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Anti-Terrorism Law
Section One
Substantive Provisions
(Chapter One)
General Provisions

Article (1)

In the application of the provisions of this Law, the following expressions and words shall bear the meaning indicated next to them:

- (A) **Terrorist group:** Any group, association, body, organization, or gang consisting of at least three people, or any entity for which such status is proven, irrespective of its legal or de-facto form, whether inside or outside the country and regardless of its nationality or the nationality of its members, that aims to commit one or more terrorist crimes or for which terrorism is one of the means used to achieve or implement its criminal purposes.
- (B) **Terrorist:** Any natural person who commits, attempts to commit, incites, threatens, or plans a terrorist crime domestically or abroad by any means, even if individually, collaborates in such a crime in the context of a joint criminal venture, or commands, leads, manages, founds, or establishes or of any terrorist entity as stipulated in Article (1) of President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Decree by Law No. 8 of 2015 on the designation of terrorists, terrorist entities, or any person who funds such entities or contributes to their activity knowingly.
- (C) **Terrorist Crime:** Any offense stipulated in this Law and any felony or misdemeanor committed by using a means of terrorism or in order to achieve or carry out a terrorist act, call to commit any crime of the above, or threaten to commit such a crime, without prejudice to the provisions of the Penal Code.
- (D) **Conventional Weapons:** Weapons, ammunition, explosives, and gelatinous materials set forth in laws.
- (E) **Unconventional Weapons:** Weapons and nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological, bacteriological, or any other natural or artificial solid, liquid, gas, or vaporous materials whatever their origin or method of production, that have the ability and power to cause death or serious physical or mental injuries or cause damage to the environment, buildings, and facilities.
- (F) **Funds:** All assets or property of any kind, whether material or moral, movable or immovable, including documents, national or foreign currency, securities, negotiable instruments, and documents proving any of the above in any form, including in digital or electronic format, and all rights relating to any of them.



Article (2)

A terrorist act shall refer to any use of force, violence, threat, or intimidation domestically or abroad for the purpose of disturbing public order, or endangering the safety, interests, or security of the community; harming individuals and terrorizing them; jeopardizing their lives, freedoms, public or private rights, or security, or other freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law; harms national unity, social peace, or national security or damages the environment, natural resources, antiquities, money, buildings, or public or private properties or occupies or seizes them; prevents or impedes public authorities, agencies or judicial bodies, government offices or local units, houses of worship, hospitals, institutions, institutes, diplomatic and consular missions, or regional and international organizations and bodies in Egypt from carrying out their work or exercising all or some of their activities, or resists them or disables the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Constitution, laws, or regulations.

A terrorist act shall likewise refer to any conduct committed with the intent to achieve, prepare, or instigate one of the purposes set out in the first paragraph of this article, if it is as such to harm communications, information, financial or banking systems, national economy, energy reserves, security stock of goods, food and water, or their integrity, or medical services in disasters and crises.

Article (3)

Funding terrorism shall refer to the collection, receipt, possession, supply, transfer, or provision of funds, weapons, ammunition, explosives, equipment, data, information, materials or other, directly or indirectly, and by any means, including digital or electronic format, in order to be used, in whole or in part, in the perpetration of any terrorist crime. It shall also refer to the knowledge that they will be used for such purpose or to provide safe haven for one or more terrorists or for those who fund them by any of the methods mentioned above.

Article (4)

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Penal Code, the provisions of this Law shall apply to any perpetrator of a terrorist crime outside Egypt in the following cases:

1. If the crime is committed aboard a means of transportation by air, land, sea, or river, registered in Egypt or carrying the flag thereof.
2. If such a crime is committed or aims to:
 - (A) Harm any of the citizens or residents of Egypt, its security, any of its interests or properties domestically or abroad, the headquarters and offices of its diplomatic or consular missions, its institutions, or the branches of its institutions abroad.
 - (B) Harm any international or regional organizations or bodies.
 - (C) Push the state or any of its authorities or its institutions to carry out an act or abstain therefrom.
 - (D) If the victim is an Egyptian abroad.
 - (E) If the perpetrator is a foreigner or stateless person present in Egypt.



Article (5)

An attempt to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished by the same penalty prescribed for the completed offense.

Article (6)

Incitement to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished with the same penalty prescribed for the completed offense, whether the incitement is directed at a specific person or group, in public or private, regardless of the method used, and even if such incitement does not result in any impact.

Anyone who collaborates or helps, in any manner, to commit the offenses referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall be punished by the same penalty prescribed for the completed offense, even if the crime did not occur based on this agreement or assistance.

Article (7)

Any person who facilitates for a terrorist or terrorist group, by any direct or indirect means, the perpetration or preparation of any terrorist crime or knowingly provides housing, shelter, a place to hide or to use for meetings, or other facilities for the perpetrator shall be punished as an accomplice.

Article (8)

Enforcers of the provisions of this Law shall not be held criminally accountable if they use force to perform their duties or protect themselves from imminent danger to lives or properties, when the use of this right is necessary and adequate to avert the risk.

Article (9)

Provisions of Articles (28), (29), (38), and 98(E) of the Penal Code shall apply to all terrorist crimes stipulated in this Law.

Article (10)

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article (17) of the Penal Code, the penalty prescribed for any of the offenses set forth in Articles (12)/1, (15)/1, (16)/1 and 2, (17)/1 and 2, (18)/1, and (30) of this Law may be reduced only by one degree.

Article (11)

Without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. 8 of 2015 on the designation of terrorist entities and terrorists, the same provisions stipulated therein shall apply to terrorist groups.

(Chapter Two) Offenses and Penalties

Article (12)

Whoever establishes, founds, organizes, or manages a terrorist group or assumes command or leadership thereof shall be punished by the death sentence or life imprisonment.

Whoever joins or participates in any manner in a terrorist group, while being aware of its purposes shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor. The penalty shall be imprisonment for no less



than ten years if the offender received military, security, or technology training by the terrorist group to achieve its objectives or if the perpetrator is a member of the armed forces or the police.

Whoever coerces or obliges a person to join a terrorist group or prevents his separation therefrom shall be punished by life imprisonment.

The penalty shall be the death sentence if the coercion, obligation, or prevention results in this person's death.

Article (13)

Whoever commits a terrorism financing crime shall be punished by life imprisonment if the funding was for a terrorist and by death if the financing was for a terrorist group or a terrorist act.

In cases where the offense is committed by a terrorist group, the person in charge of the actual management of this group shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in the preceding paragraph of this Article provided that the crime is committed on behalf of the group or to its advantage.

The terrorist group shall be punished by a fine of no less than 100,000 Egyptian pounds and no more than 3 million Egyptian pounds. It shall be jointly responsible for the payment of the financial penalties or compensation sentenced.

Article (14)

Whoever seeks to communicate or communicates with a foreign country or any association, body, organization, group, gang, or other entities based inside or outside Egypt or with someone who works for the benefit of such foreign state or any of the parties cited with the aim of committing or preparing for a terrorist crime inside Egypt or against any of its citizens, interests, or properties, the headquarters and offices of diplomatic or consular missions, its institutions, the branches of its institutions abroad, or against any of the employees in any of the above bodies or persons enjoying international protection shall be punished by life imprisonment.

The penalty shall be the death sentence if the terrorist crime subject of the communication or espionage attempt is carried out or attempted.

Article (15)

Whoever, in any manner, directly or indirectly, and with the intent to commit a terrorist crime domestically or abroad, prepares or trains people to manufacture or use conventional or unconventional weapons, wired, wireless, or electronic means of communication, or any other technical means or teaches them martial arts, combat, technology, skills, tricks or other methods in whatever form to be used to commit a terrorist crime or instigate to any the above shall be punished by life imprisonment or imprisonment with hard labor for no less than ten years.

Whoever receives the training or education provided for in the preceding paragraph of this Article or is present in such locations in order to prepare or commit one of the offenses referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than seven years.

Article (16)



Whoever captures, attacks, enters by force or violence, threatens, or intimidates presidential headquarters, parliamentary headquarters, the Cabinet, ministries, governorates, the armed forces, courts, prosecution offices, security directorates, police stations, prisons, security or regulatory bodies or agencies, archaeological sites, public facilities, places of worship or education, hospitals, or any public buildings or facilities, with intent to commit a terrorist crime, shall be punished by life imprisonment or imprisonment for no less than ten years.

The provisions of the first paragraph of this Article shall apply to whoever places devices or materials in any of the above-mentioned headquarters with the intent to damage or destroy them or any of the people present in or who frequent them, or whoever threatens to commit any of these acts.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the act was carried out using a weapon or by more than one person or if the perpetrator destroys or damages the headquarters or resists by force public authorities while performing their duty to guard the headquarters or recapture it. If the perpetration of any of the previous acts results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be the death sentence.

Article (17)

Whoever enters by force or resistance the headquarters of a diplomatic or consular mission, an international or regional body or organization, or the official offices or private residences of their members in Egypt or abroad for the purpose of committing a terrorist crime shall be punished by life imprisonment or imprisonment with hard labor for no less than ten years.

Whoever resorts to the use of force to attack or simply threatens to attack any of the headquarters set forth in the first paragraph of this Article or means of transport of a person under international protection shall be punished by the same penalty if such an attack jeopardizes the latter's security or freedom.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the act was carried out using with the use of weapons by one or more individual. If the act results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be the death sentence.

Article (18)

Whoever tries by force, violence, threat, intimidation, or another means of terrorist acts to overthrow the regime or change the State's Constitution, its Republican system, or the form of government shall be punished by life imprisonment or imprisonment with hard labor for no less than ten years.

Article (19)

Whoever commits a terrorist act among those set forth in Article (2) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for no less than ten years. If the crime results in a permanent disability with no possibility for treatment, the penalty shall be life imprisonment. If the act results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be the death sentence.



In cases where the offense is committed by a terrorist group, the person in charge of the actual management of this group shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in the first paragraph of this Article provided that the crime is committed on behalf of the group or to its advantage.

The terrorist group shall be punished by a fine of no less than 100,000 Egyptian pounds and no more than 3 million Egyptian pounds. It shall be jointly responsible for the payment of the financial penalties or compensation sentenced.

Article (20)

Whoever commits any of the following offenses shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than ten years:

1. Whoever conceals or deals in items used or prepared for use in the perpetration of a terrorist crime, or the money obtained from such crimes.
2. Whoever intentionally destroys, steals, or conceals a written or electronic document that would facilitate the detection of a terrorist crime or serves in the evidence against or prosecution of the perpetrator.
3. Whoever enables the perpetrator of any terrorist crime to escape before or after arrest.

Article (21)

Any Egyptians who, without written permission from the relevant authority, cooperate with or enlist in the armed forces of a foreign state or any militant groups, associations, bodies, or organizations based outside Egypt, and use terrorism, military training, military arts, combat methods, tricks or skills as means to achieve their objectives in the perpetration or preparation of terrorist crimes shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than ten years, even if the actions of these entities do not target Egypt.

If the offender receives any kind of training or education referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

Whoever facilitates for others to cooperate, join, or transit outside Egypt in order to join the armed forces of a foreign state or any armed groups, associations, bodies, or organizations shall be punished by the same penalty set forth in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article (22)

Whoever arrests, abducts, detains, imprisons, or limit the freedom of a person in any manner shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than ten years if the purpose is to force a State body or authority to take or refrain from an action or to obtain an advantage or benefit of any kind.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offender commits any of the acts set forth in Article (2) of this Law or if he makes false impersonations, unduly wears an official uniform or bears a card or insignia distinctive of a profession or function, conducts a job in accordance with the requirements of these professions, presents false documents, claiming they are issued by a State authority, if the act results in an injury, if the offender resists public authorities during the performance of their function while releasing the victim.

The penalty shall be the death sentence if the act results in the death of a person.



Article (23)

Without prejudice to any other aggravated penalty, whoever makes, designs, acquires, achieves, provides, offers, or facilitates the obtainment of a conventional weapon to be used or prepared for use in the perpetration of a terrorist crime shall be punished by aggravated imprisonment for no less than ten years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the weapon subject of the crime is unconventional.
The penalty shall be the death sentence if the use of the conventional or unconventional weapon or the material results in the death of a person.

Article (24)

Whoever captures by force, violence, threat, or intimidation any means of air, land, sea, or river transport or fixed platforms installed permanently on the bottom of the sea for the purpose of discovering or exploiting resources or for any other economic purposes in order to achieve a terrorist purpose shall be punished by aggravated imprisonment for no less than seven years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the means of transport or the fixed platform is for the armed forces or the police, if the perpetrator commits an act of violence against a person present in any of such installations, or if he destroys or causes damage to the means of transport or fixed platform in a manner that results in a permanent or temporary disruption.

The penalty shall be the same provided for in the second paragraph of this article for whoever places on the means of transport or fixed platform, devices or materials that destroy or harm lives or property or whoever destroys or vandalizes transportation installations and facilities or resists by force or violence the public authorities during the performance of their duty to restore the means or the fixed platform or prevents such authorities from carrying out their duties.

The penalty shall be the death sentence if the act results in the death of a person.

Article (25)

Whoever intentionally damages, ruins, destroys, disrupts, cuts, or breaks a network, tower, or power line, oil or natural gas pipe, or the buildings or installations necessary for any of such buildings or whoever seizes by force any of these facilities shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for no less than seven years.

If the perpetrator uses force or violence to commit any of the acts described in the first paragraph of this Article or deliberately prevents specialists from repairing any of the above, or if the crime results in interruption of the supply of electricity, petroleum products, or natural gas, even if temporarily, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

If the perpetration of the crimes referred to in the two preceding paragraphs of this Article results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be the death sentence.



In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the machinery and tools used in the crime and the restoration of the situation to the state prior to the crime at the expense of the convicted person who will be ordered to pay the value of the damage.

Article (26)

Whoever carries out any of the acts set forth in Article (25) of this Law against a network or water line or the installations necessary for any of them or who seizes any of these facilities by force shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for no less than seven years.

If the crime is committed using any of the aggravating circumstances set forth in the second paragraph of Article (25) of this Law, or if the offender damages the safety of the waterway or contaminates it with toxic or harmful substances, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

If the perpetration of the crimes referred to in the two preceding paragraphs of this Article results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be the death sentence.

In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the machinery and tools used in the crime and the restoration of the situation to the state prior to the crime at the expense of the convicted person who will be ordered to pay the value of the damage.

Article (27)

Without prejudice to any other aggravated penalty provided for in this Law or any other law, whoever attacks the people in charge of the application or enforcement of the provisions of this Law or resists them by force, violence, or threaten to use force during or due to the application or enforcement of the provisions of this Law, shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for no less than seven years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the assault or resistance results in a permanent disability that is impossible to treat or if the offender bears a weapon, kidnaps or detains any of those in charge of the application or enforcement of the provisions of this law.

If the act results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be the death sentence.

The provisions of this Article shall apply if the victim is a spouse of someone in charge of the application or enforcement of the provisions of this law or one of his ascendants or descendants.

Article (28)

Whoever promotes or prepares to promote, directly or indirectly, the perpetration of any terrorist crime, whether verbally, in writing, or by any other means, shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than five years.

Indirect promotion shall include the promotion of ideas and beliefs inciting the use of violence by any of the means set forth in the preceding paragraph of this Article.



The penalty shall be imprisonment for no less than seven years if the promotion occurs inside houses of worship, among members of the armed or police forces, or in locations belonging to such forces.

Whoever possesses or acquires any public means of printing or recording used or intended for use, even if temporarily, for the purpose of printing, recording, or broadcasting the aforementioned shall be punishable by the same penalty set forth in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article (29)

Whoever establishes or uses a communications site, website, or other media for the purpose of promoting ideas or beliefs calling for the perpetration of terrorist acts or broadcasting material intended to mislead security authorities, influence the course of justice in any terrorist crime, exchange messages, issue assignments among terrorist groups or their members, or exchange information relating to the actions or movement of terrorists or terrorist groups domestically and abroad shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for no less than five years.

Whoever unduly or illegally accesses websites affiliated with any government agency in order to obtain, access, change, erase, destroy, or falsify the data or information contained therein in order to commit an offense referred to in the first paragraph of this Article or prepare it shall be punishable by imprisonment with hard labor for no less than ten years.

Article (30)

Whoever participates in a criminal conspiracy for the purpose of committing a terrorist crime shall be punished by life imprisonment or imprisonment with hard labor for no less than seven years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the perpetrator is one of the instigators of this conspiracy or is an accomplice in its administration.

Article (31)

Whoever, without legal sanction, collects information on a person in charge of the application or enforcement of the provisions of this Law in order to threaten or prepare to harm him or his interests or the interests of his work or to attack him or any of his ascendants or descendants in any form shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than one year and no more than five years.

Article (32)

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in the Penal Code or any other law, whoever imports, manufactures, produces, possesses, sells, trades, dresses in an official uniform of the armed forces or the police, unduly bears cards, insignia, or military badges distinctive of professions or functions, or impersonates by any means an administrative or law enforcement officer in order to gather information to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for no less than five years.

Article (33)

Whoever is aware of the perpetration or preparation of a terrorist crime or has information or data related to one of the perpetrators and was able to report the same to the relevant authorities but



failed to do so shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than three months and a fine of no less than 100,000 Egyptian pounds and no more than 300,000 Egyptian pounds or either of the two penalties.

The provision of the preceding paragraph of this Article shall not apply to the husband, wife, ascendants, or descendants of the offender.

Article (34)

Whoever prepares to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than one year, even if his work does not exceed the preparation stage.

Article (35)

Whoever intentionally, by any means, publishes, broadcasts, displays, or promotes false news or statements on terrorist acts inside the country or anti-terrorism operations contrary to the official statements released by the Ministry of Defense shall be punishable by a fine of no less than 200,000 Egyptian pounds and no more than 500,000 Egyptian pounds, without prejudice to the disciplinary penalties prescribed.

In cases where the crime is committed through a juridical person, the person in charge of the actual management of such juridical person shall be punished by the same penalty set forth in the first paragraph of this Article, provided that the crime is committed to his own account or benefit. The juridical person shall be jointly liable for the fines and compensation sentenced.

In all cases, the court shall prohibit the convicted party from practicing the profession for a period not exceeding one year if the crime is a breach to the ethics of the profession.

Article (36)

Filming, recording, broadcasting, or displaying any proceedings of the trials of terrorist crimes shall be prohibited, except with the permission of the Chief Judge of the relevant court. Whoever violates this prohibition shall be punished by a fine of no less than 20,000 Egyptian pounds and no more than 100,000 Egyptian pounds.

Article (37)

In relation to any terrorist crime, and in addition to imposing the prescribed penalty, the court may impose one or more of the following measures:

- 1) Deportation of foreigners.
- 2) Prohibition of residence in a particular place or specific area.
- 3) Obligation to reside in a particular place.
- 4) Prohibition from approaching or frequenting certain places or areas.
- 5) Obligation to be in certain places at certain times.
- 6) Prohibition of work in certain places or in specific activities.
- 7) Prohibition of the use of certain means of communication or prevention of their acquisition or possession.
- 8) Obligation to participate in rehabilitation sessions.



With the exception of the first measure, the duration of measures may not exceed five years.

Whoever violates the measure sentenced shall be punished by imprisonment for no less than six months.

In all cases, conviction of a terrorist crime shall result in the loss of good reputation and behavior that is a condition for assuming public office or running for representative councils.

Article (38)

Offenders who inform the relevant authorities before pursuing the execution of the crime shall be exempted from the penalties of the crimes referred to in this Law. The court may exempt from punishment if the reporting occurs after the execution of the crime and before the start of investigations, if the perpetrator enables the authorities to arrest other perpetrators of the crime or perpetrators of another crime of a similar type and danger.

Article (39)

Without prejudice to the rights of third parties in good faith, in all convictions of terrorist crimes and in addition to the penalties set forth for the crime, the court shall rule to confiscate funds, baggage, weapons, tools, documents, and other materials used to commit the offense or result therefrom and the dissolving of the terrorist group, the closure of its headquarters and sites both domestically and abroad, and the closure of any location used to manufacture or design all types of weapons used to commit any terrorist or other crime, whether used or prepared to be used by the terrorist or terrorist group.

Upon indictment, the court shall also rule to confiscate all properties proven to have been allocated for terrorist acts.

Section (2) Procedural Provisions

Article (40)

In the case of an eminent terrorist crime that needs to be confronted, law enforcement officers shall have the right to collect information on such crimes, search for the perpetrators, and keep them in custody for a period not exceeding 24 hours.

Law enforcement officers shall prepare reports on the procedures and the detainee(s) shall be referred along with the report to the public prosecutor or the relevant investigating authority, according to the case.

For the same necessity set forth in the first paragraph of this Article and before the expiration of the period specified, the Public Prosecution or the relevant investigating authority may order the extension of custody once for a period not exceeding seven days. The order shall be issued with the causes by at least an Attorney General or the equivalent.



The custody period shall be calculated as part of the precautionary detention, and the accused shall be kept in a legally-designated area.

The provisions of the first paragraph of Article (44) of this Law shall apply to grievances against continuation of custody.

Article (41)

Law enforcement officers shall inform the person held in custody in accordance with Article (40) of this Law of the reasons of arrest. He shall have the right to call and inform a family member of his choice and to seek a lawyer, without prejudice to the interests of evidence-collection.

Article (42)

During the period of custody provided for in Article (40) of this Law and before its expiration, law enforcement officers shall report on the procedures, hear the statements of the accused, and refer them along with the report to the Public Prosecutor or the relevant investigating authorities to question him within 48 hours of submission to order precautionary detention or release.

Article (43)

During the investigation of a terrorist offense, and in addition to the legally-prescribed competencies thereof, the Public Prosecutor or the relevant investigating authority, according to the case, shall have the jurisdiction of investigation judges and the Court of Appealed Misdemeanors convened in consultation chambers, according to the same jurisdiction, restrictions, and periods provided for in Article (143) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Article (44)

The accused and other relevant parties may appeal without fees the order of precautionary detention or the extension of such detention before the relevant court.

The Court of Appeals shall grant a reasoned decision within three days of the date of submission, after hearing the statements of the Public Prosecutor or the relevant investigating authority and the defense of the appellant. If this period expires without a ruling on the matter, the accused in detention shall be released immediately.

Article (45)

In cases where the perpetrator of a terrorist crime may be placed in custody or precautionary detention, and where there is a risk or fear of loss of evidence, law enforcement officers may request the Public Prosecutor or the relevant investigating authority, according to the case, to issue a reasoned warrant to search the house of the person in custody or precautionary detention and seize the items and belongings related to the crime under investigation.

Article (46)

The Public Prosecutor or the relevant investigating authority in a terrorist crime, according to the case, may authorize a reasoned warrant for a period not exceeding thirty days to monitor and record the conversations and messages received on wired, wireless, and other means of modern telecommunications, record and film what is happening and being written in private premises or



across communication and information networks or websites, and seize ordinary or electronic correspondence, letters, publications, parcels, and cables of all kinds.

The warrant referred to in the first paragraph of this Article may be renewed for one or more similar periods.

Article (47)

The provisions of Articles (208) *bis* (a), (208) *bis* (b), (208) *bis* (c), and 208 *bis* (d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply in cases when the evidence or investigation show sufficient proof to indict persons on the charge of committing a terrorist crime.

The relevant authorities shall take the necessary measures, including the freezing of funds, prevention of disposition or management of funds, or travel bans, provided that they adhere to the provisions and measures set forth in the articles mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article (48)

The Public Prosecutor, the commissioned attorney generals, or the relevant investigating authority, according to the case, may order the access or acquisition of any data or information related to accounts, deposits, safes, or transactions related thereto if it is necessary to uncover the truth as part of evidence-gathering or investigation of the role of the accused in the crime or his participation in any terrorist crime proven to have occurred upon which there exists sufficient evidence.

Article (49)

With regards to the crimes set forth in Articles (12), (15), (19), and (22) of this Law, the Public Prosecutor or the relevant investigating authority, according to the case, shall issue an interim order to close headquarters, premises, housing, and residencies, provided a decision is issued by at least a chief prosecutor.

Luggage and furniture seized shall be considered items seized administratively as soon as they are seized until a final decision is issued in the case. After an inventory is prepared and they are recorded in a report, they shall be handed over to the guard assigned to guard the seals placed on the closed headquarters, premises, housing, and residencies. In the event they were no seizures, he shall be assigned to guard the seals in the same manner. The issuance of a verdict of acquittal shall result in the abolition of the closure order.

The Public Prosecutor or the relevant investigating authority shall stop the sites provided for in the first paragraph of Article (29) of this Law, block them, or block their content to prevent any aspect of use set forth in this Article. It shall also retain the devices and equipment used in the crime.

Article (50)

One or more circuit of the criminal courts, each headed by a judge of at least the grade of Chief Judge of a Court of Appeals, shall be dedicated to hear terrorist crime felonies and crimes associated with such crimes.



Circuits of the First Instance Courts, presided over by a judge of at least the grade of Chief Judge, shall be dedicated to hear terrorist crime misdemeanors and crimes associated with such misdemeanors.

Circuits of the First Instance courts, presided over by a judge of at least the grade of Chief Judge and with the membership of two judges, one of whom at least at the grade of Chief Judge, shall be dedicated to hear the appeals of the judgments issued for such crimes.

Cases referred to in this Article shall be decided promptly and in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Law and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article (51)

The public prosecution or the relevant investigating authority, according to the case, or the court that is hearing any terrorist crime or to which such a crime was referred, shall rule on the crimes associated therewith.

Article (52)

Criminal cases for terrorist crimes shall not expire and the sentence imposed shall not lapse with the passage of time.

Article (53)

In the event of danger of terrorist crimes or consequent environmental disasters, the President of the Republic may issue a decree to take appropriate measures to maintain security and public order, including the evacuation or isolation of some areas or imposition of a curfew, provided the decree identifies the region it applies to for a period not exceeding six months.

This decree shall be presented to the House of Representatives within the next seven days to decide on it. If the House of Representatives is not in ordinary session, it shall be called to convene immediately. If the House of Representatives is not yet formed, the approval of the Cabinet shall be taken and the decree presented to the new House of Representatives at its first meeting. The decree shall be approved by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives. If the decree is not presented within the aforementioned time limit or it is presented and not approved, it shall be considered as null and void unless the House of Representatives sees otherwise.

The President may extend the duration of the measure referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, upon the approval of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

In urgent cases, the measures referred to in this Article shall be taken under verbal orders, provided they are supported in writing within eight days.

Article (54)

The State shall commit to conclude a comprehensive compulsory insurance agreement with insurance companies to cover all the risks caused by terrorist crimes that affect any member of the armed forces or police forces in charge of counter-terrorism as they respond to such crimes, including cases of death or total or partial disability. The document shall include the company's obligation to pay interim compensation for those affected immediately after the occurrence of danger as a deduction from the insurance amount.



In all cases, the insurance company shall commit to pay the insurance amount according to the document, without prejudice to the right of the person affected, his heirs, or the insurance company to resort to the judiciary.

The insurance shall be with one or more insurance companies registered with the Financial Supervisory Authority and licensed to practice such insurance activities according to the law of supervision and control of insurance in Egypt.

The Prime Minister may allocate part of the funds or proceeds confiscated in terrorist crimes to pay off the State obligations in the compulsory insurance document provided for in the first paragraph of this Article.



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