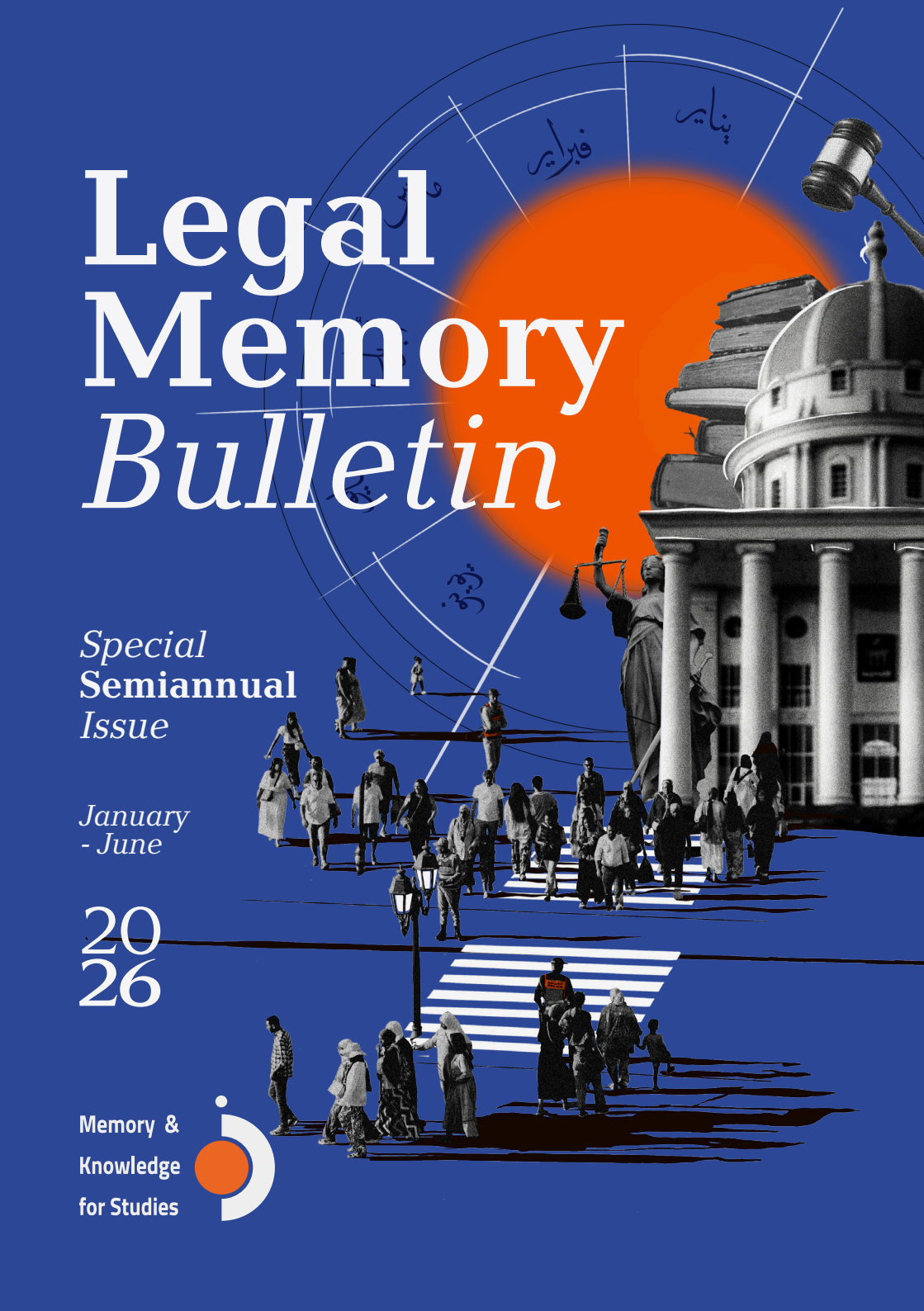
Legal Memory *Bulletin*

Special **Semiannual** *Issue*

January - June

2026



Memory & Knowledge for Studies

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Introduction

This is the semi-annual issue of the Legal Memory bulletin, in which we track laws, decrees issued by the President of the Republic, and decisions issued by the Prime Minister that were published in the Official Gazette between January 1 and June 30, 2026. The bulletin aims to provide a quantitative and objective overview of the legislative and regulatory activity published during the first half of the year, categorized by document type, publication date, and primary subject matter.

During its preparation, we relied on inventorying the documents published in the Official Gazette and recording their basic data, then classifying each document according to the main field to which it relates. The classification reflects the dominant topic of the document for the purposes of inventory and analysis, without meaning that its content or effects are limited to it, as some laws and decisions may intersect with more than one field.

This data provides a preliminary overview of the volume of laws and decrees published in the Official Gazette during the first half of 2026; however, they do not, on their own, reflect the nature of legislative and regulatory activity or the extent of the change brought about by the published documents. The number of documents in a given month or category may rise due to the publication of a large batch of laws or decrees that are similar in subject matter and function, without necessarily implying a multitude of substantive legislative interventions during that month or within that specific field.

This is clearly evident in the month of June, which recorded the second highest number of documents published during the period with a total of 128 documents. This increase is primarily related to the publication of a wide package of laws relating to and approving the final accounts of the state's general budget and the budgets of several public bodies for the fiscal year 2024/2025. Although each law is an independent document, it represents in its totality a homogeneous set of financial laws related to closing the

financial year and approving the results of implementing budgets, and not a set of independent legislative amendments on multiple topics.

For instance, a high number of documents published in January does not necessarily mean that all of them were issued or signed during that same month. The figure depends on the date of publication in the Official Gazette; decisions bearing numbers from previous years may be published in 2026 due to the time lag between a decision's issuance and its publication. Consequently, the monthly distribution reflects publication activity in the Official Gazette, rather than the complete chronological sequence of the issuance or implementation of laws and decisions.

Caution should also be exercised when interpreting the distribution of documents based on their primary classification. While economic rights account for 302 documents—representing over 73% of the total documents surveyed—this category encompasses a wide spectrum of diverse topics, including the general budget and final accounts; loans, grants, and financing agreements; land allocation; infrastructure and public utility projects; as well as transport, energy, investment, and industry.

The increase in the number of economic documents is linked to the repetition of some executive tools, most notably the decisions to allocate state-owned lands that consider projects as works of public benefit, and expropriate or seize property through direct implementation, in addition to decisions related to investment zones, free zones, and national projects. Each of these documents is calculated independently, even when the decisions are similar in their legal structure and differ from each other only in the project, location, or beneficiary.

On the other hand, the number of published documents in certain fields may be limited, even though a single document can carry significant legal or institutional weight. For instance, the executive regulations for the law on foreign asylum seekers count as a single decision, despite the fact that they provide detailed rules governing the submission and review of asylum applications, the mandate of the Standing Committee on Refugee Affairs, the rights and obligations of refugees and asylum seekers, as well

as procedures for document issuance, grievances, appeals, and the termination of asylum status. The same applies to laws amending key provisions in social security, tax, or trade union regulations; their importance cannot be measured merely by the number of documents they represent.

Classifying a document under a specific major category does not mean it is confined solely to that category; a law or decree may relate to economic and social rights simultaneously, or combine the regulation of state institutions regarding civil and political rights. In these instances, the document's predominant subject matter was adopted as the basis for classification to avoid counting a single document more than once across multiple categories, while noting areas of overlap when presenting the most significant documents and files.

For this reason, the following sections of this semi-annual issue combine a quantitative analysis of documents with a thematic overview of the key laws, decisions, and dossiers that underwent legislative or regulatory intervention during the period.

Laws 1

The first half of 2026 saw the publication of 69 laws in the Official Gazette. These comprised 62 laws relating to the final accounts of the State's general budget and the budgets of various public bodies for the 2024/2025 fiscal year, alongside seven other laws addressing professional syndicates, military service, taxation, trade, nuclear and radiological activities, social insurance, and labor union organization.

First: Rules Governing Final Accounts

June saw the publication of 62 laws, relating to linking and approving the final accounts for the fiscal year 2024/2025. This group included the law linking the final account of the state's general budget, in addition to approving the final account of the Ministry of Justice's budget, and linking the final accounts of the budgets of a large number of public, economic and service bodies. The entities covered by these laws were distributed among multiple sectors, including agriculture, rural development, fisheries, industry, petroleum, gas, electricity, nuclear and renewable energy, transportation, railways, ports, the Suez Canal and tunnels, communications, information technology, post, space, trade, supply, and investment, economic zones, housing and urban development, health, health insurance and medicine, education and training, media, culture, tourism and sports, in addition to social insurance, social protection, military production and some funds and regulatory bodies.

Second: Other Laws

Law No. 1 of 2026, published on March 1, 2026, was issued to amend certain provisions of Law No. 3 of 1987 regarding the establishment and regulation of the Sports Professions Syndicate. The law amended Clause (c) of Article 5, redefining the qualifications and studies required for syndicate registration to include: obtaining a

specialized qualification in sports sciences; completing studies in physical education (within one of its professional tracks); or completing specialized studies in a specific track as approved by the ministry responsible for sports affairs, following consultation with the Supreme Council for universities. It also replaced the expression "sports professions" with certain terms found in Articles 4 and 90 of the Law, thereby unifying the terminology used in regulating the profession. Primary Classification: Civil and Political Rights.

On March 24, Law No. 2 of 2026 was published, amending certain provisions of the Military and National Service Law (Law No. 127 of 1980). The amendment covered clauses (c) and (d) of Paragraph One, and clause (e) of Paragraph Two of Article 7—which concerns conscription exemptions—extending eligibility to the eldest eligible brother or son of an individual killed or permanently disabled due to military or terrorist operations, as well as in certain cases of death or injury resulting from service, or cases of disappearance during military or terrorist operations. The law also amended Articles 49 and 52, increasing the financial penalties imposed on individuals who fail to report for conscription after reaching the age of thirty, and on those who fail, without an acceptable excuse, to report for reserve service.

On April 2, Law No. 3 of 2026 was issued, amending certain provisions of the Law on Tax on Real Estate (Law No. 196 of 2008). The law regulates procedures for the inventory and revaluation of the rental value of properties every five years; mandates that the Real Estate Tax Authority publish details of the indicative pricing map prior to the implementation of the new valuation; allows for the submission of tax declarations either in paper or electronic format; and governs the notification of liable parties and their right to appeal within sixty days. Article 18 of the Law raised the exemption threshold for a property unit serving as the primary private residence for the taxpayer and their family to include units with an annual net rental value of less than 100,000 EGP, with the possibility of increasing this limit via a Cabinet decision. Article 14 *bis* was added, granting a 25% tax incentive for residential properties and a 10% incentive for non-residential properties if the tax return is filed on time; it also regulated electronic payment and the refund of overpayments, and capped late-payment penalties so they

do not exceed the principal tax debt. The law also included transitional provisions, such as waiving late-payment penalties for those who settle taxes due prior to the law's enactment or within six months thereof, and exempting previously unregistered properties from taxes due for prior periods, provided a tax return is filed within one year. Furthermore, it permitted the settlement of existing tax disputes upon payment of 70% of the total disputed tax amount.

On the same day, Law No. 4 of 2026 was published, amending certain provisions of Law No. 121 of 1982 regarding the Importers' registry. The Law added a paragraph to Article 2 permitting the payment of required amounts in the equivalent of freely convertible foreign currencies accepted by the Central Bank of Egypt. It also added Article 4 *bis*, allowing for the registration of changes in the legal form of registered companies or amendments to their tax registration numbers—provided the competent authority is notified within sixty days—treating such changes as amendments to the data recorded in the registry. The Law authorized re-registration in the Importers' Register if the heirs of a natural person (or some of them) establish a company to carry on their predecessor's business within one and a half years of the date of death, while exempting the company from certain registration conditions. Furthermore, it added Article 12 *bis* to regulate settlement regarding the offenses stipulated in Articles 8 and 10 of the Law; it specified the financial settlement amount based on the stage the legal proceedings had reached, stipulating that the criminal case would be terminated and the execution of the penalty suspended upon completion of the settlement. Finally, the Law mandated that the minister responsible for foreign trade amend the executive regulations within thirty days. Primary Classification: Economic Rights.

On May 16, Law No. 10 of 2026 was published, amending certain provisions of the Law on the Regulation of Nuclear and Radiological Activities (Law No. 7 of 2010). The law amended the definition of "radiological facilities" in Article 3 to include irradiation facilities; facilities for the handling, processing, storage, and disposal of radioactive waste; radioisotope production facilities; facilities for mining and processing ores and materials that emit ionizing radiation; and electron and ion accelerator facilities. It also amended Article 32, reorganizing the fees applicable to permits, licenses,

approvals, and the accreditation of training programs related to nuclear and radiological activities, while setting maximum fee limits based on the type of facility or activity. New definitions and provisions were added, including Article 26 *bis*, which requires a prior license for manufacturing systems, structures, or equipment related to the safety of nuclear facilities, and Article 62 *bis*, which prohibits changing the possession or ownership of radioactive materials or sources without prior approval from the Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Authority. Furthermore, the law amended provisions regarding the import, export, and transport of radioactive materials and sources, as well as penalties for certain violations; it added Article 110, which permits settlement for a number of offenses stipulated in the law, provided the causes of the violation are remedied and the financial payment—determined based on the stage the legal proceedings have reached—is made. Primary Classification: Economic Rights.

On June 4, Law No. 11 of 2026 was published, amending Article 111 of the Social Insurance and Pensions Law (Law No. 148 of 2019). The law set the annual installment payable by the General Treasury to the National Organization for Social Insurance at EGP 238.55 billion for the 2025/2026 fiscal year, established a mechanism for its annual increase, and mandated an additional annual payment of EGP 1 billion for five years, commencing in July 2026. These installment payments are to continue for fifty years, in exchange for the Social Insurance Fund assuming a set of obligations previously borne by the General Treasury—excluding, however, any future obligations arising from the granting of exceptional pensions or additional benefits after the law's effective date. Primary Classification: Social and Cultural Rights.

Law No. 74 of 2026, published on June 8, 2026, concerns the continuation of the current trade union term for the boards of directors of labor union organizations. The law extended the existing term by six months, commencing upon its scheduled expiration, provided that the call for elections for the new term is issued at least sixty days prior to the end of the extension period, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Labor Union Organizations and the Protection of the Right to Organize (Law No. 213 of 2017). Primary Classification: Civil and Political Rights.

Presidential Decrees 2

The first half of 2026 saw the publication of 72 presidential decrees in the Official Gazette. These decrees covered a range of areas, including the approval of agreements for loans, grants, and international cooperation; the allocation and repurposing of land for various industrial and service projects; appointments and restructuring of certain state institutions; as well as decisions regarding amnesty decision, pension increases, and the establishment of new universities and institutions.

Agreements, loans, and grants

The first half of 2026 saw the publication of 13 decisions approving agreements for financing, grants, or international cooperation. This group comprised six decisions related to loans, five concerning grants or aid, and two regarding cooperation in the fields of scientific research and telecommunications. Although some of these decisions bore dates from 2024 and 2025, they were included in the count because they were published in the Official Gazette during the first half of 2026.

China came at the forefront of the entities associated with the financing agreements published during the period, including four decisions related to financing the third phase of the 10th of Ramadan City railway project. This financing included a soft government loan worth 200 million US dollars to be repaid in Chinese Yuan, and two preferential loans worth 42 million dollars and 90 million dollars, in addition to a framework agreement for a soft loan worth CNY 1.465 billion.

A decision was also published approving a loan from the Government of Japan—valued at 35 billion Japanese yen—to finance private sector development policies and support economic diversification, as well as a decision approving a $300 million loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to finance the "Enhancing Resilience, Opportunity, and Well-being in Egypt" program.

Regarding grants, the decisions included a grant from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) worth 3.478 billion yen for a project to provide a diving support vessel, and a $10 million grant from the South Korean government to develop green vehicle maintenance technology at vocational training centers, alongside a €75 million financing agreement with the European Union to support the implementation of socio-economic reforms at the local level.

The decisions included a technical assistance grant worth 499 thousand accounting units from the African Development Bank, and aid worth 300 thousand Kuwaiti dinars from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to prepare a feasibility study to raise the capacity of the electrical interconnection line between Egypt and Jordan.
In addition to the funding, approval was published for Egypt to join the (European Horizon) program for scientific research and innovation, as well as a cooperation agreement between the National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority and the International Telecommunication Union regarding the Union's accelerator centers.

Allocation of Land and Public Projects

The number of decisions related to land allocation, changing its use, or removing its public benefit status reached 18. These decisions varied between allocating land for industrial and logistics zones, water, sanitation, transportation, and aviation projects, adding areas to economic and industrial zones, in addition to allocating land for some service projects and projects of the presidential initiative (Decent Life).

In the industrial sector, the decisions included allocating spaces for expansions of the Kom Abu Rady Industrial Zone in Beni Suef, and the industrial activities in the Al-Matahra area in Minya, and adding about 139.96 acres to the Qantara West industrial zone within the Suez Canal Economic Zone. It included changing the purpose of land use in Wadi El-Natroun from reclamation and agriculture to establishing a logistics area and a dry port, and allocating land in Sadat City to establish a logistics area.

In the transport and public projects sector, land was allocated for expanding the airfield at Saint Catherine Airport and constructing a passenger terminal and parking facilities, as well as for the project to upgrade the South Red Sea Shipyard in Safaga; additional land was designated for public utility projects across various governorates. The decisions also included allocations for drinking water and sanitation projects—such as a sewage lifting station in Qena Governorate under the "Decent Life" (Hayah Karima) initiative—and for development projects in villages in Minya Governorate.

The set of decisions included measures to revoke the "public utility" designation for certain lands, cancel previous decisions regarding the transfer of their ownership, and reallocate them to other entities. Consequently, these decisions do not all represent new allocations; rather, they also encompass the reorganization of the lands' legal status and changes to the entities overseeing them or their intended use.

Appointments and the Management of State Institutions

Decisions related to appointments and the management of state institutions constituted the largest group, totaling 32 decisions. These included appointments within the executive branch and judicial and oversight bodies, the reconstitution of certain councils and agencies, and the regulation of the operations of various public institutions.

At the level of the executive authority, the decisions included the appointment of the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, the appointment of a number of governors, the appointment of an assistant to the President of the Republic and an advisor to the President for political affairs, in addition to appointing or renewing the appointment of the heads of a number of agencies, including the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), the General Authority for Financial Supervision, the Central Agency for Organization and Administration, and the National Academy for Training and Qualification of Youth.

Decisions related to parliamentary institutions were published, including appointing 28 members of the House of Representatives, concluding the sixth regular session of the second legislative term, and then calling on the Council to meet to open the first regular session of the third legislative term.

Regarding judicial and legal bodies, the decisions included the appointment of assistants to the Public Prosecution and the Administrative Prosecution, assistant delegates to the State Cases Authority and the State Council, and the appointment of deputies to the President of the Court of Cassation. At the end of June, four decisions were published appointing new heads of the State Litigation Authority, the Court of Cassation, the Administrative Prosecution Authority, and the State Council, effective July 1, 2026.

The decisions also included the appointment of two deputies to the head of the Central Auditing Organization; the reconstitution of the National Council for Human Rights and the Board of Directors of the State Information Service; and appointments within the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Expatriate Affairs. Additionally, there were decisions regarding the management of public business sector companies, the General Secretariat of Specialized Councils, and certain economic authorities.

Other important decisions

During this period, four decrees were issued granting remission of the remaining sentences for certain convicted individuals on the occasions of the January 25 Revolution anniversary, Eid al-Fitr, Sinai Liberation Day, Eid al-Adha, and the thirteenth anniversary of June 30th .

Three decisions were also published for the university education sector, including the establishment of the International University of Science, Arts and Technology as a private university, the establishment of the International Capital for Education Foundation to host two branches of Queen Margaret and Edinburgh Napier Universities, and the establishment of a private university called Sohag Rival University.

Presidential Decree No. 271 of 2026, published on June 24, 2026, was issued to increase pensions by 15% due prior to July 1, 2026, effective from that date. This increase applies to pensions established under Law No. 71 of 1964 regarding exceptional pensions and honoraria, and the Social Insurance and Pensions Law No. 148 of 2019. The increase is calculated based on the total due pension—including any prior increments added up to June 30, 2026—subject to a maximum limit linked to the maximum monthly contribution wage. It also applies to pensions for partial work-related disability and is distributed among beneficiaries according to each individual's share of the pension as of July 1, 2026. However, disability allowances or exceptional grants established under Laws No. 166 of 2022 and No. 172 of 2023 are excluded from the pension amount used to calculate this increase.

Presidential Decree No. 272 of 2026 was issued establishing the "Egyptian Military Academy Decoration" to mark the graduation of the first class bearing the name of the Egyptian Military Academy. The decree established the decoration as a single-class award, ranking in degree after military decorations issued prior to the decree's effective date, and it is to be awarded to graduates of the Egyptian Military Academy’s colleges who hold a bachelor’s degree.

Decisions by the Prime Minister 3

The first half of 2026 saw the publication of 272 decisions by the Prime Minister, accounting for approximately two-thirds of the total laws and decisions. These decisions were predominantly economic in nature: 203 were classified under economic rights, compared to 38 concerning civil and political rights, 22 regarding social and cultural rights, and nine pertaining to the state and system of government. The high number of Prime Ministerial decisions is primarily attributable to the large number of decisions regarding land allocation and public utility projects, as well as decisions concerning citizenship, executive regulations, regulatory measures, public services, investment, and the management of state assets.

Nationality

The period witnessed the publication of 29 decisions regarding Egyptian nationality titles, distributed among 24 decisions regarding the cancellation and five decisions approving the granting of Egyptian citizenship.

Joining military service in a foreign country without obtaining a previous permit was at the forefront of reasons mentioned in the decisions to revoke citizenship; this was the case in 15 decisions. Four decisions were issued due to acquiring a foreign nationality without obtaining previous permission, and three decisions were issued due to habitual residence outside the country and joining a foreign body whose purposes include working to undermine the social and economic system of the state by force. Two decisions combined the acquisition of a foreign nationality without permission or the possibility of entering into military service in a foreign country without a license.

These figures indicate the number of published decisions, not necessarily the number of individuals affected by them; while the majority of decisions concerned single

individuals, some involved the revocation of citizenship for more than one person, and decisions granting citizenship included lists of groups of individuals.

Land Allocation and Public Utility Projects

Decisions concerning land and public projects constituted the largest share of the Prime Minister's decisions; they included the publication of 106 decisions allocating land, alongside 37 decisions designating projects as works of public utility. Together, these two categories totaled 143 decisions, representing more than half of the Prime Minister's decisions published during this period.

The decisions to allocate lands were distributed over a large number of governorates, and included privately owned state-owned lands, lands provided by donation, and lands allocated free of charge or for nominal rent to public and local entities. The purposes of the allocation varied between establishing schools, Azhar institutes, educational facilities, drinking water and sewage stations, health units, Ambulance posts, postal, insurance and supply offices, the headquarters of judicial and real estate authorities, youth centers, sports facilities, housing and social services projects, and the reconciliation of conditions of some existing buildings and facilities.

As for public utility decisions, they concerned the construction and development of roads, traffic corridors, bridges, railway lines, drinking water and sanitation projects, seawater desalination plants, and other infrastructure projects. This group included, for example, projects to develop and expand sections of the Greater Cairo Ring Road; upgrade the 26th of July Corridor and its connecting routes; double the Janaklis Desert Road in Beheira Governorate; construction of a bridge over the Al-Seil railway crossing in Aswan Governorate; and extending the eastern section of the Geneifa Road in Suez Governorate.

The project to construct three seawater desalination plants in the cities of Fayed, Baltim, and El-Hammam—located in the governorates of Ismailia, Kafr El-Sheikh, and Matrouh,

respectively—was designated as a public utility project under the 2050 Strategic Plan for Water Desalination. The decisions also encompassed projects for sewage lifting and treatment plants, as well as measures associated with implementing public utility projects, such as the expropriation of land or the direct seizure of land required for them.

Executive Regulations and Regulatory Decisions

The first half of the year saw the publication of nine decisions issuing or amending executive regulations, or establishing general regulatory systems and controls. These decisions included amendments to the executive regulations for the Law on Reconciliation regarding certain building violations and the legalization of their status; the issuance of executive regulations for the Law on Rules and Procedures for Disposing of State-Owned Private Property; and amendments to the executive regulations for the Universities Organization Law, the Mineral Resources Law, and the Civil Service Law. They also included the issuance of executive regulations for the Law on Foreigners' Asylum and the Law on General State Planning, as well as the issuance of regulations governing personnel affairs at the Egyptian Health Council, alongside a decision regulating the system and criteria for the preparation and qualification required to assume leadership positions.

Among these decisions is the Prime Minister's Decision No. 1568 of 2026, issuing the executive regulations for the Law on Asylum for Foreigners (Law No. 164 of 2024). The regulations define the competencies of the Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs and outline the procedures for submitting, registering, and examining asylum applications. They also mandate the creation of a central database containing the data and biometric information of refugees and asylum seekers, while ensuring the confidentiality of such data. The regulations address the status of applicants based on their method of entry into the country, setting a six-month timeframe for adjudicating applications from those who entered legally and a one-year timeframe for those who entered illegally, while prioritizing categories most in need of protection. Furthermore, the regulations cover personal interviews, legal assistance, case management for

unaccompanied children and vulnerable groups, the issuance of identification cards and travel documents, the termination of refugee status, voluntary repatriation, and resettlement. Provisions are included regarding access to specific health and social services and basic education for children, as well as procedures for filing grievances against asylum decisions within 15 days and subsequently challenging them before the Administrative Judiciary Court. Finally, the regulations establish transitional provisions for handling cards issued by the UNHCR and transferring data and files to the Permanent Committee, with the decision taking effect three months after its publication.

Social Rights and Services

The Prime Minister's decisions encompassed a range of measures concerning health, housing, labor, social protection, and religious observances. In the health sector, Decision No. 37 of 2026 was issued to extend—by three months—the timeframe stipulated in Article 2 of Law No. 13 of 2025 (which promulgated the Law on Medical Liability and Patient Safety), thereby providing an additional period to finalize the arrangements necessary for implementing certain provisions of the law.

Three decisions have also been issued designating specific therapeutic assets as assets to be transferred to the General Authority for Healthcare, within the framework of implementing the Universal Health Insurance System in the governorates of Aswan and Minya. These decisions are part of the institutional measures required for the transfer of management and operation of health facilities in governorates joining the system.

In the housing sector, a decision was issued to extend the period for accepting applications for the allocation of residential and non-residential units held by state entities; these applications are submitted by tenants—or those to whom lease agreements have been extended—who are subject to Law No. 164 of 2025. Additionally, an amendment to the executive regulations of the Law on Reconciliation regarding Certain Building Violations and the Regularization of their Status was published, followed by a decision to extend the deadline for submitting reconciliation applications by an additional six months, starting on May 5, 2026.

In the labor sector, Decision No. 982 of 2026 was published; its provisions apply to establishments and entities subject to the Labor Law, and employers are required to implement them. Subsequently, three consecutive decisions were issued extending the application of these provisions through the months of May, June, and July 2026.

The six months witnessed the publication of nine decisions granting paid official holidays for religious and national occasions, including the Coptic Christmas, the anniversary of the January 25 revolution, Eid al-Fitr, Sham al-Nessim, Sinai Liberation Day, Labor Day, the Arafat ritual of pilgrimage, Eid al-Adha, the Hijri New Year, and the anniversary of June 30.

Regarding the issue of churches, Decision No. 31 of 2026 was issued to regularize the status of 79 churches and 112 affiliated buildings—totaling 191 churches and buildings—based on requests submitted by the legal representatives of the denominations. A plot of land in the New Valley Governorate was also allocated to the Coptic Orthodox Archbishopric of the New Valley and the Oases to establish a church and its service building.

Social protection decisions also included three decisions to add beneficiaries to the fund honoring martyrs, victims, missing persons, and those injured in military, terrorist, and security operations, and their families. It included adding victims of terrorist operations who were employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and victims of the platform incident in 1981.

Investment, Economics, and Asset Management

Economic decisions encompassed a range of measures concerning free zones, foundation of companies, energy pricing, project regulation, and investment in state assets. Regarding free zones, three decisions were issued approving the establishment of private free zones for three companies operating in the sectors of industrial investment, footwear manufacturing, and textiles; these zones are to be located on land plots carved out of the site belonging to the Egyptian National Company for Industrial Development and Progress within the Robyki Industrial Zone in Badr City.

A decision was issued amending the timeframe allotted to the investor for conducting measurements—specifically regarding wind speed, temperature, and solar radiation—as well as environmental impact assessments and technical studies required for certain energy projects; the period is now set at 18 months, down from 24 months, during the preparatory phase for land-use licensing. Additionally, a decision was published amending the implementation schedule for the Balkan Food Industries project in New 6th of October City, setting the deadline for completion and the commencement of operations for March 1, 2027.

Regarding company formation, three decrees were issued authorizing public entities to participate in establishing joint-stock companies. These authorizations covered the Suez Canal Authority's participation in a real estate development and investment company and the Agricultural Research Center's participation in a seed production company. Additionally, authorization was granted to the Ministry of Finance, the Suez Canal Authority, and the General Authority for Universal Health Insurance to join other parties in establishing a company for the management, development, and investment of real estate assets, as well as to enter into partnerships with real estate development firms.

The decisions also addressed energy prices, with the issuance of a decree setting the selling prices for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders and another establishing the selling price of natural gas supplied to the petrochemical industry based on a specific

pricing formula. Regarding taxation, a decree was issued to extend the suspension of the provisions of the Land Tax Law (Law No. 113 of 1939) for an additional year.

Decisions related to economic rights extended to amending the executive regulations of the Mineral Resources Law, amending some timed programs for projects, restructuring or supporting the membership of boards of directors and economic and investment bodies, and including the Minister of Social Solidarity in the Ministerial Group for Entrepreneurship. A decision was also issued to consider the General Authority for Arbitration and Cotton Testing as public service bodies as of the fiscal year 2027/2028.

Key Issues of the First Half of *2026* 4

The significance of the laws and decisions published during the first half of 2026 is not reflected by their sheer volume alone; a single document may represent a sweeping regulatory shift, whereas other issues may be addressed across dozens of similar decisions. Accordingly, the following topics were selected as the most prominent areas subject to legislative or regulatory intervention during this period—whether through the continued implementation of prior laws, the amendment of existing systems, or the high volume of decisions issued regarding them.

1. Transfer of the management of the asylum file to the Standing Committee on Refugee Affairs

The first half of 2026 witnessed two successive steps in activating the system approved by the Foreigners' Asylum Law No. 164 of 2024. In February, Prime Minister's Decision No. 507 of 2026 was issued appointing Ambassador Salah Eldin Abdul Sadiq Ahmed as head of the Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs for a period of four years. In May, Resolution No. 1568 of 2026 was issued regarding the executive regulations of the law, to be implemented three months after the date of its publication. The executive framework was issued and the Chairman of the Committee was appointed, while the regulations have not yet entered into force.

The articles of issuance of the regulations made arrangements for the transition from the system based on registration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the new system. It decided to continue working with the valid cards issued by the Commission until they expire or the Committee issues replacement documents, whichever is sooner, and granted the cards that expire within the following six months to begin working with the decision in transitional situations. It obligated the Committee to coordinate with the Commission to receive the data of asylum seekers and refugees

registered with it within a period not exceeding six months, with the possibility of extending these periods again for a similar period.

As for the procedures for submitting the application, the regulations oblige those who entered the country illegally to submit an asylum application within 45 days from the date of entry. The registration stage was organized, including recording biometric data after notifying the asylum seeker of its nature and the purpose of collecting it and the authorities authorized to review it, and conducting an initial medical examination within thirty days of registering the application to assess health and psychological needs. It also decided to take into account the provision of free legal assistance when needed, the provision of a legal representative free of charge for unaccompanied children and those for whom there is no legal representative, and the asylum seeker's right to a qualified translator during the personal interview.

The regulations set the period for adjudicating the application at six months for those who entered the country illegally, and one year for those who entered illegally. It made it possible to file a grievance against the rejection decision, or consider it canceled, or to drop the refugee status or refuse to renew it, or the expiration of asylum, within 15 days from the announcement of the decision, provided that the committee decides on the grievance within 30 days, with the appeal remaining before the Administrative Judicial Court. At the same time, the regulations granted the committee the authority to request temporary measures towards asylum seekers for considerations of national security and public order, including periodic attendance and notification of a change of residence within 24 hours. It expanded the possible measures in times of war, combating terrorism, or dangerous and exceptional circumstances to include restricting residence geographically, prohibiting entry to specific regions or governorates, and requiring prior permission to travel between governorates or outside the country, and postponement of the decision on the asylum application. The duration of these measures was set at three months, subject to renewal, with the possibility of grievance against them.

2. Social Insurance and Pension Increases

June witnessed two different interventions in the insurance and pension system. The first was the issuance of Law No. 11 of 2026, which reformulated Article 111 of the Social Security and Pensions Law, and the second was Presidential Decision No. 271 of 2026 to increase pensions, effective from the first of July.

Law No. 11 sets the installment amount to be paid by the General Treasury to the National Organization for Social Insurance for the 2025/2026 fiscal year at EGP 238.55 billion. The installment is subject to a compound annual increase of 6.4% starting July 2026; this rate increases by an additional 0.2% annually from July 2027 until it reaches a compound rate of 7% in July 2029, alongside an annual addition of EGP 1 billion to the installment for a period of five years. Installment payments will continue for fifty years.

The new text of Article 111 explains in more detail what corresponds to this installment. It referred to the Social Insurance Fund the responsibility of eleven groups of existing obligations, including pension obligations prior to the implementation of the law, the actuarial deficit, previous debts, and treasury bonds with a total nominal value of 100 billion pounds, in addition to debts owed to the Authority by the Supply Commodities Authority and the Egyptian Tax Authority. On the other hand, exceptional pensions and additional benefits that are determined after the implementation of the law and are borne by the public treasury are excluded from the premium.

Twenty days after the law was published, a decision was issued to increase pensions by 15%. The decision to calculate the increase was not limited to this percentage alone; it decided to link it to 15% or the amount necessary to complete the minimum referred to in the Insurance Law, whichever is greater, while setting a maximum limit for the increase linked to the maximum monthly contribution wage. It also excluded disability benefits and exceptional grants scheduled for 2022 and 2023 from the pension for which the increase is calculated.

3. Nationality: Number of decisions and number of persons

Referring to the texts of nationality decisions showed a difference in the number of decisions published and the number of people actually affected. The first half witnessed the publication of 29 decisions, 24 of which were to revoke citizenship and five to grant it, but in total these decisions included 78 people.

The twenty-four decisions to revoke citizenship involved a total of 30 individuals. This discrepancy is attributable to two collective decisions: Decision No. 86 of 2025 (covering three individuals) and Decision No. 12 of 2026 (covering five individuals); both were based on grounds of habitual residence abroad and affiliation with a foreign entity whose objectives include forcibly undermining the State's social and economic order.

When tallying individuals rather than decisions, the grounds of enlisting in a foreign military service without authorization applied to 15 individuals, while acquiring foreign citizenship without permission applied to four; two individuals fell under both categories. Meanwhile, the grounds of residing abroad and affiliating with a foreign entity applied to nine individuals, despite appearing in only three decisions.

As for the five citizenship granting decisions, all published on April 30, they included 48 people, with ten people each in Resolution No. 990, 991, 992 and 993 of 2026, and eight people in Resolution No. 994 of 2026. 36 among the people included in the granting decisions had a Syrian nationality, while the other cases were distributed among different Arab and foreign nationalities. The preambles of the five decisions were based on Investment Law No. 72 of 2017, Prime Minister’s Decision No. 3099 of 2019 regulating the cases of granting Egyptian nationality to foreigners, and Resolution No. 647 of 2020 regulating the work of the Naturalization Applications Examination Unit.

4. Transfer of assets, health facilities, and comprehensive health insurance.

The published decisions during the six-months period reveal two paths for transferring the management of health facilities between state agencies. In February, the Prime Minister's Decision No. 641 of 2026 was issued transferring the affiliation of the Cairo Hospital for Dermatology and Venereology "Al-Hawd Al-Marsoud" from the Directorate of Health Affairs in Cairo to the General Authority for Hospitals and Educational Institutes, and renaming it the "National Educational Institute of Dermatology and Venereology," with transfer of employees according to their financial and functional grades, effective July 1, 2026

In May, Decrees No. 1437, 1449, and 1577 of 2026 were issued within the framework of implementing the Comprehensive Health Insurance System. According to the attached schedules, the three decrees covered 78 healthcare facilities designated for transfer to the General Authority for Healthcare: five facilities in Aswan, two in Luxor, and one in Ismailia, in addition to 70 facilities in Minya—distributed as 32 facilities under Decree No. 1449 and 38 facilities under Decree No. 1577.

The decisions did not address the transfer of assets alone; they also mandated that the Ministry of Health and Population take the necessary measures to enhance operational efficiency and provide the equipment required for facility operations. Furthermore, they required the General Authority for Healthcare to ensure these facilities meet the standards set by the General Authority for Healthcare Accreditation and Regulation within three years of the governorate's integration into the Universal Health Insurance System. Provisions were also made for the transfer of personnel to the General Authority for Healthcare, ensuring they retain their existing job status and—at a minimum—all benefits enjoyed at their previous workplaces.

In the specific case of Minya, Decisions No. 1449 and 1577 stipulated that their implementation would coincide with the launch of the Universal Health Insurance System's pilot phase in the governorate on June 1, 2026. Thus, the transition process

encompassed assets, personnel, equipment, and accreditation readiness, rather than merely a change in administrative affiliation.

5. Extending the deadline for adjustment of real estate status

The first half witnessed several decisions dealing with existing real estate situations, through independent legal paths that include the rental relationship, reconciliation of building violations, and legalizing the seizure of private state property.

Regarding residential and non-residential units related to Law No. 164 of 2025, the Council of Ministers twice extended the period for receiving requests to allocate units available to state agencies for tenants or those to whom the rental contract was extended. Resolution No. 4 of 2026 extended it for three months until April 12, and then Resolution No. 24 of 2026 extended it for another three months until July 12.

Regarding the reconciliation of building violations, Prime Minister's Decision No. 36 of 2026 amended the executive regulations of Law No. 187 of 2023. The amendment included the architectural document used to prove the date of committing the violation, and it also reorganized the rates for calculating some building violations without a license and interim construction works. Then, Decision No. 1098 of 2026 was issued extending the submission of applications. The reconciliation period is for an additional six months, starting from May 5. The preamble to the decision shows that this period is preceded by three other decisions to extend the period during the years 2024 and 2025.

Decision No. 200 of 2026 addressed the executive regulations for Law No. 168 of 2025, which governs the rules and procedures for the disposition of private state-owned property. It regulated the handling of applications and grievances previously submitted under former Law No. 144 of 2017 that had not yet been resolved; these were referred to the committees established under the new law, without requiring the payment of new examination or inspection fees if such fees had already been paid. It also permitted individuals whose applications for the legalization of possession were rejected under the former law to submit a new application in accordance with the new system.

6. Adjusting the status of churches and their affiliated buildings

In May, Council of Ministers Resolution No. 31 of 2026 was issued to adjust the conditions of 79 churches and 112 affiliated buildings, with a total of 191 churches and buildings, based on the requests submitted by the legal representatives of the approved denominations. But the decision did not treat all establishments equally, as it distributed them into four groups related to the various procedures required to be completed.

It obligated the relevant sects to complete the civil protection requirements for churches and buildings listed in the first and second tables within six months, while fulfilling the state's rights - if any - with respect to the facilities listed in the second table, provided that there is no dispute over ownership. As for the facilities listed in the third and fourth tables, adjusting their conditions was linked to demolition and reconstruction procedures, with the allocation of the same location, area, and height, and adding the condition of fulfilling the state's rights for the facilities in the fourth table.

The decision entails amending several status-regularization decrees issued between 2019 and 2024. These amendments cover nine churches or buildings previously addressed in earlier decisions; for some, the required measure shifted from meeting civil protection standards to demolition and reconstruction, while the status of one church was changed to restoration. Additionally, the address of one building was corrected, and the description of another facility was modified from "church" to "service building."

7. Land and Public Utility Projects

According to the count approved in this issue, the number of land allocation decisions reached 106 decisions, in addition to 37 decisions regarding projects of public benefit,

with a total of 143 decisions, that is, more than half of the decisions of the Prime Minister's decisions published during the first half of 2026.

The distribution of public benefit decisions shows a clear focus on transportation projects. Of the thirty-seven decisions, 25 were related to roads, highways, bridges, railways, metro, and trains, accounting for nearly two-thirds of this group. Seven decisions were related to drinking water, sanitation, and water desalination; two decisions were related to educational facilities; two decisions to urban development projects, and one decision was related to a project for canals related to land reclamation.

Also, not all of the published public benefit decisions related to starting new projects. Four new decisions added land or real estate to projects previously considered works of public benefit in decisions issued in 2024, and they included the first line of the high-speed electric train, the fourth stage of the light electric train, and the Central Delta Corridor. Here an aspect of the decision movement appears that does not appear from the number of projects alone, as regulatory intervention extends to completing the lands necessary for implementation and expropriation procedures associated with existing projects.

8. Foreign funding, loans and grants

The first half of 2026 witnessed the publication of 13 Presidential decisions related to loans, grants, aid, and international cooperation agreements. This group was divided into six decisions for loans, five for grants or aid, and two decisions for cooperation in the fields of scientific research and communications.

The transportation sector accounted for a prominent part of the financing deployed, especially the third phase of the 10th of Ramadan railway project. Four financing decisions were linked to the project, which included a soft Myanmar government loan, preferential loans, and a framework agreement for a soft loan, with supplies mentioned in the documents in dollars and Chinese Yuan.

A decision was published approving a loan from the Government of Japan amounting to 35 billion Japanese yen to finance policies for developing the private sector and supporting economic diversification, and a decision for a loan worth 300 million dollars from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank for the program to enhance resilience, opportunities and well-being in Egypt.

Regarding grants, the decisions included a Japanese grant worth 3.478 billion yen to provide a vessel for support of diving operations, a Korean grant of $10 million to develop green vehicle maintenance technology at vocational training centers, and a financing agreement with the European Union worth €75 million to support local-level social and economic reforms.

The decisions also included technical assistance from the African Development Bank worth 499,000 accounting units, and aid from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development worth 300,000 Kuwaiti dinars to prepare a feasibility study to raise the capacity of the electrical interconnection line between Egypt and Jordan.

Key Figures

413 Document — Total documents (laws and decrees) published

272 Decree — Prime Ministerial decrees, representing 65.9% of the total

69 Law — Representing 16.7% of the total

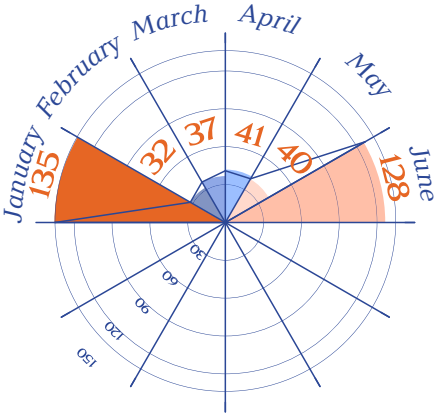
135 Document — In January—the month with the highest number of published documents

72 Decree — Presidential decrees, representing 17.4% of the total

302 Document — Related to economic rights—the most frequent category, at 73.1%

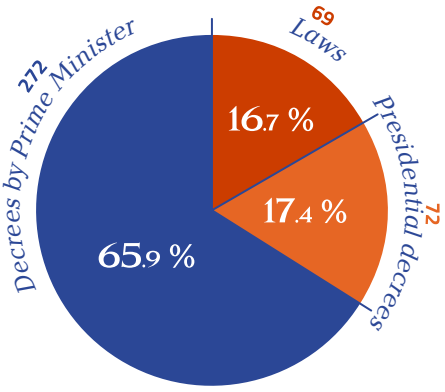
Documents related to economic rights had the largest share of the total laws and decisions published during the first half of 2026, comprising 302 out of 413 documents

Number of documents per month

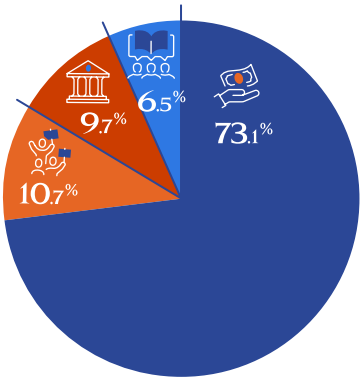


January recorded the highest number of published documents with a total of **135 documents**, followed by June with a total of **128 documents.**

Distribution of documents by type



Documents according to main classification



	No.
Economic Rights	302
Social & Cultural Rights	27
State & Governance Rights	40
Civil & Political Rights	44

Distribution of each document type across the primary categories

Numeric data

Economic Rights	Civil & Political Rights	State & Governance Rights	Social & Cultural Rights	Total
65	2	1	1	69
34	4	30	4	72
203	38	9	22	272

Percentage

	Economic Rights	Civil & Political Rights	State & Governance Rights	Social & Cultural Rights
Laws	94.2%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Presidential Decrees	47.2%	5.6%	41.7%	5.6%
Decrees by Prime Minister	74.6%	14.2%	3.3%	8.1%

Key terms

6

Term	Simplified Explanation
Legislative and Regulatory Activity	Laws and decisions that establish new rules, amend existing rules, or determine how they are to be implemented.
Primary Classification of the Document	The main subject under which the document is classified for cataloguing purposes, even if it is also related to other subjects.
State General Budget	The annual estimated plan specifying the revenues the state expects to collect and the expenditures it intends to incur.
Final Accounts	A statement showing the revenues and expenditures actually realized after the end of the fiscal year, compared with those provided for in the budget.
Approval of the Final Accounts	Approval by law of the final figures for actual revenues and expenditures for a fiscal year.
Fiscal Year	The period adopted by the state for preparing its budget and accounting for its revenues and expenditures; it may differ from the calendar year.
Public Economic Authority	A public entity that manages an economic activity or public utility and has an independent budget showing its revenues and expenditures.

Public Service Authority	A public entity that provides a service to citizens or the state and generally relies substantially on funding allocated to it from the state general budget.
Registration with the Syndicate	The official registration of a person as a member of a professional syndicate after meeting the conditions prescribed by law.
Exemption from Military Service	Exclusion of a person from performing military service on the basis of a condition specified by law; the exemption may be .permanent or temporary
Reserve Service	The return of a person who has previously completed military service to service for a specified period when called up in accordance with the law.
Taxpayer	The person or entity legally required to pay a tax or file the relevant tax return.
Annual Rental Value	The value estimated by the tax authority of what a property could generate in rent over a year, used to calculate tax; it need not be the rent actually paid.
Indicative Price Map	A statement showing price levels or estimated property values in different areas, used as a reference when estimating rental values.
Tax Incentive	A reduction or benefit granted to a taxpayer upon meeting certain conditions, such as filing a return or making payment on time.

Late-Payment Charge	An additional amount due as a result of late payment of a tax or debt.
Principal Tax Debt	The amount of tax itself that is due, excluding late-payment charges, penalties, and other additional amounts.
Transitional Provisions	Temporary rules explaining how to move from the old legal system to the new one and how to deal with cases that began before the amendment was issued.
Settlement of Tax Disputes	Ending a dispute between the taxpayer and the tax authority through an agreement and payment of a specified amount, instead of continuing appeal or litigation procedures.
Importers' Register	An official register in which persons and companies authorized to conduct commercial import activities are registered after meeting the conditions prescribed by law.
Legal Form of the Company	The legal status adopted by a company, such as a joint-stock company or a limited liability company, which determines how it is managed and the liability of its partners or shareholders.
Re-registration	Registering a person or company again in an official register after a previous registration has ceased or a legal change requires a new registration.
Extinction of Criminal Proceedings	The termination of the state's right to continue prosecuting an accused person for an offense for a legal reason such as settlement, death, or the expiry of the limitation period.
Executive Regulations	Detailed rules issued to clarify how a law is to be applied, including procedures and the authorities responsible for implementation.

Radiation Facility	A facility that uses, produces, or stores radioactive materials or radiation-emitting sources, such as irradiation facilities, isotope-production facilities, and radioactive-waste treatment facilities.
Radioisotopes	Unstable forms of certain chemical elements that emit radiation as they transform into a more stable state.
Ionizing Radiation	Radiation carrying sufficient energy to cause changes in atoms and tissues and therefore subject to special regulatory controls and supervision.
Possession of Radioactive Materials	Having radioactive materials under the control of a person or entity and using or storing them, even if they are not legally owned by that person or entity.
Public Treasury	The state's central financial resources into which public revenues are collected and from which government expenditures and obligations are paid.
Compound Increase	An increase calculated each year on the amount after it has increased in previous years, rather than only on the original amount.
Actuarial Deficit	The long-term expected difference between the funds available to an insurance fund and the pensions and benefits it will be required to pay in the future.
Outstanding Debts	Amounts that remain payable by a person or entity to another party and have not yet been paid.
Bonds	Securities used by the state or other entities to borrow money, in return for an obligation to repay the principal and pay a return according to specified terms.

Exceptional Pension	A pension or increase granted by special decision in specified cases, outside the ordinary rules for pension entitlement.
Syndicate Term	The period during which the elected boards of professional syndicates remain in office before new elections are held.
Concessional Loan	A loan granted on more favorable terms than ordinary commercial loans, such as a lower interest rate, a longer repayment period, or a grace period before repayment begins.
Preferential Loan	A loan offered on favorable or relaxed financial terms compared with the usual borrowing terms.
Framework Agreement	An agreement establishing the general principles and conditions for cooperation or financing, with implementation details to be completed through subsequent agreements or procedures.
Grant	Funding provided to the state or one of its entities that generally does not have to be repaid and is allocated to a specified purpose or project.
Aid	Financial or technical assistance provided by a state or international institution to support a particular project or activity; it is not necessarily provided in the form of a loan.
Technical Assistance	Support provided in the form of expertise, studies, training, or consulting services, and it may include funding to carry out these activities.
Unit of Account	A notional monetary unit used by some international institutions to determine the value of financing, with its value converted into an actual currency upon implementation.

Feasibility Study	A study conducted before implementing a project to estimate its costs and benefits, assess its feasibility, and identify associated risks.
Electricity Interconnection Line	A network or line for transmitting electricity between two areas or countries, allowing them to exchange energy.
Land Allocation	Designation of a state-owned plot of land for use by a particular entity or for a specified project, without necessarily transferring ownership permanently.
Reallocation of Land	Changing the entity that uses the land or the purpose for which it was previously allocated.
Change of Use Purpose	Permission to use land for an activity different from the one for which it was allocated, such as changing its use from agricultural reclamation to an industrial or logistics activity.
Withdrawal of Public-Utility Status	Ending the classification of property or land as being dedicated to a public service, thereby allowing its use or disposal to be changed in accordance with the law.
Logistics Zone	An area designated for the storage, transport, and distribution of goods, which may include warehouses, shipping centers, and commercial services.
Dry Port	An inland center for receiving containers and goods and completing certain customs procedures away from seaports.
Economic Zone	A geographic area subject to a special regime intended to attract investment and establish industrial, commercial, and service projects.

Airfield	The area designated for aircraft movement within an airport, including runways, taxiways, and areas associated with air operations.
Shipyard	A specialized facility for building, repairing, maintaining, and outfitting ships.
Public-Utility Works	Projects considered by the state necessary to serve the public, such as roads, bridges, water stations, and railways.
Expropriation for Public Utility	Termination of a person's ownership of property or land needed by the state for a public project, in return for compensation determined in accordance with the law.
Direct Taking for Implementation	Enabling the entity responsible for a public project to take rapid possession of the property needed for the project before all expropriation procedures are completed, while the right to compensation remains.
Nominal Rent	A low symbolic rent, usually set when land or a building is allocated to a public entity or for a service-related purpose.
State-Owned Private Property	Land owned by the state that it may manage, allocate, or dispose of in accordance with legal rules, as distinct from public property directly dedicated to public use.
Reconstitution of a Board or Authority	Changing the members of a board or authority, or the manner in which it is constituted, by a new decision.
Renewal of Appointment	Continuation of a person's performance of a task or chairmanship of an entity for a new term after the expiry of the previous appointment.

Prorogation of the Parliamentary Session	Ending the annual period during which the House of Representatives holds its sessions, until it is convened for a new session.
Legislative Term	The full period of operation of the House of Representatives in its elected composition, comprising several annual sessions.
Parliamentary Session	The annual period during which the House of Representatives meets and performs its legislative and oversight functions.
Assistant Public Prosecutor	An entry-level judicial rank to which some law graduates are appointed to work in the Public Prosecution or Administrative Prosecution, in accordance with the law.
Assistant Delegate	One of the entry-level positions in the State Lawsuits Authority or the State Council.
Pardon of the Remainder of the Sentence	Exemption of a convicted person from serving the remaining part of the sentence, without nullifying the criminal judgment itself.
Private Non-Profit University	A non-profit university with independent legal personality whose resources are directed toward its educational and research activities.
Private University	A university established and funded by private persons or non-governmental entities and operating under the rules governing private higher education.
Hosting a Branch of a Foreign University	Permitting a foreign university to offer its programs and award academic degrees in Egypt through an accredited branch.

Insured Wage	The wage on the basis of which social insurance contributions and certain insurance entitlements are calculated; it may differ from the employee's total remuneration.
Partial Permanent Disability Pension from a Work Injury	A pension payable because a work injury has resulted in permanent incapacity to perform some work, without completely preventing the person from working.
Decoration	An official mark of honor awarded by the state or the military institution to persons who meet specified conditions.
Class of a Decoration	The grade or category into which a decoration is divided; a decoration may have one or several classes differing in rank or conditions of award.
Revocation of Citizenship	Termination of a person's Egyptian citizenship by a state decision in cases specified by law.
Acquisition of Foreign Citizenship	Acquisition by a person of the citizenship of another state in accordance with its laws.
Habitual Residence	The place where a person lives on a stable and regular basis, rather than merely being present temporarily or visiting.
Social or Economic Organization of the State	The rules and institutions underlying the organization of society and the economy and the management of their resources.
Overthrowing the Regime by Force	Acting to weaken or overthrow the existing regime through force or violence.

Biometric Data	Physical data used to identify a person, such as fingerprints, facial images, or iris patterns.
Asylum Seeker	A person who has applied for protection as a refugee and whose application has not yet received a final decision.
Refugee	A person whom the competent authority has recognized as needing protection because of exposure to risk or persecution under the legal rules governing asylum.
Unaccompanied Children	Children who are outside their country without a father, mother, or adult legally responsible for their care.
Persons in Need of Special Protection	People who require additional protection or assistance because of age, illness, disability, or special circumstances.
Grievance	A request submitted to the same administrative authority or to a higher authority to review a decision issued against the person, before or alongside resorting to the courts.
Challenge before the Administrative Judiciary	Bringing a case before the competent court to review the legality of a decision issued by an administrative authority.
Voluntary Return	The return of a refugee or asylum seeker to their country of origin of their own free will, without being compelled to do so.
Resettlement	The transfer of a refugee from the country where they first sought refuge to another country that agrees to receive them and provide protection.

Cessation of Refugee Status	The end of recognition of a person as a refugee because one of the circumstances specified by law has occurred, such as the disappearance of the grounds for protection or acquisition of another nationality.
Healthcare Assets	Hospitals, units, medical centers, and their associated buildings, equipment, and property dedicated to providing healthcare.
Transfer of Healthcare Assets	The transfer of the administrative affiliation and management of hospitals, units, healthcare facilities, and equipment from one government entity to another, such as the Universal Health Insurance Authority.
Universal Health Insurance	A health insurance system based on citizens' contributions, with specialized entities responsible for financing, regulating, and providing healthcare services.
Legalization of Status	Correcting the legal status of an existing building or activity so that it meets the conditions and procedures prescribed by law.
Regularization of Churches' Status	Completion of the legal procedures necessary to recognize churches and their affiliated buildings that existed before the enactment of the Churches Construction and Renovation Law.
Private Free Zone	An area designated for a particular project or company and subject to a special customs and tax regime under the Investment Law.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A study identifying the potential effects of a project on the environment and the measures needed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.

License to Use Land	Permission granted to a person or company to use land for a specified period and purpose without transferring ownership to them.
Project Schedule	A timetable specifying the stages and planned dates for constructing a project and commencing its operation.
Joint-Stock Company	A company whose capital is divided into shares, with each shareholder's liability limited to the value of the shares they own.
Asset Management and Development	Using land, real estate, and other property in a manner intended to preserve or increase its value and generate a return from it.
Partnership with a Real Estate Developer	An agreement between the owner of land or an asset and a specialized company to implement a real estate project and share the returns according to specified terms.
Price Adjustment Formula	A calculation method that determines a price by linking it to other factors or prices that change over time.
Agricultural Land Tax	A tax imposed on agricultural land in accordance with the rules prescribed by law.
Suspension of the Application of a Law	Suspending the application of a law's provisions for a specified period without repealing the law permanently.
Authority Budget	A statement specifying the expected revenues and expenditures of a public authority during a fiscal year.

Amendment to the Military and National Service Law

Document

Law No. 2 of 2026 amending certain provisions of Military and National Service Law No. 127 of 1980.

Publication Date

March 24, 2026

Key Highlights

The law expanded certain exemption categories for the families of individuals killed, injured, or reported missing due to combat operations, terrorist acts, or military service. It also amended Articles 49 and 52 by increasing the fines imposed on those who fail to report for conscription or reserve service.

Classification by Rights

State & Governance Rights

Access Link

Amendment to the Real Estate Tax Law

Document

Law No. 3 of 2026 amending Built Property Tax Law No. 196 of 2008

Publication Date

April 2, 2026

Key Highlights

Raised the exemption threshold for primary private residences to a net annual rental value of less than 100,000 EGP; enabled electronic filing of tax declarations; established a tax incentive of up to 25% for residential properties; and regulated the refund of overpayments as well as the settlement of disputes upon payment of 70% of the disputed tax amount.

Classification by Rights

Economic Rights

Access Link

Amendment of Financial Obligations under the Social Insurance System

Document

Law No. 11 of 2026 amending Article 111 of the Social Insurance and Pensions Law No. 148 of 2019.

Publication Date

4 June 2026

Key Highlights

It set the installment to be paid by the General Treasury for the 2025/2026 fiscal year at EGP 238.55 billion, subject to incremental annual increases and an additional EGP 1 billion annually for five years, with installment payments continuing for fifty years.

Classification by Rights

Social & Cultural Rights



Access Link

Executive Regulations for the Law on Asylum for Foreigners

Document

Prime Minister's Decision No. 1568 of 2026 issuing the Executive Regulations for the Law on Asylum for Foreigners (Law No. 164 of 2024).

Publication Date

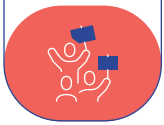
May 21, 2026.

Key Highlights

It regulates application submission, interviews, legal aid, and the issuance of cards and travel documents; sets a six-month timeframe for adjudicating cases involving lawful entry and one year for those involving unlawful entry; allows for the filing of grievances within 15 days and appeals before administrative courts; and establishes transitional provisions regarding cards and files registered with the UNHCR.

Classification by Rights

Civil & Political Rights



Access Link

Extension of the Subscription Deadline for the Medical Malpractice Insurance Fund

Document

Prime Minister's Decision No. 37 of 2026 extending the timeframe specified in Article 2 of Law No. 13 of 2025.

Publication Date

May 23, 2026.

Key Highlights

The decision extended the deadline stipulated in the Law on Medical Liability and Patient Safety by an additional three months, thereby allowing time to complete the necessary procedures and arrangements for implementing the law's provisions.

Classification by Rights

Social & Cultural Rights



Access Link

Amendment to the Executive Regulations of the Civil Service Law

Document

Prime Minister's Decision No. 1509 of 2026 amending certain provisions of the Executive Regulations of the Civil Service Law.

Publication Date

May 18, 2026.

Key Highlights

The decision reorganized the procedures for announcing and selecting candidates for leadership and supervisory management positions. It also addressed the composition of selection committees, criteria for reviewing applications and comparing candidates, as well as requirements regarding qualifications, training, and development proposals submitted for these roles.

Classification by Rights

Social & Cultural Rights



Access Link

15% Increase in Pensions

Document

Presidential Decree No. 271 of 2026 increasing pensions effective July 1, 2026

Publication Date

June 24, 2026.

Key Highlights

It mandates a 15% increase for pensions due prior to July 1, 2026. The increase is calculated based on the total pension amount (including any additions made up to June 30) and applies to certain partial disability pensions; the increase is distributed among beneficiaries according to each individual's share.

Classification by Rights

Social & Cultural Rights



Access Link

Loan for the "Enhancing Resilience, Opportunity, and Well-being in Egypt" Program

Document

Presidential Decree No. 434 of 2025 approving the loan agreement for the "Enhancing Resilience, Opportunity, and Well-being in Egypt" program between the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

Publication Date

June 28, 2026.

Key Highlights

The decree approved a loan agreement worth US$300 million between the Egyptian government and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to finance the "Enhancing Resilience, Opportunity, and Well-being in Egypt" program.

Classification by Rights

Economic Rights



Access Link

Legalization of the Status of 191 Churches and Affiliated Buildings

Document

Prime Minister's Decision No. 31 of 2026 regarding the legalization of the status of a number of churches and their affiliated buildings.

Publication Date

May 19, 2026.

Key Highlights

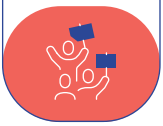
The decision approved the legalization of the status of 79 churches and 112 affiliated buildings—totaling 191 structures—based on requests submitted by the legal representatives of recognized denominations.

Reason for Selection

Due to the scale of the facilities covered by the decision and its relevance to the ongoing process of legalizing the status of churches and their affiliated service buildings.

Classification by Rights

Civil & Political Rights



Access Link

Construction of Three Seawater Desalination Plants

Document

Prime Minister's Decree No. 1288 of 2026 designating the project to construct three seawater desalination plants as a public utility project.

Publication Date

June 1, 2026.

Key Highlights

The decree designated the construction of seawater desalination plants in the cities of Fayed, Baltim, and El-Hamam—located within the governorates of Ismailia, Kafr El-Sheikh, and Matrouh, respectively—as public utility projects, in accordance with the 2050 Strategic Plan for Water Desalination.

Classification by Rights

Economic Rights



Access Link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