

Law (21) of 1958 on industry organization and promotion
Section one: industrial organization
Chapter one: Licensing and Registration

Article 1:

Industrial firms shall not be established nor expanded, nor changed in purpose or headquarters except by a license from the Ministry of Industry (MOI) given after consulting a committee created by a presidential decree taking into consideration the country's economic need and the potential of domestic consumption and exporting in the context of the state's economic and social development plans.

Article 2:

The license application stipulated in the previous Article shall be submitted along with necessary documents and papers to the MOI which in turn shall contact the competent government bodies to obtain their approval according to the executive instructions.

Article 3:

A committee shall be established from competent ministries by a presidential decree in order to consider abolishing the licenses. The abolishing decision shall be made by the Minister of Industry after listening to the concerned person and studying the decision of the above-mentioned committee on the issue.

Article 4:

The issued license shall be abolished in case the concerned person fails without a logical reason to build the firm, expand it, or change its industrial purpose according to the stipulated text of the license and during the specified period of time or the extension he is given. The license shall also be abolished in case the project owner stops the work he is licensed to carry out for over a year without an MOI written permission or in case he violates the license conditions.

Article 5:

The firm owner or manager shall submit to the MOI all the data on its activity according to the conditions of the executive bill or the ministerial decisions that are issued in this regard.

Article 6:

No industrial firm that carries out its activities in major or monopolistic industries shall be permitted to stop or reduce its production to a limit beyond the laws and decisions issued by the competent ministerial bodies except by a permission of the Minister of Industry whereby the executive bill determines the regulating procedures.

Article 7:

To obtain the permission stipulated in the above Article, an application shall be submitted to the MOI along with the data and documents mentioned in the executive bill and the ministerial decisions in this regard. The ministry shall study this application, issue a decision on it, and inform the concerned person within a month of the date of receiving the application.

Article 8:

Industrial firms that are established while this law is effective and that are specified by issuing the decree mentioned in Article /13/ of this law shall submit within three months of this date an application to the MOI in order to be registered in a special record. The application shall be submitted and registered according to the conditions stipulated in the executive bill.

Article 9:

After listening to what the firm owner has to say, the MOI shall correct the record stipulated in the previous Article, shall inform the owner of this if it was proven that the register application was built on incorrect data and it shall delete the registration if the firm is no longer subject to the provisions of this Chapter.

Article 10:

The firm owner shall have the right to complain to the MOI about the issued decisions on the implementation of the provisions of this Chapter within two months of being informed about the decision content. The complaint shall be made by addressing an official note to the minister who in turn issues his decision on the complaint within a month of its date after having the advice of a technical committee created in the ministry according to the provisions of the executive bill and listening to the firm owner. The minister's decision on this complaint shall be justified and final.

Article 11:

Requests, certificates, and documents required for implementing the provisions of this Chapter as specified by the executive bill shall be subject to the fees indicated in that bill provided that they do not exceed one hundred Pounds.

Article 12:

MOI employees appointed by a ministerial decree shall be permitted to examine the notes, documents and special accounts on the activity of the mentioned firms in line with the implementation of the provisions of this law. The examining process shall be made at the firm headquarters and during the working hours. All those who intentionally prevent those employee from examining the notes and papers shall be fined to 20-1000 pounds.

Article 13:

The provisions of this Chapter shall be applied to Industrial firms that are specified in a decree issued by the Minister of Industry.

Chapter two: Specifications and Standards

Article 14:

The MOI shall take the advice of competent authorities on preparing lists of the kinds of Egyptian industrial productions and domestic raw materials and their specifications.

Article 15:

The Minister of Industry shall issue decrees binding the Industrial firms on the following issues:

- a. Putting unified standards implemented by industry in its productive processes.
- b. Determining the specifications of products and materials that are used in industry.

Article 16:

Whoever violates the provisions of this chapter or the bylaw and ministerial decisions issued on its implementation, and whoever submits incorrect data or information required in those provisions or included false records about those data or information in any note, account papers, statement, or any other document that this chapter or executive law and ministerial decisions stipulate to submit, shall be punished by paying a fine of 10-1000. Also, whoever includes in the correspondence, prints, or announcements on his activity incorrect data related to the implementation of the provisions of this chapter, the executive law or ministerial decisions shall receive the same punishment.

Section two: Industry promotion and Support **Chapter one: Industry promotion**

Article 17:

In response to their request, the MOI shall provide the firms owners with information, statistical data, research, and maps that they might need in establishing a certain industry, expanding or developing it in general. And it shall be permitted to collect fees in return according to the executive law provided the fees do not exceed 500 pounds.

Article 18:

MOI shall have the right to offer the competent scientific and technical institutions aid, rewards or financial grants to be fixed in a ministerial decision in return for any research or studies such institutions might carry out on spreading industry or improving it in general.

Article 19:

In agreement with the MOI, the competent authorities shall be licensed to hire public institutions, specified areas of government lands or owned lands at a

nominal rent or to sell those lands at a low price or in installments provided that the purpose of such hiring or selling is to establish industrial firms on the relevant lands.

Article 20:

In agreement with the MOI, the competent governmental parties shall provide aid and the required facilities for the building of Industrial firms.

Article 21:

The competent bodies and institutions shall have to seek the MOI advice in putting the policy of finance and industrial credit.

Article 22:

The MOI shall be permitted to establish centers for vocational training and productivity enhancement. It shall also be allowed to create bodies for industrial specifications and design or to do this on its own, in partnership with the concerned bodies and establishments or by offering grants to those bodies or establishments.

Article 23:

Any production whose percentage of added costs by manufacturing in Egypt is no less than 25% of their final costs shall be considered an Egyptian product.

Chapter two: Industry Support

Article 24:

A public body called the “general assembly for industry support” shall be established by a presidential decree under the title.

Article 25:

It shall be permitted to charge industrial firms with a fee to support the industry at no more than 6% of the price of raw materials in the production process, or of the financial commitments and wages due on the firm for the previous fiscal year. Upon the Minister of Industry proposal submitted in agreement with the ministers of economy, trade and treasury, the president shall issue a decree on fees payment and percentage for each industry and allocating the resulted total amount whereby the executive bill clarifies how to collect the fees and cases of exemption. The fees amount shall be added to the production costs of relevant industrial firms and it shall have privilege over the duties of the obligated firms where it comes after judicial expenses and money due to be paid to the public treasury such as taxes and duties and it shall be allowed to collect the fees be means of administrative attachment.

Article 26:

Committees shall be established for each industry or joint industries with the mission of proposing methods for spending the funds allocated from the

budget of “the industry’s public institution” for industrial development. The committees shall also be charged with supervising the way of spending those funds.

Article 27:

Whoever fails to make payment of the fees stipulated in Article /25/ at the dates specified in the executive bill shall be punished by being fined to 20-200 pounds. In case of abstention, this fine shall be doubled.

Article 28:

The following institutions shall be established by a presidential decree:

1. Chambers of Industry.
2. Regional Industrial Councils.
3. Union of Industries.

This institution shall have a legal personality and shall be considered a public institution.

Section three: General and Transitional Provisions

Article 29:

Any person implementing this law shall have to keep the trade secret; otherwise, he/she will be punished according to Article /310/ of the law on punishments.

Article 30:

Under this law, the public supporting institution shall replace the supporting funds in all their rights and commitments. After paying the commitments of the abovementioned funds, every industry shall receive 75% of the money of their canceled fund while the 25% percentage shall go to the public institution for supporting the industry.

Article 31:

Laws 73 of 1947, 251 of 1952, 6 of 1954 and 5 of 1957 shall all be abolished together with all provisions contradicting this law.

Article 32:

All institutions established by law 73 of 1947 and law 251 of 1952 shall remain effective until new institutions are established according to the provisions of this law.

Article 33:

The executive bill referred to in this law shall be issued by a presidential decree.

Article 34:

This law shall be published in the official newspaper and implemented in the Egyptian District as of its issue date.

Issued by the Presidency of the Republic on April 29, 1958.