial Professionals Syndicate indicating that no previous judgments were issued against the trainee. • Clear criminal record, • Certificate of military service clearance, • Letter from the Social Insurance Authority evidencing three years registration, and • Request to be transferred from the trainee schedule. <p>Direct registration in the Accountants and Auditors record varies according to whether the employees are governmental officials or in private companies. For the first they have to submit the following documents authenticated by their employers: Business degree, birth certificate, military service, a copy of the ID, criminal status statement, certificate from the Commercial Professionals syndicate. Private sector employees should submit the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Birth certificate, original and photocopy. b) Original and photocopy authenticated by the employer. c) the business degree or any 	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>equivalent degree</p> <p>d) A stamped and authenticated letter from the employer stating the type of work the applicant is practicing.</p> <p>e) Copy of the Commercial Register if the applicant is an employer</p> <p>f) Letter from the Social Insurance Authority proving insurance.</p> <p>g) Copy of employment contract authenticated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, if the applicant is practicing abroad.</p> <p>To register Egyptians who intend to join an Arab accounting firm, the following documents are required: An authenticated contract between the member and the managing partner of the Arab accounting firm. Original business degree, Original birth certificate, Statement from the firm s/he is employed as a full time accountant.</p>	
<p>Architectural services</p> <p><u>86711 Advisory and pre-design architectural services</u></p> <p><u>86712 Architectural design services</u></p> <p><u>86713 Contract administration services</u></p>	<p>(3) Foreign consultancy firms can work in Egypt, only after obtaining a temporary license. The license is granted to them through the Authority which intends to retain them, or assign the work to them.</p> <p>(4) Foreign architects can work as experts only after obtaining a temporary license, from the authority which solicited them.</p> <p>Arab architects can register with the Engineers Syndicate if reciprocity exists.</p>	<p>(4) Only qualified Egyptians registered with the Engineers Syndicate. Non-citizens can be granted temporary permits to work.</p>	<p><u>Qualification Requirements for Registration with the Engineers Syndicate</u></p> <p>Law no. 66 of 1974 requires the following for registration with the Engineers Syndicate:</p> <p>a) Engineering degree or any degree the supreme council for universities considers as equivalent thereto.</p> <p>b) Egyptian nationality.</p> <p>c) Full legal capacity.</p> <p>d) Good reputation.</p> <p>e) Clear criminal record.</p> <p>f) Has not been disciplined for any actions relating to honor or honesty.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>86714 Combined architectural design and contract administration services</u></p> <p><u>86719 Other architectural services</u></p>				
<p>Engineering services :</p> <p><u>86721 Advisory and consultative engineering services</u></p> <p><u>86722 Engineering design services for the construction of foundations and building structures</u></p> <p><u>86723 Engineering design services for mechanical and electrical installations for buildings</u></p> <p><u>86724 Engineering design services for the construction of civil engineering works</u></p> <p><u>86725 Engineering design services for industrial processes and</u></p>	<p>(3) & (4) No individual or juridical person is allowed to undertake any contracting work which value exceeds fifty thousand Egyptian Pounds except after being registered with the Building, Construction Contractors Union (BCCU). The BCCU Law no. 104 of 1992 covers fields including:</p> <p>The Law provides that any Egyptian individual or company established in Egypt may register in the BCCU after satisfying certain terms. Due to a mistake in law (which remains uncorrected) the Executive Regulation of the said law went beyond the law and provided that a company established in Egypt should be founded and represented by Egyptian natural or juridical persons before it can register at BCCU as an active member. Though in practice the BCCU used to ignore the requirement stated in the Executive Regulations and register a company established in Egypt as an active member even if the founders or representatives are non-Egyptian, now the BCCU stopped. Companies established in Egypt with foreign participation are now treated as branches of foreign companies and allowed to register only as a correspondent member of the BCCU. A correspondent member is only allowed to provide contractors services if the project price is forty million Egyptian Pounds at least, and has</p>	<p>(3) Foreign consultancy firms can work in Egypt, only after obtaining a temporary license. The license is granted to them through the Authority which intends to retain them, or assign the work to them.</p> <p>(4) Foreign engineers can work as experts only after obtaining a temporary license, from the authority which solicited them.</p> <p>Arab engineers can register with the Engineers Syndicate if reciprocity exists.</p>	<p>Any Engineering consultancy firm has to be registered in the Engineers Syndicate.</p> <p>Any engineer should be registered in the Syndicate, in the specialized department according to his or her degree. The Syndicate has seven departments :</p> <p>Civil Engineering Architectural Engineering. Mechanical Engineering Electric Engineering Chemical Engineering Petrol Engineering</p> <p><u>Registration Requirements</u> To register as an engineer, an Egyptian engineer should have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of engineering from an Egyptian engineering school or any equivalent degree. Clear criminal record. No disciplinary actions have been taken against her/him. Full legal capacity <p>Registration as engineering consultant takes some time, for the Syndicate to review the work of the engineer. To register, the engineer should submit the following to the competent committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resume, Documents showing the projects 	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>production</u></p> <p><u>86726 Engineering design services n.e.c.</u></p> <p><u>86727 Other engineering services during the construction and installation phase</u></p> <p><u>86729 Other engineering services</u></p> <p>Integrated engineering services</p> <p><u>86731 Integrated engineering services for transportation infrastructure turnkey projects</u></p> <p><u>86732 Integrated engineering and project management services for water supply and sanitation works turnkey projects</u></p> <p><u>86733 Integrated engineering services for the construction of manufacturing turnkey</u></p> <p>86739 Integrated</p>	<p>to partner up with an Egyptian individual or a company established in Egypt with Egyptian shareholders and representatives, where the latter owns at least 51% of the value of the project. [This is a grievous error in law and a very severe limitation on companies established in Egypt if they happen to have a non-Egyptian shareholder or legal representative. This in addition to the injustice caused by the BCCU contradictory former and current application of the Law and its Regulations.]</p> <p>(3) To register as a correspondent member: a) A partner has to be Egyptian, while the foreign equity shares shall not be more than 49% of the value of the project. b) The project is not less than 40 Millions Egyptian pounds. However there are some exceptions: same treatment to Egyptians are extended to the foreign contractors on the basis of reciprocity, or the member belongs to countries which have provided Egypt with loans or grants and the conditions of the loans or grants require their nationals to participate as contractors. The BCCU can issue other exemptions for an overriding public interest or a technical necessity.</p>		<p>s/he worked on –mainly huge projects.</p> <p>The committee shall organize some interviews to test the applicant’s personal abilities and capabilities. In case the committee is not satisfied that the applicant is at the consultancy level, it may impose additional requirements such as earning a master degree or registration in a doctoral program at an Egyptian university.</p> <p><u>Registration as Contractor with the BCCU</u></p> <p>There are two types of members, active and correspondent members.</p> <p>Conditions for registration of active member:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Egyptian nationality, Full legal capacity Satisfactory compliance with technical and contractual obligations in all the projects that have been assigned to the applicant. Has not undergone voluntarily or involuntarily bankruptcy. Permanent residency in Egypt. Registration in the Commercial Register Tax card. Clear criminal record. Satisfaction of minimum standards of evaluation and classification for each class. <p>Classes are organized according to paid in capital, experience length, financial feasibility, technical equipments and the biggest project in the work carried in the last five years. Detailed account of these requirements is attached hereto as Annex 1.</p> <p>Active members enjoy the privilege of being able to participate in projects</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>engineering services for other turnkey projects</u>			values starting from 50000 Egyptian Pounds, which the government is part of.	
<p data-bbox="128 315 325 418">Urban planning and landscape architectural services</p> <p data-bbox="128 461 325 509">86741 Urban planning services</p> <p data-bbox="128 552 325 630">86742 Landscape architectural services</p>			<p data-bbox="1268 315 1665 665">The Urban Planning authority (UPA) is the exclusive responsible authority for establishing new urban communities. UPA selects appropriate sites according to the general plan of the State. UPA may seek the assistance of affiliated agencies or local and foreign expert individuals, companies or organization. A decree from the prime minister shall be issued after the approval of Cabinet for the selection of a land for the establishment of new urban communities.</p> <p data-bbox="1268 698 1665 886">No natural or judicial persons may acquire, appropriate or transgress any part of the land without the approval of UPA. UPA may contract with any person, company or authority whether foreign or Egyptian for the purpose of fulfilling their plan.</p> <p data-bbox="1268 919 1665 1269"> <u>UPA Selection Process</u> The selection method has to be <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In light of transparency and fair competition in the context of the public declaration. The concession shall not exceed 40 years. The net profits of the concessionaire shall not exceed 20% of the authorized capital. Adequate technical and financial supervision on the project. Concession is granted by a law. </p> <p data-bbox="1268 1302 1665 1461">The grant of the concession shall be by a decree from the cabinet upon a proposal from the board of UPA. The authorized capital shall not exceed 10 Millions; otherwise enactment of a code is required.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>Whoever owns a land or establishment in a new urban community shall not transfer its ownership by any means whatsoever except after the payment of the full price.</p> <p>The following has to be considered :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- a general and comprehensive planning project. b- Environmental, social, military and economic considerations have to be met. 	
<p>Medical and dental services</p> <p><u>93121 General medical services</u></p> <p><u>93122 Specialized medical services</u></p> <p><u>93123 Dental services</u></p>	<p>(4) Law no. 415 of 1954 stipulates that no one can provide medical advice, treat a patient, undertake a medical surgery, prescribe medicine or take any test samples or in general practice any medical service except qualified Egyptians registered with both the Ministry of Health and the Medical Doctors Syndicate. Only Egyptian qualified medical doctors can register with the Medical Doctors Syndicate, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign medical doctors allowed on the basis of reciprocity, • Palestinians provided their registration is only for one – renewable- year, and • Non-citizens who joined Egyptian universities before Law 142 of 1948 was enacted. <p>Foreign medical doctors with special expertise not available in Egypt can be authorized to practice after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of health and the Medical Board, provided such authorization does not exceed three months.</p> <p>Government or private entities that decide they need the service of a foreign medical doctor need to send an official</p>	<p>(3) Only Egyptian qualified medical doctors, registered with the Medical Doctors Syndicate may own and operate a private general or specialized clinics or medical centers.</p>	<p><u>Registration of Medical Doctors</u> To register in the Syndicate, qualified Egyptian medical doctors should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Obtain a medicine degree from Egyptian medical school. Medical doctors, who obtained a foreign medicine degree, should set for further exams, held before a committee of doctors selected by the Minister of Health. b) Pass one year training under the supervision of one of the registered members in one of the hospitals designated by the university. c) File an application which includes name, nationality, residency and the transcript. <p><u>Registration of Specialized Centers & Clinics</u> To register a specialized centers, the following documents are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A copy of the lease contract or the sale contract authenticated in the Public Notary b) Copies of the Syndicate IDs for all the doctors working in the centre. c) A copy of the subscription payments for all the doctors d) A copy of the specialization certificate for at least two of the 	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
	<p>letter to the Doctors Syndicate indicating the name of the foreign expert and his specialization. The Syndicate would examine the foreign expert's resume and a committee from the association of his specialization shall convene to examine the resume and make sure that his or her experience exceeds the Egyptian equivalent before deciding to grant the permission. This is a temporary permit.</p>		<p>participant doctors</p> <p>e) Registration fee 100 for each bed with 100 inspection fee.</p> <p>f) Experience certificate in one of the sophisticated specialization for two years.</p> <p>To register a private clinic, the following documents are required:</p> <p>a) A copy of the lease contract or a sale contract</p> <p>b) Copy of the Syndicate IDs for all doctors working in the specialized private clinic</p> <p>c) A copy of the subscription fee payment for all the doctors</p> <p>d) Specialist certificate for the technical manager</p> <p>e) A copy of the contract between the license applicant and the technical manager issued from the syndicate</p> <p>f) A copy of the contract between the technical manager and the participant doctors</p> <p>g) Registration fee 250 and 70 for inspection</p> <p>h) In case the clinic is associated to a charitable association, a copy of the articles of incorporation of this association.</p> <p>Further instructions for any applicant for a private clinic :</p> <p>a- The doctor has to write an affidavit that the contract is valid and enforceable.</p> <p>b- The contract has to be authenticated in the Notary Public</p> <p>c- Electricity or telephone invoice mentions clearly the address of the clinic</p> <p>d- The clinic has to be fully equipped</p> <p>In case there is a registration for any big operations, the centre has to be at</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>least 20 meters in area, and have certain equipments.</p> <p>If the doctor is in academia, he has to attach an official letter from the University indicating the above. If there is any post degree like a doctorate degree, this has to be registered in the records of the Syndicate. If the doctor is a general practitioner he/she has to announce this. If the doctor is a specialist, he has to mention his specialization and display the specialization certificate.</p>	
<p>Veterinary services</p> <p><u>93201 Veterinary services for pet animals</u></p> <p><u>93209 Other veterinary services</u></p>		<p>(3) Law 416 of 1964 provides that only qualified registered Egyptian veterinary doctors can own or operate a veterinary clinic.</p> <p>(4) Only qualified Egyptians can register in the Veterinary Syndicate of the Ministry of Health with few exceptions. A foreign veterinary doctor can provide the service in Egypt on a temporary basis after obtaining the permission of the Ministry of Health in any of the following cases:</p> <p>Upon the request of the Minister of Agriculture in exceptional cases like a diagnosis or epidemic for as long as needed to control the epidemic,</p> <p>Non-renewable three months permit on the recommendation of the Minister of Health,</p> <p>A license issued by a decree of the Minister of Health on the recommendation of the board of the Veterinary Syndicate to practice for two years renewable once.</p> <p>Refugees who can practice in Egypt for one year renewable with exemption from the exams of the Syndicate.</p>	<p><u>Registration Requirements</u></p> <p>The Veterinary syndicate requires the following documents :</p> <p>a) Veterinary degree from any Egyptian university or any foreign diploma which could be equivalent on the condition that the applicant passed the exams. This exam shall be organized by a committee from four doctors selected by the ministry of health. Exam shall be in Arabic except in cases where ministers accept another language.</p> <p>b) Two original certificates from the veterinary school</p> <p>c) 7 passport photos Clear criminal record Military service certificate Application fee Copy of the birth certificate and ID</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>Deliveries and related services, nursing services, physiotherapeutic and Para-medical services</u>		(4) Only qualified Egyptians can register with the Nursing Syndicate.	<u>Registration Requirements</u> The Nursing Syndicate requires: Clear criminal record Copy of ID Copy of the degree the applicant earned 2 passport photos Fees for printing a 'medical treatment' card Registration application To practice, a registered nurse should also register with the Ministry of Health. To qualify a registered nurse should: Be Egyptian Have clear criminal record. Have nursing degree Be registered with the Nursing Syndicate.	
Communications Sector <u>Class 7511- Postal services</u> [Rendered by government authority for no commercial benefit]				
<u>Class 7512- Courier services excluding air transport</u>			<u>Licensing Requirements</u> License should be obtained from National Post Authority with payment of fees amounting to 10% of the annual revenue with a minimum of two hundred and fifty thousand Egyptian Pounds.	
<u>Class 752 - Telecommunications Services</u>			<u>Licensing Requirements</u> Any telecommunication company should obtain the approval of the National Telecom Regulatory	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>Classes 75211 & 75212 - Public local and long distance telephone services</u></p> <p><u>(They were limited to Egyptian Company for Telecommunications (a.k.a. Telecom Egypt) till the end of 2005).</u></p>			<p>Authority ("NTRA"). Providing certain types of telecommunication services are only approved through the tender process after the NTRA provides the specifications. In general to provide any telecommunication service permissible under Telecommunication Law, the applicant should apply to NTRA with the following documents:</p> <p>a) Company data including the names of shareholders, board members, experience in telecommunications in general and the specific field of the proposed service;</p> <p>b) Technical data including the technical solution and the proposed technology, standard specifications of the system used, numbering plan, service performance level, and geographical coverage plan.</p> <p>c) Financial data including financial plan for provision of the service, feasibility study, tariff calculation structure, expected number of subscribers and extent of use of natural resources.</p> <p>Documents required to obtain a license to provide a service (whether through tender process or in general) are:</p> <p>a) Company Statutes</p> <p>b) Names of board members</p> <p>c) Proposed date of commencing the service</p> <p>d) Technical specifications</p> <p>e) Expected number of subscribers in next five years</p> <p>f) Business plan for five years including forecast of costs, revenue and profits.</p> <p>NTRA will examine data and documents and then issue a license for the provision of the specific services.</p> <p><u>Tender Procedures</u></p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>NTRA has the option to limit the number of service providers in any certain field. To do so NTRA should follow the process below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NTRA determines the most appropriate method for providing the particular type of service then issue a standard license to be used for companies wishing to provide the said specific service. 2. NTRA determines the number of companies that may provide such service and the relevant technical and financial conditions. 3. NTRA commences the tender/bidding process. 	
<p><u>Class 75213 - Mobile Cellular Voice and Data</u></p>	<p>(1) and (3) The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology is the body responsible for deciding the number of mobile phone operators upon the recommendation of NTRA. Only three mobile operators are currently licensed in Egypt.</p>		<p>Same tender procedures as mentioned under class 75211 and 75212</p>	
<p><u>Class 7522 - Business shared or dedicated network services</u></p>			<p><u>License Requirements</u> An individual or corporate user, or service provider, should register as a telecommunication company with NTRA to provide any form of telecommunication service. In addition a user or service provider would need to obtain a license as an importer for trade of wireless equipment.</p> <p>For Importing Wireless Equipment for trade, the applicant should provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Request to NTRA to approve the equipment, b) Commitment letter from the company's chairman assuring that the equipment will be put solely to the authorized use, c) Copy of the company's commercial register and tax card, d) Technical specification of the 	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>equipment (catalogue) e) Details of the company's shareholders, f) Copy of company's registration as importer in NTRA register</p> <p>For using wireless equipment, the applicant should provide in addition to the above: a) A bond equal to the annual licensing fee, the license shall be renewed automatically for another year unless the licensee informs NTRA of its wish not to continue with the use. Then, the licensee should provide details of how the equipment will be disposed of. b) Assurance that no change will be made to the specification or parts of the equipment to increase the power for example.</p> <p>When complete the file will be referred by NTRA to the State Security and Intelligence Service for approval.</p>	
<u>Class 7523 - Data and message transmission services</u> <u>Class 75231 Data network services</u>			<p>Same licensing requirements as detailed under classes 75211 & 75212</p>	(1)
<u>Class 75232 Electronic message e.g. telex and telegram</u> [currently provided exclusively by Egyptian Telecom Company]			<p>Same licensing requirements as detailed under classes 75211 & 75212. NTRA advised that to date they have not determined whether this field will be open for participation from willing service providers or whether it will be subject to tender procedures.</p>	
<u>Class 7524 - Program transmission services of</u>			<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u> Application to the Egyptian Radio and Television Union ("ERTU") to use a certain frequency from the spectrum</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>television or audio signals</u>			that is allocated to the ERTU for radio and television transmission. In addition to receive or distribute digital satellite channels or crypted channels, an entity is required to obtain the approval of the Cabinet for the Cabinet to ensure the preservation of culture and social identity. Television and radio transmission services through satellite are done through an agreement between Nilesat and the service provider.	
Class 7525 - <u>Interconnection services where one carrier's transmission must travel through another carrier's network</u>			<u>Procedures</u> Two carriers can agree upon mutually acceptable terms to use each other's networks, and then notify the NTA. Failing to agree one of the parties may then approach NTA for a resolution of the matter.	
Class 7526 – <u>Integrated telecommunication services (high bandwidth from point-to-point(s))</u>			<u>Licensing Requirements</u> License required from NTRA after submission of the data and documents specified under class 75231 above. In addition, the applicant should submit a design plan of the various points, power and frequency needs, coordinates and distance coverage. The NTRA will check the information, equipment and distance and then grant a license specifying power limitations. Fees apply.	
Class 7527 - <u>Other services including paging and video-conferencing services</u>			Video-conferencing over the Internet does not require a license. Other forms of videoconferencing have the same requirements as those under class 7524. Paging services is considered a service under VHF (very high frequencies) and are licensed as use of wireless equipment. Requirements mentioned above under class 7522 apply.	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
Audio-Visual Services				
<u>Class 9611 – Motion picture or video tape production and distribution services</u> <u>Class 96111 - promotion & advertising</u> <u>Class 96112 – Production services</u> <u>Class 96113 – Distribution services</u> <u>Class 96114 - Other services including film editing, cutting and printing</u>			<u>Licensing Requirements</u> License is required from the Ministry of Culture (Regulating Cinematic Production Law no. 430 of 1955). License to tape or produce a work is for a year. Three hard copies of the work should be provided for approval. In addition the following documents are required: a) Copy of commercial register and tax card of the company or photo and ID of an individual trader, b) Membership in the Chamber of Movie and Videotape Producers, c) Approval of the local council for conducting the business, d) Approval of the Environmental Affairs Agency e) Security approvals.	
<u>Class 9612 - Motion picture and videotape projection services in cinemas and private screening rooms</u>	(3) Cinema operators are obliged to show Egyptian movies for at least a week each season and through the Fitr and Adha festivals. A year is divided into three seasons starting first of September, first of January and first of May. Any cinema showing two movies at least at the same time then one should be an Egyptian movie. In addition no Egyptian movie can be removed from the theatre if it brings at least 50% of the minimum revenue set by law for each tier of theatres. An Egyptian movie is one that is in Arabic language and is produced by at least 50% Egyptian capital. This is according to the first Articles of Law 13/1971 Regarding Projection of Cinematic Films, and Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 153/1980.		<u>Licensing Requirements</u> Prohibited without license from the High Council of Culture of the Ministry of Culture (Regulating Cinematic Production Law no. 430 of 1955). License to show, display or broadcast extends to ten years. Three hard copies of the work should be provided for approval. Movies can be shown in public places only after the approval of the General Authority for Artistic Works. The Ministry of Tourism is the responsible body if the movie or videotape is shown at public places licensed as tourist places.	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
	[PS There was a restriction on import of Indian & Pakistani movies with a maximum of five movies a year pursuant to Decree no. 111/1987. This was repealed by a ministerial decree in 1994.]			
<u>Class 9613 – Radio and television program production</u>			Same requirements detailed under class 9611 above.	
<u>Class 7524 – Television and Radio transmission broadcasting services</u>			Same requirements detailed under class 7524 above.	
<p>Distribution Sector</p> <p><u>Class 621 - Commission agency on fee or contract basis including commodity brokerage, auction and wholesale on behalf of others covering classes 62111 to 62118 excluding class 62116 and 62117</u></p>		<p>(3) Commercial agents whether for fee or based on contract should be owned 100% by Egyptian citizens.</p> <p>(4) Commercial agents whether for fee or based on contract should be Egyptian.</p>	<p>Commercial Agency Law states that the principal should compensate the agent on termination of the agency if it was at an inappropriate time or there was no fault on the side of the agent. Compensation should cover the investment the agent expended. Until there is proof that the agent is compensated the Import and Export Control Authority would refuse to register another commercial agent for the principal. This imposes undue restriction on the liberty of the principal to change agents</p> <p><u>Registration Requirements</u> To register as a commercial agent, an applicant should satisfy the following conditions: For Individuals a) Egyptian citizenship, b) Legal age, c) Clear criminal record, d) Free of bankruptcy orders, e) Not a public servant, f) Not a member of parliament or a relative of first degree to a member of parliament.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>Registration of Corporate Entities</p> <p>a) To have head quarters in Egypt, b) To have commercial agency as one of the purposes of the company, c) To be owned in whole to Egyptian citizens, and if new citizens then 10 years should pass on the grant of citizenship, d) To have a board or management of Egyptian citizenship, e) Minimum capital of twenty thousand Egyptian pounds</p> <p>To consider the application, the Import and Export Control Authority of the Ministry of Trade requires the following documents:</p> <p>a) Copy of the agency contract, authenticated from foreign authorities if applicable, b) Assurance of the principal to notify the Authority of any changes in the agency contract, c) Assurance that the principal has not given a commercial agency to a public company..</p>	
<p><u>Class 62116 - Commission agency on fee or contract basis including commodity brokerage, auction and wholesale on behalf of others in cotton (textiles)</u></p>			<p><u>Registration Requirements</u></p> <p>Special conditions apply for commodity brokerage in cotton as the person or the entity should be registered in the Alexandria Cotton Bourse. Establishment of Cotton Exchange Law no. 141 of 1994 requires the satisfaction of the following conditions for registration in the Cotton Exchange for trading:</p> <p>1. For Individuals:</p> <p>a) Legal age, b) Commercial registration as cotton trader, c) No bankruptcy orders in Egypt or abroad, d) Not previously banned from the Cotton Exchange, e) A minimum capital of one hundred thousand Egyptian Pounds,</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>f) Residency or chosen domicile in Alexandria, g) a bond of ten thousand Egyptian pounds.</p> <p>2. For Companies: a) Satisfaction of requirements (b) (c) (e) (f) and (g) under (1) above, b) The manager or legal representative should satisfy requirements (a) (c) (d) and (f) under (1) above.</p> <p>Only brokers registered with the Exchanges are allowed to finalize deals within the Exchange. To register as an broker an individual should satisfy the following conditions: a) Have the Egyptian citizenship, b) Commercial registration allowing the trader to conduct the activity of cotton brokerage' c) Chosen domicile in Alexandria, d) Not banned from the Exchange, e) A bond the value of which is determined by the Exchange from time to time.</p>	
<p><u>Class 62117 - Commission agency on fee or contract basis including commodity brokerage, auction and wholesale on behalf of others in pharmaceutical and medical goods, and cosmetics</u></p>	<p>(3) & (4) Restricted to the General Company for Distribution & Sale of Pharmaceutical Products & Medical or to any company it approves provided the government owns 25% thereof.</p>		<p><u>Registration Requirements</u> Requirements for commercial agency under class 621 apply. In addition, if the pharmaceutical products, medical equipment or cosmetics are imported the Ministry of Health requires the following documents to register agents in its registers: a) Request to be registered in the importers register of the Ministry of Health, b) Copy of the agency or distribution agreement authenticated from the concerned embassy, c) Copy of the Import card, (please note that registration as an importer is limited to Egyptian citizens or companies with Egyptian shareholders), d) Copy of registration as commercial</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>agent (restricted to Egyptians), e) Criminal record, f) ID, g) Proof of experience from the concerned Chamber of commerce, h) Warehouse license, i) Affidavit of abiding by Pharmacy law providing that sale to public of medications shall be by registered pharmacist only, j) Detailed accounts of the proposed products, k) Proof of maintenance center in case of medical equipment, l) Copy of the registration for the pharmaceutical product or the cosmetic.</p>	
<p><u>Class 622 - Wholesale in all type of goods. Specific requirements related to the type of goods listed below</u></p>			<p>It is prohibited to establish or use markets for wholesale trade, whether for auction or direct sale, without the approval of the Ministries of Trade, Interior, and Health. Wholesale markets get established by a decree under the management of the chamber of commerce in the concerned governorate.</p>	
<p><u>Class 6221, 6222, 6224, 6227 and 6228 - Wholesale trade services in agricultural materials and live animals, leather goods, food, beverages tobacco, household appliances, intermediate products and recycling materials including fuels, metal ores, wood, paints, industrial chemicals, plastic, scrap, and glass,</u></p>			<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u> Trader should obtain a license from the management of the wholesale market in the Governorate where the wholesale market is located to occupy a space. Required documents include copy of ID card, and commercial register record including the activity of wholesale trading.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>machinery, and related equipment</u>				
<u>Class 6223 - Wholesale trade services in textiles</u>			With the exception of cotton as provided above under class 62116, the general wholesale market requirements specified under class 6221 apply.	
<u>Class 6225 - Wholesale trade services in pharmaceutical and medical goods, and cosmetics</u>			Requirements under class 62117 above apply.	
<u>Class 6226 - Wholesale trade services in miscellaneous consumer goods including toys, paper products, watches, cleaning materials, etc</u>			Requirements under class 622 apply. In addition, jewelry made form gold, silver, platinum and precious stones should be stamped by government recognized stamps before any exchange.	
<u>Class 63 - Retail trade services all items except those separately mentioned below including</u> <u>classes 6310, 6323, 6324, 6325, 6329 – covering food, beverages, tobacco, household appliances, hardware, paint, glass, construction material, office equipment, books, newspaper, photography equipment, non-food goods including watches,</u>			<u>Licensing Requirements</u> Any retail outlet should satisfy the requirements and standards of industrial safety provided under Ministerial Decree No. 380 of 1975 Regarding General Conditions for Commercial and Industrial Establishments attached hereto as Annex 2. In addition, each retail outlet should satisfy certain technical standards as to space and utilities as provided in the specific decree. The special standards are covered in the following decrees (copy provided as Annex 3): 1. Decree No. 1080 of 1954, No. 1407 of 1954 and No. 459 of 1975 Regarding Specifications of Alcohol retail shops, 2. Decree No. 1081 of 1954	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>flowers, seeds,</u> <u>toys, souvenirs,</u> <u>fuel oil and bottled</u> <u>gas, etc</u>			<p>Regarding Specifications of selling flour and pasta,</p> <p>3. Decree No. 1153 of 1954 Regarding Specifications of selling benzene,</p> <p>4. Decree No. 1162 of 1954 and No. 2 of 1970 Regarding Specifications of selling poultry,</p> <p>5. Decree No. 1251 of 1954 Regarding Specifications of selling flowers,</p> <p>6. Decree No. 1265 of 1954 Regarding Specifications of selling pickles,</p> <p>7. Decree No. 1278 of 1954 Regarding Specifications of selling alcohol not exceeding 36 liters,</p> <p>8. Decree No. 1280 of 1954 Regarding Specifications of selling kerosene,</p> <p>9. Decree No. 1418 of 1954 Regarding Specifications of selling seeds and animal food,</p> <p>10. Decree No. 79 of 1955 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling nuts and dried fruits,</p> <p>11. Decree No. 82 of 1955 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling anything not listed in the schedule,</p> <p>12. Decree No. 86 of 1955 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling meat,</p> <p>13. Decree No. 184 of 1955 Regarding Specifications of retail shops for film printing,</p> <p>14. Decree No. 92 of 1956 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling fresh fish,</p> <p>15. Decree No. 79 of 1956 Regarding Specifications of retail shops for photography,</p> <p>16. Decree No. 717 of 1957 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling butter,</p> <p>17. Decree No. 552 of 1961 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling iced products,</p> <p>18. Decree No. 1039 of 1964 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling rubber,</p> <p>19. Decree No. 660 of 1965 Regarding</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>Specifications of retail shops selling hot and cold drinks, 20. Decree No. 240 of 1966 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling fruits and vegetables, 21. Decree No. 56 of 1972 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling ready made food, 22. Decree No. 65 of 1972 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling petroleum gases, 23. Decree No. 82 of 1973 Regarding Specifications of retail shops selling coal, and 24. Decree No. 121 of 1974 Regarding Specifications of shops preparing and cooking foods.</p>	
<p><u>Class 6321 - Retail trade services in pharmaceutical and medical goods, and cosmetics</u></p>		<p>(3) With the exception of cosmetics, sale of pharmaceutical products is restricted to registered pharmacists and pharmacies. Only Egyptian pharmacists registered with the Pharmacists Syndicate can own and operate pharmacies.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u> A pharmacy can be registered only if owned and managed by a pharmacist registered with the Ministry of Health and the Pharmacists Syndicate. To register as a pharmacist with the Ministry of Health, the pharmacist should have: a) Egyptian citizenship, b) Bachelor in pharmacy from a university in Egypt or an equalized degree if obtained outside Egypt. This condition can be waived in the Syndicate indicates to the Ministry of Health that the pharmacist has extensive experience and that his expertise is needed, whereby a license to practice for a maximum of four years shall be granted. c) Legal age (twenty one years),</p> <p>To register a pharmacy with the Ministry of Health, the following documents are required: a) Application for a license, b) ID and clear criminal record of the pharmacist, c) Architectural drawings of the place to be licensed.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			The Ministry of Health will send inspectors to ensure the place is appropriate within thirty days of the date of the application.	
<u>Class 6322 - Retail trade services in textiles, clothing and footwear</u>			<u>Registration Requirements</u> Cotton traders should be registered with the Ministry of Trade before they are allowed to sell cotton, using standard contracts issued by the General Committee for cotton. Mixed breeds of cotton should be sold under supervision of a government authority, and certain types can only be sold in second hand market.	
<u>Class 8929 - Franchising Services</u> <u>Royalties for rights to use patents, trademarks, copyrights, and other similar exclusive rights</u>	(1) None except that if the licensor terminates a technology transfer agreement, it may have to compensate the Egyptian counterparty under the law. Tax withholding applies on all royalties.			
Education Services <u>Class 921 – Primary education services</u> <u>Class 9211 - Preschool services by nurseries</u>			<u>Licensing Requirements</u> A nursery owner/manager should obtain a license from the Ministry of Social Services. The following conditions should be satisfied: a) Location – close to urbanization, quiet, healthy, green, pollution-free. b) Building – certificate of suitability for use, raw building materials are safe, proper ventilation and lighting, appropriate floor coverings, ornamental wall painting, safety precautions against fire, hazards and earthquakes. c) Utilities – at least one room for management, a number of beds for rest period provided no sharing of beds, a place for meeting parents, a place for medical services, bathrooms, a place for meals, a separate room for cooking and another for storage.	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>d) Furniture – chairs, desks/tables, beds, coverings.</p> <p>e) Activities – indoor and outdoor toys.</p> <p>f) Staff – a social worker or workers depending on number of authorized children, doctor, nurse, secretary, inventory worker, cook, support staff.</p> <p>g) Management – manager should have high degree in education with at least two years of experience, in addition to training in social services for children, at least 30 years of age, and to work full time.</p>	
<p><u>Class 9211 - Preschool services by kindergartens</u></p>	<p>(3) The owner of the primary school with kindergarten classes or the owner of the kindergarten should be an Egyptian legal entity.</p>	<p>The legal representative of the school should have the Egyptian nationality. (See below under primary education).</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u> To obtain a license from the Ministry of Education, the following conditions should be satisfied:</p> <p>a) Primary schools – Have sufficient rooms for kindergarten classes, safe building with appropriate utilities, the kindergarten classes should be at ground floor with adequate ventilation and lighting, safety precautions.</p> <p>b) Management – manager should have high degree in education, plus a masters or doctorate, with at least five years of experience.</p> <p>c) Teachers - should have high degree in education, in addition to one week training at least once a year in kindergarten teaching.</p>	
<p><u>Class 9219 – Other Primary education services and</u></p> <p><u>Class 922 - Secondary education including vocational secondary schools</u></p>	<p>(3) The owner of the primary or secondary school should be an Egyptian legal entity.</p>	<p>In addition, the legal representative of the school should have the Egyptian nationality, with a higher degree, and of honorable character with no criminal record.</p> <p>Schools opened by foreign commissions in which education is only provided to non-Egyptians, and the children of diplomats; and cultural institutes established by foreign countries or commissions, are excluded from the foregoing condition.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u> To obtain a license from the Ministry of Education, the following conditions should be satisfied:</p> <p>a) Location – close to transportation and according to zoning needs.</p> <p>b) Building – should be approved by the General Authority for Educational Buildings.</p> <p>c) Equipment – appropriate seating, boards and schedules, educational means and media, library equipment,</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>and equipment for the medical room.</p> <p>d) Staff – manager or principal, teachers, financial committee, specialist workers listed in the Private Education Decree (306/1993).</p> <p>Vocational schools should obtain an additional approval for providing services in one of the specialized vocational areas covering industrial, agricultural or commercial vocations.</p>	
<p><u>Class 9224 - Technical and vocational education secondary services for handicapped students</u></p>	<p>(3) Must be established as a non-profit organization under Egyptian law, except foreign entities who are allowed to provide such social services under international conventions, and their purpose allows them to carry such activities in Egypt.</p> <p>(4) If one of the members of the non-profit organization is a foreign individual then should have permanent or temporary residence in Egypt.</p>	<p>(3) The Egyptian members of the organization should be represented on the board with the same percentage of their membership in comparison with foreign members. If the percentage of Egyptian members on the board of directors is less, then the foreign members on the board with the least votes should be replaced with Egyptian members until the percentages are adjusted. This is in accordance with Article 79 of the Organizations and Civil Establishments Law.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Any non-profit organizations established in Egypt under Organizations and Civil Establishments Law no. 84 of 2002, which purpose includes training of handicapped children, may apply for the Ministry of Social Services for a license to establish institutes for the vocational training of handicapped children. A non-profit organization should be established by at least ten members, whether natural persons or legal entities.</p> <p>The manager of the institute should have a university degree and at least fifteen years of experience. (Ministerial decree no. 215 of 1988).</p>	
<p><u>Class 923 – Higher Education Services</u></p> <p><u>Class 9231 - Vocational and technical higher education</u></p>	<p>(3) A higher vocational institute owner should be an Egyptian legal entity, or one with the nationality of an Arab country that provides reciprocal treatment to Egyptians.</p>	<p>The legal representative should also be of Egyptian or Arab nationality, and to be qualified by one of the recognized universities or colleges.</p> <p>Institutes opened by foreign commissions in which education is only provided to non-Egyptians, or the children of diplomats; and cultural institutes established by foreign countries or commissions, are excluded from the foregoing condition.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>A higher vocational institute owner should obtain a license from the Ministry of Education and approval of the Municipal council. To obtain a license the following conditions should be satisfied:</p> <p>a) Location – close to transportation, hazard free, not close to café's, bars, or entertainment places.</p> <p>b) Building – architecturally sound, sufficient rooms, medical room.</p> <p>c) Equipment – appropriate seating, boards and schedules, educational means and media, library equipment, workshops equipped according to type</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>of specialty, and equipment for the medical room.</p> <p>In addition, institutions intending to teach telecommunications and information technology should obtain a license from NTRA.</p>	
<p><u>Class 9239 – Other Higher education services leading to a university degree or equivalent</u></p>	<p>(3) A legal entity should be established in Egypt owned in its majority (51% at least) by Egyptians.</p>		<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u> Private universities are established by a Presidential decree, pursuant to the recommendation of the Minister of Higher Education. The application should be submitted to the Ministry of Higher Education with details of the plan, course offered, architectural plans of the premises, commercial register, and names and details of the shareholders and board of directors.</p>	
<p><u>Class 924 - Adult education services</u> [Non-profit activity rendered by the High Council for Adult Education]</p>			<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u> Any non-profit organizations established in Egypt under Organizations and Civil Establishments Law no. 84 of 2002, which purpose includes adult education, may apply for the High Council for Adult Education for a license to establish institutes for adult education.</p>	
<p><u>Class 929 - Other education services [tutoring for home students]</u></p>	<p>Same conditions for private schools detailed under class 922.</p>			
<p>Health Related Services <u>Class 93110 - Hospital services mainly to in-patients including</u></p>		<p>(3) Should be established by Egyptian medical doctors registered with the Medical Doctors Syndicate and the Ministry of Health.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u> Medical Establishments Law no. 51 of 1981 regulates the licensing process. License should be obtained from the Governorate by a medical doctor registered in the Medical Doctors Syndicate. The Governorate will then</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>medical, nursing, laboratory and technical services</u></p> <p><u>Class 93193 – Residential Health facilities other than hospital services</u></p> <p>[Medical establishments include clinics, hospitals and rehabilitation centers].</p>			<p>notify the Ministry of Health. Please review restrictions in relation to medical doctors. The medical establishments should comply with all regulations of the Ministry of Health in relation to hospital management. Copies of the minimum specifications required from a hospital are included as Annex 4. In addition, medical establishments should abide by specifications outlined in Ministerial Decree No. 743 of 1956 Regarding Treatment Establishments attached hereto as Annex 5.</p> <p>Medical Establishment Law classifies medical establishments into four classes, namely private hospitals, individually run clinics, medical centers run by more than one doctor, and treatment institutes.</p> <p>According to Ministerial Decree no. 216 of 1982, the requirements necessary for the hospital to be an operating medical institution relate mostly to the infrastructure of the hospital such as the presence of a source of pure water, ambulance service, anti-fire equipments, external clinics, blood bank, physiotherapy center, patients' rooms, in addition to the furnishing of the hospital and the medical equipments available therein. Also there are requirements for the surgical operations rooms as strict conditions are provided to ensure sterilization and the guarantee of safety. The decree further provides that in case the capacity of the hospital is over 100 beds, there should be a pharmacy annexed to the hospital, provided the said pharmacy acquires a separate license.</p> <p>The license authorizing the hospital to undertake medical activities shall</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			include the name of the hospital, owner and director of the hospital (certified by the Doctors Syndicate), number of beds and doctors and nursing, name of the technical director of the hospital and the activities carried by the hospital.	
<p>Other Human Health services</p> <p><u>Class 93191 - deliveries, nursing, physiotherapy, and paramedical services</u></p> <p>[Please refer to the nursing section above. This section deals with physiotherapy and other forms of alternative medicine].</p>		<p>(3) Only Egyptians can register their clinics or establishments with the Ministry of Health to provide the services.</p> <p>(4) The practitioner requesting a license should be Egyptian or a non-citizen of a country that has reciprocal treatment with Egypt (which is very hard to prove in the absence of bilateral agreements).</p>	<p><u>Registration Requirements</u></p> <p>To register with the Ministry of Health the applicant should have:</p> <p>a) Egyptian citizenship, b) Bachelor degree in physiotherapy, c) Diploma of physiotherapy from the Physical Education Institute, d) Clear criminal record.</p>	
<p><u>Class 93192 - Services delivered in ambulances</u></p>		<p>(4) Should be provided by nurses or ambulance practitioners who are Egyptians and registered with the Nursing Syndicate and the Ministry of Health.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>To approve the provision of ambulance service, the Ministry of Health requires the names and details of the registered nurses providing the service with copies of their registration with the Nursing Syndicate.</p>	
<p><u>Class 93199 - Other services including bacteriology and blood collection</u></p>		<p>(3) & (4) Must be Egyptian. Please refer to medical doctors section under class 93121.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>To obtain the approval of the Ministry of Health, the practitioner should have:</p> <p>a) Egyptian citizenship, b) Bachelor degree in Medicine, c) Diploma of clinical pathology, veterinary science, bio-chemistry, or food and drug chemistry, or equivalent d) Clear criminal record.</p>	
<p>Social Services</p> <p><u>Class 9331 – Social Services</u></p>	<p>(3) Must be established as a non-profit organization under Egyptian law except foreign entities who are allowed to provide such social services under</p>	<p>(3) If the Egyptian members of the board of directors of the organization are less than the number of working members in comparison to foreign members on the board then the numbers</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements For Organizations Established in Egypt</u></p> <p>Any no-profit organizations established in Egypt under</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>with accommodation</u></p> <p><u>Class 93311 - Welfare services delivered through residential institutions to old persons and the handicapped</u></p> <p><u>Class 93312 - Welfare services delivered through residential institutions to children for rehabilitation and other purposes</u></p> <p><u>Class 93319 - Welfare services delivered through residential institutions for rehabilitation e.g. juvenile correction homes, rehabilitation of drug addicts or alcoholics</u></p> <p><u>Class 93323 – Welfare services not delivered through residential institutions</u></p> <p><u>Class 93324 – Vocational rehabilitation services for handicapped and unemployed</u></p> <p><u>Class 93329 – Other social</u></p>	<p>international conventions.</p> <p>If one of the members of the non-profit organization established in Egypt is a foreign legal entity, then the Bylaws or Statutes of the said entity should allow it to carry the intended work in Egypt.</p> <p>Foreign non-profit organizations that are allowed to provide the service under a bilateral treaty or convention in exempted from the requirement of establishing a non-profit organization in Egypt.</p>	<p>should be adjusted until they are equal.</p> <p>(4) If one of the members of the non-profit organization is a foreign individual then should have permanent or temporary residence in Egypt.</p>	<p>Organizations and Civil Establishments Law no. 84 of 2002, which purpose includes the relevant purpose, may apply for the Ministry of Social Services for a license to establish institutes to provide services to the old, the handicapped, drug addicts and unemployed. A non-profit organization should be established by at least ten members, whether natural persons or legal entities. The Law provides standard formats of statutes. For places with accommodation should also provide details of the building and detailed plan of its services.</p> <p><u>For Foreign Organizations</u> The organization should apply for approval of the Ministry of Social Affairs and present the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the convention it operates under, or an agreement with Ministry of Foreign Affairs; • Details of funding; and • The purpose of incorporation. 	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>services without accommodation</u></p> <p>[Generally provided by organizations established and managed or supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs. However the Ministry would license a no-profit organization to provide such services pending approval.]</p>				
<p>Air Transport Services</p>				
<p><u>Group: 731 - Passenger transportation by air</u></p>				
<p><u>Class: 7311 – Scheduled passenger transportation by air</u></p> <p><u>73110 - Scheduled passenger transportation by air</u></p> <p><u>Class: 7312 - Non-scheduled passenger transportation by air</u></p> <p><u>73120 - Non-scheduled passenger transportation by air</u></p>	<p>(4) Article 47 of the Civil Aviation Law 28/1981 as amended (the “CAL”) states that CAA may at its discretion choose not to recognize certificates and licenses granted to Egyptian members of a pilot crew received in foreign countries.</p> <p>Any member of the pilot crew on a plane registered in Egypt must obtain valid certificate from, or approved by, the Civil Aviation Authorities (Article 48 CAL).</p>	<p>(1) Foreign planes may not transport passengers or cargo or post between two points within Egypt. Exceptionally, the Civil Aviation Authorities may permit this if public interest necessitates this (Article 69 CAL).</p> <p>National companies may not conclude agreements or arrangements with foreign companies or establishments relating to joint operations or investments or any commercial or technical operations, except pursuant to the rules determined by the Minister of Civil Aviation. Such contracts or arrangements must be approved by the Minister before operation starts (Article 63 CAL).</p> <p>(3) A foreign aviation company or establishment, whether operating or non-operating, may not open an office in Egypt except after an approval of the CAA and subject to reciprocity (Article 68(2) CAL).</p>	<p>The Civil Aviation Authority (“CAA”) is the responsible authority for regulation civil aviation services provided by (i) any operator of planes registered in Egypt; (ii) Egyptian operator of planes registered abroad, and (iii) Foreign operator of planes registered abroad while providing services inside Egypt. CAA shall approve the manual of operation of the mentioned operators, and determine the number air hosts and hostesses on a plane (Article 83(3) CAL).</p> <p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>National and foreign companies registered in Egypt or providing services within Egypt, or registered abroad and owned by an Egyptian are bound by all government decrees, including those relating to pricing of air transport services (Article 66 CAL). No company</p>	<p>..</p>

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>air</u>		<p>(4) Prior approval from the CAA is required for employment of any foreign nationals in companies and establishments working in aviation in Egypt (Article 71 CAL).</p> <p>It is not permissible to employ non-Egyptians on private that operate flights for passenger or cargo transportation on a non-scheduled basis (Article 5(2) of the Decree of the Ministry of Defense No. 376/1948).</p>	<p>may carry out air transport or aviation operations without a permit from the Minister of Civil Aviation (Article 64 CAL).</p> <p>Article 9 of the CAL stipulates that no plane may operate in Egyptian territories without receiving a permanent or temporary license from the Ministry of Civil Aviation or a permit from the CAA.</p> <p>Planes operating in Egyptian territories must be registered in the governing country; must have a valid certificate for fitness to operate from, or approved by, the country of registration; must advertise sign denoting nationality and registration; equipped with the necessary equipment required by the country of registration and by the CAA; and other conditions required by law (Article 10 CAL).</p>	
<p><u>Class: 8868 - Repair services of other transport equipment, on a fee or contract basis</u></p> <p><u>88680 - Repair services of other transport equipment, on a fee or contract basis</u></p>		<p>(1) National companies may not conclude agreements or arrangements with foreign companies or establishments relating to joint operations or investments or any commercial or technical operations, except pursuant to the rules determined by the Minister of Civil Aviation. Such contracts or arrangements must be approved by the Minister before operation starts (Article 63 CAL).</p> <p>(1), (3), & (4) According to Law 93/2003 relating to Fees and Consideration for Civil Aviation Services, foreign entities or their agents must pay the fees and consideration stipulated in such law in US\$ or any other hard currency while national companies or their agents shall pay such fees and consideration in the currency they collect with (Article 35, Law 93/2003).</p>	<p><u>Registration Requirements</u></p> <p>The Ministry of Civil Aviation must certify national and foreign companies that are in charge of repair or maintenance of planes registered in Egypt or their accessories (Articles 32(5)&(6), 51, and 52 CAL)</p>	
<p><u>Group: 746 - Supporting services for air transport</u></p>				

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>Class: 7461 - Airport operation services (excl. cargo handling)</u></p> <p><u>Class 74610 - Airport operation services (excl. cargo handling)</u></p> <p>Establishing and exploiting platforms for service of civil planes is exclusive to Egypt Air (Article 1 of the Decree of Law No. 95 in the year 1935).</p>		<p>(1) & (3) Ground handling services to others is prohibited to all airline companies and is exclusive to Egypt Air and the company of Egyptian Aviation Services (EAS”) (Article 2(4) of the Presidential Decree No. 600 for the year 1975, as amended and Article 3 of the Decree of the Minister of Civil Aviation 32/1990). However, the Minister of Aviation may approve companies established in Egypt after obtaining a license from CAA to provide the services. Law no. 93 of 2003 Regarding Fees of Civil Aviation authorized the Minister of Aviation to allow foreign air transport companies and organizations to provide ground handling services to its own plans for a fee payable to the Civil Aviation Development Fund.</p> <p>(1) National companies may not conclude agreements or arrangements with foreign companies or establishments relating to joint operations or investments or any commercial or technical operations, except pursuant to the rules determined by the Minister of Civil Aviation. Such contracts or arrangements must be approved by the Minister before operation starts (Article 63 CAL).</p> <p>(4) Prior approval from the Civil Aviation Authorities is required for employment of any foreign nationals in companies and establishments working in aviation in Egypt (Article 71 CAL).</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>The Egyptian General Authority for Civil Aviation is responsible for operation and management of airports, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Cairo Airport Authority (Article 18 CAL).</p> <p>Operation of Airports and landing grounds in Egypt requires permit from the Ministry of Civil Aviation (Article 16 CAL).</p> <p>No company may carry out air transport or aviation operations without a permit from the Minister of Civil Aviation (Article 64 CAL).</p>	
<p><u>Ticketing and other land services</u></p>		<p>(1) & (3) Agency on behalf of foreign aviation companies and establishments must be carried out by Egyptians and after obtaining the approval of the CAA (Article 68(3) CAL).</p> <p>A foreign aviation company or establishment, whether operating or non-operating, may not open an office in Egypt except after an approval of the Civil Aviation Authorities and subject to reciprocity (Article 68(2) CAL).</p>		
<p>Rail Transport services</p>				
<p><u>Class: 7111 - Passenger</u></p>	<p>(3) According to Article 4 of Law 152/1980 NARE is permitted to establish</p>	<p>(4) Employees of NARE must be of Egyptian nationality or citizens of an Arab country on the</p>		

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>transportation</u> 71111 - <u>Interurban passenger transportation</u></p> <p>The National Agency for Railways of Egypt (NARE) is the exclusive authority permitted to establish and operate railways networks on the national level (Article 2 of Law 152/1980 Establishing the National Agency for Railways of Egypt).</p>	<p>by itself or in participation with other partners, companies that undertake part of the activities of NARE provided the employees of NARE are given priority in relation to purchase of the shares of said companies. No limits of participation are set by the law.</p>	<p>basis of reciprocity (Article 5(1) of the Presidential Decree 2910/1959).</p> <p>Only in necessary cases and as per a decision from the Minister of Transportation after approval of the board of directors of NARE to employ non-citizen nationals in jobs that require technical skills or practical experience that is not available to Egyptian nationals (Article 16 of the Presidential Decree 2910/1959).</p>		
<p><u>Class: 7112 - Freight transportation</u></p> <p><u>Class 71121 - Transportation of frozen or refrigerated goods</u></p> <p><u>Class 71122 - Transportation of bulk liquids or gases</u></p> <p><u>Class 71123 - Transportation of containerized freight</u></p> <p><u>Class 71124 - Mail transportation</u></p> <p><u>Class 71129 - Transportation of other freight.</u></p>		<p>(4) Employees of NARE must be of Egyptian nationality or citizens of an Arab country on the basis of reciprocity (Article 5(1) of the Presidential Decree 2910/1959).</p> <p>Only in necessary cases and as per a decision from the Minister of Transportation after approval of the board of directors of NARE to employ non-citizen nationals in jobs that require technical skills or practical experience that is not available to Egyptian nationals (Article 16 of the Presidential Decree 2910/1959).</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Any transport of goods or furniture on trains without a permit from the competent persons at railways authority will incur a fine and risk of imprisonment (Article 6 the Decree of the Minister of Transportation 4/1926</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p>The National Agency for Railways of Egypt (NARE) is the exclusive authority permitted to establish and operate railways networks on the national level (Article 2 of Law 152/1980 Establishing the National Agency for Railways of Egypt).</p>				
<p><u>Class: 7113 - Pushing or towing services</u> <u>Class 71130 - Pushing or towing services</u> . The National Agency for Railways of Egypt (NARE) is the exclusive authority permitted to carry out all services relating to railways transport including towing activities (Article 2 of Law 152/1980 Establishing the National Agency for Railways of Egypt</p>	<p>(4) Towing may not be handled except by the employees of NARE (Article 12 of Presidential Decree 277/1959 concerning Travel by Railways.</p>	<p>(4) Employees of NARE must be of Egyptian nationality or citizens of an Arab country on the basis of reciprocity (Article 5(1) of the Presidential Decree 2910/1959). Only in necessary cases and as per a decision from the Minister of Transportation after approval of the board of directors of NARE to employ non-citizen nationals in jobs that require technical skills or practical experience that is not available to Egyptian nationals (Article 16 of the Presidential Decree 2910/1959).</p>		
<p><u>Class: 8868 - Repair services of other transport equipment, on a</u></p>		<p>(4) Employees of NARE must be of Egyptian nationality or citizens of an Arab country on the basis of reciprocity (Article 5(1) of the Presidential Decree 2910/1959).</p>		

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>fee or contract basis</u></p> <p><u>Group: 743 - Supporting services for railway transport</u></p> <p><u>Class 74300 - Supporting services for railway transport</u></p> <p>The National Agency for Railways of Egypt (NARE) is the exclusive authority permitted to maintain equipment necessary to offer railways transport services (Article 2(b) of Law 152/1980 Establishing the National Agency for Railways of Egypt</p>		<p>Only in necessary cases and as per a decision from the Minister of Transportation after approval of the board of directors of NARE to employ non-citizen nationals in jobs that require technical skills or practical experience that is not available to Egyptian nationals (Article 16 of the Presidential Decree 2910/1959).</p>		
<p><u>Class: 7139 Transportation of other goods</u></p> <p><u>Services auxiliary to all modes of transport</u></p>	<p>Transportation of end products is not regulated.</p>			
<p><u>Group: 741 - Cargo handling services</u></p> <p><u>Class: 7411 - Container handling services</u></p>	<p>(1) & (4) Ministerial decree no. 132/2003 stipulates that priority for coastal transport of transit containers between the Egyptian Ports is for vessels hoisting the Egyptian flag and that have a license for coastal navigation. Licenses to vessels hoisting a foreign flag for coastal transport of containers between Egyptian</p>	<p>(3) Ministerial decree no. 51/1997 stipulates that only companies established in Egypt may carry out containers activities in Egyptian ports and perform all works related to such activities, in accordance with the conditions to be set by the Minister of Transport.</p> <p>(3) & (4) Decree 393/2003 concerning the fees</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Ministerial Decree 19/1995 stipulates that Egyptian private sector companies may perform the mechanical loading and discharge in Adibia, Port Said, and Demiette Ports and perform all works related to this activity after obtaining a</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>Class 74110 - Container handling services</u></p> <p><u>Class: 7419 - Other cargo handling services</u></p> <p><u>Class 74190 - Other cargo handling services</u></p>	<p>ports shall only be issued for cargo exceeding the capacity of Egyptian vessels and only for a limited period.</p> <p>(3) Decree no. 106/1978 stipulates that the companies authorized to perform loading and discharge activities on the internal and external hook at Dekheila, Alexandria or Abu Keir ports are (i) Companies established in Egypt; or (ii) companies established pursuant to the rules of General Authority for Foreign Investment, or (iii) companies that the Alexandria Port Authority or any of its subsidiaries is a shareholder owning at least 51% of its capital.</p>	<p>for loading and discharge at Egyptian Ports stipulates that loading fees and equipment or cranes rental fees shall be reduced by 50% in relation to Egyptian exports of Egyptian products.</p>	<p>license from Ministry of Transport. The applicant shall be a company established in Egypt with head offices in ARE. Dealing with these companies shall only be through the Red Sea Port Authority, Port Said Authority and Demietta Port Authority.</p>	
<p><u>Group: 742 - Storage and warehousing services</u></p> <p><u>Class: 7421 - Storage services of frozen or refrigerated goods</u></p> <p><u>Class 74210 - Storage services of frozen or refrigerated goods</u></p> <p><u>Class: 7422 - Bulk storage services of liquids or gases</u></p> <p><u>Class 74220 - Bulk storage services of liquids or gases</u></p> <p><u>Class: 7429 - Other storage or warehousing services</u></p> <p><u>Class 74290 - Other storage or</u></p>	<p>(3) Ministerial decree no. 3/1993 stipulates that private sector joint stock companies established in Egypt shall have the right to perform the loading and discharge activities in the Dekhila Port, especially the establishment, exploitation and management of grain storage barn after obtaining a license from the Minister of Transport. The applicant should have head offices in ARE. Dealing with these licensed companies shall only be through the Alexandria Port Authority, which shall determine the fees of these services</p>	<p>(1) (3) & (4) Ministerial Decree no. 78/1988, as amended by the Ministerial Decree no. 32/1993 concerning storage fees at the Red Sea Port Authority differentiates between (i) Egyptian and Foreign Companies established under the investment laws and operating in free zones and Egyptian companies which capital is paid in full in foreign currency and (ii) Egyptian nationals or companies. For the first category the storage fees are higher and must be paid in USD.</p> <p>(1) & (4) Decree of the Alexandria Port Authority no. 124/2004 regarding yard and guard expenses on goods stored in yards owned by the Authority and managed by the warehouses company stipulates that non-citizens pay the same numerical value for the fees but in US Dollars.</p> <p>(1) & (4) Ministerial decree no. 168/1980 stipulates that the Alexandria Port Authority shall grant licenses to navigation companies established in Egypt that own or charters vessels which hoist the Egyptian flag to store goods carried on vessels to areas, warehouses and annexes owned by it which for such purpose will be considered a special port or an extension to the Alexandria Port.</p>		

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>warehousing services</u>		(3) Ministerial decree 30/1996 states that private sector companies established in Egypt, with head offices in ARE, may perform the mechanical loading and discharge works at Alexandria port and perform all works related to this activity, especially the establishment, exploitation and management of the barn for grain storage import after obtaining a license from the Ministry of Transport.		
<u>Group: 748 - Freight transport agency services</u> <u>Class: 7480 - Freight transport agency services</u> <u>Class 74800 - Freight transport agency services</u>	(3) Ministerial decree no. 48 of 1997 stipulates that a company established in Egypt may exercise activities of shipping agency up to 1500 net registered tones, according to the rules and conditions set by the Minister of Transport.	(3) and (4) Decree of the Minister of Transport no. 18/1978 as amended by Decree no. 34/1990 concerning the terms and conditions for granting the private sector the freight agency for vessels whose tonnage does not exceed 400 tones. The freight forwarder must be Egyptian if he/she is an individual. If the agent is a company, 100% of its capital must be owned by Egyptians and the managers thereof must also be Egyptian citizens. Decrees nos. 332/2003 and 395/2003 concerning the vessel transiting through the Suez Canal stipulate that navigation agency fees, commissions granted to international freight forwarders for goods imported in containers, charges on goods imported on rolling vessels and ferries and on goods imported and exported in joint containers are payable by non-citizens in the same mentioned numerical value of fees but in US Dollars.		
<u>Group: 749 - Other supporting and auxiliary transport services</u> <u>Class: 7490 - Other supporting and auxiliary transport services</u> <u>74900 - Other supporting and auxiliary transport services</u>	Please refer to Group: 741 - Cargo handling			

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
Road Transport Services				
<p><u>Class: 7121 - Other scheduled passenger transportation</u></p> <p><u>71211 - Urban and suburban regular transportation</u></p> <p>Law no. 113/1983 for the establishment of the National Authority for Metros states that the Authority shall be in charge of establishing the metro in the Arab Republic of Egypt, albeit the authority is permitted to contract with local or foreign partners to design or operate the project. Except to the matters that fall in the jurisdiction of another authority or establishment, or what is granted by concession, the Public Authority for Passenger transport in Greater Cairo shall be responsible for</p>	<p>(3) Law 96/1960 stipulates that a public entity called the General Authority for the Affairs of Land Transport will be responsible for management and exploitation of transport of passengers and freight in the lines to be determined by the Minister of Transport. This authority will have at least one board member in all establishments carrying out transportation services. If the share of the authority in any such establishment is 25% or more, then any board resolution of the company will only be valid if the Head of the authority did not object thereto within 7 days from the date the Head is notified of the resolution. In such establishments, the chairman of the board shall be appointed by the authority. (Articles 2(1), 2(4), 3(2) 5 &8).</p> <p>(3) According to Law 55/1975, only the government , municipalities, public authorities and institutions, and other public units may manage a public utility concerning public transport of passengers, except through a non-exclusive concession as per the law (Articles 1 & 2). The capital of the company must be owned throughout the term of concession by Egyptians or with partnership with Arabs or non-citizens. In case of partnership with non-citizens, Arab and Egyptian capital must not be less than 51% of the capital of the company (Article 4). The concession must be granted by a law and only in relation to three adjacent governorates at the most (Article 11). The law also provides for other conditions relating to</p>			

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
management and exploitation of the public utility for passenger transport and for this purpose may establish and exploit related or subsidiary establishments to service passenger transportation (Article 1 in the Presidential Decree no. 2717/1966.)	finance and management and other matters.			
<u>71212 - Urban and suburban special transportation</u>	Please refer to subclass 71211			
<u>71213 - Interurban regular transportation</u>	Please refer to subclass 71211			
<u>71214 - Interurban special transportation</u>	Please refer to subclass 71211			
<u>71219 - Other scheduled passenger transportation</u>	Please refer to subclass 71211			
<u>Class: 7122 - Other non-scheduled passenger transportation</u>				

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>71221 - Taxi services</u>	<p>(3) & (4) According to law no.66/1973, the governor in each governorate, or an authority established by him for this purpose, shall determine the maximum number of taxis, or taxi companies, that may be authorized to operate in each governorate.</p>		<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>It is not permissible that taxis travel on the Cairo Alexandria Desert Road without a permit from the general director of the border guards (Article 1 of General Order issued by the Ministry of Military and the then Ministry of Maritime no. 1154 in 1949.)</p> <p>It is not permissible to operate a taxi within a governorate, unless it is equipped with a meter authenticated by the concerned traffic department. It has to be apparent in the taxi license, the maximum number of passengers it is authorized to transport and to which destinations.</p> <p>According to the Prime Minister decree no. 142/2005, a governmental authority shall be established in each governorate to operate the taxi services. Such Authorities shall supervise the new companies who are authorized to operate taxis.</p>	
<u>71222 - Rental services of passenger cars with operator</u>			<p>In order to undertake such an activity, a company has to be established according to law no. 159/1981. Rental cars should be owned by the registered company.</p>	
<u>71223 - Rental services of buses and coaches with operator</u>	<p>Please refer to subclass 71222</p>			
<u>71224 - Passenger transportation by man- or animal-drawn vehicles</u>			<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>According to law no.66/1973 a request for obtaining a license for the operation of such cars have to the municipality, within which such activity will be undertaken.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>An examination of the cart and the animal, if applicable, is done before the grant of the license. Carts drawn by man are only licensed after they have fulfilled all the safety tests.</p> <p>Such licenses have to be renewed every 3 years.</p>	
<p><u>71229 - Other non-scheduled passenger transportation</u></p>	<p>Please refer to subclasses 71222, 71223 and 71224</p>			
<p><u>Class: 7123 - Freight transportation</u></p> <p><u>71231 - Transportation of frozen or refrigerated goods</u></p> <p><u>71232 - Transportation of bulk liquids or gases</u></p> <p><u>.71233 - Transportation of containerized freight</u></p> <p><u>71234 - Transportation of furniture</u></p> <p><u>71235 - Mail transportation</u></p> <p><u>71236 - Freight transportation by man- or animal-drawn vehicles.</u></p> <p><u>71239 - Transportation of other freight.</u></p>	<p>(3) Limited to collaborative associations, where only one association is licensed in each governorate.</p> <p>(3) & (4) Law 64/1970 provides that the Minister of Transport may, in consultation with the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Municipalities, determine the numbers of cars or trucks to be used for freight transport as well as the weights they are permitted to carry.</p>	<p>(4) If the freight transport is being carried out by Collaborative Associations, then the Decree of the Minister of Transport no. 142/1969 will apply. It stipulates in Article 15(c) that the members of the association must be Egyptians and must be members of the Arabic Socialist Union. Arabic nationals who reside in Egypt may be exempt from this condition by a decision from the general assembly of the association. The Decree also stipulates in the same article that the member must be a resident of the governorate in which the association operates and stipulates in Article 1 that the headquarters of the association must be in this governorate.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Law no. 64/1970 concerning transport of goods on public roads provides that the Ministry of Transport regulates freight transport by all means of transport. The Minister also sets the tariffs and fees for freight transport. Owners, exploiters and drivers of cars that operate in this sector must advertise and abide by these tariffs (Article 5). Article 8 stipulates that government authorities and public entities must only contract for freight transport with companies or individuals registered in a special register in the Ministry of Transport</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>Class: 7124 - Rental services of commercial freight vehicles with operator</u></p> <p><u>71240 - Rental services of commercial freight vehicles with operator</u></p>				
<p><u>Class: 6112 - Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles</u></p> <p><u>61120 - Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles</u></p>			<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Ministerial decree no. 788/ 1964 requires maintenance and repair services of motorcycles shops to satisfy the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole shop should be constructed from inflammable materials. • Sufficient water resources. • Sufficient space surrounding the repaired vehicles. • Sufficient ventilation. • Durable equipments, which should be checked from time to time. • Smoking should be restricted in such shops. • Shops should be cleaned, especially floors. 	
<p><u>Class: 8867 - Repair services n.e.c. of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, on a fee or contract basis</u></p> <p><u>88670 - Repair services n.e.c. of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, on a fee</u></p>	<p>Please refer to class 6112</p>			

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>or contract basis</u>				
<u>Group: 744 - Supporting services for road transport</u>	Please refer to class 6112			
<u>Class: 7441 - Bus station services</u> <u>74410 - Bus station services</u> <u>Exclusive</u>	(3) According to Law 55/1975, only the government, municipalities, public authorities and institutions, and other public units may manage a public utility concerning public transport of passengers, except through a non-exclusive concession as per the law (Articles 1 & 2). The capital of the company must be owned throughout the term of concession to Egyptians or with partnership with Arabs or non-citizens. In case of partnership with non-citizens, Arab and Egyptian capital must not be less than 51% of the capital of the company (Article 4). The concession must be granted by a law and only in relation to three adjacent governorates at the most (Article 11). The law also provides for other conditions relating to finance and management and other matters			
<u>Class: 7442 - Highway, bridge and tunnel operation services</u> <u>74420 - Highway, bridge and tunnel operation services</u>			Article 5 of Law no. 84/1968 stipulates that only the Public Institution for Roads and Bridges may establish and contract roads. However, Law no. 229/1996 amending Law no. 84/1968 concerning Public Roads stipulates in Article 9 thereof that concessions for public utilities to establish, operate, exploit, maintain, and toll highways may be given to both local and foreign investors without the need to abide by the conditions set out by Law 129/1947 concerning Public Utilities and Law 61/1958 concerning Concessions	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			provided that the concessions are issued pursuant to certain conditions stipulated in Law 229/1996 such as the requirement for a public tender and that the concession is time-limited.	
<u>Class: 7443 - Parking services</u> <u>74430 - Parking services</u>			<u>Licensing Requirements</u> As per law no. 452/1954 a license shall be obtained from the General authority for licenses to operate a garage. Certain technical specifications have to present in the garage as per law no. 1159/1954 attached hereto as Annex 6.	
<u>Class: 7449 - Other supporting services for road transport</u> <u>74490 - Other supporting services for road transport</u>	Please refer to class 74442.			
Space Transport				
<u>Group: 733 - Transportation via space</u> According to Prime Minister decree no. 464 for the year 1983, a high committee for space affairs shall be formed. Such committee shall be concerned with suggesting the national strategy for space affairs and determining the nation's need in such field.				

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p>Maritime Transport Services</p>			<p><u>Registration Requirements</u></p> <p>Law 84/1949 regulating vessel registration states that any vessel shall not sail hoisting the Egyptian flag except after registration pursuant to this law. Registration of a vessel shall be cancelled if the conditions concerning the Egyptian nationality of sailors and captain is not preserved. If ownership of a vessel is transferred to a non-citizen, the registration certificate shall be returned.</p>	
<p><u>Class: 7211 - Passenger transportation</u></p>		<p>(3) Ministerial decrees nos. 105/1990 and 68/1984 stipulate that the number of non-citizens in the crew of an Egyptian vessels shall not exceed 5% of the crew number and their salaries shall not exceed 10% of the total salaries. This provision shall not apply on the vessel that raises its flag for the first time abroad during its voyage on its way for the closest Egyptian port and for a maximum period of six months.</p> <p>Decree 40/1995 stipulates that Egyptian passenger vessels which life span does not exceed 10 years shall be granted a reduction of 75% on the fees paid for the use of fixed and floating equipments and establishments affiliated to the ports authority.</p> <p>(4) Decree no. 73/2003 regulating fees and charges for the use of indoor land and depots, covered gables, rooms of passenger stations and administrative compounds imposes higher fees for non-citizens and demands payment by non-citizens in US Dollars.</p> <p>Decree 28/2001 stipulates that non-citizens residing in ARE shall obtain a permit to use their own excursion and cruise vessels and apply for its registration in the specified registry. Such permit shall be canceled if the boat was used in any other purpose</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Decree 28/2001 states that natural and judicial persons may not exercise maritime transport works and works related thereto except after submitting evidence of their membership in the Chamber of Navigation within which circuit the activities shall be exercised. In case of exercising the activity in more than one port, then the membership in the port where the head office is located shall be sufficient.</p> <p>Any person shall obtain a license to enable him to carry out any work on an Egyptian vessel. An Egyptian national shall not work on a vessel that sails outside the territorial water except after obtaining a Maritime Passport.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>72111 - Passenger transportation by ferries</u></p> <p>-</p>			<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>According to Ministerial decree no. 9040/1957, the Internal Waterway Transport Authority shall grant licenses for public ferries. The number of passengers on board may not exceed the number of passengers mentioned in the license and a royalty shall be paid at the times specified in the license.</p> <p>To be licensed a ferry should satisfy certain technical specifications and conditions as mentioned in article 10 of the mentioned ministerial decree, attached hereto as Annex 7.</p>	
<p><u>72119 - Other passenger transportation</u></p> <p>-</p>			<p>According to the Egyptian Maritime Trade Law no. 8/1990, the Maritime transport contract is a contract for the transport of passenger and goods. Contract shall be made in writing. The carrier may be the owner, outfitter or charter of the vessel.</p> <p>Passenger transport contract is evidenced by "Travel ticket", this ticket shall mention the following:</p> <p>Carrier's & passengers names; details of voyage vessel name; Departure port & date, port of destination, date of arrival & the & the intermediate ports determined for berthing the vessel; price; class & number of cabin occupied by the passenger or the passenger's place on the vessel.</p> <p>Carrier shall be held liable for damages in case of injury or death of passenger during transportation from liability if he proves that the death or injury was due to a foreign cause. Compensation in case of death or injury is limited To EGP150,000 unless agreed on a higher amount.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>This limitation shall not be applied in the case where the damage occurs as a result of an act or omission of the carrier or any of his designates with the intention of causing damages or due to carelessness coupled with a perception that damage may occur.</p> <p>Carrier shall be liable in case of transportation delay, unless he proves that such delay was due to a foreign cause. These provisions do not apply to free transportation, unless the carrier is a professional of transport.</p> <p>These provisions apply to those whom the carrier agrees to transport in order to accompany a live animal, baggage or any other transported thing. Carrier shall transport passenger luggage within the limits specified by contractor or customers. Liability of carrier in case of loss or damage of registered baggage shall be limited to EGP 5,000 for each passenger, except if the lost is a car or any motor vehicle, in this case the liability of carrier shall not exceed EGP80,000.</p>	
<p><u>Class 7212 – Freight Transportation</u></p> <p><u>72121 - Transportation of frozen or</u></p>	<p>.(3) Following the priority right of the Egyptian Fleet, the Alexandria Navigation & Maritime Services Company shall have the priority to transport goods, pursuant to Egypt's portion, in the areas covered by the conventions concluded between ARE and foreign countries for the operation of</p>	<p>(1)&(3)Ministerial decree no. 132/2003 states that vessels hoisting the Egyptian flag and holding coastal navigation licenses shall be given priority over coastal transport for transit containers in Egyptian ports. The vessels hoisting a foreign flag shall only be permitted to transport containers along the coastal waters of Egyptian ports in case their load exceeds the</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Decree 28/2001 states that any natural and judicial persons may not exercise maritime transport works and works related thereto except after submitting evidence of their membership in the Chamber of Navigation within which circuit the activities shall be exercised.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>refrigerated goods</u></p> <p><u>72122 - Transportation of bulk liquids or gases</u></p> <p><u>72123 - Transportation of containerized freight</u></p> <p><u>72129 - Transportation of other freight</u></p>	<p>navigation lines.</p> <p>(4) Ministerial decrees nos. 105/1990 and 68/1984 stipulate that the number of non-citizens in the crew of an Egyptian vessels shall not exceed 5% of the crew number and their salaries shall not exceed 10% of the total salaries. This provision shall not apply on the vessel that raises its flag for the first time abroad during its voyage on its way for the closest Egyptian port and for a maximum period of six months.</p>	<p>capacity of Egyptian vessels and for a temporary period.</p>	<p>In case of exercising the activity in more than one port, then the membership in the port where the head office is located shall be sufficient</p> <p>Carrier shall prepare and outfit the vessels with all the requests in order to be sea worthy and to carry the type of goods shipped & shall divide the vessel to sections to classify goods.</p> <p>Carrier shall be responsible for the loss or damage of goods from the receipt thereof until its delivery to the authorized party.</p> <p>Carrier shall not be held liable if he proves that the loss of damage of goods was caused by a foreign cause.</p> <p>This liability is limited to EGP2,000 for each parcel or unit of shipment.</p> <p>Carrier shall be liable for the delay in delivery of goods unless he proves that delay in delivery goods was caused by a foreign cause.</p> <p>Forwarder shall notify the carrier that the goods are dangerous, inflammable or explosive and he shall put a label indicating a warning from the dangerous nature thereof and the protective method if possible.</p> <p>Transport of live animals: Carrier shall not be liable for its loss or damage in the case where such loss or damage arises from the special risks associated with this type of transport.</p>	
<p><u>Class: 7213 - Rental services of sea-going vessels with operator</u></p> <p><u>72130 - Rental services of sea-going vessels</u></p>	<p>(3) Ministerial decree no. 361/2001 stipulates that the ownership of an Egyptian vessel shall not be transferred to a non-citizen nor shall the vessel be chartered to a non-citizen for a period exceeding two years except after obtaining the prior approval of the Minister of Transport.</p>	<p>(1) & (4) Min decrees Nos. 73/1995 and 31/2003 state that vessels that raise a foreign flag owned by Egyptian or outfitted vessels leased by Egyptians by charter agreements for a certain period shall be treated as the national vessels for monetary purposes in relation to fees imposed in the pilotage law and the decrees issued for payments between shipping agencies and navigation companies and owners and outfitters</p>	<p><u>General Requirements</u></p> <p>According to the Egyptian Maritime Law, the charter of a vessel is a contract whereby the lessor places a specific vessel or part thereof at the charterer's disposal against rental payment, for specified period (Chartering period) or for carrying out one or several voyages (Chartering by</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>without operator</u>		of national vessels.	<p>voyage). Charter shall have the right to use the ship for transporting persons or goods, unless the charter contract stipulates otherwise.</p> <p>Charter of non outfitted vessel: The Charter of a vessel without outfitting is a contract whereby the lessor shall place the vessel under the charter's disposal for a determined period without outfitting, furnishing and supplying it with sailors and provisions, or after furnishing it with inadequate supplies and sailors.</p> <p>Charter of outfitting vessels: It is a contract whereby the lessor shall place the vessel under the character's disposal for a determined period or for specified voyage(s). Charters shall be liable for damage caused to the vessel or the goods shipped if such damage resulted from his negligence in exploiting the vessel or defect in the goods</p>	
<p><u>Class: 8868 - Repair services of other transport equipment, on a fee or contract basis</u></p> <p><u>88680 - Repair services of other transport equipment, on a fee or contract basis</u></p> <p><u>Class: 7214 - Towing and pushing services</u></p> <p><u>72140 - Towing and pushing</u></p>		<p>(1) & (3) Foreign vessels are not allowed to perform fishing, towing and pilotage activities in the territorial water nor shall it exercise coastal navigation except after obtaining a prior approval of the authorized minister. This approval is issued for a determined period of time.</p> <p>(4) A non-citizen shall not work on vessel engaged in coastal navigation, towing or pilotage in the Egyptian ports without obtaining a license from the competence maritime department. The percentage of foreign sailors and the sailors appropriated for them shall not exceed the percentage to be determined by the competent minister.</p> <p>(1) & (4) fees and charges for benefiting from towing services by non-citizens are higher than fees for Egyptians and must be paid in US Dollars.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Ministerial Decrees Nos. 18/1947 & 23/1948 for Alexandria and Suez Ports state that no vessel is allowed to perform towing activities except after obtaining a license. A prerequisite for granting such license is the registration with the Maritime Supervision Department to have a valid navigation license</p> <p>Persons driving the towing boats shall obtain a license.</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
services				
<p><u>Group 745 - Supporting services for water transport</u></p> <p>Class: 7451 - Port and interway operation services (excl. cargo handling)</p> <p>Class: 7452 - Port and interway operation services (excl. cargo handling)</p>	<p>(3) According to the general conditions applicable to all types of maritime-related works, the applicant for a license should be a company established in Egypt with head offices in ARE.</p> <p>Decree no. 68/1970 states that all services provided to foreign vessels at Safaga ports shall only be provided by establishments that are affiliated to the Canal Navigation Agencies Company.</p>	<p>(4) According to the general conditions applicable to all types of maritime-related works, the applicant for a license should be an Egyptian.</p> <p>(3) & (4) Decree of the Alexandria Port Authority 125/2004 regulating fees charged for using lands and buildings owned by the authority outside the port walls stipulates that non-citizens pay the same numerical value of fees but in US Dollars.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Ministerial decree no. 520/2003 determines the maritime-related activities in Egyptian ports as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stevedoring activities for vessels of: General goods comprising the containers circulated outside the containers stations; Dry bulk goods; Liquid bulk goods; and Containers vessels. • Shipping agency • Vessel maintenance and repair activities outside the dry and floating docks. • Fuel and water supply for vessels. • Marine supplies. • Storing and warehouses. • Maritime works. <p>License for the performance of the maritime agency works and the renewal thereof shall be made by the permanent committee for licenses at the maritime transport sector</p>	
<p><u>Class: 7452 - Pilotage and berthing services</u></p> <p><u>74520 - Pilotage and berthing services.</u></p>		<p>(3) & (4) Coastal vessels (coming from Egyptian ports) that raise the Egyptian flag and those licensed for internal navigation shall be granted 50% discount on the port fee.</p> <p>Egyptian vessels licensed for cultural or sports trip shall be exempted from paying the ports fees, stay fees and lighthouses fees.</p>	<p><u>General Requirements</u></p> <p>Pilotage at Damietta port is regulated by Law 4/1986; Pilotage at Alexandria and Dekheila ports is regulated by Law 26/1989; Pilotage at Aareesh port is regulated by Law 87/1997; Pilotage in the Red Sea Ports Authority is regulated by law 6/1995.</p> <p>Pilotage is mandatory at the Egyptian ports for all the vessels that enter the pilotage area, moves therein or exit there from, against paying the fees legally prescribed. The following are excepted from the pilotage obligation: Warships of any nationality; Vessels</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>owned by the state or the public authorities that do not perform commercial activities; Vessels and units which are owned by the Suez Canal Authority; Motor ships whose gross registered tonnage is not less than 300 tones; Vessels and units which are authorized to work in the ARE ports, such as lighters, barges, boats, tow boats, tugboats, cranes, dredgers, diving boats, floating docks and other floating units which normally stay in without leaving the port; Vessels and units that are authorized by the Fluvial Transport Authority.</p> <p>Appointing the pilots, determining their salaries, allowances and remunerations shall be made in accordance with the rules prescribed in the statute to be set by the Board of the competent ports authority. The board is not allowed to appoint except experienced pilots.</p> <p>The pilotage fees shall be calculated on the total registered tonnage of the vessel.</p> <p>Ministerial decree no. 4/1995 states that vessels that transport containers between Egyptian ports shall be granted 75% discount on the pilotage, berth and stay fees.</p> <p>Pilotage is mandatory in the Suez Canal and Egyptian Ports specified by the competent minister. Regulation of Pilotage, its areas, and its original and additional fees shall be determined pursuant to the laws and decrees issued in connection therewith.</p> <p>Law no. 130/1957 stipulates that</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			licenses issued for berthing shall be issued by the Minister of General Works.	
<p><u>Class: 7453 - Navigation aid services</u></p> <p><u>74530 - Navigation aid services</u></p>	<p>(3) & (4) Decree no. 85/2000 stipulates that the navigation service providers for the foreign vessels that pass the Suez Canal or berth at the ARE ports shall not deal directly with the captain or any of its crew members, except through the navigation agent.</p>	<p>(3) & (4) Suez Canal Authority Decree no. 362/1964 stipulates that the navigation aids services shall only be carried out by those who have a license. The applicant of a license shall be an Egyptian national and in case the applicant is a corporate entity, then its shareholders must be all Egyptians.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Law 395/2004 establishing the Egyptian Authority for Maritime Navigation Safety stipulates that the authority is responsible for the management and regulation of the maritime navigation matters in accordance with the international conventions to which Egypt is a party. It shall be responsible for determining the conditions to grant licenses to captains, sailors and divers and all who work in the sea. Operation of lighthouses and its maintenance and use. Establishment of joint stock companies alone with other partners, after obtaining the approval of the minister of maritime transport to execute the works that fall within its scope.</p>	
<p><u>Class: 7454 - Vessel salvage and re-floating services</u></p> <p><u>74540 - Vessel salvage and re-floating services</u></p>	<p>(1) & (3) Decree no. 118/2002 states the profession of diving to investigate vessels at Alexandria and Dekheila ports shall not be performed except after obtaining a license. The applicant company shall have its head offices in ARE.</p>			
<p><u>Class: 7459 - Other supporting services for water transport</u></p> <p><u>74590 - Other supporting services for water</u></p>	<p>(3) Approvals for establishing investment specialized projects inside the ports or for performing the works related to maritime transport (container handling, cereals, liquid in bulk, shipbuilding and repairetc) may be made through contracts/concessions pursuant to the Port's general plan and after obtaining the required approvals.</p>	<p>(4) Decree no. 114/1977 states that any person shall have a license to provide the vessels with goods and guarding services. The applicant for the license shall be an Egyptian national.</p> <p>Decrees nos. 114/1978 and 128/1978 states that purchase of the wastes of vessels shall not be performed except by Egyptians and after registration with at the port registry.</p>	<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>The conditions of performing works other than those mentioned in Class 7451 above shall be determined by the boards of the competent port authorities. They shall be verified by the permanent committee for licenses and approved by the Minister of Transport. (Ministerial decree no. 114/1975 stipulates that the following</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>transport</u>			works shall not be considered as marine transport related works: Washing and laundry of the crew of the vessel; Discharge of the vessels rubbish; and Trade in the vessel wastes. These services shall be governed by the laws and rules that regulate the professions and commercial activities in Egypt.)	
Internal Waterways Transport	(3) The internal waterway transport is limited to the vessels that are registered in Egypt and foreign vessels licensed by the Transport Authority.	(3) No maritime unit shall be permitted to work in the Egyptian ports except if it is 100% owned by Egyptians.	<u>General Requirements</u> The internal waterways transport is defined in Law no. 63/1961 as the transport or towing between two ports or more in the ARE and the movement or operation of the maritime units in the ports. Law 231/1958 concerning the establishment of the General Authority for Internal Waters Transport stipulates that the Authority shall be responsible for setting out the rules for Passengers and freight transport. It shall have the authority to approve granting the right of transport of passengers and freight to one of the transport projects, which shall be issued by a law. Foreign vessels may sail in the ARE ports to take or leave passengers or goods against extra fees.	
<u>Class: 7221 - Passenger transportation</u>			<u>Licensing Requirements</u> No person is permitted to drive a boat that transports goods or passengers except after obtaining a license from the General Authority for Internal Water Transport With the exception of boats owned by government or public companies, no boat is permitted to move or berth in the internal water for the purpose of internal navigation, except after	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			obtaining a license	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>2211 - Passenger transportation by ferries</u>	<p>(3) Decree no. 9100/1957 state that the sailing of motor boats on scheduled basis to transport passengers and their luggage and goods in internal waters, that are outside of the jurisdiction of Cairo Autochthonous Council, requires a license from the Internal Waters Authority. The permits are either permanent (for ten years) or temporary (for three months). If the licensee is a company, then the Egyptian participation in the joint stock company shall be not less than 75% of the capital. No person or non-governmental authority is permitted to sail a motor boat in the license area for commercial purposes.</p>		<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>A license is required for driving motor boats. Usage of boats, ferries for the transport of goods or passengers is not permitted without first obtaining an a license from the General Authority for the Internal Water transport (Article 12 of Law 10/1960).</p> <p>Decree no. 18/1983 states that no person is permitted to establish or import a motorboat except after the authorities' approval.</p> <p>According to Ministerial decree no. 9040 for the year 1957, the Internal Waterway Transport Authority shall grant licenses for the public ferries.</p> <p>The number of passengers on board may not exceed the number of passengers mentioned in the license and a royally shall be paid at the times specified in the license.</p>	
<u>72219 - Other passenger transportation</u>			<p>(2)& (4) Passenger boats that sail in lakes shall obtain a license pursuant to Decree no. 3/1962 which requires a minimum number of crew members as well as other conditions. Such boats shall not berth for Cargo handling except in the specified places and shall not change their activities or place without obtaining a permit.</p>	
<p><u>Class: 7222 - Freight transportation</u></p> <p><u>72221 - Transportation of frozen or</u></p>	<p>(3) & (4) Decree no. 1042/1952 stipulates that the number of licenses issued for motorboats fishing in the red sea shall not exceed 45 licenses for Egyptian boats and 5 licenses for the foreign boats.</p> <p>Decree 1482/1955 states that Egyptian boats licensed for fishing in Suez Gulf shall not exceed 45 boats and foreign</p>		<p><u>Licensing Requirements</u></p> <p>Internal Waters Law No. 17/1941 states that a boat shall have a license to move in the internal water.</p> <p>Boats for transport of freights that sail in lakes shall obtain a license pursuant</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>refrigerated goods</u> <u>72222 - Transportation of bulk liquids or gases.</u> <u>72229 - Transportation of other freight</u>	boats shall not exceed 3 boats. The maximum number of foreign boats licensed for fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 4 boats, two of which shall be in Alexandria and two in Port Said		to Decree no. 3/1962 which requires a minimum number of crew members as well as other conditions. Decree 10/1941 stipulates that a license shall not be issued except after the fulfillment of the safety conditions and its capability to navigate. The boat man shall obtain a license	
<u>Class: 7223 - Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator</u> <u>72230 - Rental services of non-sea-going vessels with operator</u>			Internal Waters Law No. 17/1941 states that a boat shall have a license to move in the internal water.	
<u>Class: 8868 - Repair services of other transport equipment, on a fee or contract basis</u> <u>88680 - Repair services of other transport equipment, on a fee or contract basis</u>				
<u>Class: 7224 - Towing and pushing services</u> <u>72240 - Towing and pushing services</u>	(4) A non-citizen shall not work on vessel engaged in coastal navigation, towing or pilotage in the Egyptian ports without obtaining a license from the competence maritime department. The percentage of foreign sailors and the sailors appropriated for them shall not exceed the percentage to be determined by the competent minister	(1) Foreign vessels are not allowed to perform fishing, towing and pilotage activities in the territorial water nor shall it exercise coastal navigation except after obtaining a prior approval of the authorized minister. This approval is issued for a determined period of time.		

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<u>Group 745 - Supporting services for internal waterway transport</u>	Please refer to class 7224			
<u>Class: 7451 - Port and waterway operation services (excl. cargo handling)</u> <u>74510 - Port and waterway operation services (excl. cargo handling)</u>		(3) & (4) Decree no. 8/1995 stipulates that non-citizens pay the same numerical value of fees for using the marine pollution fighting equipment but in US Dollars.		
<u>Class: 7452 - Pilotage and berthing services</u> <u>74520 - Pilotage and berthing services</u>		(3) Coastal vessels (coming from Egyptian ports) that raise the Egyptian flag and those licensed for internal navigation shall be granted 50% discount on the port fee. Egyptian vessels licensed for cultural or sports trip shall be exempted from paying the ports fees, stay fees and lighthouses fees		
<u>Class: 7453 - Navigation aid services</u> <u>74530 - Navigation aid services</u>			Law 395/2004 establishing the Egyptian Authority for Maritime Navigation Safety stipulates that the authority is responsible for the management and regulation of the maritime navigation matters in accordance with the international conventions to which Egypt is a party. It shall be responsible for determining the conditions to grant licenses to captains, sailors and divers and all who work in the sea. Operation of lighthouses and its maintenance and use. Establishment of joint stock companies alone with other partners, after obtaining the approval of the minister of maritime transport to execute the works that fall within its scope.	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
<p><u>Class: 7454 - Vessel salvage and refloating services</u></p> <p><u>74540 - Vessel salvage and refloating services</u></p>	<p>Please see class 7453</p>			
<p><u>Class: 7459 - Other supporting services for water transport</u></p> <p><u>74590 - Other supporting services for water transport</u></p>	<p>Please see class 7453</p>			
<p>Energy Services</p>				
<p>Pipeline Transport</p> <p><u>Class: 7131 Transportation of petroleum and natural gas</u></p>	<p>(3) According to Article 1 of Law 217/1980, Egyptian General Petroleum Company (EGPC) will be responsible for the establishment and operation of gas pipelines to residential areas (EGPC is fully owned by the Egyptian government.) As per the executive regulations of this law issued by Law 820/1996, EGPC delegated this task in Cairo & Giza to the Petroleum Gases Company. Also, under Article 2, of the executive regulations, the company handling transportation jointly with the EGPC may be any public or private sector company, provided that this company is incorporated according to the Egyptian laws.</p>	<p>(3) According to Law 7/1974, the Arab Company for Petroleum Pipelines is responsible for establishment and operation of pipelines between Suez Gulf and the Mediterranean sea. All shareholders of this company must be of Egyptians or nationals of Arab countries (Articles 4&7). The transporting ships owned by this company, and the transporters of petroleum using the pipelines of the company are exempt from applicable taxes and duties (Article 13).</p>	<p><u>General Conditions</u></p> <p>Presidential Decree No. 167 of 1958 establishing the General Authority for Petroleum Affairs was issued to organize connecting and transporting petroleum materials. Article 2/12 of the said Decree specified the powers of the above mentioned Authority to perform by itself the works of transporting and connecting petroleum materials. However, Presidential Decree No. 2344 of 1959 on the powers and authorities of the General Authority for Petroleum Affairs was issued allowing the latter to perform the works of transporting and</p>	

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitation on national treatment	Domestic Regulations	Additional commitments
			<p>connecting petroleum materials through intermediation by any other company working in the field of petroleum.</p> <p>According to Presidential Decree no. 2344/1959, the Egyptian General Authority for Petroleum is responsible to carry out storage and transport of Petroleum materials, by itself or through other partners (Paragraphs 2&3 of Article 2).</p>	
<p><u>Class 887: Services incidental to energy distribution</u></p> <p><u>Class 883: Services incidental to mining</u></p> <p><u>Class 5115: Site preparation work for mining</u></p> <p>[Please note that there is no description of the scope of these classes under the CPC classification. Hence, it is assumed that the services relate to construction and other contracted work incidental to energy distribution and mining. This is covered by services provided by contractors.]</p>	<p>Please refer to notes relating to registration with the Building and Construction Contractors' Union under class 86721.</p>			

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2. Minister of Health Decree .no. 84 / 1941 Regarding ratifying the bylaws of the subsidiary syndicate for physicians
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7. Minister of Health Decree. no. 235 / 1974 Regarding issuing bylaws of the doctor's syndicate
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3. Law no. 115 / 1976 Regarding the establishment of the nursing profession syndicate (Relevant Law: 28/1989 with amendments)
4. Law no. 481 /1954 Regarding practicing the health profession of obstetrics.
5. Law no.115 /1976 Establishing the nursing profession syndicate.
6. Law no. 28 / 1978 Amending some provisions of Law No. 115/1976 establishing the nursing profession syndicate

7. Law no.226 / 1984 Amending some provisions of Law No. 115/1976 establishing the nursing profession syndicate.
8. Law no. 28 / 1989 Amending some provisions of Law no. 115/1976 Regarding establishing the nursing profession syndicate.
9. Law no. 16/ 1982 Amending some provisions of Law No. 115/1976 establishing the nursing profession syndicate

Ministerial decrees

1. Ministerial Decree no. 480 / 1982 Regarding issuing the executive regulations of practicing the health profession of obstetrics
2. Minister of Health Decree no.403 / 1978 Regarding issuing the bylaws of the nursing profession syndicate
3. Minister of Health Decree no.486 /1981 Regarding amending Decree No. 403/1978 on the bylaws of the nursing profession syndicate.
4. Minister of Health Decree no. 771/ 1984 Regarding amending some provisions of Decree no. 403/1978 issuing the bylaws of the nursing profession syndicate.
5. Minister of Health Decree no. 45 / 1986 Regarding amending some provisions of Decree No. 403/1978 issuing the bylaws of the nursing profession syndicate.
6. Minister of Health Decree no.104 / 1987 Regarding amending some provisions of the bylaws of the nursing profession syndicate.
7. Minister of Health Decree no.245 / 1989 Regarding amending the bylaws of the nursing profession syndicate issued by Minister of Health Decree No. 403/1978
8. Minister of Health Decree no. 196 / 1993 Regarding amending the Ministerial Decree No. 403/1978 issuing the bylaws of the nursing profession syndicate.

B- Communications Sector

1- Postal services related to letters and parcels as rendered by the National Postal and postal counter services (Class 7511)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 19 / 1982 Regarding establishing the Public post authority

2- Telecommunications Services(Class 752)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 471 / 1953 Regarding the licenses of the wireless devices.

2. Law no. 10 / 2003 Regarding issuing the Communications Law.

Ministerial decrees

1. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 64 / 1958 Regarding organizing the departments of the Telecommunications Authority and determining the powers and authorities thereof in the Egyptian territory.
2. Presidential Decree no. 124 / 1978 Regarding the General Telecommunications Authority.
3. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 81 / 1979 Regarding issuing the regulations organizing the installation of telephones.
4. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 116 / 1983 Regarding the conditions and terms of licensing the use of wireless devices.
5. Presidential Decree no. 193 / 1983 Regarding establishing the National Telecommunications Institute.
6. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 7 / 1987 Regarding amending Decree No. 116/1983 on the conditions and terms of licensing the use of wireless devices.
7. Decree of the Minister of Defense and War Production no. 64 / 2003 Regarding banning import, manufacture, assemblage, possession, or utilization of communications equipment.
8. Decree of the Minister of Telecommunications and Information Technology no. 258 / 2003 Regarding the conditions and terms of issuing licenses for wireless devices and frequency spectrum.
9. Decree of the Prime Minister no. 622 / 2005 Regarding Information Technology Institute.

3- Audio-Visual Services (Class 9611)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 62 / 1970 Regarding establishing Radio and Television Union.
2. Law no.13 / 1979 Regarding the Radio and Television Union.

Ministerial decrees

1. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 405/1974 Regarding Projecting Cinematic Films.
2. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 153/1980 Regarding Projecting Cinematic Films.
3. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 28 / 1982 Regarding organizing the cinematic shows.

4. Decree of the Prime Minister no. 1702 / 1995 Regarding not authorizing conclusion of contracts for receiving and distributing digital, compressed, or encrypted satellite channels for the purpose of commercial distribution in ARE.
5. Presidential Decree no. 815 / 1961 Regarding authorizing the broadcast of commercials in the Radio and Television
6. Presidential Decree no. 1813 / 1961 Regarding establishing a public organization for news, publishing, distribution and printing.
7. Presidential Decree no. 677 / 1962 Regarding amending some provisions of the Presidential Decree No. 815/1961 authorizing the broadcast of commercials in the Radio and Television.
8. Presidential Decree no. 1820 / 1967 Regarding establishing the State Information Service.
9. Presidential Decree no. 2065 / 1967 Regarding authorizing the General Authority for United Arab Republic Radio to prepare and implement the commercials thereof.
10. Presidential Decree no. 2398 / 1971 Regarding forming the High Council for Radio and Television Union.
11. Presidential Decree no. 1702 / 1995 Regarding not authorizing conclusion of contracts for receiving and distributing digital, compressed, or encrypted satellite channels for the purpose of commercial distribution in ARE.

4- Other services including film editing, cutting and printing (Class 96114)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 430 / 1955 Regarding the censorship of films and its executive regulation issued by decree of the Minister of National Guidance no. 163 / 1955
2. Law no. 13/1971 Regarding organizing the display of cinematic movies.

Ministerial decrees

1. Decree of the Minister of National Guidance no. 166 / 1955 Regarding the censorship fee on the films, magic lanterns, songs, and plays.
2. Decree of the Minister of Municipal Affairs no. 699 / 1957 Regarding the general conditions required to be available at cinemas.
3. Presidential Decree no. 1120 / 1968 Regarding the production of documentary and short films in governmental authorities.

4. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 195 / 1974 Regarding constituting Dispute Settlement Committee established according to the provisions of Law No. 19/1971 on the display of cinematic movies.
5. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 405 / 1974 Regarding the display of the Egyptian cinematic movies.
6. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 213 / 1976 Regarding amending the Ministerial Decree organizing the importation of cinematic movies.
7. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 67 / 1979 Regarding authorizing the establishment of cinemas in new buildings.
8. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 152 / 1980 Regarding organizing the display of cinematic movies.
9. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 60 / 1984 Regarding the display of cinematic movies by video in public places.
10. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 388 / 1994 Regarding Decree No. 111/1987 on the import of Indian cinematic movies.
11. Presidential Decree no. 856 / 1976 Regarding transfer of some specialties from ministry of culture to ministry of tourism
12. Decree of the Minister of Culture no. 459 / 1973 Regarding organizing of importing foreign movies
13. Decree of Minister of Culture no. 1220/1976 Regarding basic rules of regulating Artistic works
14. Decree of the Prime Minister no 162/1993 Regarding the executive regulation of organizing audio and video works

C- Distribution Sector

1- Distribution services (Wholesale) (Class 62)

Commission agency on fee or contract basis including commodity brokerage, auction and wholesale on behalf of others (Class 621)

Laws & Regulations

- 1- Law no. 68 /1949 Regarding organizing the wholesale trade.
- 2- Law no. 141 / 1994 Enacting the Law of establishing spot cotton stock exchange and its regulations issued by Decree no. 388/1994.

- 3- Law no. 210 / 1994 Issuing Law organizing trade of cotton within the country and its regulations issued by decree No. 389/1994.

Ministerial decrees

- 1- Decree of the Minister of Trade and Industry no. 334 / 1955 Regarding the wholesale vegetable and fruit market in Nozha, Alexandria Governorate.
- 2- Decree of the Minister of Trade and Industry no. 164 / 1956 Regarding allocating the market located at Mohamed Aly Street, Port Said, for wholesale vegetable and fruit trade.
- 3- Decree of the Minister of Trade and Industry no. 165 / 1956 Regarding the regulations organizing wholesale vegetable and fruit market at Port Said.
- 4- Decree of the Minister of Agriculture no. 82 / 1967 Regarding prohibiting trading in onion seeds.
- 5- Decree of the Minister of Agriculture no.37 / 1981 Regarding organizing the work of importing, registering, releasing, controlling and trading of fodder concentrations and additions and chemicals.

Wholesale trade services in agricultural materials and live animals, leather goods, food, beverages tobacco, household appliances, intermediate products and recycling materials including fuels, metal ores, wood, paints, industrial chemicals, plastic, scrap, and glass, machinery, and related equipment (Class 622)

Ministerial decrees

- 1- Decree of Cairo Governor no. 122 / 1974 Regarding establishing and managing the wholesale markets (e.g. _____)
- 2- Decree of the Minister of Supply and Internal Trade no. 63 / 1972 regarding delegating some authorities to the governors (wholesale markets).

2- Distribution services (Retail) (Class 63)

1. **Retail trade services all items except those separately mentioned below including food, beverages, tobacco, household appliances, hardware, paint, glass, construction material, office equipment, books, newspaper, photography equipment, non-food goods including watches, flowers, seeds, toys, souvenirs, fuel oil and bottled gas, etc**
Laws & Regulations (Class 6310, 6323, 6324, 6325, 6329)

- 1- Law no. 16 / 1953 Regarding organizing the collection of excise duties on sugar.
- 2- Law no. 106 / 1973 Regarding some provisions concerning cotton.
- 3- Law no. 68 / 1976 Regarding the control of precious metals.

- 4- Law no. 1 / 1994 Regarding the weight, measurement and measures.
- 5- Law no. 163 / 1950 Regarding compulsory quotation and determining profits.
- 6- Law no. 48 / 1941 Restraining deception and fraud.
- 7- Law no. 10 / 1966 Controlling food stuffs and organizing trade thereof.
- 8- Law no. 453 / 1954 Regarding industrial, business, and other stores that disturbs comfortable, are detrimental to health, and dangerous.

Ministerial decrees

- 1- Presidential Decree no. 991 / 1967 Regarding the provisions of industrial security and licensing the establishment of industrial, business, public, and entertainment stores.
- 2- Decree no. 382 / 1998 Amended by 668/1998 on the equipment and tools of weighing and measurement.
- 3- Decree no. 1265 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions of laboratories and stores selling pickles.
- 4- Decree no. 1278 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions of laboratories and stores selling alcohols.
- 5- Decree no. 1407 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions of laboratories and stores selling alcohols.
- 6- Decree no. 79 / 1973 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in warehouses and stores selling promotional liquefied gases
- 7- Decree no. 1280 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions for stores selling Kerosene.
- 8- Decree no. 82 / 1973 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in the warehouses and stores selling coal.
- 9- Decree no. 1418 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions for preparing, cooking, and selling food.
- 10- Decree no. 459 / 1975 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in the warehouses and stores selling alcoholic beverages.
- 11- Decree no. 660 / 1965 Regarding the general conditions required to be available for stores preparing and selling cold and hot beverages.
- 12- Decree no. 240 / 1966 Regarding the general conditions required to be available for stores selling vegetables and fruits in wholesale and retail trade.
- 13- Decree no. 27 / 1970 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in warehouses and stores selling poultry and hunted birds.

- 14- Decree no. 56 / 1972 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in warehouses and stores selling food stuff.
- 15- Decree no. 58 / 1972 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in cattle barns.
- 16- Decree no. 717 / 1957 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in warehouses and stores selling butter and shortening.
- 17- Decree no. 552 / 1961 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in the factories and stores selling iced food stuffs.
- 18- Decree no. 1039 / 1964 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in warehouses and stores selling rubber.
- 19- Decree no. 79 / 1955 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in stores of vaporizing dry fruits and the stores selling mixed nuts.
- 20- Decree no. 82 / 1955 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in stores not listed in the schedule.
- 21- Decree no. 86 / 1955 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in stores selling meat.
- 22- Decree no. 184 / 1955 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in stores of developing, printing, and displaying films.
- 23- Decree no. 86 / 1956 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in fresh fish markets and stores.
- 24- Decree no. 1135 / 1956 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in studios for taking snapshots.
- 25- Decree no. 1080 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in stores selling alcohols.
- 26- Decree no. 1081 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in warehouses and stores selling flour and pasta.
- 27- Decree no. 1152 / 1954 regarding the general conditions required to be available in stores selling Benzene.
- 28- Decree no. 1162 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in warehouses and stores selling birds.
- 29- Decree no. 1251 / 1954 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in florist shops.
- 30- Decree of Minister of Agriculture no. 82 / 1967 Regarding prohibiting trading of onion seeds.
- 31- Decree of the Minister of Supply no. 469 / 1986 Amended by 190/1987, 78/1994, and 668/1998 on the control of precious metals.

- 32- Presidential Decree no. 991/ 1967 Regarding some provisions of industrial security.
- 33- Ministerial Decree no. 730 / 1967 Regarding the regulations and procedures for coordinating work between authorities granting licenses and others assuming inspection in execution to the Republican Decree No. 991/1967.
- 34- Ministerial Decree no. 1040 / 1967 Regarding the work system of the committees specified in Article two of Decree of the United Arab Republic President No. 991/1967 regarding some provisions of the industrial security and the licenses of establishing industrial and business stores.
- 35- Ministerial Decree no. 380 / 1975 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in the industrial, business, and other stores disturbing comfort, detrimental to health, and dangerous stores.
- 36- Ministerial Decree no. 258 / 1976 Regarding the industrial and business stores which licenses are granted upon the recommendation and approval of the authorities competent with health affairs in local councils.
- 37- Ministerial Decree no. 412 / 1977 Regarding the small stores which licenses are issued by the housing and development agencies of local councils.
- 38- Decree of Cairo Governor no. 303 / 1990 Regarding the general measures and rules for opening first and second category public stores, industrial, and business stores in the city of Cairo.
- 39- Decree of the Minister of Health no. 96 / 1967 Regarding the health cleanness conditions required to be available in the locations for trading food stuffs.

2. Retail trade services in pharmaceutical and medical goods, and cosmetics (Class 6321)

Laws & Regulations

- 1- Law no. 212 / 1960 Regarding organizing the trade of medicines, chemicals, and medical requirements.
- 2- Law no. 113 / 1912 Re-organizing the import, manufacture, and trade of medicines, chemicals, and medical requirements.
- 3- Law no. 13 / 1964 Regarding the preparation of medicines and formulations in pharmacies under trade names or for trade purposes.
- 4- Law no. 127 / 1955 Regarding the practice of pharmacology.

Ministerial decrees

1. Presidential Decree no. 1253 / 1960 Regarding establishing the general organization for trade and distribution of medicines, chemicals, and medical requirements.
2. Decree no. 448 / 1969 Regarding organizing the scientific offices working in the advertisement of medicines and medical requirements.
3. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 60 / 1981 Regarding Prohibiting pharmacies from manipulating medicines.
4. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 191 / 1992 Regarding the regulations for selling and trading of some medical preparations.
5. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 487 / 1985 Regarding organizing and trading some pharmaceuticals affecting psychological condition.

D- Education Sector

1- Preschool services by nurseries (Class 9211)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no 12 / 996 Regarding the Child Law and its executive regulations .issued by decree of the Council of Ministers no. 3452 / 1997regulations

2- Primary and secondary education services including vocational secondary schools (Class 921)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 139 / 1981 Issuing Education Law.

3- Technical and vocational education secondary services for handicapped students (Class 9224)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 39 / 1975 Regarding the rehabilitation of handicapped.

Ministerial decrees

1. Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs no. 259 / 1976 Regarding issuing the executive regulations implementing Handicapped Rehabilitation Law.
2. Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs no. 135 / 1984 Regarding determining the jobs and works allocated for qualified handicapped.
3. Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs no. 50 / 1988 Regarding the work regulations in the organizations of taking care and rehabilitating the mentally retarded.

4. Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs no. 215 / 1988 Regarding the working regulations in the comprehensive rehabilitation centers for handicapped.

4- Vocational and technical higher education (Class 923)

Ministerial decrees

1. Decree of the Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research no. 134 / 1980 Regarding the study plans in the three year technical secondary schools (commercial, agricultural, and industrial).
2. Decree of the Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research no. 145 / 1980 Regarding changing the name of the sea fisheries Department in the industrial secondary schools.
3. Decree of the Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research no. 67 / 1981 Regarding the developed study in the commercial secondary schools (Department of warehouses purchases and works).
4. Decree of the Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research no. 64 / 1981 Regarding the developed study in the commercial secondary schools (Legal Department)
5. Decree of the Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research no. 93 / 1981 Regarding schools of hotel administration.
6. Decree of the Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research no. 65 / 1981 Regarding the developed study in the commercial secondary schools (Commercial Transactions Department).
7. Decree of the Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research no. 66 / 1981 Regarding the developed study in the commercial secondary schools (commercial insurances Department).
8. Decree of the Minister of Education no. 99 / 1984 Regarding amending the study plan for architectural construction Department in the industrial technical schools (three-year system).

5- Higher education services leading to a university degree or equivalent (Class 9239)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no.49 / 1963 Regarding organizing faculties and institutions and its executive regulations. Issued by Presidential Decree no. 742 / 1963
2. Law no.101 / 1992 Regarding establishing private universities.
3. Law no. 52 / 1970 Regarding organizing the private university academies.

Ministerial decrees

1. Decree of the Council of Ministers no. 127 / 1955 Regarding the conditions of enrollment and discharge from the Egyptian universities for non-Egyptians.
2. Decree of the Minister of Education no. 306 / 1993 Regarding the private education
3. Ministerial Decree no. 1088 / 1987 Regarding issuing the executive regulations for organizing the private university academies.
4. Presidential Decree no. 495 / 1984 Regarding issuing the executive regulations of the National Telecommunications Institute.
5. Decree of the Minister of Telecommunications and Information Technology no. 259 / 2003 Regarding communications education institutes and the rules organizing the issue of international certificates in telecommunications according to the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)
6. Decree of the Minister of Higher Education no. 1402 / 1990 Regarding enrollment in technological higher academies (five year system).
7. Decree of the Minister of Education no. 287 / 1990 Regarding obtaining GCE certificates.
8. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 5 / 1952 Regarding the committee for equalization of foreign diplomas in pharmacology.
9. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 2 / 1936 Regarding amending Article 1 of the Decree regulating the examination of dentists awarded foreign diplomas and wish to practice dentistry in the Egyptian territory.
10. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 13 / 1953 Composing the committee for equalization of foreign diplomas in medical massage.
11. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 22 / 1955 Regarding forming the committee for equalization of the grades of the foreign diplomas in pharmacology.
12. Decree of the Minister of Education no. 307 / 1988 Regarding issuing the regulations of technical and health institutions.

6- Adult education services provided by special institutions including literacy classes, television or radio programs, whether day or evening classes (Class 924)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 8 / 1991 Regarding eradication of illiteracy and adult education.
2. Law no. 32 / 1964 Regarding private associations and organizations

Ministerial decrees

- 1- Presidential Decree no. 239 / 1982 Regarding establishing the Regional Center for Adult Education.

E- Health Related Sector

Hospital services mainly to in-patients including medical, nursing, laboratory and technical services (Class 93110)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 367 / 1954 Regarding practicing the profession of medical chemistry, bacteriology, medical diagnosis laboratories, scientific researches, and biological preparations.
2. Law no. 481 / 1954 Regarding practicing the profession of obstetrics and issuing the Law's executive regulations issued by virtue of Minister of Health Decree No. 480/1982.
3. Law no. 127 / 1955 Regarding practicing pharmacology.
4. Law no. 51 / 1981 Regarding organizing the medical establishments and its executive regulations issued by Minister of Health Decree No. 216/1982.
5. Law no. 115 / 1976 Regarding establishing a syndicate for nursing profession.
6. Law no. 8 / 1966 Regarding organizing the general medical aid.
7. Law no. 3 / 1985 Regarding practicing physiotherapy and its executive regulations issued by Minister of Health Decree No. 150/1986.

Ministerial decrees

1. Decree no. 643 / 1956 Regarding the general conditions required to be available in the curative organizations.
2. Decree of Minister of Health no. 342 / 1994 Regarding organizing the grant of licenses for owning and managing medical diagnosis and analysis laboratories.
3. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 70 / 1996 Regarding organizing the procedures of granting temporary work permits to foreign experts in the field of medicine and surgery.
4. Decree of the Minister of Health no. 16 / 1997 Regarding the provisions of the attached regulations concerning the ethics of practicing physiotherapy.
5. Presidential Decree no. 268 / 1975 Regarding the authorities and organization of the Ministry.
6. Presidential Decree no. 242 / 1996 Regarding organizing the Ministry of Health and Population
7. Presidential Decree no. 61 / 1966 Regarding establishing the Supreme Council for Health Services.

F- Social Services Sector

Welfare services delivered through residential institutions to old persons and the handicapped (Class 9331)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 31 / 1974 Regarding juveniles
2. Law no. 39 / 1975 Regarding the rehabilitation of the handicapped and its executive regulations issued by virtue of the Minister's of Social Affairs and insurances decree No. 259/1976

Ministerial decrees

1. Decree of the Minister of Interior no. 20 / 1962 Regarding establishing branch offices for the protection of juveniles and determining their functions
2. Decree no. 139 / 1974 Regarding determining the conditions that must be available in those who are appointed as a social controller or expert at the juvenile court.
3. Ministerial decree no. 41/1984 Regarding regulations of retirement homes

G- Transportation sector

1- Air Transport Services (Class 731)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 95 / 1935 Authorizing Government to grant Egypt Air the right to establish and use some aviation projects and to award bonuses for Egyptian trainees on aviation (amended by Law No. 102/1959).
2. Law no. 15 / 1947 Regarding approving Convention on Civil Aviation signed at Chicago in December 1944, amended by Law No. 55/1949 on approving the protocol concluded in Montreal on 27/5/1947, amending Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7/12/1944, Ordinance No. 209/1950 issuing the protocol concluded in Montreal on 27/5/1947 amending Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7/12/1944 approved by the International Civil Aviation Organization, Presidential Decree No. 2197/1969 approving the acceptance of United Arab Republic to the protocol on the authentic trilingual text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, and Presidential Decree No. 270/1985 approving the amendment to Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Montreal.

3. Law no. 16 / 1947 Regarding approving the agreement on the operation of scheduled international air services signed at Chicago on 7/12/1944
4. Law no. 359 / 1952 Regarding establishing the High Council for Civil Aviation.
5. Law no. 396 / 1953 Regarding approving Rome International Convention on Civil Aviation signed at Rome on 7 October 1952.
6. Law no. 82 / 1954 Regarding approving the treaty concluded between the Egyptian Government and International Civil Aviation Organization on privileges, immunities, and facilities signed on 27/8/1953
7. Law no. 136 / 1954 Exempting private aircrafts, required equipment, spare parts thereof from custom and municipal fees.
8. Law no. 519 / 1954 Regarding amending distribution of professions at Civil Aviation Authority.
9. Law no. 240 / 1956 Regarding increasing the shareholding of the Government in Egypt Air's capital.
10. Law no. 5 / 1965 Regarding the exchange of telegraphs of air transport companies in Egypt
11. Law no. 11 / 1966 Regarding some provisions governing the affiliate companies of the Arab General Air Carriers Organization.
12. Law no. 26 / 1976 Regarding some provisions governing aircrafts (amended by Presidential Decree No. 192/1977, Laws Nos. 119/1983, and 93/2003).
13. Law no. 28 / 1981 Issuing Civil Aviation Law amended by Law No. 92/1003.
14. Law no. 3 / 1997 Regarding the concession of the public utilities for establishing, managing, and using airports and landing areas.
15. Law no. 161 / 1997 Regarding exempting the civil aircrafts, motors, parts, components, spare parts thereof, the required equipment for its utilization, and services provided thereto from the general sales tax.
16. Law no. 93 / 2003 Regarding issuing Law on fees of civil aviation services.

Ministerial decrees

1. Ordinance no.94 / 1929 Establishing an airport located at Dekhila and Agamy, west of Alexandria for aircrafts and water planes
2. Military Order of Cairo Governor no. 4 / 1940 Regarding the areas surrounding Almaza military and civil airports as restricted areas.
3. Decree of the Minister of War no. 77 / 1941 Regarding establishing dangerous areas surrounding airports

4. Decree of the Minister of War no. 13 / 1942 Regarding registration of aircrafts (amended by Decree of the Minister of War No. 890/1955).
5. Decree of the Minister of War no. 14 / 1942 Regarding the procedures of authorizing flight over Egyptian territories.
6. Decree of the Minister of War no 15 / 1942 Regarding the general conditions of flight in the Egyptian territory (amended by Decree of the Minister of War No. 237/1957).Decree of the Minister of War no. 29 / 1942 Regarding categorization of aircrafts and soundness certificates for flying.
7. Decree of the Minister of War no. 41 / 1943 Regarding establishing a dangerous area around Khanka airport.
8. Military order of Cairo Governor no. 1 / 1948 Regarding the area surrounding Almaza airport a restricted area
9. Decree of the Minister of War no. 376 / 1948 Regarding organizing the authorization of the Egyptian aircrafts undertaking occasional flights to transport passengers and goods.
10. Decree of the Minister of War no. 392 / 1948 Regarding amending rent rates at airports (amended by Decree of the Minister of War No. 805 of 1951).
11. Decree of the Minister of War no. 419 / 1949 Regarding establishing a dangerous area surrounding Fouad I airport “marine airport” in Alexandria.
12. Decree of the Minister of War no. 175 / 1952 Regarding establishing dangerous areas surrounding some airports.
13. Decree of the Minister of War no. 886 / 1952 Regarding establishing a dangerous area surrounding Assiout Airport.
14. Decree of the Minister of War no. 924 / 1952 Re-formation of Gliding Council.
15. Decree of the Minister of War no. 1069 / 1952 Regarding establishing a dangerous area surrounding Heliopolis airport.
16. Decree of the Minister of War no. 121 / 1953 Regarding changing names of “Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor” airports.
17. Ordinance no. 134 / 1953 Regarding amending the statutes of Egyptian Aviation Club.
18. Decree of the Minister of War no. 611 / 1953 Regarding establishing a permanent committee at Civil Aviation Authority called “Committee for Facilitating Air Transport and Coordinating Works at Airport”.
19. Military Governor Order no. 131 / 1955 Regarding enforcing the provisions of order No. 127/55 on Egypt Air engineers and technicians.

20. Presidential Decree no. 395 / 1956 Regarding transferring Civil Aviation Authority from Ministry of Transportation and Ministry of War.
21. Decree of Minister of Finance no.562 / 1957 Regarding regulating the dealings of Australian airlines with authorities and individuals concerning the utilization of their aircrafts.
22. Decree of Minister of War no. 663 / 1959 Regarding determining the powers and authorities of Civil Aviation Authority in the United Arab Republic.
23. Decree of Minister of War no. 33 / 1960 Regarding assigning aviation instructors of Egypt Air Institution and some employees of Egypt Air.
24. Presidential Decree no. 2257 / 1960 Regarding the admission of Arab countries envoys in the Meteorologists Training Center.
25. Decree of Minister of War no. 429/1962 Regarding transporting objects by aircrafts.
26. Presidential Decree no. 3541 / 1962 Regarding the admission of African countries envoys in the Meteorologists Training Center.
27. Presidential Decree no. 763 / 1964 Regarding approving the convention concluded between the governments of some states regarding the first and second freedoms for Arab civil aircrafts ratified on 25/3/1963.
28. Decree of Minister of War no. 1091 / 1964 Regarding determining the fees for using automatic telephone exchange lines at Cairo airport (amended by Decree of Minister of War Production No. 107/1968).
29. Decree of Minister of War no. 1354 / 1964 Regarding regulating work at Cairo airport and coordination cooperation between different authorities working therein.
30. Decree of Minister of War no. 1671 / 1964 Regarding establishing Consultative Committee for Aviation and Air Transport Affairs.
31. Decree of Minister of War no. 1692 / 1964 Regarding determining rates of using telegraph machines and lines at Cairo airport control tower.
32. Presidential Decree no. 3295 / 1964 Regarding establishing the Egyptian General Aviation Authority.
33. Decree of Minister of War no. 32 / 1965 Regarding determining the heights allowed around Embaba airport.
34. Decree of Minister of War no. 122 / 1965 Regarding supplementing El-Wady El-Gadid airport to the civil airports in the United Arab Republic.
35. Decree of Minister of Health no. 163 / 1965 Regarding determining the direct traffic area at Cairo airport.
36. Decree of Minister of War no. 29 / 1966 Regarding determining the category of El-Tor airport.

37. Decree of Minister of War no. 65 / 1966 Regarding prohibiting construction of buildings or establishments, or digging some areas adjacent to Cairo airport.
38. Decree of Civil Aviation Authority no. 1 / 1967 Regarding the bylaws of employees working at Egyptian General Aviation Authority.
39. Presidential Law no. 1354 / 1967 Regarding transferring the Egyptian General Aviation Authority to be under the jurisdiction of Ministry of War Production.
40. Presidential Law no. 551 / 1969 Regarding approving the joining of United Arab Republic to the two Conventions on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft signed at Geneva on 19/6/1948.
41. Presidential Decree no. 552 / 1969 Regarding approving the joining of the United Arab Republic to the Convention on Precautionary Attachment of Aircraft signed at Rome on 29/5/1933.
42. Presidential Decree no. 142 / 1971 Regarding transferring the Civil Aviation Authority and Arab Aviation Organization to be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of State for Civil Aviation and transferring the Meteorology Authority to be affiliated to the Cabinet.
43. Presidential Decree no. 852 / 1971 Regarding repealing Presidential Decree No. 364/1968 establishing Cairo airport development and service fund.
44. Presidential Decree no. 2933 / 1971 Regarding establishing Cairo Airport Authority (amended by Presidential Decrees Nos. 493/1978 and 156/2002).
45. Presidential Decree no. 2934 / 1971 Regarding establishing the General Meteorology Authority.
46. Presidential Decree no. 2935 / 1971 Regarding establishing the National Institution for Civil Aviation Training.
47. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 124 / 1974 Regarding the fees for using automatic telephone exchange lines supplied by Cairo Airport Authority to companies, firms, individuals at the airport.
48. Presidential Decree no. 1446 / 1974 Regarding transferring the free shops and stores selling in foreign currencies to be affiliated to the Aviation Organization.
49. Presidential Decree no. 1494 / 1974 Regarding rules of granting nature of work allowance and professional allowances to employees working at general authorities in civil aviation sector.
50. Decree of Meteorology Authority no. 1 / 1975 Regarding the bylaws of employees working at Meteorology Authority.
51. Presidential Decree no. 600 / 1975 Re-organizing Egypt Air Corporation (amended by law No. 116/1975, Presidential Decrees Nos. 348/1991, and 392/1993 which was repealed).

52. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 100 / 1977 Regarding determining the category of the civil airports in Egypt and the authorities exempted from fees for occupying buildings and lands and enjoying the public utility, services, and equipment.
53. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 214 / 1977 Regarding the fees for entering terraces and parking areas in Cairo airport (amended by Decree of Cairo Airport Authority No. 31/1978 and Decree of Minister of Aviation No. 42/1979).
54. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no.404 / 1977 Regarding issuing the bylaws regulating the Aviation Clubs (amended by Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation No. 325/1982).
55. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 369 / 1978 Regarding the rules for registering aircrafts, the rights, and disposals thereof (amended by Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation No. 93/1982).
56. Presidential Decree no. 439 / 1978 Re-organizing Cairo Airport Authority, amended by Presidential Decrees Nos. 387/1989, 349/1993, and 156/2002.
57. Decree of the Prime Minister no. 891 / 1978 Regarding delegating the Chairman of Cairo Airport Authority some authorities and powers.
58. Decree of Civil Aviation Authority no.9 / 1981 Regarding issuing the bylaws of the employees working at Egyptian General Authority for Civil Aviation (amended by Decree of the Minister of Civil Aviation No. 422/1989).
59. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 100 /1981 Regarding issuing the bylaws of employees working at Cairo Airport Authority (amended by Decrees of the Minister of Civil Aviation Nos. 370/1985, 213/1987, Decree of Cairo Airport Authority No. 37/1996, and Decree of the Minister of Civil Aviation No. 879/2001).
60. Decree of Civil Aviation Institute no. 2 / 1982 Regarding the bylaws of the employees working at the National Institution for Civil Aviation Training (amended by Decrees of National Institution for Aviation Nos. 1/1996, 1/1997, 1/1999, and 1/2003).
61. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 246 / 1982 Regarding registering Ras El-Nakab and Ras El-Nasserany airports to be included in the list of airports and recording El-Gora and El-Arish as first class airports.
62. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 255 / 1982 Regarding repealing Decree of Minister of Aviation No. 111/1976 transforming Egypt Air Corporation into a joint stock company.
63. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 287 / 1982 Regarding forming the Supreme Committee for Civil Aviation Policies.
64. .Presidential Decree no. 329 / 1982 Regarding approving the amendment of the statutes of the African Civil Aviation Commission

65. Presidential Decree no. 414 / 1983 Regarding approving the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircrafts signed by ARE on 28/12/1981.
66. Decree of Egypt Air Authority no. 103 / 1984 Regarding rules of calculating the period of experience acquired practically upon employment.
67. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 317 / 1984 Regarding determining the tuition fees of National Institution for Civil Aviation Training (amended by Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation No. 329/1986).
68. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 194 / 1985 Regarding determining the commercial facilities contained in Law No. 119/1983 issuing Civil Aviation Fees Law.
69. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 522 / 1985 Regarding imposing fees for the services provided to the passengers flying on the domestic flights at Cairo airport (amended by Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation No. 132/1986).
70. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 193 / 1986 Regarding determining the exploitation fees due to Cairo Airport Authority on Egypt Air's business activities.
71. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 270 / 1986 Regarding determining the rates due for occupying the new buildings; new passengers' terminal No. 2 by twice the rates specified by Law No. 119/1983, amended by Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation No. 343/1987.
72. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 330 / 1986 Regarding the collection of fees against the entrance of people bidding farewells and welcomers, and car parking at Luxor Airport.
73. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 177 / 1987 Regarding increasing the departure fees.
74. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 281 / 1987 Regarding increasing the fees for the landing, parking, housing the aircrafts at Cairo Airport.
75. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 297 / 1987 Regarding increasing fees of navigation services at Cairo airport.
76. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 382 / 1987 Regarding determining exploitation fees for the Egyptian General Authority for Civil Aviation from the fees obtained by Egypt Air Corporation or any other companies.
77. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 537 / 1988 Regarding increasing the fees of navigation services for Cairo airport and airports under the jurisdiction of the Egyptian Authority.
78. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 1 / 1989 Regarding issuing the executive regulations implementing Civil Aviation Law (amended by Decrees of the Minister of Civil Aviation Nos. 302/1995, 122/1997, 435/1997, and 216/2000).

79. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 32 / 1990 Regarding authorizing Egypt Air Corporation to continue providing terrestrial services in the Egyptian airports.
80. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 891 / 1990 Regarding issuing the regulations of private aviation clubs and institutes.
81. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 913 / 1990 Regarding increasing the fees of landing, parking, and housing the aircrafts at Cairo airport.
82. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 262 / 1995 Regarding the statutes of the private authorities working in the field of spreading the cultures and sciences of aviation, astronomy, and air sports governed by Aviation Law.
83. Presidential Decree no. 65 / 1997 Regarding allocating lands required for establishing international Marsa Alam, Al Alamein, and Dahab airports.
84. Decree of the Council of Ministers no.1 / 1998 Regarding granting the concession to build, operate, and transfer (BOT) Marsa Alam airport to Emak Marsa Alam Company for Operating and Managing Airports S.A.E.
85. Decree of the Council of Ministers no. 2 / 1998 Regarding granting the concession to build, operate, and transfer (BOT) Al Alamein airport to Kato Co. for Investment, S.A.E.
86. Decree of the Council of Ministers no. 3 / 1998 Regarding granting the concession to build, operate, and transfer (BOT) Ras Sidr airport to Delta Gulf Company, S.A.E.
87. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 310 / 1998 Regarding getting rid of wastes and garbage in Egyptian airports.
88. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 250 / 1999 Regarding amending Decree No. 110/1993 establishing two institutes at National Institution for Civil Aviation Training.
89. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 254 / 2000 Regarding increasing fees for landing, parking, and housing aircrafts at ARE airports.
90. Presidential Decree no. 72 / 2001 Regarding incorporating companies in the field of aviation, amended by Presidential Decrees Nos. 155/2002 and 156/2002.
91. Presidential Decree no. 94 / 2001 Regarding establishing the High Council of Airports and Airdromes.
92. Presidential Decree no. 95 / 2001 Regarding granting the Chairman of Civil Aviation Control Authority and Chairmen of the airports authorities and holding companies the power of the administrative supervision over all entities working in the field of air navigation, air transport, and airports within the ports.

93. Decree of Minister of Transportation no. 1002 / 2001 Regarding issuing the statutes of the Egyptian Aviation Holding Company, amended by Decrees of Minister of Civil Aviation Nos. 677/2003, 422/2004, and 202/2006.
94. Decree of Minister of Transportation no. 1049 / 2001 Regarding incorporating National Air Navigation Services Company, S.A.E. (an affiliated company to the Egyptian Aviation Holding Company, S.S.A.E.)
95. Decree of Minister of Transportation no. 1050 / 2001 Regarding incorporating the Egyptian Company for Airports, S.A.E. affiliated to Egyptian Holding Aviation Company (S.S.A.E.), amended by Decrees of Minister of Civil Aviation Nos. 294/2004 and 424/2004.
96. Presidential Decree no. 56 / 2002 Regarding organizing the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
97. Presidential Decree no. 137 / 2002 Regarding transforming Egypt Air Corporation into a holding company.
98. Presidential Decree no. 154 / 2002 Regarding abolishing Egyptian Civil Aviation Control Authority.
99. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 28 / 2004 Regarding determining the areas covered by aviation easement rights.
100. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 68 / 2005 Regarding collecting fees for any application submitted by any company for air transport or air works within its scope of activity to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
101. Decree of Minister of Civil Aviation no. 671 / 2005 Regarding determining the fees due on aviation licenses and qualification certificates.
102. Non-numbered decrees that were not repealed by published decrees issued by the Council of Ministers dated 4/3/1953, 1/4/1953, 29/4/1953, 10/6/1953, 8/9/1953, 16/9/1953, 14/10/1953, and 21/1/1954.

2- Rail Transport services (Class 711)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 7 / 1919 Regarding incorporating the Ministry of Communications.
2. Law no. 9 / 1919 Abolishing the board of directors of the Railways Authority and laying down the rules of the operation of the said Authority and the disciplinary councils of the Ministry of Communications.

3. Law no. 73 / 1931 Ratifying the agreement concluded between Ministry of Finance and Delta Railways Company on the settlement of required funds for public utility works undertaken by the said Company.
4. Law no. 74 / 1931 Amending the agreement concluded with Delta Railways Company in order to raise temporarily the fixed percentage for exploitation expenses to 70% of the revenues for two years as of 1 April 1931.
5. Law no. 89 / 1931 Ratifying the agreement concluded with Lower Egypt Railways Company for amending the calculation of the royalty paid by the Company to the government.
6. Law no. 49 / 1932 Granting bonuses for train drivers of the governmental Railways Authority.
7. Law no. 101 / 1950 Granting concession for operation of wagons-lits on the Egyptian railway lines (amended by Law No. 541/1955).
8. Law no. 259 / 1952 Allowing Railways, Telegraphs, and Telephones Authority to enter into a contract to purchase 20 locomotives.
9. Law no. 478 / 1954 Regarding the service of locomotives at Railways Authority, amended by Law 635/1955.
10. Law no. 72 / 1955 Entering into a contract for purchasing a wagon to the diesel unit No. 6109.
11. Law no. 73 / 1955 Regarding transferring a post from the administrative cadre to the senior technical cadre in the balance sheet of railways for the year 1954/1955.
12. Law no. 109 / 1955 Regarding borrowing an advance payment for the Railways Authority from the funds in the hands of the government.
13. Law no. 311 / 1955 Authorizing the Railways Authority to participate in incorporating a joint stock company for manufacturing wagons.
14. Law no. 322 / 1955 Regarding the participation of the Permanent Council for National Production Development and the Railways Authority in the capital of the General Egyptian Company for Railway Wagons and Coaches (SEMAF).
15. Law no. 635 / 1955 Amending Article 1 of Law 478/1954 on the service of locomotives at Railway Authority.
16. Law no. 46 / 1956 Raising the costs of building the western annex and establishing awnings for Cairo station and expanding its facilities in the balance sheet of financial year 1955 – 1956.
17. Law no. 177 / 1956 Authorizing the Egyptian Railways Authority to borrow from the saving funds of the government officials to finance the construction of houses for the Authority's employees and workers at Abou Za'bal.
18. Law no. 277 / 1959 Regarding the regulations of traveling by trains.

19. Law no. 235 / 1960 Disengaging Damascus Ser Ghaia Railways from Syrian Railways Directorate and connecting it to El-Hegazy Railways Corporation.
20. Law no. 127 / 1975 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the General Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year of 1975.
21. Law no. 21 / 1980 Assessing the Egyptian Railways Authority's balance sheet for the financial year 1980.
22. Law no. 152 / 1980 Establishing the National Egyptian Railways Authority.
23. Law no. 175 / 1980 Assessing the Egyptian Railways Authority's balance sheet for the financial year 1980/81.
24. Law no. 75 / 1981 Assessing the Egyptian Railways Authority's balance sheet for the financial year 1981/82.
25. Law no. 68 / 1982 Assessing the National Egyptian Railways Authority's balance sheet for the financial year 1982/83.
26. Law no. 138 / 1982 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the National Egypt's Railways Authority January – June 1980
27. Law no. 170 / 1982 Assessing the closing account of the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority January – June 1980.
28. Law no. 50 / 1983 Assessing the National Egyptian Railways Authority's balance sheet for the financial year 1983/84.
29. Law no. 165 / 1983 Assessing the closing account of the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1980/81.
30. Law no. 67 / 1984 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the General Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1981/82.
31. Law no. 104 / 1984 Assessing the closing account of the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1981/82.
32. Law no. 162 / 1984 Assessing the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1984/85.
33. Law no. 37 / 1985 Assessing the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1985/86.
34. Law no. 119 / 1985 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the year 1982/83.
35. Law no. 154 / 1985 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1982/83.

36. Law no. 26 / 1986 Assessing the Egyptian National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1986/87.
37. Law no. 112 / 1986 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1983/84.
38. Law no. 152 / 1986 Assessing the closing account of the budget of the Railways Authority for the financial year of 1983/84.
39. Law no. 29 / 1987 Assessing the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1987/88.
40. Law no. 26 / 1988 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1984/85.
41. Law no. 75 / 1988 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1984/85.
42. Law no. 168 / 1988 Assessing the budget of the Railways Authority for the year 1988/89.
43. Law no. 240 / 1988 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1985/86.
44. Law no. 280 / 1988 Assessing the closing account of the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1985/86.
45. Law no. 34 / 1989 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1986/87.
46. Law no. 58 / 1989 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1986/87.
47. Law no. 142 / 1989 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the year 1989/90.
48. Law no. 32 / 1990 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1990/91.
49. Law no. 102 / 1990 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1987/88.
50. Law no. 137 / 1990 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1987/88.
51. Law no. 24 / 1991 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1988/89.
52. Law no. 55 / 1991 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1988/89.

53. Law no. 135 / 1991 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1991/92.
54. Law no. 53 / 1992 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1992/93.
55. Law no. 9 / 1993 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1989/90.
56. Law no. 34 / 1993 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1989/90.
57. Law no. 45 / 1994 Opening an additional credit in the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1990/91.
58. Law no. 73 / 1994 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1990/91.
59. Law no. 160 / 1994 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1994/95.
60. Law no. 239 / 1994 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1991/92.
61. Law no. 44 / 1995 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the year 1995/96.
62. Law no. 28 / 1996 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1992/93.
63. Law no. 117 / 1996 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the year 1996/97.
64. Law no. 18 / 1996 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1993/94.
65. Law no. 105 / 1997 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1997/98.
66. Law no. 39 / 1998 Assessing the budget of the National Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1998/99.
67. Law no. 32 / 2000 Assessing the closing account of the National Egyptian Railways Authority's budget for the financial year 1997/98.

Ministerial decrees

1. Judgment of the Constitutional Court no. 54 / 25 Regarding the non-constitutionality of the last paragraph, Article (80) of the bylaws of the employees working at National Egyptian Railways

Authority issued by Decree of Minister of Transportation and Maritime Transport No. 17/1982 on the monetary substitute for the remaining due leaves.

2. Decree of Minister of Public Works no. 446 / 1898 Regarding the regulations of the railways.
3. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 4 / 1926 Regarding the regulations of the railways.
4. Decree of Minister of Communications no. 6 / 1930 Regarding determining costs for transporting goods and animals on non-express trains.
5. Ordinance 31 / 1936 Regarding extending the rail tracks to the Railways warehouse at Farskour El-Bald station.
6. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 34 / 1936 Regarding continuing to apply the Ministerial Decree No. 3/1935 on the costs of transporting rice on the government's railways for one further year.
7. Ordinance no. 34 / 1939 Regarding granting the juridical personality to Common Transport Administration at El-Raml.
8. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 18 / 1941 Regarding amending the authorized period without paying storage charges for the goods transported on local non-express trains through the government's railways.
9. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 1 / 1943 Regarding determining the starting date for enforcing the amendment made to the costs of transporting some items on non-express trains through the government's railways.
10. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 2 / 1943 Regarding amending the costs for carrying tobacco, Persian tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars on the government's railways.
11. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 3 / 1943 Regarding determining the starting date for enforcing the amendment made to the costs of carrying goods on express trains through the government's railways.
12. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 4 / 1943 Regarding abolishing the reduced travel expenses for the groups of laborers on the government's railways.
13. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 7 / 1943 Regarding determining the date for canceling all types of the return tickets for the three classes on the lines of the government's railways.
14. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 8 / 1943 Regarding determining the starting date for enforcing the amendment incorporated to the additional fees for carrying express packages door to door by the government's vehicles and railways.

15. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 10 / 1943 Regarding determining the starting date for enforcing the amendment introduced to the carriage costs of some items on the government's express railways.
16. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 11 / 1943 Regarding determining the starting date for enforcing the amendment made to the minimum level for transporting some items by complete cargo on non-express government's railways.
17. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 12 / 1943 Regarding determining the starting date for enforcing the amendment made to the minimum level for carrying some items by complete cargo on non-express government's railways.
18. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 17 / 1943 Regarding the amendment made to the costs of transporting goods, furniture, and animals on express and non-express trains.
19. Military Governor Order no. 478 / 1944 Regarding aggravating the penalty imposed on any person trying to travel without a legal ticket.
20. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 13 / 1946 Regarding the amendment made to the carriage costs of dry onions on governmental non-express railways.
21. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 19 / 1946 Regarding amending the working hours in the government's railways offices and warehouses.
22. Presidential Decree no. 732 / 1957 Regarding the regulations of purchase and sale of the General Railways Authority (amended by Decree of the President of the United Arab Republic No. 3141/1964 and Resolution of the Board of Directors of the General Railways Authority No. 1867/2 of the year 1969).
23. Presidential Decree no. 31 / 1958 Regarding the financial system for the General Railways Authority.
24. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 115 / 1958 Regarding the enforcement of Law No. 104/1957 imposing carriage fees on the carriage costs of Lower Egypt railways.
25. Presidential Decree no. 662 / 1958 Regarding assessing the balance sheet of General Egyptian Railways Authority for the year 1958/1959.
26. Presidential Decree no. 32 / 1959 Regarding opening an additional credit in the balance sheet of Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1958/1959 and entering into a loan agreement with Post Office saving bank for purchasing a diesel locomotive.

27. Presidential Decree no. 1095 / 1959 Regarding granting allowances for cashiers of Egyptian Railways Authority for errors.
28. Presidential Decree no. 1262 / 1959 Regarding assessing the balance sheet of the Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1959/1960.
29. Presidential Decree no. 1629 / 1959 Regarding the investigators' raise and inspectors' salary at Egyptian Railways Authority.
30. Presidential Decree no. 1669 / 1959 Regarding adding some professions to the payrolls annexed to the workers cadre.
31. Presidential Decree no. 2190 / 1959 Regarding the regulations of the employees working at Egyptian Railways Authority (amended by Decrees of the President of the United Arab Republic Nos. 602, 604, and 605/1694, 1941/1965, 3576/1966, and Law No. 44/1973).
32. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 108 / 1960 Regarding issuing the disciplinary penalty regulations for the employees working at the Egyptian Railways Authority.
33. Presidential Decree no. 449 / 1960 Regarding granting the laborers and employees of Delta and Fayoum agricultural Railways, remunerations for their period of service.
34. Presidential Decree no. 486 / 1960 Regarding opening an additional credit in the balance sheet of the General Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year of 1959/1960.
35. Presidential Decree no. 576 / 1960 Regarding amending Presidential Decree No. 884/1957 for paying the observers of blocks and maneuvers and the warehouse assistants to monthly salaries instead of daily wages.
36. Presidential Decree no. 1214 / 1960 Regarding assessing the General Egyptian Railways Authority balance sheet for the financial year 1960/61.
37. Presidential Decree no. 1640 / 1960 Regarding the executive regulations implementing Republican Decree No. 2190/1959 on the regulations applied on employees of General Egyptian Railways Authority (amended by Decree of Minister of Transportation No. 164/1962 and Decree of the President of the United Arab Republic No. 1061/1964).
38. Presidential Decree no. 1642 / 1960 Regarding the non-personal subscriptions.
39. Presidential Decree no. 1684 / 1960 Regarding the transfer of wagons operators at Railways Authority from being paid on a daily basis to the eighth degree.
40. Presidential Decree no. 1694 / 1960 Regarding calculating the periods spent by the third-degree technicians of Egyptian Railways Authority outside it among the periods specified by Article 40 bis.

41. Presidential Decree no. 2009 / 1960 Regarding granting social aid to the technicians of the General South Region Railways Authority who hold special degrees outside the Authority.
42. Presidential Decree no. 2213 / 1960 Regarding determining salaries for reception for some employees of the General Egyptian Railways Authority.
43. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 69 / 1961 Regarding the regulations of the medical councils of the General Egyptian Railways Authority.
44. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 158 / 1961 Re-organizing the departments of Egyptian Railways and determining their powers (amended by Decree of Minister of Transportation No. 908/1965).
45. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 338 / 1961 Regarding transferring the laborers of the Railways Authority to the [fixed] new positions instead of appointment on financial credits
46. Presidential Decree no. 441 / 1961 Regarding effecting clearance sale for the remaining lines of Delta and Fayoum agricultural railways and laying down the rules for employing employees and laborers who worked in these lines in some authorities (amended by Decree of the President of the United Arab Republic No. 876/1965).
47. Presidential Decree no. 696 / 1961 Regarding exempting boys, youths, and manufacturers' assistants of Egyptian Railway Authority from the provisions of the Decree of the Council of Ministers dated 23/11/1955 on the employment of the canal laborers gradually.
48. Presidential Decree no. 1032 / 1961 Regarding assessing the balance sheet of the General Egyptian Railways Authority for the year 1961/1962.
49. Decree of the Railways Authority no. 1225 / 1961 Regarding the regulations of the additional costs collected from the train passengers.

50. Presidential Decree no. 1470 / 1961 Regarding the treatment of the employees and laborers at the General Egyptian Railways Authority.
51. Presidential Decree no. 2057 / 1962 Regarding assessing the balance sheet of the General Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year of 1962/63.
52. Presidential Decree no. 2256 / 1962 Regarding the overtime paid at the General Egyptian Railways Authority.
53. Presidential Decree no. 750 / 1963 Regarding increasing the investments made in the railways in the first quinquennial plan and opening an additional credit in the balance sheet of the General Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1962/1963.

54. Presidential Decree no. 1707 / 1963 Regarding exempting the General Egyptian Railways Authority from the limitation imposed on its balance sheet for the year 1962/1963 restricting payment of the investment expenses on 90% of the credits
55. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 132 / 1964 Regarding amending the employment conditions for occupying a supervisory position in the General Railways Authority.
56. Presidential Decree no. 1225 / 1964 Regarding increasing investments made in the Transportation Sector "Railways" in the first quinquennial plan and opening an additional credit in the Egyptian Railways balance sheet for the year 1963/1964.
57. Presidential Decree no. 3473 / 1964 Regarding deleting Article 3 of the Republican Decree No. 750/1963.
58. Decree of the Railways Authority no. 840 / 1965 Regarding organizing work at the hospital of the General Egyptian Railways Authority.
59. Presidential Decree no. 1880 / 1965 Regarding opening an additional credit in the balance sheet of the General Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1964/65.
60. Presidential Decree no. 2995 / 1965 Regarding authorizing the General Egyptian Railways Authority to exceed the percentage of spending from the credits of chapter three for the financial year 1964/65.
61. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 13 / 1967 Authorizing workers of the General Railways Authority to reside in the houses owned by the Authority.
62. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 61/1967 Regarding the management of Lower Egypt railways utility.
63. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 107 / 1967 Regarding the rules of licensing and leasing at the General Railways Authority.
64. Presidential Decree no. 1625 / 1967 Regarding opening an additional credit in the balance sheet of the General Egyptian Railways Authority for the financial year 1966/67.
65. Presidential Decree no. 2190 / 1967 Regarding amending the travel costs of the railways of the United Arab Republic.
66. Decree of the Railways Authority no. 841 / 1968 Regarding issuing the regulations of carrying goods on express trains.
67. Presidential Decree no. 1450 / 1973 Regarding joining the chairman of the Telecommunications Authority to be a member of the board of directors of the General Egyptian Railways Authority.

68. Decree of the Railways Authority no. 2347 / 1973 Regarding issuing the financial system for managing the sleeping and catering services.
69. Decree of the Railways Authority no. 2388 / 1973 Regarding organizing the traffic on bridges affiliated to the Authority.
70. Decree of the Railways Authority no. 2388 bis / 1973 Regarding organizing traffic under the bridges affiliated to the Authority.
71. Presidential Decree no. 594 / 1974 Regarding joining the Chairman of the General Egyptian Authority for Alexandria Port to become a member of the board of directors of the General Egyptian Railways Authority.
72. Presidential Decree no. 91 / 1975 Regarding ratifying the increase of the credits of the encouragement remunerations and employees compensation for unusual efforts in the first chapter of the Railways Authority's balance sheet for the year 1974.
73. Decree of the Prime Minister no. 935 / 1977 Regarding amending the travel allowances for some employees working at the General Railways Authority.
74. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 17 / 1982 Regarding issuing the bylaws of the employees working at the National Egyptian Railways Authority.
75. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 171 / 1985 Regarding issuing the financial regulations for the National Egyptian Railways Authority.

3- Services auxiliary to all modes of transport (Class 741)

Laws & Regulations

- 1- Law no. 64 / 1970 Regarding organizing the transport of goods in public roads.
- 2- Law no. 12 / 1964

Ministerial decrees

- 1- Military Governor Order no. 163 / 1941 regarding unloading, loading, and transporting goods to the Egyptian ports.
- 2- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 52 / 1971 Regarding the conditions of importing the vehicles for carrying goods from the docks warehouses to the internal warehouses.
- 3- Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 97 / 1976 Regarding amending Minister of Transportation Decree No. 348/1971 on the specifications of transporting goods that are authorized to be imported.
- 4- Presidential Decree no. 104 / 1979 Regarding approving the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea signed in Hamburg, March 1978.

- 5- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 125 / 1984 Regarding the application of fees on the containers terminal at Alexandria port.
- 6- Presidential Decree no. 197 / 1984 Regarding the supervision of the Public Sector for Maritime Transport on Alexandria Container Terminal Company.
- 7- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 43 / 1985 Regarding the fees and service tariffs at the containers terminal in Alexandria port.
- 8- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 102 / 1985 Regarding the exemptions from the reduction of storage fees of containers in the yards of Alexandria Company.
- 9- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 56 / 1987 Reducing the charges for towing the container ships arriving at Damietta port.
- 10- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 61/1987 Regarding the fees and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Damietta port.
- 11- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 71 / 1987 Regarding the services tariffs at the containers terminal at Alexandria port.
- 12- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 144 / 1987 Regarding the fees and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Damietta port.
- 13- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 21 / 1988 Regarding the scale of charges and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Port Said port.
- 14- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 104 / 1988 Regarding amending Decree No. 56/1987 on the charges of container ships specialized in carrying containers and the charges of the ships discharging fifty containers.
- 15- Presidential Decree no. 462/1988 Regarding approving the Treaty on International Land Transportation of Passengers and Goods concluded between Egypt and Iraq.
- 16- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 103 / 1989 Regarding the fees and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Damietta port.
- 17- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 104 / 1989 Regarding the scale of charges and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Port Said Port.
- 18- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 105 / 1989 Regarding the fees and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Alexandria port.
- 19- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 20 / 1990 Regarding amending the Maritime Transport Minister Decree No. 102/1985 on the exemptions and reduction of container storage charges.
- 20- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 21 / 1990 Regarding the scale of charges and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Port Said port “Transit Containers

- 21- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 40 / 1990 Regarding reducing the fees established by Law No. 24/1983 to the vessels carrying transit containers.
- 22- Presidential Decree no. 178 / 1990 Regarding approving the convention on the transport of passengers and goods concluded between ARE and Tunis Republic signed on 8/12/1989.
- 23- Decree of Damietta Port Authority no. 52 / 1991 Regarding adding the two activities; ships' scrapping and cutting, and containers' repair and maintenance, to schedule attached to the Ministerial Decree No. 28/1986
- 24- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 112 / 1991 Regarding the scale of charges and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Port Said port "Port Said Containers".
- 25- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 113 / 1991 Regarding the scale of charges and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Port Said port.
- 26- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 114 / 1991 Regarding the fees and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Damietta port.
- 27- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 115 / 1991 Regarding the fees and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Alexandria port "Transit Containers".
- 28- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 116 / 1991 Regarding the fees and service tariffs at the containers terminal at Alexandria port for billing the owners of foreign ships and Egyptian ships that are treated as foreign ships.
- 29- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 83 / 1992 Regarding amending Decree No. 46/1986 specifying the fees for registration and renewal thereof for the professionals of containers repair and maintenance in the schedule attached to Decree No. 107/1967
- 30- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 84 / 1992 Regarding adding the profession of containers repair and maintenance to the schedule attached to the Ministerial Decree No. 107/1967.
- 31- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no.4 / 1995 Regarding reducing the fees established by Law No. 24/1983 for the ships carrying transit containers at Adabyia port.
- 32- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 51 / 1997 Regarding authorizing the exercise of containers business activities.
- 33- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 65 / 1998 Regarding unifying the grace period for the empty containers at all the Egyptian ports.
- 34- Decree of the Prime Minister no. 239 / 2002 Regarding approving the grant of concession of managing and operating the containers terminal at East Port Said port to Suez Canal Container Company (SCCT) for thirty years.

- 35- Presidential Decree no. 67 / 2003 Regarding approving the Cooperation Agreement in the field of Land Transportation of Passengers and Goods concluded between ARE and Sudan signed in Cairo on 29/7/2002.
- 36- Presidential Decree no. 68 / 2003 Regarding approving the Cooperation Agreement in the field of Land Transportation of passengers and goods concluded between ARE and Hashemite Jordanian Kingdom signed in Cairo on 28/10/2002.
- 37- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 123 / 2003 Regarding amending the financial error contained in the Resolution of Authority's Board of Directors No. 122/2003 on the cleaning charges of container ships.
- 38- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 132 / 2003 Regarding granting precedence in the coastal transport of transit containers between the Egyptian ports to the ships hoisting the Egyptian flag and having the license of coastal navigation.
- 39- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 522 / 2003 Regarding reducing the fees established by Law No. 24/1983 and its amendments for the ships carrying transit containers in the Egyptian ports.
- 40- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 181 / 2004 Regarding amending Decree No. 522/2002 reducing the fees for the ships carrying transit containers in the Egyptian ports.
- 41- Decree of Customs Department Head no. 44 / 2005 Regarding considering the area owned by SCCT and designated for undertaking the customs procedures on the exports and imports located at the site specified for establishing East Port Said port, a customs circuit.
- 42- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 522 / 2003 Regarding reducing the fees established by Law No. 24/1983 and its amendments for the ships carrying transit containers in the Egyptian ports.
- 43- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 181 / 2004 Regarding amending Decree No. 522/2003 reducing the fees for the ships carrying transit containers in the Egyptian ports.
- 44- Decree of Customs Department Head no. 44 / 2005 Regarding considering the area owned by SCCT and designated for undertaking the customs procedures on the exports and imports located at the site specified for establishing East Port Said port, a customs circuit.
- 45- Military Governor Order no. 163 / 1941 Regarding unloading, loading, and transporting goods in the Egyptian ports.
- 46- Decree of Municipal Affairs Minister no. 89 / 1952 Regarding amending municipal fees imposed on goods ready for loading or discharging at El-Manyia warehouse.

- 47- Decree of Minister of Municipal Affairs no. 123 / 1952 Regarding canceling the municipal fees for occupation of beaches and coasts for loading and discharging in Ismailia.
- 48- Decree of Minister of Social Affairs no. 227 / 1957 Regarding organizing the service of loading and discharging laborers at Port Said port.
- 49- Decree of the Minister of War no. 1514 / 1961 Regarding determining the rental values of the locations ready to be leased at Alexandria port terminal.
- 50- Presidential Decree no. 2195 / 1964 Regarding transferring the ownership of Arab Company for Loading and Discharging to the Egyptian General Organization for Alexandria Port.
- 51- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 19 / 1965 Regarding transporting the goods from the docks warehouses to the internal warehouses.
- 52- Decree of Minister of Supply no. 185 / 1965 Regarding organizing the operations of loading, discharging, storing, weighing, and dealing in the public Athr El-Nabi port.
- 53- Decree of Minister of Supply no. 239 / 1965 Regarding amending some provisions of Decree No. 185/1965 organizing the operations of loading, discharging, storing, weighing, and dealing in the public Athr El-Nabi port.
- 54- Decree of Minister of Supply 85 / 1966 Regarding amending some provisions of Decree No. 185/1965 Organizing the operations of loading, discharging, storing, weighing, and dealing in the public Athr El-Nabi port.
- 55- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 153 / 1969 Regarding the licenses of the goods' guards on the docks.
- 56- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 194 / 1969 Regarding specifying the fees for using the warehouses of Ports and Lighthouses Authority at Safaga port.
- 57- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 52 / 1971 Regarding amending the provisions of transporting goods from the docks' warehouses to the internal warehouses.
- 58- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 24 / 1975 Regarding the agency and service fees and the charges of handling goods at Suez Canal and Suez Gulf ports.
- 59- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 644 / 1976 Regarding issuing rules and terms on the goods traffic at Alexandria port.
- 60- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 106 / 1978 Regarding organizing the works of loading and unloading on the internal and external anchor at Alexandria, El-Dekhila, or Abou Kir ports.
- 61- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 74 / 1979 Regarding specifying the rental value of some new units provided for Loading and Discharging Company.

- 62- Decree of Alexandria Governor no. 168 / 1980 Regarding allowing the Egyptian navigation companies to store goods provided therefor from outside the customs circuit.
- 63- Decree of Vice Prime Minister no. 1489 / 1981 Regarding considering Suez Canal Company for Automatic Loading and Discharging, a public sector company.
- 64- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 7 / 1982 Regarding the rules of registration in the register of the public companies and establishments work in the field of loading and discharging at the port.
- 65- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 14 / 1983 Regarding amending some rules regulating the registration in the register of companies and establishments working in the field of loading and discharging.
- 66- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 17 / 1984 Regarding adding a new paragraph to Decree No. 15/1984 specifying the fees for storage services of the Authority's refrigerator.
- 67- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 23 / 1984 Regarding amending Decree No. 20/1984 specifying the service fees for transporting and storing cool shipments in the Authority's refrigerator.
- 68- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 25 / 1984 Regarding adding some paragraphs to Decree No. 644/1976 on the goods traffic at Alexandria port.
- 69- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 27 / 1985 Regarding the rules of registration in the register of companies and firms working in loading and discharging at Alexandria port.
- 70- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 34 / 1985 Regarding specifying the rates for handling cement from the silos working at Alexandria port.
- 71- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 102 / 1985 Regarding the exemptions and reduction of container storage fees in the yards of Alexandria Company.
- 72- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 38 / 1986 Regarding specifying the storage service fees for the cooled or frozen shipments in the Authority's refrigerator.
- 73- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 46 / 1986 Regarding replacing Decree No. 42/1986 by a new Decree No. 39/1986 imposing fees for issuing or renewing licenses for exercising business activities.
- 74- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no50 / 1987 Regarding specifying the fees for handling cement and grains from silos working at Alexandria port.
- 75- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 108 / 1987 Regarding the carriage fees on the refrigerator of Damietta Port Authority.
- 76- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 53 / 1988 Regarding the regulations of handling dangerous, inflammable, and radioactive substances at the port.

- 77- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 54 / 1988 Regarding the list of goods allowed to be unloaded at the internal anchor area at Alexandria port.
- 78- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 55 / 1988 Regarding the rules regulating the registration in the register of companies and firms working in the field of loading and discharging.
- 79- Decree of Maritime Transport Minister no. 78 / 1988 Regarding specifying the storage service fees at the ports of Red Sea Ports Authority.
- 80- Decree of Maritime Transport Minister no. 104 / 1988 Regarding amending Decree No. 56/1987 on the tariffs of containers ships designated for transporting containers and the charges of ships unloading fifty containers.
- 81- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 67 / 1989 Regarding specifying the fees for enjoying the port's services regarding the coolers and freezers withdrawn by virtue of direct drawback in the port.
- 82- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 34 / 1990 Regarding the rules and measures required for the private sector to exercise the agency works for the ships whose maximum cargo does not exceed 400 tons.
- 83- Decree of Damietta Port Authority no. 52 / 1991 Regarding adding the two activities; the ships' scrapping and cutting, and containers' repair and maintenance in the schedule attached to the Ministerial Decree No. 28/1986.
- 84- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 83 / 1992 Regarding amending Decree No. 46/1986 specifying the fees of registering and renewing the registration of professional in containers' repair and maintenance in the schedule attached to Decree no. 107/1967.
- 85- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 3 / 1993 Regarding allowing the Egyptian private sector companies to exercise the activities of automatic loading and discharging at El-Dekhila port as an exception from Article 7 of Law No. 12/1964.
- 86- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 14 / 1993 Regarding specifying the storage service fees on the transit goods at the Egyptian ports.
- 87- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 90 / 1993 Regarding the rules regulating the registration in the register of companies and firms working in the field of loading and discharging on the internal and external anchors at Alexandria port.
- 88- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 331 / 1993 Regarding adding the profession of handling goods equipment to the schedule attached to the Ministerial Decree No. 107/1967.

- 89- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 4 / 1994 Regarding amending some provisions of Decree No. 106/1978 allowing the private sector companies to work in the field of loading and discharging on the anchor at Alexandria Port.
- 90- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 94 / 1994 Regarding the rules and conditions for authorizing the existence of floating silos for receiving bulk cement at Alexandria and Dekhila ports.
- 91- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 270 / 1994 Regarding amending the schedule attached to the Ministerial Decree No. 107/1967 prohibiting the exercise of some works at Alexandria port except to those registered in the register.
- 92- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 19 / 1995 Regarding allowing the private sector companies to exercise the activities of automatic loading and discharging at Adabiya, Port Said and Damietta Ports as an exception from law No. 12/1964.
- 93- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 30 / 1996 Regarding allowing the private sector companies to exercise the activities of automatic loading and discharging at Alexandria port and undertake all the relevant works.
- 94- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 8 / 2000 Regarding specifying the events of suspending the activities of the entities licensed to load and discharge general goods.
- 95- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 216 / 2001 Regarding the billing method for the goods stored at the Authority's refrigerator.
- 96- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 121 / 2002 Regarding imposing a tariff on the companies discharging grains automatically at El-Dekhila port for using the mobile hawbours.
- 97- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 118 / 2002 Regarding the rules and conditions of granting licenses for exercising diving for inspecting ships at Alexandria and El-Dekhila ports.
- 98- Decree of Maritime Transport Minister no. 503 / 2002 Regarding authorizing the Egyptian General Petroleum Authority to operate and manage petroleum ports for the purpose of receiving, loading, and discharging oil tankers and the relevant services.
- 99- Decree of Maritime Transport Minister no. 393 / 2003 Regarding the fees for loading and discharging at the Egyptian ports.
- 100- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 128 / 2004 Regarding the rules and conditions of the loading and discharging activities on the anchor.
- 101- Decree of Alexandria Port Authority no. 133 / 2006 Regarding replacing Sub-Article No. 3, Article 4, of the Port's Authority Decree No. 118/2002 on the rules and conditions of granting licenses for exercising diving in order to inspect ships at Alexandria and El-Dekhila ports.

4- Road Transport Services (Class 712)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law no. 647 / 1955 Regarding ruling with compensation in the offences of using and occupying public roads in the city of Alexandria.
2. Law no. 66 / 1956 Regarding organizing advertisements.
3. Law no. 140 / 1956 Regarding the occupation of public roads amended by Decree of the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs No. 623/1956, Decree No. 1655/1956, Law No. 56/1956, and Decree of the United Arab Republic President No. 174/1960 and its executive regulations issued by Decree of Minister of Municipal Affairs no. 395 / 1956
4. Law no. 96 / 1960 Regarding establishing the General Organization for Road Transport in the Egyptian territory.
5. Law no. 64 / 1970 Regarding organizing the transportation of goods on public roads.
6. Law no. 66 / 1973 Regarding issuing Traffic Law
7. Law no. 113 / 1983 Regarding establishing the National Underground Authority.
8. Law no. 146 / 1984 Regarding amending some provisions of Law No. 84/1968 on public roads.
9. Law no. 229 / 1996 Regarding amending some provisions of Law No. 84/1968 on the public roads.

Ministerial decrees

1. Regulations no. 1 / 1891 Regarding the regulations of lorries and trucks
2. Regulations no. 2 / 1900 Regarding the regulations of pavements “trottoirs”.
3. Decree of the Minister of Interior no. 2 / 1901 Regarding amending the regulations of lorries and trucks issued on 10/1/1891
4. Decree of the Minister of Public Works no. 1 / 1938 Regarding the executive regulations of the ordinance on the regulations of advertisements.
5. Ordinance no. 59 / 1938 Regarding the measures related to organizing some roads in the city of Cairo.
6. Decree of Minister of Health no. 20 / 1939 Regarding some executive regulations of the ordinance regulating advertisements.
7. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communications no. 3 / 1944 Regarding specifying the dates for submitting the license requests for the vehicles ready for common transportation of people or goods.

8. Decree of Minister of War no. 1154 / 1949 Regarding organizing travel by taxis on Fouad I's Desert Road.
9. Decree of Minister of Public Works no. 5817 / 1949 Regarding enforcing Law No. 72/1948 on the use and occupation of public roads in the city of Cairo.
10. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 19 / 1952 Regarding reducing the costs of transporting goods of the Armed Forces Economic Establishment.
11. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 21 / 1953 Regarding the conditions of non-disturbance of traffic in the public roads.
12. Decree of Minister of Municipal Affairs no. 395/1956 passing executive regulations of Law no. 140/1956 regarding occupying public roads amended by 21/1956 and decrees of Minister of Municipal Affairs no. 628/1957, 1505/1957, 81/1958, 190/1958, 246/1958, 247/1958, 249/1958, 978/1961, 977/1961, 1196/1958, 1239/1958, 1278/1958, 1320/1958, 1321/1958, 1349/1958, 1663/1958, 1722/1958, 1734/1958, 297/1959, 548/1959, 602/1959, 603/1959, 606/1959, 607/1959, 921/1959, 1184/1959, 1207/1959, 1822/1959, 1278/1960, 2240/1960, 75/1961, 147/1961, 149/1961, 165/1961, 171/1961, 272/1961, 173/1961, 174/1961, 184/1961, 351/1961, 410/1961, 411/1961, 412/1961, 418/1961, 420/1961, 512/1961, 513/1961, 514/1961, 515/1961, 516/1961, 517/1961, 518/1961, 564/1961, 565/1961, 655/1961, 749/1961, 847/1961, 918/1961, 919/1961, 920/1961, 921/1961, 922/1961, 923/1961, 924/1961, 964/1961, 966/1961, 968/1961, 971/1961, 973/1961, 975/1961 and Minister of Housing decrees no. 1156/1961, 1157/1961 and the Minister of Municipal Affairs decree no. 1291/1961 and the Suez Governor decree no. 62/1962 and Alexandria Governor decree no. 66/162 and Cairo Governor decrees no. 1949/1962, 195/1962 and El-Behera Governor decree no. 376/1962 and Minister of Housing decree no. 89/1964, 384/1964 and El-Fayoum Governor decree no. 787/1964 and Minister of Housing decree no. 1417/1964 and Suez Canal Governor decree no. 57/1965 and Sohag Governor decrees no. 336/1965, 832/1966, 462/1967 and El-Sharkeya decrees no. 431/1966, 620/1970 and El-Qalyoubeya Governor decree no. 33/1972 and Port Said Governor decree no. 153/1976 and El-Behera Governor decree no. 689/1979 and El-Sharkeya Governor decree no. 97/1982 and Minister of Municipal Affairs decrees no. 331/1957, 278/1958, 285/1958, 286/1958, 492/1958, 493/1958, 501/1958, 502/1958, 503/1958, 504/1958, 531/1958, 540/1958, 699/1958, 700/1958, 727/1958, 739/1958, 165/1958, 809/1958, 812/1958.
13. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 50 / 1957 Regarding the regulations that the owners and users of lorries for carrying goods and equipment in the public roads throughout ARE should follow.

14. Decree of Minister of Public Works no. 9040 / 1957 Regarding the conditions of licensing the operation of public and private ferries and regulating the bidding procedures of public ferries.
15. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 6 / 1958 Regarding the passage of carts in paved public roads.
16. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 85 / 1958 Regarding postponing the enforcement of Decree No. 6/1958 on the passage of carts in paved public roads.
17. Decree of Minister of Municipal Affairs no. 140 / 1960 Regarding amending two Ministerial Decrees Nos. 63/1957 and 625/1958 on the classification of roads in Gerga Directorate according to their degree of importance.
18. Decree of Minister of Road Transport no. 215 / 1961 Regarding the regulations of balance sheets, accounts, contracts, and warehouses.
19. Presidential Decree no. 425 / 1961 Regarding the responsibilities and authorities of the Ministry of Central Communication and designating authorities thereof.
20. Decree of the Minister of Road Transportation no. 1 / 1963 Regarding amending Decree No. 215 “1” of 1961 on the regulations for balance sheets, accounts, contracts and warehouses.
21. Presidential Decree no. 1891 / 1964 Regarding considering Cairo Public Transportation Organization a public authority.
22. Presidential Decree no. 2716 / 1966 Regarding Cairo Public Transportation Authority.
23. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 81 / 1967 Regarding specifying the main roads, highways, and regional roads and the supervisory authorities thereon.
24. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 93 / 1967 Regarding organizing the traffic on main roads.
25. Republican Decree no. 2717 / 1966 Regarding establishing the General Authority for Roads and Bridges.
26. Decree no. 1614 / 1962 Regarding the Egyptian Organization for Internal Transportation.
27. Presidential Decree no. 422 / 1967 Regarding transferring Nile Company for Roads Materials to the General Authority for Roads and Bridges.
28. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 142 / 1969 Regarding the rules of organizing the cooperative associations for transportation.
29. Decree of the Roads and Bridges Authority no. 151 / 1969 Regarding determining the specifications of traffic on public roads.
30. Decree of the Roads and Bridges Authority no. 152 / 1969 Regarding the depths of the grounds at the sides of the public roads.

31. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 190 / 1969 Regarding adding a new article to the Ministerial Decree No. 142/1969 organizing the cooperative associations for transportation.
32. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 192 / 1969 Regarding determining the route of slow means of transportation and carts on Misr/Alexandria highway.
33. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 152 / 1970 Regarding the executive regulations implementing Public Roads Law.
34. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 268 / 1970 Regarding the rules organizing the cooperative associations for transporting passengers by cars.
35. Decree of Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 292 / 1970 Regarding specifying some main roads.
36. Decree of Minister of Communication and Transportation no. 305 / 1971 Regarding amending some distances of the regional roads and considering them main roads.
37. Presidential Decree no. 1256 / 1973 Regarding establishing General Authority for Planning Transportation Projects.
38. Presidential Decree no. 1097 / 1974 Regarding organizing the Ministry of Transportation and Communication.
39. Decree of the Minister of Transportation and Communication no. 97 / 1976 Regarding amending Decree of the Minister of Transportation No. 348/1971 on the specifications of transporting goods allowed to be imported.
40. Decree of Cairo Governor no. 30 / 1978 Regarding the operation of slow vehicles in the city of Cairo.
41. Decree of Cairo Governor no. 234 / 1980 Regarding amending the degrees of public roads in the city of Cairo, occupation, and advertisements fees.
42. Presidential Decree no. 194 / 1983 Regarding establishing the National Transport Institute.
43. Presidential Decree no. 432 / 1983 Regarding the supervision of the General Authority for Roads and Bridges on the public sector companies working in the field of roads and bridges.
44. Presidential Decree no. 496 / 1984 Regarding issuing the executive regulations of the National Transport Institute.
45. Presidential Decree no. 234 / 1985 Regarding the Public Sector Authority for Road and River Transport shall assume the training activity in this sector and the transfer of Meet Habesh Training Center thereto.

46. Decree of the Prime Minister no. 1256 / 1986 Regarding forming a committee at South Sinai Governorate to study the establishment of service centers for terrestrial roads in the governorate.
47. Decree of Alexandria Governor no. 89 / 1987 Regarding some conditions of the building works.
48. Decree of the Roads and Bridges Authority no. 46 / 1988 Regarding amending some provisions of the Decree determining the specifications of traffic on roads and bridges.
49. Decree of the Roads and Bridges Authority no. 101 / 1988 Regarding amending the provisions of Decree No. 151/1969 determining the specifications of traffic on roads.
50. Presidential Decree no. 490 / 1988 Regarding the proceeds of the increase in benzene prices allocated for establishing and maintaining public roads.
51. Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 562 / 2002 Regarding collecting fees for the improvement adopted for the heavy trucks, specifically full and semi trailers.
52. Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 178 / 2003 Regarding dividing the public road network into lines and areas, determining the routings, preparing the vehicles, passage conditions therein, and carriage costs.
53. Presidential Decree no. 334 / 2004 Re-organizing the General Authority for Roads, Bridges, and Road Transport.
54. Decree of the Prime Minister no. 1216 / 2004 Regarding the Ministries, Local Administration Units, and other concerned entities shall use the products of By-Bassdust in establishing and paving roads inside villages as a substitute for sand based roads to improve the environment inside the Egyptian village.
55. Decree of the Prime Minister no. 141 / 2005 Regarding establishing an authority for organizing road transport for passengers by vehicles.
56. Decree no. 1159 / 1954 Regarding general conditions for parking included four cars
57. Presidential Decree no. 349 / 1996 Regarding establishing the General Authority for Terrestrial Ports.
58. Presidential Decree no. 360 / 1999 Regarding organizing the Ministry of Transportation.
59. Decree of Minister of Transportation no. 359 / 2000 Regarding amending Decree No. 28/2000 on the special criteria, axial loads, and gross weights of trucks transporting goods.
60. Presidential Decree no. 73 / 2001 Regarding amending some provisions of Presidential Decree No. 194/1983 establishing the National Transport Institute.

61. Presidential Decree no. 366/2001 Regarding transferring the assets of Rafah, El-awga, Taba ports to the General Authority for Terrestrial Ports.
62. Presidential Decree no. 274 / 2002 Regarding establishing companies in the field of roads, bridges, and road transport.
63. Presidential Decree no. 53 / 1991 Regarding amending some provisions of the Presidential Decree No. 194/1983 establishing the National Transport Institute.

5- Space Transport (Class 733)

Ministerial decrees

- 1- Ministerial Decree no. 464 / 1983 Regarding establishing the Committee for the Affairs of Outer Space
- 2- Ministerial Decree no.502 /1984 Regarding restructure the Committee for Outer Space Affairs and to Specify its Specialization
- 3- Ministerial Decree1518 / 1985 Regarding appointing the Minister of Education to be the Head of Committee for Outer Space

6- Maritime and Internal Waterways Transport Services (Class 721)

Laws & Regulations

- 1- Law no. 109 / 1945 Regarding authorizing the continuance of applying some established measures regarding radio services, collecting ports fees, sale and lease of ships hoisting the Egyptian flag.
- 2- Law no. 253 / 1952 Regarding the affairs of the crew working on Egyptian commercial ships.
- 3- Law no. 10 / 1956 Regarding internal sailing
- 4- Law no. 44 / 1957 Regarding issuing a provisional judgment on the provisions of Law No. 149 of 1955 on maritime passports.
- 5- Law no. 130 / 1957 Regarding berths and regulating berthing in internal waters
- 6- Law no. 231 / 1958 Regarding establishing the general authority for internal ship transport in the Egyptian territory
- 7- Law no. 63 / 1961 Regarding coastal maritime transport
- 8- Law no. 158 / 1959 Regarding the maritime employment contract
- 9- Law no. 218 / 1959 Regarding amending some provisions of Law No. 84 of 1949 on registration of commercial ships

- 10- Law no. 7 / 1960 Regarding regulating owners of Ports and Lighthouses Authority in the north territory
- 11- Law no. 32 / 1961 Regarding maritime passports
- 12- Law no.79 / 1961 Regarding sea catastrophes and marine danger (shipwreck).
- 13- Law no.109./ 1961 Regarding organizing maritime transport
- 14- Law no.57 / 1962 Regarding amending some provisions of Law No. 10 of 1956 on internal sailing
- 15- Law no.129 / 1962 Regarding the participation of the Egyptian General Authority for Maritime Transport in some companies and establishments and organizing works relevant to maritime transport
- 16- Law no. 87 / 1963 Regarding amending Article 2 of Law No. 129 of 1962 regarding the participation of the Egyptian General Authority for Maritime Transport in some companies and establishments and organizing works relevant to maritime transport.
- 17- Law no. 3 / 1964 Regarding adding a new company to the schedule attached to Law No. 129 of 1962.
- 18- Law no.12 / 1964 Regarding establishing the Egyptian General Authority for Maritime Transport.
- 19- Law no.152 / 1967 Regarding amending some provisions of Law No. 129 of 1962 on the participation the Egyptian General Authority for Maritime Transport in some companies and organizing the works relevant to maritime transport
- 20- Law no.80 / 1968 Regarding adding new paragraph to Article 16 of Law No 84 of 1949 on registering commercial ships
- 21- Law no.81 / 1968 Regarding amending some provisions of Law No. 32 of 1961 on maritime passports.
- 22- Law no.32 / 1970 Regarding exercising some marine professions on the commercial ships and marine units at the ports.
- 23- Law no.45 / 1975 Regarding the privileges granted to the Arab Company for Sea Navigation
- 24- Law no. 4 / 1986 Regarding organizing pilotage at Damietta Port
- 25- Law no.26 / 1989 Regarding organizing pilotage at Alexandria and Dekhila Ports.
- 26- Law 8 / 1990 Regarding promulgating Maritime Trade Law
- 27- Law no. 6 / 1995 Regarding organizing pilotage at the Ports of Red Sea Ports General Authority.
- 28- Law no.87 / 1997 Regarding organizing pilotage at El-Arish Port.

Ministerial decrees

- 1- Presidential Decree no. 297/1959 Regarding joining ports and lighthouses authority of Egypt with Maritime Affairs Agency of Syria.
- 2- Presidential Decree no. 367/1959 Regarding moving management of internal navigation from the works Ministry to the General Authority of Internal Maritime Transport of Egypt.
- 3- Presidential Decree no. 1614/1962 Regarding General Authority of Internal Transport.
- 4- Presidential Decree no. 2195/1964 Regarding Transfer of ownership of Arab Freight & Unloading Company to Alexandria port.
- 5- Presidential Decree no. 454/1966 Regarding Alexandria Port falling under Minister of Transport.
- 6- Presidential Decree no. 2718/1966 Regarding amending provisions of decree no. 1614/1962 Regarding General Authority for Internal Transport.
- 7- Presidential Decree no. 2062/1967 Regarding Transferring Authority for Ports & Lighthouses Agency to Ministry of Transport.
- 8- Presidential Decree no. 586/1968 Regarding Transferring General Authority for Maritime Transport to Minister of Transport.
- 9- Presidential Decree no. 431/1983 Regarding Establishing Public Agency for Maritime Transport.
- 10- Presidential Decree no. 110/2000 Regarding Granting chairmen of ports authorities the management of all agencies working within the ports.
- 11- Presidential Decree no. 41/2003 Regarding Establishing Tourist Ports.
- 12- Presidential Decree no. 399/2004 Regarding Establishing General Authority for Maritime safety.
- 13- Minister of Transport Decree no. 10/1941 Regarding Setting conditions of boat licenses and boats' navigation fitness.
- 14- Minister of Transport Decree no. 9/1946 Regarding boat rescue methods.
- 15- Minister of Transport Decree no. 14/1946 Regarding amending Article 10 of Ministerial Decree no. 10/1941 regarding boats' licensing conditions.
- 16- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 18 / 1947 Regarding regulating the towing of vessels at Alexandria Port.
- 17- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 19 / 1947 Regarding amending a paragraph of the Ministerial Decree No. 18 of 1947 regulating the towing of vessels at Alexandria Port.
- 18- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 22 / 1948 Regarding amending Decree No. 18 of 1947 regulating the towing of vessels at Alexandria Port.
- 19- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 14 / 1949 Regarding the regulations applied on motor vessels and sailboats.
- 20- Decree of the Minister of Industry no. 53 / 1949 Regarding the conditions required to be available in transport and promenade boats at Menzala, Borlos, Edco, Mariout, and Karoun lakes.

- 21- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 11 / 1951 Regarding authorizing sale of marine vessels hoisting the Egyptian flag.
- 22- Decree of the Minister of Military Affairs no. 1042 / 1952 Regarding licensing automatic-motor fishing boats.
- 23- Decree of the Minister of Military Affairs no. 1482 / 1955 Regarding licensing automatic-motor fishing boats.
- 24- Decree of the Minister of General Works no. 8921 / 1956 Regarding boat license applications, safety conditions, soundness for sailing, and soundness of their boilers and running equipment and on determining the shipping lines.
- 25- Decree of the Minister of General Works no. 9100 / 1957 Regarding the operation of boats for transporting passengers in regular lines.
- 26- Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 125 / 1961 Amending some provisions of the Decree of the Minister of General Works No. 8922 of 1956 regulating the operation and utilization of boats in internal waters and conditions of working thereon.
- 27- Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 3 / 1962 Regarding conditions of obtaining licenses for transport and promenade boats working in lakes.
- 28- Decree of the Minister of Military Affairs no. 568 / 1962 Regarding determining the visibility areas for lighthouses, other navigational signs, and the height of buildings and establishments thereon.
- 29- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 28 / 1963 Regarding issuing regulations for the entry in the register of maritime transport and the pertinent works.
- 30- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 107 / 1967 Regarding regulations for entry in the register of employees at Alexandria Port.
- 31- Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 205 / 1968 Regarding amending the Decree of the Minister of Transportation No. 3 of 1962 on the conditions of obtaining licenses for transport and promenade boats working in lakes.
- 32- Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 329 / 1968 Regarding organizing the operation and utilization of boats in internal waters.
- 33- Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 417 / 1968 Regarding the conditions of obtaining licenses for transport and promenade boats working in lakes.
- 34- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 150 / 1969 Regarding amending paragraph "1" of Decree No. 138 of 1964 on granting an exception from the provisions of Law No. 12/1964 establishing the Egyptian Authority for Maritime Transport.
- 35- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 68 / 1970 Regarding authorizing only the launches of Canal Company for Marine Licenses to serve foreign vessels at Safaga.
- 36- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 300 / 1970 Regarding the supervision of Egyptian Authority for Maritime Transport on navigation chambers at Egyptian ports.
- 37- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 308 / 1970 Regarding canceling some exceptions regarding establishing the Egyptian Authority for Maritime Transport and regulating works pertinent to transport.
- 38- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 233 / 1971 Regarding amending some provisions of Decree No. 144 of 1970 organizing pilotage at Safaga Port.

- 39- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 101 / 1973 Regarding delegating some authorities of the Minister to the Chairman of Ports and Lighthouses Authority.
- 40- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 102 / 1973 Regarding delegating the powers and authorities of under-secretary to the Chairman of Ports and Lighthouses Authority.
- 41- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 171 / 1973 Regarding delegating some authorities of the Minister to the Chairman of Ports and Lighthouses Authority.
- 42- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 221 / 1974 Regarding granting precedence to Alexandria Company for Sailing and Marine Works to transport goods following the ships of the Egyptian fleet.
- 43- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 9 / 1975 Regarding issuing rules for precedence granted to Alexandria Company for Sailing and Marine Works following the Egyptian fleet.
- 44- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 114 / 1975 Regarding not considering some works as pertaining to maritime transport
- 45- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 116 / 1976 Regarding the license conditions for exercising the operations of supply of vessel with fuel at the ports of the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 46- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 114 / 1977 Regarding the regulations and conditions of guarding goods and ships at Alexandria Port.
- 47- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 33 / 1978 Regarding issuing regulations on the registration of inventory auditors and clerks at Alexandria Port.
- 48- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 98 / 1978 Regarding forming the committee for entry in maritime transport register and the pertinent works.
- 49- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 106 / 1978 Regarding organizing the shipping and unloading works on internal and external terminals or anchors at Alexandria, El-Dekhila, or Abou Kir Ports.
- 50- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 119 / 1978 Regarding amending Decree of the Minister of Transportation No. 28 of 1962.
- 51- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 128 / 1978 Regarding the conditions for granting licenses for purchase of ships wastes at Alexandria Port.
- 52- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 163 / 1978 Regarding regulating Alexandria navigation chamber.
- 53- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 16 / 1979 Regarding amending section 7 of Article 3 of the Ministerial Decree No. 23 of 1978 issuing the regulations on the registration of inventory auditors and clerks at Alexandria Port.
- 54- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 24 / 1981 Regarding amending Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport No. 28 of 1963 issuing the regulations on registration in maritime transport register and the relevant works.
- 55- Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 15 / 1983 Regarding authorizing automotive boats and organizing the operation and utilization thereof in internal waters.
- 56- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 68 / 1984 Regarding requiring sailors, crew, naval officers, and students to be Egyptian nationals.

- 57- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 31 / 1986 Regarding granting licenses for purchasing ships wastes at Damietta Port.
- 58- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 140 / 1986 Regarding using the maritime passport and its renewal.
- 59- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 53 / 1987 Regarding amending the conditions that require the sailors and naval officers to be Egyptian nationals.
- 60- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 58 / 1987 Regarding the exception granted from the nationality conditions of the Egyptian ship crews.
- 61- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 6 / 1988 Regarding amending conditions of issuing a maritime passport and its renewal.
- 62- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 166 / 1989 Regarding regulating the payment of the vessels for its movement in Alexandria Port in the pilotage areas.
- 63- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 105 / 1990 Regarding the percentage and wages of foreign crews working on Egyptian ships.
- 64- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 6 / 1993 Regarding issuing the maritime passport and its renewal.
- 65- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 43 / 1993 Regarding issuing regulations of pilots at Damietta Port Authority.
- 66- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 18 / 1995 Regarding determining the types of equipments used in combating sea pollution owned by the General Ports Authorities and Ports and Lighthouses Authority.
- 67- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 40 / 1995 Regarding granting passenger ships hoisting the Egyptian flag and whose life span does not exceed ten years, a reduction in usufruct rates for enjoying equipment and establishments affiliated to the Ports Authorities.
- 68- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 19 / 1996 Regarding determining the services fees at Nowebaa berth to settle the mutual account between the marine agencies and El-jasr El-Araby Sailing Company, consignees, shippers, and passengers.
- 69- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 40 / 1996 Regarding determining the rules and usufruct rate of towage and connection units at Al-Arish Port.
- 70- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 48 / 1997 Regarding authorizing the exercise of marine agency works.
- 71- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 51 / 1997 Regarding authorizing the exercise of container activities.
- 72- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 39 / 1998 Regarding amending Article 1 of Decree No. 14 of 1993 determining the services fees for storing transit goods at the Egyptian Ports.
- 73- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 76 / 1998 Regarding amending Decree No. 73 of 1995 on the treatment of the vessels hoisting a foreign flag owned by Egyptians and those chartered fully equipped by Egyptians by time charter on equal fiscal basis as the national vessels.
- 74- Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 282 / 1998 Regarding marine licenses in internal waters.

- 75- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 30 / 1999 Regarding appointing Maritime Transport Sector at the Ministry of Transportation to supervise the navigation chambers at the Egyptian ports and establish new navigation chambers.
- 76- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 74 / 1999 Regarding obtaining a maritime passport and its renewal for the workers on fishing boats beyond the national waters.
- 77- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 75 / 1999 Treating the ships hoisting a foreign flag and entering the Suez Canal for repair and maintenance on equal footing with the national ships in regards to fees. The fees specified by Law No. 24/1983 shall be applied in this respect.
- 78- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 85 / 2000 Regarding the non-admissibility of direct dealing between providers of marine services to foreign ships passing the Suez Canal or berthing in the Egyptian Ports and one of the ship's crew except through the marine agent and the marine agencies.
- 79- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 90 / 2000 regarding not granting an Egyptian passenger certificate to any ship operating between the Egyptian Ports and the foreign ports unless it is registered at the certified supervisory authority that accepts its certificates and reports at the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 80- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 28 / 2001 Regarding the non-admissibility of exercising maritime transport works and the works pertinent thereto for natural and judicial persons except after submitting documents evidencing its membership in the navigation chamber where it exercises activity in its scope.
- 81- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 361 / 2001 Regarding the non-admissibility of transferring the ownership of an Egyptian ship to a foreigner against or without consideration or leasing it to a foreigner for a period exceeding two years except upon the permission of the Minister of Transportation.
- 82- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 535 / 2001 Regarding amending some provisions of Decree No. 6 of 1993 on issuing maritime passport and its renewal.
- 83- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 680 / 2001 Regarding the conditions and measures for granting licenses for exercising works relevant to maritime transport.
- 84- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 566 / 2002 Regarding the required conditions and measures for exercising activities in the Egyptian ports.
- 85- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 31 / 2003 Regarding amending Decree No. 76 of 1998 on the treatment of the vessels hoisting a foreign flag owned by Egyptians and those chartered fully equipped by Egyptians by time charter on equal fiscal basis as the national vessels.
- 86- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 64 / 2003 Regarding Not allowing promenade launches or against fee launches to exercise diving in Ras Mohammed and Sharm El-Sheikh except by virtue of a special license for exercising that activity.
- 87- Decree of the Minister of Transportation no. 73 / 2003 Regarding determining the fees for usufructing lands, closed warehouses, covered gables, passengers terminals areas, and administrative complexes in the Egyptian ports.
- 88- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 132 / 2003 Regarding granting priority in coastal transport to transit containers between the Egyptian ports and those having a license for coastal sailing.

- 89- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 266 / 2003 Regarding amending Decree No. 535 of 2001 on the issuance of a maritime passport.
- 90- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 393 / 2003 Regarding fees of shipping and unloading at the Egyptian ports.
- 91- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 394 / 2003 Regarding fees for storage services at the Egyptian Ports.
- 92- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 395 / 2003 Regarding fees for marine agency at the Egyptian Ports and for passing in the Suez Canal.
- 93- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 420 / 2003 Regarding determining the fees for enjoying and usufructing equipment and stationary and floating establishments owned by the Ports General Authority and Ports and Lighthouses Authority.
- 94- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 520 / 2003 Regarding the conditions and measures for licensing the exercise of works relevant to the maritime transport in the Egyptian ports.
- 95- Decree of Minister of Maritime Transport no. 521 / 2003 Regarding determining the fees for enjoying the licenses granted to exercise maritime transport works and the pertinent works in the Egyptian ports.
- 96- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 539 / 2003 Regarding organizing, managing and operating touristic ports.
- 97- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no. 321 / 2005 Regarding amending Decree No. 394 of 2003 on the fees for storage services at the Egyptian ports.
- 98- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Transport no 335 / 2005 Regarding amending Decree No. 394 of 2003 on the fees for storage services at the Egyptian ports.
- 99- Decree of the Chairman of Alexandria Port Authority no. 153 / 1969 Regarding the licenses of guards of goods at docks.
- 100- Decree of the Chairman of Alexandria Port Authority no. 55 / 1988 Regarding the rules organizing entry in the register of public establishments and companies working in the field of shipping and unloading.
- 101- Decree of the Chairman of Alexandria Port Authority no. 56 / 1988 Regarding the instructions regulating barges and sea units working at Alexandria and Dekhila Ports.
- 102- Decree of the Chairman of Red Sea Ports Authority no. 3 / 1993 Regarding the fees of the services provided at fishing ports.
- 103- Decree of the Chairman of Alexandria Port Authority no 270 / 1994 Regarding amending the schedule attached to the Ministerial Decree No. 107 of 1967 prohibiting the exercise of some works at Alexandria port, except for those registered.
- 104- Decree of the Chairman of Alexandria Port Authority no. 112 / 2001 Regarding replacing paragraph 4, Article 1 of the Board Resolution No. 94 of 1994 on the rules and conditions authorizing the existence of floating silos for taking delivery of rigid cement at Alexandria and Dekhila Ports.
- 105- Decree of Maritime Transport Authority no. 366 / 1965 Regarding amending Decree No. 7/1961 on computing goods transported in internal waters.

106- Decree of Maritime Transport Authority no. 256 / 1983 Regarding applying the specifications of rescue and firefighting equipment for granting licenses for the operation of motor boats.

107- Decree of Maritime Transport Authority no. 257 / 1983 Regarding using the forms for issuing the licenses of motor boats and conditions of soundness and renewal thereof

108- Decree no. 9040 / 1957 Regarding license conditions for operating public and private ferries and organizing the auction procedures for public ferries.

E. Energy Services

1- Pipeline Transport (Class 713)

Laws & Regulations

- 1- Law no. 7 / 1974 Regarding the Establishment of the Arab Company for Petroleum Pipelines
- 2- Law no. 167 / 1958 Regarding the Establishment of the Public Authority for Petroleum Affairs and its executive regulations issued under no. 820/1996.
- 3- Law no. 217 / 1980 Regarding natural Gas And its Executive Regulations issued by Ministerial Decree no. 820 / 1996
- 4- Law no. 20 / 1976 Regarding the Establishment of the Egyptian Public Authority for Petroleum
- 5- Law no. 4 / 1988 Regarding Petroleum Pipelines and its Executive Regulations

Ministerial decrees

- 1- Presidential Decree no. 2344 / 1959 regarding amending Law no. 167 of 1958
- 2- Ministerial Decree no. 1248 / 2004 Regarding Exportation of Gas
- 3- Presidential Decree no. 74 / 1968 Regarding the Establishment of the Petroleum Pipeline Company
- 4- Ministerial Decree no. 206 / 1988 Regarding the Seizure of Vacant Land for the Public Utilities Purposes
- 5- Ministerial Decree no. 250 / 1986 Regarding organizing Regulations for the Circulation of Petroleum
- 6- Ministerial Decree no. 118 / 1978 Regarding the establishment of Petroleum Gas Company and Issuing the Statutes of the Company
- 7- Decree of the Egyptian Public Petroleum Company no. 2 / 1962 Regarding the Establishment of the Public Company for Transporting Petroleum Using Pipelines

2. Services Incidental to Energy Distribution

Laws & Regulations

1. Law 104 of 1992 Regarding Building Construction Contractors and its executive regulations no. 205/93

3. Services Incidental to mining (construction)

Laws & Regulations

1. Law 104 of 1992 Regarding Building Construction Contractors and its executive regulations no. 205/93
2. Law no. 66/1953 Regarding Mines and Quarries
3. Law no. 86/1956 Regarding Mines and Quarries and its executive regulations no. 69/1959.

Ministerial Decrees

Ministry of Finance Decree no. 343/2006. Regarding Social Insurance on Workers of contracting, mining, and desalination.

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