

Arab Business Legislative Frameworks

Egypt Profile

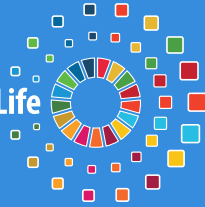


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Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

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Country Profile

EGYPT



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Summary



The Arab Republic of Egypt was formed after a military coup d'état in 1953. Egyptian law is built on an amalgamation of sharia law and the Napoleonic Code and has a constitution. Its system has been undergoing changes since the 2011 revolution and the 2014 military coup.

Competition



- The **MAIN LEGISLATION GOVERNING COMPETITION** in Egypt is **Law No. 3 of 2005 on Competition and Banning Monopolistic Practices**, which was updated through the Prime Minister's **Decree No. 2957** in 2010;
- The legislation establishes the **EGYPTIAN COMPETITION AUTHORITY**, contains an exhaustive **list defining abusive practices**, and provides a detailed **description of anti-competitive acts** that are **prohibited**;
- However, **THE LAW** also **PROVIDES exemptions for public utilities and enterprises** managed by the state.

Foreign Direct Investment



- **EGYPT UPDATED ITS INVESTMENT LAW** with **Law No. 72 of 2017** and **Decree No. 2310 of 2017**. **Law No. 72 of 2017** simplifies **procedures** and **offers guarantees** and further **incentives for investors**;
- However, **NUMEROUS RESTRICTIONS ARE STILL IN PLACE**, such as particular **professions** that are **banned for foreigners** to work in, **restrictions** on acting as commercial agents, and **prohibition** on land acquisitions (particularly in the Sinai Peninsula).



Anti-Corruption



- Egypt does not have a singular streamlined anti-corruption legislation; rather, it utilizes a **WEB OF LAWS** to **tackle corruption**. These include **Law No. 97 of 2015** that amended and updated the **Illicit Gain Law of 1975**; **Law No. 80 of 2002** on Money Laundering; **Law No. 106 of 2013** on Prohibiting Conflict of Interest for Public Officials; **Law No. 182 of 2018** on Public Procurement; **Decree No. 2890 of 2010** on establishing the National Committee on Fighting Corruption; and provisions of its penal code that outlaw forms of bribery;
- Egypt also has **SEVERAL AGENCIES** concerned with **FIGHTING CORRUPTION**, including but not limited to the **Administrative Control Agency**; the **Public Prosecutor**; the **Accountability State Authority**; the **Department of Illicit Gain** within the Ministry of Justice; and the **Directorial General for Combating Financial Crimes** within the Ministry of Interior;
- Yet, there are **CONSIDERABLE CHALLENGES** related to implementation that arise from the **jurisdiction** and **duplications** of these various agencies and legislations.

Consumer Protection



- Egypt established an **EXPLICIT CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW** in 2018, with **Law No. 181**. The law notably provides **protection from unsafe products**, **mandates the provision of more information** to consumers and other forms of transparency, **explains provisions** related to e-commerce and real estate, and **establishes the roles and responsibilities of the Consumer Protection Authority**.

Main Headings

● Very Strong
 ● Strong
 ● Developed
 ● Moderate
 ● Basic
 ● Weak
 ● Very Weak

COMPETITION

● **DEVELOPED**

Anti-Trust and Competition Laws	● Developed
Anti-Dominance and Monopolisation Laws	● Strong
Cartels and Anti-Competitive Agreements	● Strong
Competition Enforcement Practices	● Developed
International Trade Agreements	● Very Weak
Liberalisation and Competition Intervention in Regulated Sectors	● Moderate
Merger Regulatory Regime	● Strong
Labor Protection	● Weak




FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

● **DEVELOPED**

Banking Regulations	● Developed
Macroeconomic Policies	● Very Strong
Investment Regulatory Framework	● Very Strong
Incentivisation Schemes	● Developed
Bi-lateral Treaties	● Weak



ANTI-CORRUPTION		● MODERATE
Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Public Sector	● Very Strong	
Anti-Bribery and Whistle Blow Laws	● Developed	
Budgeting and Public Expenditures	● Very Weak	
Digital Government	● Moderate	
Open Government and Transparency	● Very Weak	
Public Procurement Standards	● Moderate	

CONSUMER PROTECTION		● MODERATE
Physical Safety Regulations	● Developed	
Protection of Consumers' Economic Interests	● Strong	
Measures Enabling Consumers to Obtain Redress	● Very Strong	
Promotion of Sustainable Consumption	● Very Weak	

Sub-categories

● Very Strong
 ● Strong
 ● Developed
 ● Moderate
 ● Basic
 ● Weak
 ● Very Weak

COMPETITION

Laws/Decrees (i.e. national legislations/regulations)	● Strong	
Definitions (i.e. legal definitions within legislation/treaties)	● Strong	
Institutions (i.e. bodies/authorities)	● Strong	
International Agreements (regional/international conventions, treaties, trade agreements)	● Very Weak	
Enforcement (i.e. positive or negative, such as incentives, subsidizes, sanctions, fines, prison sentences)	● Very Strong	
Exemptions	● Very Weak	
Accessibility/Transparency	● Very Strong	

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

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ANTI-CORRUPTION

Laws/Decrees (i.e. national legislations/regulations)	● Strong	
Definitions (i.e. legal definitions within legislation/treaties)	● Developed	
Institutions (i.e. bodies/authorities)	● Basic	
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Enforcement (i.e. positive or negative, such as incentives, subsidizes, sanctions, fines, prison sentences)	● Very Strong	
Exemptions	● Very Strong	
Accessibility/Transparency	● Weak	

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Laws/Decrees (i.e. national legislations/regulations)	● Moderate	
Definitions (i.e. legal definitions within legislation/treaties)	● Strong	
Institutions (i.e. bodies/authorities)	● Strong	
International Agreements (regional/international conventions, treaties, trade agreements)	● Weak	
Enforcement (i.e. positive or negative, such as incentives, subsidizes, sanctions, fines, prison sentences)	● Basic	
Exemptions	● Very Weak	
Accessibility/Transparency	● Strong	



